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TO: ACTION BRANCH

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23 SEP 1970

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ACTION

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- 1 - Chroco w/ATT
 - 2 - RF Pulley Semo w/ATT
 - 3 - C/Area Divs w/ATT
 - 4 - Station File
- Indexed: _____

Up'd 28 Sep 70 njk

RID/FI

FILE TITLE

TRACE REQUEST

ABSTRACT

INDEX

FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)

200-6-387/3

DATE MICROFILMED

DOCUMENT DATE

DOCUMENT NUMBER

Sept 70

FZWA 02412

163958

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T / R Y B A T

PROCESSING ACTION

MARKED FOR INDEXING

TO
Chief, Far East Division

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INFO.

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK
CAN JUDGE INDEXINGFROM
Chief of Station, Wellington

MICROFILM

SUBJECT
MECHAOS - Activities of Andrew PULLEY in New Zealand

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

References: A. WELLINGTON-138 *to sub to (RF Pulley)*
 B. FZWA-2378, 29 July 1970 *(RF Pulley)*

Action: FYI

Attached herewith is a report prepared by MLDUST and passed to the Station on 8 September 1970 which deals with the activities of Subject during his visit to New Zealand in July of this year.


 Walter D. SIFFERTH

Attachment:

As stated, h/w

Distribution:

3 - FE w/att h/w

7542

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

fzwa-2412

DATE

8 September 1970

CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T / R Y B A T

HQ'S FILE NUMBER

SECRET

26/3/64

[REDACTED]
WELLINGTONVISIT OF UNITED STATES SOCIALISTS TO N.Z.

Please refer to correspondence resting with [REDACTED] of 16th July 1970 concerning Andrew PULLEY. You may be interested in the following details of his visit to New Zealand.

2. PULLEY's visit was sponsored by the Socialist Action League which is incorporated in the Victoria University Socialist Club. These Trotskyist organisations were said to be paying his internal expenses. At one meeting, however, a collection was taken towards the expense of PULLEY's homeward journey to the United States.

3. "Socialist Action" the publication of the Socialist Action League, gave PULLEY's speaking itinerary as follows:

17 July - Wellington: Address to anti-war rally outside Town Hall

18 July - Palmerston North: Address at Massey University

19 July - Auckland: Address to rally in Albert Park

20 July - Hamilton: 12 noon, address in Teacher's College Hall

Auckland: 7.30 p.m. Auckland University - address on "Black Nationalism in the U.S."

21 July - Christchurch : Address in Horticultural Hall

22 July - Wellington: Address in St Francis Hall on "Black Nationalism in the U.S."

It was announced that except where otherwise stated PULLEY would speak on the "New Anti-War Upsurge in the U.S.".

4. PULLEY arrived by air in Wellington on 16th July from Australia where he had undertaken a speaking tour. Interviewed at the airport, PULLEY said that the Kent State University "murder" and the Cambodian invasion had united American student opinion against the war, and predicted that their revolt would be joined by ordinary Americans. He said that he would "try not to interfere with local politics in New Zealand".

5. As indicated in para.2 above PULLEY and other speakers addressed open air rallies in Wellington and Auckland,

... but on neither

8 SEP 1970

but on neither occasion was there any violence. In fact the rally of about 500 people in Wellington was described in the press as one of the most peaceful and orderly demonstrations seen for some time.

6. Points made by PULLEY during talks and interviews were as follows:

(i) The Black Power movement was a struggle for black liberation - "I'm a Marxist myself". (Statements during a television interview 17th July).

(ii) Both the Vietnam war and racial discrimination in the U.S. are manifestations of that country's corrupt economic base. The capitalist class has attempted to perpetuate the myth of racial inequality in order to keep the working class divided, while the Vietnam war is a further attempt by that same class to protect its economic interests. However, the latter has had the salutary effect of uniting students and workers, blacks and whites, in opposition to the war. (During address in Albert Park 19 July).

(iii) He expected revolution in the United States within ten years. He would like the revolution to be without bloodshed but he cannot see the "bourgeoisie" giving up power without a struggle. At the age of 15 as one of a family of nine children living in a Cleveland ghetto, he had peddled drugs to negroes. It was the assassination of Martin Luther King when he was aged 17 which had drawn him into the civil rights movement. (Interview reported in Christchurch "Press" 22 July).

(iv) The ruling class had the power to keep the blacks at the minimum economic level - they were taught to turn the other cheek but they soon learnt when they were shot in the back not to turn the other back, because they had only one. (Speaking to the Socialist Action League in Wellington - Reported in "Evening Post" 23 July).

7. During his visit to Wellington PULLEY stayed with a well known Trotskyist. PULLEY expressed to his host a wish to meet some Maoris and it is believed some meetings were arranged by a Maori member of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

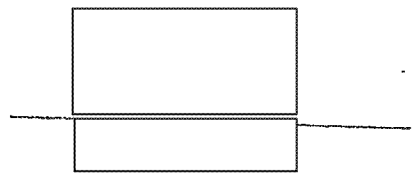
8. PULLEY left New Zealand on 25th July, reportedly to continue his speaking tour in the Philippines and (he hoped) in South Vietnam.

9. Attached is a cutting from "Socialist Action" summarising the results of PULLEY's visit. As the organ of the sponsoring body it naturally takes an optimistic view of the interest aroused by him. However, a probably more realistic assessment of PULLEY's impact in New Zealand is made in an article in the provincial paper "Manawatu

..Evening Standard"

Evening Standard" a copy of which is also attached. PULLY's two television appearances bore out the newspaper's view that he failed to 'get across' to his audience. It was probably his failure as a speaker which caused him to receive less publicity than some other overseas radical visitors.

2nd September, 1970



Encls: