

SAYS MP

By MAXWELL GRANT

A South Australian Labor senator said he wants Parliament to investigate "the operations of foreign political powers in Australia."

Senator Cavanagh, 57, said by phone from Adelaide today that he would ask several questions in Parliament next month about the death of former Prime Minister Harold Holt and the Bogle-Chandler case.

"If they are not answered satisfactorily, I shall move for a royal commission.

"The fact that there are groups which accept that political pressures will not stop at murder, justifies Mr Holt's death and the deaths of Dr Bogle and Mrs Chandler being included in an inquiry," he said.

New South Wales Police Commissioner, Mr Allan, said he was prepared to send a senior detective by plane to Adelaide to confer with Senator Cavanagh on the Bogle-Chandler allegations.

Senator Cavanagh said that since Mr Holt's disappearance — in December, 1967, at Cheviot Beach near Portsea — some politicians in Canberra had expressed suspicion about the reasons given for his death. The senator would not name the politicians.

The three main "rumors" were that Mr Holt had not gone into the sea at Portsea, that he was not dead, or that he had been murdered and buried, Senator Cavanagh said.

He said information he had received indicated there was a need for a "thorough inquiry into the operations of foreign political powers in Australian life."

And he believed it was possible that the American CIA and a group of Russian agents were operating in Australia.

The senator said he renewed his interest in Mr Holt's death when a circular was sent to him last month by the Sydney-based Christian Home Defence Party of Australasia.

Deaths 'a plot'

It claimed that the deaths of Mr Holt and Dr Gilbert Bogle were part of a plot.

The deaths of Dr Bogle and Mrs Margaret Chandler on New Year's Eve, 1963, are still a mystery.

A book released in Canberra on Friday claimed that their deaths were linked with the disappearance of Mr Holt and the death of an Australian nuclear scientist.

The book, "Without

Hardware," by Mrs Catherine Dalton, hints that Mr Holt was assassinated for political reasons and that Dr Bogle died for similar reasons.

Sen. Cavanagh said: "I have received a series of allegations which I don't necessarily accept.

'Grave charge'

"But they are grave charges and ought to be investigated."

"In 1969 I claimed that the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation had plants in a foreign embassy.

"My claim was vindicated," he said.

In March, 1969, Mrs Mary Hoffmann, admitted that she copied documents for ASIO while working at the Japanese Embassy in Canberra.

Sen. Cavanagh, 57, was elected to the Senate in 1962.

He lives in the Adelaide suburb of Rosewater and has three children — Barry, 28, secretary of the Miscellaneous Workers' Union in Adelaide, Desmond, 21, a clerk, and Patricia, 11.

A long search by police, army and air force men and divers failed to find any trace of Mr Holt's body near Portsea after his disappearance.

An official report by Victorian and Federal police said that "he drowned accidentally while swimming."

U. S. Base Effects Live in Australian Town

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times.

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia, Nov. 1 — Residents say that rents here doubled when the Americans arrived in force about two years ago to man the top-secret defense installation known as the Space Base at Pine Gap, 12 miles southwest of this cattle town of 10,000 people in the center of Australia.

The reverberations of the American invasion were felt in Parliament in distant Canberra, where critics said that the existence of the Pine Gap establishment and others around the country might invite nuclear annihilation by the Soviet Union or Communist China in the event of a war involving these powers and the United States.

With the passage of time, however, the 200 or so American personnel and their families with the Joint Defense Space Research Facility, as the Pine Gap complex is called officially, have become "part of the community," according to District Officer Dan Conway, the top official in this part of the Northern Territory, a centrally administered area nearly twice the size of Texas.

They Aided Newcomers

Mr. Conway and his wife have been responsible in a major way for the ready integration of the newcomers into the local community. At the inception of the Pine Gap project the Conways organized a program in which each arriving American family was "adopted" by an Australian family who would introduce the newcomers to their friends and try to make them feel at home.

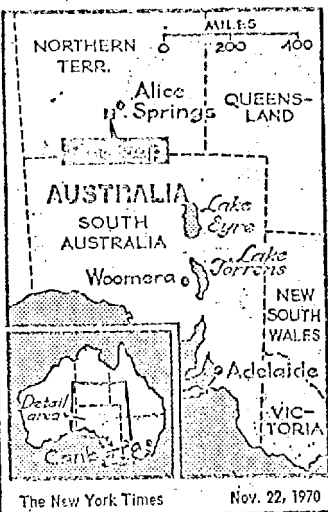
"Alice Springs ignores the rumors about Pine Gap," said Miss Lennette Farmer, director of the Northern Territory Tourist Board office here, alluding to speculation that the base is designed to guide American missiles to their targets and is involved in the "spy in the sky" satellite program.

Few Visitors Allowed

The site, as seen from the air, is readily identified by a big white dome, which a townsman said he had been told contains a radio telescope. The only visitors permitted at the base have held "at least semi-official status," said Lew Bonham of Washington, the acting director.

An Alice Springs resident said, "We meet the Americans socially but we try not to ask embarrassing questions." An American said that the extreme secrecy surrounding the operation was "not very different from the Australian Government."

The Pine Gap base, said to



have cost \$12-million, is part of a far flung network of American installations maintained in Australia for atmospheric and space research and communications purposes. Others include a major United States Navy communications station at North West Cape in western Australia, and a Defense Department satellite communications base at Island Lagoon in the barren Woomera plain of south Australia.

In addition, there are at least 10 stations maintained by the United States military for observation of natural phenomena and six satellite tracking and communications facilities for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Second Installation in Area

Alice Springs is one of the more conspicuous American defense outposts in Australia. Besides the Pine Gap base, which is manned by civilians, there is a small United States Air Force installation, called the Joint Australia-United States Geological and Geophysical Research Station, housed in a group of featureless rectangular buildings at one end of the town.

Most of the Americans live in a new housing area built within the last two years, but Richard C. Burke of Washington, the executive officer at Pine Gap, insists that "there is no American ghetto here."

Unlike many other American installations abroad, the Alice Springs complex has no commissary, post exchange, school or social club. "We all live strictly off the economy," said Mr. Burke, meaning that the Americans shop where the local people do.

"I'm glad we don't have a club," said Capt. Phillip Hamilton, the officer in charge of the Air Force installation. He and his wife, Judy, often spend their leisure time with Australian friends to a cattle ranch. The American youngsters have taught their Australian

schoolmates the "trick-or-treat" ritual of Halloween, an occasion previously unknown here. They have learned in turn that children can demand a coin from a passing adult on Guy Fawes Day, Nov. 5, which commemorates a plot to blow up the British Parliament.

American men patronizing the bars and shops are distinguishable by their short haircuts and their big cars with the steering wheels on the wrong side for a country where traffic keeps to the left.

"Americans participate in every kind of community activity, joining clubs like Rotary, the Lions and Apex, and taking part in school committees, church organizations and any other group that interest them," said Brian Martin, chairman of the Town Management Board here, the equivalent of a municipal council.

American crews compete in the annual dry land regatta known as Henley on Todd, an Alice Springs festival held in August. The competitors, holding up bottomless boats, race each other on the dry bed of the Todd River.

"Generally, the American presence has contributed to the prosperity of the town," said Andrew McPhee, an architect.

The Australian Government built 140 houses for the Pine Gap personnel, he said, causing a boom in the local building trades.

"Houses that once sold for \$15,000 now bring \$22,000 and three bedroom homes that had rented for \$20 to \$25 a week now go for \$50," he said. "One family moved into a caravan [trailer] so they could rent their house to Americans."

However, the architect added, the inflationary effect of the American influx is now beginning to run down. "Normally we have an 8 percent increase in building costs every year," he said, "but there was no such rise last year."

"We all recognize the benefits of having the Americans here, and will be sorry to see them go," he said.

DAILY WORLD

14 APR 1970

Australian spies operate abroad

SYDNEY — For more than 20 years, the Australian government has stoutly denied that its intelligence agents work outside the country. Australia's equivalent of the CIA is called the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO). Recently, Australian Attorney-General Hughes announced that agent Peter Barbour would replace retiring ASIO chief, Brigadier-General Sir Charles Spry. "During his career," Hughes said, "Mr. Barbour has gained experience in all fields of security work, including three years overseas screening applicants for immigration to Australia."



Agnew brushed off war protests in Canberra and said his talks with Prime Minister Gorton showed the U.S. and Australia "understand each other very well." Fifteen persons were arrested after anti-American demonstrators clashed with Australian police and U.S. Secret Service men. More than 200 protesters chanted, "Go home, CIA," at security agents while the Vice President was having lunch with Gorton at Parliament House. ✓

MONTREAL, P.Q.
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Anti-Agnew demonstration

Police guard secret service

Reuters
CANBERRA—Australian police moved to protect U.S. secret service men from angry demonstrators outside Parliament here today as Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew concluded a meeting with Australian cabinet ministers.

A small crowd, carrying anti-Vietnam placards, gathered around the Americans shouting "Go home, CIA."

Australian security officers raced into the crowd and punches were thrown as they pulled 10 demonstrators, one a woman, to a waiting police van.

Leaders of the demonstration, including an American student, harangued the police and accused them of "Chicago-type methods."

At about the same time, Agnew slipped away almost unnoticed after his lunchtime meeting. His car was on the move before demonstrators noticed him.

At the meeting, Agnew gave the cabinet an unequivocal assurance that America intended to stay in the Pacific.

Agnew said America would meet its treaty commitments under the Anzus and Seato treaties.

He also said demonstrations here in Canberra did not upset him.

He said he had come to Australia on a diplomatic mission to meet government leaders, not to see the Australian people.

Outside parliament, despite the scuffles, a planned demonstration by hundreds of anti-war protesters failed to materialize and only about 50 demonstrators sat on Parliament lawns holding placards with such slogans as "Agnew has foot-in-mouth disease" and "Speak to us, Spiro." A few Viet Cong flags fluttered among the protesters.