

George Duncan died after he was pushed into the River Torrens on the night of May 10, 1972. He had been a lecturer in law at this university. An autopsy report recorded evidence that George Duncan had been what they called a passive homosexual. When he was pushed into the river, there were two policemen in the vicinity. No charges have ever been laid. A police report on the matter remains secret.

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

Brian Medlin's "Open Letter to Tribune" (ET last) contains some truth, some untruth and a hell of a lot of smoke.

It is true that Tribune misreported the meeting as having 'voted over-whelmingly to support green bans and the NSW Builders' Labourers'. But in a correction overlooked by Medlin on March 26, Tribune said, 'This was partially incorrect. Students did vote to support green bans and showed their support for the NSW BLF' .. but did not vote on the latter. This mistake occurred because the substance of the story was phoned through to Sydney but not dictated. The mistake was corrected in a later edition before Medlin's letter surfaced. Medlin did not refer to the correction. This is either sectarianism or sloppy politics. Take your pick.

Medlin claims Munday came to Flinders to get 'moral support for the NSW branch against the Federal BLF.' This is untrue. He was invited to talk by AUS about his union's involvement in the struggle against Sydney developers, about green bans and the ecology crisis. Unlike Medlin & Co. Munday is not interested in squabbling between factions but in getting on with the job of developing a revolutionary challenge to capitalism. It was in that spirit he came to Flinders.

On the other hand Munday's visit provoked our academic friends into their most united political activity for years .. they all came to disrupt and to rubbish Munday and NSW Builders' Labourers. This is a proud moment indeed for Medlin & Co. When Dunstan was at Flinders the week before, promoting capitalism, they made no disruption. Or is he to be included in the glorious patriotic alliance of workers and capitalists against US Imperialism?

Medlin claims the motion supporting the BLF against deregistration was a defeat for Munday. This is untrue. How can this be when he supported the motion himself? The point here however is that Munday regards deregistration as no great blow because he is confident that the members will not desert the NSW branch. Other communist-led unions have been deregistered .. it is a measure of the threat they pose to the employers.

Gallagher and his shrinking number of supporters in the BLF are shit-scared of deregistration because they run a bureaucratic and conservative union. They have not introduced democratic reforms, limited tenure of office, rotation of organisers, encouraged rank and file initiative and are only just involved in social issues (with the occasional face-saving exception).

Gallagher's empire is rightly being challenged by young radical workers who disrespect arbitration, registration and all the rest of the bureaucratic bullshit used to contain unions. They want to challenge capitalism over who will control society, the workers who make up the majority or a handful of national and international capitalists. In this challenge which side will our Flinders academic be on .. it's hard to tell from their recent performances!

Rob Durbridge,
State Secretary, CPA.

I would like to make the following comments about *Grass Roots* (April 24, 1974). The topic under discussion is G.R. was "sectarianism" (the splitting of the genuine left), and the implication was that those members of Worker-Student Alliance (the so-called "Flinders Maoists") who had criticised Munday at his Flinders meeting were acting in a sectarian manner — "disrupting a public meeting." What WSA successfully explained, in front of Munday and a large number of Flinders students, was that Munday was concerned only with drumming up support for the NSW branch of the Australian Building and Construction Workers Federation in its fight with the Federal Executive of that Union.

As Brian Medlin's letter stated, Munday came away empty-handed from that meeting. The subsequent report of that meeting which appeared in Tribune (and in *Grass Roots*) was, as Medlin pointed out, a deliberate attempt to conceal the actual outcome of that meeting. I would suggest that the reason why *Grass Roots* could not reply to Medlin's letter to Tribune was not because "there's no point in dignifying it", but because there's no honesty in the CPA — no one with the guts to admit to having written the lies that appeared in Tribune.

Secondly, a comment on the political content of *Grass Roots* and the situation inside the CPA. *Grass Roots* stated (and I apologise for the length of the quote):

"The masses — workers, women, blacks etc. — are in struggle against their exploitation and oppression. They organise and fight without anyone 'telling' them how. But if this struggle is eventually to overthrow the lords of capital, it must develop a political programme (for the seizure of state power), political organisations (a great variety of them) and theory about how revolutions work and about

how socialism is built. The masses don't want these things to be handed down by sawdust-messiahs — these things must arise from the class struggle and express the revolutionary interests of the masses."

In the light of what Lenin (and the CPA claims to adhere to Marxism-Leninism) wrote in *What Is To Be Done* and other works, the above statement is incredibly naive. It actually summarizes, in a brilliant way, those very ideas which Lenin attacked as "revisionist" and based on "spontaneity". Certainly, the masses "organise and fight without anyone 'telling' them how", which is to say that they form trade unions which engage in economic struggles against the capitalists, and support social-democratic "labor" parties in parliament. What Lenin pointed out was that they do not, by their own efforts, advance beyond this. "These things" (a political programme, political organisation and a theory) do not "arise from the class struggle", but from outside of the class struggle. A revolutionary programme, a vanguard party and Marxism-Leninism do not arise "from the class struggle"; instead they are taken to it, injected into the class struggle from outside.

The situation inside the CPA: the CPA was formed in the early twenties as part of a genuine attempt to bring (from the outside) the ideas of communism and the organisational and political weapons of communism, to the Australian workers. In the post WW II period, the CPA began to split as attempts were made to "revise" the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism, to strip them of their revolutionary essence. The eventual outcome of this process of revisionism, has been the embourgeoisification of the CPA. It is no longer a revolutionary party, but a wishy-washy loose coalition of small-l liberals for whom anything — drugs, pop music, homosexuality — is revolutionary. The only non-revolutionary force is the working class which is chauvinist, sexist, and bought-off.

The CPA itself is a declining force. Aarons has been confronted with the fact of its declining membership, and has been forced to throw the doors open to "any striker, or any high-school student who has gone out on strike" (as Lenin said of the revisionist parties of his time). Hence any number of pot-heads, ex-student radicals and hippies can be found in the CPA. These include Durbridge, the new State Secretary of the CPA, who in his better days denounced the CPA, ridiculing the idea of anyone joining it: the person who handed me a copy of *Grass Roots* and said that the "class struggle" was just a cliché; and the person who said at the meeting for Andrew Menras that she joined the CPA because she felt sorry for them! What "advanced elements of the proletariat" these are; what good grasp of Marxism-Leninism they have; how disciplined, devoted and honest they are to the revolutionary cause, when their motivation for joining a "communist" party is the fact of their "feeling sorry" for it. With that as their criterion for joining, they should have a membership of thousands; even hundreds of thousands!

O.K. Now to end off a long letter. Worker-Student Alliance attacked Munday because he attempted to get student meetings to endorse his policy of splitting the

Building and Construction Workers' Federation. Munday came a cropper. *Grass Roots*, embarrassed by Medlin's letter to Tribune, tried to pass the whole thing off as "Maoist sectarianism". How I hope I have thrown the ball back into their court, and for this, I too will be labelled "sectarian". But I won't accept the label because sectarianism, as I said at the start, refers to a splitting of the genuine left, and the CPA just isn't genuine.

MICHAEL WILLISS
Worker-Student Alliance.

When those final four horsemen come riding out of the dark black horizon, don't worry, someone in Australia is going to be prepared. The happy hippies? No, guess again... Give up? The Australian Regular Army.

We have it on inside information (a partaking member) that a special section of the army is being especially trained to quell mass civilian disturbances — not your moratorium type, more the "end of the world panic" type... which basically means that someone high in political power (no names) has largely accepted the fact the western industrial society is dying (was it ever really alive?), and has issued directives to the army to prepare for the civil chaos which would result... So when the end finally comes, you know you've got no need to worry — there'll be a special bunch of really together Australians to help you — with weapons. Feel happy and content inside NOW?

Peter Carey.

Considering the relatively ample budget On Dit has [compared to Empire Times], why does On Dit continue its rapid descent toward obscurity? The first issue of On Dit promised a real eye-opener of a story to follow. True, there was a relish of the Omega thing — but where was the eye-opener?

Content aside, you could do with some real lay-out.

Just to show you my criticisms are not directed towards On Dit alone, would you ask Graham Rowlands how he considers his contribution to the Festival has helped local artists in view of the non-materialization of a reading in Elder Park on 23/2/74. You might be interested.

See ya
Steve Evans.

Call us madam, Ed.

Dear Editor,

Well bless my soul I just realized that it's cheaper to eat outside the University. It's definitely worth the inconvenience. Our refectory is ripping us off. Ask anyone who's eaten there lately. Two slices of beef, two leaves of lettuce, a slice of tomato and orange and 'presto' a 55c salad. Have you seen fillets of whiting looking and tasting like butterfly or flake? Well you should try the upper refectory's whiting at 60c for two pieces and some chips. Do you want a tablespoon of scungy vegetables? Well, only 8c but don't forget 8c isn't much when you consider that they theoretically should counter the taste of that meat flavored slop, you must admit it's a bargain for 42c a serve.

Let's lay off the upper refectory, they might get a persecution complex or something. A passing comment at the Chinese meals. Inflation

caused the price up again this year, ask a third-year student what they cost two years ago: It was 32c a serve last year. Now that the price of rabbit [chicken in Chinese] has gone up, so has a small serve gone up 13c to make a rounded 45c serve.

Even our favorite Adelaide Uni cheese rolls, from the Cellar, have gone up, twice what it cost last year. To be exact they are no 20c. I wouldn't complain if someone tells me that the nice girls behind the counter are getting paid twice as much this year as last year. The girls are honest and friendly. Bad luck they're no reflection of their employers.

It's bad enough having to pay \$66 a year to join the Union [compulsory of course] but we have to pay, it seems, for the pleasure of eating in a largely overcrowded refectory or a smokey cellar with a noisy air-circulator [if it works as that].

Talking about compulsory, the A.U.F.G. has found a way of virtually making membership compulsory. If you want to watch movies you have to pay \$2 membership fees (\$1 last year). How about the load of bull shit they gave us as an excuse. Are we just going to stand back and do nothing? Well I'm not so apathetic as the Union think we are. If nothing is done by the Union within a week we will have to take action by black banning the refectories and the Union Theatre for a start, then maybe become 'lawyer', but whatever happens we must show the Union that we don't like what we see and we're doing something about it.

Joe xxx

Dear Joe and others: When you write to me, would you mind at least giving to me your full name, even if it's not for publication?

Thanks.
Ed.

YES, BUT IS THERE LIFE

Dear Sir,

Life really is a weird game, something like this. It starts with a whole pile of apparently individual people who are alive. These people form an infinite number of small groups. Each group of people acts as no other single group does. The way an individual acts is determined by the way the other people in the group act. Any one individual may have many groups to exist in, and he acts in a different way in each group, according to the way the others in that group act.

The individual is affected both positively and negatively by all the people he meets in each group, and is also influenced by those unseen groups, the yet to be born and the dead. A person's entire personality depends wholly and solely upon these groups. The intensity of relation in any one group, determines the close knitness of that group.

These groups are continually forming and disintegrating. No one person can be an individual, for the degree of that individuality is determined by his past, present and apparent future groups. Neither can any one group be individual, closed or self-determining.

All emotions and groups and individuals stem originally from others. A person may choose to enter a particular group, but that choice is made previously by the groups which have already, and those which will, influence the said person. A person's whole thought proce-

sses are the result of experience.

There are no tricks to this game, no short cuts, and no prize for the winner. The whole game is absurd. In reality all things are nonsense. The game exists in complete chaos, no one person pulls the strings, no one person moves the pieces, no one person calls the fouls. Our births were inevitable, our lives do not inherently affect the game, they merely act as a means of conveyance for an inevitable set of moves. We have no choice.

Whether or not this is printed has been determined already by the editor's experience. The reasons why I am writing this can be found in my past. The reason why my girl friend told me to ... or is a result of her conditioning. Her telling me to is another part of mine. So what?? I can never know whether I loved her, or whether I was just conditioned into thinking I did or ought to. I hate this absurd game. May this short piece of bullshit not have any effect on those who may read it.

I give you my conditioned regards.

Dodo.

Call us Madam, Ed.

MIDDLE EAST LOGIC

Dear Sir,

Herewith three sentences to dispose of David Lovell's interminable pro-Palestinian arguments [On Dit, Vol. 42, No. 5]. The Palestinian Organisations, in one of their few combined statements, stated in "The Palestinian Covenant" [1964, reconfirmed 1968] that no Jew who entered Israel after 1917 could remain there. This either means that three million Jews will be expelled from Israel, if the Palestinians have their way, or else that these Jews will be massacred, which seems the more likely proposition when one considers the frequent newspaper reports about the Palestinians' penchant for blowing up school buses and massacring women and children [for example the recent massacre in Kiryat Shmona]. Mr. Lovell should distinguish between what he thinks the Palestinians want and what they themselves say they want.

Another three sentences for Alex Graeme-Evans' twopage article in the same issue. He ignores the fact that the bulk of the Palestinians came into Israel during the same period as the Jews, due to the Jewish building up of this barren wasteland [see the report of the British Royal Commission, 1937]. He also persists throughout his conclusion in condemning the Israelis' selfdefence by "force of arms". He seems to expect the Israelis to be unlike you and me, who would of course defend ourselves if someone tried to cut our throats — this after stating that Israel four times "resisted the bloody intentions of Arab forces" [his own words!! On page 5.]

I really wonder if it was worth spending time on this letter, considering that my opponents on this issue will probably ignore it: they certainly seem to make a practice of ignoring any inconvenient facts.

Morry Sommer.

Senator Murphy's Human Rights Bill needs to be viewed in the light of two other Bills to be introduced by him also, namely, The Family Law Bill and the Superior Court of Australia Bill.

Taken together, the three Bills are the means by which Senator Murphy would transform Australia into a neo-judicially locked in a neo-humanist philosophy.

The new humanism is born of nihilism and despair. It pays lip-service to the rights of all, but does not shirk from derogating in legislation the rights of weaker parties. Thus abortion in the manner of South Australia, mercy-killing, infanticide, and divorce without the right of reply by one party, are instances of the rights of the weaker being removed, not merely regulated. The legislative results of humanist activity have removed complementary rights from justice as the basis of law. In a few swift legislative strokes the protection of the individual by law is removed. By new laws at least eight centuries of philosophical and legal thinking which produced a concept of law aimed at the protection of the individual are ignored. Laws passed with respectability permit respectable killing. The only difference between the killing that occurs on the roads and the killing of whose lives are judged by others to be not worth living is that in the first instance the killing is never respectable and never sanctioned by law, and in the second instance the killing always appears respectable and is sanctioned by law.

The words of a humanist editor need to be borne in mind: "Much of what the new Australian Government has achieved and attempted is right along the humanist path especially those reforms instituted by Lionel Murphy. We have a lot to be grateful for. Senator Murphy has started out on divorce law reform, has moved into the field of civil liberties in an organized way and has attempted necessary trade practice reforms. We have also had real progress in homosexual law reform. Many ministers are humanistically inclined..."

The new humanism is a travesty of the old. Traditional humanism was epitomized in Erasmus of Rotterdam, who in the early days of the Reformation withheld his pen, knowing that his words could split Europe down the middle. True humanism respected the rights of others: it did not discriminate on the basis of age, colour or religion.

The Right to Life Association (S.A. Division) shares the dissatisfaction expressed by a Sydney political scientist recently on the way in which Senator Murphy has consistently failed to give any reasons for his changes to the original UN Covenant, now a much battered facsimile and little brother to his version of Human Rights. The Senator has not replied to a series of questions put to him on this matter by the Association on February 28th of this year.

Senator Murphy has said (in reply to the Australian Catholic Bishops). — "Australia would, of course, be in breach of its obligations under the covenant if restrictions were introduced that were inconsistent with the principles contained in the covenant."

Senator Murphy can say this all day and all night if he likes. Study of the Bill itself shows that no machinery provision is set up in the Bill (which is, after all, what matters in the end) by which a conflict could be settled in an International Court. The only relevant

courts will be those which Senator Murphy has it in mind to establish himself: firstly, in the person of the Human Rights Commissioner (who can hand over any tricky jobs to the Industrial Court), and, secondly, in the Superior Court of Australia.

If legislated into being, the Superior Court of Australia would take under its cloak the matters contained in the Family Law Bill (Divorce) (in which Bill marriage is regarded as a temporary and easily disposable institution); the Industrial Court would be subsumed into this Court, and also any matter that is now in the jurisdiction of the State courts. The Superior Court would have divisions in Each State, require fifty judges appointed by none other than the Attorney-General himself, and would pay out per annum \$1½m. in judges' salaries. The price of liberty is indeed eternal litigation.

Senator Murphy, the man who lead raids on the homes of Croats, appears to be inviting attack by setting himself as an ardent admirer of liberties, let alone rights. (It should be noted that at this point, 13 months later, no charge against any of the Croats has been upheld: instead, the Federal Parliament will receive, in due time, a report on the incident).

In the increasing criticism that is being made of the Human Rights Bill some attention has been paid to the broad question of the constitutionality of the whole exercise, and to particulars of the Bill, particularly rights to education and religion.

Little has so far been said about Section 30(1) of the Bill, the right to life. It is a point to note (but meant not to be noted) that this Section is one of those numerous examples of fiddling with the original Covenant. After stating "that every human being has the inherent right to life" the Section omits "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life" and inserts "No one shall be deprived of his life except by law." The sub-sections then proceed to rule out all forms of deprivation of life by law, principally capital punishment, except the laws of those States which, through permissive abortion legislation do in fact deprive the right to live of a minority group decided on the basis of age. The strong guarantees against the capital punishment of those who have been found guilty by due process of law is also not extended to potential subjects of infanticide and mercy-killing. (We ought to keep in mind that this is the Year of the Hypodermic, the big neo-humanist 'putsch' for mercy-killing). What this section says is: "If States wish to eliminate persons found guilty and sentenced with the death penalty, they can't. If States wish to pass laws permitting the elimination of the unborn or born children or teenagers or young adults or old adults judged by others to be not worth living, they can." Strange schizophrenia!

In his reply to the Australian Catholic Bishops following their expressed concern over the right to the free exercise of religion, Senator Murphy said:

"Insofar as the State Parliaments can pass laws regulating religious observance, the Human Rights Bill will provide the safeguards I have mentioned."

Apart from what will be the all-pervading influence of a Superior Court of Australia on State legislation disputed in the State Divisions of the Superior Court, one needs to observe the curious concern that Senator Murphy expresses about anti-religious legislation of State Parliaments in contrast to the

studious avoidance of interference by the Bill in the permissive abortion etc. legislation of States.

The Right to Life Association (S.A. Division) has produced three papers bearing on the Murphy legislative trilogy. They are "Preliminary Critique of the Human Rights Bill 1973 (prepared 30th November, 1973), "Human Rights Bill — 1973 an appraisal", and "Family Law Bill 1973 — an Appraisal". Copies of these papers, now being widely circulated throughout Australia, are available from the S.A. headquarters of the Association, 597 South Road, Everard Park, 5035.

Following recent publicity in News Print and on A.B.C. television programmes concerning the future development proposals in master plan form for the Adelaide campus, I urge academics and students to make themselves aware of the contents of this important document, which I fear will handicap rather than stimulate a potentially exciting environment, within the University.

It is vitally important that the University people become aware of the issues, of which the Elder Hall is but one small part.

These include:

- verticle extension of eight storeys of building above the Architecture Studios in the Barr Smith Library Complex, despite the problems of complete disruption of teaching within the Architecture faculty, and the overshadowing of the plaza to the South.

- the development of underground car parking near the Union Theatre, despite the Government's policy statement of transportation within the city.

- the loss of the sloping green lawn adjacent to the Elder Hall, Mitchell Building and North Terrace — which will be replaced by a concrete plaza — covering hundreds of cars.

I hope you would be prepared to devote several issues of the students' paper to bring this issue to every reader's attention.

ROD LAWRENCE
B. Arch (Hons)

I've noticed a rising number of news items lately with headings such as these: "Trees killed by weed spray"; "Order to kill 20 million chicks"; "Eagles poisoned says farmer"; etc — the list goes on and on.

My attention was even more so drawn to the number of times the words "Chlorinated hydrocarbons", "Endrin", "Dieldrin" cropped up in these articles. These words had frequently been referred to in *Silent Spring*, a book by Frank Graham Jr., studying the effects on the world that Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* has had.

Pesticides such as "Endrin" and "Dieldrin" are in fact being used indiscriminately in many parts of the world. Dieldrin, which has caused cancer in laboratory animals, was the poison that led Mississippi farmers recently to destroy 20 million broiler chickens because their bodies contained unsafe levels of it.

Endrin, it has been reported, is used in aerial spraying in the South-East of S.A., even when wind conditions mean most of the spray never reaches its mark. Here's what Rachel Carson says of this pesticide in *Silent Spring*:

"Endrin is the most toxic of all chlorinated hydrocarbons" (5 times more poisonous than dieldrin)... "It makes the progenitor of all this group of insecticides, DDT, seem by comparison almost harmless. It is 15 times as poisonous as DDT to mammals, 30 times as poisonous to fish, and about 300 times as poisonous to some birds."

Rachel Carson's plea is not to stop all insecticides. She realises that they do have their place. Rather, she advocates that more tests be made as to the safety of pesticides and long term effects. Not enough is known about the biological processes of the living world to let loose the laboratory compounds that have been so haphazardly created.

(After much research, the cause of the death of billions of fish from 1960-1964 in the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers was pinpointed to the Vesicol Chemical Corporation, manufacturers of endrin. This company tried to stop the publication of *Silent Spring* in 1962).

Much more can be said on this subject but room does not permit. Many more examples of abuse of pesticides (see the recent wrangle over fruit-fly spraying) can be found in Australia. I ask all thinking people to read *Silent Spring* and/or *Silent Spring*, and draw their own conclusions. The golden rule should be that when there is reasonable doubt regarding the environmental effects of the use of a given pesticide, no use should be made. Hundreds of examples each day in the Adelaide Hills prove the point that is not the case here.

RICK SARRE

Dear Sir,
Seeing this is the last edition of On Dit for first term I would like to answer directly Morry Somer's letter.

Whilst Morry was so kind as to devote three sentences of her time — each — to David Lovell and myself I find her argument somewhat weak and straying off the point.

Morry puts forward the standard 'barren' land transformed into that flowing with milk and honey' argument. Such arguments of course completely ignore the fact that the indigenous did not want them there in the first place.

Stanley Gibbon Wakefield had a similar belief to that espoused by the Zionists, i.e. the assumption that the western world, being more industrious and technologically minded, had a perfect right to take possession of land occupied by natives. The idea being that the natives in the long run would in monetary terms, be 'better off'.

In practice such philosophies — cultural apartheid — do not work. The Maoris in New Zealand were stripped of their best land by the 'newcomers': being forced to farm the less productive and barren areas. This process caused the Maori wars in New Zealand in the nineteenth century. We now see a similar quagmire in the Middle East.

Out of a myriad of facts Morry chooses to discuss the 1937 Royal Commission. I would like to make two immediate points. One, many Royal Commissions, tramped the dusty roads of Palestine in the interwar period. Secondly, since Morry has brought up the subject of Royal Commissions by discussing the '37 Commission, I would like to bring out the salient points of an earlier one. One more relevant to the realities of Palestine in the interwar period: The Hope Shaw-Simpson Commission. This Commission outlined the basic grievances of the Palestinians. Its findings serve as a key to understanding why the bloody riots of 1935 occurred.

Yet, in order to truly weigh the significance of this Commission and its recommendations, we must appreciate certain background facts that colour this period.

(a) Articles 20 and 22 of the League of Nations Covenant.

(b) The findings of the Dr. H.C. King and Charles Crane Commission. A Commission which was sent to Palestine by President Wilson shortly after the cessation of World War One hostilities. A commission whose 'on the Dr. H.C. King and Charles Crane Commission. A Commission which was sent to Palestine by President Wilson shortly after the cessation of World War One hostilities; A commission whose 'on the spot assessment' was not only ignored by the Peace Conference but was not even made public until 1922.

(c) The Sursok land sale

(d) The Passfield Paper: A paper enforcing the recommendations of the Shaw & Simpson Commission — a paper rendered ineffective when Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald read out a letter he had written to Dr. Weizman (a leading British Zionist) to the House of Commons in Britain 13 March 1931.

1. LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT

Article 22 para 4 states that certain countries taken from the Ottoman Empire had 'reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory'.

Article 20 was binding on all member nations: "this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof"

It was especially relevant to Great Britain since she was to become Palestine's mandatory power.

To Arab intellectuals at the time, it seemed quite logical that whilst the British promise for an independent state had not been immediately honoured, that the Peace Conference must revoke and render null and void the Sykes-Picot Agreement (a secret conference held between Anglo-French members to divide the Middle East into imperialist spheres of interest after the war; Bolsheviks published this secret treaty in 1917) and the Balfour Declaration. The reason being that Act 22 para 4 read in conjunction with Wilson's Fourteen Points — one of the most important being the right of the indigenous to self-determination — would make both inconsistent with Article 20. An article that was binding on Great Britain.

2. KING AND CRANE COMMISSION

In line with Article 22 para 4, President Wilson, with the approval of the Supreme Court at the Paris Peace Conference, sent Dr. H.C. King and Charles Crane to the Middle East. There the Commission found that an overwhelming number of Palestinian Arabs wanted Palestine to remain a part of Syria, with Faisal as head of State.

The Commission concluded that although some of the aspirations and plans of the Zionists were praiseworthy their proposals as a whole would be unfair to the Arab majority and would require the use of military force to be implemented.

As I have mentioned earlier, this report was not only ignored by the Peace Conference but was not even made public until 1922: when it was already too late. Far from rendering the Balfour Declaration null and void the Peace Conference incorporated it into the terms of the Mandate for Palestine! The wishes and desires of 90% of the indigenous proved to be irrelevant.

3. SURSOK SALE

At the turn of the century the Sursok Sale, the sale of one of the largest estates in Palestine (50,000 acres), caused an uproar. If this property had been transferred unheeded by government intervention 5,000 Arab tenants would have been dispossessed of their holdings with little to no compensation.

The Sursok sale alerted the British Government as to the ruthless intentions of certain Zionist organisations. An ordinance was passed which legally speaking made it impossible for Jews to buy (tenanted (i.e. peasant occupied) land. This did not stop the Jewish national fund. This is how they did it: (a) they would approach an absentee landlord and offer him a generous price (b) Arab peasants who were tenants of this landlord would normally be heavily indebted to money lenders.

(c) the prospective buying body would then persuade the peasant to accept compensation from his landlord in order to pay his debts to the money lender and thereby vacate his holding.

(d) the transfer of land then took place between landlord and the Jewish association: the land being untenanted.

Ask any economist and he will tell you that the Arabs did not have wealthy immigrants and friends pouring capital into Palestine. In 1882 Jewish settlers were in possession of less than 2,600 acres of land; by 1914 103,000, by 1922 125,000, by 1939 380,000: not all good land this is true but the fact that it was being bought up despite resistance frightened the Palestinians. The consciousness of the Sursok sale was not easily forgotten. To the Arab it seemed as though they were faced by a steel wall which mechanically pushed them off their land. What good was a peasant's fist bunched in anger against the impersonality of foreign capital; their frustrated cries unheard by watchers in the international gallery; their democratic desires for ever being subverted by staunch Zionists in Britain; their only resort left was that of physical aggression. Such a path was not new — the Red Indians and the Maoris had reacted in a similar manner. It was foreign capital and Jewish immigrants that caused the Arab riots in Palestine in 1920 and 1936.

We can now discuss the Hope and Shaw-Simpson Commission. If its recommendations had not been revoked — the Passfield Paper — by Ramsay MacDonald on the 13th of March 1931, under pressure from Zionist sympathisers in the British Parliament, then perhaps the world might not have experienced the human misery that now exists in the Middle East.

HOPE SHAW-SIMPSON COMMISSION

In October 1930 the British Government issued a new policy statement for Palestine — the Passfield Paper. It was based largely on the recommendations of the Shaw and Hope-Simpson Commissions. Their recommendations were as follows:

- more stringent restrictions should be placed on Jewish immigration and land purchases;
- the economic crisis and Arab unemployment in the 1927-29 period was due to excessive Jewish immigration and euphonistic 'conquest of

labour policy' of the Jewish Agency. 3. They urged that a Legislative Council should be set up as soon as possible so that the Palestinians could have a major say in the determination of their own affairs.

As history evidences, Ramsay MacDonald backed down in the fateful letter which he read out to the House of Commons on the 13th March 1931. In reaffirming the policy of the British to 'facilitate Jewish immigration and to encourage more settlement of Jews on the land' he overrode one of the major factors which the Commissions had listed as being the primary cause of Arab unrest.

The flood gates open the immigrants in 1933 tripling from the year before to 30,000; 1931, 12,000 and in 1935 the unprecedented influx of 82,000 and MacDonald had entailed a fuse that would cement an acculturation problem which today on a larger scale, is as unsettled as it was then.

Morry in future I suggest that you not talk to us about the relevance of Royal Commissions. As I have said previously the only moral right that Israel has to exist outside the original mandate area is by 'force of arms'.

Whilst I do not condone the action of Arab extremist movements it can at least be said they do have a grievance which as yet has to be settled. Naturally Russia is a dangerous catalyst on the side of the Pan Arabic forces: her strategic aims being to obtain control of the Arabian oil wells. Yet, it must be remembered America is no angel on the Israel side. Israel being American security — a thorn in Russia's side — as to the acquisition of that liquid gold.

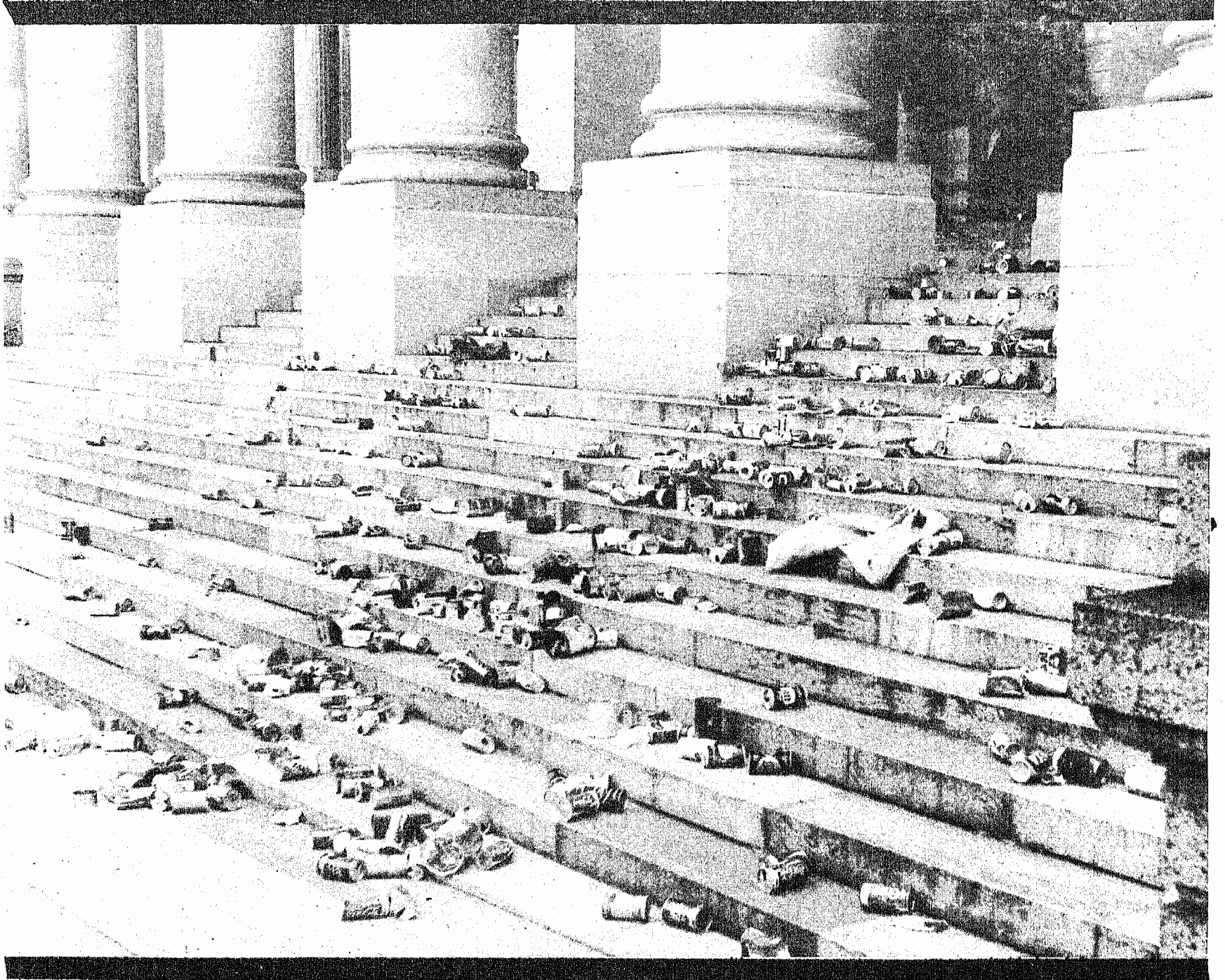
ALEX GRAEMIE — EVANS.

FOOTNOTE

The 'Conquest of Labour' policy of the Zionist organisation was as follows
(a) any land once transferred to Jewish hands was alienated for ever
(b) only Jewish labourers could work on Jewish land.

ON DIT
6
has been
edited by
R. O'Grady
and
M. Jacobs,
neither of
whom could
have survived
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CANNING THE BANNING

The bastions of entrenched etcetera etcetera were invaded by a marchful of clink-clanking can-bangers crashing and crushing on the steps of Parliament House on Tuesday, March 26.

In Rundle Street the lunch-hour push looked after the long-hairs etcetera and pronounced it was all anti-Vietnam etcetera etcetera, and on North Terrace the staff came out but the Members all stayed inside. De Garis refused to come when he was called and the long-hairs, having deposited their cans, decided to go inside etcetera, etcetera.

Up the steps to the Strangers Gallery, the press all trailed along with lights on their shoulders and microphones in hand, and the unamused faces of policemen swam in and out of the untidy but ruly crowd.

The Chamber was empty of Members.

At 2.00 p.m. a request came from Sir Lyell McEwin that we all leave, etcetera.

We said stuff that for a proposal etcetera, and didn't. At 2.14 Sir Lyell sent a request that all cans be moved outside.

We voted on it. The cans went and we stayed. Clink, clank, clatter on the tiled lobby floor outside the chamber.

Still no sign of Ren.

At 2.15 Sir Lyell sent a request to the effect that all signs be kept behind the railings etcetera.

Groans of contempt, etcetera.

"Can I go to the toilet please?" asked someone.

By then there were two chambers effectively operative. The one on the floor below, had not then formally convened, the one in the gallery was negotiating its action.

The President (Sir Lyell McEwin) appeared and led the Lord's Prayer. Amazement etcetera from the ingenious long-hairs whose first visit it was to the House of our Lords.

Our friendly petition was presented by Mr. Creece, after Sir Lyell had called for order and said that he would clear the gallery upon any interruption.

Casey and Chatterton watched us quietly, Casey putting his finger to his lips from time to time. Gratuitous paternalism. But then, he has to get it through the Council.

At 2.30 Ren arrived.

We were not to use cameras inside the gallery. It was all stifling and boring. A secret ballot went round. Would we stay and wait guiltily for No. 7 on the notice paper? or would we chant and be thrown out. We voted 68/46 for the latter option, and Tan addressed Sir Lyell and Sir Lyell cleared us out, and the T.V. cameras went on and the police named the T.V. cameramen so they'll have to apologize, and we trooped out to find ourselves surrounded by policemen. And then we all went home.



...while in Japan...

GLIMMERING HOPE FOR
UNITY OF ASIAN WORKING
PEOPLES

...so the rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer

PHILIPPINE URBAN CON- DITIONS

by Steve Shalom, Philippines
Information Bulletin

In the predominantly agricultural Philippines, the burdens of poverty and underdevelopment weigh most heavily upon the peasantry. But city life in the Philippines is no paradise either, as the countless rural migrants who now swell the ranks of the urban unemployed have painfully discovered. Every major city in the islands has a large squatter population of recent arrivals from the provinces. The overall unemployment rate has always been high: it was 6.8 per cent in 1972. In the cities, however, the rate is over twice that of the rural areas.

Even for those with jobs the situation has been grim. The Consumer Price Index in Manila increased by nearly 70 per cent during Marco's first seven years in office [1965-1972], and food prices jumped by 90 per cent in this same period. In the fifteen years 1957-1972, food prices almost tripled.

Significantly, wages have not kept up with the rising prices. Indeed in terms of 'real' wage rates, that is, the buying power of the wages received, unskilled industrial laborers have suffered a 9 per cent decrease since 1949, and skilled workers have experienced a 30 per cent decrease. During the first seven years of Marco's rule, the losses in real wages were 3 per cent for unskilled worker and 13 per cent for skilled.

Income, so inequitably distributed in the Philippines, is even more unequal in the cities. In metropolitan Manila in 1965 the upper ten per cent of income units received more income than the bottom eighty per cent.

MARTIAL LAW

In September, 1972, Marcos declared martial law. It did not take long before the economic situation deteriorated further. Rice — the staple

of the Philippine diet — became scarce; its price skyrocketed and government rationing had to be imposed. Sugar and vegetable oil — major Philippine exports — disappeared from the store shelves in August. The Consumer Price Index in Manila was at 179.0 in May of 1973 [1965=100, 1972=168.9]. In October 1973, the government started rationing gasoline: the foreign oil companies which totally control Philippine petroleum presumably found it more profitable to reroute their oil elsewhere. In quick succession, poultry and livestock products rose in price by 10 to 15 per cent, clothing by 20 per cent, and vegetables by as much as 30 per cent.

The underground press from the Philippines has reported that the daily wage has been cut in various corporations since the imposition of martial law. It has further suggested that the legal minimum wage may have been decreased by 25 per cent. There is as yet no hard evidence on this, but it should be noted that the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority, Gerardo P. Sicat, has long argued that the minimum wage is a major cause of the Philippines' economic ills. Perhaps martial law has given him a chance to put his views into practice?

The strike is the traditional means by which the working class has kept itself from falling too far behind rapid price inflation; but under martial law strikes are outlawed in the Philippines. Two presidential decrees indicate, however, that Marcos can be generous — to his friends. Decree No. 10 reduces the tax on stock market transactions, and No. 16 exempts capital gains from taxation.

That the rich get richer and the poor get poorer is an old cliché: yet it accurately describes the reality in the cities of the Philippines.

'There is no doubt that a time will come — and sooner than the Japanese think — when Japan's economic policies will expose the contradictions that will spur peoples of South east Asia to awaken to the pernicious effects of economic colonialisation and financial satellisation,' wrote noted Filipino historian Renato Constantino in the Japanese newspaper Chunichi Shimbun. That time may already be at hand. Vigorous movements against Japanese economic aggression have begun to spread over several Southeast Asian countries and in South Korea. By the time this issue of AMPO is out, Japan's touring Premier Tanaka will have had a foretaste of what may come in the years ahead. In Thailand as in Indonesia and particularly in Korea, already once again half-integrated into Japan's new Asian Co-prosperity Sphere, masses of people braving repression have become vociferous about precisely the evils which Renato Constantino has pointed out.

True, the extreme vulnerability of Japan's 'miracle' high growth economy was exposed to full view in 1973 as the Arab countries made legitimate claim to sovereignty over their oil resources. It is also true that this development revealed that Japan remains under the thumb of Nixon-Kissinger grand design and particularly of the oil majors, whose interests American policy represents. All true, yet it must be underlined in the fourth year of the 1970s that while Japan is highly vulnerable, it never means it is harmless. A Japanese historian recalls that 'In the 1930s and 1940s, a weak Japanese imperialism was further weakened by the US oil embargo, but it was precisely because of the weakness of Japanese imperialism that it turned into Asia's most aggressive, reckless monster.'

The situation since then has changed greatly, but in a modified way we can see history repeating itself. Today we see with increasing clarity the once-hidden core of Japan's mini-Empire as a heavier burden on the Japanese people themselves as well as on the Third World.

To the Third World, imperial Japan shorn of the aura of super-economic growth and with its once vaunted foreign currency holdings depleted will be more exacting in exploiting overseas resources and 'cheap labour'. The Japanese government, in any event, acts as if South Korea were a subordinate part of its own territory. Promising

ample investments funds just a few months ago, it now arbitrarily cuts the size of industrial projects for its own purposes. One example: The Japanese government has withheld approval of Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries' plan to build a mammoth shipyard on Koje Island in South Korea on the grounds that the joint venture might be competitive with Japanese shipyards. The government insists that only a small shipbuilding industry should be permitted to develop in South Korea. Niggardly imperialists are no better than opulent ones.

The same power elites — bureaucrats and business magnates — who seek to dominate overseas and who contrived the super-growth policy at the sacrifice of the Third World now brazenly shift the calamitous consequences of their actions to the Japanese people — particularly its weakest elements — while trying to retain lion's share of profit for themselves. The weakest are the outcast inhabitants of the ghettos [including Asian workers in Japan] — Kamagasaki in Osaka and Sanja in Tokyo — where daily pay is already being cut by one third or one half; temporary workers dismissed as if the 'oil crises' were their fault; and workers in small and medium sized industries, many of which are going bankrupt in the present economic crisis, are losing their jobs.

Industrial workers in the higher salary ranks, once lured by the bourgeois dream of buying their own homes in later life, are stunned as the value of their savings evaporates at an unbelievable rate. Said Premier Tanaka, 'We have no inflation. Once I begin saying we have inflation, we must impose an income policy [wage freeze] on the people, and I believe none of you [the opposition parties] would like it'. This is the preposterous logic of Japan's ruling class. Either it is absolved of the responsibility for the consequences of its policies — to admit the existence of inflation would be tantamount to accepting responsibility for it — or the people should shoulder all the burdens and accept wage freezes.

Behind this flimsy facade, however, the ruling class is preparing for a confrontation. A clandestine headquarters of big business to counter 'violent popular uprisings' has recently been established. The 'Self-Defence' Forces have intensified their preparations for 'counter insurgency' actions within Japan. The weekly magazine Shukan Post [Jan. 1 1974] revealed that the SDF is studying the use of tanks and flame-throwers to put down urban riots. The mentality of the new Japanese military has changed from

'wait and see' to a yen for action. The government, also clandestinely, assigned a group of social psychologists to study riot psychology'.

Though politically the facade of dull parliamentarism prevails, in the economic arena frantic efforts are being made to use the 'crisis' to the full for preemptive establishment of a quasi-fascist economy. State power [state violence] becomes the vehicle to ensure big business profits and control the economic behaviour of ordinary people. As Yamakawa Akio points out there has, in fact, been no cutback in the amount of petroleum imported in November and December, but only the ruling politicians, bureaucrats, and big businessmen know where it is hidden away. Meanwhile minor cases of hoarding several drums of kerosene are exposed in the media remains silent about the real questions: what has caused this runaway inflation and shortage of even daily necessities.

However, all this is preferable to the polluted quasi-prosperity in which we in Japan have been forced to live for decades. For as long as super-economic growth continues, as long as 'prosperity', into which even segments of the working class are integrated, persists, popular thinking will be more polluted than the environment, and a wall separating prosperous and peaceful Japan from turbulent and poverty-stricken Asia and the Third World will stand sturdy and impenetrable.

Renato Constantino has observed that 'Japanese corporations are moving energetically to claim these [Southeast Asian] countries as their reserve areas of expansion ... Basic to this process is the exploitation of cheap labour and the denial to local workers of opportunities for improvement by reserving for Japanese labour the highly technical and therefore better paid stages of the manufacturing process... In this sense, Japanese labourers participate in the exploitation of the working masses of Southeast Asia.'

The wall separating the Japanese working people from other Asian peoples has not yet fallen. Nor can it until it is struck down from within and from without. But at this stage, we can at least see that the wall has major cracks, that it can in fact be levelled if we in Japan clearly identify the enemy and identify our basic interests with those of Asian and Third World people.

Our hope is that we Japanese will learn lessons in a single year of crisis that would otherwise require a score of years to learn under conditions of the prosperous and stable development of capitalism.



Pollution and overcrowding contribute to the pressures of modern Japan.

GEMEINSCHAFT

SUPPORT ABSCHOL

Lefties, militants, and do-gooders unafraid of action: join the new black militant Abschol on your campus now.



Within a few weeks a group of engineering students will begin work alongside Aboriginal people on a project at Point Pierce. Until recently Point Pierce was designated as an Aboriginal reserve. Taken over by the Aboriginal Lands Trust in 1972, the running of the community has recently been handed over to an elected council who now run Point Pierce as an open community.

ABSCHOL'S special interest in Point Pierce was awakened two years ago when a confidential document made by an officer in the S.A. Department of Aboriginal Affairs handed to Abschol, revealed the appalling conditions under which many people on the reserve were living. The Department had for at least two years neglected to carry out house repairs or maintenance. The rationale behind the neglect was that the Lands Trust, funded by the Commonwealth, intended at some time to take over responsibility; therefore, why should the State squander its own resources! The people affected by the neglect were, as usual, merely unimportant

incidentals in the game. On being challenged with the fact that there had been wilful neglect, Mr. Len King, as head of the Department, smoothly replied that whilst he appreciated the concern shown by well-meaning and motivated people, there was no truth in the allegation. To prove his point he produced the bureaucrat's favourite gimmick, the 'statistic'. An average of \$650 per year had been spent on each house at the reserve, he obligingly, informed us (Sunday Mail, 13 May, 1972).

A little simple arithmetic proved that this was perhaps not quite correct — a distortion of the truth in fact. For whilst an average of \$650 per house had been spent it didn't go into housing. The sum involved just happened to agree exactly with the wages paid to thirteen members of a maintenance gang who had been employed in fencing and other work around the reserve's farm.

Being more honest than governments, ABSCHOL members until recently admitted their inability to do anything practical in order to

rectify matters. However, last year a group of socially aware and concerned engineering students approached ABSCHOL to ask whether their skills and knowledge could be used in any way. Consultation with the Aboriginal Council of Point Pierce resulted in their approval for projects to be undertaken, on the understanding that the students would pass on ideas and know-how to Aboriginal persons working alongside them. In return the students would receive practical experience and would widen their social horizons.

Since becoming independent, Point Pierce has taken over full responsibilities for the holiday centre at Wardang Island, which adjoins the community. As much of their economic future depends on the success of the holiday project, the Council saw work in this area as being of utmost importance. The greatest problem faced is the unsatisfactory water supply, there being no bore or spring water available on the island. This problem will be tackled by the engineers as a first project. They have to design a

system to carry water efficiently from a large storage tank to two squatter tanks and from there to distribute the water throughout Wardang Island village. As a secondary project they will interconnect three groups of storage tanks on the island.

If successful then no doubt further work will be tackled by the students involved, not only at Point Pierce but also in other areas of the State. Abschol's part in the proceedings has centred around preliminary contacts and liaison, and with the funding of expenses. The engineers now form another arm of Abschol and along with Aboriginal tutoring indicates that students are able to become involved in practical projects if so inclined.

For further details of the Point Pierce project see the organizers: Dou Will, Graham Walters or Rob Ironside, Engineering Department (Fourth Year Students). For tutoring see Dianne Soule, Geography Department or c/o AUS Office.

Mel Davies,
Director,
ABSCHOL

To be more effective Social Action etc. needs more people, the more people there are then the more students there are that are becoming aware of the ways they oppress (or are in the oppression) of other people.

At the same time it is hoped that society and the people in it will be left 'better off' (whatever that may mean) for their contact with SA/A/FOE. Social Action/ Abschol/ Friends of the Earth exists because there are basic needs of some people that are not being met by society.



SOCIAL ACTION NEEDS

YOU

Below are listed some of the present activities in SA/A, FOE that need people. To get involved, or more information, ring the contact listed for each group — or write to that group care of The Students Association Adelaide University.

GREEK SOCIAL ACTION:

This group works with the Greek Community in Bowden/Brompton and elsewhere, trying to reduce hardship, seek rights, research, act, set up cultural clubs, dances etc. Contact George Kokoh at 37 8083.

ABSCHOL:

This group supports aboriginal actions, researches injustices, assists action against prejudice, speaks to clubs and disseminates information on aboriginal culture. This group **DESPERATELY** needs people. Contact Mel Davies at the Economics Dept. 223 4333 Ext. 2526.

ELDERLY PEOPLES GROUP:

This group visits lonely aged people, sings at Homes, researches and supports the Pensioners Advancement League in their struggle for a Pensioners Village. It tries to enable communities of pensioners to help themselves. Contact Anne O'Brien at 59 3938.

BOWDEN BROMPTON GROUP:

This is one of the Community Development groups initiated by Social Action. Its members work in the Bowden/Brompton area trying to enable the people in the area to understand their position and to do something about it. It's members are also, of course, enabling themselves to reach the same position. The group runs youth activity centres, a community newspaper, sponsor a full time worker, and rent houses for the various activities. We would like more people both in planning, research, and parent work as well as leaders for the kids groups. Contact Lyn Wright, 71 0894 or Tom Cooper, Maths. Bldg., 223 4333, Ext. 2061.

SOUTH EAST CORNER GROUP:

This is another community development group. It has been operating for some time and is well established having such resources as a drop in centre, two full-time workers and some good will. It organizes entertainment on Sundays for the kids, does general youth work, prints a newsheet and runs a food co-operative amongst other things. People are needed to help in all aspects of the project. Contact Andrew McEwin at 223 2339.

ABSCHOL TUTORING:

This group, like contact tutoring, supplies tutors to aboriginal children in their own home or in institutional care situation. Contact Di Soule, Geography Dept, at 223 4333 Ext. 2018.

CONTACT-TUTORING:

This group is attempting to alleviate the situation that institutional care generally puts children in. It does this by supplying friends (under the guise of tutors) to children in the homes. Tutoring is done on a one-to-one basis, the enlightening potential of tutoring for tutors is a real threat to your complacency. Contact Claudine Acco at 276 8852.

ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY PROJECTS:

This group sponsors alternative actions (food co-ops, natural healing, therapeutic communities, communes, political action, information centres) wherever they occur. Contact Peter Carey (message at the S.A.U.A. office).

ANTI RACIST INFORMATION CENTRE:

This is open Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 5. Ronny Boub runs this centre and can help you with literature or contacts. For more information on all topics associated with racism. The centre is opposite the Social Action Room, near the On Dit Office at the west end of the cloisters.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH:

This group takes up issues that involve use/abuse of the environment issues, research, preparing literature etc. contact Duncan Reilly at 294 1025.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT

Tom Cooper

The following article was written by me for the South East Corner Group's annual report of 1973. It is included here as a beginning of a series of articles on community development and the projects being presently undertaken of a community development nature by various Social Action groups.

At this stage it should be emphasized that these articles are necessarily only the views of the various authors..

WHAT IS COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT?

The Community Development strategy can best be introduced by 5 statements:

- Know
- Credibility
- Action
- Self-generation Action
- Out

Community Development enables people through group action and participation to begin to significantly affect their environment, to overcome alienation, felt powerlessness and poverty and to regain dignity, pride and the ability to help themselves. Its use is motivated by the belief that people are poor or disadvantaged because they are made powerless by our society and that escape from their position must result from their taking back their share. Its use is motivated by the belief that people's needs often conflict with the imposed standards of our society and that to enable the victim to fight the system himself is the best role for the person who sides, as he must, with the victim against the system.

A community (either geographic or interest) is chosen as a target area. Aims and objectives for that area are formulated. The area is researched by reading reports, talking to people who may have knowledge of it, walking around it, living or working in it and listening in an attempt to understand what it is really like. They have to gain the trust of the people in the area. It has to be credibly evident to the people why the organisers, leaders, etc., are acting as they are.

Then the action. If the organisers have resources they can in the beginning, impose programme from the outside. If the organisers have not many resources or if it does not fit into their objectives to use outside resources, the resources of the community (its people) are organised around issues the people themselves believe important. As Saul Alinsky said "The Community Organiser digs into a morass of resignation, hopelessness and despair and works with the local people articulating (or 'rubbing raw') their resentments". The organiser agitates to the point of conflict to formulate grievances and to persuade people to speak. Using the methods of guerilla warfare, small initial victories and hit and run tactics, the organisation grows, the best help coming from the solidifying influence of 'enemies, usually institutions that feel threatened by the organisation. Progress may be slow as it involves changes in people and structures and effective honest communication (especially between a large number of organisers) is very important (a communication breakdown

may jeopardise the whole project).

As this process continues the people in the area learn how to act in groups, to speak up and to organise themselves. They take over the imposed lines of communication for their own uses. They take over the organisation. They become self-generating. At this stage comes the hardest step for the organisers. They must now hand over the reins. They must leave and let the people stand alone. You do not free people from oppression of present institutions by maintaining your own control over them.

There are many models for Community Development Action and many methods and techniques that can be used. Some projects have only a small number of 'professionals' who mainly agitate for and enable community action by the people themselves. Others use a large number of part-time volunteers and, initially, impose things, such as youth clubs, homework centres, information centres, activity groups, community surveys, etc. on the area.

We in Social Action⁷ Abschol have a further problem in that we have to produce the organisers, along with the organisation, and in that our resources, initially, are confined to a large number of part-time student volunteers. This severely limits how we can start a project. In fact it insures that we initiate our projects through the imposition of youth clubs and homework centres using a large number of untrained students. This is in the hope (so far well founded) that the action will throw up committed leaders who will live-in, research, agitate, organise and begin the process of long-term action, communication and organisation of a serious project.

WHAT CAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT ACHIEVE?

One of the first Community Development projects undertaken was Saul Alinsky's organisation of the Back of the Yards Neighbourhood council in Chicago before the 2nd world war. The Back of the Yards area was, at the end of the depression, a poor white district. From Alinsky's action resulted an organisation that through struggle made the Back of the Yards area a place in which working class whites wanted to live. It is now a respectable white area of Chicago and a bastion of conformity and segregation.

This is because organising an area to a position where it is able to influence decisions made concerning it, results in the people using this power to gain and defend a larger share of benefits and privileges for themselves, unless, ideas have been changed. Overall it will remain part of the problem because another section will now become disadvantaged compared to it. Some people argue that this is a problem that should not concern the organiser because his job is only to enable the people to move from a manipulated position to where they can have some freedom to choose their own path and that this includes the freedom to decide to benefit only themselves or to become

'middle class'. I disagree with this because I believe that poverty, in our society, is the logical result of the way our society operates and that ideas are the primary method of control within our society. Therefore any project that aims to bring people to where they truly have power and understanding must counter the dominant values of our society and encourage a change in the ideas of people.

In many parts of the world, community development has grown into a consumer industry. Large amounts of money are spent on highly planned programmes including huge salaries and consultation fees to planners and other experts often without any significant results for the poor being planned for. In Brooklyn and New York, the U.S. government poured \$5 million into an area with the intention of rehabilitating the homes there, attracting industry and supplying jobs. The result was 400 brownstone houses, one small IBM assembly plant supplying 300 jobs and a half-built community centre. Yet many experts collected \$40,000 consultation fees and many expensive miracle plans were drawn up.

Prepackaged community development programmes are sold to the highest bidder or for set fees like speed reading courses, usually to wealthy middle class areas to enable them to build golf courses, the poor areas are bad customers for these commodities as their success rate is low. This of course inculcates the values of the market system and the imperative that all production is concerned with monetary return (even production of community development programmes) not for social need and so reinforces the dominant ideas of our society which produced the disadvantage in the first place.

Community Development has become, in many cases, community sociotherapy. Such processes as organising groups for self-help, protest, access and even revolution have been found to transform personalities. If people are mobilized for constructive social change then there is less energy for anti-social and self destructive patterns of behaviour. Community Development can and has been used to promote individual conformity. In the same way as recreation can reduce crime, activism can be changed to compliance and criticism to support by using Community Development for personality change. In projects to combat crime and delinquency this is most noticeable. It has been found that in poor areas the youths most likely to lead, and to be involved in juvenile delinquent acts are those whose consumptive drives are middle class but whose purchasing power is working class. Community Development projects, especially those using young articulate concerned middle class organisers, normally result in strong relationships between the organisers and these youths, with these youths becoming ethnic leaders and finally with these youths being lifted into the middle class where they expend their energy chasing the same false fulfillments as the rest of the middle class peoples do.



Community sociotherapy has been used in the U.S. with negroes (and in Australia with the Aborigines) in an attempt to produce a black middle class which will itself control the other destructive irresponsible black people. Similar behavioural techniques are soon to be used in industry in workers' participation and job enrichment schemes and have been successful in controlling university dissent. By organising a group around false causes and towards ends which seem to, but in reality to not, affect the basic problems, issues can be blurred and potential agitators can be brought to expend their energy on actions which are not destructive towards the present society. In actuality, most of the criticism against casework social workers is that they are ineffective as control agents.

Community Development has been called a philosophy, an ideology and a belief system. It is not. It is simply a collection of techniques that can be used to combat poverty, to produce social change, or, to produce conformity. Without any political ideology (as all sociotherapy projects are) it is simply a technology that can be used to get people to meet standards, to conform.

It has been argued that Community Development should not be used to either preserve or destroy our present system. Again I disagree. We live in a capitalistic system where the owners of the means of production maintain a system in which most people are exploited by having to sell their labour power for less than it is worth, where people are isolated and socialised to where they only see value in material possessions and winning in a competitive race. This is perpetuated by the many institutions of our society (school, family, etc.) who impose a common belief system on all people to such an extent that even those who lose (are disadvantaged) believe in the ideas that produce their deprived situation. Real poverty, disadvantage and alienation is a direct result of capitalism and it is towards capitalism that the attack must be directed. At the same time the process that destroys the

present system must not reimpose another value system but rather produce people who are all capable of seeing themselves as they really are, relating and affecting their environment. Thus the place for Community Development.

But it must be Community Development from a political, cultural, social and economic analysis. It can be argued that community organisation counters the dominant poverty-producing ideas of our society in that they result in people coming together to act corporately with communication and that this acts against the atomization of individuals our society produces. While agreeing that there is a point in this, I believe more is needed. A football team is group action yet it is also part of the present system. This of course should not lead to competition being seen as the target because once more we are not far enough. We must see through the symptoms to the root causes and plan actions that oppose these and this in our society means actions that counter the ideas and institutions of our society.

Yet again, this is hopefully more than Cloward and Spivak's Welfare Rights Campaign in New York, where they attempted to organise the people of New York to enrol for all the benefits that were legally theirs under the Social Welfare laws of that city. They rightfully saw the Social Welfare system as the main perpetuator of poverty and undertook this campaign because, if successful, it would so overtax the resources of the New York Social Welfare system that breakdown would be inevitable. Community Development techniques can produce not only worthwhile change and conflict and breakdown but in doing so, can result in a strong people, a people that can stand by themselves and who will not accept the present or any other imposed system and so be a beginning for the new man who must emerge as the end product of any true revolution.

There is no sitting on the fence, people are being socialised now. We cannot hide under a blanket of 'Community Development philosophies' and arguments

such as 'that is not a decision an organiser need make — we only push'. Personalities are being changed, and transformed. We have to realise that we have to do the same and that we have to be responsible for the choice. We must have a political position. We must operate from it. I believe this must be against the present society and that we must challenge the established standards and replace the present institutions. There must always be and remain implemented in the techniques we use a radical creed, a commitment against what is and to redistribution, freedom equality of opportunity and a new socialist man.

It is only of late that even the above position has become clear. The techniques that will achieve the above aims are therefore only being formulated and practiced now. It lies as our responsibility to go on, to learn, to try, to practice and so to achieve and build the radical criticism, the radical technique and so the new society.

AFTERWORD

It is hoped to continue discussion of Community development in next Gemeinschaft with a discussion of the various forms of Community Development and the assumptions that underly the strategies.

At present Social Action has initiated two projects in two areas of Adelaide, the South East Corner Project and the Bowden Brompton project. The nature of these, of course, is dependent and has depended on those people involved in them and may not be connected in any way with the ideas above, although they have grown out of such projects. Work that can be undertaken in them ranges from research, planning, administration, talking and listening to people, organising to running after school activity centres and Sunday clubs for kids and tutoring migrants. All are equally important and it is usually from the latter that the former evolves.

Both of these projects can use new active people. For the South East Corner ring 223 2339 and for Bowden/Brompton ring Lyn 71 0894 or Tom 223 4333 Ex. 2061 or 74 1066.

GEMEINSCHAFT IN ON DIT

In previous years *Gemeinschaft* has been a separate publication consisting of about 14 pages, which was posted out to members of Social Action/Abschol (S.A./A.) and other subscribers every other month. Unfortunately few people in fact read this periodical as was drastically indicated by the poor attendance at meetings publicized in the paper. It is hoped that this year, by including *Gemeinschaft* in every other edition of *On Dit* you will read the relatively short articles submitted by

various groups within Social Action/Abschol. As in the past, *Gemeinschaft* will be used as a means by which those people involved in Social Action/Abschol can find out what the other groups are doing, what meetings and other activities are being held and as a general source of information to any interested persons. We encourage and urge you to write articles, poems, letters etc. on any matters relevant to S.A./A. and their aims. For further information on *Gemeinschaft* and S.A./A. contact Steve

Galliford at the address below:

L.S.A.O., C o Student Activities Office, Adelaide University, North Terrace, Adelaide, 5000.

The next edition of *On Dit* will be sub-edited by Mary Coombe. If you want to include an article in the next edition of *Gemeinschaft* (by the 6th of May) please contact me (2768852) and I will organise a meeting for you. Claudine Acco.

BOWDEN — BROMPTON REPORT

This project is entering a new era. Two part-time workers have just been employed using money from Prosh, SAUA and the Government. Many members have widened their interests to involve themselves more deeply in the community than just with kids. This, it is hoped, will lead to a new depth and quality in our contact with area and to more activities that involve the people of the area participating and exercising power over what is done.

Alongside this widening of the scope of the project is an increase in activities that new people can start with. We are just beginning planning for new activities at the local state primary school. It would seem that we will be allowed to use an old classroom plus some shelter sheds plus some

courts on the weekend at the school. Depending on the number of you wishing to become involved and on your ideas, we hope to start a Sunday club for grade 6 and 7 kids, a Saturday morning club for younger kids and, maybe, some sporting activities.

These children lack facilities in the area or at the school for sporting, art/craft, drama, etc. activities. The idea with the Sunday Club is to take them on outings, make paper mache piggy banks, play sport, build a kite, etc. The idea with the Saturday morning club is to do art/craft, games, sport etc. with the little kids and take them off their mother's hands to allow her to shop etc. The sporting activities was spurred on by the surprising revelation that many of the kids at the school lack ball

skills and have no organised ball games, etc., at present.

It is also envisaged that these activities will, for some members, be a base for meeting parents and involvement in the life of the community in a more diverse sense.

In any case, it will be for all of us a new and meaningful experience that will probably influence our outlook and enable us, in some small way, to escape the bonds of this campus and our upbringing and to act out and try out our ideas on what we would like society to be.

If you would like to become one of the people in the new activities at the school in Bowden/Brompton, or if you are interested in any aspect of the project, ring Tom 223 4333 xtn. 2061 or 74 1066, Paul 31 2663 or Cathy 356 5709.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER REPORT

The South East Corner Group was established by Social Action late in 1971. By early 1972 over thirty students were involved in the activities of the group, either living in one of the several houses that students were renting in the area or coming into the area to work.

The main concern of the people was an attempt at doing something concrete for the disadvantaged people. We knew that it was not going to change the world but it was meant to be a more realistic attempt at doing something, rather than being caught up merely in a dialectic of words. It was not to be a traditional social work approach. The students involved, as well as Social Action, had a different perspective to that of traditional social workers or voluntary groups. Briefly any form of social work or community work which didn't attempt to involve people in changing the causes of social problems, in the long run, only propped up a bad system. No one wished simply to provide a service, for that is only finding a need and then filling it for as long as you wish.

Our philosophy, imbued in its inexperienced idealism, said simply that poor people are characterized by a powerless state. The poor are unable to influence their own positions and their lives. Many have tried by themselves but most have simply experienced failure. What they needed was some means by which they could enjoy and experience the benefits of mutual aid and

co-operation, and through these eventually learn the skills necessary to influence decisions which affect their lives. Hence they could attempt to change these social conditions which cause poverty, delinquency, and alcoholism.

This process was not to be a long one. Either it would start to work in a few years or we would admit failure. People envisaged about five years (1972-1977). At the moment we have developed a series of contacts in the community. From these we hope to develop co-operative ventures which will enable the people to participate themselves and in the end run them themselves.

Any area that is habitually poor and run down may wake up one day and find itself becoming trendy. Hence today, amidst the poverty, the black, the poor, the broken homes, the delinquent kids, and the homeless men, one may see the Chief Justice strolling from his city residence to court. Or officers of the Premier's Department taking a leisurely walk to Victoria Square, or even the odd lecturer finding the convenience of living close to the University attractive (especially in this age of pollution).

Many professional people are enjoying the advantages of city living: the proximity to the city and their job, the different life style. But all of us are enjoying it at the cost of the people who have found it a haven for themselves. While

nobody cared for the city many marginal groups found it a convenient — set-up — close to shops, close to hospital, cheap rent, a more human form of living than the isolated and isolating suburbs. But all this is changing suddenly. Mr. Dunstan and the city council find it imperative to have a city with a living core. Unfortunately this will mean pushing out local people (only 32p.c. own their own homes), and 2000 pensioners, 1000 migrants and 500 separated and deserted wives as well as the 100 or so aborigines.

Everyone seems concerned about the people's plight. There is no housing trust bulldozing the city. Yet people are being forced out as effectively as by a bulldozer.

As a group we have tried to point out the needs of the city residents, but all claim that someone else is responsible. While the Housing Trust seems to have been convinced of the need to buy up city housing for these social groups, no one seems willing to provide sufficient money to ensure that such people will be able to live in the city. The City Council seems more concerned at increasing numbers in the city rather than retaining the existing population.

So the city will have a living core; it won't be the poor living core, but rather those who can afford the new high costs.

Come to SYA 5th national conference

Socialist youth from across Australia will meet to discuss the development of world politics and the present Australian situation. Discussion will take place on the perspectives for the radicalisation, the student movement, Labor and youth, women's liberation and the black movement.

In addition international speakers will be attending the conference and presenting talks in an Open Rally on the Saturday night of the conference (June 15) at 8pm in the Exhibition Buildings.

Melbourne June 15, 16 & 17

If you are interested in attending the 5th National Conference of SYA then contact us now about further details. We are able to arrange billeting and travel for those who wish to attend from interstate or country areas. SYA may be contacted at the following addresses:

SYA National Office: 139 St Johns Rd, Glebe, Sydney 2037 Ph 660 2251
 SYDNEY: SYA, 139 St Johns Rd, Glebe, 2037. Ph 660 6672
 MELBOURNE: SYA, 140 Queensberry St, Carlton, 3053. Ph 3473507
 ADELAIDE: SYA, 287 Rundle St, Adelaide, 5000. Ph 2234539
 PERTH: SYA, Box 61, Como, 6152.
 CANBERRA: SYA, PO Box 1733, Canberra City, 2601.

If you are interested in joining the Socialist Youth Alliance and participating in the struggle for a socialist Australia, then fill in the form below and post it to us.

.....I would like to attend the SYA conference.
I would like more information about SYA
I would like to join SYA

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 POSTCODE _____

APARTHEID NEWS

CROSSING THE COLOUR LINE STILL A RISK

The Herald, 22.3.74

The South African Government recently disclosed that from July, 1972 to June, 1973, 493 people were prosecuted under the Immorality Act and 304 were convicted.

This means that an average of nine people a week are accused of a crime which exists in no other country of the world.

Although most of those found guilty received suspended prison sentences, a social stigma sullies the names of the convicted and acquitted.

The last figures show that white men make up the bulk of those breaking the law. Over 250 were prosecuted last year and 161 convicted.

But the figures also point to a marked decrease in the number of prosecutions and convictions during the past few years.

In 1969-70, 1020 men and women were prosecuted and 515 convicted, while in 1971-72 the respective figures were 726 and 366.

The explanation is that the authorities are adopting a more restrained approach to prosecutions.

This stance seems to stem from South Africa's most explosive sex scandal in recent years, the so-called 'Excelsior Debacle' of 1970 to 1971.

Excelsior is a sleepy little town in the Orange Free State which for a few months came into the glare of publicity when seven of its most prominent white citizens and 14 African women were arrested and charged with contravening the Immorality Act.

Eventually all the charges were dropped on the grounds that state witnesses were no longer willing to testify — but not before one of the whites accused committed suicide.

In the wake of the scandal, Justice Minister Petrus Peiser said that now on prosecutions would only be instituted if approved by the Attorney-Generals of South Africa's various provinces.

But at the same time he pledged that the Immorality Act would remain on the statute book for as long as the ruling National Party is in power.

VORSTER WARNS COUNCILS: DON'T EASE LAW

The Age, February 11, 1974

The South African Prime Minister (Mr. Vorster) yesterday warned city councils which are planning to minimise so-called 'petty apartheid' that the Government would step in if their actions caused racial friction.

Mr. Vorster said the moves did not have Government support, and reaffirmed official policy that wherever practicable, separate amenities should be maintained for different races.

The Johannesburg City Council, controlled by the Opposition United party, plans to abolish racial segregation in municipal parks, libraries, museums and on public benches.

Councils in Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Cape Town are considering similar moves.

But Mr. Vorster warned 'The Government will constantly keep an eye on the situation, and, should the city councils' intended steps cause friction or disturb the peace, the Government will not

hesitate to intervene and to rectify the situation'.

Explaining plans to lift the curbs, Mr. J.F. Oberholzer, leader of the United Party in the council, said: 'When we think of the future of South Africa in respect of race relations it is a matter of dialogue or death.'

Under the new scheme, blacks would be free to stroll in any park and sit on any bench; visit art galleries, libraries, museums and the zoo without restriction; see shows at the municipally-owned Civic Theatre, South Africa's No. 1 auditorium; and attend the Rand Easter Show, Africa's biggest trade fair, on the same days as whites.

But the Prime Minister said that Government had 'no intention to abolish, in so far as it has control, the separate amenities in buildings, in public vehicles, on grounds — including swimming baths and showgrounds — and in assembly halls.'

Mr. Vorster also squashed plans to make the Rand Easter Show multi-racial.

Mr. Vorster reiterated the Government's belief that separate amenities 'enable everybody to move about freely without hindrance and friction.'

Under the heading 'First Steps in Sharing', the opposition Rand Daily Mail said editorially: 'In moving to get rid of what is euphemistically called 'petty' apartheid, the Johannesburg City Council has in fact set out on the daunting task of overcoming nearly 26 years of apartheid brainwashing.'

'For had it not been for the Nationalists, what formalised apartheid existed in the city in 1948 would by now without doubt have been eliminated or on the way out ...'

The Smith regime is to introduce the death penalty for aiding guerrillas or for failing to report their presence to the authorities. It will also be an offence punishable by hanging to undergo guerrilla training or to recruit people for guerrilla training.

Amendments to the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, tabled by Minister of Justice, Law and Order, Desmond Lardner-Burke, increase the maximum penalty for 'terrorism and acts of sabotage' to life imprisonment or death.

The Minister is also to have increased powers to prevent political meetings. At present he can ban any gathering for three months by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette. A new amendment increases this period to 12 months.

A 16 year old African faces the death penalty if he is convicted on charges brought against him in the Salisbury High Court of being involved in a guerrilla attack in which a white farmer's wife died.

He is alleged to have taken part in an attack on a farm in the Centenary area on January 24. Guerrillas are said to have thrown four hand grenades into the farmer's house, one of which killed Mrs. Gertruda Kleynhans.

The case — like previous guerrilla trials — is being heard in camera and the name of the accused has been withheld.

Another white woman was killed in a landmine explosion near Centenary on September 2. She was the wife of a policeman who had recently moved into the area.

In another explosion later the same week three more people — one white and two African — were injured.

THE A.L.P. AND ERNST UTRECHT

This article deals with the persecution of one individual, and yet it has far broader scope than that. What is important is not the persecution itself, but what it teaches us of the nature of the government of Australia's nearest neighbour, Indonesia, of its relationship with Australia, and of the A.L.P. itself.

Ernst Utrecht was the former Professor of International Law at the University of Jakarta. This was his 'official' job, yet he saw it as being of secondary importance. His main energies were spent in the political field, where he tried, under the populist regime of Soekarno, to work for the betterment of the oppressed majority of Indonesians. This was before the coup of 1965 which deposed Soekarno and replaced him with a military dictatorship. The coup was nothing more than an inner-army struggle, but it was carefully disguised to appear as though it was an uprising of 'communism' in Indonesia. In places like Indonesia, 'communism' is a very all-encompassing term lumping together everyone to the left of the reactionary right. If you are not in favour of U.S. intervention in the local economy, then you are a 'communist'. There is, under military rule, no middle-of-the-road nationalism. You are

either for or against: pro-U.S. or communist. Utrecht was, under this definition, a communist.

But he was also an intellectual, so his life was spared. He spent one year in custody and two more under the watchful eye of the military police while in excess of half a million Indonesian 'communists' were butchered by the army. In 1969 he lectured at Monash Uni. for two months, but the Suharto government, claiming that his viewpoint was too 'political', ordered him to return home. Fearing that the Australian liberal government would extradite him, he fled to Holland and was able to pressure the Indonesians into allowing his Dutch-born wife and daughter to join him. For the next 2½ years he was a stateless person.

Then he was able to obtain Dutch citizenship. This year he took up a Professorship at the University of Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. Being still involved with the left in

Indonesia, this job put him in close proximity to information coming out of his homeland, and he was able to effectively continue his critique of the Indonesian regime in the pages of a Dutch paper. There were also, he said, plenty of other 'bastards' in the area he could now write about (Marcos, Lon Nol et alia).

In March of this year he came to Australia to speak at a conference run by AIC and also to speak at various campuses. At Adelaide he gave a very low-key lecture on the Indonesian regime, merely pointing out the facts of the present situation, such as 15-20p.c. unemployment, the outright rape of resources by multi-national corporations and the Japanese, and the gross corruption associated with foreign aid to Indonesia. Nothing he said was particularly startling or new. It was plain, concise fact.

On March 30th he returned to Kuala Lumpur to start lecturing, and was promptly given 8 days to get out of the country. In a recent letter to

AIC, Utrecht explains why:

"The Indonesian government got very much upset by the statements I gave on the so-called 'aid' and the internal conflicts which endanger the position of the Suharto regime during my recent stay in Australia... Because the Malaysian government is very anxious to maintain good relations with 'big brother', she gave into intimidation. Jakarta told her that 'if Utrecht is going to stay in Malaysia, we will withdraw all our Indonesian teachers and lecturers from Malaysia.'"

He also picked up the apparent paradox of his situation:

"The funny thing is that I am neither a Malaysian citizen nor an Indonesian citizen and the 'Crimes' were committed in Australia and not in Malaysia."

This, as I said, is not a sob-story about Utrecht. He will no doubt live to lecture and fight another day, while in the meantime 100,000 of his countrymen rot inside concentration camps. Yet we do

have some responsibility to stand up and be counted on this issue. To this end, there is a petition circulating the University urging the Minister for Immigration [Willisee] to pursue the matter with the Indonesian government. But quite obviously, this will be all to no avail, for the A.L.P. is jumping up and down with joy over the 'political stability' of the Suharto regime. The real content of this article is therefore a condemnation of the A.L.P. trendies who, on the one hand, put up a progressive reformist image at home while, on the other hand, continuing to maintain diplomatic relations with repressive regimes abroad for the safety and promotion of Australian investment in the big game called the Indonesian resource-grab. Utrecht will be ignored for the sake of profit, and the A.L.P. will continue to promote the exploitation of the people for whom Utrecht fights. So if the A.L.P. falls in the coming elections, then, at least, we wouldn't have a bunch of back-stabbing hypocrites at the helm making a lot of hot air about human rights.



The service began in early morning grey. It was quiet, peaceful and beautifully calm. For the first time I stood and studied the shrine of remembrance. Not the traffic lights but mother earth looking warmly, tenderly over her sons, gently directed my mood. Brass band tunes from the Hindmarsh Salvation group mellowed in the air. The flags of Australia, New Zealand and England hung. A boy scout handed me the service sheet.

I am the callow youth at my initiate Anzac service. Not coming in reverence, but to dissect the heritage of which I have only heard. I have experienced its commemorative holidays, now I have come to experience its commemoration; but my understanding is little; I am lost. To me war and death is diluted by newspaper print. I cannot appreciate what these people are thinking. They merely stand around me with dignity and quietly enfold the cenotaph with reverence.

The wreath laying section of the ceremony begins. In this, official wreaths are laid one by one, and then the public comes forward. It takes time, but there is no momentum or pace to lose. Even the traffic lights and cars are not working. This is the moment between cycles, or maybe, the time before they happened.

Clearcut the last post sounds. Men jump together, to frozen attention. I bumble around, ignorant of the command to respect, but things are to improve. Looking at my sheet I see the National Anthem is scheduled. Together we sing; a deep tuneful spirit of unity. Shaky at first, but soon strengthening my voice digs deep into primary school memories. People I don't know and whom I am never likely to meet. Together we are singing. Together in the morning, I notice now the sunlight, we are smiling, shaking hands and talking.

A.U.S. Travel '74

This year the AUS travel programme offers 40 per cent more seats on good cheap flights to Asia, Europe, USA and New Zealand, also connecting inter-Asia flights and Pacific cruises. Although fares have been kept to an absolute minimum they have been forced up about 10 per cent on last years.

Singapore has been scrapped as the main stopping point for Asia (due to hassles including long hair) and all flights are going to either Bangkok or Kuala Lumpur. They will also serve as connecting points for flights to Europe and Japan and general inter-Asia flights. This year full fare will have to be paid upon booking on any AUS flight — this regrettably has been introduced since the old deposit system resulted in over-booking on flights.

2. Travel '74

A new national student card has been introduced this year so as to extend student concessions on domestic transport systems. It will be a prerequisite for either a national student card or an International Students Card to be cited before booking with AUS. Both cards are available at the S.R.C. office.

Bookings start mid-June, and it's advisable not to book too early. Any queries, just drop in and see Blanche at the travel office.

PAT NICHOLAS
Local Travel Officer

HARKNESS FELLOWSHIPS 1975

Closing date for applications is July 24, 1974.

STUDENT ART EXHIBIT

Students of all educational institutions are invited to contribute to an art exhibition to be held on the University Open Days, May 31st and June 1st.

Now, you'll probably want to know:

1. What constitutes a work of art?
How good does it have to be?

ANSWERS:

A work of art is any sketch, painting, piece of sculpture, batik, stuffed cat, stained glass window you can create or dig up. Living homo sapiens arranged in some aesthetically satisfying manner would be desirable.

And beauty being, as it is, in the eye of the beholder, the "how good" question is irrelevant.

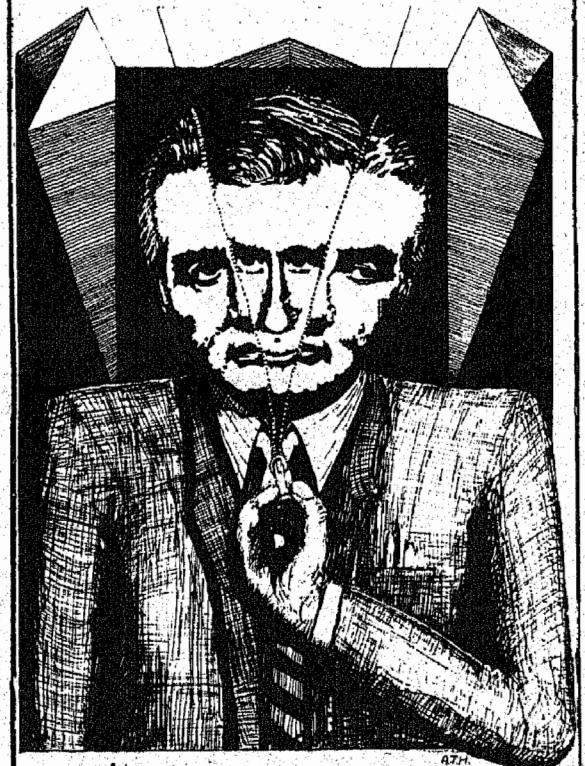
You might also ask: "What's in it for me?"

ANSWER:

A grand PRIZE of \$30 plus consolation prizes!

ENTRIES MUST BE IN BY THE 28 MAY

Contact ROB BATH or JIM HYDE in the S.A.U.A. or ring 223 4333, extension 2406 or 2407.



'Vote for me'

(SEE ELECTION LIFTOUT, PAGE 11.)

GAY PRIDE WEEK MAY 6 - 11

Because this is Gay Pride Week, and two years since the death of Dr. Duncan, we are reprinting this article by Paul Goodman, from *The Gay Liberation Book*.

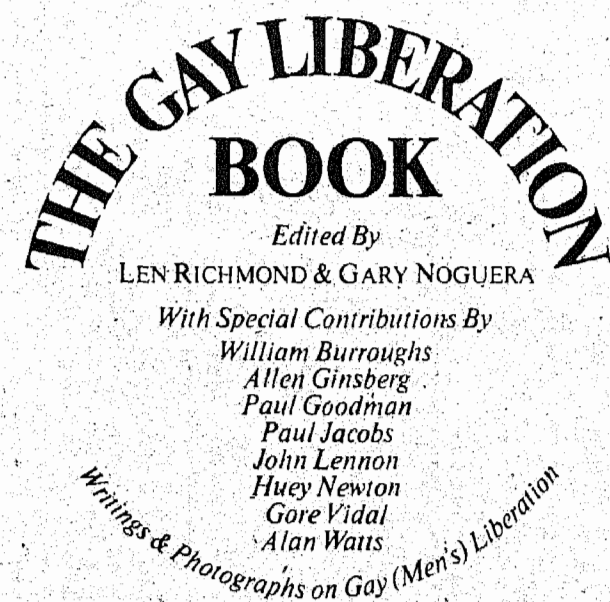
Paul Goodman is the author of *Growing Up Absurd*, *Communities* and many other books, and is just one of the many famous people who happen to be (surprise, surprise) homosexual. Of course not only famous people out there are homosexual. One estimate is that one in twenty people are gay. Think about that next time you're in a lecture if you're straight, and if you're gay know that you're not alone, and if you're undecided, let go.

Thanks to Jon Ruwoldts, Dr. Duncan Revolution Bookshop, for lending us the book.

Gay Pride Phone-in 10 a.m. to 10 pm,
May 6-11
51 6551

Duncan Memorial March
SATURDAY
May 11

10.30 a.m. Victoria Square



AVAILABLE AT
Dr. Duncan Revolution Bookshop
88 Hill St., North Adelaide.

MEMOIRS OF AN ANCIENT ACTIVIST

paul goodman

In essential ways, homosexual needs have made me a nigger. I have of course been subject to arbitrary insult and brutality from citizens and the police. But except for being occasionally knocked down, I have gotten off lightly in this department, since I have a good flair for incipient trouble and I used to be nimble on my feet. What is much more niggerizing is being debased and abashed when it is not taken for granted that my out-going impulse is my right; so I often, and maybe habitually, have the feeling that it is not my street. I don't mean that my passes are not accepted, nobody has a right to that; but that I'm not put down for making them. It is painful to be frustrated, yet there is a way of rejecting someone that accords him his right to exist and is the next best thing to accepting him; but I have rarely enjoyed this treatment.

Allen Ginsberg and I once pointed out to Stokely Carmichael how we were niggers but he blandly put us down by saying that we could always conceal our dispositions and pass. That is, he accorded to us the same lack of imagination that one accords to niggers; we did not really exist for him. Interestingly, this dialogue was taking place on national TV, that haven of secrecy.

In general, in America, being a queer nigger is economically and professionally less disadvantageous than being a black nigger, except for a few areas like government service, where there is considerable fear and furtiveness. (In more puritanic regimes, like present-day Cuba, being queer is professionally and civilly a bad deal.) But my own experience has been very mixed. I have been fired three times because of my queer behavior or my claim to the right to it—and these are the only times I have been fired. I was fired from the University of Chicago during the early years of Hutchins, from Manumit School (an offshoot of A. J. Muste's Brookwood Labor College), and from Black Mountain College. These were highly liberal and progressive institutions, and two of them were communitarian. Frankly, my experience of radical community is that it does not tolerate my freedom. Nevertheless, I am all for community because it is a human thing, only I seem doomed to be left out.

On the other hand, my homosexual acts and the overt claim to the right to commit them have never disadvantaged me much, so far as I know, in more square institutions. I have taught at half a dozen state universities. I am continually invited, often as chief speaker, to conferences of junior high school superintendents, boards of regents, guidance counsellors, task forces on delinquency, etc., etc. I say what I think right, I make passes if there is occasion—I have even made out, which is more than I can say for conferences of SDS or Resistance. Maybe such company is so square that it does not believe, or dare to notice, my behavior; or more likely, such professional square people are more worldly and couldn't care less what you do, so long as they do not have to face anxious parents and yellow press.

On the whole, although I was desperately poor up to a dozen years ago—I brought up a family on the income of a sharecropper—I do not attribute this to being queer but to my pervasive ineptitude, truculence, and bad luck. In 1944, even the Army rejected me as "Not Military Material" (they had such a stamp), not because I was queer but because I made a nuisance of myself with pacifist action at the examination center and also had bad eyes and piles. Curiously, however, I have been told by

Harold Rosenberg and the late Willie Poster that my sexual behavior used to do me damage in precisely the New York literary world; it kept me from being invited to advantageous parties. I don't know. What I observed in the '30s and '40s was that I was excluded from the profitable literary circles dominated by Marxists and ex-Marxists because I was kind of an anarchist. For example, I was never invited to PEN or the Committee for Cultural Freedom. Shucks! (When CCF finally got around to me at the end of the '50s, I had to turn them down because they were patently CIA.)

To stay morally alive, a nigger uses various kinds of spite, the vitality of the powerless. He can be randomly destructive; he feels he has little to lose and maybe he can prevent others from enjoying what they have. Or he can become an in-group fanatic, feeling that only his own kind are authentic and have soul. There are queers and blacks belonging to both these parties. Queers are "artists," blacks have "soul"—this is the kind of theory which, I am afraid, is self-disproving, like trying to prove you have a sense of humor. In my own case, however, being a nigger seems to inspire me to want a more elementary humanity, wilder, less structured, more variegated, and where people have some heart for one another and pay attention to distress. That is, my plight has given energy to my anarchism, utopianism, and Gandhianism. There are blacks in this party too.

My actual political attitude is a willed-reaction-formation to being a nigger. I act that "the society I live in is mine," the title of one of my books. I regard the president as my public servant whom I pay, and I berate him as a lousy worker. I am more constitutional than the Supreme Court.

In their in-group band, Gay Society, homosexuals can get to be fantastically snobbish and apolitical or reactionary, and they put on being silly like a costume. This is an understandable ego-defense—"You gotta be better than somebody"—but its payoff is very limited. When I give occasional talks to the Mattachine Society, my invariable pitch is to ally with all other libertarian groups and liberation movements, since freedom is indivisible. What is needed is not defiant pride and self-consciousness, but social space to live and breathe.

In my observation and experience, queer life has some remarkable political values. It can be profoundly democratizing, throwing together every class and group more than heterosexuality does. Its promiscuity can be a beautiful thing (but be prudent about VD). I myself have cruised rich, poor, middle class, and petit bourgeois; black, white, yellow, and brown; scholars, jocks,

and dropouts; farmers, seamen, railroad men, heavy industry, light manufacturing, communications, business, and finance; civilians, soldiers and sailors, and once or twice cops. There is a kind of political meaning, I guess, in the fact that there are so many types of attractive human beings; but what is more significant is that the many functions in which I am professionally and economically engaged are not altogether cut-and-dried but retain a certain animation and sensuality. HEW in Washington and IS 210 in Harlem are not total wastes, though I talk to the wall in both. I have something to occupy me on trains and buses and during the increasingly long waits at airports. I have something to do at peace demonstrations—I am not inspired by guitar music—though no doubt the TV files and the FBI with their little cameras have probably caught pictures of me groping somebody. For Oedipal reasons, I am usually sexually anti-Semitic, which is a drag, since there are so many fine Jews. The human characteristics which are finally important to me and can win my lasting friendship are quite simple: health, honesty, not being cruel or resentful, being willing to come across, having either sweetness or character on the face. As I reflect on it, only gross stupidity, obsessional cleanliness, racial prejudice, insanity, and being drunk or high really put me off.

In most human societies, of course, the sexual drive has been one more occasion for injustice, the rich buying the poor, males abusing females, sahibs using niggers, the adults exploiting the young. But I think this is neurotic and does not give the best satisfaction. It is normal to befriend what gives you pleasure. St. Thomas, who was a grand moral philosopher though a poor metaphysician, says that the chief human use of sex (as distinguished from the natural law of procreation) is to get to know other persons intimately, and that has been my experience.

A criticism of homosexual promiscuity is that, rather than democracy, there is an appalling superficiality of human contact, so that it is a kind of model of the mass inanity of modern urban life. I don't know if this is generally the case; just as, of the crowds who go to art galleries, I don't know who are being spoken to by the art and who are being bewildered further. "Is he interested in me or just in my skin? If I have sex with him, he will regard me as nothing"—I think this distinction is meaningless and disastrous; in fact, I follow up in exactly the opposite way, and many of my lifelong personal loyalties had sexual beginnings; but is this the rule or the exception? Given the usual coldness and fragmentation of community life at present, I have a hunch

that homosexual promiscuity enriches more lives than it desensitizes. Naturally, if we had better community, we'd have better sexuality.

Sometimes it is sexual hunting first of all that brings me to a place where I meet people—e.g., I used to haunt bars on the waterfront; sometimes I am in a place for another reason and incidentally hunt—e.g., I call on my publisher and make a pass at a stock boy; sometimes these are both of a piece—e.g., I like to play handball and I am sexually interested in fellows who play handball. But these all come to the same thing, for in all situations I think, speak, and act pretty much the same. Apart from ordinary courteous adjustments of vocabulary—but not of syntax—I say the same say and do not wear different masks or find myself with a different personality. Perhaps there are two opposite reasons why I can maintain my integrity: on the one hand, I have a strong enough intellect to see how people are for real in our only world, and to be able to get in touch with them despite differences in background; on the other hand, I am likely so shut in my own preconceptions that I don't even notice glaring real obstacles that prevent communication.

How I do come on hasn't made for much success. Since I don't use my wits to manipulate, I rarely get what I want; since I don't betray my own values, I am not ingratiating; and my aristocratic egalitarianism puts people off unless they are secure enough to be aristocratically egalitarian themselves. Yet the fact that I am not phony or manipulative has also kept people from disliking or resenting me, and I usually have a good conscience. If I happen to get on with someone, there is not a lot of lies and bullshit to clear away.

Becoming a celebrity in the past few years seems to have hurt me sexually rather than helped me. For instance, decent young collegians who might like me and used to seek me out now keep a respectful distance from the distinguished man—perhaps they are now sure that I must be interested in their skin, not in them. And the others who seek me out just because I am well known seem to panic when it becomes clear that I don't care about that at all and I come on as myself. Of course, a simpler explanation of my worsening luck is that I'm growing older every day, probably uglier, and certainly too tired to try hard.

As a rule I don't believe in poverty and suffering as means of education, but in my case the hardship and starvation of my inept queer life have usefully simplified my notions of what a good society is. As with any other addict who cannot get an easy fix, they have kept me in close touch with material hunger.

So I cannot take the GNP very seriously, nor the status and credentials, nor grandiose technological solutions, nor ideological politics, including ideological liberation movements. For a starving person, the world has got to come across in kind. It doesn't. I have learned to have very modest goals for society and myself, things like clean air and water, green grass, children with bright eyes, not being pushed around, useful work that suits one's abilities, plain tasty food, and occasional satisfactory nooky.

A happy property of sexual acts, and perhaps especially of homosexual acts, is that they are dirty, like life: as Augustine said, *Inter urinas et feces nascimur*. In a society as middle-class, orderly, and technological as ours, it is essential to break down squeamishness, which is an important factor in what is called racism, as well as in cruelty to children and the sterile putting away of the sick and aged. Also, the illegal and catch-as-catch-can nature of many homosexual acts at present breaks down other conventional attitudes. Although I wish I could have had many a party with less apprehension and more unhurriedly—we would have enjoyed them more—yet it has been an advantage to learn that the ends of docks, the backs of trucks, back alleys, behind the stairs, abandoned bunkers on the beach, and the washrooms of trains are all adequate samples of all the space there is. For both good and bad, homosexual behavior retains some of the alarm and excitement of childish sexuality.

It is damaging for societies to check any spontaneous vitality. Sometimes it is necessary, but rarely; and certainly not homosexual acts, which, so far as I have heard, have never done any harm to anybody. A part of the hostility, paranoia, and automatic competitiveness of our society comes from the inhibition of body contact. But in a very specific way, the ban on homosexuality damages and depersonalizes the educational system. The teacher-student relation is almost always erotic; if there is a fear and to-do that it might turn into overt sex, it either lapses or becomes sick and cruel. And it is a loss that we do not have the pedagogic sexual friendships that have starred other cultures. Needless to say, a functional sexuality is incompatible with our mass school systems. This is one among many reasons they should be dismantled.

I recall when *Growing Up Absurd* having had a number of glowing reviews; finally one irritated critic, Alfred Kazin, darkly hinted that I wrote about my Puerto Rican delinquents because I was queer for them. Naturally. How could I write a perceptive book if I didn't pay attention, and why should I pay attention to something unless,



for some reason, it interested me? The motivation of most sociology, whatever it is, tends to produce worse books. I doubt that anybody would say that my observations of delinquent adolescents or of collegians in the Movement has been betrayed by infatuation. But I do care for them. (Of course, they might say, "With such a friend, who needs enemies?")

An evil of the hardship and danger of queer life in our society, however, as with any situation of scarcity and starvation, is that we become obsessional about it. I myself have spent far too many anxious hours of my life fruitlessly cruising, which I might have spent sauntering for nobler purposes or for nothing at all, pasturing my soul. Yet I think I have had the stamina, or stubbornness, not to let my obsession cloud my honesty. I have never praised a young fellow's bad poem because he was attractive, though of course I am then especially pleased if it is good. Best of all, of course, if he is my lover and he shows me something that I can be proud of and push.

Yes, since I began this article on a bitter note, let me end it with a happy poem I like, from *Hawkweed*:

We have a crazy love affair,
it is wanting each other to be happy.
Since nobody else cares for that
we try to see to it ourselves.

Since everybody knows that sex
is part of love, we make love;
when that's over we return
to shrewdly plotting the other's advantage.

Today you gazed at me, that spell
is why I choose to live on.
God bless you who remind me simply
of the earth and sky and Adam.

I think of such things more than most
but you remind me simply. Man,
you make me proud to be a workman
of the Six Days, practical.

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HOW TO VOTE

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6 ind & others

7 DLP

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ELECTION SELECTION

WHEREVER THE ROAD DIVIDED, THERE WERE SURE TO BE TWO FINGER-POSTS POINTING THE SAME WAY; ONE MARKED 'TO TWEEDLEDUM'S HOUSE' AND THE OTHER 'TO THE HOUSE OF TWEEDLEDEE'. 'I DO BELIEVE,' SAID ALICE AT LAST, 'THAT THEY LIVE IN THE SAME HOUSE! I WONDER I NEVER THOUGHT OF IT BEFORE—...'

Most election commentators concentrate on the evaluation of the public relations machines. Whoever can dress up and put over their candidates' gibberish and lies the most effectively would have the edge. Whoever can pander 'policies' to that section of the spoiled middleclass who changed their votes to Labor in 72 will become the government.

But an attempt can be made to look at the elections from a different viewpoint. If John Playford's comment ("Who Rules Australia?" in Australian Capitalism eds Playford and Kinsner) that "Australian politics has not been about radically different social systems, it has been based on different conceptions of running the ongoing economic and social system" is accurate, then the question is, does the ALP or the L-CP offer better policies for more effectively managing the exploitative Australian capitalist society? And the answers are to be given by the Australian bourgeoisie. They have the effective socioeconomic class power to make the difference in deciding on the management of the capitalist state.

Whether Australia's national bourgeoisie and foreign bourgeoisie (in America, Japan and Europe) thinks again or gives Whitlam a fair go is the key question.

The following may lay the basis for giving some answers to the question.

The real answers in the last analysis depends on the extra-parliamentary struggle, the class struggle.

* * * * *

Just so there is no misunderstanding that an analysis critical of the ALP implies any suggestion of support for the L-CP, the gut reaction shown by a columnist in the Living Daylights can be endorsed. The L-CP "would turn back time, replant prejudice, bolster big business and make us all miserable again. They want to put this Rip van Winkle of a continent - only recently awoken - back to moral slumber. They want to bring back the overseas bankers, devastate the landscape, build mightier jails, stop the wogs, setback the blacks, slash welfare, disarm unions and all the rest ... Whatever the gaffs of Gough and his gang, nothing could be worse than the return of yesterdays pigs."

Essentially the AUS' Students and the Elections gives the basic reasons why there should be a campaign against the Libs.

But thinking only in terms of the issues thrown up within the constraints of parliamentary elections fundamentally obscures the real exercise of power in class terms in Australian capitalism.

TWEEDLEDUM, TWEEDLEDEE

One recently published analysis of the Whitlam government which should be consulted by all who support the ALP

solutions to the ills of our society is From Tweedledum to Tweedledee: The New Labor Government in Australia by Adelaide University Politics Department Lecturers Bob Catley and Bruce McFarland (available Union bookshop and People's bookshop).

They observe:

"In the longer run, it is now mere electoral opinion which makes or breaks Social Democratic governments (the Labor Government). Rather, it is how far they succeed in placating the two basic social classes of contemporary Australian life and trying to head off the development of the contradictions between them. The Labor Government is acutely aware of the role it plays here: before the December election, Whitlam continually attacked the Liberals as dividing Australian society over Vietnam, conscription, Aborigines and defence, while putting his Party forward as a 'healing' Party, a Party of consensus, a Party which would patch up the wounds inflicted by conflict between Labor and capital ('there will be fewer strikes when the workers have their own government') and between national capitalists and the international corporations (XL Oil versus Esso).

To do this Whitlam has had to reassure the employers that he favours a high level of profit, that his manpower and planning policies will keep the economy buoyant, and that the Government will try to head off the most crippling strikes through the special relationship with Hawke and the ACTU. Price control is to be 'imposed' not by Government action but by 'the force of public opinion' or justification procedures before the Price Justification Tribunal. These reassurances are necessary to head off any business nervousness the Australian capitalist economy requires, a 'free price mechanism', and a constant or growing share of profit in national income. Any interference with the prerogatives of management, especially its right to raise funds by increasing prices (as an alternative to going after more shareholders' capital) are absolutely demanded by the business world. Where they feel threatened they hint at a strike of capital.

On the other hand, the working class needs constant reassurance that something will be done to reduce the inflation eating away at household budgets, to ease home repayment burdens and to improve hours and conditions. Appeals for unity around the ALP or loyalty to 'your own Labor government' have only a limited life span." (pp. 77-78)

But the appeals, especially to the traditional Labor support at this election time will hold in terms of votes. And extra-parliamentary action to defend their standards of living by the working class continues. However as Humphrey McQueen argues ("Glory Without Power" in Australian Capitalism eds. Playford and Kinsner);

"Labor's claims to socialism continue to act as an important force against the emancipation of the proletariat from electoral domination by the ALP."

The key question is the success of Whitlam in appealing to business interests. Their actions are crucial. If they've decided to sink the boat, then it's curtains for the ALP. This is despite the objective fact that Labor in office has been far more impressive at administering the capitalist state. They are, as Marx would have said, the best party for "managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie."

* * * * *

In 1972, Kenneth Davidson observed: "The political manifesto presented to the Australian people last night by .. Mr. Whitlam is bourgeois in its appeal and elitist in its intent ... Undemeath the superficial trendiness of the specific proposals is some nasty equity implications for Labor's traditional working class supporters." (The Australian, 14/10/72.)

In 1974, Alan Wood reiterates the same theme: "One of the most persistently repeated myths of the current election campaign is that the Opposition supports free enterprise while the Government represents 'creeping socialism' or at any event is against free enterprise. An examination of the performance and policies of the parties does little to support the myth." (National Times 6/5/74.)

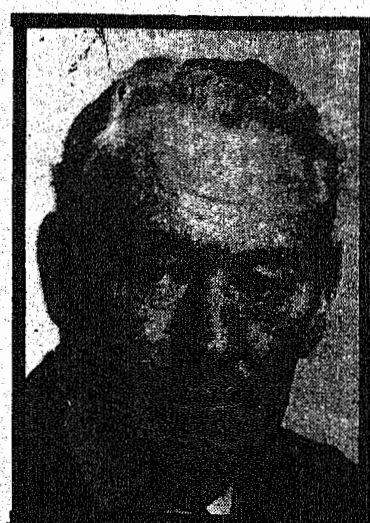
ASIAN SPRINGBOARD

"Whitlam comes to power in a situation which is rapidly developing to that of an integrated world economy dominated by a handful of giant corporations. His economic policies not only have to reverse the missed opportunities and irrational economic management of his predecessors, but must be adjusted to the transition period from 1972 to 1985. For it is forecast that by 1985, sixty companies (fifty of them American) will produce a quarter of our goods. By the end of the century, three hundred firms will control three-quarters of the assets of the non-Communist world (provided such forecasts are relatively realistic.)" (Catley and McFarlane. See also "The Internationalisation of Capitalism" by E.L. Wheelwright in his recently published Radical Political Economy).

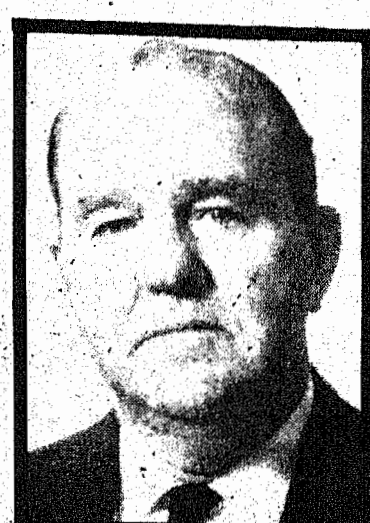
Whitlam postures as the alternative solution to the Libs. as the mouthpieces of the foreign corporations. But as Catley and McFarlane argue: "The ALP government's approach to manufacturing giants is still that which was laid down in Whitlam's New York speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in July 1970: 'I think there are advantages for American investors to have Australia as a factory in the 18th century sense of Australia as an off-shore factory for South East Asia'. This idea of Australia as a springboard for overseas multinationals in manufacturing to get into Asia and the Pacific remains the kernel



GEOFF McLAREN
SA Senator



DON CAMERON
SA Senator



REG BISHOP
Repatriation Minister



MICK YOUNG
Candidate for Port Adelaide

THE CRISIS IN WORLD CAPITALISM: The coming British 'economic miracle'

From ALEC TARRIE

The article on these pages is a detailed analysis of the world situation, with the events in Britain surrounding the general election there in March this year dissected to provide, in effect, a case study.

The author's basic thesis is that the socialists and so-called socialists in Britain particularly have failed to understand the pattern of a wide range of interlocking trends and events.

They have failed to perceive that what is involved is a skilful and ruthless master-plan by some factions of the advanced sector of the capitalist class to protect themselves as far as possible from the consequences of impending full-scale crisis in capitalism.

The author argues that this failure of perception heightens the probability of successful imposition in Britain and elsewhere of Hitlerite fascist-style "economic miracle" regimes. He goes further. Britain, he says, is doomed. When other states follow, the result will probably be war — nuclear war — as these regimes, desperate for cash to support their programs, turn to loot the worker states as Hitler did Europe.

"ALEC TARRIE" is the name chosen by an Adelaide University graduate now in West Germany. Alec Tarrie wrote this article in March this year.

1 — DEPRESSION ONCE AGAIN

No adequate account of the present situation in Britain has yet been provided by any section of the Australian media, regardless of its position in the political spectrum.

To understand the significance and likely results of this situation it is first of all necessary to give a brief analysis of the general forces tending to produce any given concrete state of affairs. Without a basic grasp of world processes, British events must remain incomprehensible. The basis of the following argument is that Britain has not simply slipped a couple of notches in relation to other countries, but that it presents a picture of the future for other countries as well. The problem of the balance of payments deficit simply accentuates the crisis in Britain. West Germany and the USA with surpluses are also in an advanced state of depression.

Since August 1971 when the Bretton-Woods financial agreement, the basis for the post-war reconstruction, was formally scrapped, economic policy has increasingly become a choice between accelerating rates of inflation and classic recession with

increasing rates of unemployment; in effect, a shift of the so-called "Phillips curve" to the right. So far, the policies have involved various degrees of compromise ("stagflation") which threaten at present to accelerate into hyper-inflation as in Germany in the 1920s, or to grind (or crash) into a complete depression.

It is not possible to give here a complete explanation of the reasons for the inevitability of this process, and why a crisis is by no means an accident resulting from mismanagement of economic forces, but a necessary outcome of any period of capitalist development. However, the following will suffice.

Different views

The fundamental distinction between all forms of bourgeois economic theory and that of Karl Marx is that the former assume that the process of accumulation of capital, i.e. claims to real wealth of an ascertained value, is a natural expression of the process of expansion of real wealth. The concept of capital is used indiscriminately to refer to both real wealth and paper

values — stocks, bonds, mortgages, and so on. This relationship between real production and capital is explicitly theorised in the classical political economy of David Ricardo, but simply ignored and assumed in all varieties of vulgar economy (such as Keynesian economics).

Marx, however, developed his economic theories on the basis of his own development of German critical philosophy, in particular the notion of dialectical contradiction. For Marx, the subjective process of the market and capitalist valuations of existing capital on the basis of the "price earnings ratio" contradicts the real value process "which operates behind the backs of the producers". The two are approximately correlated during a period of capitalist expansion of the productive forces, but over a period of time, the growth of capital proceeds much faster than the expansion of real production. This is a period of inflationary "prosperity" characterised by a massive expansion of the credit processes and chronic monetary instability. The two processes are then forcibly reconciled in a crisis of liquidity. This can be em-

pirically verified by anyone who examines the decreasing average liquidity ratios of non financial corporations since the war.

Contradiction causes it

The point is that capitalist production takes place under the conditions established by the operation of these processes over the preceding period of time. Since further development of the productive forces becomes impossible, the ballooning mass of fictitious paper values (the preservation and expansion of which is the sole aim of capitalist production) must be supported by real wealth gouged from working-class living standards, or markets not subject to the value process. This is the source of the compulsion to halt inflation and carry on at least a minimum of production by depressing real wage levels.

The argument that expansion of money wages without corresponding increases in production is inflationary is correct. "Socialists" who deny this will find no basis in Marx for their crankish misconceptions. At

the same time it is obviously true that the impetus for the inflationary process derives from the contradiction argued above and not from "greedy workers". Trade union action can only provide limited opposition to this process, but even this is enough to drive depression-crazed capitalists to press for "union-busting" schemes.

The only way to expand production, assuming the exhaustion of economic satrapies and colonies, and to prevent continued destruction of the level of productive forces (including the productive working class) by an imperialism turned in-

wards on itself, is to abolish the mass of capitalist paper strangling real production. The crisis is a crisis of paper, not an inevitable natural disaster. However, since this paper is an expression of the political power of the capitalist class to appropriate real production, its abolition requires a political act.

That act is socialist revolution: the running of the economy by the organised working class, not on the basis of fictitious paper values, but in order to expand the reproductive process; development without the fetter of a superimposed process of capitalist accumulation.

NOW READ ON...

2 — BRITAIN STUMBLES, FALLS, DIES

Britain's economy has been relatively stagnant since World War II, and it was natural that the present crisis should produce a more marked effect there. From early last year, the terms of trade continued to shift against Britain as a result of an effective devaluation of sterling by about 20 per cent since the Smithsonian agreements of December 1971. This was due mainly to Mr. Heath's "growth or bust" policy, an attempt to bootstrap the British economy out of the threatening depression. The record trade deficits announced late last year produced additional pressure on sterling and the likelihood of a run and financial collapse. In fact, large holdings were withdrawn from London banks, creating a liquidity crisis in the secondary banking system and the necessity for Bank of England interventions. Despite these, a few institutions collapsed or were taken over.

At the same time, the Rockefeller oil cartel, acting under cover of the hoax "Arab oil embargo", restricted oil supplies, creating a fuel shortage. The generally inefficient mining industry had been allowed to run down over the preceding few years, due to the economies and convenience of oil.

The immediate results of these manipulations were abandonment of inflationary "growth" in favour of austerity, and a rapid and considerable plunge of living standards. The miners' overtime ban was used as an excuse to deflate the economy through the introduction of the three-day week. While the fuel situation was serious, figures produced by Anthony Wedgewood Benn demonstrably did not justify such an action.

The normal reaction in a stable economic situation would be to negotiate for increased supplies. The notion that an overtime ban by itself could force such a drastic action is ludicrous. In fact, any schoolboy economist knows that a standard remedy for a balance-of-payments deficit is to reduce consumer demand through deflation, and that, in a depression, capitalists must cut back on production anyway.

New factors show up

Added factors were already developing. Shortages of key raw materials, and the short-term increased cash flow, led to industry slowdowns, a necessary move because of the financial paralysis of the banking system. As lay-offs and unemployment mounted, Heath attempted to divide the working class by manipulating promises of a four-day week and threats of a two-day week to make it appear the situation was being determined by the policies of the National Union of Miners (NUM).

At the same time, the chimera of North Sea oil was dangled before the population to create acceptance of "temporary" austerity and to calm the eruption of panic. However, *The Times* correctly showed the effect of increased oil prices on the already declared deficits was minimal, and that North Sea oil was not expected to make Britain self-sufficient, let alone begin to service the enormous debts which would have to be contracted before production could even get under way. And the whole issue is irrelevant anyway in the context of a world economic crisis. Bank of England governor Richardson

stated that there would be austerity until 1984. Presumably all that changes then is the label, as in Orwell's book of that name.

Meat virtually disappeared from workers' tables, and a ban was placed on the export of potatoes due to an "expected increase in total demand". The Child Poverty Action Group reported that the ability of the working class to reproduce itself as a productive force was being destroyed. Since the income of the 7.5 million poorest workers had been reduced by one third, "irreparable damage" was being done to young children through insufficient protein intake, while the inability to provide warmth created a likelihood of chronic chest complaints in twenty years' time — "the malingers of the future". A survey reported that over 90 per cent of pensioners could not afford to stay warm. Only 4 per cent of schools were operating normal hours, and education expenditure was slashed further. Local authority spending on new and improved housing was further cut, despite the already critical situation. Milk production fell 5 per cent a month and the permanent population of livestock reduced as farmers' costs rocketed due to speculative trading in primary commodities.

Tighten your belts

Both parties agreed that a period of belt-tightening was in order; in fact, Labour, Shadow Chancellor Healy warned that "the West is headed into an economic depression" and attacked Heath for "failing to inform people of the sacrifices that lie ahead". In a pre-election speech he approved of the



"This royal throne of kings... This happy breed of men... This England."
Wm. Shakespeare

policies implemented by Sir Stafford Cripps in the 1945-7 post war austerity, when an iron control of production produced a 15 per cent increase per year in exports while restraining domestic consumption. In other words, Britain must be transformed into a Brazil-type "economic miracle" to pay off its debts to foreign capital.

In the year to March, 1974, the government borrowed \$2.5 billion in Euromarket funds, through the nationalised in-

dustries, and a figure of 3 billion pounds is considered by authoritative sources to be necessary to finance this year's colossal deficit. Since the recycled Arab funds extracted from the Western working classes through increased oil prices are mainly being deposited in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, Rockefeller interests will be able to impose fitting political terms on any British government. (see Australian

Financial Review, March 4 and 13). Thus the only question in the British election campaign was which party would best administer austerity and place Britain in a "strong debtor position" — Heath's "strong government", or Wilson's "social contract"?

3 — THE C.I.A. IS ON THE JOB

As is well known, the US Central Intelligence Agency was established after the war by Rockefeller to protect his international empire. Perhaps the clearest evidence that the economic destruction of Britain was coldly planned in advance by this dominating faction of international capital was in the operations of this institution in the last three months of last year, before the economic situation reached the proportions of extreme crisis.

During this period, a leading member of the European Labour Committees (an affiliate of the US — based National Caucus of Labour Committees), Christopher White, was subjected to a "behaviour modification" (brainwashing) program in London. White's movements during this time and the provision of facilities for the operation (independently checked by journalists) conclusively indicate the co-operation of British Intelligence, while the methods used, although designed to simulate a KGB victim, point to the CIA. As Christopher Walker pointed out in a front page article in *The Times* (Jan 18), the CIA has "close historical ties with its coun-

terparts here, and it is recognized that the two work well together with mutual respect".

The military mobilization at Heathrow Airport, to guard against Arab terrorists was probably part of this plot. If the scheme had worked as designed, White would have carried out the assassination of NCLC chairman Lyn Marcus in New York, and the resulting chaos and "discovery" of KGB links would have been used to justify an extensive militarization of Britain. The idea, despite the complexity of its preparations, was decidedly premature in the absence of a mass-based fascist movement, and was effectively blocked for the time being by the NCLC's discovery and exposure of the plot in New York. The NCLC is currently establishing an independent tribunal to receive psychological evidence of White's brainwashing.

The agents fingered

It was shortly after news of these operations had become generally known throughout journalistic circles in New

York and London that the above-cited story appeared in *The Times*. Its source is said to have been Miles Copeland "who maintains close contact with the CIA". On a national program, Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, fingered Copeland as an actual agent, and also alleged widespread bugging of the telephones of union leaders and Parliamentarians since July.

On January 19, *The Times* featured another front-page story describing the US Embassy's denial of Copeland's story as routine and to be taken with a touch of scepticism. A step-up in CIA activity was, *The Times* said, a perfectly natural occurrence since "from Washington, Britain must now be beginning to look like a Central American banana republic... After years of stop and go, we have yet to prove capable of managing a modern economy. Now it must seem that the government is incapable of governing... The collapse of the British economy would almost certainly precipitate an international crisis, and at a time when Washington is ill-prepared to mount a rescue operation".

On January 23, the *Washington Post* revealed that this increased staffing of the London CIA post was probably due to the "importance of the new Station Chief", Cord Meyer. Meyer has been for 20 years the chief of the CIA's Covert Action Operations, and an expert on international labour relations. This limited exposure of CIA operations was designed to present the organization as the only one capable of controlling the situation — amid allegations of "subversion" by trade union extremists, internal interference by the Soviet Union (prepared by the Solzhenitzyn story), and a "year of killing" by Arab and IRA terrorists.

The dual "Red scare" and "terrorist scare" operation was co-ordinated at an international level by the CIA as part of the plan set out above. Within Britain itself, there were vicious attacks on socialists in the trade unions, particularly miners' leader Mick McGahey, a member of the Communist Party. An employers' propaganda group, Aims of Industry, conducted a vigorous press campaign to portray miners as extremists out to destroy parliamentary democracy, and who were selfishly

seeking pay rises at the cost of more expensive coal for other members of the public.

Class view needed

The only effective way to counter this type of propaganda is to take an explicitly class viewpoint, emphasize the common interests of the working class, and demand that the National Coal Board's indebtedness to the capitalist class be cancelled. The Labour Party, because of its historically persistent refusal to take such a perspective, has always been susceptible to attacks on the selfish influence of particular trade unions, or trade unions generally, on its policies, by a Tory party claiming to act in the "national interest". But the Labour Party's reaction on this occasion reached an all-time low.

A statement issued by Mr. Callaghan (president) and Mr. Hayward (secretary) denounced political motivations in the miners' struggle, dissociating the Labour Party from them. A resolution signed by 106 Labour MPs denounced socialists in the trade unions. This in the face of a blatant offensive by the bourgeoisie generally, and the CIA —

Rockefeller faction in particular, against the British working class!

McGahey was singled out for special attack. He dutifully reaffirmed the political impotence of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) by saying, "This is a wages struggle. It is not politically motivated". All political changes in Britain would be made through the ballot-box, he stated. Heaven forbid that the CP organise a political working-class movement capable of resisting these attacks, let alone taking power for itself. At the same time, CP chief Gollan made the absurd boast that this showed who the ruling powers "really fear".

4 — THE MILITARY DOES ITS BIT

At the international level, a manufactured Soviet military and naval "build-up" is being used to justify a strengthening of NATO forces. Note that NATO forces can be used within member nations in the event of civil disturbances. One recent example was an article in the *Daily Express* (Feb 26) entitled "The Reds are Coming", which embodied a statement by Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, a Senior NATO commander, that there was a build-up of Soviet naval forces at the entrance to the Red Sea. (this consisted of two ships on routine operations), plus the "Pacific threat" conveniently dredged up again at this particular time. Unable to attribute any credible sinister motives to the Soviets, the Admiral could only hint darkly that "the West has seen what happens when the Arabs turn off the oil".

Also, Solzhenitsyn's attacks on the Soviet secret police and Western leftists have been used in the same general context. Incidentally, Solzhenitsyn's recent statement that the Soviet Union should reject the "alien Western creed of Marxism" and revert to a backward peasant "Russian" economy only confirms his intellectual disorientation.

Need money? Call CIA

Under cover of all this, there has been an actual build-up of military operations in Britain and Europe. It is interesting to note that international links have been established between many terrorist groups, and it is probable that these were created or at least backed by CIA — controlled finance. Terrorist groups need money, and also, considering the sophistication of modern intelligence methods, a relatively blind eye. An instance is the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), which is largely financed through Libya's Colonel Gaddafi, one of many political leaders whose installation was orchestrated by the CIA.

The way in which PLO chairman Arafat has been playing ball with King Feisal of Saudi Arabia and President Sadat of Egypt confirms this. It is also clear how indiscriminate terror creates popular support for various "law and order" campaigns, and can be used as leverage for fascist organising. The Sybionese Liberation Army, responsible for the Hearst kidnapping in the US, is an obvious example here. The leaders "escaped" from the minimum security unit at Soledad, having been transferred there from Vacaville (officially an institution for the criminally insane), a prison brainwashing centre.

In addition, the official Sinn Fein reportedly has compiled a dossier documenting activity of special sections of the British army in northern

Ireland (such as planting of bombs) to induce "desirable" attitudes in the troops towards the civilian population.

This terrorist activity has been used not only to justify the co-ordinated military/police operations at Heathrow, but also Edinburgh, Glasgow and Periwick. The press reported recently that plans for Scotland Yard to take over the policing of Heathrow from the local airport police, in existence for at least four years, are now to be put into effect because of the threat of "urban guerillas", and also because Heathrow is riddled with spies and smugglers.

After the outrageous bombing of a bus carrying soldiers and their families in Yorkshire (responsibility being claimed by the "Red Brigade" — a convenient linking of left politics to the methods of the "Angry Brigade") and the bombing at Latimer military college (where a counter-insurgency course is taught), the entire British Army was placed on Red Alert (Feb. 13). This is only one degree less than full war-time footing, and is generally reserved for situations of extreme international tension. House-to-house searches (Ulster-style) have been conducted in Yorkshire looking for terrorist bombers.

The importance of the rapid circulation of troops through Ulster is made explicit by leading counter-insurgency theorist Brigadier Frank Kitson in his recent book, "Low-Intensity Operations". If, he says, a decline in living standards of the British population produced a coalescence of presently divided forces, the lessons and training of Ulster would be invaluable in enabling the Army to quickly restore the previous position. Reviewing some of these developments, journalist Keith Waterhouse wrote that there is no longer just a few straws in the wind: "there is a haystack blowing".

Similar moves surround the political crisis in Italy. According to *L'Espresso*, the military mobilisation of January 26 which continued for a few days, simulated "the initiatives of intervention foreseen in a case of emergency". Unusual NATO operations in Europe are also reported.

Incidentally, it is in this context that the "projected build up" of the Australian Defence Department's Joint Intelligence Organisation (*Australian Financial Review*, Mar 13) and the recent article on "urban guerilla terrorists" by Major Brian Cloughley (*National Times*, Mar 11) ought to be understood. To think that Australia will remain insulated from the processes analysed here is pure fantasy. (More recently, we learn that the Australian army is gearing up for quelling mass civilian disturbances. See letters — Ed.)



Under CIA influence, the military use a "terrorist" scare to justify police-type action in the Canadian strike-wave of 1970. A handy example?

5 — MEANWHILE, THE FASCISTS . . .

Political support in the British ruling class for a military or semi-military "government of national unity", has been growing. A faction of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) headed by Sir Michael Clapham took a very hard line against any settlement with the miners outside the terms of Stage III. The TUC and NUM leaders had assumed that both the government and the CBI wished to give the miners more, recognizing them as a special case, and were only concerned with appearances to prevent "leap frogging" by other unions. Instead Clapham argued that if the miners were to receive more, others must receive less.

Jack Jones, Transport and General Workers Union Leader "could not believe that Clapham represented the thinking of most CBI members" (*Sunday Times*, "Insight" Feb 3). In fact, small and medium firms warned that many could not survive a long stoppage, and there was an offer from a group of small bourgeoisie to pay the miners an increase out of their own pockets until the Pay Board considered their case, if they returned to work immediately.

But the *Economist*, organ of the big London bankers, condemned Heath for even holding out the prospect of an increase granted by the Relativities Board to the miners, asserting that even this limited concession was a betrayal of the fight against inflation. It mused that inflation "will either be slowed

(maybe in Britain by a government which virtually abolishes trade unions); or it will accelerate into hyperinflation". The incompetent

Heath, regarded by the big bourgeoisie as something of a Gaullist, attempted to straddle both these factions. At the same time his popular support crumbled as he appeared increasingly as an unreasonable tyrant.

Enoch Powell rampant

Realising this, Enoch Powell moved to lead a reconstituted Tory party with a more populist appeal by blaming Heath for the deadlock with the miners, and urging the abandonment of direct confrontation with the unions over legislated wage restraints backed by the savaging of the Industrial Relations Act, in favour of a deflationary monetary policy. Organising strongly, he blocked Heath's initial move to call an election, boasting of his successful intervention openly to the press.

As the situation worsened, however, Heath was able to muster sufficient support to call the February 28 elections. Powell's moves to lead the Tory party having been thwarted, he was virtually forced to stand down from parliamentary politics, denouncing the elections as a "fraud" and building an image of integrity before a public disillusioned by the incompetence and unimaginative austerity calls of the major parties.

By supporting the Labour party during the election campaign, he was able to cash in on the latter's encouragement of cheap nationalist sentiment by Harold Wilson's attacks on France for causing high agricultural prices. The demand for a referendum on the question of membership of the EEC was further grooming for a future role as Bonaparte. Recent reports indicate a coalescence of fascist groups: the National Front organised with the Powellites in certain constituencies for municipal elections.

The *Economist* (Mar 2), while declaring Powell politically irrelevant, stated that at his two public meetings on behalf of the Get Britain Out campaign "he demonstrated what political observers have long known, that as a platform orator with the self-conscious capacity to exercise a mesmeric influence over his audience he is in a class of his own." In Italy, beset by a similar economic and political crisis, the finance minister of the previous coalition government, La Malfa, who forced the split by recommending the conditions of deflation attached to an IMF loan in opposition to the known views of the Socialists, has taken similar action. La Malfa has resigned from the Republican Party and is retiring from active politics until after the May 12 divorce law referendum which is being used by the Christian Democratic Party and the fascist MSI to split the mass base of the Communist Party.

6 —

PUSILLANIMOUS LEFT OPTS OUT

The response of the British "revolutionary" parties to this imminent peril reflects the political impotence already noted in the cases of the Labour Party and openly reformist Communist Party. They similarly urged "full support" for the miners, substituting a show of militant muscle for genuine political organising across trade union lines. The latter is the only way in which the working class can organise as a positive political force in conditions of economic crisis, where the struggle to preserve even living standards must inevitably assume political forms. Instead, these groups have remained firmly within the British ideology that the trade unions are the working class, and that a socialist program can be somehow tacked on to the end of militant trade unionism.

