

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND (CPNZ)
POLICY ON INDUSTRY & TRADE UNIONS

FILE No. 21/2/4

VOL. 1.

DATE OF BIRTH:

RELEVANT PAPERS

SEE FILE No.

21/2/4/1 TS
40/-/- Series

TRANSIT DIRECTIONS

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
R	6.9.74						
PP	26/9/75						
PA	30.5.86						
R	30.5.86						
DD	30-10-89						
R	30.10.89						
FRO	18.12.07						
R	18.12.07						
IMGs	16 JUN 17						
R	6-3-20						
	6/5/23						

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) 571
copies.

From D.C.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 19 December 1961

Your File: 21/2/5

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "A" TO [REDACTED]

DATED 12 DECEMBER 1961

C.P.N.Z. NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Source supplied the agenda for a meeting of the C.P.N.Z. National Secretariat held on Tuesday, 12th December 1961.

Ken (K.S.C. STANTON (See Annex. "B" to this report)

National Committee Meeting

"People's Voice"

Discussion on a letter from Chip BAILEY criticising the headline.

Trade Union Report.

Circulars from Canterbury

Programme for Industry

Party report.

Political Committee Meeting, Trade Union work in the New Year.

Education Course.

[REDACTED]

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CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4
Copy No. 570
of
(T.S. only) copies.

From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To: H.Q. (D)

Date: 12.12.1961

Your File: 21/2/6

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'B' TO [REDACTED]

dated 5.12.61, Fols.
398-400

Processed
15.1.62

C.P.N.Z. POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Source reported that the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z. intends to issue a pamphlet on Socialism, explaining how it would work in New Zealand.

It is also intended to hold a meeting of the Political Committee in the New Year for a full scale discussion on Party policy in Industry and the effect on the Trade Union Movement of the new Government Bill on unionism.

[REDACTED]

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CLASSIFICATION:

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~~SECRET~~

26/4/1. (CS)

569

Copy for 21/2/4.

WELLINGTONN.Z. PARTICIPATION IN 5th WORLD CONGRESS
OF THE W.F.T.U.

1. We have previously written you regarding the visit to New Zealand of an Australian Communist trade unionist named Norman George JEFFREY and the visit to Moscow to attend the W.F.T.U. Congress of New Zealanders Roy STANLEY and Lyell Charles John SOUTHON. Our references were: -

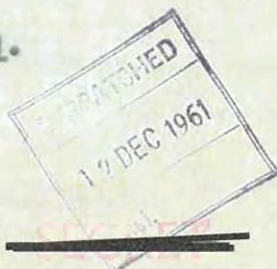
21/2/4/1 (CS) of 4th October, 1961;
P.F. (CS) of 2nd November, 1961;
P.F. (CS) of 21st November, 1961.

2. You will recall that JEFFREY, in consultation with the C.P.N.Z., selected STANLEY and SOUTHON to attend the Congress and, [REDACTED]

3. During November 1961 we learned that STANLEY was in touch with the W.F.T.U. in Prague where he intimated that he would leave New Zealand on 18th November. We then learned that a person named CHUN-KU from Prague reported to the A.C.F.T.U. in Peking that he had arranged to have STANLEY's and SOUTHON's air tickets validated as from 17th November. Our next information was to the effect that STANLEY and SOUTHON had been instructed by the A.C.F.T.U. in Peking to uplift air tickets in New Zealand which had been booked through the China Travel Service in Hong Kong.

4. Regarding the person named CHUN-KU we have a note that a CHUN-KU was elected to the W.F.T.U. Secretariat in 1957 and a MA Chun-ku was shown as a member of the W.F.T.U. Secretariat in 1960 [REDACTED]

5. The reference to the A.C.F.T.U. in Peking is interesting as we believed that the W.F.T.U. Liaison Bureau in Peking was no longer functioning (see your OF.10 of 8th December, 1959 - para 15 of attachment). It may be, of course, that the A.C.F.T.U. in Peking is involved with the arrangements for the N.Z. delegates only because air tickets were issued from the China Travel Service in Hong Kong. It does appear, however, as though the A.C.F.T.U. has some co-ordinating, or at least administrative, responsibility in this affair - at least as far as the N.Z. delegates are concerned. To our knowledge all recent arrangements have been made between the individuals concerned and Prague and Peking. The C.P.N.Z. does not seem to have been involved in these administrative arrangements.

12th December, 1961.

26/4/1.

A.466.

568

N.Z. PARTICIPATION IN 5th WORLD CONGRESS
OF THE W.F.T.U.

1. We have previously written you regarding the visit to New Zealand of an Australian Communist trade unionist named Norman George JEFFREY and the visit to Moscow to attend the W.F.T.U. Congress of New Zealanders Roy STANLEY and Lyell Charles John SOUTON. Our references were: -
 - A.420 of 4th October, 1961;
 - A.429 " 2nd November, 1961;
 - A.445 " 21st November, 1961.
2. You will recall that JEFFREY, in consultation with the C.P.N.Z., selected STANLEY and SOUTON to attend the Congress and. [REDACTED]
3. During November 1961 we learned that STANLEY was in touch with the W.F.T.U. in Prague where he intimated that he would leave New Zealand on 18th November. We then learned that a person named CHUN-KU from Prague reported to the A.C.F.T.U. in Peking that he had arranged to have STANLEY's and SOUTON's air tickets validated as from 17th November. Our next information was to the effect that STANLEY and SOUTON had been instructed by the A.C.F.T.U. in Peking to uplift air tickets in New Zealand which had been booked through the China Travel Service in Hong Kong.
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12th December, 1961.



~~SECRET~~

26/4/1

21/2/4

PF STANLEY Roy

PF SOUTON L.C.J.

CPNZ ACTIVITIES IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Roy STANLEY and L.C.J. SOUTON have been instructed by the All China Federation of Trade Unions, Peking, to pick up from the BOAC office in Wellington return tickets already booked through Hong Kong China Travel Service. They have also been instructed to cable the following information to Peking in order to obtain transit visas:

Passport No.

Birth date:

Position in Trade Union:

COMMENT: It appears as though the ACFTU coordinates all WFTU matters in the Far East and Pacific.

8th December 1961.

~~SECRET~~

26/4/1
21/2/4
PF STANLEY
PF L. SOUTON.

566

CPNZ RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADE UNION
MOVEMENT.

Information from an overseas source indicates that a person named CHUN-KU in Prague was in touch with the All China Federation of Trade Unions in Peking in November 1961 regarding the visit to Moscow of Roy STANLEY who was selected by the Australian N. G. JEFFERY to attend the 5th World Congress of the WFTU. (CHUN-KU is probably the representative in Prague of the ACFTU.) CHUN-KU advised that he had instructed the "Air Company" to validate the "NZ tickets" as from 17th November 1961. We know that STANLEY was in touch with [REDACTED], in November advising that he intended to leave New Zealand on 18th November.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
8th December 1961.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

565

Extract from " P.V. "

" Newspaper.

Published at AK. , on [date] 29-11-61

SUBJECT: CS1

No truth at all in Mr. Fox's claim

According to the daily press, Mr. W. A. Fox, Labour M.P. for Miramar, has claimed that the new bill bringing in voluntary unionism is "wanted by the Communists."

He is quoted as saying that the Communists and Nationalists are "in unholy alliance."

There is no truth in Mr. Fox's claims. The Communist Party has made it clear that it has always preferred unionism which is voluntary as far as the state is concerned, but compulsory in the sense

that men would not work with non-unionists.

But it does not support the imposition of voluntary unionism by the representatives of Big Business, the National Party.

It believes that unionists themselves should decide such matters and supported at least a stay of the present bill to allow unions grown up under one way to get geared for the new situation.

The Communist Party believes that the strength of unionism lies in the unionists, not in the laws.

Zel

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. 21/214.
of copies,
(T.S. only) 564

From H.Q. (CS.1)

Our File: 21/4/19

To D.O.A.

Date: 24.11.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. - SEAMEN'S GROUP.

- ...
1. Forwarded for your information is a copy of a report by [REDACTED] covering certain aspects of N.Z. Communist Party work amongst seamen and in particular the Party administration and organisation of a Seamen's Branch or Group.
 2. On the evidence available it would appear that there is in fact no Seamen's Branch of the Party in New Zealand although it might on occasions be convenient (for propaganda purposes usually) for the Party to refer to such a Branch.
 3. A Branch as such has certain duties and obligations - the election of officers, the holding of meetings, the submission of minutes, etc. - and the physical operation of a Seamen's Branch would be almost an impossibility where membership is low and having regard to the nature of the seamen's work.
 4. As far as Auckland is concerned the disbanding of the so-called Seamen's Branch has been mooted for some time. At the re-organisation of Branches earlier this year it was stated that James CASEY was to transfer to the Seamen's Branch. At the same time Aubrey Bruce SKILTON was to transfer out of the Seamen's Branch into Ponsonby.
 5. It would appear that James CASEY, who is not now a seaman, was drafted as a 'one man band' to prepare and edit the Party's publication "Coaster" and to otherwise look after the interests of those seamen who are members or supporters. The "Coaster" usually records that it is a C.P.N.Z. publication - financed and written by seamen. It does not state that it is published by any Seamen's Branch.
 6. The current policy of the C.P.N.Z. appears to be that its seamen members should be attached to a fully functioning city branch which they can attend when in port. It is certainly so in Wellington and it has been stressed here of late that it is essential that the seamen members should be given as much Party education as possible. This is not possible under a non-functioning Seamen's Branch or Group.
 7. It is also Party policy to organise its seamen members into Party Groups similar to the Trade Union Fractions or Groups which are functioning in various industries particularly in Auckland and Wellington.
 8. You will be particularly interested in the reports emanating from the Wellington District Chairman, John Andrew MANSON, to the effect that Joseph PIERCE of Wellington is the Convenor of the C.P.N.Z. Seamen's Group and that his transfer to Auckland has been suggested. Any information we receive in elaboration of these reports will be forwarded to you.
 9. Re the names mentioned in [REDACTED] last paragraph:-
David McIntosh Campbell ALLAN is a member of the Wellington City Branch of the Party - you have a copy of Wellington P.P. Form No 156.

CLASSIFICATION:

2./ ...

Robin James MOWAT is a shipmate of ALLAN's on the "Waitemata".
In July, 1961, we received a report that
one Robin WARD of the said ship was a C.P. supporter.
Enquiries showed that no such person was on the said ship
and we came to the conclusion that he might well be identical
with one Robin James MOWAT - see report of [REDACTED] attached.

[REDACTED]
(CS.1)
for Director.

Encl.



CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

2/3/4
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only) 562

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 21.11.1961

Your File: P.F.

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'B' TO [REDACTED] dated 14.11.61, Fols 342-343.

Processed
12.12.61

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN

Source reported that G.H. ANDERSEN is still not satisfied with the work of the Trade Union Sub-committee in Auckland. He is still having differences with P.W.G. McARA and other members of the Auckland District Committee. ANDERSEN has had another meeting with the National Secretariat, but so far no satisfactory solution has been reached.

[REDACTED]

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CLASSIFICATION:

21/2/4

561

Extract from " P.V. "

" Newspaper.

Published at AK. , on [date] 18-10-61

SUBJECT: CS1

★ WAGE CLAIM JUSTIFIED

Workers feel the pinch while Big Business does the pinching

Two points of view on how to distribute the burdens of the fast-developing economic crisis hit the headlines last week. The first was the report of the "independent" Monetary and Economic Council, the "advisory" body appointed by the National Government. The second was the statement by the Federation of Labour that it would file a claim with the Arbitration Court for a general wage increase.

They are two diametrically opposed views on how to deal with the crisis. The Economic Council says, in short, soak the poor. The Federation says soak the rich.

The People's Voice supports the bare 40-hour week ports with our export earnings, something ought to be done to curb a living wage unless the hourly rate is pushed up.

Moreover, as Mr. Walsh's statement on behalf of the Federation of Labour points out, the working people are still paying extra taxes on cigarettes, beer and petrol that were imposed by the Labour Government in the 1958 crisis.

On top of that, they have this year been billed with increased rail fares, electricity charges, rents and postal charges.

They are thus worse off at a time when the biggest monopoly businesses, which dominate the economy of the country, have been showing record profits one after the other.

hour week. Miners have had this for something like 14 years.

That may be a longer-term fight. But the fight for an award rate on which a family can live is becoming an immediate practical and vital struggle.

All working people should get in behind it.



hour week. Miners have had this for something like 14 years.

That may be a longer-term fight. But the fight for an award rate on which a family can live is becoming an immediate practical and vital struggle.

All working people should get in behind it.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUMCopy No. 560
of
(T.S. only) copies.

To: CS.1.

Date: 6.10.1961

Our File: 21/2/4

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 4/200 to [REDACTED] of 2.7.1961.

C.P.N.Z.: POLICY ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE UNIONS.INFORMATION:

1. Source reports that on 21st June, 1961, the National Secretariat wrote to the Wellington District C.P.N.Z. on the question of the application of the Federation of Labour Conference decisions suggesting that every move to [REDACTED] the conference decisions would be a move in the a [REDACTED] against the economic policy of the Government. The letter [REDACTED] ed that the F.O.L. Conference decisions were a good [REDACTED] for activity but only in application can they be of [REDACTED] the working class movement. The letter instructed that every effort should be made to organise support for the Kawerau striking workers in the form of resolutions and financial support, and gave the name of the secretary of the Kawerau strike committee as -

Mr G. DIXON, C/o P.O., Kawerau. (Gordon Eden DIXON (i.r.))

21/2/4.
2. Copies 21/5/2. ✓
25/9/3. ✓
G.B. Dixon ✓
12/10

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): H.Q. [REDACTED] Reference: Fols 183-192 Date: 29.9.61
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 21/5/2
 Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 21.11.61

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON DISTRICT C.P.N.Z.: TRADE UNION SUB-COMMITTEE.
 (Annexure to [REDACTED] of 29.9.61, Fols 183-192).

A meeting of the Trade Union Sub-Committee of the Wellington District C.P.N.Z. was held on 29th September, 1961.

Business:SEVEN HOUR DAY

The policy of a seven hour day on the waterfront was discussed at some length. BAILLEY said there had been a lot of discussion in Maritime Branch about Wednesday night off, and new handling methods, but he felt the most important issue on the waterfront at the moment should be agitation for a seven hour day. A number of people are of the opinion that the waterfront workers should fight to retain existing gang sizes regardless of any new methods of handling. BAILLEY said he did not agree with this, he maintained the workers would never get support if a number of people in the gangs were standing around doing nothing. This was a lesson which should have been learned in 1951. He maintained that if the gang size question was continued as a policy matter it would lead the Party into trouble. On the other hand the seven hour day should have been fought for a long time ago, not because it is an immediately realisable objective but because it should be in everyone's mind for the future.

.....

It was agreed that BAILLEY should bring this matter up at the National Trade Union Sub-Committee meeting he would attend in Auckland the following week.

.....

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q.(D)

Date: 18.9.61

Your File: 21/2/4 21/3/2

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "B" TO [REDACTED] DATED 29 AUGUST 1961
folios 164 - 168Received
19.9.61
Ext.6.10.61C.P.N.Z. INFLUENCE IN TRADE UNIONS: BUILDING WORKERS UNION.

Source recently had a long discussion with Donald McEWEN (i.r.) about Party activity in the Building Workers Union and in particular about J. GILLIES' (i.r.) attitude towards the Party Fraction of the Union. There had developed what appeared to be a battle of tactics between GILLIES and McEWEN, although McEWEN stated it was really a case of GILLIES versus the Fraction.

2. McEWEN stated that when he came back from China, he found that GILLIES, who was leading the Fraction, would not accept decisions which he felt were contrary to what should operate in the Union. Of the eight members in the fraction, only GILLIES and (A.H.) GRUNDY (i.r.) did not agree with the general Party line for the union. When it was decided that McEWEN should stand for the position of organiser, caused by the resignation of WILSON, GILLIES was asked to assist in putting forward McEWEN's nomination. He flatly refused to assist because he felt the tactics were incorrect. McEWEN said there were also other instances where they had been unable to get GILLIES to agree with Fraction decisions.

3. McEWEN said it had been recognised by the Party that there were many weaknesses in Party work in the Building Workers Union. They had endeavoured to overcome this by putting forward a new cadre which, in McEWEN's opinion, has a long way to go before it is politically sound in leadership of the fraction. McEWEN admitted that he himself was not without political faults. He had been criticised for various aspects of his work and he accepted this. On the other hand, for one month prior to the last Carpenters Union elections, he had gone around meeting and talking to the workers on jobs etc., and as a result had topped the poll in the elections. He had urged the Fraction, before he went to China, to give serious consideration to its day to day work in the industry, because, since he had polled so well, the right wing elements would intensify their campaign against the Party and particularly against him. This had proved to be correct, but he arrived back in N.Z. to find that the fraction had not been operating to any extent at all because it was involved in differences with GILLIES over tactics within the Union.

4. McEWEN referred to a recent dispute in Auckland when negotiations were carried on by GILLIES as President of the Union. McEWEN stated that (R.C.) WOLF (i.r.) and (J) FOULDS (i.r.) were the 'key men in the dispute. It was they and not GILLIES who had done all the work.

5. McEWEN maintained that apart from the weaknesses, work in the union had been reasonably good. The right wing element has finally come round to endorsing the F.O.L. Conference decisions etc. and McEWEN attributes this to the Party's fight for a working class policy in the Union.

6. McEWEN said he had discussed the Building Workers Fraction with the C.P. National Secretariat. He found that (P.W.G.) McARA (i.r.) had apparently investigated the situation and discovered considerable differences of opinion in the Fraction. Some people alleged that McEWEN was responsible for the trouble. McARA pointed out to McEWEN that there was a considerable difference in the political level of himself and GILLIES and stated that McEWEN had a responsibility to help GILLIES politically. McEWEN agreed to try to do this, and assured the Secretariat there was nothing personal in his attack on GILLIES, they had been friends for a number of years.

Note: Further information on this report contained on [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only) 557

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 6.9.1961

Your File: P.F's.

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'B' TO [REDACTED] of 22.8.61, Part I, Folio

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN and
Peter Wilfred George McARA

Source reported there has been a further discussion at the National Secretariat on the differences of opinion that have developed between ANDERSEN and McARA (Report of [REDACTED] dated 18.7.61, folios 71-82 refers) *and the Secretariat?*

It was pointed out to both ANDERSEN and McARA that their line of approach to Party and Trade Union work has been wrong and this has led to a clash of personalities. Each was reminded of his responsibilities to the District and to the National office and told to examine his work from this viewpoint.

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

CROSS REFERENCE

or File No.

21/2/4

Title:

Further relevant information re:

Trade Unions as Target for C.P.

is filed in file No.

25/4/6

as folio No.

Date:

5/9/61

Cross reference made by

Initials:

Section:

Date:

CS1

22/9/61

From [REDACTED]

Our File: 21/2/4

To CS.1.

Date: 30.8.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: C.P. INFLUENCE IN TRADE UNIONS: F.O.L. CONFERENCE, 1961.

Chip BAILEY, Secretary of Wellington Drivers' Union, appeared to be exaggerating when he calculated that 18 members of the C.P.N.Z. were attending delegates to the F.O.L. Conference, 1961. BAILEY's figure of 18 would seem to include not only card-carrying members of the Party but also close sympathisers and supporters.

If such is the correct interpretation to be placed on BAILEY's statement then there is every reason to believe that 18 attending delegates could be found to have comprised or have supported the C.P. fraction.

The following list comprises known delegates to the Conference, eleven (11) of whom are card-carrying members of the C.P.N.Z. whilst seven (7) are known to be sympathetic to or supporters of C.P. policy. It is these persons to whom BAILEY was in all probability referring.

NAME:	UNION:	REMARKS:
ANDERSEN, Gordon Harold	Drivers	Secretary Northern Branch. Member Auckland Trades Council. <u>National Committee</u> Member C.P.N.Z.
ARNST, Sidney	Freezing Workers	N.Z. Secretary. <u>Close</u> Supporter C.P.N.Z.
BAILEY, Chip	Drivers	Secretary Wellington Branch. Member Wellington Trades Council. <u>Member</u> C.P.N.Z.
DEVITT, Cornelous	Metal Workers Assistants	Secretary, Wellington. <u>Member C.P.N.Z. Symp.</u>
DOUGLAS, Kenneth George	Drivers	Organiser, Wellington. <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
GILLIES, James	Carpenters	President, Auckland Branch <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
GILMOUR, Stewart Bryson	Carpenters	Secretary, Palmerston Nth. Branch. <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
HARVEY, Felix McCulloch	Drivers	Organiser, Wellington. <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
ISBEY, Edward Emanuel	Waterside Workers	President, Auckland Branch <u>Pro-C.P. reputation.</u>
KELLY, Patrick Joseph	Drivers	Organiser Northern Branch. <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
McNULTY, Francis Edward	Freezing Workers	Delegate, Canterbury. <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
MOLINEUX, Francis Walter	Carpenters	Secretary N.Z. Association Secretary N.Z. Union. <u>C.P. Sympathiser.</u>

~~SECRET~~

2.

554

REID, Leonard Walter Scott	Railways (A.S.R.S.)	National Council. Member Auckland Trades Council. Former Member C.P.N.Z. <u>Close Supporter C.P.N.Z.</u>
ROSE, Eric George	Drivers	Organiser, Northern Branch. <u>Member (at large) C.P.N.Z.</u>
SMITH, James Brand	Drivers	President Wellington Branch. <u>C.P. Sympathiser.</u>
SMITH, Leonard Thomas	Drivers	Organiser Northern Branch. <u>Member C.P.N.Z.</u>
THORN, Francis Bernard	Freezing Workers	Wellington Branch. <u>C.P. Sympathiser.</u>
THOMPSON, Edwin George Cowie	Waterside Workers	Walking Delegate Wellington Branch. <u>C.P. Supporter in certain matters.</u>

Copy filed on 40/1/1. ✓

Seen. Thank You. [redacted] 31/1/11

Lab. To see. Bailey mentioned the figure 18 and it is interesting to note that after a thorough check of the F.O.A. delegates list we consider that 18 of them are either C.P. members or close sympathisers.

30/8

R.

7/6

~~SECRET~~

From CS.3.

Our File: 21/2/4

To CS.1.

Date: 23.8.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'C' TO [REDACTED] dated 3.8.61, Pol.14.

C.P. INFLUENCE IN TRADE UNIONS

Discussing with source the Party's influence in Trade Unions, Chip BAILEY stated that the number of C.P. members holding official positions in unions gives the Party a greater appearance of importance than it should have. In the smaller unions where there is very little rank and file activity, the paid official is not very important. Even in the Northern and Wellington Drivers' Unions where there are a number of paid officials, there is very little rank and file activity because the policies of the two unions are completely at odds. Trade union consciousness in New Zealand is very low and it is very hard slogging for the Party comrades in area branches.

On the other hand, according to BAILEY, there is now a greater amount of stability in the Party than there has been in his 21 years experience and the Party has never been in a better position to handle the present period of industrial development.

BAILEY said that the Party took a hammering during the cold war. Prior to this and up until about 1948 there had been 12 C.P. members holding paid positions in unions, but by the end of 1952 there was only one. BAILEY recalled that at the first F.O.L. Conference he attended as a C.P. fraction there were about four C.P. members present, this year there were 18.

[REDACTED] (CS).

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN

CS1

Please check the 1961 F.O.L. Conference delegates list and tabulate all those (10) and whether C.P. member or sympathiser. The figure of 18 C.P. members mentioned by Bailey appears rather inflated. The number might include the close sympathisers such as J. R. and W. Williams.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUMCopy No.
of (T.S. only) 533
copies.

From CS.3.

Our File: 21/2/4

To CS.1.

Date: 27.6.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'D' TO [REDACTED] Fol.75, of 21.6.1961.

C.P. POLICY ON TRADE UNIONS

Kenneth S.C. STANTON informed source that he is finding it difficult, with his wife in hospital, to get on with the job he has been given by the National Centre, something to do with ruling rates on the wharf. He said he had showed the letter from the National Centre to John A. MANSON who had suggested he should have a talk to James DELAHUNTY about it. HEGMAN has already mentioned this same project to STANTON and endorses MANSON's suggestion re DELAHUNTY.

[REDACTED] (CS).
[REDACTED]

1. File 21/2/4.

2. Copy 21/5/2.

40/75/27

Stanton

7/7/61.

CLASSIFICATION:

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21/2/4
532

D.O.A.

AK/10/1A

H.Q./C.S.

21st June, 1961.

C.P.N.Z. Papers on, "Producing a Branch Bulletin"
'Trade, Foreign Policy and Defence' and 'New Members
Course.'

*The attached documents were recently obtained from the
National Office of the CPNZ.*



2.

They are forwarded for record purposes.



ENC.

~~SECRET~~

Copy

Topic:

TRADE, FOREIGN POLICY AND DEFENCE.

SPEAKERS'
NOTES.

1. New Zealand's economy depends on the sale of meat, butter wool and cheese. This is becoming more so rather than less so. Hence our economy is one-sided and, consequently very vulnerable to price changes in agricultural export prices which can shift very suddenly.
2. Our non-farming industries depend for machinery and raw materials on imports paid for by the sale of exports. If the sale price of exports goes down, then we can import less. If this importable amount drops too low, our local industries would close and there would be unemployment.
3. Hence we have to find a way to do two things for the NZ economy:
(a) Find a way to get more imports for our exports
(b) Find a way to get capital to start industries with our own resources, making our economy more all-sided and not dependent on the whims of the prices of agricultural products on the shifting market.
- 4; But NZ's dependent economy has developed historically, not accidentally. It is dependent because the great British (and later other) monopolies have had sufficient power over New Zealand to mount our economy that way. Hence they would bitterly resist any change that threatened the set up that is most favourable to them.
5. The people from whom we can get more imports for our exports and who can assist us to develop new industries in NZ are the socialist countries. But our relationship in trade with them is determined by foreign policy.
6. The question of foreign policy today is determined by whether you support the shrinking world of big capital, of imperialism, and commit your country's resources and manpower to military preparations for war to preserve the old system; or whether you oppose war and allow nations the right to determine their own future even down to chucking out the power of the monopolies for ever.
7. Both Labour and National follow the same line, the line of imperialism led by the USA. This line does not allow us to be friendly to the socialist countries nor ~~the~~ to encourage ex-colonies fighting for independence. Hence it prevents present and future trade with these countries, as well as being the direct cause of the arms race and the ~~very~~ tense situation in the Cold War where we might all be blasted into maternity as a puff of ashes at any time some crazed anti-communist does something foolish.
8. Hence the policy we follow threatens our lives and our living standards. To protect both we must have different foreign policy, breaching from that we have now, which serves only the interests of big money.

.....

The foreign policy which New Zealand is tied to at present is not only a dangerous one. We have to prove that the danger is not justified-- that there is not the least threat of "Communist aggression" to "take away our liberties".

Over the last 40 years Communism has grown into a mighty force. It is no longer just a theory, it is applied in countries containing over one third of the world's population --1000 million people. There are 35 million people in the 80-odd Communist Parties in the world-- one in 80 of the world's population is a CP member.

This growth is not because the Communists have some magic formula for manipulating people like putty in their hands. They have reached this position because millions of people have experienced that capitalism brought them nothing but poverty and the most colossal world wars. The Communists have been able to point out why this has been so and how it can be ended. To one third of the people of the world they have proved that their theories work.

Nor have the defenders of capitalism, the big advanced nations which used their power to enslave the most backward parts of the world, been able to retain their grip on their colonies. Countries with over half the world's population in them have broken from colonialism since World War II.

This leaves only countries with one sixth of the world's population in them in the control of modern capitalism, monopoly capitalism, imperialism.

This development was as inevitable as death and rent day. It is no more possible to stop it than it was for King Canute to stop the tide coming in.

For the reason for it is not Communist "cunning" but electricity. Steam built modern industrial capitalism and made it possible for the first time to produce enough for everyone in the world. But this possible tide of plenty, enhanced by the growth of electric power and now nearly on our doorstep, thermo-nuclear power, has brought the situation where man can make more of the things he needs than the capitalist way of producing allows him to have and use. Communism takes this possible plenty out of the hand of the capitalists, puts it in the hands of the people so that it can be realised. The sheer good sense of doing this is what has created the great popularity and growth of Communism in the world.

But the masters of the old world have great riches and power at their disposal still. They use every trick of propaganda to make the people afraid of Communism. The disproof of their lies is the enormous successes of the socialist world which has now reached the stage of surpassing even the most advanced things the capitalist world could do.

If we take up the foreign policy position of the masters of the small but still powerful capitalist world, then we still won't stop Communism, but we will certainly hurt ourselves. For instance, Britain lives by the export of machine goods. America will not allow her to export them to China. China has made her own and is now capable of exporting them to India, Indonesia, Burma etc. Did Britain gain a thing?

.....

QUOTES.

That the people who lead the government here know quite well what the position is is shown by statements they have made from time to time. But, like Holyoake who went to the Soviet Union in 1955 to discuss trade and achieved none, the Labour Government also seems to have profited little from Nash's visit to that country in 1960.

(a) Vulnerable economy

"It must be an occasion for serious thought on the part of those who administer the affairs of this country that in spite of increasing industrialisation and diversification of our export industries, New Zealand's dependence on her three main exports has in fact grown rather than declined over the last 25 to 30 years," Mr Nash told the 1960 Labour Party Conference. Meat, wool and dairy produce have increased from 82 per cent of our total exports to 87 per cent, he said.

"This should lead us to mark the need for constant careful vigilance over import spending and for the obligation on the part of any government to take every opportunity to diversify our markets and to widen the range of products that we sell, overseas."

Mr Nash later told the Penrose Industrial Progress Association (June 20) that more consumer goods must be processed here to strengthen our industrial development and expanding economy. "We must do this rather than export our raw materials. Because dairy, meat and wool products form about 87 per cent of our exports today our economy is very vulnerable."

(By "vigilance over export spending," the Labour Govt has proved that it means cutting the purchasing power of wages by heavier direct taxes and by drastic indirect taxes.

The problem is not solved because it is an economic fact that dependence on primary produce results in a widening gap (known as the "scissors") between export prices and import prices - the owner of a machine can hold out for higher prices longer than the owner of a quantity of perishable butter.

A century of experience in this field does not seem to have convinced the orthodox economists and politicians who continue to pin their faith to present practices and markets in spite of their unreliability.)

(b) Western trade unreliable

"On few occasions during the 1950s have we been free from concern about balancing our external transactions," said Mr Nordmeyer, Minister of Finance in his Economic Survey for 1960.

(This is a logical sequel as long as the bulk of trade is conducted with western lands whose capitalist economies with their booms and slumps mean fluctuating prices for exports.

While there is growing realisation of these facts there is a great reluctance to abandon the old policies.

On June 30, Mr. R.A. Candy, Chairman of the Dairy Products Marketing Commission said the areas of greatest potential development as markets for dairy produce appeared to be in the East where living standards were improving steadily and people were developing new eating habits but he showed a lack of appreciation of the facts by listing such eastern lands as capitalist Japan and the virtual US colony of the Philippines and crisis wracked North America.

It had been clear for a long time that new markets would not be found in Europe, he said. Dumping had precipitated the disastrous price fall of 1958 and was again casting its shadow over the British market this year.

Mr Nordmeyer in his Economic Survey 1960 gave a good insight into the hit-or-miss factors involved in our present trading.

Examining the figures for the past ten years he pointed out how wool prices had collapsed in 1951 and had only been restored by an increased demand during the Korean war. He mentioned the 1958 "recession" as another example of how export prices slumped.

He pointed out how the butter price rose from 290/- per cwt, London, in May 1959, to a peak of 410/- in October due to a scarcity of supplies. How the high price didn't last because of "consumer resistance" and increased supplies from Britain's farms and elsewhere. The price of NZ butter dropped to 290s again. Total sales during 1959 amounted to 160,000 tons compared with 195,000 the previous year when the major factor was a drought in Europe.

In its report to the Industrial Conference, the Department of Industries and Commerce said "In less prosperous periods food prices fall and the demand for wool slackens rapidly in the industrial countries which are the main users of wool. Thus the 1957-58 depression in the United States and other industrial countries resulted in the average price for NZ wool falling from 54.76d per lb in 1956-7 to 41.16d in 1957-58 and to 36.07d in 1958-9 with a fall in the value of wool exports of \$26 million from 1957 to 1958.

"Another anxiety is that the recent growth of regional economic groups, such as the European Economic Community, may further restrict access for third countries' exports to these valuable secondary markets," said the Dept.

(c) Eleven years trade (£m)

Year	Receipts	Payments	Result
1949-50	188.9	182.6	+ 6.3
1950-51	243.3	204.2	+39.1
1951-52	265.4	316.6	-51.3
1952-53	258.1	223.4	+34.7
1953-54	281.3	256.1	+25.2
1954-55	273.7	316.1	-42.3
1955-56	319.6	324.8	- 5.2
1956-57	330.9	324.0	+ 6.9
1957-58	311.9	371.6	-59.7
1958-59	359.3	318.3	+41.0
1959-60	359.7	341.0	+18.6

Over the whole eleven years there was a balance of only + £13.3.

This table included not only exports and import prices but other receipts and payments (such as debt interest etc) In actual fact, during the past ten years, New Zealand has had a total deficit of \$78 million in overseas exchange transactions which has had to be financed by a net inflow in the form of loans of official capital amounting £44 million and of private capital totalling £28 million in the form of private investment.

Last year's export earnings, which exceeded import payments by £53 million and was the highest favourable trade balance ever recorded, was offset by a deficit of £41 million on other current transactions. Besides, as the table shows, one good year does not mean stability in future years.

The rise in last year's export income was due to £30 million from an increase of 24 per cent in the average level of wool prices, favourable in prices for butter which added a further £15 million but meat receipts fell by £10 million due to a weakening in demand for lamb in Britain and for beef in the United States.

(d) Common Market danger to NZ

Serious blows to the economies of New Zealand and England are likely as the result of the six-nation European Common Market, said the U.K. High Commissioner, Sir George Mallaby to the Auckland Chamber of Commerce in April 1959. He pointed out that about 14 per cent of Britain's trade was with the six members.

"The effect on NZ would be similar. In 1956 your exports to the six countries amounted to more than £43 million-- nearly 16 per cent of your total exports. Your can no longer be certain that these markets will be open to you," he said.

This fear of protectionist policies has been expressed by many authorities. Chairman of the Dominion Dairy Conference, Mr. A.M. Linton, said (July 31) said there was great danger because the Six countries in the European Economic Community envisaged the use of practically every weapon of protection - tariffs quotas, prohibitions, levies, export subsidies, target and intervention prices and limitation of production.

This he said could force the Danes out of the German butter market and cheese market and they would then have to ship far greater quantities to Britain. Prices would come down and New Zealand would suffer.

This problem has been seen by the Government which is trying to counter it by coming to an agreement with West Germany. But the stupidity of the whole present outlook is clearly shown in the 1960 Report of the Department of External Affairs. It regards the "economic integration in Europe as in general terms a desirable object since it should enhance the political stability and economic strength of that part of the world" This is obviously because it becomes a "power against Communism." Sir George Mallaby actually gloated over this aspect.

But even the Departmental Report points out the fact that the division of West Europe into two trade blocs "is likely to result in internal friction both economically and politically" and to hit New Zealand's trade. The 1960 Budget stresses both points.

The immediate threat of the two economic blocs is leading people like Mr. Linton to call for cuts in local production costs - he attacked the 40 hour week, the 24 per cent cost of living allowance, and "over-employment and competition for labour by protected industries which passed on their costs"

(e)

Trade and living standards.

"On few occasions during the 1950s have we been free from concern about balancing our external transactions," said the Minister of Finance Mr Nordmeyer in his 1960 Economic Survey.

"About 40 per cent of all the goods available for use in New Zealand come from overseas and export receipts comprise about one quarter of our gross national product," he said.

"Because of this large volume of external trade the rate of New Zealand's economic growth and our standard of living are influenced by the terms on which the goods we export can be exchanged for those we obtain overseas," Mr Nordmeyer continued.

"The difficulties of the early phase of the 1957-58 recession were aggravated by the extent to which current levels of spending exceeded the resources available and by the depletion of our overseas reserves. The additional taxation imposed in 1958 was designed to remedy this situation." he said thereby showing how the workers' living standards were lowered in a bid to tide over a capitalist crisis.

A Government really concerned for the welfare of the working people would have looked for other methods of easing the crisis.

Because such crises as slumps do not occur in planned socialist economies, it would be safe to say that had the bulk of our trade been with the socialist world in 1957-58 our export prices would not have slumped to the extent where our import payments exceeded them by £59.7 million (see table of eleven years' trade).

(f) Shipping monopolies accentuate the problem

That these problems of trade are accentuated by the practices of shipping monopolies is borne out by a section of the Department of Industries and Commerce report to the Industrial Conference.

The report says that it has been difficult to develop trade in new areas up to recently because "shipping follows trade." It then says that recent efforts to diversify trade have coincided with an increased supply of ships with provision for refrigerated cargoes. "Competition in the Pacific which arose through the producer boards having no shipping contracts with the ship owners resulted in improved services in this area and showed that competition is an effective method of improving shipping services. However, this opening of competition has not affected freight rates because all regular services adhere to conference rates."

The direct financial effect of the shipping companies on our trade can be seen in the exorbitant freight rates which have just risen 6% for exports, 7% for imports.

As far as can be gathered freights on meat, dairy produce and fruit totals about £20 million a year, apart from an estimated £10 million for wool exports.

None of this, of course, takes into account the extra prices we are paying on imports because of freight rates. This is considered to be the same amount as for exports, making total of £60-£70 million.

Charges for carrying farm produce to Britain more than doubled between 1939 and 1955, rose again by 5 per cent in 1955 and 12½ to 13½ per cent in 1957.

Within 16 days of the 1957 increases for meat dairy produce and fruit, it was costing 15 per cent more to land British goods here, and 13½ more to send wool to Britain.

(g) Monopoly Pressure

The following quotation from Time, July 18, 1960, shows the pressure and power of monopolies on trade:

"War against Red oil will be waged by Western oil companies to prevent Russian crude from ~~peas~~ entering their markets. Three companies (Shell, Standard, Vacuum, Caltex) told India they will not refine Russian crude oil sold to Indian government, Standard Oil (N.J.) warned owners and tanker brokers, in effect, it will not do business now or in future with anybody who charters or sells tankers to the Soviet Union or its satellites."

(h) Trade surveys

Credit must go to the Department of Industries and Commerce for conducting trade surveys over a wide range of countries recently (Caribbean, Africa, Middle East, HongKong, Philippines, Indonesia, Formosa, China, Italy, India, Ceylon, Fiji and Australia. In most cases the department's officials were accompanied by local businessmen.

Trade surveys contd.

27 Trade Commissioners are maintained in 12 overseas trade posts - London, Washington, Montreal, Sydney, New York, Trinidad, Tokyo, Singapore, New Delhi, Melbourne, San Francisco and Kuala Lumpur. There are none in socialist lands, nor has trade there been pursued with any zeal.

Among trade agreements at present under consideration is one with the Soviet Union, following discussions between Mr Nash and Soviet officials in Moscow.

Following Mr Nash's visit to the Soviet Union between April 18-24, 1960, the following joint communique was issued with these words about trade:

"On the question of trade between the USSR and NZ it was noted that negotiations had been undertaken from time to time with the object of facilitating the extension of trade between the two countries. It was agreed that trade negotiations might be resumed in the near future with a view to reaching an agreement whereby each country would accord to the other the most favoured nation treatment in trade matters. In particular, New Zealand will be given, during the operation of such an agreement, opportunities no less favourable than other countries for the delivery of goods meeting the import requirements of the Soviet Union."

This table demonstrates (by using 1957, when fuller details were available, as an example) how New Zealand is using one-sided trade with the socialist lands to help balance its overall payments.

Country	Exports	Imports	Balance
Bulgaria	£13,531	Nil	+£13,531
China	£595,356	£340,764	+£254,592
Czech.	£972,666	£437,286	+£535,380
GDR	Nil	£99,063	-£99,063
Hungary	£11,354	Nil	+£11,354
Poland	£2,988,984	£6528	+£2,982,456
USSR	£2,680,694	£41,555	+£2,639,139

The total imbalance in NZ's favour for this one year was £6,337,389. A similar imbalance occurred before and after 1957. The exception of the GDR was due to imports of rayon piece goods (£21,000), chloride of potash (£12,000) and other unspecified goods.

The socialist lands can only afford to indulge in such one sided trade to the extent that they can make any surpluses with other countries and thus pay in cash for our goods. But as the whole trend of socialist trade is to make mutually beneficial agreements such surpluses are likely to become exceptions.

This could well be the reason for the serious drop in Soviet purchases from New Zealand.

In 1957 these were £2.7m or almost one per cent of our total trade but in 1959 it dropped to £192,000 or one 2000th of our trade total.

Poland, which took £3 million dropped to £1.3m last year, Czechoslovakia increased from £973,000 in 1957 to £1.4m last year, Bulgaria from £14,000 to £140,000 and China from £595,000 to £2.5 million.

These increases could well go the way of the others if the same short-sighted one-sided policy is continued.

(j) Socialist markets expanding

The USSR's Seven Year Plan means expanding trade possibilities because it means an expanding consumer market.

For every £10 they spend today, in 1965 they will be spending £16 on better goods at lower prices - a 60% boom in shopping for 200 million people.

On February 18, 1960, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade N. Patolichev said that the Seven Plan opened wide prospects for the further development of Soviet economic contacts with foreign countries. In the seven year period the Soviet Union can at least double its foreign trade, he said.

Similar expansion is occurring in every socialist land. But while the Communist Party of NZ cannot promise specific trade it can at least point out that the socialist lands have expressed a firm willingness to trade with everyone.

Mr I.I. Fedorov, a Director of The Soviet Export Commission spent seven weeks in New Zealand and Australia earlier this year trying in vain to sell oil cheaper than both countries are now buying it.

A "high oil official" quoted in the Herald on July 21 said "The establishment of an oil refinery here in which all traders will participate would ensure that Russian petrol could not be permitted to undersell the locally refined product." In the absence of cheaper petrol the Russian product would find itself in keen competition in a market which is already well supplied."

This is a polite way of saying that, as in Cuba, the refinery would refuse to refine cheaper oil that was not imported by the combine.

(k) Recognising China.

Early in 1959, Mr Nordmeyer spoke to members of the Labour Party in Auckland and told them that China would definitely be recognised during Labour's term of office. He told the Otahuhu Railway Workshops the same thing.

One Australian businessman who sees the weakness of the American-sponsored embargo is Mr W.A. Gunn, chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau, who is leading a fact-finding mission to China. Asked how he thought America would like a fact-finding mission to promote wool sales in China, he snapped back: "Look, it's about time we stopped chucking verbal bricks and mortar at these people and got stuck in there selling our wool." (Auckland Star 24/6/60)

(l) All round development of NZ

There is no doubt that sound trading would enable New Zealand to develop in all-round manner and avoid remaining with a vulnerable economy (refer Vulnerable Economy).

Proof of this coming from trade with the socialist world can be seen in the following examples - all negotiated on either a long-term low interest (2 1/2 per cent) loan repayable in the countries export products (or paid immediately or over a period in products without any lengthy loan):

Examples of Soviet aid

<u>Country</u>	<u>Approx value in sterling</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
India	£90 million	To build iron and steel works, heavy engineering mine equipment factories and a big power station.
Egypt	£100 million	To build and enlarge metal, engineering, oil foodstuff and other factories; mining surveys train staff; build Aswan High dam.
Afghanistan	£44 million	To build factories and hydro-electric statio roads and irrigation.

Examples of Soviet Aid Cond.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Approx value in sterling</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Indonesia	£38 million	To build factories; to develop agriculture; to provide ships and motor vehicles.
Ceylon	£11 million	To survey and design irrigation and hydro works; for equipment and technical help in building an iron and steel mill and other factories
Argentina	£36 million	For oil industry equipment.
Irak	£50 million	Help engineering, chemical, food and light industry factories for irrigation and transport construction.
Ethiopia	£36 million	For agricultural and industrial development

(m) Foreign policy impeding trade

"It is also generally recognised that measures which would achieve a particular objective of economic policy may militate against the attainment of other objectives which may be considered of equal or of greater importance," said the Minister of Finance, Mr Nordmeyer, in the 1960 Economic Survey.

Thus it is New Zealand foreign policy which tends to hinder the full development of flourishing trade policy.

(n) Cost of arms.

It is estimated that the annual world cost of arms is £50 thousand million. New Zealand's arms bill over the last 20 years (including the war) has been £1025 million.

In 1938-39 it was only £2.1 million but it has now increased fifteen times to £30.3 million for 1960-61. The Minister of Defence predicts it will soon be £42 Million.

During the same period, total Government expenditure has only increased eight and half times. In 1938-39 Defence was 5 per cent of Government expenditure, today it is 8.7 per cent. (last year 6.8 per cent)

In-1938-39-Defence-cost

In 1938-39 it was 2 per cent of all wage and salary income. Today it is 5 per cent.

In 1938-39 Defence cost £1/6/- per head today it costs £12/10/- per year for every man woman and child. £62/10/- per family.

In 1960-61, £1½ million more will be spent on arms than on all health services and hospital buildings. (£28.9 million)

Three-quarters of the amount of the Education vote will go on arms in spite of the fact that the primary school roll has increased 19 per cent, the post-primary roll 43 per cent and the university roll 22 per cent over the past three years. During this period the Education vote has increased 22 per cent but Defence, which has no relation to population has been close behind at 16 per cent. Health expense, which has got a real relation with population increased by only 17 per cent.

Mr Connolly when abolishing CMT said it had cost the country £62 million during its nine years'.

(o) In-1960-61,--\$1
War debts mounting

New Zealand war debt from World War I took 41 years (1959) to liquidate. War debts have been one of the major factors in boosting the Public Debt to £844,516,336 in spite of annual repayments of about £13 million. It took 35 years to pay off £114 million of the debt. In the course of last year the debt rose by £28 million. It can safely be said that if the annual defence expense of about £30 million could go into purposes for which the £28 million was borrowed, the Public Debt would not rise any higher and annual repayments would tend to diminish it for a change.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4
Copy No.
of
(T.S. only)

31
copies.

From D.O.A.

Our File: F.W.

To H.Q./C.S.

Date: 19th June, 1961. Your File:

SUBJECT:

ANNEXURE "C" TO HANDLING NOTES - F.W.
C.P. Attitude to Britain joining the E.E.C.

1. The current topic of importance in the C.P.N.Z. is the possibility of Britain joining the E.E.C., and the consequent economic depression in New Zealand.
2. *Dissemination?* It is proposed that the C.P.N.Z. make Mr. Duncan Sandys aware of the feeling of the New Zealand worker when he comes here in a few weeks time. It is also suggested that the Party make approaches to the Federated Farmers or some other farming body to find a mutual basis for action in the matter for the farmers will certainly be amongst the first to suffer if Britain does ignore the interests of the Commonwealth.
3. The C.P.N.Z. feels that it can make a lot of capital out of the move especially if it results in unemployment in N.Z.
4. The C.P. will press also for reciprocal trade with the Socialist countries of the world and in a crisis the farmers would show sufficient self-interest to do this.



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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only) 525

From CS.3.

Our File: 21/2/4

To CS.1.

Date: 1.6.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'D'

dated 26.5.61, Fol.491.

C.P.N.Z. POLICY TOWARDS TRADE UNIONS

1. John A. MANSON informed source that he had been discussing compulsory unionism with Bill (William) WEDLOCK and Ned (Edward) NICHOL, who are both firmly convinced that the Party line is wrong on this issue. They do not recognise the Party's statements so far as representing support for voluntary unionism, and they want the Party to make a "firmer" statement supporting it. MANSON has tried to convince them that the Party has already made statements to this effect but he admitted to source that the statements have not been "firm" enough.

2. MANSON said that he has heard that the National Committee is exploring the possibility of holding a meeting of leading Trade Union Party members in October or November of this year. This will call together the main Trade Union Party members in each district, with the purpose of correcting the recognised lack of contact between the National Centre and the District Trade Union Sub-Committees.

(CS).

on 21/2/4.

2. Copies to Wedlock & Nichol.

21/5/2.

8/6/61.

CLASSIFICATION:

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only) 524

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q.(D)

Date: 22 May 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "E" [REDACTED] DATED 16 MAY 1961.

C.P.N.Z. TRADE UNION CIRCULAR.

The C.P.N.Z. is preparing a circular for distribution to all branches based on the Party's findings on the F.O.L. Conference. The circular is in the form of an instruction to Party members on the correct methods of applying the decisions of the conference to Party policy, particularly the "Build the Party" campaign.

[REDACTED]
Ed/O.

Received 23.5.61
Extracted 24.5.61

[REDACTED]
File 21/2/4.

✓ 2 copy 40/1/1

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

From CS.3.Our File: 21/214To CS.1.Date: 19.5.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'E' [REDACTED]

Vol.411, of 5.5.61.

F.O.L. CONFERENCE, MAY 1961.

1. P.W.G. McARA visited Wellington for a week from 28th April, 1961, for the express purpose of directing the work of Party delegates attending the F.O.L. Conference which commenced on 2nd May, 1961. McARA himself did not attend the conference.
2. Because of the publicity given by "Truth" to McARA's attendance at the Special Conference of Key Unions in April and his "hobnobbing" with him, F.P. WALSH was reluctant to meet McARA and the delegates. He felt that either McARA had been followed on his previous visit or there had been a leak in the Party organisation. McARA thought both these possibilities unlikely, but stated that if any information had been passed to "Truth" it could have been by T.M. HILL, who had visited the C.P. office in Wellington on 10th April, 1961, obviously trying to find out from HEGMAN what the Party was doing in regard to the conference. HILL had also endeavoured to obtain information from other Party delegates. HILL is regarded by McARA as an opportunist who is building himself up for the day when he might come into prominence. He is at present anti-WALSH.
3. Chip BAILEY appears to have acted as the liaison between WALSH and McARA, he arranged for them to meet on more than one occasion during the week. WALSH agreed to make available to the Party, through BAILEY, a copy of his report to the Conference, and a copy of the agenda. These were delivered to McARA on Monday, 1st May, 1961. McARA made a study of WALSH's report then called a meeting of Party delegates on the Monday evening. This took place at G.R. HEGMAN's flat. Chip BAILEY could not understand why the meeting was not held at his place as in previous years, but McARA explained that because of the "Truth" articles it was considered unwise to risk drawing attention to the association between the S.C.R. and the Trade Unions at this stage, although this would be inevitable with the future development of the S.C.R./Trade Union relations.
4. Party delegates were well briefed, the more outstanding Party speakers being allocated the more important points to raise. Delegates were instructed to contact as many other progressive delegates as possible and arrange for their support if things became difficult. There was some doubt among non-Party supporters about the wisdom of appearing to support WALSH in any way. They had to be persuaded that at present they were supporting the Party. The Party is taking the line that it will make an ally of anyone who supports Party policy. This includes WALSH at the moment. Pressure of events in the Trade Union Movement in recent years have driven WALSH to seek support among the more militant sections of the movement. In McARA's opinion WALSH is astute enough to realise that if he wants to remain in the leadership of the Federation he has to support the working class struggle. The Party will support him on that basis, at the same time recognising that WALSH's only interest in remaining President of the F.O.L. is the power it gives him in the country and that he will not hesitate to mislead the workers when and how it suits his purpose to do so.

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5. Each delegate received careful instructions as to where he would speak during the consideration of WALSH's report and exactly what he would say. For instance, in section one of the report WALSH referred to the economic welfare of the workers. One delegate was instructed to bring in at this stage, the Party line on the political aspect of the workers' welfare, drawing attention away from the immediate economic struggle by introducing working class policy. Section four which dealt with the economic conditions of the country provided an opportunity for a Party delegate to raise, as an addendum to the report, a proposal for an enquiry into monopoly capitalism in New Zealand and so bring out the Party line that monopoly is the real enemy of the worker. There was no separate section of the report dealing with Peace, but one delegate was given the task of raising this question at a suitable stage.

6. In the remits section of the Conference, remits on recognition of China, trade with Socialist countries and the common market were amongst those presented by Party delegates.

7. On 2nd May, 1961, Frank McNULTY reported to McARA that the report had gone according to plan. McARA was extremely elated, especially when told of the adoption by the conference of the resolution not to re-affirm its previous attitude towards Conciliation and Arbitration. The success of the Party's campaign for job action depended on the outcome of this resolution.

8. The second day of the Conference produced the first and only real anti-Communist outburst. PREDEVILLE of the Miners' Union read a letter to the Conference from Don McFADGEAN, secretary of the union at Roa, who alleged that Hardy BROWNING, Ronald TAYLOR and Donald ROSS said at a street meeting that the Blackball Miners should pull away from the United Mine Workers Union and fight their own battle. McARA maintained that this would never have happened if R.H. MITCHELL had been present at the conference. McARA rang Donald ROSS at Greymouth, explained the situation to him and told him to send a telegram to G.H. ANDERSEN at the Drivers' Union office at Wellington which the latter could produce at the conference next day, denying the allegation (see "People's Voice" of 10th May, 1961.)

9. It has been customary in recent years for the Soviet Legation to issue an unofficial invitation to delegates to attend the May Day celebrations at the Legation. The C.P. had the responsibility of selecting suitable delegates to attend. In the initial stages of the development of the Soviet/N.Z. Friendship Society it was decided to establish contact with the Trade Union Movement in New Zealand as well as with cultural and other bodies. The Legation agreed that the F.O.L. Conference would provide a good opportunity to put this into effect, and Rona BAILEY accordingly made arrangements with the Legation to issue an invitation for approximately 30 to 35 delegates. It was decided to issue the invitation to the Conference in the form of a letter to the F.O.L. It was not anticipated that the letter would be read from the chair at the Conference but that it would be passed to the delegates themselves. However, the publication of the "Truth" articles referred to above, caused the Legation to withdraw the invitation at the last moment. It is thought that the Legation intended to cancel the whole reception. McARA fought against this decision. He maintained that as the Soviet/N.Z. Friendship Society developed and became more closely associated with the Trade Union Movement in New Zealand the press attacks would increase, not only in "Truth" but in other papers as well, and the Legation must accept this.

10. After long discussions with Rona BAILEY, who was reluctant to force the issue with the Legation, McARA contacted the National Secretariat of the C.P. and it was decided that the most the Party could hope for at this stage was that the Legation would agree to holding the reception under the same conditions as in previous years. Rona BAILEY was asked to arrange an

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appointment with the Legation for HEGMAN who was instructed to put this proposition to them and to make arrangement for discussions on future policy in regard to Trade Union contact with the Legation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

11. The Northern Drivers' Union delegation to the F.O.L. Conference consisted of five people, including G.H. ANDERSEN, P.J. KELLY, L.T. SMITH and a M.A.L. from Morrinsville, whose name was thought to be George RHODES or some similar name.

12. Frank THORN, whom the Party hoped to use at the Conference, was manoeuvred out of his position as Freezing Workers delegate by COLLERTON.

Thomas F.

(CS)

File on 21/2/11: 4 forwards.
2. Copy to G.P. Walsh ✓
P.H.G. McAlra ✓
40/1/11 ✓

3. Extract P.4's

Lobias Hill	—	para's 1 & 2	✓
Clips Bailey	—	" 1, 2 & 3	✓
21/2/33	—	" 9 & 10	✓
110/10/4	—	" 8	✓
40/22/7	—	" 11	✓
40/32/1	—	" 12	✓
Francis Thorn	—	" 12	✓
A.V. Penderville	—	" 8	✓
21/2/18	—	" 11	✓

4. Endorse card of Thomas F. Collerton (para 12).
also carded George RHODES.

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN

1960 Elect Roll shows a Roads
1957 " " " 2 Roads. Springfield widow & spinster Morrinsville

RECEIVED

23 MAY 1961

31/2/4

520

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT CIRCULAR NO. 4.

26/4/61.

TO ALL DISTRICT COMMITTEES, BRANCH EXECUTIVES, BRANCHES
UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CMTE.
AND NATIONAL CONTROL COMM. MEMBERS.

Dear Comrades,

TRADE UNION POLICY IN THE COMING PERIOD.

The New Zealand trade union movement faces the deepest crisis in its history. The gains of past years of struggle are at stake.

Britain was once virtually the only market for N.Z. agricultural produce. As a result of the decay of imperialism and the consequent development of socialism, this once large market is becoming less certain. Prices for N.Z.'s agricultural exports are far from buoyant. Further drops in prices will create serious problems for New Zealand economy.

The Holyoake Government realises this. They are preparing the ground in N.Z. for this eventuality. From their viewpoint, the only way to maintain profits is a lowering of the standards of living of the N.Z. people. This policy is meeting with opposition as stated in the National Committee Report given in January of this year.

"In this new situation, with a National Government, we will find, unlike 1958, that wide sections of the labour movement, including the right-wing leadership, will express opposition to National policy. This is already happening. We should welcome this, unite with it, but at the same time guard against being submerged in a mere social-democratic protest that only leads to a continuation of the game of "ins" and "outs" mentioned before."

This stresses the independent role of the Communist Party which cannot be built as a socialist party if it only protests against the injustices of capitalism. It must present and explain socialism.

The Labour Party will protest on some issues. However, it cannot be stressed too often that the Labour Party is, like the National Party, determined to maintain capitalism. They too will use every means at their disposal to maintain the status quo.

The forthcoming conference of the N.Z. Federation of Labour faces these four facts:

1. The employing class and its government are planning a multi-pronged attack to cut workers' living standards.
2. The vital weapon upon which the working class must depend to beat back these attacks - the N.Z. trade union movement - is showing indications of differences on questions of policy and organisation.
3. The sound rank and file core of the trade union movement is responsible for a developing militancy. The employing class knows that this militancy will grow. They, the National Government, and the Social Democratic opposition, fear it.
4. They and the monopolies which they serve plan to take advantage of this situation to weaken still further the structure of the N.Z. trade union movement. This is a key point in their plans.

The level of wage rates, the purchasing power of wages and the taxation load on N.Z. workers, are the result of the lack of unity and solidarity accentuated by reformism in the trade union movement which has tended to dull the fighting spirit of the trade union movement.

The unity of the trade union movement in turn is influenced by many questions, some of which may seem of only general interest. One example is the 1958-59 libel actions against Mr. F.P. Walsh and the Wellington Trades Council Exec. Yet these actions arose from deep-seated policy differences.

Again, there is the breakaway of the N.Z. Engineers' Union from the F.O.L., the anti-United Mine Workers vote by the Waikato miners, the earlier breakaway of the Auckland Freezing Workers from their national organisation, and the agitation of some sections of the Electrical workers to withhold capitation fees from the F.O.L.

Yet the Freezing Workers could only obtain their 24% increase on the basis of national unity!

Many other examples could be given.

The basic facts are known to the employing class, as is N.Z.'s sagging economy. They see the possibility of a successful drive against the working class to bolster up profits. This offensive can only be repulsed by the rank and file strength of the trade union movement welded into unity under and by the F.O.L.

In building this unity the C.P.N.Z. has a key role. The present policy of the F.O.L., which is directed against monopoly, is close to the political line of the Party. For this reason the industrial policy of the F.O.L. is suited to the needs of the N.Z. people. For this reason, Party members can campaign confidently on the F.O.L. policy for trade union unity.

But, if the Party is to be built, it must maintain its independent role as the following quotation from the National Committee Report shows:

"Again, in general in the trade union field, how easy in our present situation it is to just join in protest AGAINST rather than be positive FOR something. This is where all the time the vital need to introduce working-class politics into the union movement, as opposed to economism, is so essential..... This does not mean the pushing through of political resolutions at badly-attended union meetings in a sectarian way. It means dealing with workers' politics, with Communist policy right on the job, in the factory or workshop, on the ships, everywhere."

This will mean a big step-up in our drive to build the Party. It will mean moving out to wider circles, to new people.

Further, it will entail much closer and detailed attention to fraction work than has been the case in the past, if this objective is to be achieved. Moreover, area branches of the Party cannot stand aloof from these basic trade union issues. They must know the general trends and explain them in area bulletins.

Above all, reporting to the "P.V." on the campaign is a "must".

If leadership is to be successful it must include the launching and leadership of a large-scale propaganda and agitational campaign. The basis of this campaign must be by patient and persistent explanation:

1. To bring an understanding to all workers of the grave threats to their living standards;
2. To convince workers that the trade unions are the main mass organisations which defend their economic interests;
3. To win rank and file members to the job of rallying their fellow workers in industry around their trade unions.

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EXTRACT

From (source): H.Q. (CS.3) Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 18.8.61
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 21/5/5
Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 28.8.61

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON C.P. DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING. (Annexure 'E' to Handling Notes Folios 272-274).

A meeting of the Wellington C.P. District Committee was held on Monday, 7th August, 1961.

Discussion on the special campaign. MANSON gave a report on the activities to date in the special campaign, 'N.Z. Faces Crisis'. There has already been a meeting on this subject by National Committee members resident in Wellington, plus J.G. LOCKE from Christchurch. National Committee members in other areas have also held discussions. The National Committee members meeting agreed that the District Committees must get down to a study of the role of the D.C. in this campaign, and the role of the individual D.C. members. MANSON stated that Wellington District particularly needed to look into this, because they fall very short of working as a D.C. collectively, also individual members do not give the leadership required of their position in the District. Sub-committee work in Wellington is also very poor. Referring to the educational side of the campaign, MANSON said he had already outlined the D.E. recommendations for education, D.C. members must see that this is carried out in the branches.

MANSON referred to the 'out to the masses' aspect of the campaign, and said this could only be carried out successfully by rank and file Party members taking Party policy out to their jobs. He referred to 'mass action' and wondered just how many of the comrades knew what was meant by this. This is another responsibility of the D.C. Dealing with the selling campaign for the pamphlet 'N.Z. Faces Crisis', MANSON thought they should first approach those leading Trade Unionists they have some influence with, get them to approach job delegates who would in turn contact other active unionists. MANSON explained what was meant by 'select people' - the people with whom Party members could discuss the pamphlet and gain their active support in bringing forward Party policy in the organisations to which these people belong. MANSON said that extra study nights would have to be arranged in the branches, he realised this would mean extra work, but it would have to be done. There must also be more planned canvassing in the District and regular bulletins prepared, both industrial and area bulletins.

[REDACTED] (CS)

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From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 8.8.1961

Your File: P.F.

 SUBJECT: ANNEXURES TO [REDACTED] dated 18.7.61, Parts I & II
 Folios 71-82.
Gordon Harold ANDERSEN

Source reported on 4th July, 1961, (Folio 16) that G.H. ANDERSEN had asked for a meeting of the National Secretariat C.P.N.Z. to discuss his differences with Peter Wilfred George McARA. This meeting has now taken place and from what source was able to ascertain, the following are the main points of ANDERSEN's complaints to the Secretariat.

ANDERSEN expressed dissatisfaction with the methods of work of the National Trade Union Sub-committee particularly in regard to 'Peace' activities and the Kawerau dispute.

ANDERSEN said he had asked the District Committee several times to arrange meetings between Peace Council cadres and the Trade Union comrades to organise activities for the building of a strong Peace Movement. ANDERSEN maintained that plans for Peace work were being discussed and decided upon at National level but very little was being done to put those plans into action at rank and file level. It was only recently that ANDERSEN discovered what the 'Peace Workshop' was.

ANDERSEN referred to the bad handling of the Kawerau dispute. He also complained that McARA did not always carry out the decisions of the Trade Union Sub-committee and in many cases made his own decisions on Trade Union matters without reference to the committee. ANDERSEN considered that McARA put forward plans more suited to a Party of ten times the size and ability of the N.Z. Party.

According to source, McARA maintained that these misunderstandings arose mainly because ANDERSEN thought as a Trade Unionist and not as a Party member.

Source understands that both parties have been asked to prepare a written report which will be discussed at a later meeting of the Secretariat.

[REDACTED] (A/D.O.A.)

From C.S.3.

Our File: 40/23/3

To C.S.1.

Date: 3 August 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "B" TO [REDACTED]

DATED 20 JULY 1961

W.C.C. JOINTERS STRIKE

Source reported that the C.P. is still taking an active interest in the Jointers strike. Paul POTIKI has been told to be careful how he handles NEARY, because NEARY is doing a good job at the moment but could easily turn against the Party if he is pushed. POTIKI has been instructed to call on NEARY and offer to help with the collection of funds for the strikers. The Party is supporting NEARY's suggestion for a mass meeting of W.C.C. employees and POTIKI has been instructed to try and get the meeting held outside the Town Hall and not in the Basin Reserve/has suggested.

2. G.R. HEGMAN told source he thought the strike had gone on long enough, that the Party had achieved a victory just by getting all the workers actively interested in proceedings. HEGMAN said the strikers should now go back to work and accept an independent arbitrator to settle the matter. HEGMAN maintains that only by getting the men back to work can the Party hope to consolidate the position it has won during the strike.

3. J.A. MANSON stated that although Bluey FLYNN is as mad as a march hare, he is doing a very good job as far as the strike is concerned.

4. Source was present when MANSON, HEGMAN and POTIKI discussed the North Island Electrical Workers Union wages issue which is shortly to be discussed in conciliation. NEARY has been instructed by the Auckland Union not to accept a figure lower than 30/- as a wage increase. MANSON had information that NEARY has been told not to expect more than 20/- in conciliation, and that he is blaming communist influence in Auckland for the insistence on the higher figure. HEGMAN said that if this is correct, it is entirely wrong tactics. POTIKI suggested that HEGMAN should write to the National Secretariat C.P.N.Z. asking them to contact TAYLOR and try to get him to accept the lower figure. POTIKI insisted that the unity of the Wellington Union depended on this wage demand and that the whole Union could be wrecked by another communist scare at this stage. HEGMAN warned POTIKI not to overestimate Party influence in the Union and said that from what he knew, TAYLOR (J.F. TAYLOR) was pretty much a lone wolf as far as the union was concerned. However, he will write to the National Secretariat giving them the information that NEARY will probably be offered 20/- and suggesting they do what they can to get this sum accepted in Auckland. POTIKI thought NEARY should not be tied to any figure at all but MANSON disagreed saying that the Union had had experience of NEARY in the past, when, if he is not tied to a figure, he would accept what he is offered just for the sake of peace.

[REDACTED]

C.S.

NEARY

21/2/4.

549

KNOWN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS holding executive positions in the so-called "Key" Unions.*As at 28/7/1961.*

<u>NAME:</u>	<u>UNION:</u>	<u>REMARKS:</u>
<u>ANDERSEN</u> , Gordon Harold	Drivers	Secretary Northern Branch. On National Committee of C.P. On Auckland Trades Council. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>KELLY</u> , Patrick Joseph	"	Organiser Northern Branch. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>SMITH</u> , Lenard Thomas	"	Organiser Northern Branch. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>BAILEY</u> , Chip	"	Secretary Wellington Branch. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference. On Wellington Trades Council.
<u>MANSON</u> , John Andrew	"	Wellington Branch. Chairman District C.P. On Wellington Trades Council.
<u>BRODIE</u> , John	"	Wellington Branch.
<u>HARVEY</u> , Felix McCulloch	"	Organiser Wellington Branch. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>DOUGLAS</u> , Kenneth George	"	Organiser Wellington Branch. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>GODDARD</u> , George	Waterside Workers	North Island delegate.
<u>M McNULTY</u> , Francis Edward	Freezing Workers	Canterbury. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>GOUGH</u> , Raymond Bernard	Railways	Secretary of R.T.A. Auckland.
<u>QUINN</u> , Arthur Philip	"	Assistant Secretary A.S.R.S., Wellington

Seamen's Union

There is no record of any C.P. member holding an executive post in this Union. There are, however, a good number of members in the Union and the Communist Party operates its Seamen's Branches in Auckland and Wellington. Propaganda for distribution among seamen is published regularly.



Original a copy to 68 ✓

Copy to 21/2/4.



17/61

COMMUNIST PARTY SYMPATHISERS holding executive positions in the so-called "Key" Unions.

In view of the difficulty experienced in assessing some cases it is suggested that the following information not be used publicly.

<u>NAME:</u>	<u>UNION:</u>	<u>REMARKS:</u>
<u>EDWARDS</u> , Leonard	Drivers	President Northern Branch.
<u>SMITH</u> , James Brand	"	President Wellington Branch.
<u>PARKIN</u> , Reginald S.	"	Vice-President Wellington Branch.
<u>CHAMBERS</u> , Leonard Stanley	"	Wellington Branch.
<u>FULLBROOK</u> , Albert J.	Waterside Workers	Auckland Branch. Believed member of C.P.
<u>ISBEY</u> , Edward E.	"	President of Auckland Branch. Has reputation of being pro-Communist. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>LATIMER</u> , Graham	"	Auckland Branch. C.P. sympathiser.
<u>RITCHIE</u> , Scott Pearse	"	Auckland Branch. Walking delegate. C.P. sympathiser.
<u>THOMPSON</u> , Edwin George	"	Wellington Branch. Walking delegate. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference. Known to support C.P. in certain matters.
<u>HOY</u> , James	"	Wellington Branch. Reputation of being pro-Communist.
<u>ARNST</u> , Sidney	Freezing Workers	N.Z. Secretary. Close supporter of C.P. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>THORN</u> , Francis Bernard	"	Wellington Branch. C.P. sympathiser. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference.
<u>BURNEY</u> , Leo Wilfred	"	Auckland Branch. C.P. sympathiser.
<u>REID</u> , Leonard Walter Scott	Railways	National Council A.S.R.S. On Auckland Trades Council. Delegate to 1961 F.O.L. Conference. Close supporter of C.P. Former member. May still be so.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

547
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A.Our File: AK/4/15To H.C. (D)Date: 20 July 1961Your File: 21/2/4

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "A" TO [REDACTED] DATED 4 JULY 1961

C.P.N.Z. POLICY IN TRADE UNIONS

As the result of a discussion with V.G. WILCOX, source said that he felt there was some concern over the Party's activity, or lack of activity, in Trade Union matters. It has been decided that members of the Trade Union Sub-Committee must be made to see more clearly just what the Party's leading role was so that they would be able to "move in and get around".

2. WILCOX said that in union matters a quick decision was sometimes required, and Party Trade Unionists must show their ability to make such decisions and not just toe the line behind SKINNER and WALSH.

3. It has been decided that M.H. WILLIAMS would produce a report dealing with trade union leadership, based on some notes that WILCOX has made.



Received 20.7.61
Extracted 26.7.61



file on 21/2/4



9/8/61

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

546
Copy No.
of
(T.S. only)

cop

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/1/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 20 July 1961

Your File: 21/2/4

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "B" [REDACTED]

DATED 4 JULY 1961

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN

M.H. WILLIAMS told source that a formal request had been received from G.H. ANDERSEN for a discussion between himself, McARA and the National Secretariat to reason out differences that had arisen between McARA and ANDERSEN on the work of the National Trade Union Sub-Committee, particularly dealing with events arising from the F.O.L. Conference and 'Peace' work.

2. WILLIAMS stated that the letter was driving a wedge between the Trade Union Sub-Committee and the National Centre and would have to be handled very carefully.



Received 20.7.61
Ext. 26.7.61



✓ File on 21/2/4

✓ Copy to 8/6 Gordon Harold Andersen. ✓



7/8/61

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A.

Reference

Date: 17 July 1961

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/3/5

Received on 18.7.61

Extracted/Copied by

On 15 August 1961

Extracts from the District Committee Report of the AUCKLAND
DISTRICT CONFERENCE held Saturday July 15th and Sunday July 16th 1961

WORK IN INDUSTRY

Recent national circulars clearly outline our policy in the present situation, and give a specific lead on the leading role of the Communist Party in mobilising support for the decisions of the recent Federation of Labour Conference, and giving leadership in the struggle to carrying out these decisions.

There is a tendency by some comrades to see no difference between Federation of Labour policy and Communist Party policy. Certainly the economic programme of the Federation of Labour is in close unity with the economic points of the party programme. From this the Federation of Labour has advanced to a closer unity on some points of foreign policy, but while at the present time there are no major differences on immediate policy, there are still wide differences in the long term policy. The leadership of the Federation of Labour is still a reformist leadership. It seems only reform of the wages system, while our aim is to abolish it.

The class war which Big Business has already opened against the working people, has been answered by a Federation of Labour Conference decision to mobilise the workers in defence of their job living standards and their trade union. The Labour Party, heavily criticised by the Federation of Labour in its National Executive Report, for failing to support the New Zealand Workers' just demands, has failed to rally in support of the Federation of Labour in its struggle against Big Business and the Government.

The parting of the ways has begun. In the developing situation, the working class will inevitably be forced more and more in the path of class struggle.

The Labour Party is opposed to class struggle, therefore, comes more and more into opposition to the working class, and its Trade Union Organisation. The Federation of Labour has already been forced to find ways of building its own movement to fight the Government. It can no longer depend upon the Labour Party. In being forced to develop its own independent movement, and rely on its own strength, the Federation of Labour will eventually move closer to the position of the Communist Party. This is both the immediate the long range trend, although it does not exclude the possibility of some temporary alliance between the Federation of Labour and Labour Party under certain conditions. The present situation in the Trade Union Movement, imposes a heavy responsibility on our Party.

The party has the task of bringing political consciousness to the Trade Unions, for the Trade Unions in themselves could never rise above the economic struggle. While the Communist Party members at all times must be the best fighters for economic and job conditions, we fail if we do not raise the need for socialism and for world peace. If we do not show how the struggle of the Trade Unions must be developed to struggle against monopoly and against the foreign policy of the Government. We must conduct a concerted drive to take working class politics into the Trade Unions. The shift in direction of Trade Union policy has occurred

/with the

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with the leadership still dominated by class collaborationist ideas and therefore, basically hostile to rank and file action.

The experience of striving for action on the job meetings decision has been significant. There is no voluntary move by the Trades Council to apply the decisions. Any movement can only result essentially from rank and file demand. Without effort of our people, this could not be organised.

Alongside of the demand for Trades Council speakers on the job, we must more sharply raise the question of independent party activity, particularly our factory gate meetings. In spite of this matter being raised from time to time, the District Executive has not consistently fought for regular factory gate meetings. We must see these as paramount in carrying Party policy to the workers, of raising their understanding of the dangerous position of New Zealand's economy from the workers point of view, and showing that the only solution is united struggle for the Party programme and the building and strengthening of the Communist Party.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 17.7.61
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 21/3/5
 Received on 18.7.61 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 10.8.61

SUBJECT: DRAFT RESOLUTION OF 1961 AUCKLAND DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of the document referred to above.

.....

[REDACTED] (A/D.O.A.)

EXTRACT FROM DRAFT:

Pages 1-2:

.....

Conference considers the shortcomings in building the Communist Party in the trade union movement in Auckland can be attributed largely to the failure of party members directly concerned to understand the primacy of the party for the working class. It is also expressed in the lack of active working class support in the Peace movement.

Conference calls on the incoming District Committee to study these questions closely and to take the necessary steps to overcome all such obstacles to the development of party work and party building.

High priority must be given by the D.C. to the work of the Trade Union sub-committee and the work of industrial fractions. Particular attention is necessary to the co-ordination of the work of area branches in the work of building the Party in industry as outlined in the National directive "First Steps". The obstacles to a persistent factory gate meeting must be overcome.

Conference calls upon the whole of the Auckland membership to give practical expression to the frequently voiced statement that peace is the central core of Communist party work. In particular it calls on all comrades to work with real purpose to win active support and participation of the Trade Unions and rank and file workers and the wives and children in the broad peace committees and the activities being organised by them.

The struggle to raise the political and organisational level is also a struggle to base our activities on reality. That means the investigation of the problems and outlook of the people among whom we live and work. It means seeking information from people - listening to people in the areas and in the industries.

If we fail to do this we cannot link the programme and ideas of the party with the life of the people. Our campaign "Out to the People, Build the Party" will be restricted if we do not listen to people and learn to know the people we aim to serve.

.....

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CLASSIFICATION:

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. 542
of
(T.S. only) copies.

From CS.3.

Our File: 21/2/4

To CS.1.

Date: 12.7.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'C' TO [REDACTED]

C.P. POLICY ON TRADE UNIONS.

1. John A. MANSON informed source that he feels that in his speech at the District Conference he will have to concentrate on the Party's policy in the Trade Unions, to try to explain to Party members that the Party can only work within the frame work of the forces at its disposal. There has been much criticism by Party members present at the special Trade Council meeting of the line taken by the Party. They felt that the Party did not show its independent line nor its leadership sufficiently.

2. MANSON is of the opinion that about 50% of Party members fail to see the necessity for maintaining a solid front in the Trade Union to prevent the right-wing element from gaining control. All this is explained to Party members in Party directives etc., but it would appear they never read them, because they urge action that is completely opposed to Party policy. Each Party Trade Union comrade has received a copy of the F.O.L. Report, the Conference Report and the "Communist Review", all of which emphasise this line of action. What more can we do for them, asks MANSON. He said that people like Jimmy WOODS (James WOODS (P.F.)), Eddie HOWELL (Edward HOWELL (P.F.)), and Bluey (John Joseph) ALLEN (P.F.) will fight at the drop of a hat and unity means nothing to them.

3. The recent special Trade Union meeting was the first time in MANSON's memory of the last 25 years, when WALSH had tolerated rank and file workers there and actually spoke to them. Even if WALSH did not say anything the Communists wanted him to say at least it was a major victory in breaking with habit. But the ordinary Party Trade Union members do not see the significance of such a break.

4. MANSON apparently expected Chip BAILEY to say more than he did at the Trade Union special meeting but with C.P. members not following directions and leaving Chip to voice the Party's policy, MANSON thought it probable that Chip felt it wise to "fold the meeting up" as soon as possible. MANSON also thought it likely that someone at the meeting gave a verbatim report to the press, the F.O.L. not normally allowing the press in to their meetings, and that WALSH, suspecting an agent there, watched what he said.

5. MANSON reported that the Railways failed to notify their members of the meeting at which the wharfies numbered about 30 and the Drivers had the largest contingent of all. HEGMAN and MANSON are very critical of Arthur P. QUINN who, though present at the meeting himself, must have failed in his Party duty of informing the Railway workers of the meeting.

6. Branch members at Porirua asked MANSON why the Communist influence in Auckland was so much greater than in Wellington, instancing the report in the "Evening Post" of 29th June, 1961, about a meeting in Auckland chaired by DOUGLAS, the M.P., and subsequent publicity about the Communist influence in Auckland, how DOUGLAS had refused it, etc. Branch members queried the ability of the Auckland Communists to achieve so much and MANSON explained to them that in Auckland there was an entirely different position from the Wellington one. There has

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not been a series of libel suits in Auckland, they have been working for 18 months up there in the Trade Unions, while in Wellington the Party has not done an ounce of work yet in the Trades Council. MANSON admits that none in the Party is satisfied with the Party's role in Wellington Trades Council affairs but having as little influence as they do they cannot afford to take an independent line, although none of them trust WALSH an inch. The intention of the Wellington Party officials is to work with him as long as they can while he is adopting a progressive policy, while trying to enlarge the number of their own adherents by job meetings etc.

7. MANSON finished his tirade with "WALSH can take a dive if he wants to but he'll leave us with the nucleus to destroy the bureaucracy in the Trades Hall, providing we've got the workers do to it, but at the moment we can't speak to anyone - where's our contacts - in Wellington we've just got none".

8. Source also reports that the matter of a paper which Chip BAILEY has obtained from Toby HILL's office has been further referred to among Party officials. It appears to be an "aide memoire" to the minutes of a meeting which suggests a method of conduct towards the Trade Unions in line with the 1951 attack. The Party officials think it refers to part of a planned attack by the Government on the leadership of the F.O.L. The members of the F.O.L. Executive, other than WALSH, are referred to in this "aide memoire" as "harmless". The Wellington District Secretary has asked the editor of the "People's Voice", Harold A. OSTLER, to treat this story 'a la TRUTH' in the "P.V." The contact who supplied the information regarding this paper to the Party Office is unknown to source, but the District Secretary refers to him as "someone who comes into the office".

COMMENT: The above information clarifies further our Annexure "C" to Handling Notes [REDACTED] dated 27th June, 1961. The "P.V." of 5th July, 1961, contains a front-page article on this subject.

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN 8/16

1. file on 21/2/4.

2. copy 21/5/3 ✓

3. P. Walsh ✓

Manson ✓

3. extract 9/4 ✓

40/1/1

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CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

 21/2/4
 Copy No. 540
 of
 copies.
 (T.S. only)

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 12 July 1961

Your File: 21/2/4

 SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "A" TO [REDACTED] DATED 27 JUNE 1961
 Part II Folios 311-315
KAWERAU STRIKE

Source made an opportunity of raising the question of the Kawerau strike with P.W.G. McARA and with M.H. WILLIAMS who is Chairman of the Trade Union Sub-Committee. They seemed prepared to discuss the question at some length and in the course of discussion WILLIAMS said the crux of the argument was that the 'bosses' wanted an agreement signed for twelve months which would exclude any wage increase granted by a change in the award - the 'bosses' have offered a wage increase which they wanted to fix for twelve months. He said that G.H. ANDERSEN was of the opinion that the 'bosses' intended to withdraw their offer and wipe the floor with the workers. However, they (WILLIAMS and McARA) disagreed with ANDERSEN over this point. WILLIAMS said the matter had to be handled with caution - they just could not sew it up at the moment as it was in the hands of the F.O.L. He said that certainly it was the workers struggle and some degree of support had to be given. He had tried to point out to ANDERSEN that he did not think the 'bosses' intended "having the workers on" but ANDERSEN had demanded a definite line of action.

2. McARA said that, on the basis of past experience "we can only say at the present juncture, we don't think the Government and the employers want to have a head-on collision with the whole movement."

3. One of them said: "We are very much aware of the dangers of leading the workers into a bloody massacre - we are not going to do that".

4. McARA said that there had been a meeting down in Wellington and WALSH had tried to press them as to whether they were for an extension or what. They agreed that they wanted a settlement if they could get it on the terms of what they were fighting for. Otherwise they could, under certain circumstances, agree to a limited extension providing that extension was properly controlled and the F.O.L. handle it in such a way that they could withdraw in order to avoid a head-on collision. Speaking of WALSH, McARA said he had the Engineers on one side and NEARY and these fellows who are playing at war want to go on but at the same time WALSH did not want to move backwards so that those fellows could point the finger at him and say: "Well, you capitulated too soon; we could have won it, you see, if you had gone on". McARA said that they did not want WALSH to get into a position from which he could not retreat but that he had never seen WALSH yet in a position from which he could not find a way out. McARA added: "He has got a much more fertile brain than any of us on these things."

5. These are excerpts only which source could remember from a long discussion but he gathered the impression that important leaders of the Party had no very definite policy towards the strike. They felt bound to support the workers in a struggle but were not keen for a head-on collision. They thought the employers and the Government did not want a head-on collision. They considered it important that room was left for withdrawal if necessary and seemed to hold the view that the matter should be left to the F.O.L. and WALSH in particular whom they appeared to think well able to handle the situation so as to get the best out of it. Apparently only G.H. ANDERSEN was keen for a more definite line of action.

Received 13.7.61

Ext. 17.7.61

File on 21/2/4

Copy to 25/9/61

Copy to PIF G.H. Andersen

CLASSIFICATION:

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1/8

From C.S.3.

Our File: 21/2/4

To C.S.1.

Date: 11 July 1961.

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "A" TO [REDACTED] DATED 27 JUNE 1961.
folios 100/1C.P.N.Z. CONTACT WITH TRADE UNIONS.

Source reports the following information regarding the Trade Unions: -

(a) Kawerau Dispute

Chip BAILEY was extremely worried about F.P. WALSH for a time. He feared that WALSH would use the Kawerau dispute to precipitate a really big strike and as it was not "the best issue in the world" Chip feared for the result. He said G.R. HEGMAN had agreed with him that if they were to have a full-scale war of attrition they would have to pick some issue where they could be sure of getting support from all the workers.

Selwyn McD. DEVEREUX had told them that the Engineers' Union was going to support Kawerau and the cable-jointers. (Comment: An article in the P.V. dated July 5th 1961 verifies this.)

Later Chip had had a talk with WALSH who was then contemplating dispersal. Chip claimed that he managed to persuade WALSH that the issue was not important enough to try and continue the strike, and WALSH agreed to call it off.

(b) Waterfront Union

- (1) John A. MANSON had brought all his old Waterfront papers in to Chip's office prior to having them inspected by Herbert ROTH.
- (2) Chip BAILEY informed source that one bulletin had run to 9,000 copies. He regretted that they have slipped in this regard these days, but gave no indication of the number now printed.

(c) Drivers Union.

Chip BAILEY's new shorthand-typist has proved to be very efficient. She is doing some typing for the Party.

(d) Building Workers Unions.

Chip BAILEY recently called in at Toby (Tobias McGlinchy) HILL's office not knowing that HILL was in Auckland, and asked for some article which HILL's office girl showed him. Chip said it was identical with an article of which HEGMAN had a copy. Chip gave WALSH a copy also, telling him where it came from. Chip said: "It might put our ally in good". The article, whatever it is, is in some way connected with someone named "CARR" or "TARR" (or some such name). Further than that source cannot elucidate.

Comment: The above paragraph probably refers to a paper referred to in Hansard of 29.6.61 by DOUGLAS (Member of Parliament) regarding the attempted intimidation of SKINNER - a pamphlet prepared by an unknown person was handed to SKINNER in Auckland by a "communist", alleged DOUGLAS.

The cover page of P.V. of July 5th features an article entitled "SECRET GOVT PLOT" and refers to a copy of a document said to be the minutes of one of the largest Master Builders' Associations in N.Z. in which alleged plans are concocted between building monopolies and the Government to draw building workers into a dispute lasting for at least a month in order to give the Government the opportunity to smash their unions as was done in the case of the Watersiders' Unions in 1951.

/It is probable.....

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- 2 -

It is probable that the paper referred to is a copy of the minutes which also probably carry the name of "FARR" somewhere in their contents. A Mr. FARR is known to be secretary of one of the Master Builders Associations.

[REDACTED]
C.S.

- [REDACTED]
1. File 2/2/4.
 2. Copy 2/5/2.
 3. Extract Q4.

EXTRACTS/COPIES

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25/9/3.

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Extract from " P.V. "

" Newspaper.

Published at _____, on [date] 5-7-61

SUBJECT: CS1

SECRET 21/2/4**GOVT PLOT****Tells employers: 'You lock 'em out, we'll smash unions'**

The People's Voice has in its possession a document which is said to be a copy of the minutes of one of the largest Master Builders' Associations in New Zealand. It tells of plans concocted between the building monopolies and the Government to draw building workers into a dispute, to keep it going for at least a month and to smash their unions with the power of the state—as was done to the Watersiders' Union in 1951.

The document, which this paper has every reason to believe is authentic, stresses the need for the whole trade union movement to rally its ranks and build a fighting unity along the lines of the decisions of the recent conference of the Federation of Labour.

The People's Voice, which in December, 1950, warned of the plot to attack the watersiders, warns that published statements by the Government and the confidential document in its hands all point to plans being prepared to do the same thing to the building workers.

munist conspiracy," shows what can be done.

Attacks

But the employers and the Government are twisting all ways to put the burden of the severe exchange crisis on to the working people—and therefore to smash the power of the unions to resist reductions in the standard of living.

In 1950 the National Government decided to—

- Re-affirm its past stand on the need to fight for a living wage for a 40-hour week, for shifting the tax burden on to the wealthy and for price-pegging.
- Get the ruling rate of pay incorporated into awards, as well as getting preference clauses for unionists.
- Place less reliance on Government-appointed judges and courts and more on their own strength to win advances in wages and conditions.

The Conference also endorsed the call of the earlier Special Conference of "key" unions for the Federation and its local Trades Coun-

cells to organise a whole series of central and job meetings to hear Federation policy and to build active unity for struggle against the coming attacks.

The new plot of the building monopolies underlines the need to step up the tempo of this work of rallying the trade union movement.

Doomed The government could have time to get together the forces it needed to smash the union.

But, plainly, the Government told the Master Builders: "You go ahead and provoke industrial action by the workers. Then, if you'll guarantee to hang out for a month, we'll smash them."

Doomed

This, of course, is exactly what the ship-owners and the Government did in 1951. And they think they can repeat the dose.

But 1961 is not 1951. In 1951 the trade union movement was split in two, and the lack of support from the Federation of Labour sealed the doom of the watersiders.

To-day the greatest unity exists in the movement since before the war. Possibly ever. The recent Kawerau victory over a very large and powerful monopoly combine, backed by Government support and with statements about a "Com-

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION:

21/2/4
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only) 536

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 5 July 1961

Your File: 21/2/4

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "C" TO [REDACTED] DATED 20 JUNE 1961
Part II. - folios 297-300

COMPULSORY UNIONISM.

Source raised the question of compulsory unionism with McARA and was told that it had been discussed in the National Secretariat where it was considered that the employers' attitude had provided a loophole for the Government. It was thought that a statement on the subject should be made to clear the minds of Party members and that Vic WILCOX should make the statement because the issue wants to be handled very plainly and clearly because it is vital to members to let them see how many struggles are going on from many different points of view. McARA added that there is already talk about demonstrations in Wellington and that it was proposed to put forward the same idea in Auckland.

[REDACTED]
C.S.

Received 6.7.61
Ext. 13.7.61

[REDACTED] 2/4.
12. Copy 25/9/4. ✓
21/2/5 ✓
[REDACTED] 20/7

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): "THE DOMINION"

Reference:

Date: 30.6.61

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On 5.7.61

M.P. TELLS OF PROTEST MARCH MOTION.

A very small section at the trade unionists' meeting in Auckland on Tuesday night tried without success to commit those present to a resolution to hold a march of protest against the Government's proposal to abolish compulsory unionism said Mr. DOUGLAS (O., Auckland Central) in his Address-in-Reply maiden speech in the House of Representatives last night.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that as chairman of the meeting he had refused to accept such a motion. It had been further suggested that the meeting resolve to hold a one-day strike and he had refused to accept that, ruling that the Federation of Labour was the body which should decide on what action should be taken.

An attempt was then made by a member of the Communist Party to intimidate the vice-president of the federation, Mr. T.E. SKINNER, to whom was handed a typed motion obviously prepared at some other place. Once again he had refused to accept such a motion, said Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. SKINNER had said that a stoppage hurt a lot of people and any decisions on one-day stoppages or on marches of protest should be made by the Federation of Labour executive. If the executive decided on any such course of action he would support the decision.

Mr. DOUGLAS said earlier that he had not been present at the opening of the Address-in-Reply debate on Tuesday because he was chairman of the unionists' meeting held in Auckland that night to discuss the Government's proposal to abolish compulsory unionism.

Arising out of that meeting certain statements had appeared in the newspapers which gave a wrong impression of what had occurred. At the close of the discussion a motion was carried and he handed a full text to the newspapers. Unfortunately the condensed version of the resolution which was published gave a wrong impression and he thought he should publicly put the record right.

The actual resolution endorsed the decision of the annual Federation of Labour conference regarding the Government's intention to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and pledged undivided support in any action deemed necessary to protect any union and the organisation generally. It held the proposed abolition of compulsory unionism to be the negation of the principle of freedom of association, and contrary to the International Labour Organisation convention upholding the right to strike and picket.

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From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q.(D)

Date: 23 June 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "D" TO [REDACTED] DATED 13 JUNE 1961
folios 263-268TRADE UNIONS

Source had the opportunity of hearing part of a discussion between George E. JACKSON and P.W.G. McARA (at which M.H. WILLIAMS was present) on the question of compulsory unionism. JACKSON remarked that the object of the Government was to strangle the Trade Union Movement. It was agreed that job actions in support of the Federation of Labour were required and that job actions should be of such a character that they will mobilise the workers so that big demonstrations of union solidarity could be staged to force the Government to beat a retreat.

2. McARA then pointed out that the only danger was that they (the Government) might become pro-compulsory unionism. JACKSON agreed that this was a problem and said that they had to see which is the way to defeat the Government.

Comment: It appears that the Party may only support the Federation of Labour against voluntary unionism as a means of embarrassing the Government. The Party may really prefer voluntary unionism and might be very concerned if the Government sway round in favour of compulsory unionism.



1. File 21/2/4
2. Copy 25/9/



- 3 -

REC-
22 MAY 1961

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The rank and file activity based upon these three points can only be achieved on the basis of understanding. This necessitates Speaking Tours covering Trades Councils by leading figures of the FOL. Trades Councils should, through their affiliate unions, organise lunch-hour meetings on the various jobs. Non-affiliated unions should also not be forgotten.

Again, the F.O.L. should print and mass-distribute thousands of pamphlets showing monopoly's grip on N.Z. and the role played by the Holyoake Government in this.

The Emergency Conference of key unions has already gone on record for speaking tours, job meetings and publicity. This is a good lead in to the coming Conference.

However, the programme of action as visualised will not be put into effect without some opposition from within the ranks of the trade union movement itself. Right-wing trade union leaders will still propagate ideas of class peace and that socialism is an outmoded concept.

It is these false theories which are responsible for the serious situation facing the trade union movement today. They have sapped the class outlook and restricted the fighting spirit of the trade union movement. This has weakened the trade union structure, rendering it more vulnerable to attacks by the capitalist state.

The forthcoming F.O.L. Conference has a decisive role to play. It can serve the interests of all workers, isolate and expose the splitters of the trade union movement by calling upon workers everywhere to:

- ** move into action on their jobs and in their union in building a nation-wide united front of the working class against the National Government and Big Business;
- ** to rally behind the FOL and their own unions in raising the understanding of the decisive role of the trade unions in safeguarding their class interests;
- ** to show that the workers have never obtained their just demands without struggle against the employers;
- ** to explain ceaselessly that the strength of each union is determined by the understanding of and active participation of its membership in the conduct and control of union affairs;
- ** to explain ceaselessly "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"; that an attack on unionism ANYWHERE is an attack on unionism EVERYWHERE;
- ** to strive to build and strengthen and defend union organisation on the job, for unity of action between different unions on the same job, between separate unions in the same industry, for unity of unions nationally and for unity of all unions in the N.Z. FOL and its district councils.

The issues facing the trade union movement are serious. But if the people move, the Holyoake Government will suffer a major defeat.

If the people move, the Party will be built, provided it adheres to its independent role.

National Secretariat,
P.O. Box 1785,
Auckland.

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 15th May 1961.

Your File: 40/1/1.

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "B" TO [REDACTED] DATED 9TH MAY 1961.
[REDACTED] 157-163F.O.L. CONFERENCE

1. The following information supplied by source is from P.W.G. McARA's report to the National Secretariat, C.P.N.Z. on the F.O.L. 1961 Conference.
2. McARA reported he had arranged with the "P.V." to publish all the main achievements of the Conference. He felt that, basically, the Party had won all it set out to on the first day of the conference. He remarked that the NEARY faction was very quiet, in fact on occasions their line sounded definitely left, particularly when they advocated that the F.O.L. must unite the whole movement on the first occasion that an employer seeks to employ non-union labour. This is Party policy.
3. WALSH's report and the National Executive report were essentially capitalist, but McARA pointed out that within these reports certain policies were put forward which, although the F.O.L. did not see them as such, would provide the C.P. with the nucleus on which to build the class struggle idea. For instance, the demand for the nationalisation of private banks is a part of C.P. policy and in essence is a struggle against monopoly, so from that point of view, the Party has made great gains.
4. McARA reported the setting up of a committee of four in Wellington to organise the Party campaign for the Conference - himself, G.R. HEGMAN, G.H. ANDERSEN and Jack (not known). He and HEGMAN worked outside the conference and ANDERSEN and Jack from within. McARA said he found HEGMAN a tower of strength, thought he showed considerable promise and ability. ANDERSEN also worked very conscientiously. The committee called a meeting of C.P. delegates on Monday, 1st May, immediately prior to the Conference, for the purpose of briefing delegates. Eleven people attended including McNULTY and ARNST from Christchurch. On Thursday, 4th May, they held another meeting to sum up the Conference and to outline to the comrades their responsibilities for implementing the conference decisions in their Trade Unions.

Received 16.5.61
Extracted 23.5.61

CLASSIFICATION:

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUMCopy No. 517
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21/2/4.

21/3/4.

From CS.3.

Our File: "CV", Fol.383/8

To CS.1.

Date: 12.5.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'C'

dated 2.5.1961.

SOVIET LEGATION - C.P.N.Z. - TRADE UNION
RELATIONS.

While Peter Wilfred George McARA was in Wellington for the Federation of Labour Conference he was called on to allay the fears of the Wellington District C.P. members who had panicked at the exposure in "Truth" of F.P. WALSH's association with C.P. unionists. It was felt generally that there had been a leak in security precautions but McARA managed to persuade those in authority in the Wellington District of the C.P.N.Z. that it was merely a smear campaign against WALSH and had there been in fact a breach of security "Truth's" statement would have been much more factual and detailed and consequently much more damaging to the Party. McARA said that the Party intended to forge ahead and expected even more attacks as they gained more ground. As a result of the "Truth" article arrangements regarding the issuing of invitations to Trade Union delegates to the F.O.L. Conference for a Soviet Legation function to celebrate May Day were temporarily abandoned, pending discussion between McARA, Rona BAILEY, Garven Ralph HEGMAN and source.) During the discussion McARA asked Rona BAILEY whether the Soviet Legation had discussed with her the question of contact of the Trade Union movement with the S.C.R. BAILEY said she had had no direction from them on that subject. McARA also asked her whether they had mentioned the attacks on the Party in the press, or the lining-up of the Party with WALSH. BAILEY said they had not.

McARA emphasised that with the new New Zealand-Soviet Friendship Society encouraging interest in the cultural activities of the Soviet Union and the publicising there and in the press of its terrific sporting and scientific achievements, the time was ripe for the Soviet Legation to assume the full responsibility for contacting the Trade Unions directly about their social functions. It was agreed that this was the only way to ensure that the press could not seize the further opportunity for more adverse publicity regarding C.P. - Trade Union relations. If the letter were read from the presidential table it would not matter whether there was a reply or not. Probably there would be none as the President would in all likelihood be afraid to recognise the invitation officially. It was arranged that HEGMAN should convey the following suggestion to the Soviet Legation officials as a National Secretariat proposition: -

"that a general invitation, in the form of a letter, should be issued to the Federation of Labour stating that the Soviet Legation would be pleased to entertain 30 to 35 persons at a function at the Soviet Legation to celebrate May Day."

The only difficulty anticipated was in organising the 30 odd suitable invitees out of 300 odd delegates and BAILEY was most emphatic about the necessity for a sympathetic core to be present.

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The Party, McARA said, would be willing to go along with the Legation whatever their decision. If they agreed to the suggestion, it would be implemented immediately; if they preferred to continue with the existing haphazard arrangements at this late hour then the Party would accept that and put the matter aside to be discussed again at a later date with a view to finally achieving their object of making the invitation official before next year's Conference.

[REDACTED] (CS)

[REDACTED] File 21/2/4.

2. Copies to 20/1/1.

24/2/33 (for P.P. to see) ✓

V.P. Walsh. ✓

Rona Bailey. ✓

P.W. G. Milne. ✓

3. Extract to 21/2/13.

[REDACTED] 1/15/61.

EXTRACTS/COPIES

TAKEN [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

2/2/4
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(T.S. only) 515

From CS.3.

Our File: "CV", Pol. 277-286

To CS.1.

Date: 11.5.1961

Your File: 40/32/12

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'A' [REDACTED] dated 12.4.1961.

FREEZING WORKERS' UNION - CANTERBURY.

Source reported that during the special conference of key unions held in Wellington recently, P.W.O. McARA and Sidney ARNST, National Secretary of the Freezing Workers' Association and President of the Canterbury District Freezing Workers Union, met to discuss the situation in relation to the forthcoming elections for the Canterbury District of the Freezing Workers Union.

ARNST had asked for the meeting to be held because he was particularly concerned about the apparent lack of co-operation between himself and the C.P. members in the Freezing Workers Union in Christchurch - McNULTY, LOCKE and WALKLIN, and the confusion in nominations for the 1961 elections resulting from this.

ARNST explained that Alan AUSTIN had approached him with the suggestion that he stand for President, and because he considered AUSTIN to be a good progressive ARNST had agreed. ARNST reasoned that if McNULTY stood for the presidency he would lose his position as the Borthwick Union representative on the District Executive and that job would probably go to MORE (not identified) or someone like him. The only other person was the ex-wharfie Jimmy BURKE, who had already got the presidency of Borthwick's Branch. ARNST stated that his only interest was to get more progressive people on to the executive and as McNULTY was already there, it seemed logical that AUSTIN should stand for President.

Then, according to ARNST, WALKLIN informed AUSTIN that McNULTY was standing for President and that AUSTIN was merely standing against the Party. AUSTIN was very upset about this and ARNST assured McARA that nothing was further from either his or AUSTIN's minds, but pointed out that McNULTY's position had not been discussed with him.

ARNST then dealt with the secretary's nominations. He said he had explained to McNULTY as he had to WILLIAMS, McLEOD and WILCOX when they were in Christchurch, that he intended standing against HANDISIDES in this election irrespective of what anybody else was doing. He hated HANDISIDES and would not tolerate him any longer in the organisation.

HANDISIDES, in company with an executive member named BROWN (not identified) had approached ARNST with the suggestion that HANDISIDES should stand for District President and ARNST for Secretary. ARNST said he made it clear to them that if HANDISIDES stood in any position at all he would stand against him, even if it meant giving up his position as National Secretary. He thought he had made this abundantly clear to everyone, but still the rumour went round that HANDISIDES might stand and still the Party members supported the idea. ARNST fought against it until eventually HANDISIDES decided not to stand, which left ARNST free to stand for secretary. He notified the Party members accordingly.

ARNST said he then had a discussion with McNULTY, LOCKE and WALKLIN, he wanted to get his position quite clear, because as he said, "If WALSH gets back his power, you fellows dip out as far as I am concerned." He said he was astounded

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to learn that the Party had suggested that Doug WARREN might stand for secretary, and so he decided to take the matter up direct with the C.P. National Centre. At the same time he did not want it to appear that he was attacking McNULTY, because they were friends of long standing.

McARA hastened to assure ARNST that he was doing the right thing, that it was only by hearing both sides of the story that the National Centre could make any decisions. He was most concerned at the lack of discussion between ARNST and C.P. members in Christchurch. McARA said he was hearing a lot of things for the first time. He denied any knowledge of a difference of opinion over who should stand for the secretaryship. He explained that when the National Centre were considering the nominations, they decided on ARNST for Secretary and it seemed logical the way it was presented to them that McNULTY should stand for President, but if they had known of the progressive nature of AUSTIN it might have made a difference to their decision. McARA emphasised that the important thing was that there should be greater co-operation between ARNST and the Party.

Referring to the secretary's nomination, ARNST stated that WARREN had called on him to discuss the position. ARNST expressed his disgust at the suggestion that the Party should consider standing WARREN for secretary when they knew that ARNST himself was standing. ARNST reminded WARREN that he had been present at a meeting with McNULTY, LOCKE and SKILTON when ARNST had told them that because of the manner in which they, the Party fraction, had supported HANDISIDES at the last elections, anyone standing against him would be beaten. They had put HANDISIDES on the crest of a wave, in a position where he would never be challenged while he was on the executive. ARNST stated that he had now broken HANDISIDES and had done it without much help from the Party.

McARA said he appreciated how ARNST felt, but reminded him of the situation in regard to a National Organisation during the last elections. The Party had then pressed, a bit too impetuously McARA thought, for a full-time National Secretary, they recognised that ARNST would need time to do such a job and that collaboration between the District Secretary and the National Secretary was, for a time, absolutely necessary. That was why they had supported HANDISIDES.

McARA asked ARNST if he would be prepared to hold discussions on a formal basis with the Party members in Christchurch, because the building of their strength in the Freezing Workers organisation was a serious business and, as he said, "We are not playing for marbles, nor for the prestige of any individual in the organisation." He said they must have a plan of action to put into operation and see that everybody was committed to that plan.

ARNST again reverted to the suggestion that AUSTIN and he were standing against the Party, but, he said, McNULTY's position had never been discussed. It was ARNST's opinion that it was wrong for McNULTY to stand at this stage. There would be a place up the ladder for McNULTY in another five or six years, but the more often he is defeated now, the more difficult it will be to get him to the top at the right time.

McARA agreed wholeheartedly with ARNST and told him that this was exactly the Party's point of view. There was no need for McNULTY to hurry, he should consolidate his position and help to consolidate the whole union problem of organisation. McNULTY recalled the occasion when McNULTY had stood for the presidency of the National Organisation. The Party had not wanted him to, they felt that BURNBY should have been retained in his position for as long as possible, because while BURNBY

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was there, the Party had an end in Auckland and, in effect, had their own man in. There had been no need to hold an election for President.

ARNST pointed out that he had put in a lot of hard work to get McNULTY elected to the positions he now holds, but if McNULTY insisted on standing for positions where he was bound to be beaten, people would get used to voting against him and it would only make his next step up more difficult. ARNST said there was a lot of work to be done in the south where the people are fairly conservative. They must concentrate on people like BULLING and CAMERON. (P. BULLING and L. CAMERON, Union officials).

McARA stated that the Party honestly believed that ARNST was striving with all his energy to build and strengthen the Freezing Workers industry throughout the country, to which ARNST replied, "I've got two objectives, to make a strong Freezing Workers Organisation and at the same time to try to put good solid Communists into positions as I move along out of them, this I have done up to now, and I want to continue." ARNST said that as he got older and had to pull out, he wanted to have the right man ready, but they cannot keep putting that man up for election and have people voting against him.

Referring again to WARREN, ARNST said he was "a good bloke". He came from a farming family who were not Labour supporters, but WARREN himself was a good unionist - a good class worker, the organisation could do with more like him.

McARA recommended that ARNST should communicate quite freely with the C.P. National Centre on any problems he felt needed attention. At the same time there was an urgent necessity for closer co-operation between ARNST and the Party members in Christchurch and McARA said he would endeavour to arrange for a conference of interested parties to take place in Christchurch within the next two months.

At the conclusion of the discussion, McARA suggested that ARNST should ring WALSH before he went back to Christchurch but ARNST appeared reluctant to do this. It was McARA's opinion that the present leadership of the F.O.L. would not carry the movement forward. He did not anticipate much change in the F.O.L. elections this year but the Party must build up a team around WALSH as long as he was following the Party line. For this reason ARNST should go and see him. ARNST agreed. McARA stated that as soon as WALSH showed any sign of departing from his present policy the Party would attack him.

(CS)

21/2/4

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Extract from " P.V. "

" Newspaper.

Published at _____, on [date] 10-5-61

SUBJECT: CSI

UNIONS WILL FIGHT GOVT

The Government may have thought it could throw the wage-earners of this country into a panic with the "threat" of voluntary unionism. In fact, however, it has actually thrown them into a mood of determination to preserve and strengthen both their unions and their living standards.

This is clearly shown by the militant stand taken by delegates at last week's annual conference of the Federation of Labour. It decided:

- To re-affirm the Federation's past stand on a living wage for a 40-hour week, shifting the tax burden on to the wealthy and price-pegging.
- To demand effective preference clauses for union members in all awards, as well as getting the ruling rate of pay recorded as the award rate.
- To place less reliance on Government-appointed judges and courts and more on their own strength to win advances in wages and conditions.

Thus the Government threats to crack and the Government are very attack unionism and living standards as a result of the resistance, made at the instigation and once they did not expect. Already in the interests of Big Business they are prepared to listen to suggestions of preference clauses in monopolies, has rebounded and had "the effect of binding closer together the unions that are adherents of the genuine principles of trade unionism" (President's report).

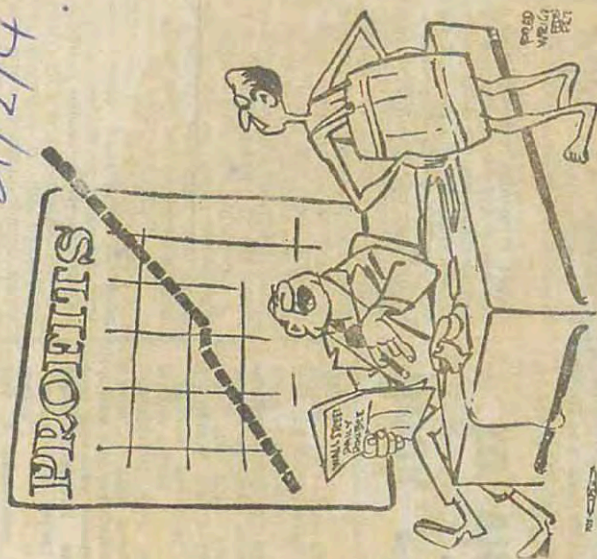
And, if the Government and its manipulators thought the recent special conference of transport and other unions (called by the National Executive of the Federation of Labour) as accepting their terms, "black" is an acceptable term for the American intervention.

The only external intervention was that planned and carried out

Conference

decisions

While all the major questions of internal struggle to preserve living standards and maintain unionism were decided along the lines of preparation for active struggle, now to organise our fighting capacity which may have got a bit rusty."



'YOU'VE GOT YOUR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS...WHAT MAKES YOU THINK YOU NEED A UNION?'

Urged unity not 'go it alone' in Blackball

• Demand the recognition of Blackball miners and for the China in the interests of New Zealand and as a step to peace there, as well as for some restrictions on use of oil.

Extract from "P.V."

"Newspaper."

Published at

on [date]

10-5-61

SUBJECT: CS1

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

-says Communist Branch

WELLINGTON: An allegation made at the recent Federation of Labour Conference that the Communist Party had been urging Blackball miners to ignore their national union and "go it alone" in the struggle to save their jobs and homes was denied in a telegram from the Greymouth Branch of the Party.

The branch had already denied the same story when it was printed in the Greymouth Star, in its issue of May 1, the day after well-known Mines, spoke for the greatest unity of all sections and organisations.

What he suggested was not that the miners of Blackball should ignore the position of the national union, but that they should work for a different policy in it, since the present one did not draw in the rank and file enough.

After the Star article was printed, the Greymouth Branch of the Communist Party issued a vigorous denial, which was printed in both papers.

The branch statement pointed out that there were two methods that could be adopted to save Blackball. One was to try tact on the Government, the other to win public support to bring pressure on the Government.

The first method had been tried and had failed. The second method was "to recognise that miners cannot stand alone, that the winning of public support is essential and that organisation is needed to accomplish this." This is the method that the Communist Party favours. Unfortunately it is not the method being followed.

"It is, therefore, an absurdity to suggest that the Communist Party advocate the Blackball miners going it alone," said the branch statement, re-asserting its opinion that the need was for a broad local "organisation working to obtain nation-wide public support so as to leave no stone unturned to save jobs and homes."

(The Federation of Labour Conference voted to support the Blackball miners and for the setting-up of a brigetting plant there, as well as for some restrictions on use of oil.)

Now at last the Federation has taken the sort of stand that really can influence Government policy—as 800,000-odd wage and salary-earners should certainly be able to do.

Never before have active trade unionists had more encouragement from the official policy of the Federation of Labour.

Their opportunities to lead in building effective trade unionism on their jobs, in their local unions and in the trades councils are enormously increased.

The task in the trade union movement now is the most urgent drive to get these decisions known, understood and accepted by the rank-and-file workers as their own—for action, if necessary. And, the way things are running downhill in the capitalist world, it will be.

'MUST NOT BE U.S. WAR PARTNER'

AUCKLAND: "President Kennedy's admission of full responsibility for the American actions in planning and making possible the attempted invasion of Cuba followed shortly after the vigorous American denials that they had anything to do with it," says a statement issued here by the Secretariat of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

In this respect he followed from American soil, closely the policy of President Eisenhower, it said.

The statement continues: "When he accepted responsibility for the illegal U-2 flights, which infringed the rights of other countries, Eisenhower also followed with a spate of mendacious stories denying America's true role."

President Kennedy's statement that the United States of America and the "free nations of the West" must take a more realistic look at the "menace of external communist intervention and domination in Cuba" is in keeping with his denials of American intervention.

The only external intervention was that planned and carried out

last week's Federation of Labour Conference did find itself considerably pressed for time as the result of lively discussion earlier in the week.

The conference, which usually closes early on the afternoon of the Friday, did not end till 5 p.m. last Friday.

As a result, many remits were voted upon rather hastily.

Consequently, the good progressive stand of the past was always re-affirmed, but some questions that needed a new, more progressive decision by the Federation of Labour did not get through.

Nationalised Banks
Thus, while the recognition of China was endorsed unconditionally (Mr. Nash told the conference, he wanted the condition that China give up its province of Formosa) and virtually unanimously, a remit for the New Zealand trade union movement to get friendly with the Chinese and other socialist-nation unions was narrowly defeated by 141 vot 5 to 147.

In order to the President's report, the delegates also endorsed his contention that the banks should be nationalised, and came nearer to the Communist Party's policy of fighting and curbing monopoly.

Main Spirit

But a remit expressing concern over monopoly penetration of the country was amended into dealing only with price-fixing monopolies. Likewise, a remit for the nationalising of coastal shipping and setting up a government-owned overseas shipping line was merely referred to the "unions concerned."

But the main spirit was an excellent one forward by the representatives of the New Zealand trade unions, with the keynote being: "Get ready to fight like hell against attacks on the workers; and get out now to organise our fighting capacity which may have got a bit rusty."

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUMCopy No. 21/2/4
of
(T.S. only) 511

copies 05

From D.O.A.Our File: AY/18/1ATo H.Q. (CS)Date: 8th May 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT:

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT CIRCULAR NO. 4.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of the National Secretariat Circular No. 4. dated 25/4/61, the original of which was made available for a short time by a reliable source.

2. This Circular deals mainly with Trade Union matter and is in effect a call for unity in the Trade Union Movement.

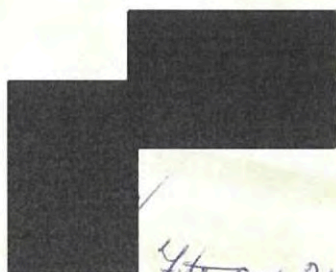
Source [REDACTED]



CS



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File on 21/2/4.
2. Copy of report to 21/2/5 ✓



15/5

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT CIRCULAR NO. 4.

26/4/61.

TO ALL DISTRICT COMMITTEES, BRANCH EXECUTIVES, BRANCHES
UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CMTE.
AND NATIONAL CONTROL COMM. MEMBERS.

Dear Comrades,

TRADE UNION POLICY IN THE COMING PERIOD.

The New Zealand trade union movement faces the deepest crisis in its history. The gains of past years of struggle are at stake.

Britain was once virtually the only market for N.Z. agricultural produce. As a result of the decay of imperialism and the consequent development of socialism, this once large market is becoming less certain. Prices for N.Z.'s agricultural exports are far from buoyant. Further drops in prices will create serious problems for New Zealand economy.

The Holyoake Government realises this. They are preparing the ground in N.Z. for this eventuality. From their viewpoint, the only way to maintain profits is a lowering of the standards of living of the N.Z. people. This policy is meeting with opposition as stated in the National Committee Report given in January of this year.

"In this new situation, with a National Government, we will find, unlike 1958, that wide sections of the labour movement, including the right-wing leadership, will express opposition to National policy. This is already happening. We should welcome this, unite with it, but at the same time guard against being submerged in a mere social-democratic protest that only leads to a continuation of the game of "ins" and "outs" mentioned before."

This stresses the independent role of the Communist Party which cannot be built as a socialist party if it only protests against the injustices of capitalism. It must present and explain socialism.

The Labour Party will protest on some issues. However, it cannot be stressed too often that the Labour Party is, like the National Party, determined to maintain capitalism. They too will use every means at their disposal to maintain the status quo.

The forthcoming conference of the N.Z. Federation of Labour faces these four facts:

1. The employing class and its government are planning a multi-pronged attack to cut workers' living standards.
2. The vital weapon upon which the working class must depend to beat back these attacks - the N.Z. trade union movement - is showing indications of differences on questions of policy and organisation.
3. The sound rank and file core of the trade union movement is responsible for a developing militancy. The employing class knows that this militancy will grow. They, the National Government, and the Social Democratic opposition, fear it.
4. They and the monopolies which they serve plan to take advantage of this situation to weaken still further the structure of the N.Z. trade union movement. This is a key point in their plans.

The level of wage rates, the purchasing power of wages and the taxation load on N.Z. workers, are the result of

The unity of the trade union movement in turn is influenced by many questions, some of which may seem of only general interest. One example is the 1958-59 libel actions against Mr. F.P. Walsh and the Wellington Trades Council Exec. Yet these actions arose from deep-seated policy differences.

Again, there is the breakaway of the N.Z. Engineers' Union from the F.O.L., the anti-United Mine Workers vote by the Waikato miners, the earlier breakaway of the Auckland Freezing Workers from their national organisation, and the agitation of some sections of the Electrical workers to withhold capitation fees from the F.O.L.

Yet the Freezing Workers could only obtain their 24% increase on the basis of national unity!

Many other examples could be given.

The basic facts are known to the employing class, as is N.Z.'s sagging economy. They see the possibility of a successful drive against the working class to bolster up profits. This offensive can only be repulsed by the rank and file strength of the trade union movement welded into unity under and by the F.O.L.

In building this unity the C.P.N.Z. has a key role. The present policy of the F.O.L., which is directed against monopoly, is close to the political line of the Party. For this reason the industrial policy of the F.O.L. is suited to the needs of the N.Z. people. For this reason, Party members can campaign confidently on the F.O.L. policy for trade union unity.

But, if the Party is to be built, it must maintain its independent role as the following quotation from the National Committee Report shows:

"Again, in general in the trade union field, how easy in our present situation it is to just join in protest AGAINST rather than be positive FOR something. This is where all the time the vital need to introduce working-class politics into the union movement, as opposed to economism, is so essential..... This does not mean the pushing through of political resolutions at badly-attended union meetings in a sectarian way. It means dealing with workers' politics, with Communist policy right on the job, in the factory or workshop, on the ships, everywhere."

This will mean a big step-up in our drive to build the Party. It will mean moving out to wider circles, to new people.

Further, it will entail much closer and detailed attention to fraction work than has been the case in the past, if this objective is to be achieved. Moreover, area branches of the Party cannot stand aloof from these basic trade union issues. They must know the general trends and explain them in area bulletins.

Above all, reporting to the "P.V." on the campaign is a "must".

If leadership is to be successful it must include the launching and leadership of a large-scale propaganda and agitational campaign. The basis of this campaign must be by patient and persistent explanation:

1. To bring an understanding to all workers of the grave threats to their living standards;
2. To convince workers that the trade unions are the main mass organisations which defend their economic interests;
3. To win rank and file members to the job of rallying their fellow workers in industry around their trade unions.

- 3 -

The rank and file activity based upon these three points can only be achieved on the basis of understanding. This necessitates Speaking Tours covering Trades Councils by leading figures of the FOL. Trades Councils should, through their affiliate unions, organise lunch-hour meetings on the various jobs. Non-affiliated unions should also not be forgotten.

Again, the F.O.L. should print and mass-distribute thousands of pamphlets showing monopoly's grip on N.Z. and the role played by the Holyoake Government in this.

The Emergency Conference of key unions has already gone on record for speaking tours, job meetings and publicity. This is a good lead in to the coming Conference.

However, the programme of action as visualised will not be put into effect without some opposition from within the ranks of the trade union movement itself. Right-wing trade union leaders will still propagate ideas of class peace and that socialism is an outmoded concept.

It is these false theories which are responsible for the serious situation facing the trade union movement today. They have sapped the class outlook and restricted the fighting spirit of the trade union movement. This has weakened the trade union structure, rendering it more vulnerable to attacks by the capitalist state.

The forthcoming F.O.L. Conference has a decisive role to play. It can serve the interests of all workers, isolate and expose the splitters of the trade union movement by calling upon workers everywhere to:

- ** move into action on their jobs and in their union in building a nation-wide united front of the working class against the National Government and Big Business;
- ** to rally behind the FOL and their own unions in raising the understanding of the decisive role of the trade unions in safeguarding their class interests;
- ** to show that the workers have never obtained their just demands without struggle against the employers;
- ** to explain ceaselessly that the strength of each union is determined by the understanding of and active participation of its membership in the conduct and control of union affairs;
- ** to explain ceaselessly "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"; that an attack on unionism ANYWHERE is an attack on unionism EVERYWHERE;
- ** to strive to build and strengthen and defend union organisation on the job, for unity of action between different unions on the same job, between separate unions in the same industry, for unity of unions nationally and for unity of all unions in the N.Z. FOL and its district councils.

The issues facing the trade union movement are serious. But if the people move, the Holyoake Government will suffer a major defeat.

If the people move, the Party will be built, provided it adheres to its independent role.

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by [unclear] destroying*

National Secretariat,
P.O. Box 1785,
Auckland.

CLASSIFICATION:

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM21/2/4
Copy No. 507
of _____ copies.
(T.S. only)From CS.3Our File: "CV", Fol.272/5To C.S.1.Date: 17.4.1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'B'[REDACTED] dated 11.4.61.Fintan Patrick WALSH

Source reports that WALSH is known to anticipate a crisis before the year is out and is therefore receptive to the C.P. policy of "the holding of job meetings throughout the country for the purpose of development of organisation to ultimately bring the workers into action for demonstration and so forth". Source says that the C.P. feels that the crisis will take longer to appear but will still be very serious. The recent Federation of Labour Conference decided to remove the restrictions on rank and file meetings on the job with the result that WALSH has agreed to speak at the four centres not only at the Trade Councils and the Executive of Unions but also at job meetings.

[REDACTED] (CS)

CLASSIFICATION:

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CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy for 21/2/4.
 Originl. on 21/5/2.
 Copy No. _____
 of _____ copies.
 (T.S. only) 506

From: C.S.3.

Our File: "CV" fcs. 259/263

To: C.S.1.

Date: 17 April 1961.

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "A" [REDACTED] dated 11.4.61.

TRADE UNIONS.

1. Source reports that a meeting of Trade Union delegates sympathetic to the Communist Party was held on the night of the 10th April 1961.

2. Among those present were Chip BAILEY, "Bill", Ken DOUGLAS, Felix HARVEY, Frank THORN, Peter Wilfred George McARA and Garven Ralph HEGMAN.

3. McARA informed source that the subject of the meeting was to discuss consolidated action within the Trade Unions. McARA said he had had two interviews with F.P. WALSH during the day and had confirmed his opinion that WALSH's aims coincided with those of the Communist Party at the moment, and while most C.P. union members distrust WALSH it is expedient for all Unionists to support WALSH's present policy of welding a common front right throughout the Trade Union Movement.

4. McARA told source that WALSH is anticipating trouble after the importing total is reached next year and wants unity by the rank and file before this happens.

5. Source said that McARA was particularly pleased with talks he had had on the morning of the 11th April at Wellington District Office with Sydney ARNST whom he considered to be one of the key men in the unions. McARA indicated that ARNST had enthusiastically agreed to push the C.P. policy within his own union and in the Trades Council Conference.

Comment: It is probable that "Bill" referred to above is identical with Gordon Harold ANDERSON of Auckland.

[REDACTED]
 C.S.

CLASSIFICATION:

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/10/2 Date: 11.4.61
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 21/3/5
Received on 13.4.61 Extracted/Copied by  On 20.4.61

AUCKLAND DISTRICT CP.N.Z. AGGREGATE MEETING 6.4.61

1. A reliable source has reported in writing regarding the meeting referred to above, which was held at the Yugoslav Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland, at 7.30 p.m. on 6.4.61.

.....

5. McLeod claimed that the Branch reorganisation would strengthen the Party work in Industry. It will enable those members to deal in more detail, with work in Unions - how work in Industry will be carried out, will be determined from job to job in complete liaison with Area Branches. Fraction work on jobs must be developed. He said that some aspects of Party work lately have been good and some bad.
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KEY UNIONS DUE

Combating subsidy cut threat, opportunity to plan big campaign

The special "action" conference of key transport unions, called by the Federation of Labour Executive to combat Government subsidy cut proposals, is scheduled for Thursday next week. It is regarded in union circles as an excellent follow-up to the Federation of Labour president's warning to the Government that any cuts in the subsidies on bread, butter, milk, flour, eggs and gas would result in a gigantic head-on clash with the whole union movement.

That warning forced the Government to soft-pedal its policy. The conference next week will plan action to stop any pedalling at all on this vital issue.

Many unionists, aware that the annual Federation conference will follow the special conference in about three weeks, are predicting that other key issues will be discussed by the Federation of Labour Executive and representatives of the Seamen's, Watersiders', Drivers' and Freezing Workers' Unions and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants next week.

Those issues include not only the general Government attack on the working class but also the demands of the Federation of Labour that were ignored by the Labour Government—effective price control, shifting the tax burden off the wage and salary-earners and a living wage for a 40-hour week.

Threats to living standards, already laid bare in Government proposals, that could well be on the agenda for action include:

- Mass immigration at a time when unemployment (while still small) is steadily increasing and housing projects are being cut.
- Cuts in 3 per cent. housing loans and rent increases.
- Credit squeeze that will be borne by the wage and salary-earners, small businessmen and small farmers.
- Tax concessions for the wealthy that will be compensated by tax increases (direct or indirect) on the working class.
- Attacks on social security (prescriptions and doctors' fees) as well as school milk.
- Legislation designed to split and weaken the union movement.
- Pruning Public Service costs—in other words, cutting the wage bill.
- Pandering to overseas monopoly by making taxes, wages and conditions attractive to them and not the workers.

The Public Service Association is not in the Federation of Labour, but this should be no barrier to working out a unified approach. Likewise, diversionary internal squabbles and anti-Communism should be cast aside as the organised working class prepares its defences against the real common enemy—monopoly.

For it is monopoly, both local and overseas, that benefits from

these attacks on the working class. And, because monopoly is the dominant feature of modern capitalism, all governments that undertake to administer capitalism must serve monopoly with policies such as the last two governments have forced on New Zealand.

The excellent research department of the Federation could strengthen the entire movement by arming them with facts on this rapidly-growing monopoly invasion of our country.

The National Committee of the Communist Party, early this year, pledged itself to fight monopoly and its servants in the Government.

It called on all in the working-class to campaign vigorously for workers' policy rather than be limited or curbed by loyalties to a Parliamentary Labour Party that no longer served the class it claimed to represent, or similarly curbed or limited by a mere emotional opposition to National.

The special conference, in uniting the working-class forces and preparing for a solid campaign for a working-class policy, is a great step in this direction.

TO MEET

CLASSIFICATION:

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. 21/2/4
of 18
(T.S. only) 503

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503



From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/10/1

To H.Q./C.S.

Date: 29th March 1961.

Your File:

SUBJECT: TRADE UNION COMMITTEE MEETING.

A reliable source has reported that when M.H.WILLIAMS came to the National Office (C.P.N.Z.) at 12.30pm on the 29.3.61 he told A.M.OSTLER, that he had had a trying morning at a meeting of the Trade Union Committee. *Sub 1*

2. It was previously established that these Trade Union Committee meetings were held at the home of P.W.G.McARA, 16 Hayden Street, Newton.
3. Source :- [REDACTED]



3

CS1



8 apr



File on 2.12/61

2. Copies to M.H. Williams
P.W.G. McARA



EXTRACTS/COPI
TAKEN



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CLASSIFICATION:

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CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. 21/2/4
of copies.
(T.S. only) 502

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q.(D)

Date: 29 March 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "B" [REDACTED]

DATED 21 March 1961.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

1. P.W.G. McARA (i.r.) informed source that the present libel actions in the Trade Union Movement are due to a clash of personalities within the Federation of Labour.
 2. The Party intends to use the present upheaval to capture the sympathy of the rank and file union members by putting forward a policy of unity within the movement based on those items of Party policy likely to appeal to the workers.
 3. The National Secretariat is preparing a circular for distribution prior to the Conference pointing out the weakness in the F.O.L. in allowing these clashes to obscure such questions as wages, taxation, rent, 3% housing loans, immigration, etc. - all questions calling for the unity of the working class.
 4. The question at the moment is how to present this policy to the rank and file in a way which will gain the support of as many non-Party workers as possible. It has been decided that it is now time for the Party to come out in the open and state its policy on Trade Unionism generally. It is proposed to publish a special article in the "Peoples Voice" to be followed up with comments in the Trade Union journals. A special reprint of the P.V. article will be made for distribution at the conference and on as many jobs as possible.
 5. The Party hopes to put the conference into the position of saying they will either fight for unity or allow the unions to function as splinters.
 6. Subject to the success of its pre-conference propaganda on the need for unity, the Party will then, according to McARA, be in the position of leaders of the T.U.M.
- [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. 21/2/4
of copies.
(T.S. only) 501

From	D.O.A.	Our File:	AK/4/15
To	H.Q. (D)	Date:	29 March 1961.
		Your File:	
SUBJECT:	ANNEXURE "A" [REDACTED]	DATED 21 March 1961.	

REORGANISATION OF AUCKLAND DISTRICT C.P.N.Z.

1. Source reported that there has been considerable activity at National level in Auckland concerning the proposed reorganisation of the Auckland District of the C.P.N.Z. The National Executive agrees in principle with the reorganisation as proposed in the recent circular prepared by H.J. McLEOD (i.r.) for the Auckland District Executive, but have informed McLEOD that the reorganisation can only be carried out if the District leadership is sound. The most important issue in the District is the development of a strong branch leadership and McLEOD has been told that he must take full responsibility for this. He must make himself familiar with all the strengths and weaknesses of the branches and be able to instruct them accordingly.
2. McLEOD has been well briefed by the National Executive in preparation for the forthcoming District committee meeting which will discuss final details of the reorganisation.
3. Source stated that it is clear that McLEOD will receive the support of the National Executive in the event of any opposition to his plans for reorganisation. It is anticipated that G.H. ANDERSEN (i.r.) will oppose McLEOD's intention to dissolve the four Industrial branches. Source stated that ANDERSEN has discussed this aspect of the reorganisation with the National Executive. ANDERSEN is critical of McLEOD's ability as district leader and to some extent he is supported in this by members of the National Executive, who agree that McLEOD has been guilty of bad leadership in the past.
4. At the same time, National Executive members are critical of ANDERSEN's grasp of Party policy in connection with the proposed reorganisation and feel that under ANDERSEN's influence the industrial fractions meetings will take place as frequently as the Party Branch meetings, and this would defeat the whole purpose of reorganisation.

CLASSIFICATION:

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4.
Copy No. of copies.
(T.S. only) 500

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q(D)

Date: 24 March 1961.

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "E" [REDACTED]

DATED 14 MARCH 1961.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE C.P.N.Z.

Source reported that the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z. is presently planning a campaign against the National Party Government. The campaign will be based on the furtherance of the 1960 election campaign, when a number of non-party people were enlisted to assist the C.P. It is intended to set up a non-party organisation whose aim will be to introduce C.P. policy into every job and union in the country. The Political Committee will issue a special report on this aspect of the "Build the Party" campaign.

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/15

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 24 March 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE [REDACTED]

DATED 14 MARCH 1961.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

Source reported that the C.P.N.Z. is particularly interested in the forthcoming special conference of Transport Unions of the F.O.L. called by F.P. WALSH (i.r.) for 13 April 1961.

2. The conference is being called primarily to counteract any intention of the Government to withdraw subsidies. The National Executive of the C.P.N.Z. sees the conference as the beginnings of the real mobilisation of the Trade Union Movement in N.Z. which they should encourage. At the same time the Party is suspicious of this move on the part of WALSH.

3. On Monday, 28th March, G.R. HEGMAN (i.r.) saw Chip BAILEY (i.r.) who apparently spent most of the day finding out particulars of the conference for HEGMAN to pass on to the National Office of the C.P.N.Z. in Auckland. The C.P.N.Z. is endeavouring to give as full as possible coverage to the conference and will probably hold a meeting in Wellington some time beforehand to plan their campaign and to brief those Party members who will be attending. Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) of Auckland will be attending the conference. P.W.G. McARA may also attend.

[REDACTED]

Extract from "P.V."

"Newspaper."

Published at _____, on [date] 1-3-61

SUBJECT: CS1

Australian unionists to visit China

Determined not to be limited by the dictates of one or two right-wing officials in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a five-man delegation representing the Australian Council of Trade Unions will visit China this year.

The delegation will be the guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. It will attend May Day celebrations and make a tour of main centres.

The A.C.T.U. Executive will elect two of the delegates and the other three will be elected by the State Labour Councils.

A.C.T.U. President Monk and Executive Member T. Winter represented the A.C.T.U. at the Congress of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union in 1959.

Example to N.Z.

To date many New Zealand unionists have been influenced by the right-wing directives from the I.C.F.T.U. on this score, but recent exposures of the real objectives of those men has led to a re-thinking of the situation.

At least one local union official has declared that he is now prepared to see for himself rather than take the word of men who are difficult to distinguish from the State Department or the Foreign Office.

PEOPLE'S VOICE—Page 3

March 1, 1961

Original on 401/1
Excerpt from PU 2226/1
26/4/1
21/2/4
401/1

World Trade Union Conference (Need for solidarity)

The fifth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions will be held in Moscow from December 4 to 16 this year.

Among remits that will go forward to the annual conference of the New Zealand Federation of Labour this year are a number calling for world trade union unity and the bringing together of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The recent exposures of right-wing American I.C.F.T.U. leaders as tools of U.S. monopolies contained in the secret British Cabinet document, published recently in the People's Voice, has aroused much concern in the trade union movement here.

It is likely that the con-

ference of the New Zealand Federation of Labour will give more favourable hearing to proposals that New Zealand should follow Australia's recent practice of being represented by observers. Some modification of the ban on affiliations sending observers is also likely to be considered.

The recent report of the International Labour Organisation delegation to the Soviet Union and its objective report on Soviet trade unions has already resulted in some New Zealand trade union leaders declining their support for fraternal visits by New Zealand unions. One prominent official previously op-

posed to these visits has declared his intention of supporting a delegate going from his organisation should an invitation be received.

Remits for FOL Conference

Blows at foreign monopoly capitalist influence in New Zealand are delivered by a number of remits to come before the annual conference of the New Zealand Federation of Labour. They include:

- A demand for taxing overseas companies on the same basis as New Zealand companies.
- Re-affirmation of Federation of Labour policy for recognition of China and her admission to the United Nations Organisation.
- Recall of New Zealand troops from Malaya.
- World trade union unity.
- Fraternal exchange of trade union delegates.
- Trade with socialist countries.
- Repeal of the anti-union acts and I.C.A. Act amendments.
- Moves for world peace.

Other remits sent forward include demands on the living wage, three weeks' annual holidays, equal pay, social security benefits of £5/10/- per week, price-pegging and many others to restore trade union fighting policy and working conditions.

Published at _____, on [date] 15-2-61

SUBJECT: CSI

496

Vol. XVIII — No. 5

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1961

Price 6d

TORIES' ATTACK AGAINST UNIONS

The Federation of Labour has called for all unions to give urgent and serious attention to the Tory plans to attack wage and salary workers. It has called for all these workers to prepare for action.

There is no doubt that the New Zealand working class has a big fight ahead of it. The immediate fight is for strong trade unions capable of defending and improving living standards against Tory attacks.

The final outcome is not in doubt. The working class will be victorious, but the National Party, as the instrument of big business, aims at dividing and weakening the already far from strong trade union movement.

Its objective is to limit still further the power of the wage and salary-earners to resist intensified exploitation by big business in its drive for still bigger profits.

And victory for the working class depends on how it fights these attacks on it.

Two vital factors need urgent attention—

- Recognition that monopoly is the real enemy.
- Recognition that the invincible strength of the trade unions, lies in the class conviction of its members.

If it was just numbers that con-
individuals cut no ice, but the
combined efforts of the work-
ing people cut a lot of ice and
we should educate our people
as to the benefits which can
be derived from their com-
bined efforts."

workers would have been won years ago.

Will the unions with a big membership, which has been imposed by law, remain just as numerically strong if state compulsion is repealed? Widespread opinion, including that of leaders of the Federation of Labour, is that it will not. Numbers alone do not constitute strength.

Union strength lies in the conviction and activity of its members. The victories of workers for their demands depend upon understanding—

- That, while the labour of the working people produces all the wealth, a tiny handful of powerful monopoly owners of the means of production seeks to increase its share at the expense of the workers.
- That the union is the workers' powerful weapon in their class struggle against the power of the employers as a class.
- The solidarity and unity of the

union struggle, and from a New Zealand Federation of Labour struggle into support from the international trade union movement."

From this it is clear that if the trade union movement of New Zealand is to defeat the National Party attacks then the essence of the fight is a fight for strong trade unions built on the basis of the association of ALL workers in their trade unions through their conviction of the absolute necessity of maintaining and strengthening this weapon for the defence of their living standards and working conditions.

And this approach underlines the urgency of an all-out campaign of oral and written propaganda by the Federation of Labour and every affiliate to build this understanding firmly in the mind of every union member; to launch this campaign in every job and factory and office in the struggle to build; and to draw

Extract from " P.V. " " Newspaper.
 Published at _____, on [date] 15-2-61 496
 SUBJECT: CS1

Vol. XVIII — No. 5

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1961

Price 8d

stituted strong trade unions. Then the compulsory unionism we have had would give us nothing to fear. In fact, the National Party would not even be the government.

The handful of employers would long ago have yielded to the Federation of Labour's demands for a living wage for the 40-hour week. Price-pegging and tax cuts for

workers in each union and the unity of the unions around the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all is the vital source of strength.

- That this unity and solidarity of ALL the workers is the guarantee of victory.
- That those who reject or weaken this class unity are, in fact, consciously or unconsciously helping the enemies of the workers.

The essence of these truths is shown (if not so directly) in the appeal of the Federation of Labour to affiliated unions on February 1, 1961, when it says:

"Attempts by employers to employ non-unionists means arguments, bad feelings, fights on the job, stoppages of work, job struggles extending into a union struggle from a district union struggle into a national union struggle, from a national union struggle into an all-in trade-

into the campaign every class-conscious trade unionist.

If this is done, the trade union movement will be immensely strengthened. Closed shop agreements will result. The real battle will be won.

The unions comprised of greater numbers will stand firm not on the basis of state compulsion but on the conviction of their members.

The important thing to do is to act now, making full use of the time by winning the battle within our own ranks.

History, however, has proved that union activity is not enough, no matter how strong. Because the working class is curbed and shackled by laws framed by governments acting as the executive committee of the big employers, it has been forced to form its own political parties.

The type of parties it has formed and the type that it needs are studied on Page 3 of this issue.

Union strength lies in class conviction of its members

The need for the strengthening of the membership by raising their conviction of the vital class role of trade unions was raised two years ago in the report to the 1959 Conference of the Federation of Labour. The presidential report adopted by Conference and published in many thousands of copies emphasises the following passages:

"Without making any apologies, I realise from a lifetime of experience that, in the final analysis, the workers must be prepared to fight for their just demands. At no period in the history of mankind have the employers, without pressure, agreed to improve the living conditions of the working people."

"The history of the labour movement shows that all our gains for ourselves and for society have been obtained by sacrifices made by the working men and women."

"My power in the Court rests entirely on the support I receive from the wage and salary-earners in this country. Individuals cut no ice, but the combined efforts of the working people cut a lot of ice and we should educate our people as to the benefits which can be derived from their combined efforts."

~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

495

D.O.A.

AK/10/5

H.Q./C.S.

3rd February, 1961.

Eden-Roskill Branch C.P.N.Z.

A reliable source has reported in writing that a meeting of the Eden-Roskill Branch (C.P.N.Z.) was held at 7.30 p.m. on the 24.1.61. at 21 Louvain Avenue, the home of F.J. SPEAR (i.r.)

Those present were:

Robert Harold BROCAS (i.r.)
 John DICKSON (i.r.)
 John Findlay EWEN (i.r.)
 James MAINS (i.r.)
 Frederick John SPEAR (i.r.)
 Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS (i.r.)

Apologies were received from
 William JERMYN (i.r.)
 Leonard Charles PARKER (i.r.)
 Stephen Watson TAYLOR (i.r.)

2. Business: In the absence of N.T.D. GABOLINSKY (i.r.) R.H. Brocas was asked to act as Secretary. The minute-book was not available but it was moved by J.F. Ewen and seconded by F.J. Spear that the minutes be taken as read.

It was reported that there had been no Executive meeting on Sunday as Brocas and Gabolinsky were unable to attend.

It was decided that the Bulletin should be restarted and the following articles were decided upon:

"The Election and the new Government" - Williams
 "The Congo" - Ewen
 "The Roskill Cinder Track" - Joyce Ewen
 "Roskill Sewerage" - Brocas.

3. Points that Brocas was to bring up at the "P.V. Picnic Committee Meeting" were discussed - the main one being that a permanent Picnic Committee should be set up.
4. In the course of the general discussion, Williams brought up the subject of voluntary unionism. He stated that the Party was going to try and get the unions to ask the Government for a "Stand Still" period, until the unions can find their feet. Source states that this means that the Party wants a breathing space to allow it to get well and truly "dug-in". The Party feels that it will be able to control the unions more readily under the voluntary system and there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the Government's promise to do away with the compulsory system.
5. Source: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

From: [REDACTED]

Our File: 27/2/2

To: C.S.T.

Date: 24 January 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: Annexure 103/2 to [REDACTED]

2 October 1960.

"PEOPLE'S VOICE"

1. Source reports that the editor of the "People's Voice", Harold Alexander OSTLER (i.r.) wrote on 21 September 1960 to the Secretary of the Wellington District Communist Party, apologising for being unable to publish an article which had apparently been forwarded by a contributor from the Wellington District. OSTLER returned the article saying it was "too technical". Source did not report on the article.

2. In addition to saying that the article was "too technical" OSTLER said that it was not the only reason why it was not published. He wrote that he could have found out what it was all about from someone in the know in or around the industry in Auckland, but that "we are just very nervous these days about getting in any way tangled up in inter-union disputes or using individual's names. Too many who do, end up in court, a fashion we were the unlucky ones that were the first to set."

Comment: The recent Court action and damages against the "P.V." has apparently made some impression on Party policy.



TRADES UNION BATTLE LOOMS

The real enemy

Monopoly power over New Zealand industry and trade has become the gravest menace to the livelihood of the New Zealand workers and their families. Take even the most recent monopoly moves. The merger of New Zealand Forest Products and Whakatane Board Mills placed the future of the timber workers at the mercy of a tiny handful of directors of two giant concerns.

Forest Products has its sights aimed at control over exotic timber in the South Island.

With the approval of the Labour Government the international paper supplier of Bowdler's have taken control of Tasman Pulp and Paper Ltd.

Whitstone Ltd., after handing out a bonus of nearly £2 million to its shareholders, is making another bid to strengthen its monopoly over the building materials and related transport industry by taking over Hurdle Bros.

precise, the source of capitalist profit is the labour power of the workers. The less the employer has to pay for this, the greater his share of the products created by the worker during each working day.

It is out of this rake-off of

workers' labour that the employer accumulates his capital, constantly striving to concentrate production and capital in fewer hands and intensify the exploitation of human labour by mechanisation and automation.

Growing concentration of capital means control over decisive branches of industry, trade and finance. The powerful monopolies become decisive in the councils of employers—provide the determined backbone of employers' resistance in general to workers' demands for wage increases, shorter hours and unite and fight for their just demands.

Monopoly capital is the main enemy of all New Zealand working people. The vital need of the trades union movement is the need to unite and lead the fight against monopoly now.

Union

The New Zealand trade stocktaking and the strengthening ground-work for a vicious assault on the workers' movement, the chronic crisis of the capitalist maximum profits at the expense of the workers' means tightening the screws on the New Zealand workers.

The National Party considers the standards and wages of their members will have the active support of stronger unions.

This stand by the Auckland Trades Council will be applauded by every convinced unionist throughout the country.

'Prepare to fight'

This statement, by Mr. F. P. Walsh in the presidential report to the Federation of Labour, contains the essential answer to the urgent questions facing the workers of New Zealand to-day. The articles on this page examine in more detail the growing threat to New Zealand working conditions and the methods of meeting that threat.

"In the final analysis, the workers must be prepared to fight for their just demands. At no period in the history of mankind have the employers without pressure agreed to improve the living conditions of the working people - - - . The history of the labour movement shows that all our gains for ourselves and for society have been obtained by sacrifices made by the working men and women."

The need for this was forecast significantly enough some two years ago in the same presidential report quoted above. On Page 26 the following statement is emphasised:

"My power in the (Arbitration) ever-wider union of the workers. To-day, confronted by the growing power of monopoly capitalism, the task of every class-conscious trade unionist is to work ceaselessly to extend this knowledge, to build an ever-wider union of the workers."

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lies to express our support for the American workers and people fighters. We will also carry on

A BAND of 27 saboteurs, U.S.-trained and armed with American equipment, was quickly rounded up soon after landing on the coast of Oriente Province in Cuba.



Miners have warned that if the Senate passes the bill they will stage pit-top meetings of protest. Metal industry workers have asked the Australian Council of Trade Unions to stage a day of national

able by death. Anyone who offers assistance to a country at war with an ally of Australia may be accused of "treason" and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Participation in a stoppage in any "prohibited place" (meaning strikes in factories or work-places) would be a punishable offence under the name of "sabotage". The Political Committee of the Australian Communist Party has issued a statement warning against assisting the insurgent forces, demanding the interests of the U.S. monopoly groups, intimidating the Latin American people and creating pretexts for the planned armed aggression against Cuba. It stressed that "in the face of the alliance of the worst elements in America, the workers and other people must unite resolutely and continue to give their support to the cause of the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan peoples for freedom and to denounce the common enemy of the working class and other oppressed people in Latin America—U.S. imperialism."

The New Zealand trade union movement is faced with the need for a searching stocktaking and the strengthening of the movement throughout the whole country. The ground-work for a vicious assault on workers' living standards is being prepared. The chronic crisis of the capitalist West increases the drive of monopoly to maintain its maximum profits at the expense of the workers. The growth of foreign and domestic monopoly means tightening the screws on the New Zealand workers.

Report rests entirely on the sum-conditions of the working people. To-day, confronted by the growing power of monopoly capitalism, the task of every class-conscious trade unionist is to work ceaselessly to extend this knowledge, to build ever-wider union of the workers.

Unionists' answer

The National Party considers the standards and wages of their members will have the active support of stronger unions. This stand by the Auckland Trades Council will be applauded by every convinced unionist throughout the country.

My power in the (Arbitration)

515-Declassification

it is out of this take-off of

OW.

throughout the country.

One of the vital tasks necessary for the victory of the policy outlined by the Auckland Trades Council is a persistent and widespread campaign bringing understanding to trade unionists everywhere of their class position as wage-earners and the necessity of unity and solidarity of all in the defence of their fortress—the trade unions. The need for this was foretold significantly enough some two years ago in the same presidential report cited above. On page 20 the following statement is emphasised: "My power in the (A)rbitation)

But it is not enough for the few to understand. The strength of trade unionism is the strength of its membership. The strength of the membership is a reflection of the consciousness of the working-class struggle which gave birth to trade unions and whose task remains the defence and advancement of the living standards and conditions of the working people. To-day, confronted by the growing power of monopoly capitalism, the task of every class-conscious trade unionist is to work ceaselessly to extend this knowledge, to build a ever-wider union of the workers.

Behind compulsory unionism controversy

Compulsory unionism and its effects on the two wings of capitalism can best be summed up in the words of William Shakespeare:

"To be or not to be: that is the question;

Whether it's nobler in the mind to suffer

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,

Or to take arms against a sea of trouble,

And by opposing end them?"

This is rather the dilemma of class regards trade unions as directly opposed to their interests and are out to curtail their influence at every opportunity.

New Zealand capitalism is concerned over the sagging prices for its primary produce on the world market. Any sharp decline would mean a rapid deterioration in the internal economic position. Profits would naturally drop.

Different Tactics

But the working class, conscious of the harvest the capitalists have been reaping in profits, would certainly object to any wage cuts that would be proposed under the slogan, "Equality of sacrifice" or something similar.

As the National Party sees it, the best tactic would be to abolish compulsory unionism now. This would create confusion and disorganisation. Before the working class realised their organisation they would expect to make attacks and big gains in the interest of profits.

This is the short-range view of capitalism.

The Labour Party, too, is concerned over the position of New Zealand capitalism.

For this reason, the capitalist

As a matter primarily concerning the working class, it should be left to them to find a solution to the problem.

The working class, ruthlessly exploited by capitalism, long ago organised trade unions to try to improve their living conditions. Partial protection afforded by the unions did in some degree cut into the employers' profits. Each little gain made further encroachments.

They are thus some defence against the worst excesses of capitalism.

However, it does have a much greater respect for the organisational abilities of the working class than does the National Party.

Trade unions better organised and with generally more militant leadership would, as the Labour Party knows, be the result.

This is the reason for the plaintive cry of Mr. Hackett that the abolishment of compulsory unionism would hand the unions over to the Communists.

The red bogey walks!

Capitalism is vitally concerned about the rapid development of socialism on a world scale. The workers of New Zealand must be kept from the knowledge that socialism meets their needs.

Socialism would mean the end of all exploitation and, consequently, of the capitalist class.

Thus it is the long-range view of capitalism that is expressed by the Labour Party.

Mr. F. P. Walsh has made the present policy of the New Zealand Federation of Labour clear in a recently-published statement.

F.O.L. Policy

He poses the question: "What were the depressed workers before the introduction of compulsory unionism?"

pulsory unionism.

Indeed, the old Alliance of Labour (predecessor of the Federation of Labour) had a plan for non-compulsory unionism. This plan called for the reduction of the number of trade unions in New Zealand to approximately fifteen.

It was contended that, with the retention of the clause for preference to unionists, there would be no great difficulties in organising the trade union movement on a non-compulsory basis.

Further, the matter has been raised at some conferences of the Federation of Labour itself. There has been no definite decision in favour of the scheme, but certainly keen interest was evinced by some delegates.

Capitalism cannot exist without the working class. Therefore, the dilemma of the capitalist class will continue.

They cannot eliminate their sea of troubles, and they must continue to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

The working class itself can determine what is in its own best interests, not the capitalist class, which is only concerned with its own profits.

The development of large-scale monopoly in New Zealand industry demonstrates the need for greater bargaining strength by the working class.

This need can be met by large, well-disciplined industrial unions organised on the basis of non-compulsion and preference to unionists.

But the workers themselves must decide how to go about getting them—not the National Party!

Free Unions

Free unions are able to use their unfettered bargaining powers in negotiations with the employers. They are free from the direct restraints of the capitalist state machine.

Since workers are free in their choice, the unions are able to exercise a greater degree of discipline over their members.

Free unionism tends to eliminate the host of small and compulsory unions that develop under a system of compulsory unionism.

The workers are thus grouped in larger trade union concentrations, resulting in greater bargaining power.

There has always been a body of thought in the New Zealand trade union movement which has favoured non-compulsory unionism.

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Extract from "P.V."

"Newspaper."

Published at _____, on [date] 9-11-60

SUBJECT: CS1

Voluntary unionism? 21/2/4

While this must be considered one of the dearest election years of all times in New Zealand, one issue has aroused lively debate among the workers.

That is, the National Party's policy of abolishing compulsory unionism.

On this issue, the Communist Party says, as it has always said, that it has never favoured the existing system of legal compulsion to join a union.

Despite what the newspapers may say, the whole principle of Communism is not for compelling workers to do anything, but for persuading and convincing them.

You can't make a man a good unionist by law. You can't make a union strong out of unwilling unionists.

On the contrary, the experience of such places as Britain (and New Zealand itself before the introduction of compulsory unionism by the first Labour Government) shows that voluntary unionism puts the acid on every good rank-and-file unionist and every good

union official to be constantly winning the minds of their fellow-workers to be union-conscious.

And the British unions today are certainly no weaker than the unions in New Zealand.

If the National Party reckons such a move would smash unionism, don't worry — it wouldn't. New Zealand workers were in the past, and are still, quite capable of building strong unions without benefit of the law, though they will certainly insist, as before, on preference to unionists.

And if some right-wing Labour members fear that the move would hand over the unions to the Communists—well, it's a nice compliment, but the Communists, while they are good and active unionists, don't claim a monopoly on that.

It may be true that voluntary unionism tends to bring into the leadership of unions people who see union-building as a great cause and not as a career. But why should that upset anyone in the Labour Party?

Extract from "N.Z. TRUTH" Newspaper dated 1 November 1960.

REDS WANT WALSH AS INDUSTRIAL LEADER.

New Zealand's Communists are used to turning somersaults on orders from Moscow, but one they have turned on a New Zealand domestic issue is going to leave the country, and the rest of the Labour movement, breathless when the facts sink in.

It's a move for a new industrial leader of the party in New Zealand. The choice? None other than Fintan Patrick WALSH himself.

Whats more, there are signs that the FOL's biggest noise may find himself "obliged" to treat the nomination as binding, which incidentally would be a somersault for him too, after his previous bitter attitude towards Communists around about 1951.

The whole amazing story started at the 1959 conference of the FOL, during which Truth uncovered the "welcome-back" to the FOL fold of Communists and fellow-travelling trade-union leaders who had been in the wilderness since their 1951 waterfront defeat.

That Communist-dictated return dismayed some of the Left-wing union leaders, who did not relish coming under WALSH domination again.

But events proved the Communist theory sound. They knew that with other interests within the Labour movement challenging WALSH, unswerving Communist support for him was the kiss of death for WALSH the individualist.

And for some time now, the hitherto dubious Left-wingers have been hugging themselves with glee as WALSH danced to the tune they piped.

The Communist Party was right to assume that the time to offer WALSH support had arrived, because he was rapidly falling in the estimation of the moderates and was desperate to maintain his leadership.

FOR WALSH, POWER IS THE BEGINNING AND END OF LIFE.

It was probably the realisation that he had sufficient power to go his own way which led to his breach with the Communists 30 years ago, but then he was at the threshold of his career and had the strength and determination to fight his own battles.

Now the picture is rather different, for his health is failing and he no longer has any stomach for a lone-handed crusade, even if its purpose is the exaltation of WALSH.

Despite all this, and despite his wealth, which would enable him to retire and live in luxury, he will not give up. Life without power would be for him but living death.

These circumstances set the stage for the Communist offer of a helping hand to guide the flagging footsteps of their erstwhile opponent.

So far, there has been no mention of the price to be paid for this assistance but there is a price, and the probability is that the bill will very soon be presented.

All the present indications are that it will take the form of a demand that WALSH should blindly follow the party line and thus become the chief Red agent in the New Zealand industrial field.

There is a valid reason for this suggestion. The hard core of the party, consisting mainly of so-called intellectuals, prefer to work under cover and are likely to remain unknown because for the most part they lack the attributes of a popular leader and in some cases show only too obviously the peculiarities which have led

/them to throw in

them to throw in their lot with the Marxists.

Unable to claim any particular association with the "working classes," they would consequently be calculated to douse the enthusiasm of the average man for the Communist cause rather than arouse it. Hence the search for a rabble rouser.

The Communist intelligentsia are unlikely to have any delusions about WALSH's qualification for this position and there may well be differences of opinion as to his suitability.

However, the preponderance of thought is apparently that he is so much in debt to the party for the help already given, and so afraid of losing it, that he will have no option but to accept the mandate.

The Communists are understood to feel that they already have WALSH sufficiently at heel to ensure that he will obey their orders.

Some Communists take the view that the whole scheme is a particularly happy one - that it will provide the party with a leader whose name is already a household word in union circles and who is likely to induce the leaders of the more militant unions to follow him, if only through fear, into a closer association with the Communists, and that it will be acceptable to WALSH, whose lust for power will induce him to take over the leadership of anything rather than fade from the limelight.

Compared with these benefits, the undoubted difficulties are likely to be brushed aside as unimportant. The fact that some years ago WALSH gave expression to violently anti-Communist views can be passed off with a shrug, for it will be neither the first nor the last time that political personages have changed sides and, after all, WALSH was a good Communist once.

However that may be, a section of the Communist backroom boys is certain that the only way to handle the coming all-out struggle to gain the ear of the New Zealand worker is to secure a leader with the known ability to impose his will in the trades unions.

All things considered, New Zealanders need not feel any particular surprise if WALSH, before very long, announces that he has lost faith in the Labour Party and that a more militant form of government is called for "in the interests of the workers".

Possibly also we will see WALSH, who was for a time a bitter opponent of visits to Russia and Red China, shortly setting forth on a "fact-finding" expedition himself. Maybe he will also follow the example of Castro and have himself photographed in ^{the} Bear-like hug of KHRUSCHEV.

IF ALL THIS COMES ABOUT, IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT WALSH WILL IN FACT CARRY MUCH WEIGHT IN THE COUNCILS OF THE REDS. THE PRESENT LEADERS OF THE PARTY WILL CONTINUE TO CALL THE TUNE AND WALSH WILL PERFORM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR ORDERS.

It will be only on the surface that the combination will appear as a happy band of brothers.

NOTE FOR FILE:LIBEL ACTION - P.M. BUTLER v. F.P. WALSH AND OTHERS.

1. On 6th September, 1960, Peter Michael BUTLER, National Secretary of the N.Z. Labourers' Union, issued two writs in libel, (a) against Pintan Patrick WALSH, Walter Francis MOLINEAUX and six other members of the Wellington Trades Council, complaining of remarks made in a report of the Management Committee of the Wellington Trades Council, and (b) against MOLINEAUX and the N.Z. Worker Printing & Publishing Co.Ltd., in respect of an article printed in the "Building Worker".

2. The first action arose from a letter written by MOLINEAUX on behalf of the N.Z. Carpenters' Union of which he is Secretary, and addressed to the Management Committee of the W.T.C., containing allegations that officials of the Auckland and Wellington Labourers' Unions, supported by BUTLER, had agreed that Labourers would perform carpenters work on jobs in Auckland and Foxton at less than carpenters wages. The second action arose from an article on the same subject written by MOLINEAUX and published in the August 1960 issue of the "Building Worker".

3. Mr. J.H. DUNN, acting for BUTLER, wrote a letter to the W.T.C. and to the Editor of the "Building Worker" demanding an apology for defamation.

4. On 25th July, 1960 the Management Committee of the W.T.C. met to discuss the Carpenters' complaint, and the following recommendation was passed:-

"That we condemn the action of the Auckland Labourers' Union supported by their National Federation Secretary, Mr. P.M. BUTLER, in offering to perform carpenters' work at Etude et Enterprises at a rate of 7½d. per hour and half an hour's travelling time less than the carpenters were receiving; and further, with regard to the Wilkins & Davies River Job at Foxton, we deplore the action of Mr. D.G. NOLAN in negotiating with Wilkins & Davies on behalf of the labourers only despite an agreement of all workers on the job to open up joint negotiations and not to accept any partial settlement until agreement was arrived at by the representatives of the three unions concerned".

5. The W.T.C. discussed the Carpenters' letter at its monthly meeting on 27th July, 1960, and the Management Committee recommendation was adopted on the motion of WALSH and MOLINEAUX. BUTLER was absent from this meeting but NOLAN was present. Voting in favour of the recommendation was 68 - 14.

6. On the advice of Mr. G.H. ARNDT, acting for the W.T.C., the Management Committee minutes of 25th July 1960 were amended on 22nd August, 1960. This correction was adopted without dissension at the 24th August meeting of the W.T.C. itself, and the minutes of their 27th July meeting were also corrected. MOLINEAUX informed the meeting that the recommendation had been incorrectly recorded as the letter from his union did not mention any union official by name. It has been suggested that the inclusion of BUTLER's name in the recommendation was the result of WALSH's desire to continue his personal vendetta with BUTLER which has existed for a number of years.

COMMENT. These copies came from Wellington probably from Chip BAILEY who was called by C.P.N.Z. H.Q. to Auckland on 15th October, 1960 to discuss Trade Union business.

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- 2 -

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8. It was agreed that these documents along with the minutes of the Party Secretariat meeting should be shown to F.H. HAIGH and his legal opinion obtained. Depending on his opinion, an approach would be made to WALSH offering Party support in return for greater co-operation from him on such issues as closer relations between New Zealand and Australian Trade Union Movements, and visits by WALSH to China and other Socialist countries. As McARA put it, WALSH was ripe for plucking and the Party should endeavour to take every advantage of the situation. It was agreed that WALSH must be supported because he is following the Party line in a broad way, and with BAILLEY, MOLINEAUX and Eddie THOMPSON behind him, could now be won to other issues. Also, WALSH was considered to be the only one in the Federation of Labour leadership who had any appreciation of the workers' struggle.

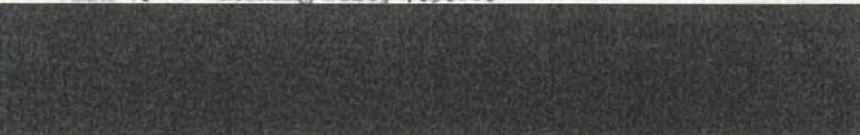
9. The documents were subsequently shown to HAIGH and his opinion was that WALSH would be in a rather dangerous position if he had to face a jury at that stage. At the same time, HAIGH informed the National Secretariat that he might be acting in another aspect of this case - the Labourers' Union had asked whether the Carpenters' Union agreed with the article as published in the "Building Worker", and HAIGH has been consulted in this regard. This information is borne out by an article in the September 1960 issue of the "Industrial Newsletter" which states that "the Auckland executive (of the Carpenters' Union) will not meet the executive of the Auckland Labourers' Union to discuss difficulties over demarcation in industry until the Wellington libel suit between BUTLER and MOLINEAUX is settled. There will be much trouble over this question unless the whole position is reviewed and common principles agreed upon. It is unfortunate that MOLINEAUX should be able to set the pace for the Auckland Branch of the Carpenters' Union which contains the overwhelming majority of members. The Auckland labourers are only too willing to have all difficulties ironed out in conference".

10. The National Secretariat of the C.P.N.Z. has now decided that with the danger of the dispute causing a split within the Building Workers' Union, it is imperative that the libel actions should be settled within the Trade Union Movement as soon as possible, because a court action with its resultant publicity could be only to the detriment of the Carpenters' Union. There is also the political aspect - it is alleged that the Labour Party is anxious to remove WALSH from the F.O.L. McARA said he had information 'through the grape vine' that BUTLER would be prepared to settle providing he received an apology from WALSH and certain other members of the Management Committee. It was McARA's opinion that the National Council of the F.O.L. should induce MOLINEAUX to apologise first because he was the cause of the libel actions, and this would make it easier for WALSH to climb down. At the same time, the Carpenters' Union acting independently, should withdraw the implications of their letter to the W.T.C. and apologise for their error. McARA said the union had already instructed ARNDT to write to DUNN suggesting that BUTLER might like to withdraw, but it was agreed that this was unlikely to be successful and that an apology should be made.

31.10.60

SOURCE:

Para 1. - Evening Post, 7.9.60.



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21/2/4
486

D.O.A.

AK/4/15

H.Q. (D)

7th October, 1960

ANNEXURE 'C' [REDACTED]

DATED 4th October, 1960

LETTER FROM P.W.G. McARA to V.G. WILCOX

Source supplied the attached copy of a letter written by P.W.G. McARA (i.r.) to V.G. WILCOX (i.r.).

The letter deals with the libel actions brought by P.M. BUTLER against F.P. WALSH and other members of the Wellington Trades Council.

The last paragraph indicates that Chip BAILEY (i.r.) will visit Auckland on 15th October, 1960 for a meeting with the National Trade Union Committee. Source could not say which Auckland Union was referred to in this paragraph.

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

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C O P Y

Dear Vic,

You asked me for a summary of our discussions on this Trades Council issue.

Well, as I see it, Butler's libel actions had their origin in the letter from the Carpenters' Union to the Management Committee of the Wellington Trades Council and in an article in the "Building Worker" of August 1960, referring to the disputes on that job in Auckland and in the Wilkins job at Foxton. The Management Committee resolution of July 25th was passed during the course of the discussion and the individual mention of Butler's name was the result of WALSH's desire to continue his personal vendetta. The significance of this from a legal point of view is that it presumably established malice - it was not foreseen.

The recommendation was adopted at the July meeting of the Trades Council, Butler was absent as he has been since December, 1959 - Nolan was president by 68 votes to 14.

Dunn, who handled the Truth case and the Neary case, then wrote to the Trades Council on behalf of Butler demanding an apology for alleged defamation, and also to the editor of "Building Worker". On the advice of Harry Arndt, the solicitor, the Management Committee corrected their minutes on August 22nd, on receipt of a letter dated prior to Dunn's letter. This correction was adopted without dissension at the August 24th meeting of the council - Butler absent, and Nolan and Neary had not arrived although the meeting was fifteen minutes late in starting.

The statement of defence is based on the legal grounds of privilege, and the intention regarding the Court defence is to counter-act Butler for his numerous vicious personal attacks made through the years in the "Clarion".

I am sending you the copies of the minutes, Building Workers letters, lawyers letters etc. You will find Dunn's reply to Arndt interesting in that it suggests that Butler might be prepared to withdraw.

I think we should show Frank Haigh the minutes of what we discussed and get his opinion on them. It looks to me as if WALSH might be caught again. The Trade Union Movement won't like it and I think he'll find it hard to get support. I think he's ripe for plucking from our point of view, and if Haigh's advice is right I think we should approach him. Of course we must support him because he is the only one in the F.O.L. leadership who has got any appreciation of the struggle and who is capable of leading the struggle. At the moment he is pursuing our line, in a broad way, and this is our opportunity to win him over to other issues, e.g. closer relations between N.Z. and Australian Trade Union Movements, I think this could help Walsh and us too. We may get him to visit China and other socialist countries. Chip Bailey, Molyneux and Eddie Thompson will make him go the right way, they themselves are half way in the communist fold - some of them all the way. As I say, he's ready for plucking and there's no other way he can go.

Of course we could start attacking him but that would be the end of the whole business, the end of the road. And what is our alternative in the Trade Union Movement - not Comrade ANDERSEN !! he is not secure in his own union yet. The only alternative to Walsh would be Skinner. No, we'll have to back Walsh. Of course we can criticise him too - he should get a lawyer to vet his minutes before he finalises them.

By the way, Chip Bailey will be in Auckland on 15th October for a meeting with the National Trade Union Committee. He has quite a bit of information on the conflict going on over policy in the Trade Unions. He says the question has been raised of whether the Auckland Union will pull out of the National Union.

I hope the above will give you some ideas for our next meeting.

Yours Fraternally. Bill McA.

File Ref:

21/2/4

484

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No.

21/2/4

Title:

Further relevant information re:

A study entitled "Communists
in Labor Unions" is located
in the classified library.

is filed in file No.

as folio No.

Date:

Cross reference made by

CS

Initials:

Section:

Date:

4/10/60.

~~SECRET~~Copy for ~~SECRET~~

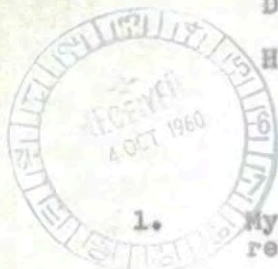
21/2/4 483

D.O.A.

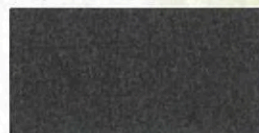
AK/4/16

H.Q. (CS)

3rd October, 1960

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE C.P.N.Z.

1. My report of the 26th September, 1960 concerning [REDACTED] refers.
2. Surveillance was again carried out against 16 Hayden Street, the home of Peter Wilfred George McARA (i.r.) from 7.15.a.m. on the 3rd October, 1960 by [REDACTED] and myself.
3. At 8.15.a.m. Hugh John McLEOD (i.r.) was observed entering 16 Hayden Street, and at 9.05.a.m. Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) arrived.
4. I consider that it is now reasonable to assume that the Trade Union meeting is being held at 16 Hayden Street. It is possible, of course, that on M.H. WILLIAMS' return the meeting may be held elsewhere.

FIELD OFFICER.~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/4/15 Date: 29.9.1960
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 33/1/9
 Received on Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 7.10.60

ANNEXURE 'B' TO [REDACTED] DATED 26th SEPTEMBER 1960.

N.Z. PEACE COUNCIL.

1. Source reported that an executive meeting of the Auckland Peace Council was to be held at the home of P.W.G. McARA (i.r.). Mr and Mrs GRANT-MACKIE were to be advised of the meeting.
 COMMENT: It is not known whether this refers to GRANT-MACKIES senior or junior, as far as is known neither couple are P.C. members.
2. W.T.G. AIREY (i.r.) has written a Peace Council pamphlet for distribution to the Trade Unions. Source noted the following names from the distribution list:-
 William Benedict RICHARDS (i.r.) Plumber, Dunedin.
 Dick DUNN (n.i.r.) Boilermaker, Auckland.
 John ROBERTS (i.r.) Christchurch.
 Emanuel E. ISBEY (i.r.) Auckland Cargo Workers Union.
 Jimmy CANE (n.i.r.) General Labourers Union.
 Walter Francis MOLYNEUX (i.r.) Carpenters Union, Wellington.
 Jack MARR (n.i.r.)
 Frank William John MUNDEN (i.r.) Brunner Mineworkers Union.
 Robert Henry MITCHELL (i.r.) Runanga State Miners Union.
 Stewart Bryson GILMOUR (i.r.) Palmerston North Carpenters Union.
 Frank Lloyd LANGLEY (i.r.) Canterbury Carpenters Union.
 Mr CLEVERLY (n.i.r.) National Secretary, A.S.R.S.
 Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) Northern Drivers Union.
 Robert ADAMS (i.r.) Painters Union, Wellington.
 Francis Edward McNULTY (i.r.) Freezing Workers Union, Canterbury.
 Fintan Patrick WALSH (i.r.) Federation of Labour, Wellington.
 Sydney ARNST (i.r.) Freezing Workers Union, Canterbury.
 Edward George BEARDSLEY (i.r.)
 James GILLIES (i.r.) Auckland Carpenters Union.
 Frederick CRAIG (i.r.) Timber Workers Union.
 John French TAYLOR (i.r.) Electrical Workers Union, Auckland.
 Frederick George YOUNG (i.r.) Hotel Workers Union.
 Richard George SCOTT (i.r.) Saddlers Union.
 John James MITCHELL (i.r.)
 Albert WHALLEY (i.r.) Printers Union.

COMMENT:

This will be one of the pamphlets referred to by source on 22.8.60, Folios 43-46.

NOTE: The distribution list was prepared by the C.P.N.Z. who will arrange for despatch of the pamphlet with a covering note by H.J. McLEOD (i.r.) Folio 159 refers)

~~SECRET~~

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Copy for 21/2/4.

481

D.O.A.

AK/4/15

H.Q. (D)

29th September, 1960

ANNEXURE 'A' TO [REDACTED]

DATED 26th September, 1960

AUCKLAND CARPENTERS UNION.

The September 1960 issue of "Industrial Newsletter" published the results of the annual elections of the Auckland Carpenters Union, James GILLIES (i.r.) was elected President.

Source reported that members of the National Secretariat C.P.N.Z. are concerned at the strong right wing element now facing the Party in this union. F.W.G. McARA (i.r.) informed source that GILLIES is not as firm on Party policy as he should be.

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No.

21/2/4

Title:

CPN2 & unions.

Further relevant information re:

FOL and CPN2

is filed in file No.

Pages 7-20 of Communist Review for Sept 60.

as folio No.

Date:

Cross reference made by

Initials:

Section:

Date:

21/2/65.

21/2/65.
479C.S.1.Annexures to Handling Notes. Source [REDACTED]
of 31.7.60C.P.N.Z. - Industrial Bulletins

dated 4/8/68.
1. Source reports that the Secretary of the Wellington District C.P. received instructions from the National Secretariat of the C.P. to forward two (2) copies of all Party industrial bulletins to the following addresses:-

Auckland.	The Secretary, 36 St Kevins Arcade, Karangahape Road, Auckland. (Auckland District C.P. H.Q.)
Canterbury:	The Secretary, P.O.Box 1000, Christchurch. (Christchurch District C.P. H.Q.)
Greymouth:	Mr D.Ross, 16 Mount Street, Greymouth, (Donald Hugh ROSS (i.r.))
Dunedin:	Mr E.W.Hunter, 38 Pine Hill Road, Dunedin N.E.1. (Edgar Wilson HUNTER (i.r.))
Huntly:	Mr H.Crook, Rotowaro (Harold William CROOK (i.r.))
Hamilton:	Mrs I.M.Middleton, 117 Killarney Road, Frankton Junction. (the address of Isabella MIDDLETON, deceased (i.r.))
Napier:	Mr F.A.Mace, 181a Shakespeare Road, Napier. (Frederick Athol MACE (i.r.))
New Plymouth:	Mr E.Miller, 59 Paynters, Avenue, New Plymouth (Ernest James Swan MILLER (i.r.))
Buller:	Mr A.Fleming, Granity, Westport. (Adam Richard FLEMING (i.r.))
Mangakino:	Mr A.Lawrence, No.3 Camp, Mangakino (John Edward LAWRENCE (i.r.))
Hastings:	Mr J.Hill, 400 Awatea Street, Hastings. (Joseph Frederick HILL (i.r.))

2. The letter of instruction contained the following comments:
- (a) This will enable the other districts to get information on the industry issues raised locally and on common denominators in the industry as a whole.
 - (b) The practice was discontinued owing to the danger of a political mistake being repeated mechanically but if comrades exercise their own independent political judgment of the material, this is not likely to occur.
 - (c) This does not eliminate the importance of sending copies to the National centre. This is still necessary, but it will ensure and speed up the reception by other districts of this vital work.

19 September, 1960

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): PEOPLE'S VOICE Reference: Date: 14.9.60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 40/22/7
Received on Extracted/Copied by On 31.10.60

NORTHERN DRIVERS' UNION ELECTION RESULTS.

The election for secretary-treasurer of the Northern Drivers' Union resulted in Mr G.H.ANDERSEN being returned by a comfortable majority.

The Auckland Star ran a calculated red-baiting article against Mr ANDERSEN's candidature.

An anonymous anti-Communist circular appeared soon after.

Thirty-two officials, executive members, job delegates and members signed a large election leaflet in Mr ANDERSEN's favour.

The results indicate clearly that the majority of drivers were more interested in carrying out the programme policy of the union rather than allowing themselves to be diverted by the anti-Communist campaign against their present secretary-treasurer.

From C.S. 3

Our File: [REDACTED] folios 76-82

To H.Q. (D)

Date: 2nd September, 1960

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'A' TO [REDACTED]

DATED 30th August, 1960

C.P.N.Z. POLICY IN TRADE UNIONS.

It is the policy of the C.P.N.Z. that the Districts should report to the National Secretariat on Trade Union activities in their areas. In the past these reports have been in the form of minutes from the C.P. trade union sub-committees. This reporting is not being done at present and Party leaders are becoming concerned at the lack of co-ordination of C.P. activities in trade unions. Source reports that the National Secretariat intends to hold a meeting to discuss this matter.

[REDACTED]

C.S.3

1. File on 21/2/4.
2. Copy to 21/3/2 ✓
21/5/2

[REDACTED]

13/9/60.

21/2/4

476

Extract from "People's Voice"

"Newspaper."

Published at

, on [date]

24-8-60

SUBJECT: CS1

21/2/4
40/22/7
21/2/1
100 PFS

Communist press didn't produce union election leaflet

It is not the policy of the Communist Party or the People's Voice to intervene in the internal affairs of trade unions, including their elections of officials.

It has been drawn to our notice that a leaflet issued anonymously in support of Mr. Knox, a candidate for secretary of the Northern Drivers' Union, claimed that an election leaflet in favour of the other candidate, Mr. Andersen, had been "produced by the Communist press."

If this is meant to infer that the leaflet supporting Mr. Andersen was written for him or paid for by the Communist Party or the People's Voice, we are authorised to deny this categorically.

If it is simply referring to the fact that the leaflet supporting Mr. Andersen was printed by the same printery which prints the People's Voice, we point out that our relations with this printery are simply those of ordinary business and that, to our knowledge, it prints many orders from trade unions, suburban advertising journals and ordinary commercial jobs.

To call this printery "the Communist press" is therefore very misleading, whether this was intended by the leaflet in support of Mr. Knox or not.

R.2.

Copies please for

27/2/1 & P/Fs

40/22/7

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 14 July, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on [REDACTED]
Received on 14 July, 1960 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 25 July, 1960

ANNEXURE TO [REDACTED] CITY BRANCH
(C.P.M.E.) MEETING

1. A reliable source has reported recently that a meeting of the Branch referred to above was held at Room 36, St. Kevin's Arcade, at 7.30 p.m., on 12 July, 1960.

2. Those present were:-

Flora Wallace GOULD
John Augustus GRANT-MACKIE
Dianna GRANT-MACKIE
Harold GREEN
William Howell LEY
Alison Mary OSTLER
Alexander George RAIT
Donald ROSS
David WALSH
Maurice James WILSIE
Diana Miriam WILSIE

6.

(d) Distributors of Metal Workers' Branch bulletins were asked to furnish details regarding the following:-

- (i) Name of factory
- (ii) Number of Bulletins distributed
- (iii) Nature of reception of Bulletin
- (iv) Names and address of sympathetic workers
- (v) Name of any other literature sold at the factory and amount.
- (vi) Donations - how many - how much
- (vii) Possibility of factory gate meetings.

COMMENT. Members of the City Branch have on occasions distributed Metal Workers' Bulletins.

8.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 13.6.60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 33/1/10
Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 29.6.60

SUBJECT: N.Z. PEACE COUNCIL - C.P.N.Z. PENETRATION.

1. During the afternoon of 6th June, 1960, a meeting of Party members was held at 16 Hayden Street, Auckland, the home of Peter Wilfred George McARA. Those present included the following persons: -

Flora Wallace GOULD
Edwin Louis MAITLAND
Peter Wilfred George McARA
Phyllis Winifred McARA
Lillian Rita SMITH.
2. Joan Dorothy WALKER and William F. MOLLER, who should have been present at the meeting, were absent.
3. This meeting was called by the National Secretariat of the C.P.N.Z. to discuss the formation of the Peace Council cadre.
4. P.W.G. McARA advised that it was intended to develop a cadre in the N.Z. Peace movement, this cadre was to be on the National Executive of the Peace Council - this small strong force is to formulate the policy of the Peace Council and develop work on a national scale among Trade Unions. It is considered that the Peace Council had attained respectability and that a lot of work could be done by C.P. members. The aim is to get Trade Union representation on the Peace Council.

8. SOURCE: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Source: D.O.A.

Reference: AK/10/2

Date: 10 June 1960

No. 21/2/5

21/2/4

on 21/3/6

on 14 June 1960

Extracted/Copied by

On 17 June 1960

"RE-ISSUE OF NATIONAL SECRETARIAT CIRCULAR NO.2 OF 21st MAY, 1956
ON THE FIRST STEP IN APPLYING PARTY POLICY

To all District Committees and Branches.

Dear Comrades,

At our recent National Committee meeting the resolution adopted, together with the report of Comrade Wilcox and other contributions, all stressed that the main issue facing our Party if we were to seriously strengthen our work in the building of the united front of the working class and the putting into practice of decided policy was to effectively concentrate our small resources on the most important fields of activity. To do this was seen as the way to build, the way to wider influence. The meeting was unanimous that this had not been done, and that it was the major cause of weakness in activity and results.

Such being the case we immediately face the question as to what is the primary task facing us. We must agree on this, and then into action on our decision if we are going to succeed. The N.C. meeting made it plain that the primary task is the crying need to increase our influence among the workers, to improve our work in this sphere, to widen our contact. How to do this is what has to be tackled now.

It should first be understood that this matter is not one for our industry branches alone, it is not one only for comrades who work in industry, it is one in which every branch of our Party, every comrade, can play some role and give some assistance. It is the primary task of all to try to help.

We stress this because there has been and still is in many areas a conflict between area branch organisation and Party organisation in industry. Many have tended to think that when we say we must concentrate first on building influence in industry it means the end of all area branches and area activity. This is not so, but what is so is that all branches, both area and industrial, must place first activity directed towards achieving greater influence in industry. If this is done then we will get unity and cohesion in Party work. There is no conflict between area branches and industry branches if both adopt a correct method of work. The industry branch naturally has greater opportunity in the main to develop influence and gain support for Party policy among workers in industry, but most area branches can do much in this direction too with a correct approach to work. On the other hand an industry branch can and should take a full part inside industry in public campaigns as well as giving aid where possible to public campaigns and area activity conducted by area branches.

We quote from the recent report of the National Committee. "If the point (that we concentrate our main Party strength to winning influence in industry) is correct it means that we have to win the membership of our Party to an understanding of why this aspect is so important. If we don't do that we will get nowhere. Many attempts at 'turning the face of the Party to industry' have failed just because it has been an automatic direction. Thus comrades felt they were losing some things by this approach and gaining nothing. We then got the useless argument about the relative importance of

2./ industrial branches....

~~SECRET~~

industrial branches and area branches. The fact is that in N.Z. with a small scale industry, our area branches are likely to be in the majority for some time to come. But what does our policy imply? It implies that the first duty of all branches is to examine their position, what they are doing and what they are planning to do from the approach of placing first the development of contact in industry. If that is done then they are off to the right start. All other work will not stop....but one thing will have occurred and that is that the most important job to be done will have been recognised."

In speaking of the need for all Party members to realise the importance of concentrating our main forces on building influence in industry, the N.C. report was referring to the fact that it is in industry that the workers see themselves directly exploited; it is there that the class struggle is most apparent. In industry we find the workers have developed organisation to protect their class position, and we find them in various ways and at various levels fighting collectively back against capitalist exploitation. Thus gaining influence in industry provides us with our greatest potential means of increasing support for the policy of our Party. To gain this, all comrades, all branches, must place first work in this direction.

To concretise the decisions of our recent National Committee meeting is of extreme importance. All District Committees, all branches, must immediately place the subject matter of this circular on the agenda, and discuss and plan detailed ways and means of improving our work and contact in industry. It is possible you may already have done so. If so a little check up will be well worth while. Discussion without practical results in action emerging from the discussion means failure.

Below we are going to suggest a few ways in which you can start thinking about how to increase contact. But before that remember that while we want contact with all industry, and will not turn away from any worker in any industry, where possible today, again because of our smallness, we must pay particular attention to the most important industries in N.Z. economy from a Party approach. These are the waterfront and shipping, the freezing industry, the railways (at present particularly the workshops), transport and the mines. It follows that any new contact in these industries assumes a great importance and must be carefully nursed by branches, Districts and the National Centre.

For a start we suggest that area branches check on P.V. and other contacts and see what industry, if any, they are working in. They are not just paper sales. When you find out - and consider them a contact of more value than just a P.V. sale - important as that may be - see your District knows about it, and if directly under the N.C., the National Centre. The important point is that all this contact must be co-ordinated, and its importance assessed. Our Party members in the industry must know of the contact if he is going to be of value.

Consider ways of meeting these contacts socially, preferably with some of their friends (not yours) and so hope to increase contact. Consider, with District help, if there is anyone in the same industry you can introduce to your contact.

The crux of all this to to get to really know your contacts. See they get to know Party members in the same and related industry. If this can't be done encourage them, and advise them on their problems in industry. All the time be interested in the people you know outside the Party, and its small circle of direct supporters. Don't ever be "too busy to bother" with people, or their problems.

3/. The second point is...

The second point is to check on industry in your area. Seize on the most important, and use your small force in that direction. Consider any ways in which you can get to know the workers in it. It might be through your other contacts in the area, But try to do something about it.

The third point is to see that all your area work is conducted in such a way that the importance of gaining influence directly in industry is not forgotten. Maybe it is a new phone box you have been fighting for - it could be anything, but in the process don't forget that you meet workers in industry. Get to know them, try to get them interested, try to make them contacts that will be valuable to Party comrades in the same industry.

The thing is to have building our influence in industry in mind all the time no matter where you are. We have lost many opportunities by failing to do this in the past. On the other hand don't be a sectarian bore. Don't interrupt a man talking about the All Blacks and Springboks by asking him where he works.

Our industry branches have to bear most of the above in mind too and see if they cannot act upon it. They also have to ask themselves if they are not operating in a very narrow way. Do they in their own industry look for new contacts in related trades, among other workers who they come in contact with? Do they encourage other workers to act instead of doing everything themselves? Are they ever alert to get new P.V. sales? Is an industry bulletin not issued because it is really too much trouble? Have they got into a bit of a groove surrounded by a very narrow circle?

We mention these things because we know they exist. Look at yourselves to make sure it is not you. If it is, change.

Finally, where District Committees exist (where not it applies to the National Centre) the District Committees not only have to give the lead on these things to their branches, but they also have to co-ordinate and decide what use can be made of our contact in the various industries. To do this and other essential things they must have a strong, functioning trade union Committee. It is essential to see that any useful information is passed on to other comrades if it is of value. Also to see that the National Centre is told quickly about anything of importance. This seems pretty simple but very often it is where we have failed. Then you meet a comrade in some industry who say later: "But I did not know about that".

All this means that District Committees and the National Centre have to be on their toes about this vital matter of increasing influence in industry or we are going to get nowhere. They have to encourage our comrades in industry, where it is suitable, to have lunch-hour meetings - a dozen other things. Anything that will strengthen our influence in industry.

Comrades, there is nothing new in all this. Some cynics may even say it. But the fact is that these things and many others that will arise out of your discussions, particularly in our area branches, have not been effectively carried out in the past.

THEY MUST BE PUT INTO ACTION NOW IF WE ARE TO START ON THE ROAD FORWARD. The National Centre requires an early report from Districts and Branches directly responsible to it on the result of your discussion of this circular.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 9.6.60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on [REDACTED]
Received on 14.6.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 15.6.60

RESOLUTION OF TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE

1. In source's opinion there is no difference in contents between the Resolution published in the "N.Z. Communist Review" and that passed at the Triennial Conference.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

File [REDACTED]

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

Extract from " ODT " Newspaper.

Published at _____, on [date] 4 June 60

SUBJECT:

Industrial Troubles' Communist Link

WELLINGTON (Special).—The industrial upsets in the past week and the resurgence of the Communist Party in New Zealand are being linked by those in authority in Wellington.

The six-day dispute at the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company's mill at Kawerau, the possibility of a stoppage by bus drivers and the threatened disruption of the entire freezing industry has brought the Government face to face with the most ticklish industrial situation since the 1951 waterfront strike.

With the election only six months away, the Communist Party is stepping up its activities in industries and unions and is starting to wage a more direct and vigorous criticism of the Labour Party.

The Communists' election-year attitude was laid down at the party's conference in Auckland a few weeks ago. Delegates were told that the official line would be to work towards open public mass protests against Labour policy on international and internal issues, led and organised by the workers' organisations.

It can be said authoritatively that the Government can expect increased industrial disturbance as a result of members of the Communist Party carrying out that policy.

Present at the Auckland conference was Mr Harry Pollitt, the leader of the British Communist Party, and representatives from West Germany, Australia and Red China.

It is said that an official of the Russian party was also present.

The parliamentary session is due to start in about two weeks, and immediately that concludes the Government will go straight into the election campaign. Any industrial trouble this year will be very embarrassing to the Government and provide welcome ammunition for the Opposition.

In the Kawerau dispute this week the parties negotiated for seven hours with the Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon C. F. Skinner, and the Minister of Labour, the Hon F. Hackett, before settlement was reached.

The transport dispute, over who should operate rear doors of buses, was also serious enough to cause the intervention of Mr Hackett.

Then came the most serious of all, the freezing dispute.

Worrying Week

The Secretary of Labour, Mr H. L. Bockett, had a busy and worrying week. For the past nine years—since the wild days of the 1951 strike—Mr Bockett has had only fairly minor industrial problems on his hands. His Indian summer came to an end this week.

After spending seven hours on the Kawerau dispute, finishing about 11 o'clock at night, he was faced the next morning with the compulsory conference on the freezing industry upset. That conference was abortive.

Cabinet Ministers are concerned that this spate of unrest heralds another period of large-scale industrial unhappiness, a bubbling-over of grievances, genuine and otherwise.

They are watching the activities of the Communist Party in all this. At their Auckland conference, the Communist officials claimed, it is reliably understood, a general increase in membership throughout the country of 20 per cent. It varied in different centres, from 25 per cent increases in Auckland and the doubling of the small Dunedin membership, to an increase of only two or three in other places.

In Hastings and Napier the other side of the ledger was shown—both branches died completely.

This increase in membership, apparently not yet made public, has resulted from the "build the party" campaign launched last June.

Further evidence of the Communist aim to stir up trouble and agitate against both political parties is the subtle change in the party's slogan, "Change the policy, not the Government". A much stronger slogan is now on the scene, although apparently again not publicly: "Demand that the Government change its policy."

Election year is an obvious time for the Communist Party to indulge in covert, shadowy activity, and both the Labour Party and the unions will have to investigate

carefully any unrest that comes to the fore in the next few months.

Already the Government is aware that industrial troubles have increased during their term. Last year was the costliest year since 1955 in that sphere. There were 73 disputes involving 18,762 workers, 25 of them in the meat-freezing industry.

In spite of its anti-Labour influence behind the scenes, the Communist Party has even less love, obviously, for the National Party. Its policy for the election is, "If there is no Communist candidate, then vote Labour."

The party is a small one in New Zealand, but it can wield a sinister influence out of all proportion to its size, and some indication of its strength should become apparent in the next few months.

21/2/4

468

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE "

" Newspaper.

Published at AK.

, on [date] 25-5-60

SUBJECT:

21/2/4
4642-111F

Living Wage Committee formed

(Worker Correspondent)

AUCKLAND: Following the decision of the recent annual conference of the Federation of Labour, the local Trades Council has been quick off the mark to set up a committee to investigate what is a living wage for a 40-hour week.

The committee, elected at last week's meeting of the Trades Council, consists of the council executive plus Mrs. Morris (Clerical) and Messrs. H. F. Gallagher (Local Body Labourers), J. Taylor (Electrical), A. Russ (Building) and G. H. Andersen (Drivers).

Copies please for
P/Fs

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN
John French TAYLOR
Ashley RUSS



6/60

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE"

"Newspaper."

Published at AUCKLAND

, on [date] 4-5-60

SUBJECT:

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

"Peace is union^{21/2/4} business"

(Worker Correspondent)

WELLINGTON: Before returning to Australia after attending as fraternal delegate the National Conference of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr. Laurie Aarons, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Australia, addressed two meetings in Wellington.

The first was to trade unionists in the Trades Hall, where he dealt particularly with the vital question of uniting with all sections in the trade union movement round a common policy of action and at the same time struggling against erroneous theories which would leave the workers defenceless in the struggle against the monopoly capitalist class.

Very pertinent was his remark that peace is union business. He illustrated this by the Australian Government cuts in spending on public projects and the increased vote for war expenditure.

At the second meeting he addressed members of the Porirua Branch of the Communist Party and their friends. He pointed out that in its whole 40 years of existence the C.P.A. had been combating the reformist theories of the Labour Party and perhaps some success could be measured by the number of members of that party who had left it and now embraced the Communist philosophy.

At both meetings Mr. Aarons was heartily applauded and was asked to extend the good wishes of Communists and fellow-workers in New Zealand to the Communists and all other workers in Australia on his return.

Copy for 21/2/4. ~~_____~~

Original on 21/7/5.

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'A' TO ~~_____~~ dated 3.5.1960.
(D.O.C. Reference 1/60/67 of 3.5.60)

AGGREGATE MEETING, COMMUNIST PARTY, CHRISTCHURCH.

1. The Communist Party, Christchurch, held an Aggregate Meeting in the Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1960, from 8 to 10 p.m. Those attending this meeting included the following: -

BEGGS, Jack Dennis
BENNETT, Stanley Thomas
BLACKLOCK, Ralph Comyn
CALLAGHAN, James
COLE, John Cedric
COX, Arnold James
HEPBURN, Mavis Laura
HOBSON, Margaret Jessie
LOCKE, John Gibson

MARTIN, Kenneth Eber
McNARN, Mayalan Marion Antoinette
McNULTY, Francis Edward
MURRAY, William Cox
ROSS, John William
SCOTT, Walter Henry
TUUTA, Wally
HENROTTE, Sarah Anne Esther
MARCHANT, Cyril.

BUSINESS

(c) National Conference.

(iii) McNULTY stated that the Conference had been an historic one as it was held in the era of the decline of Social Democracy. He said that the Party had fallen into the error of tailism, falling behind the Left Wing of the Labour Party in the past; giving as an example that when the Communist Party had had leading positions in the Trade Unions, errors, he had mentioned, were continually committed. He said that all Labour Parties had removed Socialism from their programmes. He continued that in New Zealand, the Party must watch the position of the Social Democrats as the latter influence declined.

Some delegates at the Conference thought the Party should fight the Labour Party, but members must remember that their main enemy is not the Labour Party but monopoly capitalism, and if this is not realised Party members will fall into the error of attacking the leadership. McNULTY said that the C.P. must develop rank and file consciousness from below and not worry about the leadership. When this was done, the Party should then turn the Trade Unions into organs of revolution. He continued that the economic struggle is the workers main concern and the C.P.'s job is to turn this into a class struggle for the Trade Unions, and to show Trade Unions' members that a change in society is the only answer to their problems.

McNULTY stated that on the Auckland Waterfront, sellers of the People's Voice had worn down opposition, sold papers and got discussion; they had managed to get a Communist Party ex-wharfie back into the wharf and thus working both ways, they had got a strong C.P. Branch at the Waterfront. He said that the opinion of the Conference was that cottage meetings are very important and must be persevered with, as such meetings develop the class consciousness.

He continued that the N.Z.C.P. must bring more delegates from Soviet Russian and China to meet the workers and help to develop them. This subject is being taken up with the Russian Embassy in Wellington.

Party education, he said, had met with a lot of criticism but unless the ideological level is raised, the Party will fall into the same errors continually. McNULTY stated there are two classes in the Labour Party, i.e. Reactionary and Progressive; the C.P. must concentrate on the Progressive Section and win their help to overthrow Capitalism; we must show them Labour will solve no problems.

~~SECRET~~

465

Copy for 21/2/4.

Original on 21/7/5.

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE 'A' TO [REDACTED] dated 3.5.1960.
(D.O.C. Reference 1/60/67 of 3.5.60)

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LOCKE, John Gibson

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McNARN, Mayalan Marion Antoinette
McNULTY, Francis Edward
MURRAY, William Cox
ROSS, John William
SCOTT, Walter Henry
TUUTA, Wally
HENROTTE, Sarah Anne Esther
MARCHANT, Cyril.

BUSINESS

(c) National Conference

(1) LOCKE addressed the meeting on the National Conference held during Easter period in Auckland. He stated that POLLITT's main contribution to the Conference was that he expected a socialised World in ten years.

LOCKE continued by saying that Victor George WILCOX considered that the leaders of the Party were now getting out to the people and this would help in building the Party, and was overcoming the bureaucracy of the past.

He said that it was thought that the Capitalist crisis was not yet affecting New Zealand, but the increasing monopoly influence in New Zealand was driving the small man out of business, and there was a grave danger in an agricultural economy with no secondary industries. The party must put Socialism more to the forefront than it has been doing in the past. For example, on the West Coast, the Party was showing the people that Socialism was the only cure, the Labour Party had let the people down on the Coast.

LOCKE continued that in the opinion of the Conference there is also a need for a Youth Movement within the Party, and to step up work against SEATO and the ANZUS Pacts within the Trade Union movement.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference:

AK/PF/233

Date:

28.4.60

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

P.F. (ISBEY, Edward Emanuel)

Received on

3.5.60

Extracted/Copied by

(RO)

On

30.5.60

1. On 23rd July, 1957, a meeting of the Cargo Workers' Union executive was held to enquire into whether the President of the Union, Edward Emanuel ISBEY, had misled the President of the Federation of Labour, Finton Patrick WALSH, concerning his Communist affiliations.

2. During the interview ISBEY supplied the following information: -

Federation of Labour.

At this time (July 1957) the F.O.L. were, in Wellington, publishing pamphlets by S.W. SCOTT and 23 other members, giving their reasons for defecting from the Communist Party, with details of the way the C.P. attempted to sabotage the Trade Union Movement.

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~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/12/8 Date: 28.4.60
For File No. 21/2/14
Original on NEARY, Anthony Joseph
Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by  On 9.5.60

SUBJECT. Anthony Joseph NEARY

1. The attached pamphlet prepared by NEARY was forwarded to this office by a reliable source.
2. The pamphlet has been distributed to Trade Unionists by NEARY to counter F.P. WALSH's report which is believed will be produced at the Annual Conference of the Federation of Labour in May
3. Source 

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): PAMPHLET Reference: _____ Date: April 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on HEARY, Anthony Joseph
Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by _____ On 9.5.60

.....
Despite the obvious mood of trade unionists generally on this subject certain persons are still laboring to restore a much-shaken Mr WALSH to his broken pedestal. Amongst them are.,

THE PEOPLES VOICE, which on behalf of the Communist Party has actively fostered the appeal for money. Its theme song has been that if a majority of the Wellington Trades Council thought that I should be maliciously libelled, I should accept the decision and that trade union issues should be settled within the movement. I agree with this last contention, but it has no possible application to my difference with Mr WALSH, which is in no way a trade union issue.

.....
Lastly I want to deal with the argument that has become the parrot cry of the Communist Party and others supporting Mr WALSH and his appeal for funds. They say, "Differences within the Trade Union Movement should be settled within the Movement and not by outside institutions". They say further that "One Trade Union Official should not seek the aid of the Courts against another." I concede that Trade Union issues should be settled within the Movement. There is not, and never has been, any argument on that point. This, however, was not a Trade Union issue. It was a false and malicious personal attack on me, made by individuals who refused to withdraw their allegations of perjury and who would not apologise for their libel.

You are left to infer from the pious expressions of disapprobation that the defendants themselves would never have exercised their civil rights by seeking the assistance of the Courts, particularly against fellow trade unionists.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/10/1 Date: 22.4.60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 21/2/12
Received on 26.4.60 Extracted/Copied by  On 12.5.60

TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE C.P.N.Z. - 1960

The person mentioned below made the following statements when addressing the Conference: -

John Gibson LOCKE - Christchurch.

Spoke about the relationship between the Labour Party and the Workers' Unions and how the L.P. had betrayed the workers. Believed in the development of class consciousness from "below" viz. amongst the rank and file of workers. This coupled with good leadership from the Party would make an invincible force. Told meeting that New Zealand's Primary Production figures had fallen in recent months but that the profits of the capitalists had still made huge profits at the expense of the workers. Theme: Work from within the ranks with secure liaison with leaders of the C.P.N.Z.

.....



Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

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~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

From (source) [REDACTED] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 4.4.60
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 32/2/7/2 folios 146 - 149
 Received on 12.4.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 14.4.60

N.Z. DRIVERS FEDERATION.

The annual conference of the N.Z. Drivers Federation was held recently in Wanganui.

The Canterbury delegates blamed Chip BAILEY (i.r.) for their failure to obtain a new award, but a resolution to this effect was defeated. A resolution was passed that an award pamphlet should be issued. During this discussion one Canterbury delegate referred to Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) as an agitator. ANDERSEN spoke on the "All Black" question, but got such a poor reception especially from the Canterbury and Wanganui delegates that he had to discontinue speaking. Later, the Canterbury Secretary apologised to ANDERSEN for the Canterbury President and the Wanganui delegate did the same for his Secretary.

WELLINGTON DRIVERS BRANCH C.P.

During the recent Annual Conference of the N.Z. Drivers Federation at Wanganui Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.), Chip BAILEY (i.r.) and Felix McGulloch HARVEY (i.r.) were overheard discussing the Wellington Drivers Branch C.P. BAILEY said they had lost three members recently and suggested they could not carry on but ANDERSEN told him they must try to carry on and build up the branch. HARVEY was not heard to offer any opinion.

AUCKLAND DRIVERS BRANCH C.P.

This branch is said to have about 25 good contacts outside the branch who can be relied on for support in any campaign started by the branch. Branch guarantors are only contributing small amounts to funds and members are becoming increasingly active during the weekends making fresh contacts.

Patrick Joseph KELLY (i.r.), a person named Joe, and Ernie DELANEY are members of the Drivers Branch C.P. This branch does not have any non-Party members.

COMMENT. Joe is not known. Ernie DELANEY will be identical with Ernest DELANEY (i.r.) one time member of the Auckland Maritime Branch C.P.

NORTHERN DRIVERS UNION.

The N.Z.C.P. appears to be satisfied with the result of the Executive Meeting of the Northern Drivers Union called by Walter James KNOX (i.r.) to discuss his differences with Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.). At the same time ANDERSEN is known to have warned that the rank and file of the union is sympathetic towards KNOX and the Party must be careful not to do anything which will serve to increase the suspicion among some unionists that the C.P. is endeavouring to ruin KNOX.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

From (source) [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 28.3.60

For File No. 21/2/14

Original on 32/2/7/2 folios 134 - 137

Received on 5.4.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 6.4.60

E.P. ACTIVITY IN WELLINGTON

There was a suggestion in Wellington recently that the Drivers Branch of the C.P. there should be closed. This was discussed with Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) who said the branch must be kept going as this was the only means of building the Party in industry.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

From (source) [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 28.3.60

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/2 folios 134 - 137

Received on 5.4.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 6.4.60

DRIVERS UNION

At a recent meeting of the Northern Drivers Union, Walter James KNOX (i.r.) admitted he had been wrong in opposing the raising of funds for the libel appeal. This change of opinion is thought to be due to the influence of Leonard Thomas SMITH (i.r.) and Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.)

~~SECRET~~

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/4
M8
Copy No.
of
(T.S. only)

copies

127

From D.O.A.Our File: AK/3/1To H.Q. (CS)Date: 24th March, 1960

Your File:

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. - Leaflet.

1. The attached leaflet was made available by a reliable source. Similar leaflets are being distributed at industrial centres in Auckland.
2. SOURCE: [REDACTED]



C.S.

Registry Please

1. File on [REDACTED]
2. Copy on 21/2/11.
3. File "P.V. supplement" of [REDACTED] titled with P.V.
normal "P.V." [REDACTED] 1.60.

21/2/11
COPY FILED

Copy not on 21/2/11.
Original filed on 21/2/4
(prev on [REDACTED])

(TS)

17-6 87

PV Supplement "Special Rep."
Supplement for Trade Unionists
filed on PV Folio next to
PV of 23/3/60

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transferred from
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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source) [redacted] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 15th March, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 105 - 111 [redacted]
Received on 23.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 31.3.60

C.P. ACTIVITY - CHRISTCHURCH

Lyttelton

LYTTELTON WATERFRONT.

There are now seven C.P. members working on the Lyttelton Waterfront.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 15th March, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 105 - 111
Received on 23.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 31.3.60

C.P. ACTIVITY - CHRISTCHURCHFREEZING INDUSTRY

McARA said that the Party in Christchurch has had three leading members working in the freezing industry for the past four or five years, but had not obtained a single new recruit from the industry.

COMMENT. The three leading members referred to will probably be: Francis Edward McNULTY (i.r.), John Gibson LOCKE (i.r.) and John Cedric COLE (i.r.), all freezing industry workers.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source) [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 15th March, 1960

For File No.

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23.3.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 29.3.60

^{COMMITTEE}
A special meeting of the Wellington District of the C.P.N.Z. was held on Tuesday, 8th March, 1960 to discuss Party activity in Wellington in relation to the report of the Political Committee.

It is reported elsewhere that Selwyn McDonald DEVEREUX (i.r.) claimed that the meeting developed into a personal attack on him and asked that a special meeting be called for Sunday, 20th March, 1960 to discuss the matter.

DEVEREUX said the District was not doing enough to build the Party. Victor George WILCOX (i.r.) informed source that DEVEREUX had always disagreed with Party policy in relation to the S.C.R. activities, and was using the Political Committee report to support his arguments. WILCOX said he agreed with DEVEREUX that they were not doing enough to build the Party, but went on to say that whereas everyone agreed they should build the Party out of the S.C.R., DEVEREUX wanted to see the Party take over leadership of the Society.

WILCOX said the same thing happened in the trade unions. Trade Union members neglected to build the Party within the trade unions because they feel the Party should take the lead and do the building afterwards.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

From (source): [REDACTED]

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Date: 14.3.60

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Received on 17.3.60

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On 18.3.60

WEST COAST COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITY.MINERS UNION

When Peter Wilfred George McARA (i.r.) visited the West Coast recently he informed C.P. members there that he was not in favour of the present minor stoppages of work in the mining industry on the Coast. Both McARA and Donald Hugh ROSS (i.r.) felt the miners should turn their attentions to something of a more worthwhile nature. It is reported that in one mine the workers intend to stop work for a period each week until a new winch is installed. Minor stoppages of this nature are not in accordance with Party policy and ROSS and other Party sympathisers in the mines have opposed the stoppages.

BRANCH ACTIVITY

McARA drew attention to the fact that Party members were concentrating on the problems of the coal miners at the expense of political leadership. He insisted that the Party on the Coast must operate as a branch, that each individual member had a responsibility to build the Party and they must pay more attention to the individual contacting of Party and non-Party members through meetings etc. Norman R. McKAY (i.r.) and Ronald TAYLOR (i.r.) appear to have taken McARA's criticism seriously, they are at present attempting to organise meetings.

Harold BROWNING (i.r.) has recommended that a person named HARDY should attend a C.P. school to be held towards the end of May.

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From (source): [redacted] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 10th March, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 95 - 98
Received on 15.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 17.3.60

REWI ALLEY

Representatives of the Labourers Union, of which KARAKA is President, will take ALLEY on a tour of various jobs in Auckland. They will endeavour to arrange his arrival at Bonds (tin cannister makers) in time for a lunch hour meeting. The workers there are said to be enthusiastic.

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EXTRACT/COPY//

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G.D.D.—11

From (source): Dist Office, Auckland

Reference: AK/12/8

Date: 7th March, 1960

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on [REDACTED]

Received on 8.3.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 15.3.60

COMMUNIST PARTY INTEREST IN TRADE UNION MATTERS.

A reliable source has forwarded to this office the following information on trade union matters.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF N.Z.

Emphasis is to be given to coastal shipping. This is a recent directive from Australia, and probably ties in with policy decided at large maritime conference held in Japan last year. McARA has been appointed in charge of all propaganda activities within the Party. The Party is advocating that the special rules of the Auckland Branch of the Carpenters Union be abolished. This would give them a greater opportunity of controlling Auckland from Wellington. Walter Francis MOLINEUX (i.r.), secretary of the N.Z. Carpenters union has complained bitterly that the Party is using a copyright title of his union for their propaganda sheet, The Building Worker. He has threatened legal action. We feel a good grain of salt could go with this complaint.

COMMENT.

Aubrey Bruce SKILTON's (i.r.) recent enlistment in the Seamens Union lends weight to the suggestion that the Party intends to concentrate on coastal shipping in N.Z. It is reported that SKILTON has already made some useful contacts in the Konui where he is a crew member.

It is known that McARA was put in charge of the National Centre Propaganda and also Trade Union activities when arrangements were made in January of this year for the Triennial Conference, but there is no indication that this was to be a permanent post.

The National Executive of the Carpenters Union complained to the Building Workers Branch of the C.P. about their bulletin "Building Worker". The Party, in a letter to the Carpenters executive, agreed to change the title of the Bulletin.

C.8 [REDACTED]

Extracted to 40/13/3, 40/64/1 and P/Fs McARA & MOLINEUX

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R. File [REDACTED]

13.60

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EXTRACT/COPY/

From (source): Dist. Office. Auckland Reference: AK/12/8 Date: 7th March, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on [redacted]
Received on 8.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 15.3.60

COMMUNIST PARTY INTEREST IN TRADE UNION MATTERS.

A reliable source has forwarded to this office the following information on Trade Union matters.

Trade Unions and the WALSH/NEARY Case.

This dispute is gradually blowing up into something very dangerous, and can be expected to break at the F.O.L. Conference in May. The Party is delighted at the prospect of a weakening among their enemies. It is supporting WALSH without any shame, although less than twelve months ago he was the arch enemy. WALSH has outmanoeuvred his opponents by pushing Archibald Brewster GRANT (i.r.) into the Arbitration Court as Workers' Delegate at £1,500 a year. Thomas E. SKINNER (i.r.) withdrew his nomination, if he had one in. WALSH therefore goes in again as President of the F.O.L. unopposed. The move gives him a certain amount of face which he badly needs after being convicted as a libeller. The Federated Clothing Workers have given £200 from their funds towards the appeal. Auckland Executives of the union knew nothing about this until the money had been paid in by the Secretary, BROPHY (n.i.r.) who is a WALSH man. The Auckland Drivers Union Secretary, Gordon Harold ANDERSEN, is endeavouring to force a contribution from various centres he visits. He has paid several visits to the Freyburg Wharf but drivers there are unwilling to give anything. The Secretary of the F.O.L. Kenneth McK. BAXTER (i.r.), is to be invited to address the March meeting of the Auckland Trades Council, to explain the appeal. An amendment to invite NEARY to the same meeting was heavily defeated. It is known that nothing is being done about the appeal on the Auckland wharves. The appeal has been opened for a month or more. £3. is all that has been received. The F.O.L. has sent out a further appeal in the last fortnight. Most Auckland Unions will not give from Union funds, but are agreeable to voluntary subscriptions being called.

COMMENT

Source [redacted] reported on 31.8.59 (Folios 10-20 Vol.I) that the Communist Party was anxious to have someone elected as Workers' Delegate to the Arbitration Court who would be of use to the Party there without weakening the movement outside. It was agreed that GRANT should be "persuaded" to accept nomination for this post.

The People's Voice of 2.3.60 referred to BAXTER's invitation to address the Auckland Trades Council.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Dist. Office, Auckland Reference: AK/12/8 Date: 7th March, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on [REDACTED]
Received on 8.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 15.3.60

COMMUNIST PARTY INTEREST IN TRADE UNION MATTERS.

A reliable source has forwarded to this office the following information on trade union matters.

Auckland Drivers Union

A serious rift has developed between secretary-organiser, Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) and organiser Walter James KNOX (i.r.), who is not a communist, though he has played along with ANDERSEN in the past. KNOX has been accused of not obeying Union policy or executive direction. Probably KNOX is being eased out to make way for executive member and Party hack, Patrick Joseph KELLY (i.r.). KELLY was recently cleared by F.O.L. to attend Trades Council meetings etc. The positions of President, Vice President and one executive member are vacant in this union. ANDERSEN will find it difficult to displace KNOX unless something unforeseen happens.

COMMENT

Source [REDACTED] reported on 4.3.60 that KNOX intended calling a special meeting of the Northern Drivers Union executive to discuss his differences with ANDERSEN. Communist Party leaders were concerned that this might bring to light their efforts to subvert KNOX. It is thought that KNOX may have accepted direction from ANDERSEN until October, 1959 when he defeated ANDERSEN as Drivers Delegate to the Auckland Trades Council. The Party saw this as a move to isolate the Party and to strengthen the right-wing of the Trades Council by including such non-communist union leaders as KNOX on the Council. Party leaders felt that the Trades Council intended to build up KNOX so that he could eventually take over control of the Communist dominated Northern Drivers Union. They agreed that if KNOX did not toe the Party line they must do their utmost to have him removed from the Union. ANDERSEN is known to have said that KNOX should be made to join the Party or be dropped altogether, but his efforts in this direction appear to have driven KNOX away from Party influence rather than towards it. McARA and WILLIAMS are of the opinion that if ANDERSEN had handled KNOX properly the Party would not have had any trouble with him.

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R. file [REDACTED]

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [redacted] Reference: AK/4/5B Date: 7.3.60
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Original on 32/2/7/2, Folios 85-86.
Received on 10.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 11.3.60

ENGINEERS' UNION

It is reported that the Communist Party has printed 10,200 copies of the special leaflet on the Engineers' Union disaffiliation move. Non-Party supporters are to be asked to distribute the leaflet in those factories where Party members are unable to gain admittance.

BUILDING WORKERS' UNION

There was a full meeting recently of all Party members employed in the Building trade in Auckland to discuss the new Building Workers' Union. Donald McEWEN (i.r.), the Party's mainstay in the old union, is causing the Party some concern because he is said to be losing touch with the workers and is not accepting Party direction.

COMMENT: On 29th February, 1960, source BRACE reported that McEWEN is to be disciplined by the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z. for his attitude towards Party leadership. Then too, McEWEN intimated that he does not want to be nominated for the new Building Workers' Union Executive. His state of health has been the subject of discussion in Party circles over recent months and this may be the reason for his present apparent lack of enthusiasm.

"PEOPLE'S VOICE"

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.) thinks that the "People's Voice" should publish more articles on International Trade Unions, particularly their methods of work. It was decided that the C.P. Trade Union Committee should vet articles received from overseas and pass them to the "P.V." for publication.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source):



Reference:

AK/4/5B

Date:

4.3.60

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2, Folios 82-83.

Received on

10.3.60

Extracted/Copied by



On

11.3.60

DRIVERS' UNION.

It is reported that Walter James KNOX (i.r.) is calling a special meeting of the Northern Drivers' Union Executive to discuss Gordon Harold ANDERSEN's (i.r.) attitude towards him. Party leaders are concerned about this because it may bring to light their efforts to subvert KNOX.

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"At no period in the history of mankind have the employers, without pressure, agreed to improve the living conditions of the working people."

—From the Presidential Report adopted by the 1959 Conference of the New Zealand Federation of Labour (Page 17).

United we stand.

In their struggle against the employing class the workers have but one weapon—organisation.

That is why trade unions came into existence. It is why the national and international unity of the trade unions is of supreme importance to New Zealand workers.

New Zealand workers know this instinctively and always turn to their trade unions when under attack from employers.

The main enemy of the New Zealand workers is a handful of overseas monopolies. They control the commanding positions in New Zealand finance, trade, industry, shipping and transport.

Single Organisation

They dictate the policy of the Employers' Association nationally and, through it, of the affiliated employers' "trade unions" throughout the country.

In this fashion international monopoly moulds and controls a solid front of the whole employing class. This is a big barrier in the path of the working class seeking to preserve and increase standards of living.

The only way workers can

overcome this barrier is through their own combination, their unity, solidarity and fighting power mobilised in a single organisation embracing all New Zealand trade unions.

This lesson of history of more than 100 years of New Zealand working-class struggle brought into being 23 years ago the New Zealand Federation of Labour.

It is not a creation of statute law. It has no legal standing. It cannot sue or be sued as such in a court of law, but is recognised as the authoritative voice of the working class of New Zealand.

Its policies, strength and authority depend not on its leaders but on the consciousness, unity, solidarity and activity of the 230,000 unionists affiliated to it.

Its policies and actions will not satisfy all. But the struggle to change these can, and must, go on within the trade unions and the Federation of Labour itself.

Division Weakens

Today all progressives are trying to overcome the glaring contradictions between the economic demands and the foreign policy of the Federation of Labour.

They are trying to strengthen its militant working-class stand and its leadership of the workers' struggles.

They also understand that these changes will be brought about not by any manoeuvres at the top but as the result of the demand from the rank and file of the affiliated unions.

Any other approach, such as breaking away or withdrawing delegates, only serves to weaken not only the Federation of Labour but ALL New Zealand trade unions, including those which break away.

This remains true whether the trade union taking such action is led by militants or by right-wing reactionary leaderships.

This lesson was driven home by the 1950 break-away. In that year, some 50 delegates walked out of the Federation of Labour conference in protest at the attempt to expel the New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation.

An alternative national body, the Trades Union Congress, was set up.

The Communist Party and the People's Voice, neither of which supported the initial split, nevertheless gave full support to the Trades Union Council, once it

did occur. Critically examining the situation early in 1952, the Communist Party realised that the interests of the New Zealand working class demanded that the split be healed. It took immediate steps to correct its own errors and called for re-affiliation of those unions which had left the Federation of Labour.

It has taken seven to eight years of patient and persistent work to achieve substantial re-unionisation. The struggle to expand the Federation of Labour and improve it as a fighting spearhead of trade union struggle remains, and will continue for a long time to remain, the important task of every sincere trade unionist.

The division meant that, with the representatives of the most progressive unions outside the Federation of Labour, the struggle within it for a more militant stand was seriously handicapped. It drove a wedge between the most militant unions and those with little experience in class struggle.

This made all workers more vulnerable to the attacks of the employers and their mouthpiece, the National Party Government.

The 1951 waterfront lock-out and the smashing of the watersiders' organisations after 151 days of heroic struggle showed how division in the trade union ranks was used as an important weapon of the monopolies and

their government against ALL workers.

In February, 1952, the Communist Party recognised that the interests of the New Zealand working class demanded that the split be healed. It took immediate steps to correct its own errors and called for re-affiliation of those unions which had left the Federation of Labour.

It has taken seven to eight years of patient and persistent work to achieve substantial re-unionisation. The struggle to expand the Federation of Labour and improve it as a fighting spearhead of trade union struggle remains, and will continue for a long time to remain, the important task of every sincere trade unionist.

Threat Recognised

With these vivid reminders before us, it is not difficult to appraise the moves being made by the National Council of the Engineers' Union to-day to split away from the Federation of Labour.

This is a split emanating from the right wing. It is advanced at a time when Federation of Labour policies—for a living wage for the 40-hour week, for price control and for tax cuts—

Continued on Page 8

'United We Stand'

(Continued from Front Page)

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE"

"Newspaper.

Published at AUCKLAND, on [date] 2-3-60

SUBJECT:

446

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE"

"Newspaper."

Published at AUCKLAND

, on [date] 2-3-60

SUBJECT:

'United We Stand'

(Continued from Front Page)

correspond more closely than they ever have before with the widespread demands of all New Zealand workers.

For, as certain state institutions acknowledge, the living standards of the New Zealand workers have been deliberately and severely cut.

This break-away move is being pushed at a time when the employing class is intensifying its exploitation and when foreign monopoly is penetrating New Zealand at an unprecedented rate in its search for maximum profits.

Thus it is being pushed at a time when New Zealand workers need, as never before, to be united in a strong, fighting, national trade union body.

So it is clear that the proposal of the Engineers' National Council is diametrically opposed to the interests of rank-and-file unionists. Only the employers can welcome this move and hope to gain if it succeeds.

Fortunately, the national council proposals have been recognised as a threat by many rank-and-file members of the Engineers' Union.

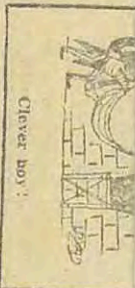
Leading bodies of unions are created to serve the interests of the union membership, to give effect to the will of that membership.

They fail in their purpose and retard trade union development unless they rely on that membership, ascertain their wishes and base their policy on these wishes.

Members Decisive

Where this is not done by the leadership, then only the exercise of their basic rights by the members themselves can stop a leadership from following a policy harmful to the union.

It appears that the rank and file of the Engineers' Union intend to make their wishes known and insist on their being carried out.



Clever boy!

standing up.

The movement, which started in Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 1, has now spread to the states of South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Virginia, involving 15 cities.

In their protests, the Negroes quietly take seats available at lunch time to occupy the seats when service is refused.

To suppress the Negro youth people's heroic struggle for equality, while riotous have arrested them, closed down lunch counters, pelted them with snowballs and provoked them to fight.

Same Industrialists

Miss Lee observed that this said to every Pole that there was only one thing they could do if they were concerned about their survival—they had to hold 101 per cent fast to their Soviet alliance.

PRICES HAVE SOARED

in Leningrad since the outbreak of the Leningrad civil war in May last year. The price of rice has increased fivefold and taxation has also risen greatly.

treatment privately from physicians, psychiatrists and psychoanalysts," it writes.

MOST HUMANE IDEA

CALCUTTA: "The idea of the struggle for peace which has now gained possession of the minds of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of people, and which reflects the hopes and aspirations of all peoples, is the most humane idea of our time." This was said by first Deputy-Premier of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Kozlov, in an address to the members of the Indian International Club in West Bengal.

Mr. Kozlov showed that since the very first days after the victory of the revolution the Soviet Union had made the struggle for peace—the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems—the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

loving the statement of the U.S. Embassy in Cuba four days earlier. On that day, the day when the Cuban Government signed a trade agreement with the Soviet Union, the U.S. Embassy in Cuba issued a statement of intervention, declaring that the United States would revise its policy of purchasing Cuban sugar in the light of the agreement. On the next day, the New York Times said editorially that the Cuban-Soviet agreement would make those who stood for reprisals against Cuba "trip their fists."

According to U.S. news agency reports, the U.S. Government has decided to ask for congressional authority for President Eisenhower to cut foreign sugar quotas whenever required. This would mean that "the modern-day equivalent of the Marines" would be "used if and when it will be most effective," said the Christian Science Monitor.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [redacted] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 1st March, 1960
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Received on 8.3.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 10.3.60

It seems likely that Aubrey Bruce SKILTON (i.r.) will be removed from the Political Committee C.P.N.Z., since his job on the Konui will keep him away from too many meetings. The Party considers his absence from the Committee will be worth while if he is able to establish himself with the seamen. He will remain on the National Committee.

FREEZING WORKERS UNION.

There is a conflict of opinions between V.G. WILCOX (i.r.) and P.W.G. McARA (i.r.) over whether Francis Edward McNULTY (i.r.) or Sidney ARNST (i.r.) would be of most use to the Party in the Freezing Workers Union. It was earlier reported that McNULTY would like a full time paid position in the Union of which ARNST is general secretary.

McARA supports ARNST and feels he should be persuaded to join the Party, as he has been on the fringe for a long time.

WILCOX on the other hand considers that ARNST would not do the Party any good and that McNULTY should receive Party support. He thinks that McNULTY needs political guidance and there is the danger of losing him unless the Party takes some action to correct this. WILCOX feels that McNULTY should be invited to Auckland in the near future for discussions. It is understood that the Secretariat has agreed to do this.

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From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 29th February, 1960

For File No. 21/2/4

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Received on 3.3.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 8.3.60

DRIVERS UNION

Some members of the C.P. National Executive feel that Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (I.R.) did not handle Walter James KNOX (i.r.) of the Drivers Union correctly, and this is the reason they have had trouble persuading KNOX to join the Party. P.W.G. McARA (i.r.) has been known to say that KNOX is doing good work in the Drivers Union, work that ANDERSEN was unable to do.

COMMENT.

It will be recalled that source [REDACTED] reported on 15.10.59 that ANDERSEN was not satisfied with KNOX's work and said he would have to join the Party or be dropped altogether.

COAL MINERS UNION.

Peter Wilfred George McARA (i.r.) is expected to hold discussions with Robert Henry MITCHELL (i.r.) when he visits the West Coast. The Party's attitude towards industrialisation of the West Coast is that coal utilisation must become a secondary issue and the possibility of developing other industries on the Coast should be investigated. (See also [REDACTED] Party leaders feel that West Coast workers must themselves agitate for industrial development and not wait for conference decisions.

COMMENT. It will be recalled that a West Coast Committee of Enquiry was set up in May, 1959 to investigate Industrial development of the region. This will no doubt be the Conference referred to above.

ENGINEERS UNION (connect with Source [REDACTED])

The N.Z.C.P. has issued a Bulletin on the Engineers Union disaffiliation move. The bulletin is to be circulated as widely as possible throughout the engineering industry. Source reports some 10,000 leaflets have been printed to be issued to C.P. Districts for distribution as follows:

Auckland	4,000 to 5,000
Wellington	2,000
Christchurch	1,000
Dunedin	600 - 700
West Coast	1,000
Mangakino	150
Huntly	150 (To Harold William CROOK (i.r.))
Palmerston North	250
New Plymouth	50 (To Ernest James Swan MILLER (i.r.))
Napier	50 (To Bruce SORREY ?? Name not certain)

COMMENT.

This Bulletin is the subject of a separate report from R.C.B. *Under enquiry*

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source):

Reference:

Date:

For File No.

Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 65 - 70

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- 2 -

FREEZING WORKERS.

It is reported that Francis Edward McNULTY (i.r.) would like to obtain a full time paid position in the Freezing Workers Union. Party leaders are opposed to this move and have decided to have 'a show down' with Sidney ARNST (i.r.) and impress upon him the necessity of getting out and visiting the Freezing Workers.

COMMENT.

ARNST is National Secretary of the N.Z. Freezing Workers Association and this is evidently the job McNULTY would like. It will be recalled that the Party issued instructions to McNULTY in September, 1959 not to stand for the position of Canterbury District Secretary of the Freezing Workers Union, ARNST was preferred for this position in conjunction with that of National Secretary. At that time McNULTY was to encourage ARNST to join the C.P., he was reported to have been on the fringe for a long time. The 'show down' with ARNST will probably refer to his joining the Party or losing his job to McNULTY.

CARPENTERS UNION

Donald McEWEEN (i.r.) thinks he should not be nominated for the new Building Trades Union executive. He thinks he should stand down in favour of a younger member, because the amount of criticism levelled at him is detrimental to the Party.

It is understood that Richard Charles WOLFE (i.r.) and two members of the present Carpenters Union executive will be nominated. McEWEEN's decision is criticised by Party leaders who feel McEWEEN should be called before the Political Committee and disciplined for his attitude towards Party leadership.

It is reliably reported that Peter Wilfred George McARA (i.r.) was in close contact with Fintan Patrick WALSH (i.r.) during the last war. McARA visited WALSH on most mornings during this period and would pass on to WALSH Party decisions on various matters. It was said that WALSH would use some of these ideas as his own.

It appears that Donald Gair McRAE (i.r.) is losing interest in C.P. activity. He is no longer concerned with coal utilisation, a subject on which he and Merwyn Haley WILLIAMS (i.r.) conferred regularly in the past. It is thought that McRAE may shortly be dropped from the National Committee, he recently gave up a National Committee meeting in order to attend a football match. It is known that McRAE is in financial difficulties (of 8.2.60) but the Party has refused to assist him in this regard. (See also 32/2/7/2 of 7.3.60)

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: AK/4/5B Date: 22.2.60
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 32/2/7/2, Folios 52-54. [REDACTED]
 Received on 25.2.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 1.3.60

COMMUNIST PARTY INTEREST IN FIJI AFFAIRS.

A recent meeting of the Auckland Trades Council discussed the industrial situation in Fiji. T.E. SKINNER (i.r.) said it was a question which should be discussed in Australia.

Some years ago the N.Z.C.P. had direct contact with industrial elements in Fiji and Party leaders are anxious that this contact should be re-established. There is a suggestion that a union official from Fiji should be invited to visit New Zealand for discussion. This is probably James ANTHONY (i.r.).

For some months past the "P.V." has given publicity to the industrial situation in Fiji, and it has now been established that James HEALEY (i.r.), C.P. of Australia, asked the N.Z.C.P. to intervene on behalf of the Fiji unions in an endeavour to establish contact with the I.C.F.T.U. and the N.Z. Federation of Labour.

It is not known whether the Party ^{was} able to influence the N.Z.F.O.L. decision to send T.E. SKINNER to Fiji in 1959.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source) [redacted] Reference: [redacted] Date: 21st February, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/3/1 Folios 25 - 27
Received on 4.3.60 Extracted/Copy/ [redacted] by [redacted] On 14.3.60

In November, 1959 it was announced in the press that a joint committee consisting of two members each from the Government, the Labour Movement and the F.O.L. had been set up to investigate prices and price control of essential commodities.
On 22.11.59 source [redacted] reported that WALSH intended approaching Cabinet on the question of price control and had suggested calling a special National Conference of the F.O.L. Communist Party leaders already had the information that a committee was to be set up and, while agreeing on the necessity for holding a special conference, they preferred to await the outcome of the committee discussions.
It is now reported that the Party is enquiring into the present activities of the joint committee. It is assumed that the re-institution of price control, one of the Party's main propaganda issues, will be a subject for discussion at the forthcoming C.P. Triennial Conference and also that the Party will endeavour to organise resolutions on this subject to be forwarded to the 1960 F.O.L. Conference.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [redacted] Reference: AK/4/5A Date: 18.2.60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/7/1, Files 82-84.
Received on 23.2.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 24.2.60

NOTE FOR FILE

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION.

The C.P. has displayed some interest in the manner in which the Auckland Branch Organiser of the Electrical Workers' Union is elected. The reason for this is not known.

COMMENT:

It is known that the organiser must be a union member; applications are called for and the appointment is made by the Executive.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: AK/4/5B Date: 16.2.1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/7/2, Folios 47-49.
Received on 23.2.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 24.2.60

NOTE FOR FILE

FREEZING WORKERS DISPUTE

At a recent meeting of the Trade Union Committee of the C.P.N.Z. a decision was taken that a special conference of the Federation of Labour should be held to discuss the Freezing Workers Wage appeal.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 15th February, 1960

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2 Folios 37 - 45

Received on

23.2.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 25.2.60

COMMUNIST PARTY INFLUENCE IN TRADE UNIONS.

Communist Party leaders are at present endeavouring to organise the Trade Union Movement on the question of Disarmament. Discussions have been held with Walter Francis MOLINEUX (i.r.) Carpenters Union, Chip BAILEY (i.r.) Wellington Drivers Union, Leonard Walter Scott REID (i.r.) A.S.R.S., and Edward George "Ted" THOMPSON (i.r.) Wellington Waterside Workers Union.

The "Peoples Voice" of 24th February, 1960 reports that the statement by the Trade Union Conference of the Aust/N.Z. Congress for International Co-operation and Disarmament last November is part of a resolution that is being presented as a remit to the F.O.L. Conference by the National Council A.S.R.S.

Source states that Fintan Patrick WALSH (i.r.) President of the F.O.L. is not in favour of any discussion on disarmament at the present time.

ENGINEERS UNION

Party leaders are of the opinion that the threatened resignation of the Engineers Union from the F.O.L. stems from a long standing dissatisfaction of the treatment skilled trades organisations receive from the Federation. If the resignation goes through, Party leaders consider that other skilled trades organisations will follow.

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To see their file. Extract
Action has been taken.

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R. 7/4

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5a

Date: 12th February, 1960

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/1 Folios 66 - 68

Received on 17.2.60

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 19.2.60

ENGINEERS UNION

The decision of the National Council of the Engineers' Union to withdraw from the Federation of Labour without giving union members an opportunity to express an opinion, has been received with disapproval by some sections of the union in Wellington. A statement to this effect was sent to the P.V. office in Auckland, but the Party decided that since it was a union dispute the article would not be printed at present.

COMMENT.

The "Evening Post" of 18.2.60 reported what was termed "One of the biggest meetings held for years" by members of the Wellington & Hutt Valley branches of the N.Z. Engineers Union. There were about 64 members present. The report stated that the meeting unanimously rejected moves by its National Council to disaffiliate from the Federation of Labour, and resolved to support the Trades Council libel case appeal for funds.

F.A. MILES (i.r.) former East Coast organiser of the union informed the press that Mr. G. PARRANT, vice president of the union was replaced as chairman when he refused to accept the motion rejecting disaffiliation. MILES stated that PARRANT and Mr. R. DERBYSHIRE, Wellington Secretary, left the meeting at approximately 10.15 p.m.

The meeting continued under the chairmanship of Mr. G. SHAW and MILES stated that the resolution calling on the Engineers Union to remain affiliated to the Federation of Labour, to continue to send delegates to the Trades Council and Federation conferences and to support the Trades Council appeal for funds were passed unanimously.

In the "Dominion" of 19.2.60, Mr. J. NEALE, National Secretary of the union, contradicted MILES' statement that the Wellington and Hutt Valley branches had resolved to reject disaffiliation and to support the Trades Council appeal for funds. NEALE said he had been present throughout the meeting which ended at approximately 10.20 p.m. (the time at which PARRANT & DERBYSHIRE left) and any motion which might have been passed after that time would be irregular.

NEALE stated that future relations with the F.O.L. had been referred to the National Conference of the union, in the meantime, union delegates to the Trades Council had been withdrawn. The National Council had decided against contributing funds to the Trades Council appeal. Both decisions will stand unless varied by the National Conference.

NOTE:

Frederick Alexander MILES attended the Peking May Day Celebrations in 1957 as a delegate from the Engineers' Union. At that time he had not come to adverse notice. He has since taken an interest in the N.Z. China Society and is at present on the Wellington Committee.

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EXTRACT/COPYX

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 9.2.60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/7/2, Folios 29-32.
Received on 16.2.60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 19.2.60

NOTE FOR FILEFREEZING WORKERS DISPUTE.

Leading Party members have been discussing the latest move in the Freezing Workers dispute - the action by the N.Z. Sheepowners Industrial Union of Employers to restrain the Arbitration Court from continuing with the hearing. This is looked on by the Party as merely delaying the action.

Some members and Trade Unionists, particularly in Wellington, have suggested that the ban on overtime should be imposed in the meantime. WILLIAMS, WILCOX and ANDERSEN are opposed to this maintaining that until the outcome of the Supreme Court action is known, nothing should be done which would prejudice the wider issue, i.e. the 40-hour week campaign. It is agreed that nothing the Party can say or do at the moment would help the Freezing Workers.

The ultimate aim of the Party is to force the Government into implementing a 40-hour week not only for the Freezing Workers but also for other industries. If the whole of the Federation of Labour can be persuaded to take action in this matter, and this is considered unlikely at the moment, the Party executive agrees they could then go ahead with a well planned strike. The emphasis at the moment is that the Government rather than the employer should be forced to take action.

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EXTRACT/COPY//

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 8th February, 1960

For File No. 21/5/4

Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 24-26

Received on 11.2.60

Extracted/Copied/by [REDACTED]

On 15.2.60

CARPENTERS UNION

The National Executive of the N.Z. Carpenters Union has complained about the Building Workers Branch C.P. Bulletin "Building Worker" which stated that there is little or no opportunity for rank and file members to discuss the rules of the union.

The Carpenters union held a special meeting to discuss the matter.

Among those present were:

Harold Sidney PILKINGTON (i.r.)

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (i.r.)

Walter James KNOX (i.r.)

Donald McEWEN (i.r.)

During the meeting an altercation arose between PILKINGTON and McEWEN. The chairman asked McEWEN to withdraw his remarks or he would be asked to leave the meeting. ANDERSEN spoke to McEWEN who then withdrew his remarks. The meeting ended about 11 p.m. without any decision being taken.

COMMENT.

Donald McEWEN is the Party member responsible for writing the "Building Worker". He has been criticised in the past for his reactions in the face of criticism. He is said to become semi-hysterical on occasions.

ANDERSEN reported McEWEN's behaviour at the Carpenters meeting to Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS, who agreed that McEWEN should be asked to leave the Building Workers Branch C.P. in Auckland.

It is thought that WILLIAMS will call a meeting of certain Party members to discuss the "Building Worker" and McEWEN.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

From (source): [redacted] Reference: ~~AK~~ Date: 4th February, 1960
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 32/2/13/1 Folios 6-10
Received on 8.2.60 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 9.2.60

During their recent visit to Wellington, Mervyn ^Haley WILLIAMS and Peter Wilfred George McARA held discussions with Raphael NUNES and other C.P. members on nominations for an undisclosed Trade Union position. The nominations of both J.E. NAPIER and W.F. MOLYNEAUX were discussed.

NAPIER is considered to be unreliable where the Party is concerned.

MOLYNEAUX was referred to as the person who is always first considered whenever a Trade Union vacancy occurred simply because he was the only one available.

COMMENT. It is considered that the nominations referred to would be for the forthcoming F.O.L. elections due to be held in May of this year.

It is known that F.P. WALSH supported NAPIER's candidacy as Vice President at the 1959 F.O.L. Conference when NAPIER polled third. It is to be expected that WALSH will again support him. NAPIER can also expect support from the North Island Watersiders and he has been recently endeavouring to gain support from the South Island Federation.

It is considered that MOLYNEAUX would be more open to Party influence than NAPIER and it may be that the Party will support his nomination to oppose NAPIER who is already a member of the F.O.L. executive.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O. Ch'Ch Reference: Ch/10/6 Date: 4/2/60
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 21/9/21
Received on 9/1/60 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 11/2/60

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY - GREYMOUTH BRANCH

INFORMATION:

1. Attached is a Press cutting from "The Grey River Argus" dated 2nd February, 1960 quoting a statement on employment in West Coast mines, issued by the Greymouth Branch of the Communist Party.
 2. The article criticises the dismissal of miners, and refers to the expenditure involved in equipping and maintaining the armed forces of New Zealand, while it alleges little or nothing is done regarding research into the coal industry.
 3. The Government, it is complained, has not acted on problems related to increased freight rates beneficial to overseas shareholders in particular, to the extracting of chemicals from coal plants, or to the establishing of a briquetting plant. A public enquiry into freight rates is sought. Intransigence on the part of the Minister of Mines over the matter of mine workers' dismissals is also inferred in the statement.
- [REDACTED]

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

PIF CS ✓
Copy No. _____
of _____ copies.
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/10/21

To H.Q.

Date: 17.11.59

Your File: _____

SUBJECT: William John SAWERS

PF + card destroyed. 18.12.91



The attached is a copy of a letter, the original of which was found pinned to the notice-board outside the cook-house at the Meremere Power Station project.

The letter shows how the Communist Party line on the question of wage increases and price control, is being fed into the various unions involved in major construction jobs in the Auckland District.

3. The "Wilkins & Mason Job" is the Auckland Metropolitan Drainage scheme. W.J. SAWERS (i.r.) is shown as Chairman of the "Job Committee" - he is a member of the Building Workers' Branch of the Communist Party of New Zealand.



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Copy of report + attachment to 21/2/4

EX-PIES
TAK



23/11

25/11

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COPY

Wilkins-Mason,

Box 155,

Otahuhu. 27th Oct.

Dear Sir,

The following resolutions have been carried unanimously by 200 men representing 5 different Unions at Wilkins & Mason Job, Mangere, and we are asking for support from your Job.

1. That we endorse the Press Statement of Mr. F.P. Walsh on wages and Prices and call upon the Prime Minister to immediately institute legislation controlling prices.
2. That we recommend our respective unions to press for a Protest Stop-Work Meeting organised by the Trades Council against the inadequate Wage Increase and failure of the Government to institute Price Control.
3. That we have no confidence in the Arbitration Court as the medium to safeguard the standard of living of the working class.

Thanking you in anticipation,

CHAIRMAN

Wilkins & Mason Job

(Sgd) W.J. Sawers

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EXTRACT/COPY

410

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

10th November, 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/2 Police 95-98

Received on 10.11.59

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 11.11.59

FREEZING WORKERS UNION

The National Association of the freezing Workers Unions is endeavouring to obtain the support of the F.O.L. and others in the campaign for a National Organisation of Freezing Workers. The possibility of asking P.P. WALSH to address union members in Auckland has been discussed.

Leo Wilfred BURNEY is working in close co-operation with the C.P. on this question. He is endeavouring to have the Auckland Unions decision in favour of disaffiliation referred back to the local executive.

On the question of the proposed visit to Auckland by WALSH, the Party does not favour further conferences until more work has been done amongst rank and file members of the unions. To this end, the Party is considering issuing a leaflet on the question of affiliation signed by the National President and Secretary. BURNEY has also been requested to publish an official statement in the Freezing Workers Journal. The question of incorporation of the 24% wage increase into the basic wage is being used to draw together the rank and file of the unions. It is reported that the Party consider agitation amongst rank and file members essential to overcome the continued opposition of R.H. McKENZIE and his supporters to a National Organisation.

MINERS UNION.

It is reported that Donald Gair McRAE will attend the National Council of Miners meeting to be held on 23rd and 24th November, 1959

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EXTRACT/COPY/

409

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: AK/4/5b Date: 3rd November, 1959
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 95-97
 Received on 4.11.59 Extracted/Copied by 6/11/59 On [REDACTED]

AUCKLAND DISTRICT C.P. SCHOOL.

Richard Charles WOLF and Garven Ralph HEGMAN were among those who attended the C.P. Labour Weekend School at Auckland.

It is reported there was a certain amount of antagonism between H.J. McLEOD and Gordon Harold ANDERSEN over the running of the Auckland School.

FREEZING WORKERS INDUSTRY.

There has been some criticism of Sidney ARNST's running of the N.Z. Freezing Workers Assn. The union is said to be short of funds and Frances Edward McNULTY is reported to have lent ARNST some £50 to cover up deficiencies. It is believed this is not the only monies involved.

WATERFRONT UNION.

There has been some criticism on the Wellington Waterfront of Emanuel ISBEY. This has occurred on a number of occasions and source states that the C.P. Executive has discussed this with ISBEY.

COMMENT. This indicates a fairly close association between ISBEY and the Party Executive.

WELLINGTON DRIVERS UNION

John Andres MANSON is a member of the Wellington Drivers Union but does not belong to the Drivers Branch C.P. because, he said, if he left Porirua Branch it would collapse. There has been a discussion on the possibility of getting MANSON onto the Board of Management of the Drivers Union.

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EXTRACT/COPY

408

From (source): Dist. Office, Ch' Ch Reference: 1/59/183 [REDACTED] Date: 19.10.59
 For File No. 26/4/18 [REDACTED]
 Original on 33/8/1 Copy [REDACTED]
 Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 2-11-1959

SUBJECT: REPORT on Communist Party and ancillary organisations
for period 6-15 October, 1959 [REDACTED]

INFORMATION:

1. AUSTRALIA/N.Z. CONGRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND
DISARMAMENT - Christchurch Interim Committee (CH/11/54)

(A) Meeting on 12.10.59. The Christchurch interim committee for the
 above Congress met on 12.10.59 at the Trades Hall from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

(C) ..At the meeting on 12.10.59, LANGLEY stated that he is
 afraid the Committee will be unable to send four delegates to
 Australia, as they have up to now received only £125. This
 amount should enable them to send two delegates. Most
 of the money is being contributed by Trades Unions, but it
 is not known which Unions are involved. Congress delegates
 will travel by sea.

Organisations and Unions involved in the Congress will
 be asked to forward two nominations for delegates. The final
 selection will take place at the next meeting on 21.10.59. This
 will probably be the final meeting of the interim committee.

At the meeting it was stated that not all local Unions
 are in favour of the Melbourne Congress. The Footwear
 Operatives Union are definitely not in favour of being involved.
 The Federation of Labour does not support the Congress, but does
 not condemn it.

McNULTY stated that as no money had been received from
 the Freezing Workers' Union, he will draw attention to the
 necessity for financing Congress delegates at the next meeting
 of the Union.

It is anticipated that the final selection of delegates
 will be influenced by the amount of money donated by the
 Union they represent.

It is expected that the Unions will nominate one delegate
 and the other will come from other organisations.

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EXTRACT/COPY

407

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference:

AK/4/5b

Date:

15th October, 1959

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2 Folios 78-79
20.10.59

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

[REDACTED]

On

29.10.59

AUST/NZ PEACE CONGRESS

Stewart Bryson GILMOUR, National Vice-President, Carpenters Union has been selected as the Carpenters delegate to the Aust/N.Z. Peace Congress in Australia.

MINERS UNION

(Refer also to [REDACTED] report of 29.9.59 Folios 59-62) Source reports that the National Executive C.P. is still maintaining an interest in Industrial development on the West Coast. Donald McRAE (i.r.) has written an article on coal utilisation, rates of pay etc. for miners, which will be sent to Greymouth with the suggestion that a miners fraction meeting should be held and any comments sent to the National Executive C.P. Source has been reliably informed that the Party intends writing to the Communist Party of Australia asking for their comments on Coal Utilisation.

G.H. ANDERSEN informed source that the Party would have to ask W.J. KNOX (i.r.) to join the Party or drop him altogether. KNOX apparently is not following the Party line to ANDERSEN's satisfaction.

It is reported that the Carpenters Fraction of the Building Workers Branch C.P. is not very active and the Party intends to investigate their activities.

COMMENT.

The Auckland Carpenters Union did not recommend a delegate to the Aust/N.Z. Congress.

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EXTRACT/COPY

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From (source): District Office
CHRISTCHURCH Reference: 1/59/175 Date: 14.10.59
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on FF - Copy on 21/8/1
Received on 30.10.59 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 30.10.59

ANNEXURE.

REPORT on Communist Party and ancillary organisations for period
29th September to 11th October 1959 - FF.

INFORMATION.

NO. 1 BRANCH, COMMUNIST PARTY, CHRISTCHURCH (CR/10/10)

(A) Meeting on 8.10.59

A meeting was held at 300 Armagh Street, Christchurch on 8.10.59
from 8-10p.m.

.....

(C) Business

.....

National Office Circulars - A circular received from the National
Office asked for urgent action in the Unions and on jobs concerning
price-pegging and a protest against the wage increase. The protest
is to be plugged in Branch bulletins as well. A further circular
was received pointing out that some comment had been received on
the overseas trips of Party members (see our file 1/59/164 dated
20.9.59, para. 4C). The circular set out the reasons why certain
persons have been selected for these trips. After some discussion,
a motion was passed supporting the National Office on this matter.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

AK/4/5b

From (source):

Reference:

Date:

6.10.59

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2 Folios 65-74

Copy on 21/2/7 (3 pages)

Received on

8.10.59

Extracted/Copied by

On 5.11.59

- 2 -

The C.P.N.Z. Trade Union Sub-Committee met on 28.9.59 to discuss the Freezing Workers situation.

H.J. McLEOD presented a report to the Committee on his meeting with R.H. McKENZIE. The meeting had been called to persuade McKENZIE of the necessity of retaining a National Organisation for the Freezing Workers.

Cyril Thomas (Bill) BOURNE attended the meeting at McKENZIE's invitation. McLEOD said he had not been invited by the meeting, but they were pleased to have him there - BOURNE was described as a "good bloke". Others present were S.H. HIRATT and L.G. SMALL.

COMMENT. SMALL is an Engineer employed at the Freezing Works and S.H. HIRATT is employed at the Railway Workshops.

McKENZIE, supported by BOURNE, is at present in favour of disaffiliation on two main counts - that the affiliation fees to the National Association might be increased from 6/- to 12/-, and because at present, all local disputes are referred to the National Disputes Committee and no decisions are arrived at.

McKENZIE explained he was not opposed to the National Organisation because of the increase alone, but because under the present set up nothing was being done and any increase would be a waste of money. McKENZIE and BOURNE thought the National Association was being built from the top, when the need was for building from the bottom. There are 14 unions in the Freezing industry altogether of one sort or another and it was felt that members should concentrate on work amongst the rank and file of these unions with the aim of unifying the whole Trade Union Movement. After discussion, both agreed this could only be achieved by maintaining some sort of National Organisation. It was stated that BOURNE had already done good work in Hellaby's and the Freezing Works, mainly amongst the butchers and had built up a good departmental organisation. Two workers had been reinstated through his work in the department. The meeting agreed that BOURNE's success was the key to development.

On the question of disputes, McKENZIE claimed that the national leaders including Frank McNULTY were in favour of disputes being handled on a national level although the local disputes committees were opposed to this.

He said L.W. BURNIE was the stumbling block of the local disputes committee. BURNIE overrode the Auckland Executive when they decided on a particular dispute, he would agree with the employers that the dispute should be handled by the National Disputes Committee, thus taking it out of the hands of the District Committee.

McLEOD explained to McKENZIE that if the local executive worked according to their rules this would not happen. He stated that the Canterbury District handled their own disputes. According to the rules, when a District decides to hold a dispute, they notify the National Organisation but they do not have to hand over the dispute to the National Disputes Committee. McKENZIE said the position was more difficult in Auckland where the employers call in BURNIE as National President and the dispute is automatically taken out of the hands of the Local Committee. The meeting agreed on the need to develop a ~~strong~~ sound District Organisation, and a shed organisation, in particular. Shed meetings are not being held at all.

BOURNE was in favour of an organiser for the Auckland District. He also felt that the Freezing Works at New Plymouth and Gisborne which are at present autonomous should be brought into the Districts - New Plymouth to Wellington and Gisborne to Auckland. He felt there should be some form of

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EXTRACT/COPY

404

From (source):

Reference:

AK/4/5b

Date: 6th Oct. 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 65-74

Received on 8.10.59

Extracted/Copied by

On 5.11.59

- 3 -

co-ordinating committee of the National Association and meetings of District Secretaries from time to time. He was apposed to the National Association changing the date of the annual meeting from February or March when it has always been held, to November. He said too they should meet immediately after Conciliation in October to decide what was to be done and not leave it the decisions until the end of the season when the freezing workers would have worked on out rates for the whole season.

The Trade Union Sub-Committee discussed McLEOD's report at some length. There appeared to be no doubt of McKENZIE's desire for job organisation, but it was still not clear where he stood in regard to the National Association. He appeared to have made up his mind for disaffiliation. It was reported that in the August edition of the Freezing Workers Journal, McKENZIE had put forward ideas in support of disaffiliation. In this he had the support of the men at Hellabys.

It was decided that the Party should not have any illusions about McKENZIE, but if they could get him to agree to some form of National organisation it would be better than nothing, even if it meant the end of the present set-up. It was not to be accepted that Auckland was out of the National Association at this stage, although it was reported that McKENZIE had organised a vote in favour of disaffiliation at most of the Auckland sheds with the exception of Westfield.

It was agreed that the Party should write to the other Districts making clear the Party's position in regard to the affiliation and that BURNBY, McNULTY and ARNST should be asked to put forward their views on what had to be done to retain the present National Association.

There were three main points to be settled -

That Auckland disputes should be handled locally and the National Disputes Committee called in only when necessary -

That affiliation fees should be fixed in accordance with reasonable finances and maybe not raised at all -

and that the job of National secretary should not be a separate one but could be combined with that of District Secretary.

The proposed visit of McNULTY and ARNST to meet the Auckland Executive must be with the approval of the executive, including McKENZIE, and not just at BURNBY's wish or the breakaway could still occur. A further meeting is to be arranged with BURNBY to discuss this matter

SEAMENS C.P. BRANCH

It was reported that the Seamens Branch had begun meetings again and were getting out a Bulletin. It was decided to carry on with the cyclistyled bulletin at the same time to investigate the possibility of producing a printed one. It was stated that Jerry GREGAN was prepared to donate £1 per issue to the bulletin.

COMMENT. GREGAN has not yet been identified.

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G.D.D.—11

403

From (source): *Labour Review* Reference: Date: 6-10-1959
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 27/1/13
Received on [REDACTED] / Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 15-10-1959

LABOUR REVIEW NO.9, SEPTEMBER, 1959

This issue contains the following articles :-

1. Report by V. Wilcox on the 1959 District Conferences at Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch.
2. Portion of report by J. Lock on Christchurch District Conference 1959.
3. Wellington District Conference 1959: Reply to Discussion by R. Nunes; resolution of committee.
4. Auckland District Conference 1959 : resume by H. McLeod.
5. "The First Steps" (Nat.Secretariat Circular 1956) is republished as 'Build the Party in Industry'.
6. "The Role of Bulletins in Current Campaigns" by C. Walklin.
7. "The Party of Intellectuals" by L. L. Sharkey.
8. (Communism in Japan) An appeal to the people by the president of the central committee of the Japanese C.P.
9. (Communism in India) "The Opposition in Kerala" by Mohit Sen.



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G.D.D.—11

402

EXTRACT/COPY//

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AX/4/5a

Date: 30th September, 1959

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/1 Folios 51-52

Received on

1.10.59

Extracted/Copied/by [REDACTED]

On 2.10.59

Leo Wilfred BURNLEY (i.r.), President of Hellaby's Freezing Workers Union, intends visiting Wellington during the first week in October. He was to have had a meeting with Aubrey Bruce SKILTON on 29th September, 1959 but this had to be postponed.

Mervyn Halsey WILLIAMS will attend a meeting of the Drivers Branch C.P. on Thursday, 1st October, 1959.

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G.D.D.-11

401

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 29th September, 1959

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2

Folios 59-62

Received on

Extracted/~~COPIED~~ by [REDACTED]

On 5.10.59

The National Executive NZOP Trade Union Sub-Committee met on 21st. September, 1959.

FREEZING WORKERS

and Hugh John McLEOD
Aubrey Bruce SKILTON reported that he had had a meeting with R.H. McKENZIE to discuss the freezing workers proposed breakaway from the National Association. Also present at the meeting were Stanley Hooper HIEATT and Lorrie Graham SMALL. McKENZIE gave a number of reasons why he was in favour of the breakaway. One, that all local disputes are referred to the National Disputes Committee and there is no decision arrived at, and another, because the affiliation fees might be raised from 6/- to 12/-. SKILTON pointed out to him that the Canterbury Association deals with their own disputes locally and except occasionally, they are not referred to the National Disputes Committee. SKILTON could see no reason why Auckland could not do the same. G.H. ANDERSEN was not in favour of HIEATT and SMALL being included in the meeting because neither of them belonged to the Freezing Workers Union. SKILTON said they had tried to get Len HOWSON to attend and also Charles DUANE but McKENZIE was not in favour of DUANE attending so they did not press the matter. SKILTON reported that Leo Wilfred BURNEY is in favour of the National Association and a discussion is to be held with him in the near future. It was decided that the meeting with BURNEY would be based around the Westfield sheds which are dis-affiliating because of the increased affiliation fees.

WAGE DECISION

ANDERSEN said there had been some improvement in taxation and the Party should take some credit for that. He said that F.P. WALSH has expressed satisfaction over the wage decision, the Party did not agree with that but did agree with WALSH's call for Price Control. Articles would appear in the P.V. in favour of price control and attacking the monopoly set-up on prices.

AUST/NZ. PEACE CONGRESS.

It was reported that the Party had made arrangements for J.G. CROWTHER, Hamilton Organiser of the Northern Drivers Union, to attend the Congress. It would appear that the Party have not been able to organise the Trade Union Delegates to the Congress. It was reported that good work had been done in Christchurch, partly under Party influence, but on the whole the Party have had very little to do with the selection of delegates. The Carpenters Union nominations had been mishandled and were not referred to the Party for recommendations. This was attributed to the lack of interest by G.P. members in the Carpenters Union. During the discussion on the Congress, it became clear that the Party do not have a very high opinion of Flora Wallace GOULD and consider Leonard Walter Scott still to be a G.P. member. M.H. WILLIAMS reported that F.W. GOULD had informed him that Beverley Catherine Margaret LEY and Dean Charles Walker CHANDLER plus four people from Christchurch would attend the Congress, also that the P.O. had been asked by the organisers to send a Council representative. Pat SHAW (n.i.r.), a member of the China Friendship Association, will also attend.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

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EXTRACT/COPY

400

From (source):

Reference:

Date: 29th September, 1959

For File No.

Original on

32/2/7/2 Folios 59-62

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On

- 2 -

WILLIAMSON DISPUTE

A.B. SKILTON was very critical of Mr. LUXFORD being appointed to the Tribunal. He is of the opinion that the whole system of "Job Delegates" is at stake and that the matter should be brought up at the Auckland Trades Council. W.J. SAWERS was very critical of George Edward JACKSON's approach and lack of a "real reply" to the Williamson question. JACKSON spoke to the workers at Williamsons and it is stated that he spoke over the worker's heads. SKILTON also said that the Trade Union Movement should take the matter up and inform the Government that if Williamsons continue to move against Job Delegates, a thorough boycott will be put into force against them.

MINERS UNION

G.H. ANDERSEN said the Party had not done enough to assist the Greymouth miners with their submissions to the Coal Enquiry.

COMMENT. This will no doubt refer to the West Coast Committee of Enquiry, set up in May of this year to investigate Industrial development of the region, and to which various bodies were asked to ~~xxxxxx~~ send submissions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Flora Wallace GOULD is employed at the Rationalists Office in Victoria Arcade, Auckland.

Robert Henry MITCHELL of Greymouth is said to have cancer and will enter hospital in the near future.

Harold Alexander OSTLER was asked to deliver a parcel from the China Friendship Association to Rewi ALLEY in China.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

399

From (source):

MXN

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 18th September, 1959

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2

Folios 46-49

Received on

22.9.59

Extracted/Copied by

On 23.9.59

The Trade Union Sub-Committee, C.P.N.Z. met on 14th September, 1959

The Party intends standing six candidates for the Municipal Elections this year. Aubrey Bruce SKILTON and Donald McEWEN have been referred to as possible candidates.

Hugh John McLEOD reported that he and Patrick Joseph KELLY held a successful street meeting at Otahuhu on Friday, 11th September, 1959. From 50 to 100 people were present at various times.

Leo Wilfred BURNEY has lost the Presidency of Hellaby's Freezing Workers Union to Francis Edmond BARNARD. BURNEY is still National President of the Freezing Workers Union. BARNARD is stated to be friendly disposed to the C.P.N.Z., but is at present in favour of the disaffiliation move. The Party feels that he would be a suitable member of the proposed non-Party fraction at the Freezing Works. BARNARD is stated to be on friendly terms with "Bill" BOURNE (Cyril Thomas BOURNE) local Secretary of the Freezing Workers Union, and BOURNE is friendly with R.H. McKENZIE.

At present R.H. McKENZIE is trying to bring about a split between the Auckland and the National Freezing Workers Union. He now has the support of BARNARD - previously he was being held in check by L.W. BURNEY.

BURNEY is to have a discussion with the Party on 20th September, 1959, presumably around the question of the breakaway of the Auckland Section of the Freezing Workers from the National Association. The Party is against such a breakaway and is critical of R.H. McKENZIE for his attitude in this matter. There appears to be some doubt within the executive of the Party whether McKENZIE's militant front is genuine or not. It has been suggested that Sidney ARNST should come to Auckland to talk with McKENZIE.

The Party has issued instructions that F.E. McNULTY is not to stand for the Canterbury District Secretaryship of the Freezing Workers Union. It is considered that Sidney ARNST should stand thus putting him in the position of both District and National Secretary.

At the same time McNULTY is to encourage ARNST to join the Communist Party, he is said to have been on the fringe for a long time.

COMMENT. In view of the above, it would appear that ARNST must be under complete control of the Party.

The possibility of Donald McEWEN attending the 3rd International Conference of the Building Workers International at Budapest, was discussed. McEWEN's position is complicated because of his position in his union, he has just topped the poll in the Auckland Carpenters Union executive, and is in a position to become a F.O.L. delegate. The Party Executive is also worried about the reaction of the rank and file of the Party towards the continued tripping overseas of top Party members. This could be overcome if a prominent worker or even a Party member received a personal invitation to attend.

James EASTWICK, President of the Brickworkers Union has received a letter from Budapest, but the executive is against his going because he is a member of the F.O.L., who of course will not agree to sending a delegate to the W.F.T.U. Conference.

COMMENT. This will be the letter to EASTWICK referred to in of 17th September, 1959, Folios 42-45.

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398

From (source):

Reference:

Date:

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/2 Folios 46-49

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On

- 2 -

Richard Charles WOLFE was considered as a possible delegate because he would get the backing of his union (Carpenters) and he had done such good work for the Party there should be no difficulty raising finance for his trip.

His nomination will be discussed by the National Secretariat, C.P. who will also check on Donald McEWENS state of health. He is said to be heading for a mental breakdown.

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397

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5a

Date: 17th September, 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/1 Follow 31-35

Received on 22.9.59

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 23.9.59

W.J. (Jack) SAWERS (i.r.) informed source that he had asked P.W.G. McARA to speak at a stop work meeting on Friday, 18th September, 1959. McARA was unable to do so but said that G.E. JACKSON would address the meeting.

COMMENT. It is apparent that Party executives are on call to address stop work meetings.

The Party intends to hold a school in the near future for 25 students including a woman from New Plymouth.

COMMENT. The woman from New Plymouth is most probably a recent new recruit to the Party, Adeline Lavinia McNAMARA.

H.J. McLEOD was overheard to inform M.H. WILLIAMS that a "gentleman from the country" had paid him £5 so that the P.V. and N.Z. Road to Socialism could be delivered to surrounding farmers.

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396

From (source): District Office
CHRISTCHURCH Reference: 1/59/152 Date: 15th Sept. 1959
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on ████ - Copy on 21/8/1
 Received on ████ Extracted/Copied by ████ On 24.9.1959

ANNEXURE

REPORT on Communist Party and ancillary organisations for period
 1-14 September 1959 - ████
 - - - - -

INFORMATION.1. NO. 1 BRANCH, COMMUNIST PARTY, CHRISTCHURCH(A) Meeting on 3.9.59

A meeting was held at 300 Armagh Street, Christchurch on 3.9.59
 from 8-10pm.

.....

Merv WILLIAMS (Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS, i.r.) - WILLIAMS, of the National Political Committee, then spoke to the meeting. He stated that more people are needed to solve the financial problem, and that the time is now favourable to advance the P arty. For example, local Trade Union support for the "Aussie Congress" was the first time since before the last war that Trades Unions have supported anything of the kind. The Unions were definitely moving to the left. With regard to house meetings, WILLIAMS said that members must first find out what work people did and what their interests were. Party members should really get to know the supporters and if this was carried out, targets would be over-fulfilled. Care should be taken to see that new comrades are not given tough areas to canvass during P.V. drives, as this would discourage them. Finally, all members should realise that they are learners and people outside would supply the answers if given the chance.

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████
District Officer.

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EXTRACT/COPY

395

Industrial
From (source): Newsletter No. 2 Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 14 September 1959
For File No. 21/2/4
Original of [REDACTED]
Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 23.9.1959

INDUSTRIAL NEWSLETTER.

The strike on the Green Lane Hospital job has now ended. The Tribunal set up to consider whether the dismissal was justified or not, after consideration of all the evidence, found that the action of Williamson and Co. was justified. Mr Luxford was the Chairman of the Tribunal.

The Company was represented in the Tribunal by the Company solicitor, Mr Thompson. The Union's case was presented by Mr T. SKINNER, President of the Auckland Trades Council. That the Union lost the decision can only be attributed to the weight of evidence against them, and the inconsistency of some of the evidence presented by the job delegate who had been fired.

The decision of the Tribunal means that the Union has lost a job delegate. On return to work the workers elected another. The Company has now agreed to recognise the delegate. They are also prepared to meet Union officials monthly to discuss job problems. These concessions did not exist before the strike.

A condition regarding the return to work of the strikers was that there would be no discrimination or victimization on the part of the Company. The Company had intimated that about 15 carpenters were redundant prior to the Tribunal hearing. The Department of Labour told it to take no action until after the completion of the hearing. Since the decision has been made known, 20 carpenters have left the job. This should have solved the problem of redundancy.

Latest information is that the Company has handed notices to 2 men who have worked on the job for about five months. It seems strange that this should happen at a time when the project is reaching a stage where more labour is required.

Our information is that more notices are on the way. The Carpenters Union regards this latest action of the Company as victimization. It regards this sorting out of men with grave concern and is determined to protect the men concerned.

Of course the Communist Party made great capital out of the dispute. Special features were printed in the "People's Voice" and in their "Building Worker", a duplicated sheet appearing each month and distributed on the larger construction jobs.

Communist Party in N.Z. 1958-59: The main highlight of the past year was successful libel action against the "People's Voice", the Party's weekly newspaper. This proved to be a blessing in disguise for the Party. It enabled them to put their finances in much better financial position than ever before. It must be realised that the Party in N.Z. is chronically hard up. To keep the "People's Voice" functioning, it is necessary to have a maintenance fund open all the time. Special appeals are launched through the year with a target usually of £500.

As a result of the libel action, a special appeal was launched with a target of £2,500. This was oversubscribed by more than £1,000, to the great satisfaction of the Party.

The other important development of the past year is the change of policy towards recruiting. In the past, prospective members were carefully indoctrinated, and not admitted to membership until they had reached a certain standard. Now the emphasis is on an increase of membership regardless of standard of Marxist education. The new slogan is "Out to the Masses." The Part is ready to admit to membership any progressive and militant worker or professional type. The indoctrination will follow.

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EXTRACT/COPY

394

Industrial
 From (source): Newsletter No.2 Reference: Date: 14 September 1959
 For File No. 21/20
 Original of [REDACTED]
 Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 23.9.1959

-2-

It also has a drive going to increase the sales of the "People's Voice" by 25%. Already the sales of this paper are the highest in the world per capita of party membership.

Another feature of the local Communist press is the insidious and continuous propaganda in favour of recognition of Red China. This has been the most insistent feature over the past two years. The "People's Voice" parrots closely the Melbourne "Guardian" in its foreign news and comments. It usually includes the same pictures. This was particularly noticeable at the time of the trouble in Tibet.

In the industrial sphere, the Party has had some measure of success in gaining the support (for his own ends) of F.P.WALSH, and consequently the adoption by the Federation of Labour of some Party policies.

In spite of these gains the Communist Party is still a very small body with a total membership of probably under 1000. It is impossible to calculate its exact card holding membership.

The Russian Legation, it would seem, favours closer relations with the "front" organisations, The Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. and the "Society for Friendly Relations with China."

Drivers Union, 2nd Annual Convention: The Northern Drivers Union held its 2nd Annual Convention, July 24th-25th. Guest speakers were Professor AIREY who gave an address on the Australasian Peace Congress in Melbourne in November of this year, and W.LANGLEY, Secretary of the South Canterbury Carpenters Union and notorious Communist, who spoke on the same subject. Professor AIREY claimed that the Congress was not organised or controlled by the Communist Party of Australia because so many people of differing denominations were attending! The Conference, he continued, should send one or more delegates to the Congress. LANGLEY endorsed LANGLEY's remarks.

A motion that a delegate be sent to the Congress at the discretion of the Executive was passed. ANDERSON, the Union Secretary, moved the motion. Speaking to the motion, he stressed that the delegate sent "should be one who could give an honest and unbiassed report to the Union on his return." Presumably ANDERSON will go himself, and the Union will pay expenses.

It is still unknown on what authority AIREY and LANGLEY were invited to the Conference.

Another choice morsel of the Conference was the opening speech of T.SKINNER, President of the Trades Council. Questioned after the address on some point he had made, he said that the Drivers Union should send delegates to Iron Curtain countries. This is contrary to I.C.F.T.U. policy of which the F.O.L. is an affiliate. As Vice President of the FOL, SKINNER is contradicting the policy of that body. Such statements are typical of SKINNER who is depending on Communist support for the presidency of the FOL next year. SKINNER also stated that, as a staunch Presbyterian, he did not believe in Communism.

Waikato organiser, J.CROWTHER, moved that the Auckland Trades Council be petitioned to accept or at least lift the ban on Pat KELLY as delegate to the Council. The motion was passed. It will be remembered that KELLY attended the W.F.T.U. Congress in Leipzig, East Germany in 1957 and, as a result, was banned from all N.Z. Trades Councils by the Executive of the FOL. KELLY is a member of the Communist Party, New Zealand. He has made several unavailing efforts to ingratiate himself with the Auckland Irish National Society.

KELLY moved a motion that the government be asked to recognise Red China. The motion was passed, but a lot of the delegates declined to vote.

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G.D.D.—11

EXTRACT/COPY

393

Industrial
 From (source): Newsletter No.2 Reference: Date: 14 September 1959
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on [REDACTED]
 Received on Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 23.9.1959

-3-

A draft copy of a Job Delegate's Manual was presented to the Convention. It is a small brochure of 7 pages, and outlines the duties of job delegates and objectives of the Union.

Auckland Labourers' Union: This Union has established several sub-branches around Auckland. As constituted, these sub-branches are powerless. They can only discuss and make recommendations to the central executive which ignores them. This at least is the experience of the Auckland City sub-branch. MAXWELL, secretary of the City sub-branch has resigned. The central executive can now rule unhindered by the former monthly meeting of the Union, which was becoming increasingly antagonistic to members of the central executive. In place of the monthly general meeting a Convention of the Union is to be held at least once a year.

All Black Tourist Association: The Auckland Branch of this Association includes the following Communist Party members: Richard ARMSTRONG; William Francis FAVIER; John Grant DEVITT (alias MULDOON); Leonard Thomas SMITH (Husband of Mrs Rita SMITH). Peace Council members on the executive of the Tour Association are Rev. Frank WINTON; William Harrison PEARSON; Diana Miriam WILSIE.

N.Z.Carpenters' Union (Auckland Branch): This Union is holding its annual election. Results should be ready about the 7th of September. A referendum of members is being held to reduce the monthly quorum from 50 to 35. Secretary and vice president are unopposed. At the last meeting of this union nominations were called for a delegate to attend the Melbourne Peace Congress. Peter PURDUE (anti-Communist) and Basil HOLMES (Comm) were nominated. Because there was no quorum, the meeting was informal and the sending of a delegate could not be formally challenged. Presumably the names of nominees will be sent to National Headquarters of the Union in Wellington and a "suitable" choice made by the left-wingers there.

Public Service Association: The left-wingers and associates were voted into office for another year in block at the Annual Conference held in Wellington in August. At the Auckland meeting prior to Annual Conference, delegates arrived in force to support the leftist ticket, and attacked those who wanted a change of leadership in Wellington.

Cargo Workers Union: In a recent secret ballot, Chelsea Sugar Works were declared black. A narrow majority of 16 were in favour of the declaration. Latest information is that the Executive of the Union will let the matter drop because of the narrow majority. The blacklisting of the Sugar Works is really an attempt to throw the matter back into the lap of F.P.WALSH, whom this Union feels sold them down the river over dispute last year about employing non-Union labour on the trimming of sugar ships unloading at the Works.

Engineers Union: Trouble is brewing at Dominion Motors, Auckland. Report later.

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EXTRACT/COPY

392

From (source):

Reference: AT/4/5a

Date: 14th September, 1959

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

32/2/7/1 Folios 24-25

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15.9.59

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On 21.9.59

The National Executive of the C.P.M.Z. discuss trade union affairs regularly each Monday morning.

William JENKIN's daughter, Zora, is employed at Seabrook Powells Ltd., and is friendly with Lillian Rita SMITH.

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EXTRACT/COPY

391

From (source):

Reference: AK/4/55

Date: 9th September, 1959

For File No.

Original on

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On

Report of a meeting of the "Trade Union Committee" of the OPNZ held in Auckland on 7th September, 1959.

FREZZING WORKERS.

The proposal to form a North Island Federation of Freezing Workers unions was discussed. This would entail a break away from the present National Association and did not meet with the approval of the Party. The Westfield union leadership supported by KIMBERLEY are in favour of such a move and it was agreed that ARNST, National Secretary, Freezing Workers should endeavour to hold meetings at the various sheds particularly Westfield to explain the situation to the men. SKILTON said he had received a letter from McNULTY who said ARNST would be visiting Auckland but so far McNULTY had been unable to persuade ARNST to arrange a meeting of freezing workers. McNULTY was of the opinion that a North Island Federation would be weak because not all the freezing works in the Wellington District were in the Wellington District Union and Gisborne and other unions were in the National Association as separate districts. It was stated that the expenses of a North Island Federation would be as high as the proposed increase in the present affiliation fees. The Party was originally against the increase to 12/- in affiliation fees but as this was now being used as an argument in favour of disaffiliation from the present Association, it should be dropped. ARNST should be advised accordingly. ARNST would be asked to contact the National Executive C.P. as soon as he arrived in Auckland.

The proposal to form a North Island Federation is being supported by a person named KIMBERLEY, the aim is to have two organisers, one named WOLF for Auckland District and another unnamed, for the south end of the island.

WELLINGTON TRADES COUNCIL

At a recent meeting of the Wellington Trades Council, GODDARD moved that the Council should appoint a defence council for WALSH in his case against NEARY and SOLOMON. The motion was passed by 85 votes to 36.

When WALSH began his report on the wage case, BUTLER and various other right wing delegates left the hall.

A report was received from 5 members of the Engineers union who claimed they had been denied their democratic rights, and a meeting had not been called by the executive to hear their claim. WALSH proposed that the question should be referred to the Federation of Labour Executive, but SIM, right wing president of the Engineers union concerned, asked WALSH for a ruling on whether complaints could be raised by other than an affiliated union. WALSH said he had ruled in the past that they could not.

ENGINEERS UNION

SKILTON stated that the recent troubles in the Engineers union had been caused by HUNTER's mismanagement, and the Party had failed to correct this. He considered that both the Engineers & Carpenters Unions should be brought under control of the Trade Union Committee, that the two should be co-ordinated and a programme should be planned to build Party activity from below, in the rank and file of these unions.

METAL WORKERS BULLETIN

It was agreed that this bulletin should be sent to Wellington until such time as Wellington District ~~SECRET~~ could produce a bulletin of their own.

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21/2/4 390

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 2nd September, 1959

For File No.

21/2/7

Original on

32/2/7/2 *Notes 21-28*

Received on

3.9.59

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 8.9.59

There is a certain amount of jealousy between Flora Wallace GOULD and Hugh John McLEOD with regard to Peace Council matters. Information from another source indicates that F.W. GOULD is endeavouring to obtain employment apart from her job at Peace Council Headquarters. GOULD is regarded by the National Executive C.P. as somewhat emotionally unbalanced.

Peter Wilfred George McARA is to take over the "Trade Union" file while Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS is away. Aubrey Bruce SKILTON will take over the file when McARA goes on leave.

It has been reported that Elizabeth ARYA may leave her job with the "Peoples Voice". She does not get on very well with Harold Alexander OSTLER. She has been criticised by the National Executive and it is understood they will not be sorry to see her go. [REDACTED]

FREEZING WORKERS.

A meeting of Freezing Workers was held recently to discuss the policy of affiliation with the National Union.

Among those present were:

Stanley Hooper HIEATT

Charles Delacourt DUANE

Leonard HOWSON

Robert H. McKENZIE

and two young men from the freezing works one of whom, a Dutchman, arrived in N.Z. about 6 months ago on a two year contract. He is not a Party member.

COMMENT. Further enquiries are being made to identify the Dutchman. It is reported that when he completes his two year contract he intends to work for the Party.

It is understood that a resolution was carried to raise affiliation fees from 6/- to 12/- but it is not clear whether the whole increase would apply immediately or whether fees would be increased gradually each year until 12/- was reached. One other subject for discussion was the National Disputes Committee, the setting up of which means that all local disputes are ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ handled in the normal way and referred to the National Committee for settlement.

The National Executive CPNZ discussed this meeting and it was agreed that their tactics may not have been very good in connection with affiliation. There is to be a meeting at Westfield Freezing Works in this connection when the men would vote ~~xxxxxxxx~~ opposing disaffiliation. The Party would be advised of the meeting in time to organise the men because the leadership of the unions there are in favour of disaffiliation. McARA stated that L.W. BURNEY is against disaffiliation but he will not fight against it.

It is understood that the Party will endeavour to get Sidney ARNST to visit Auckland and address the freezing workers in the sheds, but the local union officials will be against such a visit taking place. The Party is not in favour of a National Disputes Committee, because only the employer can benefit from such control.

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EXTRACT/COPY/

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 4th September, 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/2 Folios 29 - 31

Received on 8.9.59

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 14.9.59

Source states that Aubrey Bruce SKILTON is endeavouring to obtain employment with N.Z. Railways.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

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EXTRACT/COPY

389

From (source):

Reference:

AK/4/5b

Date:

2nd September, 1959

For File No.

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Original on

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Lelias 21-28

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On

8.9.59

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Charles Delacourt DUANE

Leonard HOWSON

Robert H. McNEIL

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It is understood that a resolution was carried to raise affiliation fees from 6/- to 12/- but it is not clear whether the whole increase would apply immediately or whether fees would be increased gradually each year until 12/- was reached. One other subject for discussion was the National Disputes Committee, the setting up of which means that all local disputes are ~~referred to the National Committee~~ handled in the normal way and referred to the National Committee for settlement.

The National Executive GPNE discussed this meeting and it was agreed that their tactics may not have been very good in connection with affiliation. There is to be a meeting at Westfield Freezing Works in this connection when the men would vote ~~in favour of~~ opposing disaffiliation. The Party would be advised of the meeting in time to organise the men because the leadership of the unions there are in favour of disaffiliation. McARA stated that L.V. BURNBY is against disaffiliation but he will not fight against it.

It is understood that the Party will endeavour to get Sidney ARNET to visit Auckland and address the freezing workers in the sheds, but the local union officials will be against such a visit taking place. The Party is not in favour of a National Disputes Committee, because only the employer can benefit from such control.

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EXTRACT/COPY//

388

From (source):

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 31st August, 1959

For File No.

21/2/4 (See also 21/2/4/1 for further info)

Original on

32/2/7/2 Lilies 10-20

Received on

31.8.59

Extracted/Copied by

On 3.9.59

A meeting of the Trade Union Committee of the C.P.N.Z. was held on 24th August, 1959.

Among those present were;
Gordon Harold ANDERSEN
Peter Wilfred George McARA

Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS
"Jim" (Possibly identical with
James GILLIES)

It is understood that these meetings are held once a month.

FREEZING WORKERS.

WILLIAMS stated that the position in the Freezing Works was not good, but not much could be done for Freezing Workers at the moment.

ARBITRATION

Arbitration was discussed and the Party is anxious to place someone, possibly on the Canterbury Trades Council or as delegate to the Arbitration Court, who is sympathetic to the Party and can be trusted to follow the Party line. It was stated that this person could become an executive member of the Carpenters Union. It was suggested that Archibald Brewster GRANT might be 'persuaded' to take the job, although it was thought he was more useful in his position on the Railways Union.

RAILWAYS

It was decided that the next full meeting of the Trade Union Committee should discuss the retiring age for railwaymen. Leonard Walter Scott REID and a railways delegate would be invited to attend.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

There is a possibility that the C.P. may endeavour to have the Electrical Workers Union split into various branches. John French TAYLOR is reported to have received support from a Taranaki member on this question, but A.J. NEARY is against such a move. TAYLOR may attempt to have the rules altered at the next Conference to make this split possible.

WALSH v. NEARY & SOLOMON.

The committee agreed that this was an attack on the Trade Union Movement and they hope to have a resolution passed to this effect at the next Trades Council meeting. A resolution was received from the Wellington Branch of the Federation of Seamen Unions in support of this opinion. It was decided not to publish the resolution at this stage of the proceedings. The committee has written to the Wellington Electrical Workers Union asking for a statement signed by electrical workers. It was agreed that while supporting WALSH in this matter, the Party must make the most of this opportunity to further Party policy within the F.O.L. To do this they must make use of those points in WALSH's statement to the F.O.L. which agreed with Party Policy, particularly the question of unemployment and the use of Reserve Bank Credit for works programmes which will create full employment. It was ~~stated~~ stated that SKINNER, GALLAGHER and FINCH agree with this policy but they are merely criticising the F.O.L. and not providing the organised force to bring about a change.

It was decided there must be more job resolutions put forward to the F.O.L. At present the Drivers Union were the only union doing this. The Building Workers Union and the Railways must be encouraged to do their share.

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EXTRACT/COPY

G.D.D.—11

387

From (source): [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/4/5b

Date: 31st August, 1959

For File No.

Original on 32/2/7/2

Received on 31.8.59

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 3.9.59

- 2 -

WILLIAMSONS DISPUTE

There was a meeting of job delegates on Thursday 20th August, 1959. Attendance was not good, there were more drivers delegates present than carpenters. Telegrams from the meeting were sent to F.P. WALSH, who it is understood, complained about receiving them.

With reference to lack of carpenters delegates at this meeting, it was decided that at the next monthly meeting of the Trade Union Committee, consideration should be given to improving the work of delegates from carpenters unions.

Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS agreed to attend a meeting of the Drivers Union Branch C.P. on Thursday 27th August, 1959, although he is of the opinion that the visits of Political Committee members to Branch meetings are losing their value.

BUILDING WORKERS

It was agreed that although the Building Workers were doing some good work with their Bulletin they are not carrying enough job resolutions and District Executive must give more guidance and personal leadership in Auckland District.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Source states that the Party hope to benefit from the estate of Donald McARTHUR (i.r.)

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EXTRACT/COPY

386

From (source):

Reference: *AT/4/5a*Date: *25th August, 1959*

For File No.

21/2/4

Original on

*22/2/71**Lolias 152-153.*

Received on

2.9.59

Extracted/Copied by

On *15.9.59*

Source reports that the Communist Party through Gordon Harold ANDERSEN is in contact with L.B.H. ROBERTSON of the Dairy Workers Union.

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EXTRACT/COPY

385

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: Ak/4/5A Date: 24-8-1959
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 32/2/7/1 [REDACTED]
 Received on 25-8-1959 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 9-9-1959

1. There will be a meeting of the Auckland District Executive, N.Z.C.P., on Sunday, 30th August, in the vicinity of TRIPLEY RD., The subject of the meeting will be "The C.P. and the Labour Party".
2. A. RAIT will be in Wellington next week, leaving on Tuesday 25-8-1959.
3. John, French TAYLOR was seen to visit the National office, C.P.N.Z. on 21st August, 1959.
4. Central library has obtained pamphlets "Why N. Z. needs Socialism" from Mrs. Ostler.
5. H. NUNES considers that the C.P. should state the party policy on compulsory trade-unionism. This subject has recently been discussed in the papers and NUNES feels that while the right-wing Trade-unionist defends it, ^{and} the bourgeois trade-unionist opposes it, the C.P. at present are 'sitting on the fence'.
6. Mrs. LLEWELYN (with whom Judy OSTLER is staying) lives at 16 Gladstone Road, N.4; telephone 19386.
7. A Kaikohe and District branch of the N.Z. citizens All Black tour Association has been formed. 53 people attended the inaugural meeting. Paul Edmund HOMLES (i.r.) is one of the convenors of the meeting. Mr. R. Gilbert (i.r.) spoke at the meetin g. (A newspaper report of the meeting is placed on the Association file).

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EXTRACT/COPY/

384

From (source):

Reference:

AK/4/5A

Date:

17-8-1969

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 34/2/7/1 Police 102-108

Received on 18-8-1969

Extracted:

On

8-8-1969

1. The Communist Party continues to be actively interested in the WILLIAMSON dispute and proposes to support a national ban.
2. Ted HUNTER's address is 38 Bank Street, Dunedin, N.Z. 1.
3. A meeting of the Carpenters' section of the Building Workers Branch N.Z.C.P. met at 7.30 p.m. on 12th. August 1969. The following probably attended:-
 Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS
 Donald McMAN or Richard Charles WOLF
 Garven Ralph HEGMAN
4. Christchurch Branch C. P. has increased their order of Labour Reviews by 15.
5. Mavis HADFIELD is employed at the office of the Electrical Workers Union in Auckland.

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EXTRACT/COPY

383

From (source): Ch.Ch. District Off. Reference: 1/59/124 Date: 6th August 1959

For File No. 21/2/11

Original on [REDACTED]

Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 19th August 1959

ANNEXUREREPORT on Communist Party and Ancilliary organisations for
period [REDACTED]INFORMATION

1.
2. No. 1 BRANCH, COMMUNIST PARTY, CHRISTCHURCH.

(A) Meeting on 30.7.59(B) Those present.....
P. McNULTY - Francis Edward McNULTY
.....(C) Business of the Meeting.....
P.V. Canvass - A further canvass in the Phillipstown area was arranged for 1.8.59. EMPSON, RHODES and GIBSON volunteered to take part.

Trade Union Policy - McNULTY gave a talk on Trade Union policy and emphasised the need to develop mass action. It was stated that a living wage for a 40-hour week was needed, together with price pegging and the abolition of tax on beer and tobacco. The Party must work for letters and telegrams from jobs to the Government, stop-work meetings, get results from jobs to the Union and get petitions from housewives. All such action must be reported to the P.V. The Party must strive to get the workers behind these demands so as to show the Government that the workers will not stand for the present Government policy. He said that members should point out to the workers that there is something wrong in a capitalist system which cannot improve the living standard of the workers.

Anti-Nuclear Campaign - McNULTY advised the meeting that the Trades Council had invited Anti-Nuclear speakers along next Thursday, 6th August, and had agreed to admit visitors. He also said that Party members from the Railways Branch would be attending the meeting.

P.V. Discussion - The balance of the meeting was spent on discussing the role of the P.V.

[REDACTED]

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EXTRACT/COPY

382

From (source): Sp. Br. Wellington

Reference:

Date: 27.7.59

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/8/59

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On 12-8-59

Annexure to Handling Notes

District Conference of Wellington - Saturday and Sunday,
Communist Party: 25th & 26th July, 1959.

1. The District Conference of the Wellington Communist Party was held on Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th July, 1959. The conference opened on Saturday afternoon, continued on Sunday morning, and concluded at 4pm on Sunday afternoon.

.....

5. He (Victor George WILCOX) stated that one of the aims of the Wellington Branch this coming year was to increase its membership by 20%. He thought this would entail a fair amount of work and much more action than had been evident in the past. He thought they should concentrate on factory gate meetings and the like. He said that as far as the Party work in Unions was concerned, it had been the practice recently to spend a lot of time in "tactical considerations" but not enough to the political aspects from the Party's point of view. He stated that there were members of the Party making progress in the trade union world, but in the past it appeared that where a Communist had been elected to office, he had been left out on a limb with very little support from the Party. He thought that where a Communist was elected to a Trade Union position, he should concentrate on building up a coterie of Party sympathisers around him.

.....

[REDACTED]

District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY/

386

From (source):

Reference: AK/4/5a

Date: 8.7.59

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 32/2/7/1 folios 196 - 210

Received on

Extracted/Copied by ¹¹¹¹

On 20.7.59

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN has arranged with Walter James KNOX to make use of complaints from members of the Drivers Union in the Bay of Plenty area to stir up feeling among Auckland members of the union.

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EXTRACT/COPY

380

From (source): District Office,
Wellington

Reference:

Date: 3-7-1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on [REDACTED]

Received on

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 14-7-1959

Annexure to Handling Notes [REDACTED]

1. The Communist Party held an instruction class at the home of Catherine Vera EICHELBAUM (i.r.) 29 Shannon Street, on Tuesday, 30th June, 1959, which commenced at 8pm and finished about 11 pm.

2. Those present were :

Catherine Vera EICHELBAUM
Paul F. K. POTIKI
Patrick DEMPSEY
Leonard Stanley CHAMBERS
Joan Marie HOLLOWS
Frederick Cossom HOLLOWS
Chip BAILEY
Reone TEWAO
"Bruce", the Tram Conductor.

On record.

"
"
"
"
"
"
"

Comment:

"Bruce" the Tram Conductor, has not yet been identified. Enquiries are proceeding.

3. The class took the form of a discussion group led by Catherine Vera EICHELBAUM. The subject discussed was legislature governing labour unions in time of labour unrest, strikes, etc. Legislation discussed included the Police Offences Act, Public Safety Act, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and similar legislations in force prior to and after the 1951 Waterfront Strike. It was resolved that prior to the 1951 strike the unions had undoubtedly underestimated the power of the State in time of labour unrest and that in future a strike would not be called unless all unions were at least sympathetic. It was said that such a method was now followed in Australia. The action of a section of tradesmen connected with the building trade was deprecated. This section was the riggers who comprised only about 70 members, who instead of joining up with the Carpenters Union or other building trade unions, had decided to form their own union and act independently in the full knowledge that if they took separate action to strike for better condition they knew that they would throw the complete building trade unions out of work in order to obtain some small improvement in their own conditions; whereas if they joined the carpenters union all would benefit. Such sections of the labour force were called anarcho-syndicalists. The question was raised as to what the national reaction would be in the event of the Communist Party taking over the government benches through the ballot box. It was discussed, and resolved that either the Governor General would dissolve Parliament or the capitalists would do all they could to bring pressure to bear to cause the overthrow ~~and~~ they of any Communist Government. It was said that a similar position had occurred in Ghana.

When the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was being discussed, it was said that this Act favoured the employers because it was in the hands of only three people, the Judge, the employers' representative and the employees' representative. The Communists believed that the act was unfavourable to the worker because their representation on the Court was not pro rata with that of the employers who had one representative for a much lesser number of people.

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EXTRACT/COPY

379

From (source) [REDACTED]

Reference: AK/14/5

Date: 2.6.59
~~20.5.59~~

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 33/8/1

Received on

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 21.8.1959

(Refer para. 4 of report NEW ZEALAND COMMITTEE
(dated 2.6.59) for theAUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CONGRESS FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND
DISARMAMENT, MELBOURNE, Nov. 7-14, 1959.

- Aims:- (a) To achieve the widest possible participation of the Australian and New Zealand people in discussion around the subjects of International Co-operation and Disarmament;
- (b) To make the strongest possible impact upon the communities of the two countries with a view to achieving national policies directed to International Co-operation and Disarmament.

Chairman: Dean CHANDLERVice-Chairman: Rev.M.J.WILSIE, M.A., Dip.Ed.Box 936,
AUCKLAND, C.1Co-Secretaries: Mrs F.GOULD: Mr L.REIDTelephone:- 31-133 or
11-265Treasurer: Mr B.REID.

20.5.59.

Dear Sir,

The danger to the world and unborn generations to come through the continuation of nuclear weapon tests has been sharply underlined by New Zealand's top scientist, Sir Ernest MARSDEN. "The time has come," he stated recently, "for an absolute stand-still on such atomic explosions to give time for a proper assessment of the damage already done to us and to our children yet unborn."

Every Trade Unionist, in fact everyone, will echo these sentiments and agree that every effort must be made to make ALL Governments stop ALL nuclear tests everywhere. This is obviously too big a job for any one organisation, whether it be Trade Union, political or anything else. It calls for a rallying of the people, irrespective of their various beliefs, to unite in supporting the clear call made by Sir Ernest MARSDEN and hundreds of other scientists.

We therefore draw the attention of your Organisation to the Australian and New Zealand Congress for International Co-operation and Disarmament and the allied Festival of the Arts, to be held in Melbourne, Australia, from 7th-14th November this year.

New Zealand sponsors include such prominent people as the Very Rev.C.W.CHANDLER, Mr A.J.C.FISHER, Director of the Elam School of Fine Arts, Dr D.J.WRIGHT of Auckland Hospital, Professor Winston RHODES of Canterbury University, Mr Len REID, National Councillor A.S.R.S. Mr Lyell SOUTON, National President N.Z.Tramways Union and Mr H.M. STRICKLAND, former Heavy-weight boxing champion of New Zealand.

All-important to Trade Unionists is that the Australian Council of Trade Unions (the Australian Federation of Labour), many Trades Councils, Labour Party branches and officials are backing the Congress. Sir Marcus OLIPHANT, leading physicist, Professor Walter MURDOCH (of the Auckland Star), the Very Rev.Dr.S.BARTON BABBAGE, Dean of Melbourne and Mr F.G.CHAMBERLAIN, Federal President Australian Labour Party.

We ask that your Trade Union give urgent and serious consideration to the Melbourne Congress and respectfully suggest that you may consider the following steps:-

- (1) To invite a speaker from the New Zealand Congress Committee to address one of your meetings.
- (2) To send an observer or delegate to the next meeting of the Committee.
- (3) To officially endorse the Congress.
- (4) To make a donation to the Committee's Funds, which will be used entirely for expenses in connection with the Congress.
- (5) To consider sending a representative to the Congress.

Yours faithfully,
F.W.GOULD
Secretary.

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EXTRACT/COPY

378

From (source): Ch.Ch. Dist. Office Reference: 1/59/64

Date: 24th April 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on [REDACTED]

Received on 29th April 1959

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 8th May 1959

ANNEXURE TO NOTES [REDACTED]

Report on Communist Party and ancilliary organisations for
period 1st - 23rd April, 1959.

INFORMATION:1. RAILWAYS BRANCH, COMMUNIST PARTY, CHRISTCHURCH.(A) Meeting on 15.4.59

A meeting was held at 300 Armagh Street, Christchurch on
15.4.59 from 8 - 10 pm.

(B)

(C) Business of the Meeting on 15.4.59

(i) The minutes of the last meeting were read.

(ii) A.S.R.S. - Elections

A discussion was held on the election of officers for
the Christchurch Branch of the Associated Society of Railway
Servants. It was felt that the wrong candidates had been
put forward. Denis McNamara KANE (i.r.) understood to have
been sponsored by Party members, had not come up to expect-
ations and was doing a lot of harm. It is felt that Party
members had been wrong, as it appears that some voted for
right-wing members of the union. This action is to be
investigated by the Party.

(iii)

LOCKE then interrupted the discussion and said the
Party should be careful of its own security as it was
possible that the N.Z. Security Service could be listening
to this discussion or have microphones in the building.

.....

2. RAILWAYS BRANCH, COMMUNIST PARTY, CHRISTCHURCH(A) Meeting on 22.4.59

.....

(C) Business of the Meeting on 22.4.59

.....

(iv) Study Period

Jack LOCKE held a study period on "Political
Economy".

(v) Anzac Day Study Period

A study group is to be held at 300 Armagh Street,
Christchurch on Saturday, 25.4.59. Amongst those attend-
ing will be Maurice McNARN, Mayalan Marion Antoinette
McNARN, Jack STURT and Mr. POLSON. Alan Alfred RHODES
is not available to attend.

.....

~~SECRET~~[REDACTED]
Field Officer

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

G.D.D.-11

377

From (source): Ak. Dist. Off.

Reference: AK/PT/88

Date: 6.24.59
29x7x98

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/3/1

Received on 7.4.59

Extracted/Copied by [redacted]

On 19.4.59

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT PRESENTED BY A.B. SKILTON
REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT ON SOME ASPECTS OF PARTY
WORK IN THE AUCKLAND DISTRICT.

29.7.58

.....
Because of our smallness and because the basic proletariat are concentrated in them in larger numbers, we must pay particular attention to the most important industries in the N.Z. economy from a Party approach.

This means the building of Party Branches wherever possible in these key industries. On the other hand the fact is that in N.Z. with small-scale industry, our area Branches are likely to be in the majority for some time to come. Therefore all Branches, both area and industrial, must place first, activity directed towards achieving greater influence in one of the key industries. In practice, this matter is not one for comrades who work in industry alone but is one in which every Branch of our Party, every comrade, can play some role and give some assistance. It is the primary task of all to try and help. Concentration by certain area Branches in Auckland and other areas has proved the success in practice of these methods of work.

The Branch concerned had practically no contact in the first stages in the industry concerned. As a result of patient, persistent activity and the use of correct methods the influence of the Party is gradually being extended. "People's Voice" sales were gradually built up. Some study of the industry and the needs of the workers resulted in the regular issuing of Party Bulletins. The workers were assisted in their fight against the monopolies that control the industries. Some workers consciousness so developed that they were attracted to the Party and have joined it. Many new non-party contacts and financial supporters have been made. The next step of developing a new Branch based on the industry will become a reality as cadres from the industry itself are politically trained and developed.

Despite these successes there are still some area Branches in Auckland whose efforts are not yet fully concentrated on achieving influence in some important industry. Branch "P.V." readership and contact surveys have not been effectively carried out. The District Cmte. has not yet given the necessary persistent and concrete leadership to all its Branches in the overcoming of obstacles to bring it about. There appears to be still some confusion over what is area work and the relationship of Area Branches to the task of developing contact with industrial workers. Consequently there are weaknesses in the fixing and development of points of concentration.

There is no conflict between area Branches and industry Branches if both adopt a correct method of work. The industry Branch naturally has greater opportunity in the main to develop influence and gain support for Party policy among workers in industry but most area Branches can do much in this direction too with a correct approach to work. On the other hand an industry Branch can and should take a full part inside industry in public campaigning and giving aid where possible to public campaigns and area activity conducted by area Branches.

Our prime task is to create a conscious support to the struggles of the working class, and in the first place to develop a conscious drive to set the workers themselves in motion, particularly in the key industries, around their needs.

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EXTRACT/COPY

G.D.D.-11

376

From (source): Ak. Dist. Off.

Reference: Ak/PF/88

Date: 6-4-59

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/3/1

Received on 7/4/59

Extracted/Copied by

On 19-4-59

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT PRESENTED BY A.B. SKILTONREPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT ON SOME ASPECTS OF PARTYWORK IN THE AUCKLAND DISTRICT.THE PRIMARY TASK OF THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

A proposal advanced by the Auckland Dist. Executive that certain National Centre comrades be allocated to certain Dist. Party organisations also shows in practice some lack of appreciation of the principles outlined in "First Steps" and "Urgent Tasks", in relation to central points.

Summarised the Auckland National Committee members and District Committee need to make the following points the subject of more systematic and persistent attention in their practice ---

- (1) Concentration on the major key industries in the area because of the fact that they contain more of the basic proletariat than in the more scattered workers in other industries.
- (2) Work among the rank and file Party membership and the maintenance of a leading group in all Party Branches as a key task, together with the systematic study and development of cadres.
- (3) A constant systematic survey of all existing "PV" readership and non-party contacts, particularly in industry, linking them with the appropriate Party Branches and industry groups.
- (4) The organisation of each Party Branch so that its major task is directed along the lines of the Party industrial concentration policy and it becomes a real vehicle in achieving these aims.

TACTICS IN THE TRADE UNION FIELD.

Here again, discussion and trends around recent trade union problems in the Auckland Dist. indicate a certain lack of understanding of the importance of the Party relying and basing itself on the masses, of the vanguard role of the Party and the principles outlined in "The First Step". Some comrades fail to see that our tactics must be based on this fundamental principle of relying and basing ourselves on the working class. Their practice shows a lack of faith in the working class and a knowledge of the tactic of the united front and this arises from an incorrect ideological condition.

Union elections provide the opportunity to put forward a progressive policy and programme before the rank and file and to mobilise mass support for it. The party attitude and position in relation to candidates for official union positions must be based on the policy they advocate today and the likely nominations for them and outlook of the union membership, - the main criterion being - does their action and policy subscribe to the best interests of the workers taking into account all factors.

The Party forms alliances, temporary or otherwise, with non-party people on this basis because it seems the interests of the rank and file as primary. The Party therefore fights to unite the whole of the union membership around a policy of common denominators which will secure the widest possible support against the workers' main enemies, the monopolists and employing and propertied class generally.

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EXTRACT/COPY

375

From (source): Ak.Dist.Off.

Reference: Ak/PP/88

Date: 6-4-59

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/3/1

Received on 7.4.59

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 19.4.59

Report of THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT PRESENTED BY A. B. SKILTON.

TACTICS IN THE TRADE UNION FIELD -2-

While seeking to secure a union leadership representative of all honest shades of opinion within a given union, it will not support a candidate for an official union position solely because the person may seem to have a better chance of being elected.

For example, in the recent election to fill the position of Secretary to the Electrical Workers' Union, some comrades wanted to support ex Labour member of Parlt., STEWART. This person, while not being the worst of his type, had not at any time worked in the industry. The known facts showed that his main concern was to secure a "safe" full time position, the interests of the workers being only secondary to his desire to joint the ranks of the professional trade union secretaries. In addition, STEWART's record as a member of Parlt. showed that, although at times he had spoken with a certain left tinge, he had not consistently come forward as a champion of progress and was no longer interested in standing for Parliament unless he could secure a safe seat. STEWART's outlook ideologically is that of class collaboration and social democracy generally. Consequently he would do little to lift consciousness history and the great men emerge from it.-

of the workers or develop the initiative and mass support of the union membership around their needs. His outlook would be that of the social democrat politician, that 'great men make history, not the masses.' - Not the correct concept that it is the masses who make**** In fact it is his sole qualification for his support was his prominence as a former M.P. and political label for "Labour". For the Party to support Stewart under those conditions would in practice have meant a spurious unity at the top based on an illusion that his election would strengthen the Union rank and file, its policy and action.

The decision of the Party to support TAYLOR was subsequently endorsed by the rank and file who elected him secretary with a substantial majority over STEWART and a number of other candidates. TAYLOR, fairly well known as a Communist Party member, had a long and consistent record of activity in the industry and in Union official positions which was outstanding compared with the other candidates, even those from the industry itself. TAYLOR's election statement and policy gave a clear-cut indication of where he stood in relation to the needs of the workers. His immediate task now is to take the needed steps to mobilise the whole union membership around it. The fact that TAYLOR has a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and is a member of the vanguard Party of the working class - the Communist Party - should be a powerful help in raising the political consciousness of the union membership towards a network of job committees and for a correct economic and political policy for the Union.

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EXTRACT/COPY

374

Dist.T.U.Sub-Com.C.P.
 From (source): AUCKLAND Reference: AK.13/4 Date: 3.4.59
 For File No. 21/2/4
 Original on 21/3/10
 Received on Extracted/Copied by On 12.5.1959

ACTIVITY NOW TO WIN A WAGE INCREASE.

We have a changing situation in the Labour movement in New Zealand which gives us good opportunities to develop the mass movement.

The Federation of Labour headed by Mr WALSH, has come out with a policy of active support for a wage increase and price control, with worker representation on the P rice Control Body, which is in opposition to the policy of the Labour Cabinet, which places all the burden of the crisis on the workers'.

Why we support the Federation of Labour. Lead given Auckland.

At the Trades Council meeting on the 19th of March, the secretary of the F.O.L., Mr BAXTER outlined the policy of the National Executive with regards to an application to the Court for a general wage increase.

In stressing the urgency for this Mr BAXTER inferred that the action taken by the Cargo Workers, Dairy Workers and seamen to win wage increases was justified.

The Trade Union Sub-committee in analysing Mr BAXTER's report are of the opinion that the F.O.L. require active support to impress the Court that the workers' are firm in their demands for a wage increase and price control that really works.

What can we do? We realise that all jobs are not alike and that some comrades may be hesitant about calling for meetings, but armed with this lead given by Mr BAXTER we consider meetings can be held on most jobs right throughout Auckland.

Forms of activity. Union resolutions of support - if this has already been done it should be re-affirmed. In some unions job delegates meetings may be possible.

Job meetings. Resolutions of support from jobs, and if possible to get speakers from the Trades Council Executive to address meetings, where possible this should be done.

United front necessary. Union delegates to L.R.C's and Labour party members should be impressed with the urgent need of getting support from Labour Party branches and meetings

Branch bulletins. Branch bulletins and specials must go out immediately. The emphasis should be on the need of the wage increase to the particular group of workers, and the ability of the particular industry to pay, plus adequate price control measures.

Role of Communist Party. Try arranging small group discussions on jobs to bring forward Party policy, using the material outlined in the National Leaflet, P.V. and Comrade SKILTON's article in the March Labour Review. Here is a good opportunity to give effect in practice to the point 'every comrade a leader of the working class'. The District Executive will help a comrade if necessary, but give it a go yourself.

Possibilities. Providing we get into gear immediately and rally the workers to participation around the wage claim and price control it is probable that a broader mass campaign will develop and assure a more substantial increase.

News of activity. It will only be possible to assess how the campaign is going if comrades report all activity that is taking place to the District for publication in the People's Voice.

Comradely Greetings
 District Trade Union Sub-committee.

~~SECRET~~

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XXXX

373

From (source): NATIONAL CENTRE
BULLETIN

Reference:

Date: March 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/2/11

Received on Extracted/Copied by

On 23.4.1959

-1-

.....

*** RAILWAYS BRANCH (Canterbury) Excerpts from the report of this Branch on a drive to increase "P.V." sales, and the results obtained, should be of great interest to other Branches. It shows what detailed planning and follow-up can achieve in the basic work of the Party - in this case "P.V." sales.

"Enclosed please find a small graph showing our advance out to new basic workers over the last two years. It is important to know that this advance is almost entirely advance in industry.

"Knowing that the recent Carpenters' dispute Article had gone to you, our Branch Executive planned a drive to sell the "P.V." Following are the results.

Extra papers sold were. W/S	15
A drive was organised at Is. Freezing Works.....	7
Recontacting of Lyttelton drive.....	4
Wharf.....	1
Vales.....	2
Gas W.....	3
Trades H.....	1
Lyttelton Pub.....	2
Casuals.....	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	38 Extra sales.

The following week we consolidated the following:

Islington Freezing W. Drive.....	11
Lyttelton Area.....	4
Gas W.....	3
Vales.....	1
Wharf.....	1
Area Riccarton.....	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	21 Extra sales

We are planning a further drive next week and an area drive in the second week of March.

This is only part of the recent significant gains.

We now have a supporter who sells papers in an industry and in the area of Lyttelton. We now have a supporter delivering an extra paper at Vales. We have a supporter on the Wharf who is prepared to give us the names of people who we can canvass in their homes to buy the paper. We also have a supporter who is prepared to take over the consolidated papers at Islington Freezing Works. It will be several weeks before we are finished the Saturday morning drive on this job.

One supporter delivered the "P.V." at 31st March 1957.

Five supporters " " " at 31st March 1958. And at present we have 13 supporters that deliver the paper. They are responsible for a total of 52 "P.V." deliveries. Four of these supporters will only deliver the "P.V." and we have to collect the money periodically.

Industries where we have contacts working for the P arty are as follows:

Works Shops, Addington	Lyttelton Engineering W.
Islington Freezing Works.	Gas W. ChCh.
Quarries, Lyttelton	Vales
Wharf.	Bradleys

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372

NATIONAL CENTRE

From (source): BULLETIN

Reference:

Date: March 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/2/11

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Extracted/Copied by

On 23.4.1959

-2-

Apart from this we have influence in not less than 26 industries and not less than 180 basic workers who buy the "P.V." out of our total sales.

We, as you know, also have the usual supporters who sell produce, use their cars, or do signwriting, etc."

R.S.

(The graph is not reproduced as the article speaks for itself. It records the following facts).

201 sales at the 31st March 1957.

245 " " " " 1958

298 " at the end of Feb. 1959

29 sales transferred to the other Branch.

Total sales at end of Feb. 1959 269

ANOTHER METHOD OF APPROACH (Auckland).

At a recent meeting of the Railways Branch, a comrade drew the attention of the Branch to an article that appeared in the Australian Party paper "Tribune" (16/4/58) on a new method of approach to workers in industry.

The basis is job group discussion. It is not a substitute for Factory gate meetings but an alternate means of getting Party policy across to the workers. It has many distinct characteristics of its own which offer many advantages.

The principle is for a P party member to arrange for a group of workers on the job - anything up to a dozen to get together at lunch time and introduce into it a selected Party ~~member~~ speaker. He sits himself among the group and as the occasion demands, either sets off with a few topical remarks or is set off by one of the group asking a question.

During discussion by the Railway Branch on the possibility of trying it here as one way of implementing the Party's programme to meet the crisis Com. McLEOD, the District Secretary, who was present was asked if he would be available for a job discussion if it could be arranged. He readily agreed and it was decided that an attempt be made to arrange a lunch-hour discussion group in a particular Auckland Railway yard.

We sat down in a railway carriage and Com. McLEOD was introduced as briefly as possible. It was explained that the idea was to informally discuss any question any one of them cared to bring forward. Understandably there was, for a start, a feeling of reserve and hesitancy - only one chap was prepared to raise any questions at all. He was particularly critical of "the Party soft-pedalling the Labour Party" as he called it. For half an hour it was hard going with the Dist. Secty. having to do most of the talking. Then, all of a sudden, the ice broke and most present vied with each other in asking questions or casting an opinion for the next half-hour.

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371

NATIONAL CENTRE

From (source): BULLETIN

Reference:

Date: March 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

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On 23.4.1959

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WHAT WERE THE IMMEDIATE POST-MEETING IMPRESSIONS.

First and foremost, and without exception, all agreed that it was worth while. It was agreed that further discussion meetings would be good but a contradiction was manifested on this point. One, (he was the one who asked the first questions and a "P.V." buyer) was of the opinion that care should be taken to prevent talk going around about a "communist cell" being organised. On the other hand, another (the one who was approached rather diffidently in the first place) was of the opinion that they should be held regularly - it being a waste of time to have too long a lapse of time in between. The problem has been resolved by two others within 3 weeks of the first meeting requesting that the Dist.Secty. come down again. A request for Com. WILCOX has also been made.

Other comments were...."He told us some revealing facts - I was afraid to ask any questions in case I mad~~e~~ a fool of myself"..... "Good, I enjoyed it - there is no doubt Communism will come and we can't stop it" (this from a rather right-wing Labour Party member who has generally shown an anti-party attitude).

The leading hand on the job was not approached for two reasons, all wrong. One, if there was any backwash from the management on the holding of the discussion, he would have a good "let out" and, secondly, it was felt he would not be interested. This was an incorrect assessment, but luckily a mistake that was overcome afterwards through an apology and explanation. He said all he had to do was read "Granny" Herald and it would have been interesting to hear a Party speaker. He will be invited next time.

DIRECT RESULTS.

The "P.V." came out next day and one new permanent sale was made to one who had been present. Another is now prepared to take the paper occasionally but no doubt after further meetings will become a stable buyer of the paper. (This was the worker afraid to ask a question).

It materially assisted the Party member on the job by the Dist.Secty. answering the workers' questions more fluently and clearly than the Party member had been able to previously. In subsequent debates on the job, some of those present have quoted points and remarks made that day by the Dist.Secty.

It gives the Party functionaries an opportunity to assess the value and correctness of Party Bulletins, etc. being issued on the job. It will assist towards gaining more guarnators and on a regular basis.

The personal and informal manner of the meetings will tend to bring workers closer to the Party leadership with a subsequent increase in confidence of the Party. It will assist the leadership to obtain a non-party assessment of our work being done, received straight from the workers themselves. It will eventually lead to more members for the Party.

GENERAL. Meetings should where possible be kept small - 8 to 10 being an ideal number. The timid and shy workers will have a better chance to come out with their questions and eventually their opinions.

The members of the groups must be made to feel that their criticisms are sincerely and genuinely wanted. Any attempt to portray them as "guinea-pigs" would be fatal. Publicity in the "P.V." to these group discussions should be only given to groups where the political level is high.

The Party member from the job should have as little to say as possible during the discussion.

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G.D.D.—11

370

NATIONAL CENTRE
BULLETIN

From (source):

Reference:

Date: March 1959

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/2/11

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On 23.4.1959

-4-

The "Tribune" report ended by saying....."the two most important rules are to stick to an atmosphere of informality, and to hold discussions every week."

On the experience of this meeting, and subsequent impressions gained, the first part of this is very true, but weekly discussions would be wrong in this case. The workers will not tolerate being rushed and the second aspect would probably only take on after a fairly high level of political consciousness has been reached.

This method of implementing Part policy is very much commended to other members who are in a position to arrange such meetings.

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~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

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21/3/1 (CS)

21/2/4

21/2/4

P.E.S.

12th March, 1959.

District Officer,
AUCKLAND.REPORT BY A.B. SKILTON
"SOME ASPECTS OF PARTY WORK IN THE AUCKLAND DISTRICT"

1. Enclosed is a copy of a report issued under the above title on 29th July 1958 and marked "Confidential: to Nat. Comte and P.C.C. Members Only". This report was acquired in very delicate circumstances by an overseas organisation and should be returned to this office after sighting and taking all necessary extracts.
2. Special attention is drawn to the criticism of Auckland District Committee members on pages 2, 3 and 4. H.J. McLEOD, G.H. ANDERSEN, R.J. SMITH, S.H. HIRATT and D. MARMEN are singled out for criticism.
3. An interesting item on page 5 refers to Communist concentration on key industries. These industries presumably correspond to those in which the C.P. is trying to establish and has established C.P. branches.
4. Pages 8 and 9 cover Party and non-party "professional workers". By this term the report presumably means persons employed in the "professions" as distinct from labourers and tradesmen. The writer assumes that "intellectuals" useful to the Party are to be found in this group. It was evidently suggested by the Auckland District Committee that a branch of professional workers should be formed. This suggestion is rejected by SKILTON.
5. On page 9 confirmation is given of the fact that W. McARA is still a member of the Building Workers Branch.
6. On page 10 there is a reference to a District Committee suggestion that G. JACKSON and A.B. SKILTON attend meetings of the Electrical Workers Branch. The suggestion is not recommended.
7. Pages 11-14 refer specifically to C.P. policy in the Trade Union movement. On page 11 reference is made to C.P. opposition to a candidate for an executive position in the Electrical Workers Union. The candidate, STEWART, is stated to have been a former Labour M.P. The successful candidate, TAYLOR, was evidently a C.P. member. This is presumably Comrade John French TAYLOR. Pages 12 and 13 refer to C.P. policy in the Auckland Labourers Union. Reference is also made to a C.P. member named SAWYERS (William SAWYERS? listed as a member of Auckland City Branch C.P. in 1948 or William John SAWYERS mentioned in your AK/3/1 of 9th March 1959) and to a criticism of KNIPE. It may be that this criticism of F. KNIPE coincides with his temporary resignation from the C.P. Alternatively, this information may suggest that KNIPE has permanently incurred the hostility of the C.P. industrial leaders. The question of an approach should be considered.

Encl. (14 pages)

for Director

~~SECRET~~

and

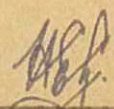
~~PERSONAL~~

21/2/4

11th March 1959.

The Prime Minister,
WELLINGTON, C.I.

... We have recently made a study of the
growth of communist influence in the industrial
labour field. I enclose a copy herewith.

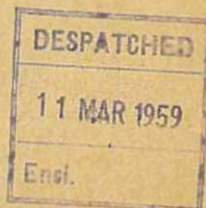

H. E. Gilbert,
Director of Security.

Encl.

~~SECRET~~

and

~~PERSONAL~~



COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN TRADE
UNIONISM.

1. Communist influence in trade unions remained at a low ebb following the waterfront disputes of 1951. In recent years, however, communist influence has increased until it has reached the point indicated in the accompanying summary.

2. Communist influence is now again significant in the waterfront industry and active among drivers, freezing workers, miners, carpenters and general labourers. In many cases professional union officials with a background of communist sympathy or communist party membership are in a position to direct their unions in accordance with Communist Party policy. At the same time it should be stated that many such men work efficiently and sincerely for those whose interests they represent. It is only on rare occasions (as in the later developments of the 1951 waterfront strike) that their loyalties are divided.

3. It is an indication of the extent of communist influence that the recent Dairyworkers' strike was considered by the Communist Party as a preliminary reconnaissance to wider demands. Another indication has been the co-operation in recent disputes between communist sympathisers who are officials in separate unions. In one such dispute, support was afforded by a union whose interests were in no way involved. The sources possessed by this Service have indicated secret policies planned and directed by the Communist Party which appear to be contrary to the interests of the unions concerned. Such policies are designed to bring the existing machinery for conciliation and arbitration into disrepute and deliberately to embitter industrial relations in the communist interest.

4. Communist progress has been due to an apathetic attitude towards communism within the labour movement. In the approaching industrial crisis, the division within the leadership of the Federation of Labour gives ground for serious concern. This division was caused initially by a difference of attitude towards communism. One section of the leadership has shown itself prepared to co-operate with known communists for personal and opportunist reasons. There is little doubt that the majority of unionists are latently hostile to communism. That such an opposition can be expressed if a lead is given was shown recently

*Whitcomb (Hem)
Robinson (Symp)
Whitcomb*

*Barakney
Carpenters
ASRS. Langley Grant*

*Whitcomb Trade Council
election
Anderson nomination is
sonder screen*

~~SECRET~~

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2.

Burley
in a local union, when a communist union secretary lost office over the issue of his underlying loyalties to the Communist Party.

5. It should be stressed that our object in preparing this paper is to identify the progress and prospects of communist infiltration of industry. Some of the matters touched on have been reported in the press but they are not included here unless they have been confirmed by our own sources. These sources are not (in spite of what communists from time to time impute) concerned with trade unionism or industrial disputes as such. Our information on communist influence in industry is the product of our direct interest in the central policies of the Communist Party to subvert the freedoms inherent in existing democratic processes.

4th March 1959.

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~~SECRET~~APPENDIX

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1. The following definitions apply:

- Communist:** An open or secret member of the Communist Party.
- Sympathiser:** A person who shares communist attitudes and ideology but does not subject himself to the discipline of party membership. Many sympathisers are former party members, and frequently belong to communist front societies.
- Fellow Traveller:** A person who is not hostile to communist strategy and whose views on certain issues coincide with the communist outlook.
- Controlled:** A trade union so described has communist members upon its executive capable of directing union activity in the interests of the Communist Party.
- Penetrated:** A trade union is said to be Communist penetrated when its executive committee contains a minority of communists and sympathisers.
- Influenced:** A union is said to be subject to communist influence when its lower echelons contain communists and sympathisers or when fellow travellers are members of its executive committee.

2. Communist Controlled Trade Unions

- (a) Northern Drivers Union. *G.H. Anderson*
- (b) Auckland Dairyworkers (branch of 3(f) below) *L.D. Robertson*
- (c) Runanga Coal Miners *R.A. Mitchell*
- (d) Auckland Cargo Workers *E. Isky*
- (e) Greymouth Waterfront Workers *J. Doyle*
- (f) Auckland Freezing Workers *C.D. Evans*

3. Communist Penetrated Trade Unions

- (a) North Island Waterfront Workers Federation
- (b) Wellington Amalgamated Watersiders
- (c) N.Z. Railway Tradesmen's Association *Johnie Reid*
- (d) Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants
- (e) Grey Valley Miners
- (f) N.Z. Dairy Factories and Related Trades
- (g) N.Z. Carpenters and Joiners (The Auckland Carpenters and Joiners Union is also communist penetrated and recently amalgamated with this union)
- (h) Otago Carpenters
- (i) Canterbury General Labourers
- (j) Auckland General Labourers
- (k) Otago Labourers
- (l) Auckland Bricklayers
- (m) Taranaki Amalgamated Society of Painters
- (n) Wellington Amalgamated Society of Painters
- (o) Canterbury Road Transport Drivers
- (p) N.Z. Engineering, Coachbuilding, etc.
- (q) Canterbury Freezing Workers
- (r) N.Z. Tramway Employees
- (s) Northern, Wellington and Canterbury Rubber Workers
- (t) Auckland Branch of Electrical Workers Union.

~~SECRET~~

4. Communist Influenced Trade Unions

- (a) Wellington Drivers Union (until recently communist penetrated)
- (b) N.Z. Federated Clothing Trade Employees
- (c) Canterbury, Westland, Nelson and Marlborough Clothing Trades
- (d) Dunedin Fur Trade Employees
- (e) Otago and Southland Clothing and Related Trades
- (f) N.Z. Federated Footwear
- (g) N.Z. Federated Woollen Mills
- (h) Taranaki Labourers
- (i) South Island Watersiders Federation
- (j) Dunedin Waterfront Workers
- (k) Westport Waterfront Workers
- (l) N.Z. Federated Fire Brigades
- (m) Dunedin Fire Brigades
- (n) Northern, Wellington, Taranaki and Nelson Fire Brigades
- (o) N.Z. Federated Boilermakers, Iron, Steel and Ship Builders
- (p) Otago and Southland Iron, Steel and Brass Moulders
- (q) Federated Cooks and Stewards
- (r) Auckland Curriers, Beamsmens, Fellmongers, Tanners and Soap Workers
- (s) Northern Independent Tally Clerks
- (t) Auckland United Storemen and Packers
- (u) Wellington Abattoir Employees.
- (v) *New Plymouth Chemical Fertiliser Employees Union*

3rd March, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

363

C.S.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN TRADE
UNIONISM.

I had a long talk with Mr. SKINNER at lunch today. He was most interested in your paper on the industrial situation.

I said that we were only too anxious to provide information where it was most needed, and he suggested that we should have a direct liaison with him on the matter.

I said - and he readily agreed - that it would be desirable for you to meet him so that you could brief him more fully. We will arrange this at an early date.

H. G. L.
Director.
H.

4th March 1959.

for you

~~SECRET~~

Extract from " Peoples Voice " Newspaper, 21/2/14 360
 Published at Auckland, on [date] 1/10/58
 SUBJECT: _____

Communist views on compulsory unions sought

A correspondent encloses two recent newspaper cuttings dealing with the question of workers being compelled to join unions and asks what is the opinion of the People's Voice.

One of the cuttings deals with the case of two men who refused to join the Painters' Union in their district. They were fined £5 and £2/10/- respectively.

The other cutting told of a girl who was given exemption from joining the Clerical Workers' Union because her religious beliefs were strongly against joining any organisation at all which contained members not of her faith. (She belonged to the Exclusive Brethren.)

The policy of the Communist Party towards unionism starts from the point of view of opposition to compulsory unionism as it now applies. It believes that all workers should belong to the union of their calling because they have been won to understand the need.

At the same time it stands for preference to unionists being written into awards or collective agreements reached between unions and

employers.

This is because the Communist Party believes in strong unionism, and does not believe that state compulsion of unwilling members leads to that end. Rather it leads to the sort of unionism where many members look upon the union as a troublesome financial commitment which they will avoid if possible.

Such unions, whose members are far from being convinced unionists, simply rely upon a few paid officials putting their case to the Arbitration Court. With no signs of life from an inactive membership such a union has no real strength.

The Communist Party believes that the union's officials and job representatives should be in the lead in winning the workers to see the need to join and be active in their union. And it has no objection whatsoever to some "compulsion" being put on workers on the job by the rest of the workers.

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EXTRACT/COPY

21/2/4359
G.D.D.-11

From (source): "New Statesman"

Reference:

Date: 9th August, 1958

For File No.

21/2/4 ✓

Original on

21/4/1

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On

An article published in the "New Statesman" dated 9th August, 1958

DEMOCRACY IN THE ETU

At the beginning of this year certain charges were made against the Communist leadership of the Electrical Trades Union. They arose, specifically, out of a closely contested election for a vacancy on the union's executive in which Mr. Les Cannon, a former Communist, opposed Mr. Fraser, whom the Communist machine was grooming for higher office. At that time, it was argued in this journal - and in great detail by Mr. Woodrow Wyatt - that in this and other elections the Communist Leadership had resorted to election fraud in order to ensure that it retained control of the ETU, and that the conduct of the union by these leaders was bringing discredit both upon their own union and, indirectly upon the trade union movement as a whole. The issue was not, as the ETU leadership sought to imply, an attack by "the capitalist press" upon the internal affairs of a militant trade union. It was the mismanagement of a militant trade union by a group of Communists in their party interests, by a series of frauds and falsehoods which the Communists sought to conceal from themembership by crying that the union itself was in danger.

The ETU leadership subsequently replied to these criticisms in two ways. First, it published an 'answer' to this journal in pamphlet form which tried to juggle election statistics to support its own argument. Secondly, it used its control of the union organisation to damp down inquiries and protests about the conduct of the Cannon-Fraser election. The intention was to brazen out this particular dispute and, by employing the greater powers granted by the last rules of conference make it even more difficult for its critics within the union to challenge its control. That, they hoped might be the end of it.

Yet it is not the end. The tactics followed by the Communist leaders have not only aroused discontent among the rank-and-file. They have also been criticised and opposed within the Communist organisation, and disciplinary measures have had to be taken against members of the Communist Party who have refused to condone the kind of trickery demanded of them. Among those who protested was Mr. Mark Young, a Communist for nine years, chairman of the ETU Finchley branch for five years, and for three years a member of one of the secret 'advisory committees' (or fractions) through which the Communist Party operates within the union. On 20 July Mr. Young was expelled from the Communist Party, and in a long letter which we publish on a later page he sets out the reasons why he opposed the party leadership, and gives some examples of the manner in which elections have been manipulated.

On this occasion, it cannot be argued that it is the ETU, as such, which is being attacked. Mr. Young is making public the activities of a Communist fraction which has no constitutional standing in the union - indeed, some of those who attend meetings at party headquarters where ETU business is discussed are not even members of the union - and which is run autocratically by the clique which is in control. He has done so because there is no other way of proving to the rank-and-file that the Communists are using the machinery of the union for their own ends, and that many crucial decisions about union policy and elections are made by an outside body. It is significant that, in the earlier controversy, the ETU leadership did not reply to repeated questions about the existence and functions

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G.D.D.-11

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From (source): _____ Reference: _____ Date: _____
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Original on _____
Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by _____ On _____

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of the 'advisory committees'. They could not, because that would have put the rest of their case out of court: they are safe only so long as they can camouflage themselves as misrepresented union militants.

Mr. Haxell and his associates may try to ignore Mr. Young's letter or they may attempt to blackguard him. Either course is a desperate one - but, then, they are in a desperate position. They are already preparing to trump up charges against Mr. Cannon to prevent him going to the TUC as a union delegate and to stop him running for office again; and they are invoking union rules to stop other critics exposing malpractices. But their real power rests less upon their control of the union machine than on the use they make of the Communist machine outside it. It is to this aspect of the affair that Mr. Young has drawn attention, and when/it/ is understood /this/ by the union members they can take the necessary steps to restore democracy in the ETU.

CORRESPONDENCE

COMMUNISTS AND THE ETU

Sir, - Earlier this year, you published articles and letters discussing the role of Communists in the Electrical Trades Union, As chairman of the ETU Finchley branch for five years, and as a Communist for nine years, I would like to make some further observations on this subject.

On 20 July, I was expelled from the Communist Party for 'Political activity incompatible with party membership'. It is true, as I conceded in a written statement to the London District Committee, that I disapproved of the Soviet intervention in Hungary and of 'the crimes exposed throughout the Communist-controlled countries'. But my views on these subjects were known and I had frankly discussed them with party officials. This disagreement was not the reason for my expulsion. As I pointed out at length in my written statement, my 'hostility to the party' was to the party leadership within the ETU, which, to my knowledge, had persistently rigged elections to union office.

It is now four years since I first raised this issue within the union. I have raised it at all levels in the Communist Party, and at a personal interview with Peter Kerrigan, the National Organiser, as much as three years ago. Nor have mine been solitary efforts. At least two executive councillors of the union - both of them Communists - have expressed complete disagreement with such practices, one before the London District Secretariat of the party and the other at a meeting with Harry Pollitt himself, called for that very purpose. Criticisms of this kind are met either with disbelief, or, if the evidence is found irrefutable, with the argument that the anti-Communists fiddle union votes on a bigger scale.

How the controlling CP group rigs elections may be illustrated by a consideration of the votes cast by the various branches in the March

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From (source): _____ Reference: _____ Date: _____
For File No. _____
Original on _____
Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by _____ On _____

- 3 -

elections for a London area official. Following the recent inquiry into voting procedure held ostensibly to prevent irregularities in elections, the opposition vote in certain branches decreased significantly. But in a number of branches where the CP is in control (and where, therefore, there is no danger of an inquiry) the vote actually increased, despite the lower membership entitled to vote. Furthermore, one is asked to believe that over 60 per cent of the members in these branches posted their vote, whereas previously never more than 10 per cent of the members did so. The reason for this of course, is that under the new rules only posted votes can be given to the scrutineers by the branch secretaries. Thus in one branch in which approximately 250 members were entitled to vote 179 votes were cast, 159 of which the secretary gave to the scrutineers as posted votes. In another branch in which 200 members were entitled to vote 131 out of 137 votes were again posted votes.

The Communist Party maintains its control of the union through fractions called 'advisory committees' at the national and local level. At the last advisory committee I attended, in February 1958 the only topic of discussion was how to defeat our ex-comrade Cannon in the pending March election. We were directed to make contacts in each branch that had nominated Cannon and to undermine him principally by describing him as 'the candidate of the capitalist press'. I challenged that allegation. No evidence was produced then or since to support it.

In December 1957 there was a press campaign concerning the result of the Cannon-Fraser election in Division 9 of the union for an executive councillor which had taken place in September. The Communist Party spared no efforts on behalf of its candidate Fraser. The whole union machine was placed at his disposal; there was unprecedented activity around the branches by union officials; by smear and defamation the Communist machine raised the atmosphere to fever pitch. Nothing for example, of the December press campaign could explain a Communist union official's statement in a branch in Division 9 during a discussion on its nomination which linked Cannon to the Economic League! For this statement was made six months prior to the press campaign.

It was this activity, plus the inquiry by the General Secretary after the election and the delay in announcing the result, that led to the press maintaining in December that branches were being disenfranchised in order that the Communist candidate Fraser might be elected. In due course the union leadership announced that Fraser had won the election and that a number of branches had been disenfranchised, but that if the votes of all the disenfranchised branches mentioned in the press had been counted the result would not have been affected. No figures were given. In February 1958 the voting was announced in the executive minutes, together with a list of disenfranchised branches whose votes were not given. It then appeared, however, that an extra branch not mentioned in the press had been disenfranchised. When the General Secretary was asked what the voting was in this branch he eventually replied that he did not know and that it was not his business to know the vote of disenfranchised branches!

Finally, however, it was announced by the union leadership that there was, in any case, a right of appeal by the branches into its rulings

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From (source): _____ Reference: _____ Date: _____
 For File No. _____
 Original on _____
 Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by _____ On _____

- 4 -

I know of at least 30 branches which appealed against the minute which dealt with the disenfranchised branches and the scrutineer's report. The General Secretary calmly decided that this minute could not be appealed against and the matter did not even go before the elected executive of the union. It was possible to appeal on only one minute - that dealing with the general secretary's inquiry into the election. Appeals against this minute were at first permitted and according to procedure the General Secretary, the President, and other national officers of the union went to the appealing branches and stated the executive's view. Two branches persisted in voting for their appeal, however, and procedure required that their appeal should now be published: if 10 per cent of the branches agreed with it a national conference or ballot would be held to settle the matter. But the appeal was never published. Instead a solicitors ~~letter~~ opinion was sent to the appealing branches stating that their appeal was not legally in order. And there the matter rests.

The Communist Party has gone to great lengths to obtain the executive position in Division 9 for its candidate Fraser. The ultimate significance of these efforts can only be appreciated, however, if it is known that Fraser is secretary of the national advisory committee of the Communist Party i.e. of the leading body of Communists in the ETU, and furthermore is the party's intended candidate for the office of General President whenever it falls vacant. Despite the rule that executive councillors of the union are working men (not paid officials) Fraser has not worked at his trade for four years but has been employed in one capacity or another by the union. Thus he has been a union official in Middlesbrough, Coventry, Leicester, Southampton and London. It is evident that the party intends that its candidate for the office of General President will be well known to the members!

To conclude, I must explain why I find it necessary to bring my views to public notice. The first is that I learn from Communist Party contacts that the CP group is planning disciplinary action against Les Cannon. Secondly, my branch has requested a visit to discuss the question of elections with its executive councillor. The General Secretary has refused our request and wishes to send a union official. In desperation we sent a deputation to our executive councillor; we discovered that on most of the issues which he had referred to the executive council's attention he had either no information or was misinformed. The Communist win elections; it is up to the members to win the fight for union democracy.

Mark Young.

13 Uplands Road,
 London, N8

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Original supplied to DOW 355

FILE.

BRIEF

6 /XII/19

21/2/87
InitialsC.P.N.Z. POLICY TOWARDS THE FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

1. Recent information on the policy of the C.P.N.Z. as it affects the F.O.L. concerns the proposal to establish a Royal Commission to report on the handling of Trade Union funds, and the sending of remits to the F.O.L. 1958 conference.
2. On page 8 of the "People's Voice", dated 19th June, 1957, appears a statement by Peter Wilfred George McARA on behalf of the Secretariat of the National Committee of the Communist Party, in which it is stated -

"It should be possible, for example, for the National Executive of the Federation of Labour in conference with Union officers and executives, to seek out and formulate a uniform procedure for the handling and accounting for Trade Union funds".

In the "Peoples Voice", dated 13th November, 1957, (No. 44 page 8), under the heading of "F.O.L. Action on Union Accounts", it is stated -

"The Communist Party welcomes the adoption of its suggestion of a uniform procedure" and that -
 "The proposals forwarded to the F.O.L. by the last meeting of the Auckland Trades Council would further strengthen the position. They were that, in addition to the appointment of a public accountant and a certified annual balance sheet, Unions should see -

- (a) That the trustees of each Union check the books of the Union at intervals of not less than two months;
- (b) That all Unions elect their officials in a democratic fashion by membership ballot;
- (c) That the management of the financial affairs of any trade union should not be referred to the Government;
- (d) That the F.O.L. recommend a universal type of financial administration to all affiliations."

3. A secret and reliable source reports that the C.P. intends to press a further point, namely that the Public Auditor should attend at Union meetings when the Annual accounts are considered. This, it is felt, would prevent forgery of auditor's certificates. It is also to be urged that the request made by the F.O.L. should not be allowed to result in the appointment of a Commission with terms of reference wide enough to threaten the independence of Trade Unions. In particular, it is thought that such a commission might lead to legislation preventing the use of funds for political purposes. The C.P. executive is known to disapprove, at least outwardly, of the dishonest use of funds, and the strong declaration that this policy will apply irrespective of personalities involved may be an oblique reference to affairs in the Auckland General Labourers' Union.

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- 2 -

4. A secret and reliable source has advised that the C.P. has called for the preparation of remits to be submitted at the 1958 F.O.L. Conference. Policy to be included in these is to cover the campaign for peace, and the criticism of nuclear weapons and the SEATO Pact. Policy on internal matters is to be centred round the seven-point programme publicised in the election campaign.

~~SECRET~~

Telephone
Reference:



~~SECRET~~



CS

P/F

P.O. Box 3607,

Department of Justice

GENERAL DUTIES DIVISION

Auckland.

29th January, 1958.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

Pf + card destroyed 11.12.92
Weinan DEVINE, also known as William
DEVINE or Bill DEVINE.

Your letter of 24th January, 1958 refers.

On 22nd January, 1958 Gordon Harold ANDERSEN, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and Secretary of the Northern Drivers Union, endeavoured to obtain work for William DEVINE, ex-Wairakei, at the Mere Mere Electrical project, Mercer. He was unsuccessful.

On the same day two other Communist sympathisers also sought employment at the above project and it appeared that an attempt was being made to build up communist strength there. No clearance was given in either case.

Although Constable McNAUGHTON does not appear to be familiar with our type of work, I think he gave sufficient indication of DEVINE's background to warrant further investigation by an experienced officer from this office. This appears to be borne out by his association with Gordon Harold ANDERSEN.

Further enquiries re DEVINE will be undertaken by this office and a report submitted in due course.

DISTRICT OFFICER.

Noted

FILE.

EXTRA COPIES
TAKEN

~~SECRET~~

50 58/54

File Ref:

21/2/4.
31 Dec. 1954

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No. 21/2/4

Title: Trade Union's CP Activities in National
Policy

Further relevant information re: CP & Trade Unions prior to 1956.

is filed in file No. 8 in Packet No 55 in Strongroom.

as folio No.

Dates 1929, 1933, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1957

Cross reference made by M.L. Oehlrich

Initials:

Section:

Date:

CS Sec.

30.9.1966.

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S 57/128
21/2/4 352

25th March, 1957.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police,
AUCKLAND.

Communist Party of New Zealand

In recent correspondence from your Special Branch, Inspector Stevenson has very correctly drawn attention to current communist policy with regard to concentration on industrial unions, with emphasis on the transport industry, mining and freezing works. His views are appreciated.

A summary of a National Executive (C.P.N.Z.) report, recently received from a Christchurch source, gives the following information -

".... the United Kingdom strike showed the workers were uniting there and were no longer willing to accept compromises from employers. The situation was taking the same trend in New Zealand, with no bonuses and small wage increases, and an eye must be kept on the situation in England as, if the strike is successful there, the same idea must be fostered here with all the means at the Party's disposal."

The same above-mentioned source also reported that a recent Christchurch District Committee report emphasised that the "No. 1" Branch is to concentrate on Freezing Works, Tramways and Engineering trades, with general leaflets. One of the branch members refused to accept the directive, and was supported in this view by another member, the latter expressing the view that the Branch had neither the money nor sufficient members to concentrate on all three industries. Further, it was not a matter of unity, Marxism or Communism but one of plain common sense. The Branch with two dissentients referred the directive back to the District Committee.

The Christchurch source also reported that only 3 members are active in the Railways section of the Communist Party.

It should be noted that several years ago when the Party was much stronger numerically, the National Executive in publishing its report stated, in self criticism, that too many tasks had been allotted to too few. This, inevitably had resulted in policy not being put into practice. It would seem that the rank and file of at least one Branch in Christchurch realises this at the present time.

Two major unions, namely the Miners Union and Railway Servants respectively, have declined invitations to attend the 1957 May Day celebrations, it has been learnt from a reliable trade union source in Wellington.

The Wellington Maritime branch of the Communist Party was so weak that recently this branch was amalgamated with the Wellington Central branch of the Communist Party.

The above information is forwarded for the information of Inspector Stevenson and his staff so that they may be fully acquainted with the trend in other districts.

Sth

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/over...

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- 2 -

351

The observation is made, however, that a communist directive to concentrate on industry means that every communist effort will be made to recruit in industry. In view of Auckland's major importance as a port and an industrial centre it would be appreciated if the widest possible coverage is given to this matter and to that contained in paragraph 2 of this note.

This memorandum may be filed in your Special Branch records.



for Controller-General

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EXTRACT/COPY

350

From (source): Sp. Br. Dunedin

Reference: S 55.258

Date: 30/6/55

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/2/1

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On

29/7/60

REPORT of.. Detective Sergeant R. Jones No.3272

RELATIVE to.. COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND

"Vide attached"

I respectfully report that I have noted the contents of the attached memorandum S.55/258, and the request contained therein for specific information under headings, numbered 1 to 6. It is also noted that there is a lack of detailed information concerning Party activity and personnel at National Executive level.

The Communist Party of New Zealand believes the working class is split by the right wing leaders of the Labour Party and the Federation of Labour. To this end, it has again adopted a "United Front" policy in the form of building up a "People's Alliance", consisting of all those whose interests are threatened by monopoly capitalism, i.e., the wage and salary workers, together with working farmers, small businessmen, teachers and other professional workers.

The "People's Alliance", as a "united front" tactic is therefore destined to play the leading role in future communist policy.

The office of Trade Union Organiser in the C.P.N.Z. was at one time, for a comparatively short period, a salaried office, but owing to lack of finance it became a part-time job. The last salaried Trade Union Organiser was Henry Mornington SMITH and he held that position on a part-time basis until his death in 1953.

X One of the duties of Trade Union Organiser is to present the Trade Union report to the National Conference. The report to the last National Conference held on 17-19th April 1954, was given by Gordon Harold ANDERSEN, and for this reason it can be fairly safely assumed that he is the Trade Union Organiser, and therefore a member of the National Executive. ANDERSEN is presently secretary of the Northern (Auckland) Drivers' Union and was a communist candidate in the Auckland Transport Board elections which were held on 21.5.55.

The Trade Union Organiser's duties are mainly concerned with the controlling of party cadres in the trade unions, receiving their reports, instructing them in furthering communist policy on the job, in the union, and where possible at higher levels in the industrial labour movement.

Realising its incorrect policy in the Trade Union Movement in 1949, 1950 and 1951, the Party has now adopted a united front policy within the unions to the exclusion of a "left-sectarian" policy, while at the same time isolating and attempting to dislodge the reformist (i.e. moderate) leadership in the Federation of Labour.

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G.D.D.—11

349

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): NSCP - Canterbury
Dist. Ann. Conf.

Reference: X 55/289

Date: 22.4.1955

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/7/5

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On

3.8.1960

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND
THE TASKS OF THE PARTY.

Aspects of our Work.

(b) Work in the Trade Unions. "In this People's Alliance the organised working class, in its mass organisations, the trade unions, will play the leading role.

"The industrial working class has the historical role and mission of leading forward all sections of exploited people. It has this role because it is connected with modern, large-scale industry, the material foundation of socialism. Moreover, the industrial working class was created, brought together, organised and taught solidarity by the development of capitalism itself. Its complete lack of economic stake in capitalism makes it the most consistent class pressing for change. The organised workers, therefore, as the advanced class, have the ability to inspire, rouse and lead this democratic coalition.

"Today this potentially mighty political force is split by the right wing leaders of the Labour Party and of the Federation of Labour. It is the task of the Communist Party at all times to oppose and expose the splitting ~~moves~~ moves and acts of betrayal of these leaders, who no longer work for any of the real ideals of labour.

"In doing this the Communist Party sees it is absolutely necessary to distinguish between the small group of right wing misleaders, who are conscious betrayers of the working class, and the great majority of the rank and file who are in the branches of, or support, the Labour Party and the Federation of Labour. The latter have the class interests of the working class however much they may have been temporarily misled by the former.

"The Communist Party sees that the unity of the working class can be built among the rank and file workers, irrespective of their present political affiliations, on the basis of common action around their immediate common demands. With correct leadership before such struggles against the employers, a correct lead during the struggle, and further explanation after the struggle, the workers will learn from their own experience the role that the right wing misleaders and betrayers play.

"That is the only way in which the latter can be exposed in the eyes of the workers. This task of exposure cannot be neglected, because there will be no unity of the working class until it has been achieved".

That section from "New Zealand's Road to Socialism" shows us our most urgent task in the trade union movement. It is our job to put it into practice. SECTARIANISM IS STILL THE ROADBLOCK TO ALL OUR WORK IN THE TRADE UNIONS.

Today too many of our comrades are like the super-leftists - waiting until the deepening crisis affects the workers, waiting until the workers spontaneously remove their right wing leaders, before they feel any enthusiasm for work in the trade unions. In effect we have not as yet overcome the feeling that nothing can be done because the workers seem satisfied. In reality we are blaming the workers because we have not applied the correct methods of work. The working class of New Zealand is just as capable of struggle irrespective of their leaders as they were in 1890, 1913 or 1951.

2/.....

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Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

G.D.D.—11

348

NZCP - Canterbury

From (source): Dist. Ann. Conf. Reference: X 55/289 Date: 22.4.55

For File No. 21/2/4

Original on 21/7/5

Received on Extracted/Copied by On 8.8.1960

-2-

It is our task to find the link between our Programme and the aspirations of the workers at all levels.

Of great importance is the united front approach. The united front is an agreement on specific issues of struggle with those with whom, on most other issues, we are in disagreement. It is an agreement whereby workers supporting the Communist Party and workers who support the Labour Party, who are politically opposed, agree on common action for the defence of the common interests of the working class. The people whom most comrades find most interesting to work and mix with are those who support us in some way or another now. (If they are members of the Labour Party, so much the better). Some comrades think this is the united front. But if the united front is just an agreement with those who are already in agreement with us, then we are wasting our time talking about it. The question of the united front is that of our attitude to Catholic workers, to workers who support the right wing leaders of the Federation and of the Labour Party, to workers who OPPOSE Communism. To these our attitude must be that they are all workers and therefore have common class interests, are all affected in much the same ways by Capitalism, by the policies of the Holland Government. It is our job to FIND the specific issues of agreement and work with these other workers on those issues. Only then can we isolate the right wingers, who will not support any move against the employers, and unite the working class.

Our last report mentioned that the waterfront would have to be made a primary task, with more attention to that industry, getting recruits from there and possibly getting a suitable comrade to go and work there. While some attention is being given and regular contact has been made, both with the sale of the PV's every week and by personal contacts which are bringing results, still we have no member of the Party on the job. This must still be considered an urgent task.

Finally the National Secretariat has directed that the journal of the WFTU must be in the regular reading of all unionists and leading members of the district. Our last report pointed to the need to use this journal which brings out the mass struggle of the workers as the answer to the reformist ideology that has permeated the labour movement, and shows the need to link the economic and the political struggles.

.....

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Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

G.D.D.-11

347

From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: X 55/160 Date: 22 Feb. 1955
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 26/8/10
Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 23.8.1960

REPORT OF : [REDACTED]

RELATIVE TO : COMMUNIST PARTY and ANCILLARY ORGANISATIONS, CHRISTCHURCH.
Known activities during the 12 days ended on 22nd
February 1955.

.....
GENERAL INFORMATION:

KENNY, Mrs John It is learned that this woman is now employed at the Christchurch Co-op Bookshop in place of Noeline KNIFE. Mrs KENNY is said to be a member of the Communist P arty. Her husband is understood to have come to New Zealand from England, but it is believed that Mrs KENNY was born in New Zealand.

STEPHENS, John Is understood to be in ill health, but at present he is doing light work at the Railways. Mr and Mrs STEPHENS visited her parents in the North Island during the Christmas holidays. Mr STEPHENS is likely to go to Rotorua for treatment.

WILLIAM MORRIS GROUP The Annual Genral Meeting which was to have been held las week was postponed for a week.

LOCKE, Jack It is learned that this man has been overheard to say that in the event of New Zealand becoming involved in war over Formosa it will be the duty of all Communists to ferment strikes in industry in New Zealand wherever possible.

OSTLER, Alex It is understood that Alex OSTLER, and possibly Jack LOCKE are likely to be travelling North by the Ferry on Thursday night 24th February. Their destination and reason for visiting the North Island is not known, but they will probably be away until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

[REDACTED]

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21/2/4

346

51/531

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Special Branch,
Auckland.

11th June 1954.

REPORT OF Senior Detective J. P. Marsh, No. 2960
 RELATIVE TO Report dated 8.5.54 submitted by [redacted] re Mr. J. McQUILLAN - identical with Edward John McQUILLAN, on record.

I forward herewith copy of the report referred to above containing statements alleged to have been made by McQUILLAN concerning incidents which occurred during the visit of the trade union delegation from New Zealand to Russia in 1952, of which delegation McQUILLAN was a member. For previous reference please see report dated 1.8.52 re McQUILLAN.

The identity and full names of the persons referred to in the attached report is as follows:-

Edward John McQUILLAN; John Moore MASEFIELD; Norris Arthur COLLINS; Donald Hugh ROSS; Mason Meihana McDONALD; Dennis William McKENDRY, all of whom are on record.

With reference to PANOVA who is referred to in paragraph 3 of the attached report there is no previous record of such a person at this office, but he may be identified in records at Headquarters.

It will be noted that the delegation departed from Wellington on the "Rangitane" on 15.8.52, and that the Russians, Semen BELOZOR and Anna BELOZOR from the Soviet Legation departed on the same ship.

For broadcasts over Y.A. stations by Norris Arthur COLLINS on what he saw in Russia see paragraph 3 page 2 of my report dated 28.5.54 re "Very Rev. Charles Walker CHANDLER of Hamilton - broadcast over Y.A. stations".

J. P. Marsh
 Senior Detective, 2960
 2nd July 1954

The Officer in Charge,
 SPECIAL BRANCH.

The Senior Superintendent,
 AUCKLAND.

Will you please forward
 to the Commissioner.

2/7/54 Sub-Inspector,

The Commissioner of Police,
 WELLINGTON.

Senior Superintendent of Police;

5.7.54

PANOVA's card destroyed.

26.7.75

4220

~~SECRET~~

51/531

~~SECRET~~

8.5.54
(Referred back for clarification
17.6.54)

21/2/4 345

Report submitted by [REDACTED] re Mr. J. McQUILLAN.

Mr. J. McQUILLAN was heard to make the following remarks on his recent journey to the Soviet Union:-

In the first place the delegation idea started when the Communist Party made enquiries as to the possibility of same, direct to the Soviet Legation.

They were accompanied to the Soviet Union by a former Russian diplomat in New Zealand, PANOVA, whom McQUILLAN nicknamed and called 'Al. Capone'.

In Russia MASEFIELD and COLLINS behaved like a couple of scared rabbits.

While there a joint report was drawn up by all the delegates. MASEFIELD and COLLINS then refused to sign. McQUILLAN at this juncture told PANOVA that he, PANOVA, would have to help by 'putting the pressure on'. Accordingly all delegates plus PANOVA met in a hotel room. MASEFIELD and COLLINS said at first that they would sign when they got past the Russian frontier. After much argument in which they were given the alternative of signing and recording that it was under protest, or refusing to do so, they did in fact sign the document. The alternatives to sign or not to sign were given by McQUILLAN to MASEFIELD and COLLINS.

The return fare to New Zealand was paid in full for all the delegates by the Russians. (It may be inferred that the Russian Trade Unions paid the money).