With such an outlook, it is understandable that, in their hysteria, they ignore the threat posed by the military and the CIA as agents of the Rockefeller faction immediately responsible for the timing and severity of the crisis. It is a deliberate creation of conditions approximating to those in Germany during Hitler's rise to power. The International Socialists urged everyone on to the picket lines, despite the clear evidence of military and police preparations for such an eventuality. The International Marxist Group called for a general strike, while the Workers Revolutionary Party (Healyites) ran Vanessa Redgrave as a candidate in the elections.

The peculiar danger of the British situation lies in the fact that no leaders of the working class have shown themselves capable of organising the kind of mass support necessary to expose and defeat Rockefeller's immediate plans for fascist government in the advanced sector. In the face of this inability to mobilize the working class as a whole around even this specific issue (let alone a socialist program), only the alignment of international forces can

prevent Rockefeller taking advantage of this complete paralysis in the weeks and months ahead.

A contrast with the position in France is useful at this stage. Early this year, President Pompidou was forced to float the franc when Mr Rockefeller's representative in France, Giscard D'Estaing, warned him of a threatened run. Interventions in the general market to prevent the franc falling lower than it generally did, cost the Bank of France about a third of its foreign exchange holdings. The other EEC countries attempted to prevent France gaining the agricultural price increases necessary to maintain the existence of the peasantry, crushed beneath a huge mountain of debt owed to the French banks. The Gaullists, their political base threatened by Rockefeller's austerity moves, refused to fall into line at Washington. Instead Michel Jobert attempted to organise the EEC into direct deals with the Arab oil producing countries.

In these circumstances, the French Communist Party (PCF) was able to lead mass upsurges of peasants and students—in marked contrast to the paralysis in England. *L'Humanite* began to publish a series of hard attacks on Rockefeller, pointing to Dr Kissinger as a Rockefeller lowel-boy and implying the Mid-East war had been organised by Rockefeller. "David Rockefeller, president de la Chase Manhattan Banketair au Caire le 22 Septembre, quelques jours avant la reprise des hostilites." Kissinger was selling a political deal to the Arabs "en échange de concours économiques" (Feb. 8).

The German Social Democrats (DKP), at last recognising the implications of the Schmidt-Scheel pro-Rockefeller clique for them, began to move, denouncing the "oil crisis" and urging nationalization of the oil cartels. This could be the beginning of a significant change in the Popular Front

support for Chancellor Brandt's DKP government, based on the now crumbling Brandt-Brezhnev-Nixon "detente". But Moscow is clearly treading warily at this stage, and will not move to stop Rockefeller's fascist plans without support from Western political movements.

Even worse with Wilson

In Britain, the economic situation continued to deteriorate after the elections, the pound falling amid fears about Wilson's ability to restrain a new bout of union wage demands after the settlement with the miners. The building industry is completely depressed due to (among other things) the liquidity crisis in the building societies. These, limited by their ability to loot homebuyers, are not able to compete at today's inflated money market rates. Steel production is still depressed (the German industry is enjoying a momentary boom because of the British Steel Corporation's (BSC) inability to supply demand) and there is a lockout at one plant, and massive lay-offs at others. Returning to five-day week production would place, industrialists said, an immense strain on their financial resources, while the shortage and high cost of raw materials would further limit their capacity.

The raw materials shortage is simply phase II of the Rockefeller hoax, which is at last reaping the benefits of years of investment in the promotion of "zero-growth" charlatans, Rockefeller, through his control of the credit lines of the world, can strangle production as he pleases, and produce a whole chorus of "anti-imperialist" puppets like Presidents Boumedienne (Algeria) and Echeverria (Mexico) to provide a left-cover for the benefit of credulous people.

7 — AND THE UPSHOT OF IT ALL . . .

The London commodities exchange fluctuates wildly due to the activities of ("mainly US") speculators, while the *Financial Times* coyly remarks that it is "difficult to see how the fundamental relation of supply and demand can account for present levels". While the bourgeois "theorists" still expound Keynesian principles of "effective demand", the realities of the situation force financiers to distinguish between actual, consumer, trade demand on the one hand, and speculative gambling on the other. A market report prepared by Tennant Trading (Metals) warns that "where all this speculative buying will lead to is difficult to say, but the solution must lie with world governments who should evolve a new system or otherwise paper money will become a thing of the past".

A collapse of the credit (paper money) system and resort to primitive barter would involve the further collapse of even present inadequate levels of production. Unable to invest

productively, capitalists are forced into speculation to earn the necessary returns on their capital, to repay their own debts, and to prevent the collapse of the network of debt relationships.

Working class victory?

This situation, however, does not prevent the International Marxist Group (IMG) from sending a representative to tour Europe, proclaiming that the British working class has won a great victory! This simply reflects the characteristic atrophy of Trotskyist sects, officially proclaimed in the case of IMG by Robin Blackburn in his notorious offer to streetwalk for Mr. Wilson in an issue of the *New Statesman*, a Labour Party organ, late last year. "Wilson is bad, but Heath is worse, and we can do nothing", they whine.

The reality of the situation is that Wilson must implement a vicious anti-working class austerity program. His cabinet consists of strong

"pro-Atlantic" men like Mr Callaghan, who is expected to orient British policy away from Paris and towards Bonn which fell dutifully into line behind Dr Kissinger at the Washington energy conference.

Helmut Schmidt will use his new — found British ally to mount attacks on French interests through the Common Agricultural Policy, attempting to create an opening for his "friend and colleague" Giscard D'Estaing to take over from the Gaullists as effective initiator of French policy over a wider area (interview *International Herald Tribune*, March 11).

Wilson, whom some political commentators expect to be blown out of office very quickly by the impending economic gales (*Sunday Telegraph*, March 10), is playing further into the hands of Mr Powell. Only a few days after Powell had announced that he was the "man at the top", and that he had "won the elections", the government announced an early referendum on the question of the EEC.

The "working — class

victory" is nonsense, an illusion that Wilson's "mother's magic" can make the world go away, a refusal to see the real nature of the Labour government and the political and economic realities. The reality is that the working class has capitulated before the threat of a Brazil — style fascist economy designed to pay off debts owed (mainly) to Rockefeller's capital.

What is to be done?

The policies being put into effect now show that the most advanced sectors of the capitalist class have been preparing for this depression for years. This is not to say the depression was artificially or even negligently caused. The simple fact is that, faced with this situation, the capitalists must implement certain policies to preserve the existence of the capitalist system and the value of their capital as far as is possible in the circumstances.

Not all factions of the capitalist class are united behind the present activities of the dominant Rockefeller faction. The creation of economic chaos is also a threat to the existence of various small and medium capitals which can be bought up for a song by those with spare cash, or driven into liquidation. These forces tending to centralisation around existing big capital are already very apparent in Britain.

In these circumstances, the possibility exists of united front organising, bringing in all working — class movements and various liberal strata as well. This will at least preserve the freedom necessary for these groups to survive and carry out be organising around their own programs. But they must act now on this matter of vital common interest. The immediate battle of Britain has been lost, but the lessons can be learned and applied on the international level. Only the same "good Germans" of the 1920s and 30s can keep their heads in the sand now. Rosa Luxemburg said it long ago:

"Thus we stand today . . . before the awful proposition: either the triumph of imperialism and the destruction of all culture, and, as in ancient Rome, depopulation, desolation, degeneration, a vast cemetery, or, the victory of socialism".

This is the inevitable result in a few years time of the continued existence of capitalism. But unless Rockefeller is stopped now, we will have a fascist "economic miracle" of the type first perfected by Nazi finance minister Hjalmar Schacht (which provides the model for Chile and Brazil today) imposed on the advanced sector even sooner than that.

The result would probably be nuclear war, as these regimes, desperate for cash, turned to loot the worker states, as Hitler did to Europe to meet payments on the mass of German capital.

THAT'S ALL,
FOLKS!

of policy. But in the field of natural resources the attempt is to use Australian firms as a sellers' cartel (along with the publicly financed A.I.D.C. - Australian Industries Development Corporation) to put some brakes on the rapacity of transnational corporations in this field."

The much vaunted Whitlam nationalism on Australian minerals could be examined. Whitlam is quite rightly using the recent Fitzgerald report to show how under the Libs. the foreign multinationals ripped out our minerals making profits of \$2,020 million, paid no tax and were heavily subsidised. "On balance, there can be little doubt that the Australian government has finished in the red from its relations with the nation's most profitable and heavily foreign-owned industrial sector", says the report in a measured understatement.

But Whitlam and Connor only promise a "fair tax" and regulations to administer the timing and the rate of rip off of resources. Politically the resources diplomacy, hinting at the administration of a sellers' cartel of "Australian" firms, acts as establishing Whitlam as the arrogant spokesman of Australia as an mini-imperialist power in the Pacific and the Asian region. The Libs. protected the profit interests of BHP in exploiting Australians, while the ALP continues this with the added incentives for BHP to go multinational in partnership with Japanese and American capital.

AUS's support of Cairn's AIDC misses the mark completely with their naive belief that it is really to give "the real AUS's support of Cairn's AIDC misses the mark completely with their naive belief that it is really to give "the real Australian the real opportunity to own their country and to share in the proceeds of that ownership." To give but one example. The Fitzgerald report uses the giant Hammersley corporation (majority controlled by the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation of Britain and the Kaiser Steel Corporation of the United States) as an illustration of the complaints against the multinationals. Yet the "socialist" Cairns (Australian Financial Review 10/10/73) says: "If the AIDC took a share of a new mining project, it could direct that its share of the output should go to 'a Third World country at a fair price.' Any subsidisation of the price would have to be made from overseas aid funds. The most attractive form of assistance to Third World countries seemed to lie with setting up processing plants for Australian minerals in these countries. A good example is Hammensley's plans to send semi-processed iron ore from the Pilbara to Indonesia for further processing. A top adviser to Indonesia's President Soeharto is in Australia at present for talks, on closer minerals co-operation between the two countries. As well as looking after our own interests we have a responsibility to see that the Third World countries get a fair share of our resources."

With this sort of "fair deal" one wonders why Cairns had to assure business that "the AIDC did not come from Marx and Lenin."

* * * * *

On the question of the effort business makes to enforce its interests and world view many examples could be given. Two of particular interest on the elections with regard to the Labor government can be briefly mentioned.

The Bank of NSW used by the foreign multinationals more than the smaller 'local' banks, act in a manner to show that they have an interest in maintaining the system as a system of inequality and exploitation. As the National Times, May 6, puts it:

"The row now centring on Mr. Russel Prowse began when the Prime Minister agreed that there was a 'smear campaign' on the part of some trading banks against the Government. Russel Prowse is an anti-socialist, who first achieved prominence with a highly personal barnstorming

QUOTE:

"A Socialist is a guy who wants to be compensated for his laziness and his failures." John Singleton, Advertising Manager of Doyle, Dane and Bernbach, patrons of the L.C.L.

"I could not consider any television confrontation with Mr. Smedden unless Mr. Anthony were also present." Prime Minister Whitlam, at a press conference in Adelaide.

One dollar per hour and a free barbeque tea for handing-out how-to-vote Country Party tickets" Ad. in Union employment office.

HALL ON EDUCATION

The Australian Community must continue to spend increasing sums on Education.

Australia cannot afford a separate black power group which could develop if Federal attitudes do not change for the better.

The first question is one we approve. It is the only one of the four we do.

campaign against Ben Chifley's plans in 1949. Now, as assistant general manager of the Bank of NSW and head of its development and marketing division, he is one of the most dangerous figures around as far as the Labor Party is concerned."

(For an analysis of the role of the banks against the last Labor government see R.W. Connell and T.H. Irving, "Yes, Virginia, There is a Ruling Class" in Australian Politics eds. Mayer and Nelson.)

DIGGER CAPITALISM

In 1972, the public endorsement of the ALP by Mr. Ken Myer, chairman of an important sector of retail capital, was an indication that sufficient business interests knew that the plans of the ALP were to efficiently ensure the governmental intervention in bolstering economic growth. The implications now of Mr. Myer remaining deliberately silent points to the suggestion that sections of the Australian bourgeoisie are dumping Labor. For exactly what reasons would have to be carefully researched. Most likely is that the ALP in its short term of office has begun sufficiently to provide a newly vamped administrative infrastructure for greater and more efficient planning for the future prosperity of Australian capitalism. The gamble for the bourgeoisie is whether the Libs. have political expertise to put into effect this model for Australian capitalism that Catley and McFarlane analyse is based on that of the O.E.C.D. (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

"The OECD standard model incorporates the following features: (see Bill Warren, "Capitalist Planning and the State" New Left Review, no. 72).

1. A full employment economy with disruptions of activity involving unemployment or balance of payments crises regulated or reduced to a minimum.
2. Long term or medium term formalised and institutionalised planning incorporating the close co-ordination of government expenditure with those of the larger private firms plus various controls, including wage policy, over private consumption. This planning aims not only at in-

fluencing the overall growth rate of the economy but also at bringing about structural changes in sectoral and regional priorities and specific social expenditures designed to strengthen the civic fabric of capitalism.

3. International monetary, trade and other types of co-ordination of the principal capitalist economies.

4. The institutionalised integration of a bureaucratic trade-union movement into the planning process, in exchange for limited, but continuous economic and other gains for the working class - provided all independence of the movement is surrendered except over minor matters."

Essentially the ALP is the party that at this time will be able to guarantee greater profits because they're able to 'control' the workforce. The ALP's updated welfare policies are undoubtedly partly a response to the social movements of criticism levelled against the Libs. But they must also be seen as fitting into the OECD model of offering a package deal of better schools, health etc. in return for a docile labor force.

Despite this, and whether or not the ALP or the L-CP will be managing the capitalist state, only the class struggle in all its manifestations will determine the 'solution'.

With the ALP and AUS advocating a Yes vote to the referendum on the basis of democracy, it would be well to remember Humphrey McQueen's comments on electoral distribution; ("Bourgeois Democracy: a Sham" reprinted in Australian Politics eds. Mayer and Nelson), "Their real concern is not with principles but with winning seats."

The fundamental point in the ALP's strategy is that being in office equals being in power. Providing the ALP has a majority in the House of Reps. and the Senate, it is in power. This is simply not so. For even if Australia had no written Constitution, the power of the Parliament is severely limited. There is far more power in private hands than is under parliamentary control. Firstly, there are the decision-makers in Washington. Secondly, there are the boards of BHP., the Bank of NSW and their interlocking directorates. These people make decisions which affect the lives of every Australian, there is virtually no control over them. Their power is truly irresponsible.

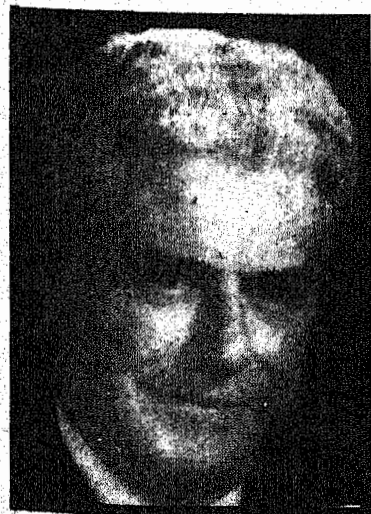
As bourgeois democrats, the ALP leadership peddles a policy of 'one adult, one vote - one vote, one value.' If this policy were implemented it would not mean equality.

It is equality to give an equal share in formal control of the government to Sir Frank Packer and to an illiterate aborigine? To do so totally ignores the very real social and economic inequality involved. Through his ownership of Australian Consolidated Press, Packer is able to influence tens of thousands of votes. A true policy of electoral equality would demand one vote for Packer and at least a hundred for the Aborigine.

However, democracy is not simply a matter of voting to decide who will preside over the bureaucracy. As Lenin pointed out it is at the level of administration that the vast majority of people are most seriously affected by politics. Democracy is a sham if they are excluded from direct control over (and not mere participation in) the total administrative processes of society. And nowhere is this more important than in their work-place. The fight for genuine democracy is in fact the fight for socialism. While bourgeois democracy is a sham, democracy is not a bourgeois sham. The first is Marx; the second is Hitler." (See also John Playford, "Who Rules Australia?" in Australian Capitalism and Ralph Miliband, The State in Capitalist Society.)

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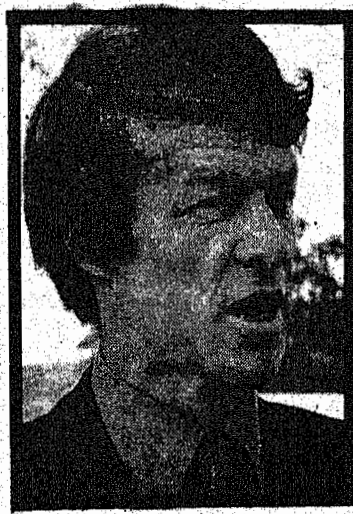
In terms of the Senate voting, it's important to register a protest vote against the capitalist parties in favour of the Communist Party. It indicates in which direction your political allegiances lie ... it's another question about their particular strategy for socialism. And that lies, as they recognise, outside of electoral questions.



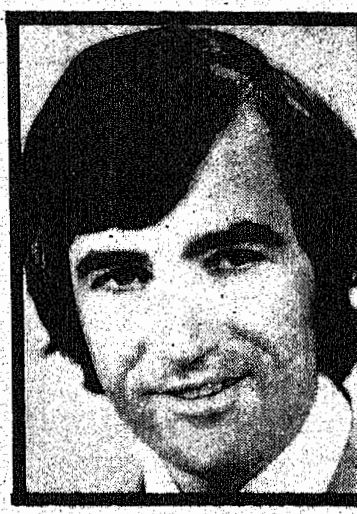
ARNOLD DRURY
SA Senator



JIM CAVANAGH
Senator, Minister



NEAL BLEWETT
Senate Candidate



GRAHAM MAGUIRE
Candidate for Sturt



AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS

For all but a few members of our generation of students, the last sixteen months have been novel. In December, 1972, for the first time in most students' lives, a Labor Government took office in Canberra.

Now after a very brief period of their administration, Australia faces a General Election in both Houses of Federal Parliament. The debate and personal decision-making of the 1972 Spring is to occur all over again.

Unexpectedly, we are all forced to make an assessment of Labor's performance much earlier than we had thought. For the student body, most of which has only been recently enfranchised, this assessment can now be translated into votes. The addition of two hundred thousand students to the electoral rolls may be of some considerable significance in certain House of Representative seats in the

Senate.

The Executive of AUS believes that students must analyse the positions of the two major parties on a variety of important issues. These include those which are of direct personal relevance to tertiary students. Who offers a better deal for the funding and development of the Universities and Colleges in which we study? What differences are there in the systems of personal maintenance allowances offered by each Party? Do their views on fee abolition differ? The important issues also include those which are of relevance to students as members of the general community and as members of a thinking group in society which has taken stands on many social issues over the years: the foreign image of Australia as projected by each Party, attitudes on sexual liberation and racism,

strategies for urban planning, the environment, education and health and approaches to recapturing Australia's economic independence.

It has never been the position of the AUS to align itself in an unqualified way with a political party or to make grants to, or receive funds from a political party. The Executive reaffirms that this is the situation now.

In determining its current position in this General Election, the Executive has attempted to ascertain which Party

(i) has the more acceptable views on tertiary education and the welfare of students;

(ii) has policies on other matters which are more in line with the objectives and policies of the AUS.

Upon this consideration, the Executive believes that the most desirable outcome of the Elections is for the Govern-

ment to be returned to power. The clear commitment of the Labor Government to education (their first budget increased spending by 98p.c.), the abolition of tertiary fees, the introduction of a new students' allowances scheme based on need and not on academic merit, their plan for universal health coverage, their moves to halt the foreign takeover of the Australian economy, their concern for women's rights, their stronger stand against racism at home and abroad and their assertion of a new independence for Australia in world affairs are the most important reasons for reaching this conclusion.

The Executive resolves:

(a) To publish a mass circulation booklet for the membership of AUS setting out a more detailed analysis of the above;

(b) To prepare other information and publicity for off

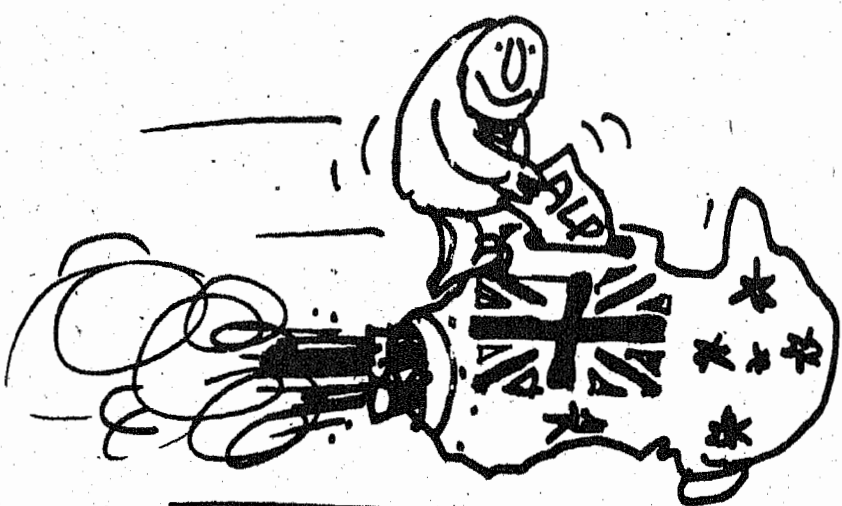
campus use which, consistent with the above analysis, supports the return of the Government.