The delegation was originally invited for one month and was subsequently invited to stay longer. In general, McQUILLAN found that all the Russians he met expected him and his colleagues to offer criticism of life and things as they saw it in the U.S.S.R. He likewise found that the Russians believed the Maoris to be down-trodden. He countered this as much as he could and followed up his efforts by sending interested Russians books on the Maori. McQUILLAN also states that he sends several copies of the "Weekly News" each week to Russia. He here seemed to imply that he sent other information to other Russians whose interest was not merely casual or academic.

McQUILLAN is alleged to have said that in passing through Mangakino any time one should refer oneself to Don ROSS and ask for accommodation at No. 3 camp. He added that other men who might be interviewed are McDONALD and McKENDRICK. In this connection he said that there was talk of splitting up his union and forming a new section altogether with, in conjunction, a separate branch of the Communist Party at Kawerau.

[REDACTED]

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

2 54/231 344

2/2/4

Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

24th May, 1954.

REPORT OF:

D.S. Paterson,

Det. Sgt

No. 3668.

RELATIVE TO:

REPORT OF UNDERCOVER AGENT [REDACTED]
17th May, 1954.

I respectfully submit herewith the attached report of undercover agent [REDACTED] who while visiting Wellington, attended a film evening at the Unity Centre, 125 Cuba Street, Wellington, on the evening of Sunday, 16th May, 1954. On that date the film shown was "Lenin in 1918", a Russian film with English sub-titles.

Of the estimated 55 - 60 persons present, it is stated that some 17 - 20 were Chinese, the latter mostly of middle-age. For the benefit of these patrons there had been a circulation of Chinese literature entitled "China Pictorial" in the native language.

The projectionist was Ian Rex MITCHELL and his assistant was Leon Bremner PIPER, who is stated to be taking a position at the Whakatane District High School. It is known that while at Whakatane, Piper is to get in touch with Mr George Ernest KING of "Maldens", Whakatane, and separate advice along these lines is to be given the Hamilton Police when confirmation of Piper's transfer is given here.

The following slogans were noticed to be on the walls of the rooms at Unity Centre:

"The Fight for Peace is the Fight For Life",
"Resist U.S. Domination of N.Z."
"Oust Holland in 1954"

A book entitled "How Trade Unions Should Be Made Active And Organised" by Louis SAILLANT, which is a publication of the World Federation of Trade Unions was noticed in the office at Unity Centre after the filming. It was observed that this book was stuffed with documents and appeared to be much used, annotated and underlined. This is likely to be one of the current expositions of Communist Party policy in the Trade Union movement, but there has been no possibility of obtaining a copy of the book up to the present.

It is noted that the collection amounting to £4.9.0. is considerably greater than the few shillings usually received at the Sunday night public addresses at the Communist Party hall

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON.

A.S. Paterson
Detective Sergeant.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

343

COPY

17th May, 1954.

Unity Theatre, Cuba Street, Wellington, 8.0p.m. - 11.0p.m.,
Sunday, 16.5.54.

Shown: A Russian film in black and white, with English
sub-titles, "Lenin in 1918".

Number Present: Approx. 55 - 60, of whom 17 - 20 were
Chinese. The latter were mostly aged between 40 and 65, and
were reading at such times as the lights were on, "China Pictorial"
in the Chinese language. Two of the Chinese used to operate
the Chinese fruitshop on the corner of Plunket Street and Upland
Road, Kelburn. This was in 1946-49. They may still be there.

One Chinese moved about and talked a great deal. He
was aged about 20 years, 5' 8½" in height, and of slim build.
He had a very low forehead, perhaps too much hair, black and
sleeked back over his head, parted to the right-hand side. His
skin was the typical olive-tan, with no blemishes apparent. He
smoked tailor-made cigarettes and wore glasses, the lower half
of which were the original glass rim, and the upper half plastic
(horn-rimmed). This appears to be the latest fashion in glasses.
He had a youthful tenor voice and spoke good English.

The projectionist was Ian MITCHELL; assistant 'Pip'
PIPER, who stated that he was moving to the Whakatane D.H.S.
and had been asked to contact G.E. KING of "Malden", Whakatane,
(R.D. 2 - uncertain).

The collection amounted to £4.9.0.

Slogans on the wall. "The Fight for Peace is the Fight
for Life", "Resist U.S. Domination of N.Z." On the back wall.
"Oust" Holland in 1954".

During a chance visit to the supper room, a booklet with
red and white cover and of cream glazed paper was noticed. It
was published by the W.F.D.T.U., and bore some such title as
"How Trade Unions should be made active and organised." The
author was Louis SAILLANT, and date of publication on the cover
read "October 1953". This book was stuffed with documents and
appeared to be much used, annotated and underlined.

Audience reaction to the evening; simple enjoyment and
appreciation. Most departed immediately they had finished their
cup of tea.

(Sgd.) [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

11.11.53.

Ex 53/614 342
21/2/4

Prendiville And Crook Returned By Block Vote

The block vote of Otago and Southland coal-miners has again returned Mr A. Prendiville as national president and Mr F. Crook as national secretary of the United Mine Workers.

Progressive candidates obtained more votes than Messrs Prendiville and Crook in the King Country, Waikato, Buller and Grey districts, but lost in Otago, Southland and Kamo.

On the final preferential count in a four-cornered contest, Mr Prendiville received 1508 votes against his nearest opponent's 1178.

In a straight-out contest for the secretaryship, Mr Crook beat Mr D. McRae, a Communist, by 1841 votes to 1441.

Mr McRae led in the Grey, Buller, King Country and Waikato districts, but lost in Otago and Southland by 558 votes to 72, and at Kamo by 94 to 17.

Otago and Southland, which are Messrs Prendiville and Crook's home areas, have always been weak spots in the miners' organisation.

In 1951, when miners throughout the country voted to strike against the Emergency Regulations, the Otago and Southland men carried out a decision to stay at work.

The latest voting figures show even more clearly the need for strong organisation among all sections of the workers, not just some.

Miners in other districts should see that Otago and Southland workers are kept informed of all developments throughout the coal industry.

Extract taken from
PF/PRENDIVILLE

863

Eas/614 341
21/2/4

12-9-1953

WANGANUI HERALD

Communist Bid For Control of N.Z. Coalfields

(From Our Political Correspondent)

WELLINGTON, Wednesday.

The Communist Party is again making a bid for control of the United Mine Workers' Union and through it of the entire coal industry. The election of officers for the next 12 months takes place this week and a number of Communist candidates have been put forward.

Mr R. H. Mitchell, who was Communist candidate for Westland at the 1949 election, is opposing the national president, Mr A. V. Prenderville.

Two other candidates are also standing for this post, neither of whom are Communists. They are Mr A. Baxter, former Labour Member of Parliament, who is making his third attempt to gain office, and Mr J. White, who is a newcomer.

One of the leading members of the Communist Party, Mr D. G. McRae, is opposing the present secretary of the union, Mr F. Crook. This will be Mr McRae's 11th attempt to gain election as national secretary. On three occasions he opposed Mr A. McLagan, now a Member of Parliament for Riccarton.

In the ballot for Australian delegate there are four Communist Party members, namely Messrs R. H. Mitchell, R. Richards, A. McArthur and J. Malone. Three members of the present national council of the union are also seeking election for this position—Messrs Haig, White and Orman.

The Communist Party will be to the fore in district ballots for representation on the national council. Both Messrs McRae and Richards are contesting the ballot in Waikato, and Mr Mitchell is seeking election as representative for Grey Valley.

Still another Communist is understood to be seeking election as president of the Buller central committee. In the past, miners have always rejected the Communists, but there is considerable interest in both Labour Party and Federation of Labour circles in the outcome of the polling on this occasion.

This is especially so in view of a recent joint statement issued by the Federation and Labour Party in which their affiliations and members were directed not to have any direct or indirect association with the Communist Party campaign "Holland must go."

The United Mine Workers' Union comes within the definition of affiliation and it is considered in official circles that it would be inconsistent with such affiliations for the miners to vote for the Communists in view of the opposition of the Communist Party to the policies of both the Labour Party and Federation of Labour.

The Government is also watching the position with interest, for Communist control would inevitably lead to an outbreak of new trouble in the coalfields.

Robert Henry Mitchell

Extract taken for PRENDVILLE

Antonio Prenderville
Allan E. Hayne Baxter
John WhiteDonald Gair McRae
F. CrookP/H=
Robert Henry Mitchell
Raymond Richards
Alexander McArthur
Joseph Malone
George Anderson Orman

Mr. Halder

Records +
File
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21/2/4

Orig. on 26/4/30
Special Branch,
AUCKLAND.

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June 24, 1953.

REPORT of: Senior Detective J.P. MARSH,

No: 2960.

RELATIVE to: Report by [REDACTED] dated 26-5-53, relative to activities of Communist Party at Auckland - Industrial dispute at yard of Sanders & Sons Ltd, Road Contractors, Penrose, 5th May 1953 - Dismissal of Colin Douglas MARSH & others, vide attached.

I respectfully forward herewith, in duplicate, report by [REDACTED] dated the 26-5-53, relative to Communist Party activities in Auckland. It is of particular interest and concerns the following:-

- (a) Dismissal of Colin Douglas MARSH from his employment as a driver for Sanders & Sons Ltd, Contractors, Penrose.
- (b) Visit of Hugh John McLEOD (District Organising Secretary of the Communist Party at Auckland) to Australia.
- (c) Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (known as Bill Anderson) relieving in the capacity of District Organising Secretary during the absence of McLEOD, and:
- (d) MARSH obtaining employment at Winstones Ltd where ANDERSEN was employed prior to taking over McLEOD'S duties.

All the above named are subjects of History Sheets.

MARSH is treasurer of the Drivers Branch of the Communist Party, and ANDERSEN is a member of the District Executive of the Communist Party at Auckland; he is the Drivers Union delegate at Winstones Ltd.

The other members of the Drivers Union referred to in the attached report are:

Clive RADCLIFFE whom, I have been told, resides at 168 Commissariat Road, Penrose; he has not previously come under notice at this office and his late employers, Sanders & Sons Ltd, do not regard him as a communist or a communist party sympathiser.

Geoffrey MOORE, Secretary of Northern Drivers Union; he is reputed to be anti-Communist. He is referred to in my report of 19-5-53, re Northern Drivers Union, on page 2, paragraph 3.

John William Edwin SMITH (known as Johnny SMITH) full time organiser for the Northern Drivers Union; he is referred to in my report of the 20-5-53, re. activities of Progressive Youth League at Auckland.

Ray ROGERS, 97A. Grafton Road, Auckland; he is Drivers Union Delegate at Sanders & Sons Ltd. He has not previously come under notice at this office. He has not manifested any subversive tendencies at his place of employment and his employers, I have been told, have the utmost confidence in him as one of their most trusted drivers.

Hugh John McLEOD referred to above left Auckland for Australia on the 18-5-53, vide Acting Detective Joblin's report of 19-5-53. I have been told that he is expected back in New Zealand about the 2nd or 3rd week in July. His movements and those of ANDERSEN are being kept as secret as possible, I have been told.

When McLEOD left Auckland for Australia, ANDERSEN left his employment as a driver at Winstones Ltd (on the grounds of sickness) to take over McLEOD'S duties as District Organising Secretary, and I have been told that shortly after taking over his duties in the District Office of the Communist Party he phoned MARSH who had been

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(2)

21/2/4

Orig. on 26/4/30

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dismissed by Sanders & Sons Ltd, and directed him to report at the District Office of the Communist Party, St' Kevins Arcade, Karangahape Road. MARSH reported at the said office as instructed and there ANDERSEN told him to seek employment at Winstones Ltd, as it was necessary to have a Communist Party Member there to take his, ANDERSEN'S place as he might not be re-employed there, and that he was to take the instruction he had given him as a Party directive.

MARSH applied for employment at Winstones Ltd, and was successful; he commenced as a truck driver there on the 28-5-53, and in the meantime ANDERSEN is arranging to have an X-Ray taken of his back as he is allegedly suffering from "back trouble".

It will be noted on page 1 of Peoples Voice dated 17-6-53, that Mrs Rita SMITH is referred to as Acting-Secretary; she is no doubt employed on clerical duties in the District Office, but reporting her as Acting-Secretary could be a "cover" for ANDERSEN who does not wish his employers, Winstones Ltd, to know he is temporarily employed in another position.

Prior to the appointment of Ray ROGERS as Union delegate at Sanders & Sons there never had been one, and as a member of the Drivers Branch of the Communist Party MARSH was told by the members of that branch that he was to try and have himself elected Union delegate at Sanders & Sons. He was unable to have himself elected but was active in helping to have Rogers elected. His activities in this connection brought him into disfavour with his employers who seized the first opportunity of dismissing him.

The O.I.C.,
SPECIAL BRANCH,
AUCKLAND.

J. P. Marsh
Senior Detective, No: 2960.
24-6-53.

The Senior Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND.

Will you please forward to the
Commissioner.

Sub-Inspector
26th June 1953

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Senior Superintendent of Police
26th June 1953

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21/2/4

26-5-53.

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Orig. on 26/4/30

Industrial Dispute at Sanders & Sons, Penrose - Report by [REDACTED]

About the 5th May last the firm of Sanders & Sons Ltd, Penrose, sacked two men who tried to have a Union Delegate elected on the job during lunch hour. The two men concerned were Clive Radcliffe and Colin Marsh.

Mr. Sanders would not give the men concerned the reason why he had sacked them, but the Union Officials, Mr. Moore, Secretary of the Drivers Union and Johnny Smith, Organizer, were quite satisfied with the actions of Marsh and Radcliffe in trying to have a delegate appointed.

The morning after the sacking Marsh and Radcliffe got to the job early with Union Officials and held a meeting on the spot at 7.30 a.m. The men decided not to work until the two men concerned had been given their jobs back. Mr. Sanders arrived shortly after and pleaded with the men to return to work, but all stood fast to the earlier decision, then Sanders said he would open negotiations provided the men carried on with their work so this was accepted by all and at 1 p.m. the Conciliation Commissioner, Mr. Hunter, came on the job and was informed that J.J. Craigs & Winstones Ltd were ready to close the gates of their two yards in support of Marsh and Radcliffe. At 5 p.m. Sanders reinstated Marsh but as Radcliffe had told him to stick his job up his ---, he would on no account consider giving him his job back.

The Drivers Delegate appointed was Ray Rogers who is not a Communist.

All went well for a few weeks and then on the 22nd May Sanders sacked seven men including Marsh as he didn't have enough work for them which was a fact at that time and the men had no grounds for protest at all and the men said it was the only way Sanders could get rid of them and be on the right side of the Union.

May it be noted that after the conciliation business was over Mr. Moore, the Drivers secretary was heard to say to Sanders that his, Sanders' was the best little nest he had seen in a long time for "Commos" to operate amongst, but it was apparent he had none there or else they would have caused a lot more trouble than was already caused.

The only known member of the Communist Party employed by Sanders & Sons was Marsh who was sacked with six others.

As a matter of interest, when Hugh McLeod left for Australia Bill Anderson, Drivers delegate at Winstones Ltd left his job at Winstones to act as District Organizing Secretary during McLeod's absence. Anderson is officially on sick leave from Winstones. He is supposed to have fallen off his motor cycle and hurt himself; that is his excuse for his absence from work at Winstones Ltd.

Marsh whose employment was terminated at Sanders & Sons Ltd., on the 22-5-53, was instructed to report at the District Office of the Communist Party and there Anderson, acting as District Organizing Secretary, directed him to seek employment at Winstones Ltd, as he Anderson, may have difficulty in getting back into his job at Winstones. Marsh was told by Anderson that the District Committee of the Communist Party feel that he is a capable man at organizing the trade union movement and will therefore carry on where Anderson left off.

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

TUESDAY MAY THE 19th. 1953.

Delegation To Russia

Sir.—I would draw your attention to a statement by F. P. Walsh published in The Dominion of May 18. He states that Mr. Langley travelled in Russia at the expense of the Soviet Government. This has been denied by the chairman of the organising committee, who stated that the delegation were the guests of the All Council of Soviet Trade Unions. I support this, as the invitation to send a trade union delegation was sent to me by the secretary of the Soviet trade union movement, and not by the Soviet Government. During their stay in the Soviet Union the delegation were the guests of the Soviet trade unions, but all other expenses had to be found by the delegation themselves.

It must be a shock to the system for a Cabinet Minister to stand up to Mr. Walsh and put him in his right place, and all credit to Mr. Algie for his fine stand on freedom of speech and against reaction. The actions of some of the trade union leaders here leave much to be desired. It is time the rank and file of the movement took a hand and started to clean up the mess.

Wellington.

R. E. DORE.

*Received
19/5/53*

• SEVERAL INQUIRIES HAVE SOUGHT THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE ON THE FORTHCOMING FEDERATION OF LABOUR ELECTIONS. HERE ARE THE VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE:

"PEOPLE'S VOICE"

25.3.53.

21/2/54

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Who Is Able To Lead Fed. Of Lab. Against Holland Wage-Cuts?

Railwaymen's and tramwaymen's unions have nominated candidates for leading positions in the New Zealand Federation of Labour. The dismissal of the Walsh clique from the leadership will not OF ITSELF deprive Holland of the help of his allies inside the trade union movement.

To turn the Federation into a powerful fighting organisation of the workers a change in leadership needs to be accompanied by a break with the Holland war policy, and the mobilising of all sections of workers into the struggle for a big lift in wage rates, higher living standards and peace.

A real victory for the working class will arise ONLY by developing mass movement from the jobs, factories, mines and ships around such a programme.

Thus, the policy of a candidate's union is of first importance in considering who should be supported.

The present Federation of Labour leaders have divorced themselves from the interests of the New Zealand workers.

DISCONTENT GROWS

Ever-widening sections of the New Zealand trade union movement are showing dissatisfaction with the present leadership, with the policy of undermining wage struggles, and the failure to build a common front of all workers to halt the Holland Government's attack on wages, working conditions, social security and living standards.

Holland's war policy inevitably inflates prices and cuts down the buying power of the workers' pay. The actions of Mr. F. P. Walsh and his colleagues support Holland's war policy.

They thus become to all intents and purposes a weapon in Holland's hand upon which he can rely on imposing his policy of wrecking

the New Zealand people's standards.

Two years and two months have passed since the last general wage increase (15 per cent, in January, 1951).

The way the Federation leaders have mishandled the wage issue has helped Holland and the boss class he represents to rob the workers of millions of pounds.

The railway unions, on the other hand, have shown a readiness to fight for their demands.

The demand of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for a wage of £12 per week reflects the needs of all New Zealand workers.

Growing peace consciousness and activity among the rank and file has forced railway leaders to stand against the present F.O.L. leaders' policy of full support of Holland's war plans.

It is true that railwaymen's leaders failed to give decisive leadership and support in the strike struggle of 1950. They fear the mass movement of the workers from below.

STRUGGLE FOR UNITY

But, provided these weaknesses are recognised and counteracted by still more intensive struggle for unity of the rank and file behind a programme of action for the needs of the New Zealand people, the displacement of the Walsh regime from leadership of the Federation of Labour can be a step forward for the New Zealand working class.

UNION'S DECISIVE POLICY

The policy of the New Zealand Tramways Union is much more clear and decisive.

It faces up to realities: that Holland's support for American war plans is a road-block in the way of real wage rises and progress for the people.

The tramway union policy underlines the urgent need for a united front of the New Zealand working class, allying with it all other hard hit sections of the people for the common purpose of sweeping the Holland Government from office.

And it does not recommend we should wait two years to do it!

Mr. W. B. Richards, president of the N.Z. Tramways Union, is outstanding among the candidates. His consistent defence of the real interests of the people is known to workers in all parts of New Zealand. He would undoubtedly be a wise choice for president.

Under the method of voting (exhaustive ballot) successful candidates must receive a majority of the votes cast. This may call for more than one ballot.

In the circumstances the People's Voice believes that the interest of workers would best be served by supporting Mr. Richards for president. If he is eliminated, then Mr. Harris should go to the

railwayman Mr. J. B. Main.

For the vice-presidency, Mr. Richards should again be supported (if unsuccessful in the election for president) with Mr. Strang (A.S.R.S.) as the second string.

For the resident executive, the best way of ensuring the defeat of the present regime would be to support Messrs. P. A. Hansen (Tramways)—a former executive member—Toole, Dent and Johansen (all A.S.R.S.).

But we emphasise that a change in leadership does not automatically produce a progressive policy.

Most important is the task of developing wide discussion and the winning of rank-and-file workers to an understanding that demands will only be won in struggle.

The united front of the working class, based on the jobs and factories, is the key to victory. It is this fundamental principle which must be patiently and persistently explained.

James Bernard

H. G.

Paul A.
Raymond Oliver Toole
W. F. Johansen

William Benedict

Sp3

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

21/2/54

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X 53/183

Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

19th March, 1953.

REPORT OF: D.S. Paterson, Det. Sgt No. 3668.

RELATIVE TO: TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO THE U.S.S.R.
FROM NEW ZEALAND, 1952.

Address at Trades' Hall, Wellington 18th March, 1953,
by Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG and Frank Lloyd LANGLEY.

I respectfully report having attended a public meeting at the Trades' Hall at Wellington on the evening of 18th March, 1953, when addresses were given by two members of a "trade union delegation" sponsored by the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R., Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG and Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, who visited Russia in 1952.

Each spoke for about three quarters of an hour following which a film, "Moscow Reconstruction" was shown. This, which is in colour, took some 40 minutes. It comes from the U.S.S.R. Legation in Wellington and in the writer's opinion is legitimate propaganda.

Walter Allan JAMIESON, referred to by Langley as president of the Wellington branch of the Carpenters' Union was chairman, the advertising of the meeting having been arranged by Walter Francis MOLINEUX, district secretary. Jamieson is a well-known Communist and Molineux was publicly "expelled" from the Party recently but otherwise appears in full favour with members.

The following Communists or sympathisers were identified in the audience by the writer or Constable S.E. Carey (W.D.) who was also present:

Nikolai BOUROV, Victor KALISTRATOV (Soviet diplomats),
Selwyn McDonald DEVEREUX, K.S.C. STANTON, Robert ADAMS, Beryl BENNETT,
Henry GOOT, Alfred William KITE, George GODDARD, Thomas Sidney HEPTINSTALL,
Clarence Walter ARMSTRONG, Mary Evelyn ARMSTRONG, Margaret STABLES,
William ("Jock") HUNTER, Colin Henry ROLLINSON.

The total number present was in the vicinity of 400, mostly males, and the majority likely to have been members of the Carpenters' Union. The meeting was largely in sympathy with the speakers although there were some interjections.

Frank Lloyd LANGLEY spoke along the lines of his previous addresses, generally extolling the methods used in the Soviets, particularly in relation to the Trade Unions. In these organisations there was complete democracy according to him, particularly in the election of officers where he thought existed more democratic methods than were employed in New Zealand. He referred to visits made to the Leningrad waterfront and to attending a Union meeting there. He saw a problem discussed between the union and the harbour authorities and was greatly surprised to find that the harbour master was himself a union member and that he sat with the other members. "Imagine this happening here," he said.

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They had also visited the Hall of Columns where members of the delegation had had an opportunity of seeing Mr Stalin and other leaders of the Government and where also was Lenin's grave. He also spoke of the magnificent works, such as the Metro underground railway station in Moscow that was the accomplishment of the workers under the Communist system whose achievements in all spheres of life were becoming more pronounced as each five year plan developed. Throughout his address Langley showed himself to be pro-Communist in his outlook and he made no adverse comparisons with conditions there.

Although half of A.E. ARMSTRONG'S address consisted of drawing attention to himself personally, for a second time stating to a Wellington audience that he was a former member of Parliament who had lost his seat by 23 votes because he tried to help find a solution in an industrial dispute. He said that he had become a member of the Waikato Hydro-Electric Workers' Union because when he had returned to his constituency after his election defeat he found that the members of the privileged and employing class, whom he had represented so faithfully in Parliament said they were sorry they had no jobs for him. When the Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. had announced its intention to send a delegation to Russia and invited unions to select a delegate, his name had been called for nomination along with five others. He had been unanimously nominated.

His union had financed him. The delegates had gone to Russia, had freely planned their own itinerary, had seen as much as they could in a month and three days and returned to New Zealand to tell the New Zealand workers what they had seen. He said that the meeting at Lower Hutt on 19th March, 1953, was to conclude a successful three weeks' North Island lecture tour.

There were some people who had tried to prevent him from telling the story, he went on. They had made offers to him and had put papers before him to sign after his return to England after being in Russia. But when they saw that he was not prepared to say that they had been taken on a "conducted" tour "the afternoon tea was over" and it was time for him to leave. The people who made these offers were the newspaper owners who were not interested in the side of the story which he was telling to the working people. Since he had returned to New Zealand there had been similar offers but they had been of no avail to him.

He spoke, as also did the previous speaker of the conditions of pay and of the varying rates according to the percentage of output over the normal in the varying industries, these matters being of evident interest to the audience.

At this point a collection was taken and the film was shown until 10.15p.m. After this, questions were answered by both speakers.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

D. S. Paterson
Detective Sergeant.

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Evening Post 14/3/53

**TRADE UNION DELEGATES REPORT BACK
FROM SOVIET UNION**

An invitation is extended to all to attend a meeting to be held in the
TRADES HALL, VIVIAN STREET, WELLINGTON, At 8pm.,
Wednesday, March 18
to hear —
MR. F. L. LANGLEY, National Secretary, Carpenters' Union.
MR. (TOMMY) ARMSTRONG, New Zealand Workers' Union (ex.
Labour Member for Napier).

**REPORT ON CONDITIONS AS THEY FOUND THEM IN THE
SOVIET UNION.**

Of particular interest to workers in the Building Industry is the film . . .
"MOSCOW RECONSTRUCTION"
which will be shown.

Questions will be invited and all are welcome.
AUSPICES NEW ZEALAND CARPENTERS' UNION.
W. MOLINEUX, District Secretary.
ax17235

Dr. Surg. Patterson.
E. B. Holmes.
20.5/53.
17.3.53.

BUILDING TRENDS

A forty-minute colour film on building work and reconstruction in Moscow was shown at the Trades Hall last night. The film showed modern building techniques in use there, and by flash-backs to earlier scenes of Moscow, depicted the progress made.

Mr. F. L. Langley, national secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union, and Mr. T. Armstrong, former Labour M.P. for Napier, reported on their recent visit to the Soviet. There was an audience of about 400 people.

"Dominion"
19.3.53

"DOMINION" - 11th March, 1953.

PUBLIC MEETING
Trade Union Delegates Report
Back From Soviet Union

AN invitation is extended to all to attend a meeting to be held in the Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington, at 8 p.m. Wednesday, March 18, to hear

MR. F. L. LANGLEY,
National Secretary, Carpenters' Union.
MR. (TOMMY) ARMSTRONG,
N.Z. Workers' Union (ex Labour
Member for Napier).

Report on conditions as they found them in the Soviet Union. Of particular interest to workers in the Building Industry is the film

"MOSCOW RECONSTRUCTION,"
which will be shown.
Questions will be invited and all are welcome.

Auspices N.Z. Carpenters' Union.

W. MOLINEUX,

Disarlet Secretary.

7890

GLIMPSES OF SOVIET LIFE

An unexpected visit to a collective farm, a day at the Stalin Auto Works, an inspection of the largest building in the world—these are some of the events in the New Zealand trade unionists' tour of the Soviet Union described this week by Mr. A. E. Armstrong, delegate from Mangakino.

The article is taken from a report of Mr. Armstrong's address to Mangakino residents on his return.

N.Z.ers Visit Farm And Factory, Women's Position Discussed

wife has had to work darned hard looking after the children.

I have seen the Soviet women working every day, but the women have always worked in Russia. Before they used to work, and then go home and cook the meals, but in the new regime they have persuaded the men to work as well.

The creches there are marvellous—there is nothing like it in New Zealand, nothing like it anywhere. Some wondered if the creches would spoil home life, but there is no need for it to affect the home life.

Many of the married women do not work at all; it is not necessary to go to work. Everyone is asked to work but it is not compulsory.

The children can go with their mothers to the creche in the morning. They are looked after by nurses who only work six hours a

notice where anyone was over-worked.

Perhaps in the Stalin Motor Works they work the hardest. When I was there they were making six-ton trucks. They were making the castings and engines in one end of the factory, and after nearly a day's work we saw six-ton trucks being driven off every minute and three seconds. I tell you that they are doing a great job. That is the type of things they are making, the tractors the same, and some terrific things to take 20 to 30 yards of spoil in one pull, and all the types of modern machinery.

A man has to work about five months to buy a car.

have the proceeds themselves of the 80 per cent. It was obvious that they were a prosperous and happy people and really doing a wonderful job.

★ Hydro Workers

The hydro-electric workers' houses have four or five rooms, smaller for single men although not as small as ours. Each man has two rooms, bigger than our huts and much better. They are made of a plaster board and these are moved to different jobs.

They usually try to build the permanent homes first on these jobs or they build one of the big offices and split it up for the people to live in.

★ Mr. Boswell

Asked about Mr. Boswell's impressions, Mr. Armstrong said: "If Mr. Boswell's impressions were correct, then miracles have been performed in the seven years since the end of the war in rectifying the damage and advancing to the present standards."

★ Money for "Right Story"

When I arrived home I could have told a story and got thousands of pounds if I told the right story, but I promised you I would tell the truth.

★ Cheap Rents

While some things are dearer than in New Zealand, rents in the new homes cost 4 per cent of income and in the old places 5 per cent. New homes would work out in our money at about 6/6. I think the housewife would find it easier to live in Russia.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

'MONUMENT TO EDUCATION'

I was particularly interested in higher education and arts. We went through a Palace of Culture in Leningrad and saw there students in one room after another, some in engineering, some in painting, some in drawing, and all the rest of it, and all taught by experts.

The Moscow University is a beautiful building, a monument to education.

It is the biggest building, not the highest, but the biggest building in the world.

The guide who took us through explained that if a child was born in one room, and was moved through one room a day, he would qualify for his old age pension by the time he had reached the last room.

I thought it marvellous that a building of that size could be completed in 28 months.

They house six thousand students there and also four thousand of the teaching staff.

There are acres of land with beautiful gardens at the front and farm lands at the back. I have never seen anything like it in my life. The classrooms must be the most modern, every row of students is 18 inches above the other, and they even have an electric switch to turn the blackboard round!

WOMEN

A group of English people I was talking to on the way back, real old English autocrats they were, said, "They tell me that the women over there are working using the pick and shovel; they must work pretty hard."

I replied that the women work pretty hard in New Zealand. My

Where the people rule

day, and they can be taken home at night.

I thought what a God-send it would be for the mothers if there was something like that in New Zealand where the children could be properly looked after, where mothers could be satisfied that the children were receiving the proper attention, particularly in cases of sickness, and where the mother of a big family needed a rest.

In the winter there is an air-condition scheme and children were asleep with nothing on at all. They were quite brown. The Government certainly looks after the children and mothers.

We went to a railway poli-clinic and saw the attention that was given, not only to the railwaymen. They also had 10 motor cars to visit the homes of the railwaymen in cases of sickness.

We met Dr. Philato, I believe the first doctor who took the eye from a deceased person and made a patient see. In the railway poli-clinic there are three thousand on the medical staff, and 120 doctors, and it is exactly the same everywhere you go.

The women there do great work, and so do the men, but I did not

ON A FARM

Out in the Ukraine looking at the collective farms, we were introduced to a man who had been decorated for his work in agricultural research, and we met private farmers who were farming individual farms.

We had a little bit of a hold-up with our transport, and while we were sitting waiting we were asked by a farmer if we would like to go and have tea with him.

In came the meal—just the thing we would have in New Zealand—great big eggs, about 20 on a plate (we took about three each) and they were topped with tomatoes. It was just a meal in a hurry. Then came another tray, and then more came, and we had a wonderful feed.

They hardly knew who we were, but we were just people who were stranded and they were out to make us welcome. Then they brought a big jar of wine.

When they learned that we represented the people of New Zealand, he explained that before the Revolution he was still living on the same farm which now housed three thousand families. He had worked as a hand when there were only about 10 people there.

The house was still there, where he had lived, fed and brought up his family, next to where the pigs were housed. Now he lived in a new house, still working on the same farm in the new regime where he had slaved in the old regime.

He was so proud as he told me his own story I felt that he was taking to me right from his heart, and he was.

He wanted to show us everything. He was so proud of the fact that the children were able to go to school, one to high school, and the other to intermediate school.

I found out later on how they work their farming schemes. The Government agrees to take 20 per cent of the produce, in potatoes, fruit or anything else, at a price agreed to. This is all worked out the same as the conditions of the factories—they all get round the table with the Ministry and the Government.

The farmers markets all the other goods to a co-op and they

Hear At First Hand

The North Island tour of the New Zealand delegates to the Soviet Union which opened in Wellington last week is being continued. The delegates are Mrs. G. Devereux (cultural delegate), Mr. A. E. Armstrong (trade unionist) and Mr. H. A. Holmes (cultural delegate). Further fixtures are:
Gisborne, Thurs., March 5.

Tauranga, Fri., March 6.
Waihi, Sat., March 7.
Whangarei, Mon., March 9.
Auckland, Tues. and Wed., March 10 and 11.
Huntly, Thurs., March 12.
Hamilton, Fri., March 13.
New Plymouth, Sun., March 15.
Hawera, Mon., March 16.
Paten freezing works, Tues., March 17 (noon).
Wanganui, Tues., March 17 (evening).
Palmerston North, Wed., March 18.

~~SECRET~~

[Form No. 108.]

51/531



21/2/4

332

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Subject: Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, Norris Arthur Collins, and John Moore Masfield,
Delegates to the U.S.S.R.; Two films to be returned to Langley through
the Customs Department, Christchurch. 'Vide attached file'.

The Superintendent of Police,
CHRISTCHURCH.

On the 18th February 1953, I handed
to Mr. W. J. McStay, Collector of Customs
at Christchurch, the two films as per
receipt attached.

Before handing over the films, I
removed the wrapping and all trace of the
fact that they had been in the hands
of the Police.

Mr McStay understands the position
and will hand to Langley the two films
which he, Mc Stay has received from
the Customs Department, at Wellington.

Forwarded for the Commissioner of
of Police, please.

A. K. Grant.
Detective Sergeant No. 3247
for Senior Detective.
18/2/1953.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

Forwarded, please

Inspector for
Superintendent of Police,
Christchurch 18/2/53

G. H. B.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CHRISTCHURCH,

18th
43th February 1953.

331

Received from the Superintendent of Police, Christchurch,
Received from the Superintendent of Police, Christchurch
per Detective Sergeant A.R. Grant, ~~two~~ two rolls of film
the property of Frank Lloyd Langley, which were held by the
Customs Department at Wellington for examination, and later
handed to the Police.



Witness.

A.R. Grant
Det. Sergeant No. 3247.
18/2/1953.

~~SECRET~~

CHRISTCHURCH,

330

18th
18th February 1953.

Received from the Superintendent of Police, Christchurch,
per Detective Sergeant A.R. Grant, two rolls of film the
property of Frank Lloyd Langley, which were held by the
Customs Department at Wellington for examination and
later handed to the Police.

[Signature]



Witness.

A.R. Grant
Det. Sergeant No. 3247
18/2/1953.

~~SECRET~~

s. 51/53

NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

329

SUBJECT. Frank Lloyd LANGLEY,)
Norris Arthur COLLINS,)
John Moore MASEFIELD,)
Delegates to the U.S.S.R.

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON C.I.

The Officer-in-charge,
The Special Branch,
WELLINGTON

Forwarded please for the information of
the Commissioner of Police. The films
referred to herein were handed to
Superintendent Nalder this morning.

Two rolls of film are packaged for
transmission to the Supt., of Police,
CHRISTCHURCH, please. It is suggested that
the Special Branch there request the local
Customs to hand them to F.L. Langley.

H. J. Holmes
Senior Detective.
12th January 1953.

R. S. Peterson
Det., Sgt
Feb. 12, 1953

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON C.I.

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON C.I.

Forwarded please.

L. Burns
Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON C.I.
12th January 1953.

Forwarded please for the information
of the Superintendent of Police,
CHRISTCHURCH.
The films in question have been
dispatched to him under separate
registered cover this day.

H. J. Holmes
Senior Detective.
12th February 1953.

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON.

The Superintendent of Police,
CHRISTCHURCH C.I.

The films have been examined but
are of no further interest and may be
returned to the person from whom they
were received by Detective Sergeant
D.S. Paterson.

R. Thompson
Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON C.I.
12th February 1953.

It may be necessary to do this
through the Superintendent of Police
at Christchurch.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch, Christchurch

G. H. Compton
Asst. Commissioner of Police.
10/2/1953.

pmc
Inspector of Police,
Superintendent of Police,
Christchurch 12/2/53

O/C. "Special Branch"
R. Thompson
Subt
10.2.53



Det. Sgt. Paterson
H. J. Holmes
11.2.53

~~SECRET~~

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

(Police 100A)

SECRET

Special Branch,
Christchurch.

Police-station:

Date: 9th February

19 53

328

X53/115

REPORT of Acting Detective A.V. Brown

No. 4107

relative to NEW ZEALAND TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO RUSSIA: Delegates
Frank Lloyd LANGLEY and Norris Arthur COLLINS of Christchurch
address Public Meeting at Social Hall, Trades Hall on 3/2/53 at 8.0pm.

I respectfully report that I attended the above public meeting on duty at the Social Hall, Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, at 8.0pm on the 3/2/53.

The social Hall was filled to capacity and I would estimate that there would be approximately 150 persons present.

The Chairman for the Meeting was one Archibald Brewster GRANT, (Subject of a subversive History sheet), and on the stage with him were the speakers for the evening - Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, (Subject of a subversive History Sheet), and Arthur Norris COLLINS. Also on the stage were John ROBERTS and Harold Winston RHODES both subjects of subversive history sheets.

The chairman opened the meeting with a very short address about the capabilities and honesty of the two speakers and criticized the newspapers in general for false reporting on items of news about the Soviet Union.

Frank Lloyd LANGLEY was the first speaker and Arthur Norris COLLINS followed. Both spoke for approximately 40 minutes. An account of their respective addresses is set out very well in the attached newspaper cuttings.

COLLINS in my opinion was the far better speaker, was more to the point, and, I consider presented a very fair picture of conditions of life as he saw it in the Soviet Union. One point particularly noticed by me was at question time, when LANGLEY, who was invariably requested by the Chairman to answer questions, when answering questions always turned towards COLLINS for support or verification of his answer. On more than one occasion COLLINS would answer "I did not see that" or "I Couldn't tell you"; which gave me the impression that LANGLEY was grossly exaggerating, and COLLINS would not reply to questions of which he knew nothing about.

Nothing occurred at this meeting, or was said, that required my intervention.

It will be noticed in the attached newspaper cuttings that COLLINS maintains that the Christchurch 'Star-Sun' of the 4/2/53 mis-reported him. The report may have been somewhat 'sensationally' advertised, but I consider COLLINS was very well and truthfully reported.

At the conclusion of the two addresses a collection was taken up by Ralph Comyn BLACKLOCK, Geoffrey Ley EMPSON and John Gibson LOCKE (all subjects of subversive history sheets); the amount collected was announced as being £16 - 2 - 6.

At the end of the meeting Harold Winston RHODES spoke for a few minutes on the desirability of having a Russian Delegation of Workers visit New Zealand, but considered that if such a thing did come to pass all those who would be associated with it would be classed as subversive elements.

Cyril Vincent WALTER, (subject of a subversive history sheet), then moved a vote of thanks to the speakers and the meeting closed at 10.30pm. I left the hall at 10.35pm.

Those persons known to me at this meeting, including those mentioned previously in this report are as set out below. Those with (SHS) after their names indicates that Subversive History

SECRET

Contd.....

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EXTRACTS/COPIES

TAKEN for P/F
A. Collins

EXTRACTS/COPIES

TAKEN for P/F
J.G. LOCKE

~~SECRET~~

Sheets have been issued in respect to them:-

327

✓ ALLEY, — PF	Phillip John.	(SHS)
✓ BENNET,	Stanley Thomas.	(SHS)
✓ BLACKLOCK,	Ralph Comyn.	(SHS)
✓ BLAIR,	Robert.	(SHS)
✓ CAMERON,	Joyce.	(SHS Pending)
✓ CAVE,	David Hope.	(SHS)
PF — COLLINS,	Norris Arthur.	
✓ DUNMILL,	Kathleen Olive.	(SHS)
✓ EMPSON,	Geoffrey Ley.	(SHS)
✓ FUREY,	May Edith.	(SHS)
✓ GRANT,	Archibald Brewster.	(SHS)
✓ LANGLEY,	Frank Lloyd.	(SHS)
PF — LOCKE,	John Gibson.	(SHS)
✓ MITCHELL,	Melville Bruce.	(SHS)
✓ MURRAY,	Agnes.	(SHS)
✓ MURRAY,	William Cox.	(SHS)
"NOEL"	Referred to by me in my report of the 26th January 1953, re Communist Party, Christchurch, on page 2.	
✓ OSBORN,	Ann Hilda Doris.	(SHS)
✓ OSTLER,	Alison Mary.	(SHS)
✓ RHODES,	Harold Winston.	(SHS)
✓ RHODES,	Sophie Ethel.	(SHS)
✓ ROBERTS,	John.	(SHS)
✓ SAUNDERS,	Charles Frederick.	(SHS)
✓ SCHWARZ,	Ludwig -- referred to in previous secret correspondence from this office.	
✓ SCOLLAY,	Judith Spence.	(SHS)
✓ SOTHERN,	Geoffrey Robert.	(SHS)
✓ STEPHENS,	Te Topanga.	(SHS)
✓ WALTER,	Cyril Vincent.	(SHS)
✓ WILMOTT,	George Stanley Butler.	(SHS)

AW Brown

Acting Detective,
No. 4107, 9/2/53.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[Form No. 108.

x53/115



21/2/4

326

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Subject: NEW ZEALAND TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO RUSSIA: Delegates
Frank Lloyd Langley and Norris Arthur Collins of Christchurch to
address public meeting at Social Hall, Trades Hall, on 3/2/53, 8pm.

-Christchurch "Press", 30/1/53-

WORKERS' DELEGATION TO
SOVIET UNION.
PUBLIC MEETING.
PUBLIC MEETING.

MESSRS F. L. LANGLEY, Leader of the
New Zealand Delegation, and N. A.
COLLINS (Addington A.S.R.S.) will ad-
dress a Meeting of Trade Unionists and
the Public on their Travels, Observations,
and Experiences in the Soviet Union and
overseas in the

SOCIAL HALL, TRADES HALL.

On

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, AT 8 P.M.

Auspices Workers' Delegation Committee.

A. B. GRANT, Chairman,

C. F. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

X8214

Acting Detective Brown:

The meeting is advertised as a
public one although being held in the
Trades Hall.

Please attend and render
report.



J. J. Macdonald
Senr. Det. No. 2814

30/1/53

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

My report in relation to the above
meeting is attached herewith please.

A. V. Brown

Acting Detective,
No. 4107, 9/2/53.

The Superintendent of Police,
CHRISTCHURCH.

According to Acting Detective
A.V. Brown, who was on duty at this
meeting, the 'Star-Sun' newspaper of
4/2/53, vide cutting attached, gave
a fairly accurate account of what
Frank Lloyd Langley, and Arthur Norris
Collins had to say concerning their
visit to Russia.

Langley was very favourably
impressed with what he saw in Russia,
whereas Collins while giving credit
where he considered credit was due,
did not always agree with Langley, and
did not hesitate to criticise some
aspects of soviet life as seen by him.

It seems that while reporting
fairly accurately what was said, the
Star-Sun newspaper made particular
capital out of any utterances made by
Collins which were of an anti-Soviet
nature.

Collins claimed that he was
misreported, vide the 'Star-Sun'
cutting dated 5/2/53, but it will be
seen that the Chairman of the Meeting,
Archibald Brewster Grant, had no fault
to find on the reporting, but was not
in agreement with the 'Star-Sun'
presenation of the report, vide Star-
Sun newspaper cutting dated 7/2/53.

Generally the report by Collins
on what he saw in Russia, would not be
well received by the Communists.

Forwarded for the Commissioner of
Police, please.

A. B. Grant

Detective Sergeant No. 3247
for Senior Detective.

9/2/1953.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

Forwarded, please

S. J. C. Hay
Int. Sec.
Superintendent of Police,
Christchurch 10/2/1953

~~SECRET~~

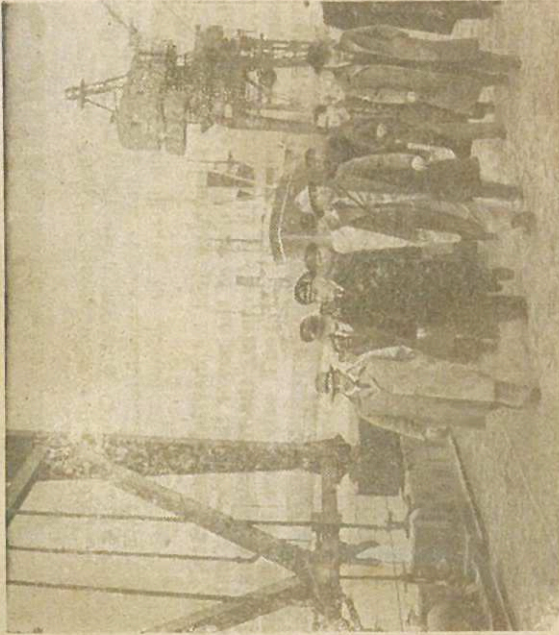
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21.1.53.

x S 51/531

21/2/4 325

N.Z. Unionists Were Guests In Soviet Union



ere Guests In Soviet Union



Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

21.1.53.

21/2/4 325

X S 51/531

★ TOP LEFT: On Red Square, Moscow, at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of Soviet Power. Left to right: Messrs. Langley, McQuillan, Masefield, Collins, Armstrong. ★ TOP CENTRE: Talking to worshippers on the steps of Yelokhovsky Cathedral, Moscow. (Note camera slung over Norrie Collins' shoulder. ★ TOP RIGHT: Inspecting the Odessa waterfront (Black Sea). ★ Next BELOW: Talking with Vassili Kremlev (seated centre), rector of the Odessa seminary of the Moscow Patriarchy. ★ NEXT BELOW: Visiting a building exhibition displaying a model of the new Moscow State University. ★ BOTTOM: Visiting a Kiev bricklayer in his flat. ★ LEFT: "No one there wants to see or eventalk of war again." Shepherds sign the Petition for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

~~SECRET~~

S.51/531

21/2/4

[Form No. 108]



NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Subject: Edward John McQUILLAN - New Zealand Trade Union delegate to
the U.S.S.R., arrives at Auckland from Sydney on 18.1.53. *PF + card destroyed. 28.8.91*

100,000-7-50-4922

The Assistant Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Respectfully forwarded.

Your S.51/531 refers.

Edward John McQUILLAN returned
by air travel to Auckland on 18.1.53.
He had nothing of security interest
in his effects.

J. I. McQuillan

Senior Detective, 2960, for
Sub-Inspector, for
Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND. January 27, 1953.

1265/250

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

551/531.

Special Branch
Auckland
19th January 1953.

REPORT OF : Acting Detective R. T. KEANE No. 3823.

Relative to : Edward John MC QUILLAN - New Zealand Trade Union
Delegate to the U.S.S.R. arrives at Auckland from
Sydney on 18/1/53.*ff + card destroyed 8.91*

I respectfully report that at 4.15pm on Sunday, 18th January 1953, I was present at Mechanics Bay Airbase, Auckland, when Edward John McQUILLAN, New Zealand Trade Union Delegate to the U.S.S.R. arrived from Sydney on Tasman Empire Airway's flying-boat, 'Aranui'.

On his Customs Declaration, McQUILLAN'S occupation was given as a carrier and his address as, 13 Third Avenue, Kingsland, Auckland.

McQUILLAN was met at the airbase by a lady who appeared to be his wife, another lady and a young man who appeared to be close relatives, probably members of his family. He left the airbase with these persons in car No. 249175, which is registered in his name.

A search of McQUILLAN'S baggage by a Customs official did not reveal any subversive literature. The bags contained several copies of "News" and "New Times" periodicals written in English and published in the U.S.S.R. and which contain articles on communism. Both these publications can be purchased at local booksellers.

McQUILLAN has another suitcase arriving on the 'Oransay' which is scheduled to arrive at Auckland at 6/30am on Thursday, 22nd January 1953.

The Officer in Charge
Special Branch
AUCKLAND

R. T. Keane
Acting Detective 3823.
19/1/53.

Detective Sergeant Jones,

For your information & attention,
please.

J. G. K. Marsh
Senior Detective, 2960.
For Sub-Inspector.

21-1-53. *1264/230*

The Officer-in-Charge,
Special Branch.

Edward John McQUILLAN called at H.M. Customs Office, Queens Wharf, at 11.30 am on the 23.1.53. I was present when Customs Officers made a search of McQUILLAN'S suitcase which arrived on the "Oransay". There was nothing of interest to this Office in this suitcase.

Alan W. Hay
Acting Detective, 4259.
23.1.53.

~~SECRET~~

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Y S. 51/531

A. E. Armstrong

Special Branch
Auckland
14th January 1953

REPORT OF : Acting Detective R. T. KEANE No. 3823/
 Relative to : Edward John McQUILLAN, Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG,
 Norris Arthur COLLINS, Frank Lloyd LANGLEY and
 John Moore MASEFIELD - New Zealand Trade Union
 Delegation to the U.S.S.R. VIDE ATTACHED.

I respectfully report that at 8/30am on Monday, 12th January 1953, I was present at Mechanics Bay airbase, when Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG, arrived from Sydney as a passenger on Tasman Empire Airways flying-boat 'Ararangi'.

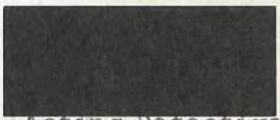
A search of ARMSTRONG'S baggage by a Customs Official revealed nothing of interest to this office. He was not met at the airbase by any person and travelled from the base to the Ambassadors Hotel, in the Airway's bus.

On his Customs Declaration, ARMSTRONG'S occupation was given as 'Liason Officer' and his address as, 18 Burlington Road, Napier.

Local newspapers have reported that, COLLINS, LANGLEY and MASEFIELD, arrived at Wellington from Sydney, as passengers on the M.V. 'Wanganella' on 12th January, 1953.

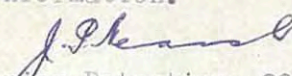
There is no record of McQUILLAN, having arrived at this port to-date. He has been carded at this office for attention should he arrive at Auckland.

The Officer in Charge
 Special Branch
Auckland


Acting Detective 3823

The Commissioner of Police,
 WELLINGTON.

Respectfully forwarded for
 your information.


 Senior Detective, 2960.
 For O.I.C.,
 Special Branch,
 AUCKLAND.

16-1-53.

~~SECRET~~

**N.Z. UNIONIST
WANTS RUSSIAN
VISIT RETURNED**

Mr. F. L. Langley, the leader of the New Zealand trade union delegation to the U.S.S.R., which returned to the Dominion in the Wanganella yesterday, said he hoped to be able to invite some Russian workers to New Zealand to help foster friendship between the two nations. The Russians, he hopes, will come to the Dominion as guests of New Zealand trade unions.

The three delegates who returned yesterday, Mr. Lanley, Christchurch, of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union; Mr. J. Masefield, of the Auckland Sugar Workers' Union, and Mr. N. Collins, Christchurch, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, visited the U.S.S.R. for a month at the invitation of Russian trade unions.

Trade union representatives from about 25 countries made the trip.

The men said they were particularly impressed with Russian facilities for the protection of labour. Scientific departments were established in the main centres to work out ways of preventing accidents in industry.

Russians in factories worked a 48-hour week, one man said, but conditions in the factories were superior to those in New Zealand.

Opportunities and facilities for higher education were greater in Russia than anywhere else in the world. Arts and general culture were regarded as being as important as science and technology.

Churches they visited were well attended and there was no restriction on worship. They attended Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Baptist services.

If general war did not break out and the Russians were able to progress at the rate they had since the war it would not be many years before their standard of living was as high as New Zealand's or even higher, Mr. Langley said.

Luggage Inspected

Customs officials and other men in civilian clothes searched luggage belonging to the three trade union officials. Pressmen who wanted to interview the trio in their cabins had an hour-long wait while bags and personal papers were examined.

The trade unionists said they had received the same treatment in Australia and at Southampton. "Our bags were examined by Customs men at Leningrad, too," they said.

Mr. Langley said that the officials who searched their baggage were courteous and helpful and the delegates considered that they had not been given any special attention.

"We were asked before the ship berthed whether we would like the Customs search to be carried out before berthing to facilitate our landing," Mr. Langley said.

"The delegates appreciated this offer and fully approved the search. We resent very much any suggestion that we received special searching because we have returned from Russia."

Nothing was taken from the men except two rolls of movie film, which are to be examined. About 30 or 40 rolls of still film were not taken and films in cameras were not removed when the owners told the officials what was on them.

A Press Association message from Auckland says that another member of the delegation, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, Napier, arrived there by air yesterday. Mr. Armstrong, a former Labour M.P. for Napier, will report next week to the Mangakino branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union. He is a member of the branch.

51/531

~~SECRET~~

u/r/4

NEW ZEALAND POLICEThe Special Branch,
WELLINGTON,

323

January 12, 1953

REPORT of D.S. Paterson, Det., Sgt No.3668
 RELATIVE to NEW ZEALAND TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R., 1952-53:
 Return to WELLINGTON of Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, John Moore
 MASEFIELD and Norris Arthur COLLINS, January 12, 1952

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN to PF
[REDACTED]

I have to report that the above-named members of the New Zealand Trade Union delegation to the U.S.S.R., returned to Wellington by t.s.m.v. "Wanganella" which berthed at about 9am, *this day*.

Another member, Mrs Gwendoline Mabel DEVEREUX, is known to have returned earlier through Christchurch, and two others, Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG and Edward John McQUILLAN are understood at present to be in Australia.

Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, a union secretary, care the Trades' Hall, Christchurch and who resides at 138 St Albans St., travelled in Cabin C 26. He was in possession of three suitcases and a cinematograph camera in a carrying case.

He had the usual booklets, travel-guides and menus but also numerous books and pamphlets published in the U.S.S.R., some in Russian but most in English. These related to Trade Unionism in the U.S.S.R., the life of a foundry worker, the Stakhanov movement and kindred topics. A new, substantially bound booklet related to the Christian Church in Russia and purported to show that religious freedom was permitted there. N.A. COLLINS also had a variety of propaganda booklets, including one of the kind just described and it appears to the writer that the Soviets are at present endeavouring to recover ground that the ideology has lost through its close adherence to the doctrine of materialism by "wooing" the Christian movement, some evidence of which has been noticed in Wellington during the past six months.

A miniature camera similar to the "Leica" was presented to Langley while he was in the U.S.S.R., though he would give no details of this. He had no objection, however, to the Customs taking possession of an undeveloped film which he unloaded from the camera or to viewing a film which he had taken on the cine camera, both of which I obtained and have been handed to Police Headquarters.

During conversation Langley stated he had given a broadcast from Moscow on his impressions as a member of a visiting delegation. For this he received 300 roubles--he said for spending money. He said that every consideration and attention had been given the party while they were in Soviet hands, especially in the way of guides and interpreters. Cigarettes were supplied to all members without charge.

~~SECRET~~

51/531

N.Z. Trade Union Delegation --F.L. Langley, H.M. Masfield and N.A. COLLINS,
return to Wellington, January 12, 1953

322

Another book in Langley's possession was a guide to the Soviet Union bearing inside the signature, "J. Roberts", stated to be that of John Roberts, a well-known trade unionist and leftist of Christchurch. He also had with him copies of reports of other delegations which had visited Russia suggesting that Langley may intend to write a report concerning his visit along the lines of the other reports. As to whether the N.Z. delegation would write a combined report, Collins said that no decision on this point had been reached so far as he was aware.

Langley's attitude was slightly reserved but he was in no way hostile or obstructive.

Act-Det., R.A. Austin, who assisted at the arrival of the "Wanganella" was present during the examination of the effects of N.A. Collins. We also witnessed the examination of J.M. Masfield's effects, which contained some four or five booklets and a notebook of notes but these were hardly cipherable and revealed nothing of interest.

So far as could be ascertained the only person likely to have been interested in meeting the delegates on their return was Walter Francis Molineux who was on board the ship soon after she had berthed.

Act-Det., Austin's report is hereunder.

The Officer-in-charge,
The Special Branch,
WELLINGTON

D.S. Peterson

Det., Sgt

~~SECRET~~

8.51/531.

[Form No. 108.



NEW ZEALAND POLICE

21/2/4

320

Subject: NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA : DELEGATION
TO U.S.S.R.

100,000-7-90-4723

Staff:

For information.

Detective Knowles to record particulars.

HOLMES has been referred to in previous correspondence as having returned to New Zealand via Wellington by air on 2/12/52 and having reached Christchurch on 9/12/52.

Mrs. Gwendoline Mabel DEVEREUX, apparently identical to the Mrs. DEVEREUX referred to herein, returned to New Zealand via Christchurch by air on 26/12/52, in respect of which matter a report by Actg. Detective Brown was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police on 29/12/52.

J. J. Macdonald
Senior Detective No. 2814
6/1/53.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Respectfully noted.

A. R. Grant
Det. Sgt. No. 3247
7/1/1953.

A. V. Brown
Act. Det. No. 4107
7/1/53.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The particulars have been recorded, please, and noted for reference.

T. J. Knowles
Detective No. 3519.
8/1/53.

The Superintendent of Police,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Noted and returned.

J. J. Macdonald
Senior Detective No. 2814
8/1/53

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

Forwarded, please

[Signature]
Superintendent of Police,
Christchurch 8/1/53

File
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~~SECRET~~

File Ref: 21/2/4.

31/12/82.

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No. 21/2/4

Title: Policy on Industry and Trade Unions.

Further relevant information re: Farming Policy

is filed in file No. 10. in Packet No 55 in Strongroom.

as folio No.

Date: 1952.

Cross reference made by M.L. Oehlrich

Initials:

Section: CS Sec.

Date: 30.9.1966.

10.12.52.

21/2/4

Big Issues Involved In STRIKE TACTICS DIFFERENCES

A Communist Party leaflet on the recent strike has been attacked by Mr. W. Molineux, secretary of the Wellington Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. The first point, on preparation for the struggle, was dealt with by the "People's Voice" last week. The second point, on the alternative work decision, is closely examined below because the issues it raises reach far beyond the freezing tradesmen's dispute. They are fundamental to the whole struggle of the working class for a better standard of life. Every worker should clearly grasp them.

The Attack

Mr. Molineux says:

The leaflet criticises the decision to direct the men involved to alternative work, and says this would cause disunity. It goes on to say:

"the strikers take other jobs, how can they expect other workers to 'go down the road' in support of men who are not on strike?"

"Could alternative work be found for thousands of freezing workers and other allied workers? The correct policy at this stage is mobilise full support for the men involved, and adequate financial support can be gained if the facts are taken to the rest of the unions."

UNIONS' FINANCE

Judging by this mass of contradictions, the writer has learned nothing from the last dispute. . . . First, what does the writer know of the financial resources of the unions concerned? Is it proposed that the men involved should be starved back to work because of lack of finance? The demand for labour at the moment is such that these men can be easily placed

outside the freezing industry, so why deplete the resources of the unions unnecessarily?

The employers' greatest fear at the moment is the fact that the men cannot be starved back to work, and they may even drift away from the industry altogether. The employers have the remedy for that by meeting their obligations to the men.

As regards other workers "going down the road"—there is no desire for other workers to take such action, and we would prefer they did not do so, but rather be in a position to give us financial support if the necessity arises.

"POLITICAL" LABEL FEARED

No real support would be given by other workers striking in sympathy; the only result would be to have the dispute labelled "political"—and have it damned in the eyes of the public by sheer weight of propaganda.

Regarding alternative work for thousands of freezing workers, may I ask where are all those thousands of freezing workers now?

They are seasonal workers, and the season has not yet started and will not start until the tradesmen go back. So it is obvious those thousands are already in alternative work awaiting the start of the season. We agree that the support of other unions is required, but if large numbers of men were to be involved out of sympathy, it would be difficult to say where this "adequate financial support" would be coming from.

Ask the watersiders and the freezing workers, the drivers and the miners how "adequate" was the financial support they got last year. The tradesmen involved are on side with the public and wish to remain there. Any outside criticism without a full knowledge of the facts can only be confusing and damaging to the workers.

Communist Party's Reply

On November 12 the Communist Party said that unity of the freezing industry workers was the key to victory in the dispute.

Our contention that the policy of strikers taking other jobs means disunity was proved in practice in the course of the struggle itself.

Mr. Molineux accepts the view that the strike could be won provided scab labour was not introduced. It is precisely because the policy of "alternative work" increased this danger that the Communist Party warned against it. Disunity is a fertile bed for scabbery—unity minimises the possibility of its use.

THERE WAS DISUNITY

The tactic of "alternative work" gave rise to sharp disunity in Auckland sheds. Staff men repaired machinery. Freezing workers were divided as to whether they should work alongside such machinery.

They faced dismissal, while maintenance men carried on in alternative jobs. Clearly the tactic meant that if the dispute was to be really fought out the freezing workers and not the 300-400 tradesmen would carry the main burden of the fight. The issue was still further confused by a report in the press that the engineers decided that their work would not be declared "black."

It is true that many thousands of freezing workers are seasonal workers and are in other jobs at present, but Mr. Molineux overlooks the fact (stated recently by a Wellington Union official) that there are over 6000 workers permanently employed in the freezing works.

A number of good militants among these stood ready to march down the road rather than use such machinery. In Auckland some were victimised because they

warned tradesmen not to scab.

The disunity accentuated by the "alternative work" principle undermined the solidarity which could have protected them.

The statement concerning these men (see page 5 in this issue) shows that a sharp struggle by a united industry will be necessary if they are to be reinstated when the tradesmen's strike is settled.

SOME REFUSED

In Auckland and other parts there were strikers who would not take "alternative work," but the official policy precluded financial aid being secured for such men.

The tactic isolated the struggle and precluded thousands of workers, whose own wages are at stake, being brought into participation at various levels.

While Mr. Molineux asserts the need for the support of other unions if the fight was to be won, the tactic of "alternative work" had the reverse effect. It brought out in sharp relief the isolationist and craft character into which the struggle actually developed.

The campaign to win the support of other workers (the need for which the Communist Party leaflet stressed) was not pursued with vigour and the isolationist attitude of "to hell with other unions" openly expressed.

In this way the dispute repeated one of the serious weaknesses of the watersiders' leadership last year and of the 1949 carpenters' dispute where the alternative work policy was adopted.

COULD HAVE WON

Correct working-class leadership—uniting the workers inside and outside the freezing industry—could have won the workers' just demands.

- It could have avoided reliance on the doubtful mercies of a tribunal.

- It could have arrested the offensive of the employers that is aimed at wage cuts for all workers.

- It could have laid the ground for further improvement in wages which must be won if New Zealand living standards are to be maintained. These tasks still lie ahead of the New Zealand working class and the struggle for unity as a basic condition for victory must go on.

The weaknesses which result in incorrect leadership arise in the first instance from an incorrect political outlook—from the reformist mistake of basing decisions on boss class politics, instead of on the independent political outlook of the working class.

A constant struggle against opportunism is necessary if the working class is to be victorious.

Because it is important to recognise and eradicate such weaknesses in the movement, this topic will be dealt with more fully on a future occasion.

Publicly released under the Official Information Act 1982

10.12.52.

Tommie Armstrong Mixes With Soviet People In Their Homes

The Soviet people have done everything they could to make the visiting New Zealand trade union delegation feel at home.

Speaking on Moscow Radio, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, ex-Labour M.P. for Napier, has given warm thanks for this hospitality.

Mr. Armstrong represents Mangakino hydro workers, miners and freezing workers on the delegation.

Some of his radio broadcast appeared in last week's *People's Voice*. Further points made by him read:

ENGLISH SPOKEN

We found many people everywhere who spoke English, so our task was simplified.

My most enjoyable experience was to visit a home in the Ukraine countryside. A profound impression was made on me by the efforts of these people to make me feel at home and by the plentiful supplies of good food and home-made wine they offered me.

They were very proud of their new home, a home the countryman said, "which in his young days he could only dream of if he became a millionaire."

I was inspired by the modern methods of building construction in this country district. And inspired by the spirit of the people in spite of the great punishment they had taken from the German fascist invaders whom they helped to drive back.

I was also inspired by the spirit of love for their fellow men shown by the people.

CONSTRUCTION EVERYWHERE

I inspected building after building, street after street, block after block, and everywhere found the same spirit and expressions of the "wish that we could have peace forever."

I visited many workshops and

found the same sentiments.

We were amazed at the vast number of huge buildings going up and the speed of their construction.

Yesterday I visited the Moscow University. Words cannot express my admiration for the men responsible, the architects and builders. It is a magnificent and mighty structure with its enormous capacity for 6000 students and professional staff—a modern living miracle.

SPORT

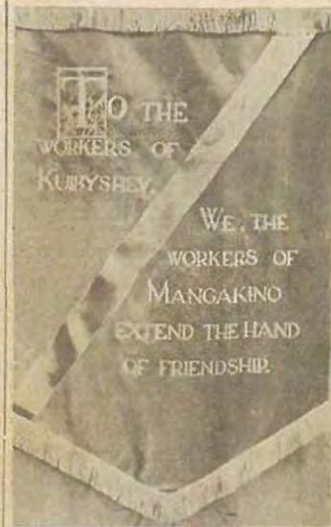
I saw some excellent football played on a hard ground with 80 thousand spectators. A fine game.

I went to the home of a building worker after the game for a cup of tea. The worker had helped in the building of his home and 200 others. The place was beautifully finished. It was good to mix with this family—it reminded me of my family in New Zealand. They wanted to know all about New Zealand, how wages compared and about our workers' conditions.

As a trade union member all my life I should tell my fellow workers that here workers' committees control everything affecting workers' conditions, administer all social security funds, rest homes, etc.

I could go on for hours describing the advances made here in all directions—boxing, wrestling, football of a high standard under the supervision of highly-qualified professional teachers.

I would give a high award to the doctors and nurses who look after the children in the factory kinder-



★ Banner embroidered at Mangakino for the New Zealand trade union delegation to present to Soviet hydro workers.

gartens with their numerous playrooms, etc.

The children are like cheery, chirping, happy little birds. The greatest object of socialism is work for the children.

I am satisfied that the reports we have had of the great advance in the people's well-being have not been exaggerated. The report I will take back to New Zealand will make my fellow workers there green with envy.

X5/531

"DOMINION" Dated 5th December 1952.

21/2/4

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NEW ZEALANDERS IN MOSCOW



These photographs, supplied by the Russian Legation, show members of the New Zealand trade union delegation during their visit to Moscow. Top, members of the delegation at the All-Permanent Building Exhibition examine a model of the Moscow State University on the Lenin Hills. In the lower picture, Josef Buturovich, head of the Catholic Church of St. Louis in Moscow, signs books before presenting them to Mr. A. E. Armstrong, former Labour M.P. for Napier (middle) and Mr. F. L. Langley, of Christchurch, leader of the delegation.

N.Z. Trade Union Delegation Tells Soviet Newspapers What It Thinks About Russia

After visiting Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and Tula, the five-man New Zealand trade union delegation at present in Russia said in a joint statement to Soviet Press representatives in Moscow that they believed the people of the Soviet Union were most anxious to be friendly with the peoples of all lands.

A copy of the statement has been released by the Soviet Legation in Wellington.

The delegation is headed by Mr. F. L. Langley, secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union. Other members are Messrs. E. J. McQuillan, chairman of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union and a Labour Party member, A. E. Armstrong, New Zealand Workers' Union, Labour Party member and former M.P., N. A. Collins, of the Addington branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and a member of the Anglican youth movement, and J. M. Masfield, Sugar Workers' Union.

The delegation's statement says the Russian people are kind and generous, proud of their achievements and confident of their future. Their standard of living is much higher than Press reports indicate. There is an abundance of good food and no rationing. The shops are full of all kinds of goods and always crammed with people buying.

The delegation found the quality of clothing in Russia much higher than they had expected.

The Soviet people are a free, happy people, the statement continues. This is evident in factory or mine, on the streets or in the stores. They are confident and independent, their leisure hours are spent in enjoying good music, ballet and opera.

The Russian people have wholesome films by the hundred, with none of the sex drama peculiar to the Western World's type of film entertainment, the statement says.

There is equal opportunity for all and equal pay for equal work. Women take their place with men in the professions and in industry.

Cultural Knowledge.

Their education system is the most advanced in the world, the statement claims. The "palaces of culture" are a revelation in their scope and in the opportunities they present to all to acquire high cultural knowledge and engage in cultural pursuits.

The care of children in kindergartens and schools, also in the "Pioneer Palaces of Culture" and children's libraries is second to none.

People are free to worship, the statement continues. This, it says, is apparent from the thousands of worshippers seen in the few churches the delegation visited in the different cities.

Peaceful construction is going on everywhere to house the people in modern homes and to cater for their every building need. Such buildings as the Moscow University, to house 6000 students in private study accommodation, is only one example of the magnitude of Russia's ambitious building programme.

The Volga-Don Canal, hydro-electric construction projects, and irrigation schemes are all peaceful building pursuits designed in the interest of all the people in their march to attain higher living standards.

Wages In Industry.

Describing a visit to a Leningrad shoe factory, the delegation says it found the factory highly mechanised, with production on a chain system. The basis of payment was a fixed minimum wage with extra bonus payments for fulfilment of a plan. A progressive bonus system of extra payment operated for over-fulfilment of the plan. The main principle was payment of quantity and quality of goods produced with higher rates of pay in industries of higher national importance, and those which were more arduous or where the conditions of work were less pleasant, such as in mines and iron and steel foundries.

The delegation, according to the statement, found throughout its investigations that skill in industry was rated very highly, and the skilled worker was paid accordingly. Throughout industry, workers were divided into rate groups according to their skill, with provision in each industry for higher technical education and free text books to encourage workers to obtain a higher measure of skill and thus higher wages. In addition to the minimum wage, piece workers received a far higher rate for all production over the normal.

Before visiting the factory the delegation considered that such a system would tend to create excessive speed to the disadvantage of the worker employed on the various operations. This view, the statement continues, was soon dispelled. There was no speed up. The factory was like all factories and

industries visited—roomy with ample light, and a system of ventilation and central heating making working conditions extremely pleasant.

The delegation also visited a kindergarten near the factory, where workers' children were cared for by a competent matron and staff. Also adjacent to the factory was its "Palace of Culture," which was attended by between 4000 and 5000 workers daily.

At Kiev, the delegation visited a large housing project and, says the statement, marvelled at the progress made in modern methods of prefabricated concrete construction, also the beauty of design and modern interior finish of the flats complete with all necessary facilities, including central heating.

The rent, including heating, cooking and light, is 5 per cent. of wages. A worker's wife told the delegation that her only work was looking after the house. Soviet women were not forced to work. The majority did so to improve their standard of living and their country.

This most interesting information, the statement claims, exposes the lie that women in Russia have to work in industry. It shows that there is complete freedom. There is absolutely no conscription of labour in Russia—a worker can terminate his employment if he wants to.

The statement ends by declaring: "All this is a written testimony that the people of the Soviet Union are building for peace, not for war. They need peace to make the progress they have planned. A policy of peace and friendship with all people is taught in their schools, factories, clinics, houses of culture and on their collective farms. Everyone stresses the need for peace. Photographs of the world's peace fighters are displayed everywhere."

3.12.52.

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Full Of Envy Says Ex-Lab. MP

"I give a complete denial to all the slanders against the Soviet Union we hear so much in N.Z. and other countries," said Mr A. E. Armstrong, Ex-Labour M.P. for Napier, on Moscow radio last Tuesday.

Mr. Armstrong is with the New Zealand trade union delegation in the Soviet Union. He was appointed by the workers of the Mangakino branch of the N.Z. Workers' Union. Mr. Armstrong is a son of the late "Tim" Armstrong, a Labour Government Cabinet Minister.

"The life of the people here is something I have dreamed of but never expected to see," Mr. Armstrong continued.

"I believe the average person here lives as well as we do and is certainly warmer dressed. I have never seen homes such as these at such low rents: not over 4 per cent of the income.

"The people never seem to have any worries and there is no fear of unemployment.

Every Facility

"The homes have all the facilities any housewife could want, including central heating and also electric fires. Rents would be about one-quarter of the rent of a similar home in New Zealand."

Mr. Armstrong thanked the Soviet people for so readily giving the New Zealanders all the information they asked for, and for placing every facility at their disposal to acquire a knowledge of the country and the conditions of the people.

Peace Forever

"Everywhere I found the same spirit and expressions of the wish 'that we could have peace forever.'"

Mr. Armstrong concluded: "I am satisfied that the reports we have had of the great advance in the people's well-being have not been exaggerated.

"The report I will take back to New Zealand will make my fellow workers green with envy.

"I can understand the Soviet people's great love for their leaders and especially for the great Stalin.

(Continued next column)

(Continued from last column)

"I send my greetings and best wishes to the hydro workers, miners and freezing workers whom I represent here."

[Watch next week's "People's Voice" for a full report of Mr. Armstrong's statement.]

3.12.52.

IF
21/2/4

Differences On Strike Tactics

Mr. W. Molineux, secretary of the Wellington Carpenters' Union, forwards a 900-word letter attacking an article published in the "People's Voice" on November 12, 1952. The article, headed "Leaflet Says—'Support Freezing Works Men,'" reprinted sections of a Communist publication distributed in Auckland on the present freezing works strike.

The Leaflet itself was entitled "Unity Means Victory," and began: "Stoppage of the maintenance men employed at the freezing companies—engineers, carpenters, plumbers and others—deserves the support of the whole working class."

Space considerations prevent publication of the letter of Mr. Molineux in full, but we propose to set out briefly the points on

which he attacks the leaflet, and then give the reply of the Communist Party.

THE PREPARATION

FIRST POINT: Mr. Molineux quotes from the leaflet: "Despite the weak preparation and timing, we say the dispute can be won now if united action of the workers in the freezing industry takes place. Particularly if the Freezing Workers' Union support the men already out."

Mr. Molyneux says: "The writer is apparently unaware that the action taken is spontaneous action and instigated by the workers, and not the results of any long process of intrigue and planning by union officials to involve men in a strike they do not support freely."

"The Freezing Workers' Union ... are not themselves united, ... We require the help of the freezing workers and it has been

offered, but the killing season has not yet commenced ... and it cannot commence until such time as the engineers and carpenters resume work—always providing scab labour is not introduced."

Mr. Molineux tacitly admits weak preparation and timing, concedes the need for the support of the freezing workers and admits that the victory hinges on the exclusion of scab labour.

Since the latter breeds rapidly in a disunited working-class movement, Mr. Molineux is really not in disagreement with this section at all.

But in attempting to excuse the lack of leadership and planning by union officials in the preparation and timing of the strike, Mr. Molineux discloses a fatal defect in outlook, the defect of opportunism. This prevents correct leadership being given, and if not eradicated can only lead in the end to betrayal of the working class.

By bowing to spontaneity, Mr. Molineux embraces the opportu-

ist theories of the 19th century, which deny the role of consciousness and proclaim that the way to lead the working class is by trailing along in its rear.

Mr. Molineux should read the brilliant and scathing indictment of such theories in Lenin's great work. "What is to be done?"

A spontaneous strike having occurred, the duty of working-class leaders is to give correct leadership and not tail behind any incorrect trend or tactic.

The correct thing to do is to build mass moral financial and other support of all workers and particularly those in the strikers' own unions. This was the objective of the leaflet.

THE SECOND POINT upon which Mr. Molineux attacks the leaflet is its statement that "the policy of alternative work would mean disunity."

The grounds of his attack and the leaflet writer's reply will be dealt with in next issue.

JSn

SECTION A

November 11, 1952

TRUD"WE SHALL TELL THE TRUTH"Press Conference in the Editorial Office
of "Trud"

Representatives of the Soviet press met with members of a New Zealand workers' delegation yesterday in the editorial office of "Trud".

In a statement signed by all members of the delegation, the good working conditions in Soviet enterprises are noted.

"In Leningrad we visited the Skorokhod factory and the kindergarten belonging to it. We saw with what care and love children are treated in the Soviet Union. Wherever we went, we saw groups of healthy, happy children walking with their teachers. The Government and the trade unions of the USSR deserve the highest praise for their care of children.

"The enterprises also have their palaces of culture. In a short statement it is impossible to describe the beauty and grandeur of these buildings which are placed at the disposal of the working people. There are sports organisations, stadiums and houses of rest at the plants. But what is most important is that the working people, through the trade unions, control all these establishments.

"In the Soviet Union there is no forced labour. The worker is able to leave his job if he wants. Those who look for work are always able to find it. Millions of working people outside the Soviet Union are able only to dream about such a position.

"We attended the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution in Red Square in Moscow. The participants in this vivid and crowded demonstration warmly hailed their great leader, Comrade Stalin. On hundreds of posters and slogans were written the figures showing the growth of production and also appeals for peace."

In conclusion the delegation states: "We shall share our impressions with the working people of New Zealand. We shall tell them that the Soviet people is striving for the establishment of friendly relations with the peoples of all countries. This is a friendly and noble people. It is proud of its achievements and is firmly confident of the future. The standard of living of the working people is considerably higher than we had assumed, on the basis of press reports. In the shops there is an abundance of products and no rationing. In the department stores there are many goods and these stores are always full of buyers.

"The Soviet people is a free and happy people. We were convinced of this everywhere - in the factories, in the mines, on the streets and in the shops. The Soviet people listen to good music and attend the opera and ballet in their leisure time. They have hundreds of excellent films. There is not a single country that cares for its children so well. Complete freedom of religion exists here.

"Grandiose peaceful construction is going on everywhere. New houses are going up. The new Moscow University alone will have living space for 6,000 students.

"The Volga-Don Canal, the erection of powerful hydro-electric power stations, and all peaceful construction is being carried out in the interests of the entire people, in the name of the achievement of a still higher standard of living. This is graphic evidence that the USSR is striving not for war but for peace. The Soviet people need peace in order to carry out their plans.

"When we return home we shall try to expose the slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda which is being disseminated by the press daily. We shall tell the truth about the life and aspirations of the Soviet people and we shall strive for relations between the peoples of New Zealand and the Soviet Union to become still more friendly".

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N.Z. Delegates Arrive In Soviet Union

Two groups of New Zealand delegates, who left England in the Soviet steamer Balloostrov, have arrived in the Soviet Union, says a statement from the New Zealand Society For Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. The delegates left London on October 4, calling at Stockholm and Helsinki en route to Leningrad.

One group consists of five trade unionists, and the other of three members of a general delegation. The fourth member of the general delegation, Professor Willis Airey, who has been at the Peking Peace Conference, will join the main group in Moscow, the statement says.

The delegates will spend several weeks in the U.S.S.R., and will be present at the national celebrations on November 7. They are expected to return to New Zealand in January.

21/2/4.
311

X 51/531

N.Z. Delegates Now In Russia

Two groups of New Zealand delegates, who left England in the Soviet steamer Balooostrov, have now arrived in the Soviet Union. The delegates left London on October 4 and called at Stockholm and Helsinki en route to Leningrad.

One group consists of five trade unionists, and the other of three members of a general delegation. The fourth member of the general delegation, Professor Willis Airey, who has been at the Peking Peace Conference, will join the main group in Moscow.

The delegates will spend several weeks in the U.S.S.R., and will be present at the national celebrations on November 7. They are expected to arrive home some time in January.

on 21/2/4 by "DOMINION" Dated 15 th. August 1952

Certificate of Registration No.

Issued at

Applicant is made stating which print

is to be made in the space provided in the presence of the officer of police to whom
 [It shall be liable to write a stamp-print or other print or other means of identifying

Name of police-station where application is made

Name:

Union Delegates To Russia Sail Today

The New Zealand trade union delegation to Soviet Russia will leave for England today by the Rangitane. The delegates will spend several weeks in England before travelling by a Soviet ship to Leningrad.

Members of the delegation, who have been sent by their unions to Russia at the invitation of the all-Soviet Council of Trade Unions, are: Mr. F. L. Langley (Carpenters' Union), Mr. A. B. Armstrong (Mangakino branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union), Mr. J. Masfield (Auckland Sugar Workers' Union), Mr. N. Collins, a nominee of the Associated Society of Railway Servants (Christchurch branch) and Mr. McQuillan (Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union).

Another delegation of New Zealanders representing the Society for Closer Relations with Russia will leave for the Soviet soon. It will consist of Professor and Mrs. W. Airey (Auckland), Mr. H. Holmes (Christchurch) and Mrs. G. Devereux. Mrs. Devereux is travelling with the trades union delegates and will join Professor and Mrs. Airey, who are at present in London. Mr. Holmes will travel later.

The delegates expect to be about six weeks in Russia, and will be back to New Zealand about Christmas or early in the New Year.

A send-off to the trade union delegates convened by the organising committee of the delegation was held in the Trades Hall last night and was attended by about 200 people.

Mr. Collins, a Bible class teacher, said: "We are going to Russia to find out the truth and when we come back we will speak out honestly about whatever we find."

Date of application:

Name:

Place of birth:

Place of birth:

Particulars of applicant's children:

Residing with applicant or not:

Name of (wife) (husband):

Name of person or persons of:

Date and place of arrival in New Zealand:

Discipline marks (points):

Height:

Build:

Hair:

(Complex) condition:

(Please describe condition and nature of disease)

Occupation:

Any former nationality:

Present nationality:

Sex:

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Place of birth:

Signature:

Signature:

Application for Registration as an Alien

(Form 100-1)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D.—11

307

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Bol. Dept. Wgtn. Reference: S 52/427 Date: 28/8/52
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 33/5/4 [REDACTED]
Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 1/11/60

MEMORANDUM for

The Hon. Minister in Charge of Police,
Parliament Buildings,
WELLINGTON.

Draft reply herewith for your signature if you
approve.

Mr Courtney Archer has been addressing meetings throughout
New Zealand on behalf of the New Zealand Peace Council, a 'front'
organisation of the New Zealand Communist Party.

The present campaign of the Communist Party to ensure a
United Front of all Trade Unions is indistinguishable from their
Peace Campaign and a special effort is being made by the Party
to win control of the important Trade Unions of the Railways
Department, and this is receiving close attention by Special
Branch.

In this connection, a National Secretariat Circular of
the 12th October, 1951, to All District Committees and Selected
Branches by the National Trade Union Committee (of the New
Zealand Communist Party) will be of interest to you. I should be
glad if you would have the Circular returned to me after perusal.

The writer of the letter to you is Leonard Walter Scott
Reid, who is a known member of the New Zealand Communist Party.

(SGD) G. J. PAINE
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

~~SECRET~~

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SECRET

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

21/2/4
306

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Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

21st August, 1952.

REPORT OF:

D.S. Paterson,

Det. Sgt

No. 3668.

RELATIVE TO:

REPORT OF UNDERCOVER AGENT [REDACTED]

- 16th AUGUST, 1952.

I respectfully submit herewith the attached report of undercover agent [REDACTED] dated 16th August, 1952, which relates to a public meeting of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with Russia held at the Trades Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington, on 14th August, 1952. The purpose of this meeting which was largely attended by Communist Party members, was to introduce to the audience members of the Society's Trade Union Delegation who left Wellington the following day by t.m. "Rangitane" en route to the Soviet Union.

The information contained in this report is identical with that given in previous correspondence, but gives in addition to those previously named as having been present, Hector Charles MacNEILL and Dudleigh Frank MARCHANT, also Mrs Gladys Maud FREEMAN.

D.S. Paterson

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Detective Sergeant.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

[Signature]
Inspector of Police, for
Superintendent, WELLINGTON,
August 22, 1952

Records
Jn

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SECRET

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

COPY

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16th August, 1952.

I respectfully beg to report the following for your information:-

On Thursday evening last, 14th August, 1952, a public meeting was held at the Trades Hall, Vivian St., for the purpose of tendering a farewell to members of the delegation, who at the invitation of the All-Soviet Council of Trade Unions, will be proceeding overseas by the "Rangitane" on 15th August.

Members of the delegation are, - Fred LANGLEY (Auckland) Carpenters' Union; John MASEFIELD, Auckland Sugar Workers; Norris COLLINS, Addington A.S.R.S., A.E. ARMSTRONG, (not present at farewell) Mangakino Branch of Workers' Union; and John McQUILLAN, Auckland Branch of Workers' Union. Gwen PODOSKY (now DEVEREUX) was also present. She will accompany the Trade Union delegates to England where she will be joined by Professor and Mrs AIREY, and Harry HOLMES of Christchurch, representing the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with Russia, on a visit to the Soviet Union.

Prior to the introduction of the delegates, a short film supplied by the S.C.R. was shown, depicting various aspects of sporting life in the Soviet Union. In welcoming the delegates, Ron SMITH, secretary of the organising committee, said the proposal to send a Trade Union Delegation had met with widespread approval although some lack of co-operation had been encountered from certain organisations. He was particularly disappointed that the National Executive of the A.S.R.S. had decided against the sending of a delegate; the proposal was defeated by one vote. The Hawkes Bay Branch of the Farmers' Union had supported the proposal, but this also had been defeated by their National Executive. Smith also said that although the National Executive of the Engineers' Union had taken a vote, they had not seen fit to inform the organising committee of its decision.

He remarked that under the present set-up, the delegation was the first of its kind, although various individuals had toured Russia. During the Sydney Peace Carnival, tentative arrangements had been marked out whereby a small delegation of Russians and Chinese could pay a short visit to New Zealand. Unfortunately, due to the Australian ban on foreign visitors to the carnival, the proposal had to be abandoned.

On closing, Smith said he hoped all delegates, upon their return, will speak impartially on all matters, and what they saw during their visit to the Soviet Union.

Delegates, in their reply, pledged impartiality and truthfulness, favourable or unfavourable, on all aspects of their visit. The delegation will probably remain in England six weeks before embarking for Archangel, returning to New Zealand on January 1953. On their return they have consented to avail themselves to the various district Peace Councils.

A presentation of £20 was presented to Langley on behalf of the Wellington Executive of the Carpenters' Union, and a posie to Gwen Podoski from the women members of the Hutt Valley Peace Council, Hutt Valley Communist Party and Hutt Valley branch of the N.Z.S.C.R. This posie was brought to Wellington by Mrs BAKER and presented by ("Gran") Elizabeth McGOWAN.

SECRET

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An appeal for funds in support of the Peace movement by Charlie GOUGH (Dairy Workers' Union) resulted in £40 being collected.

About 140 people attended the meeting and included the following members of the Communist Party and associated organisations:

David COHEN, "Dev" DEVEREUX, Mrs BAKER, Gwen (PODOSKI) DEVEREUX, "Gran" McGOWAN, Oliver STAVELEY, Pat EDKIN, "Hoppy MITCHELL, L.B. ROBINSON (Auckland), Charlie GOUGH, Ron SMITH, Hector MacNEILL, Dudley MARCHANT and Mrs FREEMAN.

A few short movie 'shots' were taken of the delegates and the meeting by Robinson. This movie camera is being loaned to LANGLEY to enable him to bring back some incidents of Soviet life and conditions.

(Sgd.)

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303

16 Aug 52

I respectfully beg to report the following for your information:-

On Thursday evening ¹⁹⁵² last 14 Aug, a public meeting was held at the Trades Hall, Vivian St, for the purpose of tendering a farewell to members of the delegation, who at the invitation of the All-Soviet Council of Trade Unions, will be proceeding overseas by the Rangitani on 15 Aug. [Members of the delegation are:- Fred Langley, Auckland Carpenters Union, John Mansfield, Auckland Sugar Workers, Norris Collins, Addington A.S.R.S., A. E. Armstrong (not present at farewell) Mangakino Branch, Workers Union and John McQuillan, Auckland Branch Workers Union. Gwen Godorski (Lewers) was also present. She will accompany the Trade Union delegates to England where she will be joined by Professor and Mrs Airey, Harry Holmes, CHCH, representing the N.Z. S.C.R. on a visit to the Soviet Union. [Prior to the introduction of the delegates, a short film, supplied by the S.C.R., was shown depicting various aspects of sporting life in the Soviet Union. In welcoming the delegates, Ron Smith, Secretary Organising Committee, said the proposal to send a Trade Union delegation had met with wide-spread approval, although some lack of co-operation had been encountered from certain organisations. He was particularly disappointed

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that the National Executive A.S.R.S. had decided against the sending of a delegation; the proposal was defeated by one vote. The Hawke's Bay Branch Farmers Union had supported the proposal, but this also had been defeated by their National Executive. Smith also said that, although the National Executive Engineers Union had taken a vote, they had not seen fit to inform the Organising Committee of its decision. [He remarked that under the present set-up, the delegation was the first of its kind, although various individuals had toured Russia. During the Sydney Race Carnival, tentative arrangements had been worked out whereby a small delegation of Russian and Chinese could pay a short visit to New Zealand. Unfortunately, due to the Australian Ban on foreign visitors to the carnival, the proposal had to be abandoned.] On closing, Smith said he hoped all delegates, upon their return, ^{will} speak impartially on all matters and what they saw during their visit to the Soviet Union. [Delegates, in their reply, pledged impartiality and truthfulness, favourable or unfavourable on all aspects of their visit. The delegation will probably remain in England six weeks before embarking for Auckland, returning to N.Z. in Jan 53. On their return, they have concurred

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to avail themselves to the various district Peace Councils. A presentation of £20 was presented to Langley on behalf of the Wellington Executive, Carpenters Union, and Gwen Bodorski with a poem from the Women members of the H.V. Peace Council, H.V. Communist Party and H.V. S.C.R. This poem was brought to Wellington by Mrs Baker and presented by ^(Gwen Bodorski) Fran Mcgowan. An appeal for funds in support of the Peace Movement by Charlie Gough (Daisy Workers) resulted in £40 being collected. About 140 people attended the meeting, and included the following C.P. and associated organisations: Dave Cohen, "Red" Duvetearns, Mrs Baker, Gwen Bodorski, Fran Mcgowan, Oliver Staveley, Pat Edkin, "Happy" Mitchell, L.B. Robinson (Auckland), Charlie Gough, Ron Smith, Hec McNeil, Dudley Warchant and Mrs Freeman. A few short movie "shots" was taken of the delegates and the meeting by Robinson. This movie camera is being lent to Langley to enable him to bring back some incidence of Soviet life and conditions.

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

S. 57/531.300

21/2/4

SUBJECT: NEW ZEALAND TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO THE U.S.S.R.:

Sailing from Wellington by t.m. "Rangitane", August 15, 1952.

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON

Forwarded for the Commissioner, please.
It is reliably understood that the payment of
fares to the shipping company (£85 each), was
made through the trust account of Messrs Duncan,
Macphews and Taylor, except in the case of Mrs
Devereux who paid her own fare in cash.

N.B. Peterson
Det., Sgt
August 19, 1952

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

Tom Duncan
Inspector of Police, for
Superintendent,
WELLINGTON,
August 19, 1952

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Records
JV

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Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

WELLINGTON C. I.

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

If any reply, please
quote this number:

19th August, 1952.

MEMORANDUM for

The Hon. Minister in Charge of Police,
Parliament Buildings,
WELLINGTON.

I am forwarding to you herewith for your information a
paper containing particulars of -

- (1) Members of a New Zealand Trade Union Delegation to the
U.S.S.R.
- (2) Members of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations
with the U.S.S.R. who are visiting the U.S.S.R.

G. Paine
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

*Seen by
Hon. Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]*

Encl

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21/2/4

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The following members of a New Zealand Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R. left New Zealand on the ship "Rangitane" on the 15th August, 1952:

1. ARMSTRONG, Ernest Arthur
Born on the 17th May, 1902, in New Zealand. Ex-M.P. for Napier. Since his defeat at the 1951 Parliamentary Elections he has been employed as a labourer at the Mangakino Hydro-electric Works. He is the delegate of the Mangakino Branch of the New Zealand Workers Union.
2. COLLINS, Norris Arthur
Born on the 1st February, 1920, in England and arrived in New Zealand in 1928. He is a boilermaker in the employ of the New Zealand Railways at the Addington Railway Workshops. He holds an executive position in the Workers Educational Association, Christchurch, and is a Lay Reader in the Anglican Church at Sumner.
He has not previously come under notice in connection with the activities of the Communist Party and its ancillary organisations, although he was the author of articles published in the Christchurch "Press" on the 13th June, 1951, entitled "Communists and the Strike" and on the 11th March, 1952, entitled "Sydney Peace Carnival".
3. LANGLEY, Frank Lloyd
He was born in England in 1901 and arrived in New Zealand in 1925. He is Secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters and Joiners Union and resides at Christchurch. In 1950 he was Vice-President of the Trade Union Congress. He has been a Secretary of the Christchurch Branch of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. and for some years was a member of the executive of that organisation. He was a member of the New Zealand Communist Party in 1935, but at that time disagreed with the attitude of the Party toward the New Zealand Labour Party. He has retained sympathetic association with the Communist Party.
4. MASEFIELD, John Moore
Born on the 4th February, 1930, at Auckland. He is a labourer employed by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd., Chelsea.
Recently, he made application to the executive of the Sugar Workers Union to be nominated to represent them in the Trade Union Delegation to visit the U.S.S.R. His Union declined to give him any assistance financially and only agreed to nominate him as their delegate on the understanding that he pay his own expenses. This he agreed to do.
Subject has not been identified with any open activity of the Communist Party or its ancillary organisations, but it is almost certain that he is a member of the Communist Party.
5. McQUILLAN, Edward John
He was born on the 19th June, 1892. He is in business as a cartage contractor at Auckland and is the President of the New Zealand Workers Union. He has not been identified as having any previous association either with the Communist Party or any of the ancillary organisations of that Party.

The New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. has accepted an invitation to send a delegation of friendship to the U.S.S.R. The delegation of four from New Zealand will be the guests of Voks, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The delegates are:

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21/2/4

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51/531

-2-

1. Professor Willis Thomas Goodwin AIREY and his wife. Professor Airey is an Associate Professor of history at the Auckland University College and was granted twelve months sabbatical leave. He left New Zealand with Mrs Airey on the 3rd January, 1952. Professor Airey has shown sympathetic association with ancillary organisations of the New Zealand Communist Party for many years.
2. Mrs Isobel Lilian AIREY, wife of the sforementioned, has not previously been recorded.
3. Mrs Gwendoline Mabel DEVEREUX (formerly PODOSKY nee SMITH). She was born in New Zealand on the 14th April, 1924. On the 16th November, 1944, she married Nicholas Podosky (also spelt Pogoresky) who was born in Russia in 1924. He died at Wellington on the 10th January, 1946. Subject married Selwyn McDonald Devereux, a known member of the New Zealand Communist Party, on the 28th December, 1951. Subject is a member of the New Zealand Communist Party, National Secretary of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R., and a member of the New Zealand Peace Council. She left New Zealand on the ship "Rangitane" on the 15th August, 1952.
4. Henry Alfred HOLMES. He was born at Blue Spur, Westland, New Zealand on the 17th October, 1888. Has long and sympathetic association with the New Zealand Communist Party and the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. He visited the U.S.S.R. in 1935. He is a prosperous business man and is the Managing Director of a chain of picture theatres in the South Island and has other property interests. He resides in Christchurch. He left New Zealand by air on the 15th August, 1952.

The delegation of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. will meet in London and proceed to the U.S.S.R. in a Soviet ship.

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

21/2/4

295

Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

15th August, 1952.

REPORT OF: J.W. Pullman, Det. Sgt No. 3284.RELATIVE TO: N.Z. TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO THE U.S.S.R. -
sails from Wellington per t.m. "Rangitane"
15th August, 1952.

I respectfully report that I attended the sailing of the t.m. "Rangitane" from Wellington on 15th August, 1952, with Detective Sergeant Paterson and other members of this branch. Members of the New Zealand Trade Union Delegation which is to visit the U.S.S.R., sailed on the vessel, on the first stage of their voyage from New Zealand.

Lord and Lady Freyberg also sailed on the same vessel, and there was a largely attended farewell ceremony in their honour at the ship's side. In the circumstances, the departure of the delegation was inconspicuous and no attempt was made to publicise it, although it was noted that photographs were taken. There were not more than about a dozen persons present in the group which was bidding them farewell, and few of these were known Communists.

The following members of the Trade Union Delegation sailed on the ship, and their allotted cabin numbers are shown:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. ARMSTRONG, Arthur Ernest | (Mangakino Workers' Union) | Cabin D147/E |
| 2. COLLINS, Norris Arthur | (Christchurch A.S.R.S.) | " D128/A |
| 3. LANGLEY, Frank Lloyd | (Carpenters' Union) | " D147/C |
| 4. McQUILLAN, Edward John | (N.Z. Workers' Union) | " D106/C |
| 5. MASEFIELD, John Moore | (Auckland Sugar Workers' Union) | " D147/A |

The delegation was accompanied by Gwendoline Mabel DEVEREUX, who is said to be travelling as far as England and joining a later delegation to the U.S.S.R., representing the Society for Closer Relations with Russia. She occupied cabin D167/B.

Two members of the staff of the U.S.S.R. Legation, who are returning to the U.S.S.R. also sailed on the ship. They were Semen BELOZOR and Anna BELOZOR. It was noted that they stood on the deck of the ship with members of the delegation and fraternised with them. Two members of the U.S.S.R. Legation staff were on the wharf to farewell the Belozors, and also, no doubt, members of the delegation. They were Nikolai BOUROV and Victor KALISTRATOV. It was noted that the latter were in a group which included Walter Francis MOLINEUX, Selwyn McDonald DEVEREUX, Ronald Joseph SMITH and Charles GOUGH. The Russians appeared to be on good terms with the persons mentioned and talked with them.

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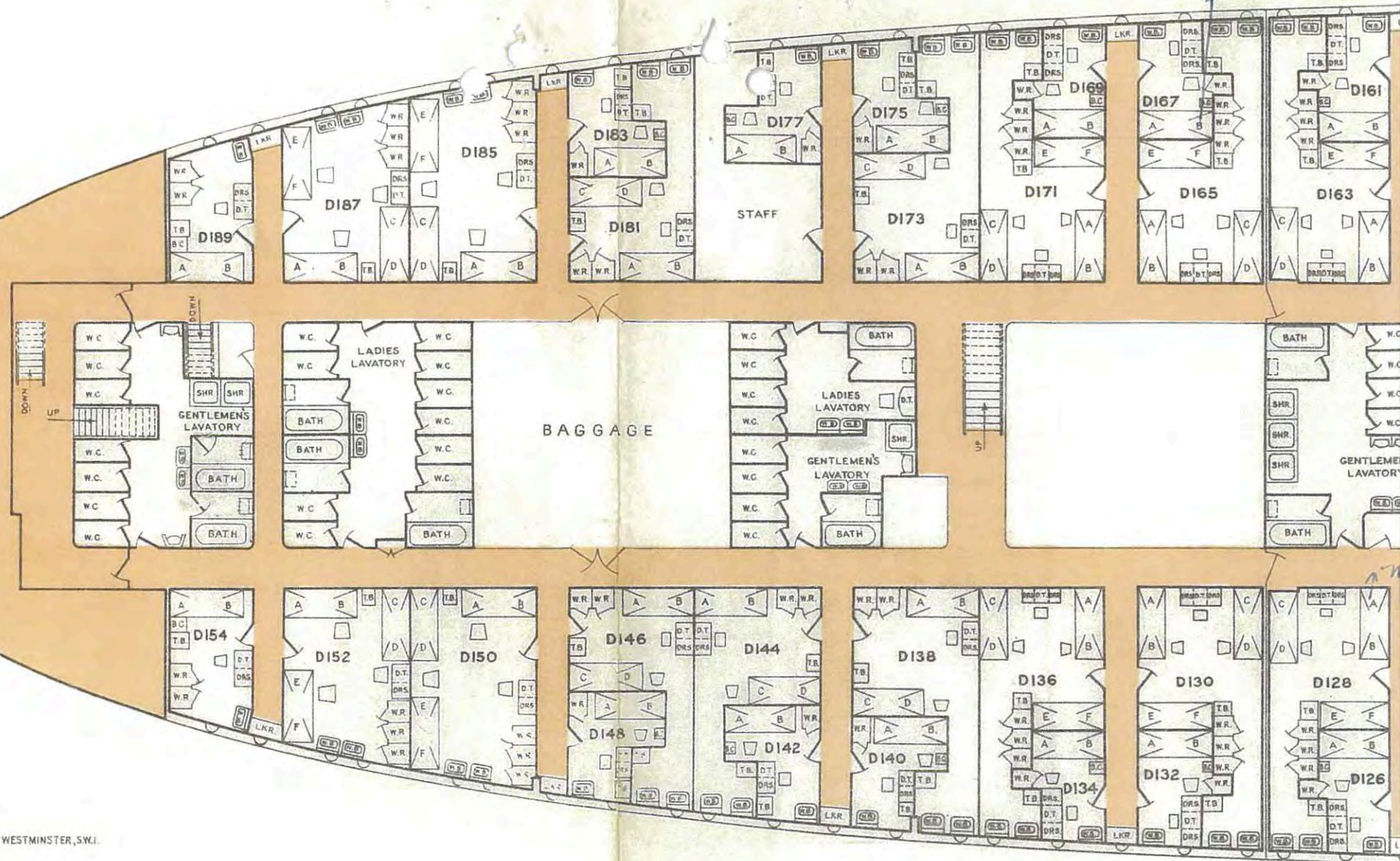
51/531

- 2 -

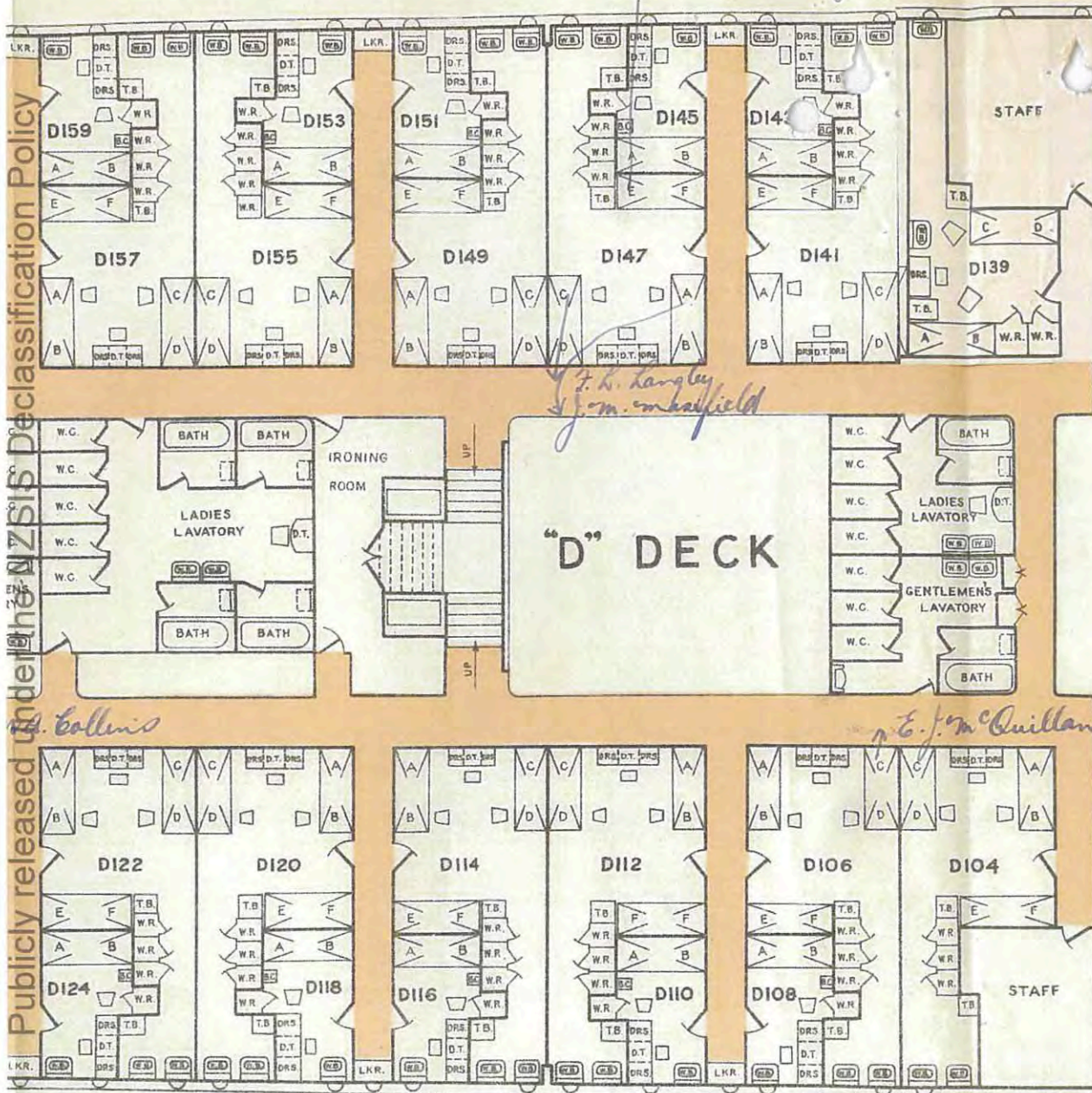
~~James Taylor~~ FERGUSON was also present at the ship's side and showed interest in the delegation, but he did not mix with the persons mentioned.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

J. A. Sullivan
Detective Sergeant.



J. B. C. Armstrong



J. L. Langley
J. M. Mayfield

Ed. Collins

2 E. J. M. Quillan

~~SECRET~~

NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

PI-

SUBJECT : John Moore MASEFIELD, member of Trade Union Delegation to
the U.S.S.R.

XS1/531

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON

Forwarded for the Commissioner, please. The
information contained in the telephone message
from the Special Branch at Auckland on August 13,
1952, could not be acted on here but may be of
interest to overseas security authorities.

N. S. Anderson
Det., Sgt
August 16, 1952

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

W. J. P. O'Connor
Inspector of Police, for
Superintendent, WELLINGTON
August 16, 1952

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

SH 2460

The Special Branch,
Wellington.
15th August, 1952.

Report of : Acting-Detective J.W. McGuire, No. 4363.
relative to: John Moore MASEFIELD, member of Trade Union Delegation
to the U.S.S.R.

I respectfully report that John Moore MASEFIELD, who is representing the Auckland Sugar Workers' Union on the Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R. left Wellington per t.m. "Rangitane" at 12-10.p.m. on the 15th August, 1952.

He arrived in Wellington by the Limited Express from Auckland, at 9-35.a.m. on the 14th August, 1952 and was met by Selwyn McDonald DEVEREUX, who is well known at this office.

Subject was in attendance at the farewell given to the Trade Union Delegation at the Trades Hall, Wellington on 14/8/52, which is the subject of a separate report.

The following information has been obtained regarding MASEFIELD'S antecedents:- He was born at St Helens Hospital, Pitt Street, Auckland on the 4th February, 1930. He is 5 feet 5 inches in height, has brown eyes, dark brown hair and has a scar on the index finger of his left hand. His certificate of character, necessary on a Passport application, was signed by Norman HUNTER, J.P. a mill manager of Roland Road, Greenhithe, Auckland, to whom subject has been known for 16 years.

Another point of interest is, that MASEFIELD has been granted permission to leave New Zealand, under the Military Training Act, 1949. He is required to notify the nearest office of the Labour and Employment Department, immediately on his return to this country.

Subject was seen associating with members of the Trade Union Delegation aboard the vessel prior to departure. It appeared from the distance, that he was wearing a Peace Council badge, which would probably suggest that he is a member of that organisation.

The attached Subversive history sheet has been completed.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

J.W. McGuire
.....
Act-Detective, 4363.
15/8/52

Copy 40/68/2

$2\frac{1}{2}/4$

"DOMINION" Dated 14th. August 1952.

Abbreviation is made: starting after first blank

action is to be made in the above provided in the presence of the officer of police or a person

[1] There is power to make a transfer-bank or power-bank or other means of transpor-

1. *Prunella vulgaris* L.

Dining of bones-structure where absorption is present

NEW ZEALAND CARPENTERS &
JOINERS' UNION.
WELLINGTON and Hutt Valley members
of the above union are invited to be pre-
sent at the—GRANDES HALL.

TRADES HALL,
VIVIAN STREET, WELLINGTON.

At 8 p.m., AUGUST 14

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14,
TO FAREWELL, BRO. F. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

TO FAREWELL
National Secretary.
who is our delegate to visit the U.S.S.R.
at the invitation of the Soviet Trade
Unions.
Attachments provided and all are wel-

Refreshments provided and all are welcome.

W. A. JAMIESON,
President.
W. F. MOLINEUX,
Secretary.

8848

Date of subscription :

None

202

DATE OF RILEY:

1800 OF 1810

Gratification of applicant's official residence in New Zealand, whether residing with applicant or not:—

NAME OF (MR) (MRS) (MISS)

DATE REC'D BY OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

PMG:

NOTE:

12160

Confidence condition

(continued from page 10)

Anda telah mempelajari materi ini.

Блогот напредува :

20X 2

DATE OF PREP :

Length of pipe :

Друге оустроје :

RESULTS

LONGINUS :

Application for Registration as an Alien.

SECRET

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

TELEPHONE MESSAGE:

FROM: Special Branch, Auckland. Constable R.C. Cooper.

TO: Special Branch, Wellington. *A/Sgt Paterson*

MESSAGE: Concerning earlier correspondence, John Moore MASEFIELD is leaving Auckland by Limited Express this evening, - carriage and seat number unknown.

He is known to have two letters in his possession, one of which he has opened, and the other is sealed. The latter is addressed to the Anti-Fascist Youth League which, it is understood, he is to deliver in Russia. The nature of its contents is unknown.

Masefield is thought to have little or no money apart from that which he has obtained to pay his fares.

Message received at 4.50p.m.

Date: 13th August, 1952.

A.S. Paterson
A/Sgt

Acc. Det. Mc Guire,
Get attention, please

A.S. Paterson
A/Sgt

Det Sgt Paterson,
Please see report attached.

John McGuire
a/Det. 4363.
15/8/52.

~~SECRET~~

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Special Branch,
Auckland.

13. August 1952.

REPORT OF: Constable R.C.Cooper.

No.4423.

RELATIVE TO: John Moore MASEFIELD, member of Trade Union
Delegation shortly to visit Russia. Reported to
be in possession of two letters to be delivered
on arrival in Russia.

I respectfully report that at 4.30p.m. on Wednesday 13th. August 1952 I was reliably informed that John Moore MASEFIELD who is a member of the Trade Union Delegation that is to visit Russia would be leaving on the 7.15p.m. train that departs from Auckland for Wellington. It was thought that he would be accompanied by other members of the Delegation.

My informant told me that MASEFIELD has in his possession two letters one of which is addressed to the "Anti-Facist Youth League", which he has been told to deliver personally on arrival in Russia.

MASEFIELD told my informant that he was familiar with the contents of the second letter but he did not disclose the nature of the contents of this letter.

Owing to the fact that this information was not received until late in the afternoon it was not possible to find out which seats MASEFIELD and his associates would be occupying on the train.

I notified Detective Sergeant PATERSON of the Wellington Special Branch, by telephone, of MASEFIELD'S intending departure. A copy of the telephone message is attached.

R. C. Cooper.
Constable 4423.

The Officer in Charge,
SPECIAL BRANCH.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

[Signature]

O/C. Special Branch, for
Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND. August 16, 1952.

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~~SECRET~~

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

Date: 13. 8. 52.

Time: 4.48pm.

FROM: Constable R.C. Cooper, Special Branch, Auckland
TO : Detective Sergeant Paterson, Special Branch, Wellington

MESSAGE:

"John Moore MASEFIELD with, it is thought, other members of the Trade Union Delegation to visit Russia, will be leaving Auckland this evening on the 7.15pm. train for Wellington.

MASEFIELD has in his possession two letters, which he has to deliver personally on arrival in Russia. One of these letters he has read, but has not disclosed the contents to my informant. The other letter is sealed and is addressed to "The Anti Fascist Youth League".

We have been unable to ascertain which seat he will be occupying on the train."

R. C. Cooper.
Constable, 4423.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

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293

FRIENDSHIP TRIP TO SOVIET UNION

A meeting of the executive of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with Russia accepted an invitation to send a delegation of friendship to visit the Soviet Union, according to a report supplied by Mr. R. J. Smith, acting-chairman of the society.

The invitation was for a delegation of four and during its stay in the U.S.S.R. the delegates will be the guests of Voks, the Soviet society for cultural relations with foreign countries. Members of the delegation will be Professor Alray, of Auckland University College and his wife, Mrs. Devereux, and Mr. Holmes, all officers of the New Zealand Society.

Mr. Smith says the delegation will be in Russia at approximately the same time as the trade union delegation which is leaving New Zealand next week, but the delegations will be quite separate.

Application for Registration as an Alien

~~SECRET~~

NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

51/531

PF

The Special Branch,
Wellington.
7th August, 1952.

Report of : Acting-Detective J.W. McGuire,

No. 4363.

relative to: Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG, member of Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R. *PF + card destroyed 11.8.92*

I respectfully report having obtained the following information, regarding Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG, who is to represent the Mangakino branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union on the Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R.

ARMSTRONG was born at Waihi on the 17th May, 1902. He married Irene Gladys NELSON on the 17th March, 1931 in Christchurch. His present occupation is given as a labourer. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, has blue eyes and black hair.

A certificate of character was signed by Henry Leslie EMERSON, J.P. a carpenter of Rimu Street, Mangakino, to whom he has been known for one year. He has signified his intention of travelling to England and Russia and will leave Wellington on the 15th August, 1952 by the t.m. "Rangitane".

He has been allocated New Zealand Passport, No. 029147, which was issued at Wellington on the 6th August, 1952. It is understood that he will be collecting this Passport on the 12th August, 1952.

Copies of his photograph will be submitted in the usual manner.

This report is submitted in duplicate for your information, please.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

J.W. McGuire
.....
Act-Detective, 4363.
7/8/52.

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON

For the Commissioner, please.

D.S. Peterson
Det., Sgt
August 8, 1952

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

*Inspector of Police, for
Superintendent, WELLINGTON,
August 8, 1952*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ARTHUR ERNEST ARMSTRONG

Rf & card destroyed.

92

The above-named is a member of the Trade Union Delegation to visit the U.S.S.R. and represents the Mangakino Branch of the New Zealand Workers Union.

Subject was born at Waihi, New Zealand, on the 17th May, 1902. He married Irene Gladys NELSON at Christchurch on the 17th March, 1931.

Subject has had many years of sympathetic association with members of the Communist Party. During the industrial dispute in New Zealand in 1951 the strikers received no support from the New Zealand Federation of Labour, but subject aligned himself with the strikers. At that time he was the Labour Parliamentary representative for Napier, but at the Election subsequent to the strike he was defeated by a National candidate. He has since then been employed as a labourer at the Mangakino Hydro-electric Works.

He is about 5 ft. 7 in. in height, has blue eyes and black hair, medium build. His photograph is attached.

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Special Branch,
AUCKLAND.

August 6, 1952.

REPORT OF: Constable R.C.Cooper No. 4423

RELATIVE TO: John Moore MASEFIELD, reported to be a member of the Trade Union Delegation, which is shortly to visit Russia.

I respectfully report that I have been reliably informed that John Moore MASEFIELD, a labourer employed at the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, Chelsea, will be a member of the Trade Union Delegation, which is expected to leave from Wellington on 15.8.52 on a visit to Russia.

MASEFIELD made application to the Executive of the Sugar Workers' Union to be nominated as the Delegate to represent that Union. The Sugar Workers' Union declined to accept any responsibility for MASEFIELD, or to offer him any financial assistance. MASEFIELD then offered to pay all his own expenses if he were nominated. The Union agreed to nominate him on the understanding that they will not be responsible for him in any respect.

Everton Rex BRYANT, who is the subject of a Subversive History Sheet, and who is organising the Delegation, has been informed of this decision.

Until MASEFIELD made application to be nominated to this Delegation he had not been regarded, in his Union, as a Communist sympathiser, and up to the present time he has not shown any interest in industrial affairs.

MASEFIELD commenced his employment at the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited on 18.7.51. He has told the management that he will be leaving their employ on 12.8.52 and that he will be leaving New Zealand a few days later in order to join a Trade Union Delegation that is visiting Russia.

I have been reliably informed that MASEFIELD claims to be a member of the Communist Party and that he has shown to my informant a membership card showing himself to be a member of the Communist Party.

I have made discreet enquiries at MASEFIELD's previous places of employment, namely, Rosewood Pianos Limited, Karangahape Road; Atwaters Limited, Queen Street; Cambridge Clothing Factory Limited; Customs Street; Matheson Minster Limited, Mackelvie Street; Public Works Department, Hobsonville Air Station; but at none of these places was there any evidence of MASEFIELD showing any Communist sympathies.

His twin brothers, Edward and Murray, are both regarded as fine types and possibly conservative in their politics.

Edward is employed as a junior clerk in the National Bank of New Zealand, Jean Batten Place, Auckland.

Murray is employed as a motor mechanic at the Dominion Motors Limited, Myers Street, Auckland.

I have obtained copies of John Moore MASEFIELD's passport photographs, which are attached hereto.

On 5.8.52 John Moore MASEFIELD was issued with a New Zealand Passport, No. C.27739, at Auckland.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

There is no booking on the m.v. "Rangitane" at Auckland for MASEFIELD, but, no doubt, this has been done through the Wellington Office by the Organising Committee for the Trade Union Delegation.

Subversive History Sheet for MASEFIELD is attached hereto.

For your information please.

R. L. Cooper
Constable, 4423.

The Officer in Charge,
SPECIAL BRANCH.

The O/C. SPECIAL BRANCH:

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

[Signature]
Inspector of Police.
12. 8. 52.

This is the only man nominated at Auckland for the Trade Union Delegation to visit the Soviet Union.

This week's "People's Voice" newspaper publishes only five (5) names of the eight man delegation.

Bookings to leave by the "Rangitane" from Wellington on or about 15.8.52 have apparently been made in Wellington.

Owing to the shortage of time MASEFIELD may not be able to raise sufficient money.

Det Det Mr Guine
For attention, please
A. S. Paterson
R/S 13.8.52

O/C. Special Branch, for
Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND. August 8, 1952.

867/150

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON.

For the information and attention by a member of your Special Branch.

A report to be submitted after the departure of the "Rangitane".

[Signature]
Deputy Commissioner of Police.
11/8/1952.

~~SECRET~~ 647/32

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

1084

~~SECRET~~

S.H.2460

Commissioner's Office
File No. S. /

NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

HISTORY SHEET OF PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

NAME in full: MASEFIELD: John Moore

ADDRESSES - Private: Rata Road, Greenhithe.

Business: Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited

OCCUPATION: Labourer ~~Married~~/Single.

PRESENT EMPLOYER: Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited.

PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS: Rosewood Pianos Ltd. Matheson Minster Ltd.
Atwaters Ltd. P.W.D. Hobsonville Air Station
Cambridge Clothing Ltd. Ross & Glendining Ltd.

NATIONALITY: British. Date of arrival in N.Z. -----

Port of arrival: ----- Previously resided in: -----
(Country)

DESCRIPTION:

Born: 1930 ^{4/2/30.} Height: 5 ft.5. ins. Complexion: Sallow. Hair: Dark brown.

Eyes: Brown. Nose: Medium. Distinctive features: Scar on index finger of left hand.

Police Gazette reference: P.G. -- page -- , Photo -- , Page:--

Name of Subversive Organisation with which associated: C.P.; Peace Council.

In what capacity associated with organisation: Member.

ASSOCIATES - Names of: Members of Trade Union Delegation to U.S.S.R.

MEMBERS OF POLICE FORCE TO WHOM KNOWN: D/Sgts Paterson and Pullman, A/Det McGuire, & Const. Lane.

Has he access to a typewriter? Not known.

Does he own a motor vehicle: Make and Licensed number:

GENERAL REMARKS: John Moore MASEFIELD was born at Auckland on 4.2.30.

His father, Richard Moore MASEFIELD was a Commercial Traveller by occupation. He was 60 years of age when subject was born. He is now dead. Subject's mother was named Jessie May MASEFIELD, nee HURLEY, she too, is now deceased.

MASEFIELD has 2 brothers, Edward and Murray; these two are twins and were born on 6.4.32. The three lads live together in their own home at Rata Road, Greenhithe.

John Moore MASEFIELD was educated at Northcote Intermediate School and at Northcote College; he left the College on 15.8.45.

MASEFIELD is at present employed as a Labourer at the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, Chelsea; he is regarded by the Management as having Communist tendencies. He has been heard to

Signature of Officer,

~~SECRET~~

P.T.O

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

(Continue on back if necessary)

say that he will shortly be attending a Trade Union Delegation which is to visit Moscow. He has been appointed as the delegate of the Sugar Workers' Union providing he pays all his own expenses.

I have been reliably informed by one of MASEFIELD's former employers that he has been heard to state that he is a member of the Communist Party and that he regularly attends Communist Party meetings.

My informant described him as being a fanatic and added that in order to finance himself for the proposed trip to Russia subject had told him that he intended to sell his Dinghy, Car, Motor Cycle, Bandsaw and Circular Saw.

He has not been identified with any open activity of the Communist Party or its ancillary organisations.

R. b. Cooper
Constable, 4423.
8. 8. 52.

6th August, 1952.

X 51/531

21/2/4

292

Churchman Will Be Member Of U.S.S.R. Delegation Representing Christchurch

CHRISTCHURCH. — A prominent churchman and trade unionist, Mr. Norris Collins, will be the representative of Christchurch workers on the forthcoming trade union delegation to the Soviet Union. The integrity of Mr. Collins is accepted on all sides.

There were three candidates for the position, nominated from the various organisations supporting the delegation.

Mr. Norris Collins is a boiler-maker at the Addington railways workshops. He is a member of the executive of the Addington branch of the A.S.R.S., delegate for his shop, and chairman of the W.E.A. committee at the shops.

His interests outside the job lie in the church and youth work. He is a member of the Anglican Diocesan Synod and a Diocesan lay reader of the Anglican Church, a former vice-president of the Anglican Bible Class Union and has represented his church on youth organisations and National Council of Churches Youth Committee.

He is very popular at the railway workshops and was well supported by his fellow workers at the election meeting.

An outstanding spirit was shown by defeated candidate Mr. J. Sturt, of the Firestone Rubber Co. staff. He congratulated the winner and pledged himself to work hard to see that the full finance needed to send Mr. Collins away was forthcoming.

Many of those at the meeting pledged themselves as a start to donate 5/- a week to look after Mr. Collins' family while he was away.

It is understood that the collections on pay day at the work-

shops, which increased in size considerably as soon as a nomination was put forward, are expected to be very much larger now that such a popular man has been elected. Addington is writing to ask other workshops to help in the finance raising.

The election of Mr. Collins should also help overcome a deep suspicion among the workers who have listened to speakers during the campaign in the factories. They have been afraid that the whole idea was a "jack-up" by the Communists who would work it so that "their own man" would go.

It has been announced that the following are also definitely to be members of the delegation, which will leave on August 15: The national secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Mr. F. L. Langley, Christchurch; the former Labour member of Parliament for Napier, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, representing the Mangakino local of the New Zealand Workers' Union; the president of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union, Mr. McQuillan; and Mr. J. Masefield, representing the Auckland Sugar Workers' Union.

A SOCIAL WILL BE HELD AT THE JUGOSLAV HALL, AUCKLAND, ON AUGUST 12 TO FAREWELL MESSRS. ARMSTRONG, MASEFIELD AND McQUILLAN.

gn

Special Branch,
Christchurch,
6th August 1952.

REPORT OF, Detective Sergeant A.R. Grant.

No. 3247.

REALTIVE to, New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with Russia -
Proposed N.Z. Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R.
in 1952. Vide attached.

I respectfully report that inquiries show that the sending of a delegation of New Zealand Trade Unionists on a visit to the U.S.S.R. in 1952, has been sponsored by the following persons in the Christchurch District where a Committee was set up to further the campaign :-

- GRANT,	Archibald Brewster.	Chairman of the Committee.	
- BOOTH,	Leonard Hampden.	Vice-Chairman of the Committee.	
- SAUNDERS,	Charles Frederick.	Secretary of the Committee.	
- LOCKE,	John Gibson.	appointed full time Organiser.	
- EFFORD,	Lincoln Arthur Winston.	Pacifist.	26/8/52
- FLETCHER,	Clarence Franz.	Secretary of the Firestone Branch of the Canterbury Rubber Workers Union.	20/6/51
- KANE,	Dennis McNamara.	Chairman of Addington Branch, A.S.R.S.	20/5/51
- KILPATRICK,	Henry Gordon.	Secretary, Freezing Workers' Union.	40/3/51
- LANGLEY,	Frank Lloyd.	National Secretary N.Z. Carpenter's Union.	20/1/52
- ROBERTS,	John.	Secretary, Tailoring Trades Union.	20/1/51
- OSTLER,	Alison Mary.		
- OSTLER,	Harold Alexander.	Secretary of the Communist Party, Christchurch District.	
- RHODES,	Harold Winston.	Associate Professor of English at Canterbury University College.	

The above named persons are all subjects of Subversive History Sheets.

Other persons who sponsored the sending a delegation to the U.S.S.R., are as follows:-

- HAYMAN, E.R. ✓

of the Plasterer's Union. This man has not previously come under the notice of Christchurch Special Branch. He may be identical with Eugene Roosevelt HAYMAN, of 32 Quinns Road, Christchurch, who is described in the Electoral Roll, as a Labourer. I am unable to find any other E.R. Hayman in the Rolls.

MOUAT, Louis Julian.

Vice-Chairman of the Addington Branch of the A.S.R.S. He is referred to in a report furnished by Senior Detective J.J. Halcrow, dated 21-5-52, a copy of which report is attached to this file.

SOUTHON, Lyell Charles John.

Secretary of the Tramways Union at Christchurch, and mentioned in previous secret reports from Christchurch Special Branch. Inquiries are at present being made for the issue of a subversive History Sheet for this man

Meetings at some Freezing Works in the Canterbury District were addressed by Archibald Brewster Grant, but he did not receive a good reception. Reports on the meetings have already been forwarded to Police Headquarters, and copies are

are attached to this file.

Harold Winston RHODES, assisted by John Gibson LOCKE, addressed a lunch hour meeting by the firm of Lane, Walker & Rudkin Ltd. in an endeavour to obtain support for the sending of a delegation to Russia, but the address met with little response, vide my report dated 9th July 1952.

In addition it is known that Harold Alexander OSTLER, and Alison Mary OSTLER, have addressed lunch hour Street Meetings near factories and foundries, but inquiries show that in most instances the audience was not large, and the response was mediocre.

The Society for Closer Relations With Russia, and the Communist Party have been the most active organisations participating in the campaign to send Trade Union Delegates to Russia, and in the beginning much was heard from the various speakers about the necessity for the workers to contribute for the fares and expenses of the selected delegates, but latterly there has been little mention of the need to raise money. It appears that the appeal to the workers for contributions was not very successful.

From information received it now appears that interested Unions are finding the money for the selected delegates to travel by boat between New Zealand and England, and that the delegates will board a Soviet ship from England to Russia as guests of the U.S.S.R. and will return to England on a Soviet ship. The delegates expect to be in England for about a fortnight before boarding a Soviet ship.

It has now been established that the two delegates selected by interested Trades Unions in the Christchurch District, (which in the main include The Christchurch Branch of the Engineering Workers' Union; The Christchurch Branch of the Tramway Workers' Union; Canterbury Rubber Workers Union, and the Christchurch Branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants) are Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, Secretary of the Christchurch Branch of the New Zealand Carpenters and Joiners Union, and Norris Arthur COLLINS, a member of the Addington Branch of the A.S.R.S.

These men are booked to travel on the 'RANGITANE' from Wellington on 15th August 1952, this booking having been made through the New Zealand Shipping Company at Wellington last week.

According to information received a block booking was made for five passages, but the names of the other three passengers included in the booking are not yet available. The five fares have been paid, but I have not been able to ascertain by whom the money was paid, as payment was made at Wellington.

As the booking was made at Wellington I have not had an opportunity to obtain reproductions of the Passport Photographs, but possibly reproductions could be obtained by Wellington Special Branch, in which case copies for the records of this Office would be appreciated.

FRANK LLOYD LANGLEY, is the subject of a subversive History Sheet issued at Christchurch on 3rd January 1952. He was elected Secretary of the S.C.R.R. at Christchurch in 1941, was still on the Executive of that organisation in 1942, and is probably still a member of the S.C.R.R. Langley on 11/7/40 stated that he was not then a member of the Communist Party but said that he had been a member of that organisation for 15 months prior to 1935. Langley is not known to be a member of the Communist Party at the present time, but he is a strong supporter of the Communist Party, and the Progressive Youth League, and in recent years he has freely associated with prominent members of the Communist Party at Christchurch. He is a militant trade union official, strongly critical of industrial legislation, and his political philosophy seems to differ but little from that of the Communist Party.

FINANCE :- It has been ascertained that the passage money for Langley is being found by the New Zealand Carpenters' Union. The Christchurch Branch of this Union in addition is contributing

40/25/1

the sum of £250 towards expenses, and other Unions which LANGLEY is also representing are contributing to his expenses amounts in proportion to the size of the unions represented. It is gathered that Langley is required to keep an account of his expenditure.

Frank Lloyd LANGLEY was elected Vice-President of the TRADE UNION CONGRESS in 1950.

He was born in Yorkshire England, about 1901, and is described as being about 5'7" in height, of medium build, dark hair receding, sallow complexion, and has a large forehead.

On the 4th August 1952, Frank Lloyd Langley, was issued with a Passport no. C 29077, by the Internal Affairs Department, Wellington. The Passport is valid for only one year as Langley was unable to produce his certificate of birth.

NORRIS ARTHUR COLLINS, is a married man residing at 30 Martindale Road, Heathcote. He is a Boiler-maker employed at the Addington Railway Workshops, and as such is a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Addington Branch. He holds an important executive position in the Workers Educational Association, and is a Lay Reader in the Anglican Church at Sumner.

COLLINS is regarded by responsible persons who know him well as being a man of excellent character, and he is not known to be either a member or supporter of the Communist Party. He feels that he is not in a position to judge conditions in Russia from reports given in the Christchurch 'PRESS' and that he could form an opinion only by seeing conditions as they actually exist. He sincerely believes that he will have a free hand to judge for himself. He does not personally know the individual members of the delegation accompanying him, but thinks that they are all sincere in their mission to inquire into conditions in Russia, and believes that they will all return with an honest report to all the members of the various Unions they represent. He does not appear to realise that the whole tour will be guided by the Communist Party, and in this respect at least he appears to be somewhat gullible.

COLLINS had not previously come under the notice of Christchurch Special Branch, except as being the probable author of two letters to the Christchurch PRESS, dated 13/6/51 re 'COMMUNISTS AND THE STRIKE' and 11/3/52 re 'SYDNEY PEACE CARNIVAL'. My report dated 21st July 1952. Copies of these letters which were attached to my report of that date, do not provide conclusive evidence that the Author is a Communist or a Communist Sympathiser, but it appears that the author of the letters at least wished the Communist point of view to be expressed. It has now been definitely established that Norris Arthur COLLINS was the author of these letters, and no doubt the other members of the delegation will do their best to impregnate him with Communist propaganda during the tour.

FINANCE. It has been ascertained that COLLINS is to represent the A.S.R.S. and other minor Unions, and that these Unions are to pay his return fare to England, and maintain his wife and family during his absence. It is understood that in England he will board a Soviet Ship as the guest of the Soviet Government, and this no doubt applies to other members of the delegation.

A collection was taken up at the Addington Railway Workshops towards paying his expenses but apparently only a small amount was raised, however further efforts are to be made in this direction, and there may be a grant from the Workers Educational Association towards expenses.

It is learned that the delegation members will be going direct to England where they will meet Trade Union Officials in that Country. They will remain in England for about two weeks and then go to Leningrad. They will return to England after their stay in Russia, and leave from there on the return journey to New Zealand.

 EXTRACTS/COPIES
 TAKEN BY
 N.A. Collins

From information received, Collins considers that the following persons are likely to accompany him on the visit to Russia:-

Frank Lloyd LANGLEY; Mr. A.E. ARMSTRONG, ex M.P.; Mr. McQUILLAN, President of the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union, and a Mrs DEVEREUX of Wellington.

Norris Arthur COLLINS is described as being 32 years of age, about 5' 8" in height, dark complexion, dark curly hair, and a pleasant type of man who is well spoken. He took an Engineering course, including Elementary Theory of Structures, and Mechanical Drawing, at Canterbury University College, in 1940.

On the 4th of August 1952, Norris Arthur COLLINS was issued with a Passport number C.29084 by the Internal Affairs Department, Wellington. This Passport is valid for five years.

Cuttings (obtained from local newspapers) which relate to the delegation to the U.S.S.R. are attached to this file, also an extract from 'PEOPLE'S VOICE' dated 23/7/52.

Mr. Lance WHITTAKER, referred to in the extract from the 'Peoples Voice' is Lancelot Edward Walter WHITTAKER, who is referred to in my report dated 21st July 1952. He had not previously come under the notice of Christchurch Special Branch, and inquiries do not reveal that he has any 'leftist' tendencies.

At the meeting called for the election of delegates to visit the U.S.S.R. Whittaker was defeated by Norris Arthur COLLINS.

A copy of this report is being forwarded for the information and retention of Wellington Special Branch, who will be taking an interest in the departure of the delegates by the Rangitane on 15/8/1952.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

A. R. Grant
Detective Sergeant No. 3247.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/54

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

X51/531

The Special Branch,
Wellington.
5th August, 1952.

Report of : Acting-Detective J.W. McGuire, No. 4363.
relative to: Norris Arthur COLLINS and Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, members
of Trade Union Delegation to U.S.S.R.

I respectfully report having obtained the following information regarding Norris Arthur COLLINS and Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, who were reported in the "Dominion" newspaper of 28th July, 1952, as members of the Trade Union Delegation to Russia.

(1) Norris Arthur COLLINS, representing the Addington Workshops branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He was born at Aldenham, Watford, England on the 1st February, 1920 and arrived in this country during 1928 at Wellington by "Mataroa". He was married at Christchurch on the 8th December, 1942 to Kathleen Susie BLISS. His occupation is given as boilermaker, and he resides at 30 Martindale Road, Heathcote, Christchurch, S.E.2. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, has blue grey eyes, dark brown hair and has an operation scar on the groin of the left leg. His Passport application signifies that he intends travelling to the United Kingdom and Russia, leaving from Wellington by t.m. "Rangitane" on the 15th August, 1952. The certificate of character was signed by Hector Lionel Richard ISHERWOOD, a clergyman of 234 Hereford Street, Christchurch who has known subject for five years. COLLINS was issued with New Zealand Passport No. C29084 on the 1st August, 1952.

(2) Frank Lloyd LANGLEY, National secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. He was born at Renistone, England on the 25th December, 1899 and arrived in New Zealand on the 18th April, 1925 by the ship "Ruahine". He was married on the 8th August, 1928 to Marie Gordon STODDART at Arapuni, Putaruru. His wife was born in Manchester, England. Subject's occupation is given as, Union secretary and he resides at 138 St Albans Street, Christchurch. He intends travelling to England, Sweden and the U.S.S.R. and will leave Wellington per t.m. "Rangitane" on the 15th August, 1952. The certificate of character necessary for his Passport application was signed by, Edwin Raymond CLARK, J.P. a Union secretary of Room 10, Trades Hall, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, to whom he has been known for 13 years. New Zealand Passport, No. C.29077 was issued at Wellington on the 1st August, 1952. LANGLEY is 5 feet 3 inches in height, has grey eyes and brown hair.

Copies of photographs of the two above-mentioned persons are at present being processed and will be submitted.

This report is submitted in duplicate for your information, please.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

J.W. McGuire
Act-Detective, 4363.
5/8/52.

~~SECRET~~

A. 51/531
[Form No. 108.]



E. J. McQuillan

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

Subject: Mr. McQUILLAN, reported in the "Auckland Star" Newspaper of 28.7.52 as being one of an eight-man Trade Union Delegation to visit Russia leaving New Zealand on 15.8.52.

100,000-7-50-4323

The Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND.

PC + card for Edward John McQuillan destroyed.

28.8.91

McQUILLAN defeated William Patrick KELLEHER for the presidency of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union.

As a Cartage Contractor, in business on his own account, his membership in the New Zealand Workers' Union is somewhat difficult to appreciate.

I am having further enquiries made as to the grounds on which he claims membership of the Union.

On the face of it, it would appear that the joke is on J. STALIN and the Combined Organising Committee.

I am reliably informed that McQUILLAN is no hard and fast "fellow traveller", and is easily persuaded.

R. Lewis

Detective Sergeant 3272,
2. 8. 52. *853/147*

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Waresh

Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND. August 4, 1952.

Bring up on 16.8.52
Jm

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: N E W Z E A L A N D P O L I C E :

21/2/4

Special Branch,
Auckland.
1st., August, 1952.

REPORT OF: Acting Detective A.W. KAY. No.4259.

RELATIVE TO: Mr. McQUILLAN, reported in the Auckland "Star" newspaper, of the 28.7.52, as being one of an eight-man Trade Union Delegation to visit Russia, leaving New Zealand on the 15.8.52.

I respectfully report that enquiries show that the Mr. McQUILLAN, who is referred to in the Auckland "Star" newspaper, dated the 28.7.52, (cutting attached), as being President of the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Workers Union, and one of an eight-man Delegation, which is to visit Russia in September of this year as the guests of the Soviet All Union Council of Trade Unions, is identical with Edward John McQUILLAN, of 13 Third Avenue, Kingsland, Auckland. *(F + and destroyed)*

It would appear that he is also identical with the person referred to as J. McQUILLAN, in the Commissioner's memorandum, headed S.51/531, which dealt with a proposed Trade Union Delegation, sponsored by the Society for Closer Relations With Russia, which was to have visited Russia in April 1952. The J. McQUILLAN referred to was not definitely identified at that time but it was thought that he was identical with John Kennedy McQUILLAN of 33 Ballin Street, Tamaki, Auckland. I respectfully suggest that records dealing with J. McQUILLAN be amended accordingly.

Edward John McQUILLAN, who was born on the 19.6.1892, is in business on his own account as a Cartage Contractor, in Auckland. His wife whom he married on the 4.3.1919 at Auckland, was a Miss Margaret McLeod Martha MOIR. They have no family.

On the 29.7.52, McQUILLAN made application for a Passport stating that he wished to travel to England and Russia. His application was witnessed by Donald CAMPBELL, J.P., of 303 Pacific Buildings, Auckland.

On the 30.7.52 a New Zealand Passport numbered C.27707 was issued to Edward John McQUILLAN.

When making application for a Taxation Clearance, McQUILLAN stated that he would be away from New Zealand for a period of five months. His guarantor for taxation purposes was given as Mr. Cyril Alexander SNEDDEN, a Solicitor of Auckland.

McQUILLAN is booked to leave New Zealand, with other Delegates, on the S.S. "Rangitane" which is due to sail from Wellington on the 15.8.52.

Four copies of McQUILLAN'S photograph are attached to the report, his description is as follows;

60 years of age; 5' 8" in height; blue grey eyes; grey hair.

Edward John McQUILLAN has not been identified as being associated with any Subversive, Disloyal or Communist activity in Auckland.

For your information, please.

The officer-in-Charge,
Special Branch,
AUCKLAND.

Alan W. Kay
Acting Detective, 4259.
1.8.52.

SECRET

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE

21/2/4

286

52/451

Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

29th July, 1952.

REPORT OF: D.S. Paterson, Det. Sgt No. 3668.

RELATIVE TO: REPORT OF UNDERCOVER AGENT [REDACTED] 22nd JULY, 1952.

I respectfully submit herewith the attached report of undercover agent [REDACTED] of the 22nd July, 1952. This relates to a meeting of the Organising Committee of the Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R., which was held at the residence of Ronald Edgar DORE, 54 Pipitea Street, Wellington, on the evening of the 21st July, 1952.

The following are reported to have been present: -

Ronald Edgar DORE	{	Organisers.
Selwyn McDonald DEVEREUX		
Archibald Alan SHEARER	{	Society of Friends.
W. JOHNSON <i>John</i>		
George VIBECK	{	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants
Gwendoline Mabel PODOSKY		
	{	National Secretary of N.Z.S.C.R.
P/F — KINCAID	{	Trade Unions.
Percival Andrew HANSEN		
Edwin Andrew MANSON		
P/F. — Robert ADAMS	{	Communist Party members.
Ronald Joseph SMITH		
Beryl BENNETT		
Pat EDKIN		
Conrad Vickers Irving BOLLINGER		
Walter Francis MOLINEUX	{	

DORE is said to have outlined common misapprehensions of conditions in Russia, and of the good purpose to be gained by sending there the New Zealand Trade Union Delegation which, it was hoped, would be of thirty-five or more members, but which now is understood to have been reduced by the Soviet authorities to no more than eight.

It is reported that the following selections have been made, subject in some cases to approval by the union of which the delegate is a member:-

Lindsay AYRES, Christchurch;
Percival Andrew HANSEN, Wellington.
T.L. FENTON, Auckland.
Flora GOULD, Auckland.
T. AKUHATA, Mangakino.
W. MUELLER, Otahuhu.
Alan MONTEITH, Auckland.
W.B. RICHARDS, Dunedin.

It is also claimed that the following clergymen were willing to go,-
Rev. W. WILSON, Auckland; Rev. J. HEATH, Auckland; Rev. W.R. CUNLIFFE, Wellington. The latter resides at Pearce Crescent, Taita.

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52/451

- 2 -

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21/2/4

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An item appearing in the "Dominion" newspaper of the 28th July, 1952, states that the following four persons are to be included in the delegation of eight; the remainder yet to be selected:

F.L. LANGLEY : ✓ National Secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.

A.E. ARMSTONG: ✓ Former Labour M.P. for Napier, and to represent the Mangakino Branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union.

Indispl
Mr McQUILLAN ✓ President of the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union.

Mr M. COLLINS: Representing the Addington Workshops Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

It is not yet determined whether the party are to leave by t.m. "Rangitane" on the 15th August, or whether they are to leave on the 3rd September, 1952, but close attention is now to be given to the whole of this matter.

H.S. Peterson

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Detective Sergeant.

22 July 52

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I respectfully beg to report the following for your information:-

On Monday evening 21st July, a meeting called by the Organising Committee, Trade Union Delegation to U.S.S.R. was held at the residence of R.E. Dore, Pipitea St. Wellington. Present at this meeting were:- R. Dore (Organiser) "Dev" Devereaux (Organiser) A. Sheaves (Society of Friends) W. Johnson (Society of Friends) George Vibeck (A.S.R.S.) Bar. Ed. Kin. (C.P.) Kincaid (Trade Unionist) R. Hanson (Trade Unionist) R. Adams (Trade Unionist) W. Malinew (Trade Unionist) R. Smith (Trade Unionist) Eddie Manson (Trade Unionist) Gwen Rodoski (S.C.R.) C. Bollinger (S.H.F.) Beryl Bennett (Women's Union)

In opening the meeting, the organiser R. Dore, said the response to the proposal to send a Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R. had exceeded all expectations. Dore said more and more people were becoming aware that Russia was not an aggressive nation but only desired peace and friendship with other countries. The daily Press, he said, would have us believe that the U.S.S.R. was a Police State, where freedom was unknown, slave camps existed and the country just one vast camp. He said this type of propaganda was easily refuted by the statements of many Trade Unionist, Professional men, Clergy men etc who had visited the U.S.S.R. over the past 2 or 3 years. These people

52/451

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21/2/44

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did not find it necessary to take any drastic methods to break through the so-called "Iron Curtain", but had gone there and left there at their own free will. It was necessary in the interests of peace, that NZ Trade Unionists and other organisations should have an opportunity of seeing for themselves conditions existing within the Soviet Union. He felt sure, those delegates who were chosen would go with an open mind, and on their return would do much to refute capitalist propaganda. Dore said 54 names had been received for inclusion in the delegation. 28 delegates had been originally been intended, but he thought this could be raised to 35. He said many Unionist and professional men had offered to pay their own expenses, but he did not think this was good policy. It was preferable that a Trade Union delegation should be sponsored by the Trade Union movement itself. The delegation is tentatively scheduled to leave New Zealand on 3rd Sept. next, joining the Australian delegation of 40 at Sydney. Subject in some cases to the approval of their respective Unions, the following have been selected:- Lindsay Ayres (C.H.C.H.) P. Hanson (Wilton) T. L. Fenton (ACK) Flora Gould (ACK) T. A. Kihata (Mangakino) W. Muellor (Olahuhu) A. Montiel (ACK) W. R. Richards (Inverdin) Clergymen desirous of going are:- Rev W. Wilson (ACK) Rev. J. Heath (ACK) and the Rev. W. Cunliffe (Wilton)

on

"DOMINION"

Dated 28th. July 1952.

31/2/4

Certificate of Registration No.

Issued at

X

51/531

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Application is made, stating which []

section is to be made in the above provided in the presence of the officer of Police to whom

[] when is liable to write a written report of [] other means of identify-

[]

Name of Police-station where []

THE DOMINION, MONDAY, JULY

UNION DELEGATES TO VISIT RUSSIA

The combined committee arranging the sending of a trade union delegation to Russia last night announced the names of four of the proposed eight-man party.

They are: The national secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Mr. F. L. Langley, Christchurch; the former Labour member of Parliament for Napier, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, representing the Mangakino local of the New Zealand Workers' Union; the president of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union, Mr. McQuillan; and Mr. M. Collins, representing the Addington workshop branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Representatives from the Auckland Sugar Workers', the New Zealand Engineers' and the Wellington Timber Workers' Unions will probably be named this week.

The delegation will leave New Zealand in the Rangitane on August 15. It is expected to arrive in Russia either late September or early October.

llp3

Name

Sex

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Particulars of applicant's children resident in New Zealand, whether residing with applicant or not:—

Name of (wife) (married):

Nature of permit or certificate of registration issued on arrival:

Date and place of arrival in New Zealand:

Distinguishing marks (scars, etc.):

Height:

Build:

Hair:

Eyes:

Complexion:

Occupation:

Any former nationality:

Present nationality:

Sex:

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Place of birth:

Surname:

Forename:

Application for Registration as an Alien.

21/2/4

51/531

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Former M.P. Among Delegation Going To Russia

The names of four of the eight men to comprise a New Zealand trade union delegation to Russia have been announced by the combined committee arranging the delegation.

They are: The national secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Mr. F. L. Langley, Christchurch; the former Labour member of Parliament for Napier, Mr. A. E. Armstrong, representing the Mangakino local of the New Zealand Workers' Union; the president of the Auckland local of the New Zealand Workers' Union, Mr. J. McQuillan; and Mr. M. Collins, representing the Addington workshop branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Representatives from the Auckland Sugar Workers, the New Zealand Engineers' and the Wellington Timber Workers' Unions will probably be named this week.

The delegation will leave New Zealand in the Rangitane on August 15. It is expected to arrive in Russia in either late September or early October.

gm

Name

Age

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Application for Registration as an Alien

~~SECRET~~

X 51/531

21/2/4
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—THE AUCKLAND STAR, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1952

N.Z. Union Delegates Going To Russia

WELLINGTON, Sunday (P.A.). The names of four of the eight-man trade union delegation which is going to Russia were announced tonight by the combined committee which is arranging matters. The four are:—

The secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Mr F. L. Langley, Christchurch; the former Labour member of Parliament for Napier, Mr A. E. Armstrong, representing the Mangakino local of the New Zealand Workers' Union; the president of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union, Mr McQuillan; and Mr M. Collins, representing the Addington workshop branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

The delegates will leave New Zealand in the Rangitane on August 15. They are expected to arrive in Russia late in September or early in October and will spend four or five weeks inspecting trade union conditions at the expense of the Soviet All Union Council of Trade Unions, which extended the invitation.

~~SECRET~~

ON

"DOMINION"

Dated 26th. July 1952

21/2/4

Certificate of Registration No.

issued at

X 51/531

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Application is made, stating which form:

Application is to be made in the space provided in the presence of the officer of police to whom it is made, or in the presence of a constable or other person of whom the applicant is unable to write, a thumb-print or finger-print or other means of identification.

Thumb-print fee

Name of police-station where application is made

Name:

Address to which certificate is sent:

Signature of alien:

Date of application:

No Delegate for Russia.

The United Mine Workers of New Zealand have rejected a proposal to send a trade union delegate to Russia with the New Zealand trade union delegation. This information has been received in Greymouth following a vote of all branches of the United Mine Workers.—P.A.

Name:

Sex:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Particulars of applicant's children resident in New Zealand, whether residing with applicant or not:—

Name of (wife) (husband):

Nature of permit or certificate of registration issued on arrival:

Date and place of arrival in New Zealand:

Distinctive marks (scars, etc.):

Height:

Build:

Hair:

Eyes:

(complex) condition:

[When applicant is a woman, state whether she is married]

Occupation:

Any former nationality:

Present nationality:

Sex:

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Place of abode:

Surname:

Forename:

Application for Registration as an Alien.

[Form No. 1—1]

~~SECRET~~
NEW ZEALAND POLICE

X5 51/531

Special Branch,
Hamilton,

PF

25th July, 1952.

Report of G. Tait, D/Sgt. No. 3546.

Relative to Re WORKERS' DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

I respectfully report that on the 21st July 1952, a meeting held by the New Zealand Workers' Union at Mangakino, selected Mr. Arthur Ernest ARMSTRONG, as a delegate to the Soviet Union. *If card destroyed 6.8.92*

Armstrong with other delegates from other Unions, will be sailing from New Zealand on the 14th August, 1952.

Armstrong commenced working as a labourer for the Ministry of Works at Mangakino on the 25th October, 1951. He is living in the single men's quarters at Mangakino.

Since he has been at Mangakino he has been associating with the more militant section of the Unionists. [REDACTED]

Armstrong was born on the 17/5/1902; he is 5 ft 6 ins in height; thin build; dark hair; inclined to be round shouldered. His wife and family reside at 18 Burlington Road, Napier.

Armstrong was formerly a Labour representative in the House of Parliament, being defeated in the General Election of 1951.

For the information of the Commissioner of Police.

The Superintendent,
HAMILTON.

G. Tait
Det. Sgt.
25.7.52

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Forwarded.

R. Thompson.
Supt. Police. 26/7/52.

Records

~~SECRET~~

X51/531

~~SECRET~~

21/2/4

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"Canterbury Will Choose Its U.S.S.R. Delegate this Week."

Extract from "People's Voice", 23/7/52

"CHRISTCHURCH.- Two workers have been nominated by unions in Canterbury to represent Canterbury trade unionists on the New Zealand delegation to the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Lance Whittaker has been nominated by the Tramway Union. Besides being an active unionist, Mr. Whittaker is a well-known cartoonist.

Mr. Norris Collins has been nominated by the Addington Workshops branch of the A.S.R.S. Mr. Collins is a shop delegate and the chairman of the W.E.A. branch at the shops.

The combined Trade Union Committee has called a meeting for Friday, July 25, in the Trades Hall, at which the final selection of a Canterbury delegate will be made.

Further nominations from unions and jobs will be accepted up till the time of this meeting.

All those unions, jobs and individuals who have supported and donated to the funds for the delegate are being invited to participate at the meeting in the final selection."

Detective Sergeant Grant:

For file held by you re New Zealand Trade Union Delegation to Russia.

J. J. Macdonald
Senior Detective No. 2814
25/7/52

X54/531

21/2/4
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"THE PRESS"

CHRISTCHURCH.

23-7-52.

COMMITTEE FOR WORKERS' DELEGA-
TION TO SOVIET UNION.
ELECTION OF DELEGATE.
ALL SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund are in-
vited to take part in the Election of a
Delegate from nominations received at a
meeting in the SOCIAL HALL, TRADES
HALL, on FRIDAY, JULY 25th, at 7.45
p.m.
A. B. GRANT, Chairman
C. F. SAUNDERS, Sec. 3958

The Christchurch Star-Sun

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1952

PERSONAL

Mr Stewart Morrison, Director of the Adult Education Centre, Auckland University College, is visiting Christchurch to-day. He addressed adult education staffs members in Canterbury on recent trends in the movement in New Zealand and overseas.

Mr A. E. Armstrong will represent the Mangakino branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union on the eight-man New Zealand trade union delegation which will visit Russia at the invitation of the Soviet All Union Council of Trade Unions. Mr McQuillan, president of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union, will go, too. The delegation will leave by the Rangitane on August 5, and will arrive in Russia in late September or early October.
—P.A.

CHRISTCHURCH 'PRESS'

9/6/1952

**UNION DELEGATION
TO RUSSIA****MEMBERS NOW BEING
CHOSEN**

(New Zealand Press Association)

WELLINGTON, June 8.

Six trade unions are balloting for representatives to join a delegation to Russia.

Mr J. Goddard to-night issued a statement on behalf of the combined delegation committee, which, he said, represented some unions, the Society for Close Relations with Russia, and other interested people.

The statement said that, in response to the invitation to send a delegation to Russia, the New Zealand Carpenters' Union, miners, engineering workers, the Wellington Timber Workers' Union, the New Zealand Tramway Workers' Union, and the workshops branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Addington, Otahuhu, and Hillside, were deciding on their representatives for the delegation.

The statement said: "It is expected that, after these selections have taken place, the delegation will leave in August, and spend some four or five weeks as guests of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions."

'THE PRESS'

Christchurch.

19-7-1952.

**N.Z. DELEGATION
TO RUSSIA****MR F. L. LANGLEY
INCLUDED****SOVIET TRADE UNIONS'
INVITATION**

The first New Zealand delegation to visit Soviet Russia at the invitation of the Soviet trade union movement is expected to leave New Zealand early next month. The party will include Mr F. L. Langley, of Christchurch, national secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union.

Mr Langley was selected as a member of the delegation by his union. Several other unions are in the process of appointing delegates—the New Zealand Engineering Union, the New Zealand Workers' Union, sections of the timber workers, and the mine workers. In addition, the New Zealand bricklayers, the Canterbury plasterers, the Christchurch rubber workers, biscuit workers, tramway workers, and branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are combining to select a delegate.

The original invitation was for six delegates, but there are indications that more than six might be appointed, in which case efforts would have to be made to increase the delegation, with the concurrence of the Soviet trade union movement.

The national council of the carpenters' union has directed Mr Langley to investigate methods of construction and employment in building and allied industries in Britain and Sweden, if that is possible, as well as in Russia.

Mr Langley said yesterday that the questions to which union members were seeking answers, through him, were many and varied; they ranged from the use of atomic energy for peaceful construction to the fastest times recorded by Russian racehorses.

The delegation will spend about six weeks in the Soviet Union. In recent years delegations from Britain, Australia, the United States, and many other countries have visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet trade union movement.

CHRISTCHURCH 'PRESS'

10/6/1952.

Delegation to Russia

A motion from the Addington branch that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants send a representative to Russia with the proposed delegation of trade unionists and farmers was rejected by six votes to three at the last quarterly session of the executive council. An amendment on the question was also defeated.

CHRISTCHURCH 'STAR-SUN'

11-6-1952.

**Engineering Workers Favour
Delegation Going to Russia**

The Christchurch branch of the Engineering Workers' Union is in favour of a union delegation going to Russia, according to the secretary (Mr R. Jones). He said to-day that the branch unanimously supported the decision of the national conference which had promised support for any delegate sponsored by the Federation of Labour.

Moral support had been given the decision by the Christchurch branch of the Tramway Workers' Union, said the secretary (Mr L. C. Southon).

The Press

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1952.

**DELEGATION TO
SOVIET UNION****MR N. A. COLLINS
ELECTED**

Mr N. A. Collins, of Heathcote, was elected to the New Zealand workers' delegation to the Soviet Union by a meeting of subscribers in the Trades Hall last evening. Mr Collins, who is a boilermaker at the Addington railway workshops, will represent a group of Christchurch unions.

The delegation will leave Wellington on August 15.

Mr Collins is a delegate to the committee of the Addington branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and chairman of the Workers' Educational Association committee at the Addington workshops. He is also a prominent youth worker at the Heathcote Anglican Church.

~~SECRET~~

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2/12/52

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

x52/451

Special Branch,
WELLINGTON.

23rd July, 1952.

REPORT OF: D.S. Paterson, Det. Sgt No. 3668.

RELATIVE TO: REPORT OF UNDERCOVER AGENT [REDACTED]
18th JULY, 1952.

I respectfully submit herewith the attached report of undercover agent [REDACTED] dated the 18th July, 1952, which concerns mainly the proposed Trade Union delegation to Russia and which is ostensibly being organised by the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. Satisfactory progress in the plans have been expressed by the Communist Party who await opposition from the Federation of Labour who have already published their disapproval of representatives of any affiliate body joining the delegation.

Notwithstanding according to this information, the following likely delegates await final selection:- F. MULLAR, Otahuhu, who may be identical with Frederick Daniel MULLER, but there is no means here of confirming this; Lindsay AYRES a member of the Christchurch Carpenters' Union, a Communist sympathiser, and delegate from his union to the Australian Carnival for Peace and Friendship in March 1952; T.L. FENTON of the Auckland Workers' Union, who may be Francis Leslie FENTON secretary of this body; Flora Wallace GOULD well known Auckland Communist Party member, and a member of the Women's Union; Percival Andrew HANSEN, secretary of the New Zealand Transport Workers' Federation.

The matter of the personnel of the delegation was to have been further considered by members of the executive of the New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R. on the evening of Thursday, 17th July, 1952, at 195 Aro Street, which is the residence of Douglas William and Ruth Mary LAKE. This was abandoned, however, for reasons which are not known, and it is thought that a further meeting took place on the 21st July, 1952, at the residence of Ronald Edgar DORE, 54 Pipitea Street, Wellington. The result of this meeting should be known shortly. 26/17/52

Reference is made to the fact that a member of the Society called 'Kin' or 'Cim' of 31 Hutt Road, Kaiwharawhara, was to have been informed of the cancellation of the meeting at Aro Street. Inquiry has failed to establish the identity of this person, the occupier of this address being Mrs Mary Ann NELSON a widow. The recent collation of names for the jury roll gives no male living at this address, nor is any name which can be reconciled with that given known to be that of a person living in the vicinity.

The remainder of this report alludes to the recent National Conference of the Communist Party at Auckland, concerning which better information has been received.

The Superintendent of Police,
WELLINGTON.

D.S. Paterson
Detective Sergeant.

~~SECRET~~

COPY

~~SECRET~~26/7/4 274
Aug 21/2/4

52/451

18th July, 1952.

I respectfully beg to report the following for your information:-

On a visit to Unity Centre at noon on Thursday, 17th last, Ken STANTON discussing the proposed Trade Union delegation to Russia, stated that the organising committee concerned with the delegation were very pleased with the response from individual unionists, but those unionists and unions who were affiliated to the Federation of Labour expected opposition from the Federation towards the delegation, and the Federation will definitely forbid any union affiliated to the Federation of Labour from participating in the trade delegation.

Ken Stanton said they could only wait and see what action the Federation of Labour took when the time arrived, and added that he did not think the threat of disaffiliation would worry strong unions like the Carpenters, Engineers, Painters' and A.S.R.S. Stanton also mentioned that F. MULLAR, Otahuhu, had consented to be a delegate, as had Lindsay AYRES, Christchurch Carpenters, and T.L. FENTON, Auckland Workers' Union. Flora GOULD has been nominated by the Auckland Women's Union.

At about 12.30p.m. the same day, Comrade DEVEREUX arrived, and informed Stanton that the S.C.R. meeting which was to have been held that evening at 195 Aro Street, had been held over to the following Monday evening, 21st July, the reason being that the Organising Committee trade delegation wished to finalise some of the nominations submitted by unionists for inclusion in the delegation.

When informed of the postponement, Stanton told Devereux that he had better inform Kin or Cim of this fact. Devereux had forgotten this member's address, and asked Stanton if he knew. Stanton told him it was 31 Hutt Road, Kaiwarra.

Jack MANSON also mentioned the same day that the National Executive of the Communist Party held a special meeting at Auckland on the 26th June, last. He also had a copy of the resolutions carried and these are as follows:-

Reiterated their determination to fight for the overthrow of the Holland Government.

Appealed to all sections of the workers to help and support this demand in factories, unions among the various other organisations, at public meetings, strike struggles and demonstrations.

Strengthening the fight for peace, defence of the rights of women and children, defence of the rights of the workers against capitalist exploiters; fight for defence of peace in the Pacific and the Five Power Peace Pact.

Declared that socialism through the Communist Party was the only alternative by which the workers could overcome and destroy the Holland Government.

Calling on all Communist Party members to co-operate with other Socialist organisations in factories and unions to form a united front against the Holland Government for the furtherance of peace and the defeat of the Holland Government.

Calling on all members to strengthen all aspects of the Party's work and to extend its contact and leadership of the movement.

~~SECRET~~

26/11/4 273
Aug. 21/2/4

52/451 - 2 -

Calling on all members to fulfil their obligations towards the "Fighting Fund".

District Committees to give more attention in respect of local branches to see that interesting programmes are initiated.

P.S. It has been omitted that HANSON, New Zealand Transport Union, has also consented to be nominated for the Trade Union Delegation.

(Sgd.)



~~SECRET~~

21/2/4 272

18 July 52

I respectfully beg to report the following for your information -:

On a visit to Union Centre at noon on Thursday 17th last, Ken Stanton discussing the proposed Trade Union Delegation to Russia, stated that the Organising Committee concerned with the delegation, were very pleased with the response from individual Unionists, but those Unionists and Unions who were affiliated to the F.O.L. expected opposition from the Federation towards the delegation, and the Federation will definitely forbid any Union affiliated to the F.O.L. from participating in the Trade Delegation. [Ken Stanton said they could only wait and see what action the F.O.L. took when the time arrived, and added that he did not think the threat of disaffiliation would worry strong Unions like, Carpenters, Engineers, Painters and the A.S.R.S. Stanton also mentioned that F. Muller, Otatutu had consented to be a delegate, as had Lindsay Ayres, Christchurch Carpenters and T.L. Featon, Auckland Workers Union. Flora Gould has been nominated by the Auckland Women's Union. [At about 12.30 the same day Conrad Leuebeaux arrived and informed Stanton that the S.C.R. meeting which was to have been held that evening at 195 Otago St.

~~SECRET~~

271

had been held over to the following Monday evening 21 July, the reason being that the Organising Committee's Trade Delegation wished to finalize some of its nomination submitted by Unionists for inclusion in the Delegation. [When informed of the postponement, Stanton told Levermore that he had better inform Kim or Cini of this fact. Levermore had forgotten this member's address and asked Stanton if he knew. Stanton told him it was 31 Hutt Rd Kairorua. Jack Manson also mentioned the same day, that the National Executive C.P. held a special meeting at Auckland on 26 June last. He also had a copy of the resolutions carried and these are as follows:-

Reiterated their determination to fight for the overthrow of the Holland Government.

Appealed to all sections of the workers to help and support this demand in factories, unions among the various other organisations, at public meetings, strike struggles and demonstrations.

Strengthening the fight for peace, defence of the rights of women and children, defence of the rights of the workers against capitalist exploiters. Fight for defence of peace in the Pacific and the Five Power Peace Pact.

declared that Socialism.

~~SECRET~~

270

through the Communist Party, was the only alternative by which the Workers could overcome and destroy the Halland Government.

Calling on all C.P. members to co-operate with other Socialist organizations in factories and Unions to form a united front against the Halland Government for the furtherance of peace and the defeat of the Halland Government.

Calling on all members to strengthen all aspects of the Party's work and to extend its contacts and leadership of the movement.

Calling on all members to fulfil their obligations towards the "Fighting Fund".

Resolves Committees to give more attention in respect of Local Branches to see that interesting programmes are initiated.

P.S. It has been announced that Hanson, NZ Transport Union has also consented to be nominated for the Trade Union Delegation.

Extract from Christchurch "PRESS" 19/7/1952

21/2/4

X/S 51/531. 269

N.Z. DELEGATION TO RUSSIA

MR F. L. LANGLEY
INCLUDED

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS' INVITATION

The first New Zealand delegation to visit Soviet Russia at the invitation of the Soviet trade union movement is expected to leave New Zealand early next month. The party will include Mr F. L. Langley, of Christchurch, national secretary of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union.

Mr Langley was selected as a member of the delegation by his union. Several other unions are in the process of appointing delegates—the New Zealand Engineering Union, the New Zealand Workers' Union, sections of the timber workers, and the mine workers. In addition, the New Zealand bricklayers, the Canterbury plasterers, the Christchurch rubber workers, biscuit workers, tramway workers, and branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are combining to select a delegate.

The original invitation was for six delegates, but there are indications that more than six might be appointed, in which case efforts would have to be made to increase the delegation, with the concurrence of the Soviet trade union movement.

The national council of the carpenters' union has directed Mr Langley to investigate methods of construction and employment in building and allied industries in Britain and Sweden, if that is possible, as well as in Russia.

Mr Langley said yesterday that the questions to which union members were seeking answers through him, were many and varied; they ranged from the use of atomic energy for peaceful construction to the fastest times recorded by Russian racehorses.

The delegation will spend about six weeks in the Soviet Union. In recent years delegations from Britain, Australia, the United States, and many other countries have visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet trade union movement.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

268

From (source): Special Branch
CHRISTCHURCH Reference: 51/531 Date: 15 July 1952
 For File No. 21/8/2
214
 Original on 21/7/2
 Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by _____ On 13.6.1961

REPORT OF : Acting Detective A.V.Brown 4107

RELATIVE TO : Harold Alexander OSTLER, on behalf of the Christchurch Branch of the New Zealand Communist Party addresses Lunch Hour Meeting at Addington Railways Workshops on the 15.7.52

I respectfully report that further to my report of the 14.7.52 in relation to the above matter I have received information as to what took place at the above mentioned meeting.

Harold Alexander OSTLER (Subject of a Subversive History Sheet) addressed a lunch hour meeting of the Addington Workshops Staff on the 15.7.52 between 12.5pm and 12.25pm.

There were approximately 100 persons present and OSTLER spoke on the desirability to send a Trade Unionist to Russia later this year. My informant stated that OSTLER did not receive a very enthusiastic hearing.

My information is that there was no suggestion of a selection of a delegate made at this meeting nor was there any collection made.

The Chairman for the meeting was a Mr A.S.REID whose turn it was to preside at such meetings.

My informant could not give me any names of any persons at the meeting who are known to this Special Branch.

A.V.BROWN
Acting Detective No.4107

~~SECRET~~

51/531

for file as N.Z. Trade Union Delegation
 to Russia.
 Special Branch, 2/4/52
 Christchurch. 2/4

14th July

52

4107

267

Acting Detective A.V. Brown

Harold Alexander OSTLER, on behalf of the Christchurch Branch of the New Zealand Communist Party, makes application to address the Addington Railways Workshop Staff on 15/7/52.

I respectfully report that on date I received very reliable information from a confidential source that Harold Alexander OSTLER, (Subject of a subversive History Sheet) has made application to address the Addington Railways Workshop Staff at a lunch hour meeting on the 15/7/52.

The text of the letter written to the Manager of the Addington Railways Workshops is as follows, although I have not seen the actual letter:-

Unity Centre,
 143 Worcester Street,
 Christchurch,
 July 10th, 1952.

The Manager,
 Addington Railway Workshops.

Dear Sir,

This is an application for permission to speak in the Addington Railway Workshops during the lunch hour on Tuesday July 15th 1952.

I would like to speak on behalf of my party on the subject of 'Why the RAILWAY MEN should support the sending of a Delegation of Trade Unionists to the Soviet Union later this year'.

If this date is unacceptable to you I would be glad if you would set another date for any day except Wednesday.

I am,

Yours Faithfully,

Signed A. OSTLER.

I am given to understand that the reply to this letter will be favourable.

I have requested from my source of information that this meeting be covered and to be informed at a later date what transpires at this meeting, and if possible who is present.

Respectfully submitted for information please.

A.V. Brown

Acting Detective,
 No. 4107, 14/7/52.

The Officer in Charge,
 Special Branch,
 CHRISTCHURCH.

Acting Detective Brown:

Seen. For further report in due course please.



J. P. Macdonald
 Senior Detective,
 No 2814, 14/7/52.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20/A

12th June, 1952.

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs.

DELEGATION TO RUSSIA.

"The Dominion", on 9th June, reported that six trade unions are selecting representatives to join a delegation to Russia and to spend four or five weeks as guests of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions. The delegation is to leave New Zealand in August.

The newspapers will probably follow this up with a full story when the delegation leaves and, whether passports are issued or refused, there is bound to be some adverse public reaction.

The Government could:

- (1) Refuse to issue passports to members of the delegation.
- (2) Issue passports which are not valid for use in Iron Curtain countries.
- (3) Issue unrestricted passports and give informal advice of the proposed movements of the holders to the authorities of interested friendly countries.

My comments on these proposals are:

Proposal (1): Although I have been advised by the Crown Law Office that your discretion to refuse or approve the issue of a passport in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Passports Act, 1946, is in no way restricted, it has not been the practice in British countries to refuse passports on political grounds.

In 1949, the South African Minister of the Interior refused passports to several South African citizens, one of whom he described as "a self-confessed Communist". Although Dr. Donges, the Minister concerned, subsequently stated that the issue of a passport was a privilege and not a right, these cases were widely publicised and, you may recollect, were fully reported here.

If passports were refused, the organisers would probably send other representatives who have valid passports already.

Proposal (2): In a statement made on 6th May, the Australian Minister for Immigration said that it had been found that this practice did not restrict travel when the holders of such passports were acceptable to the countries concerned. Other Australians who had no Communist affiliations or views, but who were travelling in Europe, were put to some inconvenience, while others whom the Government wished to discourage were able to cross the frontiers into Iron Curtain countries without difficulty.

File In

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

265

Proposal (3): This is the present practice and is in line with United Kingdom policy.

The whole question has been thoroughly examined and I agree with the Canadian view that really determined individuals are unlikely to be stopped from travelling by restriction or refusal of passports.

Delegates from New Zealand who may, in addition to New Zealand citizenship, possess the citizenship of another Commonwealth country, could obtain passports from the authorities of the other British country or they could travel to Australia without passports. Once in Australia, there would almost certainly be opportunity to travel further afield.

I have set out the courses open to the Government as you may wish to discuss this question with Cabinet.

Copies of this memorandum have been sent to the Secretary of External Affairs and the Commissioner of Police.

Recommended that:

- (1) Unrestricted passports should be issued to members of the delegation: and
- (2) that the Police should be informed that passports have been issued.

Assistant Secretary for Internal Affairs.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.

Referred for your information.

A. G. O'Halloran
Assistant Secretary for Internal Affairs.
12.6.52

Certificate of Registration No.

9.7.52. issued at

Applicant's name, stating which birth

section is to be made in the above provided in the presence of the officer of police to whom
[It shall be possible to write a thumb-print or finger-print or other means of identification]

Name of police-station where

**Delegates Sail To USSR
In Six Weeks**

The New Zealand trade union delegation to the Soviet Union will sail in six weeks.

The Engineers' Union's delegate will be elected this month after a series of nominations have been finalised.

Mangakino Branch of the New Zealand Workers' Union has concluded an intensive programme of nomination meetings and final election was planned to take place early this week.

A well organised smoko was recently held at which over £100 was realised. A ball shortly to be held will go far towards the financial target.

Dunedin and Christchurch trammies are active.
Wellington and Gisborne car-

penters are well forward with their selection procedures.

The National committee has been besieged with people anxious to join the delegation at their own expense, but it has been ruled that this violates the intention that each member should be nominated but also financed by his fellow unionists.

Such applications have been declined.

**'Composite'
Delegate From
Christchurch**

CHRISTCHURCH. The campaign to send union delegates to the Soviet Union is getting well under way.

Speakers including Mr. L. J. Southon (Tramways Union, which has decided to support the local organising committee) Professor Winston Rhodes, Mr. C. V. Walter and others are almost daily speaking on big jobs during the lunch hour.

A boost to the activity of the organising committee has been given by the decision to appoint Mr. J. Locke as a full time organiser, now that he has finished up for the season at the freezing works.

No one, job or union is likely to be able to afford to send its own delegate; so the committee has set as its target the getting away of one delegate representing the unionists of the whole town.

It is proposed to get all jobs and unions to make a nomination, and to raise money in a campaign around their nominee. Later the nominees will meet and select from their number the one they feel will do the job best.

Application for Registration as an Alien.

[Form 17-1]

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

"DOMINION" Dated 9th. June 1952.

21/2/4
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Certificate of Registration No. _____ issued at **X 51/531**

Application is made, stating which birth
option is to be made in the space provided in the presence of the officer of police to whom
[If applicant is unable to write, a thumb-print or finger-print or other means of identification]

Name of police-station where application is made: _____

Birth: _____

Place of birth: _____

Date of application: _____

UNIONS SELECT DELEGATES FOR RUSSIA

Six trades unions are selecting representatives to join a delegation to Russia.

Mr. C. Goddard last night issued a statement on behalf of the Combined Delegation Committee, which, he said, represented some union, the Society for Closer Relations with Russia, and other interested people.

The statement said that in response to the invitation to send a delegation to Russia, the New Zealand Carpenters' Union, miners, engineering workers, the Wellington Timbers Workers' Union, the New Zealand Tramway Workers' Union and the workshops branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Addington, Otahuhu and Hillside, were deciding their representatives on the delegation.

The statement said: "It is expected that after these selections have taken place, the delegation will leave in August and spend four or five weeks as guests of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions."

On February 19 the committee announced that it had been invited to send a delegation of six to eight to see May Day celebrations.

Particulars of applicant's children resident in New Zealand, whether residing with applicant or not: _____

Name of (wife) (husband): _____

Nature of permit or certificate of registration issued on arrival: _____

Date and place of arrival in New Zealand: _____

Distinctive marks (scars, etc.): _____

Height: _____

Build: _____

Hair: _____

Eyes: _____

Complexion: _____

Occupation: _____

Any former nationality: _____

Present nationality: _____

Sex: _____

Date of birth: _____

Place of birth: _____

Place of abode: _____

Signature: _____

For signature: _____

Application for Registration as an Alien.

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

G.D.D.—11

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From (source): [REDACTED] Reference: 52/445 Date: 8 June 1952
For File No. 21/2/4
Original on 21/6/4
Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 2.1.1963

.....

Ken STANTON stated that the Trade Union Delegation to the USSR was progressing very satisfactorily, and that two Union secretaries from Wellington were definitely going, these being MOLINEAUX and HANSEN, Carpenters' and Tramways' respectively. He added that approximately ten delegates would be leaving New Zealand in the middle of September to join up with an equal number of Australian delegates in Sydney. STANTON also stated that it would be probable that the delegates would be invited to witness the celebrations of the 35th Anniversary of the Socialist Revolution at the Kremlin at the invitation of Marshal Stalin. STANTON was doubtful if the Railways Department would permit Mr MULLER, ASRS representative, Otahuhu Workshops to go as a delegate, although he is extremely desirous of going.

[REDACTED]

Extract from Covering Report of Det.Sgt.D.S.Paterson dated 13 June 1952

It is reported that Kenneth Sydney Charles STANTON, secretary of the Wellington District section of the New Zealand Communist Party has expressed satisfaction at the progress of plans for the Delegation of Trade Union members from New Zealand to the USSR, which is stated to include for certain Percival Andrew HANSEN, secretary-treasurer of the New Zealand Tramway Workers' Union of 33 Simla Cres. Khandallah and Walter Francis MOLINEUX, secretary of the Wellington Carpenters' Union, of 14 Newman Tce., Wellington.

Information is that this Delegation is to leave New Zealand about the middle of September and to join with an equal number of Australian delegates in Sydney. There is enthusiasm that all might visit the Kremlin in Moscow during the 35th Anniversary of the Russian Socialist Revolution.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

21.5.52.

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X 51/531

21/2/4

Prospects Are Bright For Strong N.Z. Delegation To Visit The Soviet Union

A strong team representing New Zealand working people to visit the Soviet Union now seems assured. Several important organisations are taking steps to be represented, and discussions continue in others. The original number of delegates is likely to be exceeded, and there is already a proposal that a cultural delegation should be sent later this year.

Most interesting development has been in the national Engineers' Union, whose conference originally gave its endorsement to the delegation conditionally on endorsement by the Federation of Labour. But, in view of subsequent actions of Federation leaders, the Union's National Council has now recommended its 28 branches to give favourable consideration to the delegation.

The Federation of Labour leaders made efforts to block the delegates. At the recent conference, they reported that the Federation had protested to the Soviet Minister in New Zealand that the Combined Committee which is organising the campaign is "anonymous" and that any invitation issued should be sent to the Federation of Labour.

But, as is well known, Soviet organisations issue invitations only when requested by some body to do so, and the Federation of Labour leaders' letter has not made any such request.

The recent conference left it at that, and the offer of a speaker from the organising committee to explain the matter was not taken up.

UNIONS IN SUPPORT

Some unions approached have not yet replied but the following national unions are known to be in action:

CARPENTERS: National Council endorsed, and nominations called from branches.

TRAMWAYMEN: National Council endorsed, and nominations referred to branches.

MINERS: Endorsed by rank and file convention and some mines.

ENGINEERS: Already mentioned. Wellington and Auckland branches have endorsed.

N.Z.W.U.: Endorsed by Auckland and Mangakino branches, nominations already called for by Mangakino.

LOCAL UNIONS: The delega-

tion has been endorsed by Wellington timberworkers, Gisborne painters, Ngahauranga treezing workers, Christchurch Rubberworkers, Christchurch A.S.R.S.

The Auckland storemen and packers, Auckland boilermakers and Auckland hotel workers recently appointed delegates to the local organising committee.

Although only eight berths have been pencilled in for the delegation, there are now excellent prospects of the delegation being enlarged, if the necessary finance can be raised.

Other organisations like the Auckland Women's Union, are keenly interested.

Although the National Federated Farmers and the Dairy Board have declined invitations, there is also lively interest among some sections of farmers.

It is also reported that several inquiries have been received from keenly interested people who are prepared to pay their own way. They include two employers. The Committee has been advised that if suitable application is made, a cultural delegation may be invited to visit the Soviet Union later this year.

The main drive from now on must be for finance. The success of the delegation is assured.

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21/2/52

NEW ZEALAND POLICE

vs/531

Special Branch, CHRISTCHURCH.

21st May, 1952.

REPORT of Senior Detective J.J. Halcrow, No.2814

relative to PROPOSED NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION OF TRADE
UNIONISTS TO RUSSIA.Vide attached

I respectfully forward this file for information
of the Commissioner of Police.

A copy of this report will be attached to the
Commissioner's copy-file, S.51/531, held here at the present
time for further inquiry but which will be forwarded in due
course when the matter of the proposed Trade Union delegation
to Russia is finalised.

The following persons, named in the pamphlet
attached are the subject of subversive History Sheets:-

BOOTH, Leonard Hampden
EFFORD, Lincoln Arthur Winston
GRANT, Archibald Brewster
KANE, Denis McNamara
KILPATRICK, Henry Gordon
LANGLEY, Frank Lloyd
RHODES, Harold Winston
ROBERTS, John
SAUNDERS, Charles Frederick

Also mentioned are:-

AIREY, Professor Willis T.G. of Auckland.
FLETCHER, Thomas Clarence Franz - mentioned in
previous secret correspondence.
GEBBIE, Mr. T.R., Railway Tradesmen's Assn (of Wellington?)
GEERING, Rev. Lloyd of St. James Presbyterian Church,
Newtown.
GOUGH, C., (Dairyworkers) - probably Secretary, Dairy
Workers' Union, Wellington.
HAYMAN, E.R. (Plasterers) Christchurch, who has not
previously come under notice.
MOLINEUX, Mr. W. (Carpenters) (Secy., Carpenters Union,
Mouat, Louis Julian (Amalgamated Society of Railway W'ron?
Servants, Christchurch) referred to in a
report of Detective T.J. Knowles of this
Special Branch, dated 7/6/51, concerning an
application by Gerald Anthony Mouat of
Stratford, applicant for the New Zealand
Police Force. (Subject, Louis Julian Mouat,
formerly resided at 72 Nicholson Road, Khan-
dallah, Wellington).
SOUTHON, Lyell Charles John (Tramways Union, Christchurch)
mentioned in previous secret correspondence
from this office.

STURT, John Atherton, Christchurch: mentioned in previous
secret correspondence. (Referred to in file).

The Superintendent,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON

J. J. Halcrow
Senior Detective No.2814

Forwarded, please

Superintendent of Police,
Christchurch 21/5/52

~~SECRET~~

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NEW ZEALAND POLICE.

POLICE STATION. Christchurch.

Tuesday, 20th May, 1952.

REPORT OF Constable C. Riesterer.

NO. 3544

RELATIVE TO: -PROPOSED NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION OF TRADE UNIONISTS TO RUSSIA.

I respectfully report that as a result of confidential information, from a reliable source, that the attached pamphlet was distributed amongst employees of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Coy. Ltd. Langdon's Road, Papanui, Christchurch, on Friday, 16th May, 1952, I made certain discreet inquiries into same and obtained a copy of that pamphlet.

From the above information it most likely appears that it was distributed by one THOMAS CLARENCE FRANZ FLETCHER, 35 Waimairi Road, Christchurch, an employee of the firm.

Fletcher, I understand, attended the Youth Carnival for Peace and Friendship, at Sydney, Australia, in March, 1952, as a delegate of the Rubberworkers Union, and when taxed as to why he went, was quoted as saying that he considered himself level-headed and a better person to attend than some other rubberworkers who he considered not fitted for such a duty. Information reveals that Fletcher remains a very staunch member of the Labour Party.

Further information reveals that £100 was made available to Fletcher by another employee, JOHN ATHERTON STURT, 492 Cashel Street, Christchurch, to enable him to go to the Youth Carnival. Apparently Sturt hopes to be repaid his £100 from donations received later from the factory employees, but I understand that he has not been very successful to date.

Sturt is already on record in this Special Branch.

The pamphlet bears the imprint of the RAVEN PRESS, Christchurch.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
Christchurch.

C. Riesterer
Const. 3544.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

THE SOVIET UNION! RUSSIA!

FRIEND OR ENEMY?
PEACE OR WAR?
FREEDOM OR DICTATORSHIP?
CIVILISATION OR BARBARISM?

LET US FIND OUT FOR OURSELVES!!

Mr Churchill, in a Cabinet Minute, 1942, said we needed a United States of Europe, including Spain and Turkey, to prevent the "measureless disaster" of the spread of "Russian barbarism" in Europe after the War.

Was he right then? Or was he right when he said in 1945: "Marshal Stalin and the Soviet leaders wish to live in honourable friendship and equality with the Western Democracies. I feel also that their word is their bond. I know of no Government which stands to its obligations even in its own despite more solidly than the Soviet Government."

Mr Churchill is only one of many making contradictory statements about the Soviet Union. Our newspapers and our spokesmen issue confused and contradictory statements dealing with the Soviet Union, but are unanimous in their opposition to the Soviet Government and the Soviet People.

In 1917 the workers of all nations hailed the Russian Revolution as a tremendous victory for all workers.

When the warring nations in Europe continued fighting each other in the west, but co-operated, in the east against the new Socialist State, the workers of all nations fought against the wars of intervention.

The workers were friends of the Soviet Union.

Between the world wars, we were taught to hate and despise the Russians.

During the last World war, our Governments hailed the Russians as our "glorious allies."

Again we are being told to hate the Russians. The Russians, so it is said, are the enemies of world peace.

The people who blew Sebastopol into smithereens, and themselves with it, to avoid the city's falling into German hands; the people who defended Stalingrad and Leningrad; the people "who," to quote Churchill, "have done the main work in tearing the guts out of the German Army"—these people are now our enemies, and German Nazis, Japanese militarists, Italian Fascists, are now our friends and democrats.

We want to break through the contradictions. We want to find out for ourselves. We want to see for ourselves. We want a workers' delegation from New Zealand to the Soviet Union. We want everyone to help raise the money to send a delegation. We want everyone to assist in selecting the delegation.

Workers' organisations and individuals are supporting the sending of a workers' delegation from New Zealand to the Soviet Union.

Professor H. Winston Rhodes states: "The importance of sending a New Zealand delegation to the Soviet Union cannot be overestimated."

The Rev. Lloyd Geering, of Wellington, says: "I am very interested in this proposal to send a delegation of New Zealand workers on a short tour of Soviet Russia. I believe it could be an important factor in the spread of goodwill and trustworthy information."

Professor Willis T. G. Airey, Associate Professor of History at Auckland University College, states: "It is ordinary working people who pay the highest price for war preparations and for the wars they are apt to lead to. They should take every chance to find out the facts for themselves. That is why I think it would be an excellent thing to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. Let workers on the job select representatives that they can rely on to look at things honestly and who can come back and tell them what the Soviet Union looks like to men who work for their living. If they think it is a threat to the hopes of the ordinary people of the world for peace and a richer life, we can take measures accordingly. If, on the other hand, they bring back a good report, then that could help to save us from falling into a trap and being led into one of the greatest disasters of human history."

Three Trade Union spokesmen, Messrs. T. R. Gebbie, R.T.A., G. Gough, Dairyworkers, W. Molineux, Carpenters, urge: "The opportunity for Trade Unionists to visit the U.S.S.R. is one that New Zealand Unionists should eagerly seize upon, in view of the many conflicting statements that appear in print from the pens of those who, sympathetic or otherwise, have apparently had no trouble in passing the 'Iron Curtain.' If restrictions are placed on the movements of visitors to the U.S.S.R., an intelligent man would quickly be aware of them. To know the truth of conditions within that country, it seems necessary to send honest men to see for themselves."

We are appealing to everybody to assist us in raising the necessary money to send a workers' delegation from New Zealand to the Soviet Union.

All donations, no matter how small, will be appreciated and acknowledged on behalf of the organising committee.

Send your donations to C. F. Saunders, 20 Maling Street, or to A. B. Grant, J. Roberts, F. Langley, H. G. Kilpatrick, Trades Hall, Gloucester Street.

The delegation is sponsored locally by Messrs. A. B. Grant, Chairman of Committee, A.S.R.S.; L. H. Booth, Vice-Chairman of Committee; L. J. Southon, Tramwaymen; F. L. Langley, Carpenters; D. M. Kane, A.S.R.S. (Addington); L. Mouat, A.S.R.S. (Addington); C. F. Saunders, Secretary of Committee; E. R. Hayman, Plasterers; T. Fletcher; John Roberts; Lincoln Efford; H. G. Kilpatrick and a representative committee.

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Special Branch,
Christchurch,
10th May 1952.

REPORT OF, Detective Sergeant A.R. Grant.

No. 3247.

RELATIVE to, Archibald Brewster GRANT, addresses lunch hour meeting of Employees at Borthwick Thos. & Sons, Freezing Works, Belfast on 8-5-1952, soliciting support for a N.Z. Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R.

I respectfully report I have received from a reliable source the following information relating to the above mentioned matter.

On Tuesday 6th May 1952, a notice appeared to the Staff notice Board at Borthwick Thos. & Sons, Freezing Works, Belfast, intimating that a lunch hour meeting was to be held at the Works on Thursday 8-5-1952, when Mr. A.B. Grant would address the men on the subject of a proposed New Zealand Trade Union Delegation to visit the U.S.S.R. This notice was put up by Sydney ARNST, Secretary of Borthwick's Branch of the Freezing Workers' Union.

No application had been made ARNST or other Union Officials for permission for GRANT to address the men on the premises of the Company.

Acting on advice received, the Works Manager, Mr HEATH, decided not to prohibit the holding of the meeting on the premises of the Company, but wrote to Arnst informing him that in future application must be made to the Company and the necessary authority obtained before an outside Speaker who was not a member of the Freezing Workers' Union, would be permitted to speak to the men on the Freezing Works premises.

I am informed that A.B. Grant arrived at the Works, accompanied by a Mr. Saunders and Mr. Kilpatrick, who is Secretary of the Freezing Workers' Union.

The meeting commenced at about 12.30pm and approximately 180 employees attended. This number is taken from a count made.

A.B. Grant was introduced to the men by S. Arnst, who gave a brief outline as to the reason for Grant's presence. Some of the Employees present voice disapproval.

Grant then addressed the men, stating that he had never been to Russia, but it was considered that representatives of the New Zealand Workers should visit the U.S.S.R. and bring back a true picture of conditions there, which would dispel for all time the Capitalistic Bogy about Communism. He said that such a Delegation would be required to be elected and financially supported by the workers of New Zealand.

At this stage some of the men present showed open dissent and hostility against Grant. Someone at the meeting inquired if anyone present had ever been to Russia, and a Polish Immigrant present at the meeting then related his experiences in the Soviet Army, and gave facts about Soviet Concentration Camps, and Soviet life in general. This Pole was most critical and did not spare Soviet Russia. He was given a rousing acclamation by most of the men present.

GRANT and ARNST turned very nasty at this stage, and Arnst said that the Pole could not understand enough English to know what was required when asked for his Union dues, but could deliver an oration on Soviet Russia.

GRANT, then ARNST, as a counter to the damaging statement made by the Pole, then began quoting a Russian Nurse who

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who is now touring New Zealand. They said that this Nurse had stated that she was free to leave Russia and return whenever she liked, and that she had spoken in glowing terms of life in Soviet Russia. The Polish Immigrant frequently interjected during this recital, and was cheered by the men.

Before the meeting got completely out of his control Arnst moved that support be given by the men to Grant's appeal - this motion was seconded by Francis Edward McNULTY. A vote was taken, the result being 10 for support, and 170 against support of Grant's appeal. *PR*

Arnst next produced a letter from the Management and after reading it to the Meeting stated that the Manager was becoming a Dictator, and that he Arnst would continue to hold meetings and invite speakers whenever he liked without consulting anyone, and regardless of what stock awaited killing. Several union members expressed their disapproval of the attitude taken by Arnst, and it was moved that Arnst write a letter in reply to the Management, such letter to be submitted to the Board of Control before being delivered to the Management.

P P F
Neither KILPATRICK, nor SAUNDERS had anything to say during the meeting.

The following persons referred to in the report are subjects of subversive History Sheets:-

GRANT, Archibald Brewster, KILPATRICK, Henry Gordon,
ARNST, Sydney. McNULTY, Francis Edward.

The Mr SAUNDERS who accompanied GRANT and KILPATRICK to the Works, is not known to my Informant, but from description and name, he is probably identical with Charles Frederick SAUNDERS, Secretary of the Society for Closer Relations with Russia, and subject of a subversive History Sheet.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

A.L. Grant
Detective Sergeant No. 3247.

~~SECRET~~

Special Branch,
Christchurch,
9th May 1952.

REPORT OF, Detective Sergeant A.R. Grant.

No. 3247.

RELATIVE to, Archibald Brewster GRANT, addresses lunch hour meeting of Employees at Canterbury Frozen Meat Coy. Freezing Works, Belfast on 7-5-1952; soliciting finance and support for a proposed N.Z. Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R.

I respectfully report that I have received reliable information that on 7th May 1952, Archibald Brewster GRANT, who was accompanied by a man named SAUNDERS, called at the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, Works, at Belfast, and addressed a meeting of Employees on the premises of the Company between 12.30pm and 1pm.

Henry Gordon KILPATRICK, Secretary of the Canterbury Freezing Worker's Union, also attended the meeting, arriving by himself, but it is not known that he spoke at the meeting, or that he supported the appeal made by GRANT.

I am informed that about 35 men attended this meeting, and that briefly, Grant told those present that it would be a very good idea to send a delegation of New Zealand Trade Unionists on a fact finding mission to the U.S.S.R., and he conveyed the impression that he would be a good man to include in such a delegation.

Grant stated that financial assistance was required for the sending of such a delegation.

A motion was put to the meeting suggesting that 10/- per head be levied on all employees, but on a vote being taken this motion was heavily defeated.

It appears that Grant's effort to obtain support and financial assistance for a New Zealand Trade Union Delegation to the U.S.S.R. met with little or no success.

Both Archibald Brewster GRANT, and Henry Gordon KILPATRICK, are subjects of subversive History Sheets.

Mr. SAUNDERS was not known to my informant, but is described as a middle aged man of medium build. The identity of this man has not been established, but the person known to my Informant as Mr Saunders is probably Charles Frederick SAUNDERS, Secretary of the Society for Closer Relations with Russia, and subject of a subversive History Sheet.

It is not known if any officers of the C.F.W. Branch of the Freezing Worker's Union were present at the meeting, nor is it known who sponsored the meeting.

The Officer in Charge,
Special Branch,
CHRISTCHURCH.

A.R. Grant
Det. Sergeant No. 3247.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

X 51/531 255

21/2/4

Certificate of Registration No. 7.5.52.

Applicant is made, stating prior birth.

Application is to be made in the space provided in the presence of the officer of police to whom it is made, or in the presence of a justice of the peace or other person of legal age.

Name of police-station

Engineers Want Soviet Visit

AUCKLAND. — An engineers' union meeting, by a five to one majority, urged support by their national organisation for a delegation to the Soviet Union.

The union's National Conference had previously recommended that the delegation be supported if the Federation of Labour did so.

It is now reported that the attitude of the Federation of Labour leadership in regard to this matter is that the Federation was only prepared to support the delegation, if full expenses were paid from the Soviet Union.

Soviet Delegation

The Otahuhu A.S.R.S. has asked its national body to agree to send a delegate on the visit to the Soviet Union.

Date of application:

Name

Sex

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Particulars of applicant's children resident in New Zealand, whether residing with applicant or not:

Name of (wife) (husband):

Nature of permit or certificate of registration issued on arrival:

Date and place of arrival in New Zealand:

Distinctive marks (scars, etc.):

Height:

Build:

Hair:

Eyes:

Conjugal condition:

Occupation:

Any former nationality:

Present nationality:

Sex:

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Place of abode:

Signature:

Fingerprint:

Application for Registration as an Alien.

[Form No. 1.]

21/2/4

Extract from "*Here and Now*" Newspaper.
 Publ. at *Auckland*, on [date] *April 1952*
 SUBJECT:

Curtain-raiser

By ANTON VOGT

[One of the many contradictions of our very confused society is the inconsistency of the authorities, who on the one hand hinder the passage of delegations to the Soviet Union and on the other protest at Russia's 'iron curtain' against the West. The following fine and courageous statement by Mr Vogt was made at a public meeting in Wellington's Town Hall Concert Chamber on 11 March.]

Unlike other speakers from this platform, I represent no party, no organisation, no committee. I cannot claim to represent the Communist Party, because I have never been a member, am not a member now, and cannot envisage the time in which I ever will be a member; perhaps for faults inherent in myself, since I am by nature so individualistic that I will not admit to economic or materialistic determination of my way of life, or that part of it which matters most to me, I cannot claim to represent the Society for Closer Relations with the USSR, since I have not been and am not a member of the Society, though I would willingly be a member of any society for closer cultural relations with all countries. I am not a member of the organising committee responsible for this meeting. I am a member of sundry other organisations, including the Labour Party, which I joined twenty years ago; the New Zealand Educational Institute, which I joined thirteen years ago; the PEN, a world association of writers, since they have as far as I know given no direction; and certainly have given me no authority to speak on their behalf. In these circumstances my appearance here may demand some explanation. Briefly, I represent myself, as a citizen, exercising my rights of public assembly, freedom of thought and speech, without fear of victimisation, since I live in a democratic country; prepared, after careful consideration of all the facts at my command, to support a cause which I believe to be good in its aims, and practicable if you help to provide the means.

Let me, since past experience has led me to believe in an infinite variety of misrepresentation in certain quarters, remind you what the aims are: to send a delegation of New Zealand trade unionists and farmers (and possibly others) to the USSR, to study that country and report back to those who send them. Note that there is no suggestion that Communists only should go; on the contrary there is an appeal to, and a practice of the democratic right of election of representatives; and furthermore, your committee has pointed out the futility of sending a band of the converted for conversion.

But you will agree that with the USSR as a potential enemy, whether in fact or as a bogey, fear has led to confused thinking even in this country; and, in fact, anything with which Communists have had

anything to do has been loosely branded as chauvinistic. Arguments against the rearmament of Japan and the Police Offences Bill or for the Australian Youth Peace Carnival, have been branded as 'Red' and therefore evil, without any regard for their merits; or for that matter, any serious consideration of their defects. The hysteria resulting from such tactics has led to all sorts of people being termed 'Communists', including by implication executives and leader-writers of our Conservative newspapers.

I make these observations because there are grounds for supposing that the project with which we are immediately concerned will be similarly attacked. This time there will be an observable connection with the USSR, local Communists will support the appeal and Russian Communists will be hosts to the delegation. But it does not follow that the sending of a delegation, or support of the idea by this country, which is not Communistic (or by me, a loyal and democratic citizen) is wrong. If it were merely because the USSR is involved, we would logically withdraw our delegation from UN because the Russian delegation attends—however intermittently; and refuse to send a delegation to the Olympic Games because the USSR may now participate. These propositions are obviously absurd.

What seems clear to me, is that the future of civilisation as we know it depends on how the differences between the East and the West are resolved. Although I (unlike many millions of Russians) did not fight against Nazi Germany, I held a commission in His Majesty's Forces during the recent war, and if I were asked would do so again against any enemy of this country; but I do not think that war is often a necessary, or ever the best solution to any problems. I believe, to the last ditch of reason, in the powers of persuasion by men of goodwill, in the ironing out of differences by consultation, in the spread of tolerance, and mutual aid on fundamental problems of food, clothing, shelter, and education. I believe in the interchange of knowledge and opinion, goods and people; and the breaking down of barriers to make the interchange possible. I believe in these practices between all nations, and I know that they are most necessary now between East and West. If I may quote Mr R. M. Scotten, United States Ambassador to New Zealand, discussing the Fulbright Scheme: 'You want him to pay you a visit and you would be glad if he came to see you: you believe that this mutual interest, this exchange of experiences, these visits, cannot fail to result in a better understanding and a wider recognition that nations, like individuals, are interdependent.'

I wholeheartedly support the proposal that a delegation be sent.

★

A few years ago I thought it not impossible that we would one day send a horse to Parliament, and I would still give a trotter a chance if Addington were an electorate.—Sundowner in the N.Z. Listener.

Not Fendalton?

VOGT's file and card have been destroyed.
 Refile this clip on 21/2/4

2/5/84

30.4.52.

X51/531

254
21/2/4

Miners' Convention Endorses Delegation To Russia

CHRISTCHURCH. — All branches of the United Mineworkers Union have been recommended by the rank and file miners' convention held here to support the sending of a delegate on the forthcoming visit of working people from New Zealand to the Soviet Union.

This decision was made after Mr. John Roberts, secretary of the Clothing Trades Workers' Union who has visited the U.S.S.R. addressed the Convention on his experiences while there.

that there is a strong case for a miners' delegate to see conditions in the Soviet Union because the miners' president, Mr. A. V. Prendiville recently visited U.S.A. under the Smith Mundt Act (the act which is also used to persecute Communist and militant Trade Union leaders.)

Mr. Prendiville has reported back on his visit to America.

He said that the U.S. miners were loyal to their leaders—and then went on to say that most district leaders were appointed by John L. Lewis himself.

Dobson Miners

Dobson miners have endorsed the move to send a delegation of working people to the Soviet Union this year.

~~SECRET~~

S.51/531.

21/2/4
253NEW ZEALAND POLICESpecial Branch,
AUCKLAND.

April 8, 1952.

REPORT OF: Detective Sergeant R. Jones, No. 3272

RELATIVE TO: Combined Organising Committee for a New Zealand Delegation to the Soviet Union - vide attached.

I respectfully report that on 7.4.52 I was handed the attached circular letter, signed jointly by R. ADAMS and R. DORE, which has been sent out to all Trade Unions and Workers' Associations.

P.F. R. ADAMS and R. DORE are, I understand, well known Communists of Wellington.

It appears clear from this circular that the central organisation for sending a New Zealand Delegation to the Soviet Union has been set up in Wellington.

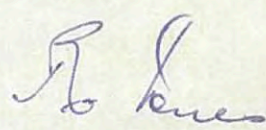
The Committee set up in Auckland for organising and raising finance for the Delegation met at Auckland on 24.3.52, but as previously reported, the Meeting was poorly attended.

The delegate of a Communist Party Branch from whom I am relying for full details, has not yet reported to his Branch, but as soon as this is done full details will be forwarded.

General indications are that the proposal to send a Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union is meeting a somewhat lukewarm reception.

I am forwarding the attached correspondence in the event of its not having been previously forwarded to Police Headquarters.

For your information.

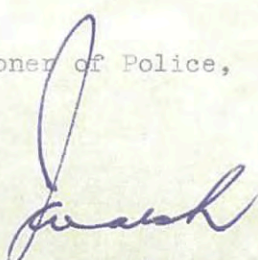


Detective Sergeant 3272.

850/85

The Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND.

The Commissioner of Police,
WELLINGTON.



Superintendent of Police,
AUCKLAND. April 9, 1952.

Records

~~SECRET~~

COMBINED ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR A N.Z. DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION.

Secretary: R. Dore. Address: 54 Pipitea Street, Thorndon, Wellington.

20th. February, 1952.

Dear Sir,

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

TO FIND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION.

The All Union Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union has invited New Zealand Trade Unionists, through this Committee, to send a delegation of workers to visit that country for three or four weeks from the end of April.

Following the May Day celebrations, the delegation will have the opportunity of visiting factories, mines and workplaces, to see schools, hospitals etc. and to find out for themselves how the Soviet people live and work.

Association

Your ~~union~~ is invited to elect delegates to join this delegation.

Details of the requirements of the delegation are given in the original circular sent out in December last, a copy of which we enclose. You will note that the time has been advanced and every effort is being made for the Delegation to arrive in the Soviet Union by May 1st. If this is not possible, a later date will be arranged.

Association

Your ~~Union~~ is also cordially invited to appoint a representative to this committee, a meeting of which will be held on March 1st. in Wellington. Further details of this meeting will be supplied later.

In view of the extreme shortage of time and the need for finalising travelling arrangements etc., we would be pleased if you would let us know at the earliest possible date your decision on this invitation. Any further particulars may be obtained from the above address, or by ringing Telephone No. 40.550.

Yours faithfully,

R. ADAMS. (Chairman) —

R. DORE. (Secretary)

copy on P/F.

54 Pipitea Street,
 WELLINGTON.

At the present time, in view of the wildly conflicting reports and opinions regarding the Soviet Union, everybody in New Zealand is interested in finding out where the truth lies regarding that vast country and its people.

This interest among workers throughout the country has crystallised into a move to send to the Soviet Union a delegation of workers to find out the facts and bring them back to the people of New Zealand. The New Zealand Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R., after receiving numerous enquiries from all over the country as to the possibilities for such a delegation, devoted a special session to this question at its recent National Conference.

Delegates and visitors attending this session represented 15 towns throughout New Zealand and after a wide discussion a central committee was set up to consider the organisation of such a delegation. This Committee, consisting of Trade Unionists with two S.C.R. representatives, at its first meeting decided on certain basic conditions for the delegation.

The first and most important of these is, of course, that this shall be a workers' delegation and that the delegates must be democratically elected by their workmates or members of a sponsoring organisation. No such democratically elected delegate shall be rejected, no matter what his or her political, religious or ideological opinions may be.

These delegates must pledge themselves to tell, on their return, the truth as to their investigations and observations to their workmates and the people of New Zealand and to address special public meetings arranged by the S.C.R.

The experience of British and other delegations who have gone to the Soviet Union in the last few years, leads us to expect that, once within the Soviet's borders, such a delegation would become the guests of some Soviet Trade Union or other organisation which would pay all expenses of the delegation while in the country.

Finance for the fare to and from the Soviet Union would amount to approximately £500 per delegate and this would be the responsibility of the organisation, Trade Union, workshop, mine, or other group desiring to elect a delegate. A central fund has also been set in Wellington to send delegates or assist those requiring more finance.

It is hoped that the delegation will be able to leave New Zealand at the end of May next year and it is expected that it will spend three or four weeks in the Soviet Union. Previous delegations have stressed the fact that while in the Soviet Union they have had the utmost freedom to choose where they wished to go and what they wished to see. Nor has it been necessary for all members of a delegation to visit the same places. Thus each delegate had the opportunity to see the things in which he and his sponsoring organisation were most interested.

Committees are being set up in the main centres for organising and raising finance and you are invited to contact the committee in your centre or to help organise a committee in your own workplace, Union or organisation.

You will want some say in the choice of a delegate and there are thousands of others like you. The delegate you and your workmates or fellow unionists elect will be able to see the things which interest you and them and it is in your hands to elect someone who will bring back the truth. We are looking forward to hearing from you soon for further information on this question.

Yours faithfully,

R. Dore (Hon. Secretary)
 R. Adams (Chairman)

P/F. ✓

tions and to link our destiny with that of the United States as a great protector. Out of this great absorption of labour and materials into unproductive work come shortages of goods, rising prices, and lowering of living standards—if nothing worse.

"Now, if it is true that the 'free nations' are threatened by a tyrannous monster, as many countries were when Hitler rose in Germany, then all this would be reasonable enough. But we find some queer customers being classed as allies of freedom—Franco, Chiang Kai-shek, Bao Dai, Turkey, Greece, Japan. Moreover, on the other side we hear an emphasis on peace, on freedom and democracy, on cultural development, and on self-determination for oppressed peoples. We know, too, that only there are prices going down and living standards rising. Are we then being led up the garden path when we are loaded with war preparations? Is the Soviet Union being made into a boggy-man to frighten us into doing something that we would not do if we knew the facts?

"It is ordinary working-people who pay the highest price for war preparations and for the wars they are apt to lead to. They should take every chance to find out the facts for themselves. That is why I think it would be an excellent thing to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. Let workers on the job select representatives that they can rely on to look at things honestly and who can come back and tell them what the Soviet Union looks like to men who work for their living.

"If they think it is a threat to the hopes of the ordinary people of the world for peace and a richer life, we can take measures accordingly. If, on the other hand, they bring back a good report, then that could help to save us from falling into a trap and being led into one of the greatest disasters of human history."

Russian Hospitality...

MISS BETTY ARYA, a New Zealand delegate to the 1951 Youth Festival in Berlin where she met a large number of Soviet young people, writes in support of the sending of a representative New Zealand delegation to the Soviet Union on these grounds:

"Meeting and talking to Russians interests you in their problems and thus helps to prevent war. It would be a wonderful experience for New Zealanders to go to the Soviet Union because of Soviet hospitality, and their pride in what all their people are doing."

YOU Can Help the Campaign

- ATTEND, with your friends, the public meetings which will be organised by the Committee.
- KEEP UP with the latest moves by following the Committee's Press statements, and further leaflets issued by it.
- SPREAD THE NEWS about the proposed delegation among your friends and acquaintances, and seek support for it in the various organisations to which you belong.
- GIVE DONATIONS, either through the Official Donation Sheets which are being widely circulated, or by writing directly to—

The Secretary,

MR. RON DORE,

54 Pipitea Street, Wellington.



STANDARD PRESS, WELLINGTON

Taken from File S. 52/188 - report on
S.C.R. Christchurch 7/4/1952.

A Chance to See For Yourself!

THE COMBINED COMMITTEE for organising a delegation to the U.S.S.R. urges you to read this leaflet and to give it serious thought.

About the Committee...

● It was elected from a public meeting held in Wellington last Labour week-end, and comprises Mr. R. Adams, chairman; Mr. R. Dore, Secretary; Associate Professors Airey and Rhodes; Mr. C. Gough, Secretary Dairy Workers' Union; Mr. T. R. Gebbie, Secretary Railway Tradesmen's Association; representatives from the New Zealand Carpenters' Union; a number of other trade unionists, and two members of the National Executive of the N.Z. Society for Closer Relations with the U.S.S.R.

● The sole purpose of the committee was to seek an invitation and to assist in organising a delegation of New Zealanders to visit the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Trade Unions which have in reply to the Committee's request issued an invitation for six to eight New Zealand Trade Unionists and Farmers to visit Russia.

● All delegates will be elected by their own organisations, and the Committee will try in every way to help delegates on their journey.

● The following statements, in support of such a delegation speak for themselves.

(Signed) R. DORE, Hon. Secretary.