(c) To coordinate the appearance on campus of speakers concerned with the election.

(d) To assist in the organisation of students for electoral work aimed at returning the Government.

The Executive believes that students should not flee from using the Elections as an opportunity to raise valid criticism of the Labor Government, or to debate the real efficacy of the Labor Party's parliamentary approach as a means of bringing about lasting social change.

It is the Executive's hope that whichever way individual students cast their votes, it will be done on an analysis of what they really see to be a preferable Government and not just on the basis of family tradition or prejudice.



CORRECTION

There is one point of correction and clarification I would like to make about a section of the AUS publication "Students and the Elections" that has been circulating on campus during the week.

In point 2 of the section on the referendums, the book says that currently a referendum may be passed without a majority of voters supporting it. This is not so.

A referendum currently requires a national majority of voters and a majority of voters in four States to be in favor, if it is to be passed. This has made the Constitution extremely difficult to change and has inhibited modernisation of this ageing document.

The intention of the second referendum is to make amendments to the Constitution a little easier to effect, by requiring only a majority of voters in three States to be in favor, provided of course that there is a national majority.

- Neil McLean, President.

A.U.S.

It is clear that a significant number of students eligible for assistance under the Tertiary Allowances Scheme are presently experiencing delays in the receipt of their payments from the Australian Department of Education. There have always been some difficulties of a similar nature in previous years however, the situation in 1974 is worse.

Concern has been expressed by the Officers the Australian Union of Students in discussions with the Department about this situation. As a result of these discussions, the Union acknowledges that the Department has experienced special difficulties with the massive increase of applications over previous years.

The Union is satisfied that considerable effort is exerted by departmental staff to clear away the backlog. Although the number of staff administering the Scheme has been increased, it has not been possible to provide many of them with adequate training before the application period began.

It can be expected that the vast majority of unprocessed applications will be cleared away within the next fortnight. Students who are experiencing real hardship because of the delay should do one or both of these things:

1: Make application to the Student Loan Fund operated by their university. College for an immediate loan to tide them over. Many tertiary institutions now have machinery which enables small loans to be made almost immediately to those in need. The AUS has asked the Australian Government to make available additional finance to those tertiary institutions which have insufficient money in their loan funds at present.

2: Contact their SRC/Union, Students' Union/Guild/Students Association and seek their assistance in having your case speeded up with the Department. Arrangements have been made for those student bodies to liaise about this with the Regional Office of the Australian Department of Education.

Press Conference:

Adelaide May 6. — The Prime Minister has said that his Government will protect tertiary allowances against inflation. The tertiary allowance scheme will be submitted to regular cost-of-living adjustments.

Speaking at a press conference in Adelaide on Friday Mr. Whitlam emphasised that one reason for current difficulties in payment of tertiary allowances was the Senate's opposition to the Supply Bill.

Last week in Melbourne the Minister for Education, Mr. Beazley, told AUS President, Neil McLean, that the Liberal statement on Education released by Senator Peter Rae was contradictory to earlier statements.

In the Rae statement an apparent commitment to see means-tested tertiary allowances continued is accompanied by the announcement of an investigation into tertiary students loan schemes.

Mr. Beazley emphasised that the Liberal coalition had been prepared for force a double-dissolution in December on grounds of education expenditure, opposing the Karmel Report, which they have since claimed to endorse. Mr. Snedden's Newcastle speech, announcing cuts in education expenditure, puts further doubt on the liberal position.

Speaking of Senator Rae's position with regard to tertiary allowances, Mr. Beazley told AUS:

"The one conviction that he expresses is not adjusting them to a changed cost of living, as if spending nothing more on education will in some mystical way arrest inflation."

In reply to a question concerning Senator Rae's suggestion for a Loans Scheme Mr. Beazley said:

"There have already been recommendations to the Federal Cabinet along these lines and we rejected them..."

You remember we brought in the Hardship Grant of \$3 million. The feeling of Cabinet then was that no student who happens to be poor should be floundering in debt after graduation trying to pay it off.

If you are taking action for education equality it should be a straight out grant list before the Government replaced the old Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme by the Tertiary Allowances Scheme, recommendations were put to Cabinet that student financial assistance be based on loans, not grants. This view was rejected. Under our scheme the number of students being assisted has gone up."

Mr. Whitlam, speaking in Adelaide, reaffirmed Labor's altruism in education policy on Friday, commenting that many students are still worried by difficulties they are experiencing with tertiary allowance payments. Briefly, the reason for this lies in the Senate's refusal of supply.

Go ahead...

Authorised by David Combe, 39 Ainslie Ave., Canberra—Printed by Grant and Walker, 6 Lang Rd., Earlwood, N.S.W.

The big L's are the party of private capital; their function is to protect that capital, and its profits; they align with overseas capital, especially United States, in foreign and domestic policy. Hence they oppose every national liberation movement in Asia, support every US intervention (e.g. Vietnam). Their economic policies aim to secure the best conditions for profit realisation, their industrial policy to put maximum restrictions on the trade unions. They loudly declare their patriotism while selling out national assets to more powerful overseas interests. They see their economic system first, and ordinary people as necessary to that system as workers and consumers. In the final analysis they will protect their system at the expense of the people. In short, at every point the big L's are the antithesis of the Communists.

C.P.A.

The Australian Labor Government asks that it be judged on its brief 17 months in office. Labor has begun to rebuild the social provision of this society after a quarter of a century of neglect: pensions policy is now based on regular twice yearly increases, not on election year charity; massive education grants are based on needs not on privilege; the interests of women and of aborigines have become prime concerns of national government: but for the Senate, Australia would now have a health scheme — efficient, comprehensive, and above all egalitarian. Labor has sought to reverse the sell-out and exploitation of our natural resources after decades of laissez-faire. The Labor Government has abandoned the lap-dog foreign policy of the past: it has ended involvement in Vietnam, and it has ended conscription; it has recognised China, strengthened Australia's ties with its Asian neighbours, and aligned Australia with Black Africa in opposition to the white minority regimes of Southern Africa. All this has been temporarily halted and the customs of the Australian constitution perverted by the Liberal - Country - D.L.P. coalition in the Senate, acting as frontmen for selfish and powerful interests. We ask that you reject this usurpation, and by voting Labor on 18 May, allow the Labor Government to get on with the job of creating a fairer, juster and more equal Australia.

A.L.P.

As I see it there are two compelling reasons not to vote LCL.

Firstly, it would certainly be a regressive step in the development of the nation. One need only cite Education, Social Welfare, Foreign Policy etc. There appears no doubt that Mr. Snedden intends to throw hundreds of thousands of people out of work to slow inflation - Haven't we been there before?

Secondly, the Opposition deserve a thorough censure over the way they forced this election. People elected the ALP for three years not sixteen months.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Liberal/Country Parties exercised, quite improperly, the power of the Senate by forcing an election to suit their own ends.

Let's face it, your vote belongs anywhere but with the LCL.

A.P.

OVERSEAS ACTION

'The shortages noticed in recent days have been as extensive as in the final period of the Unidad Popular government,' a dispatch from Santiago de Chile reported in the January 16 issue of the Buenos Aires daily La Opinion. 'Missing from stores in particular were sugar and cooking oil, which rose in price yesterday by 125p.c. and 50p.c. respectively.'

According to Sergio de Castro, the junta's minister of economic affairs, 'the absence of some products is probably the fault of the newspaper reporters.' Rumors about new price rises were supposed to have touched off a run on the goods mentioned.

'Prices have continued to mount spectacularly in the new year,' an Agence France-Presse dispatch reported in the January 13-14 Le Monde. 'The rate of inflation in 1973 reached about 500p.c. According to usually reliable sources, the minister of economic affairs has authorized a 100p.c. increase for sugar, 200p.c. for flour, and 300p.c. for cigarettes... The guaranteed minimum monthly wage that went into effect January 1 is 18,000 escudos (about US\$23). But one kilo of average-quality meat costs at least 800 escudos; a meal in a cafeteria in the centre of Santiago, about 1,000 escudos; and a glass of pisco, the local brand of distilled alcohol, at least 300.'

A dispatch from Santiago in the January 19 La Opinion reported: 'Chilean housewives have resumed their protests against shortages of essential consumer goods in markets throughout the country...'

'In some neighbourhoods, housewives have started again to bang their pots in protest against this situation. During the Allende government this was a customary procedure, which was encouraged by the parties opposing the Unidad Popular.'

No one can have taken seriously De Castro's attempt to blame the censored press for the shortages. The mutual accusations of merchants and the government have grown too sharp.

'The officers who have been running Chile since September 11 have blamed the store owners for the shortages,' the January 19 La Opinion dispatch continued. 'But the merchants say that the wholesalers are not filling their orders. So far no less than twenty store owners have been arrested. In every case, they have been accused of hoarding in anticipation of higher prices.'

On the other hand, store owners complain about 'being forced to pay large bribes in order to stay in business. The individuals taking the money have presented themselves as government employees. General Sergio Arellano, commander of the military government district of Santiago, has warned that such unscrupulous persons must be reported to the authorities. It said, however, that many of

these persons have shown credentials proving that they are bona fide officials.'

Some of the shortages, thus, seem to be a result of a traditional trait of military regimes, gansterism, both on the part of businessmen who thought that the military coup and the ferocious repression of the workers movement removed all restraints on profit gouging; and on the part of the greedy mercenaries in the junta's repressive apparatus.

In addition to this, the international problems of capitalism seem to have seriously limited the possibilities for solving the most acute problems in Chile. 'De Castro admitted,' according to the October 16 La Opinion 'that the new international prices for petroleum and some food-stuffs will make necessary new price hikes in the domestic market.'

Thus, despite the aid it has received from the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and other capitalist countries, the Chilean junta now faces the same shortages that drove its petty-bourgeois supporters into a frenzy against the Allende government. And already there are some signs of unrest among these elements.

The junta has clearly failed to solve the problems of the petty bourgeoisie that provided its mass base. And the continuation of the economic crisis under a government committed to 'free enterprise' threatens to speed up the pauperisation of small-businessmen and increase the deprivation of the poor petty-bourgeois strata.

The greatest hardships, of course, have fallen on the workers, who have suffered both a drop in real wages and a loss of benefits they enjoyed under the popular-front government.

It could be expected that the course of the rightist regime would quickly disappoint its petty-bourgeois supporters. But what is notable is that there are reports of economic struggles by workers coming so soon after the crushing defeat the working class suffered in the week of September 11 and in the face of the massive terror that ensued and is still continuing.

Perhaps the inability of the junta to stem or even slow the disastrous deterioration in the masses' standard of living at least partially explains the continued resistance by workers.

Arturo Munoz Ledo, the chairman of the International Labour Organisation, announced, according to a dispatch from Mexico City in the January 8 La Opinion, that the Chilean workers were carrying out a massive protest against the state of things under the new government. Worker absenteeism had reached 35p.c. 'This is the gravest situation I have ever seen,' Munoz Ledo said, 'in any country at any time.'



CHILE



REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN CHILE

Canberra Committee for Chilean Democracy, 17 Scrivener Street, O'Connor, ACT, 2601. Price 60c. Discount for quantity.

A well researched document, covering U.S. imperialism in Chile (the ITT-CIA relationship, U.S. aid) Allende's rise to power, his problems, and his policies, and the repression and torture since the military takeover. This is an analysis of the changes attempted and achieved by Allende, despite the continual attempts to sabotage them.

The final section is devoted to the work of Pablo Neruda, Nobel Prize winner and revolutionary poet, who died after the coup.

GREEK JUNTA INCREASES ARRESTS

Liberation News Service

The Greek military junta has stepped up its repression of dissidents with a new wave of mass arrests. Police arrested 35 leading members of the Communist Party, the Communist Youth Organisation and the National Student Union on February 20. Since then, according to the UD Communist Party paper, the Daily World, over 200 more people — mostly student and workers — have been arrested and jailed in Athens, Salonika and other Greek Cities.

The junta recently announced that it was reopening two concentration camps on the island of Leros and Anafi, in addition to one that they had already reopened earlier on the islands of Youra. The camps had been closed down under the Papadopoulos regime, after its widespread use of torture against political prisoners was exposed by such organisations as Amnesty International and International Red Cross.

These events provide proof of statements made at the time of the coup last November such as that from a member of the Greek Solidarity Committee quoted in People's News Service 37 that 'there is no real change in the Greek junta'. Liberation News Service reports that 'although at the time the international press reported that only 13 people died in the November uprising, it is now known that at least 400 people were killed and a minimum of 1,000 wounded. The existence of mass graves has been reported in two army camp locations near Athens. A Greek employee of the US embassy now in this country has declared that he personally counted 360 bodies in the Athen morgue, most of them casualties during the November demonstrations. About 300 people are still missing.



ALLENDE

400 PERCENT PRICE RISES IN CHILE

People's News Service, March 16, 1974

The average price rise of essential food products in Chile in the three months following the coup was between 400 and 500 percent, according to Chile Monitor, journal of the Chile Solidarity Campaign, quoting a Chilean Jesuit review, Mensaje. Wage increases over the same period amounted to 67 percent.

Chile Monitor adds that the military junta authorised new price increases in January. Sample prices on January 31 were as follows [prices at September 1, 1973, in brackets]: sugar 280 escudos per kilo [24]; cooking oil 460 per litre [36]; rice, 240 per kilo [15]; milk, 60 per litre [8.50].

The publication also reported that up to the end of January, 4,683 refugees had been definitely accepted in other countries; another 4,500 were in various Latin American countries, awaiting asylum in other countries. Chile Monitor listed the countries accepting refugees with the number accepted; the list includes France 1,010; West Germany, 750 [1,225 promised]; Sweden, 520; East Germany, 400; Cuba 220 so far but unlimited for the future; Britain 11, Soviet Union 6; United States 4.

PARACEL ISLANDS 'BE-LONG TO PEOPLE'S CHINA.'

Indonesian Newsletter.

A look at maps in circulation today shows that the Paracel and Spratly Islands belong to China and no protest has ever been made against this, the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr. Adam Malik, said in Jakarta on February 4.

If any problem arises over the issue, he said, it should be submitted, not to the United Nations, but to the International Court of Justice.

'As 'Paracel belongs to China and as we stick to the one-China policy, China in this case is People's China,' Mr. Malik said.

The Minister made his comments in reply to a question whether China was conducting a policy of expansionism. He said that member States of ASEAN [the Association of South East Asian Nations] were studying the occupation by People's China, from South Vietnam, of the Paracel Islands.



BEATRICE ALLENDE TO TOUR

Tribune, March 19-25 1974

Sydney: Beatrice Allende, daughter of the last President Allende of Chile and Mrs. Hortensia Allende, will shortly visit Australia.

Beatrice Allende will attend the May Day demonstration in Sydney on Sunday, May 5.

It is expected that she may be able to stay in Australia for up to three weeks, visit other states, and meet many people including political and trade union leaders.

She is a member of the Chilean Commission helping to organise resistance to the military junta which overthrew the democratic Allende Government in Chile in September last year.

INDONESIA AND FORD FOUNDATION

In the early sixties the Ford Foundation and Harvard teamed up with other Universities to create and train a procapitalist civilian elite in Indonesia. Many of these men now hold key posts in the Indonesian government [see David Ransom, 'The Berkeley Mafia and the Indonesian Massacre', Ramparts, October, 1970.]

Now Ford is sponsoring a Harvard program designed to train managers for Indonesia's state-owned enterprises. Ford has awarded Harvard's Development Advisory Service \$506,000 for two years to 'provide resident advisers, consulting services, and staff training for a unit within Indonesia's Ministry of Finance that supervises the public enterprises.

Ford is also giving \$223,500 to the Management Foundation for Management Education and Development in Jakarta.

Ford says its program is designed to make Indonesian enterprise competitive with foreign-controlled ventures.

Ford Foundation Letter, September 15, 1973 [Tharunka]

THE BUTCHER — WHAT WILL HE LEAVE BEHIND?

Independent Voice.

A recent newspaper report indicated that the present US Ambassador to Australia, Marshal Green, may be recalled to Washington early this year.

Green has made it a habit of only staying a short time in whichever country he's been posted to.

Since world war II Greene has worked on the intelligence side of US diplomacy.

From 1950 to 1955 as First Secretary at the US Embassy in neutralist Sweden he carried out and supervised anti-Soviet intelligence work. From 1955 to 1966 he served as a member of the National War College [which is the chief adviser to the President] in Washington. From 1956, he was the regional planning adviser for the Far East in the State Department and in 1959 he was promoted to Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State.

In 1960 he was assigned to South Korea where he presided over the coup that replaced Syngman Rhee with the dictator General Park. [Green has an autographed photo of Park adorning his office wall].

From 1961 to 1963 he was posted to Hong Kong as American Consul General, with the rank of minister. In this post he was at the head of the US-China intelligence observers. When he returned to the States in 1963 he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs in the Stated Department.

In 1961 he was sent to Indonesia as 'Ambassador Extraordinary Envoy Plenipotentiary' where he oversaw the coup that ousted Sukharno and installed the military government of President Suharto. With hundreds of thousands of Indonesians being killed, tortured and imprisoned, Green was nicknamed 'Butcher'. Green has said of the genocide in Indonesia, 'What we did we had to do'.

From 1966 onwards, Green was a member of the US team of negotiators at the Paris Peace talks. In 1969 he became Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. In this busy year he supervised the coup in South Vietnam that installed Thieu as President at Marshal Ky's expense. In Cambodia he ousted Sihanouk and installed fascist Premier Lon Nol.

Since 1969 he has been active in the Philippines' coup [leading to the recent declaration of martial law by Marcos] and Thailand.

Green is the acknowledged formulator of the military doctrine of vietnamisation.

He has made public comments, such as, 'Our problem is not to get out of Asia, but the proper way to stay in,' and, 'As I see it we [Australians and Americans] are condemned to getting along with one another'. He has made several important speeches in Australia that have gone unreported.

But Green's comments on the strategy of the US are perhaps the most important: 'Settlement is possible between adversary nations. But to get the negotiation process going, there have to be incentives and force. We don't use force to kill but to get a settlement with someone who doesn't want one.'

The Australian head of Business International [a CIA front] Trueman Becker, prior to the overthrow of Allende in Chile, said of the Australian Labor government, 'The international business community has the jitters about Australian policies. Because of remarks made by ministers they tend to equate the coming to power of the Australian government with the Allende government in Chile.'

Marshall Green is Nixon's Pacific coupmaster. If he's not there when they happen, he leaves a time bomb. Green spent the last year in Australia. Doing what?

OVERSEAS ACTION



CANADA, ARGENTINA PLAN TRADE WITH CUBA

Intercontinental Press, March 18, 1974

Efforts by the US government to maintain the twelve year economic blockade of Cuba are running afoul of economic and political realities: Cuba has money to spend, and heightened national consciousness is making it increasingly difficult for other governments to explain why Washington should be allowed to continue to block trade with the island nation.

Sizeable holes have already been punched through the blockade in the last few years as Japan, Peru, Argentina and a number of West European countries have defied the ban and initiated trade with Cuba. Canada is about to join the list.

While there is no legal bases on which Washington can prevent Canada or any other nation from trading with Havana, there is a US regulation forbidding US-owned companies — including US-owned subsidiaries — from taking part in such trade. It is this regulation, the cornerstone of the blockade, that is now in question in the Canadian dispute.

According to a dispatch from Ottawa in the March 9 New York Times, the MLW-Worthington Company of Montreal, more than 50 percent owned by the US firm Studebaker-Worthington Inc., has decided to go ahead with plans to sell 25 locomotives to Cuba, although the transaction violates the United States Trading with the Enemy Act.

Furthermore, the dispatch continues, the Canadian government is preparing legislation to prevent the operation of United States law here in future cases of the same kind.

The US attempt to force Canadian participation in the blockade at the expense of Canadian participation in the dollars in export income has raised sharp protest in the Canadian parliament. 'On what basis,' demanded New Democratic party leader David Lewis, 'is it necessary for the Canadian government to request the intercession of a foreign government in an export deal between a Canadian company and some other company?'

Another measure of the erosion of support for the blockade was the visit by more than 200 Argentine businessmen and government officials to Havana at the end of February. The purpose of

the delegation's trip was to oversee the arrival of the first Argentine goods to be shipped under the \$1,200 million trade agreement signed by the two countries last August.

The agreement is the largest the Cuban government has ever been able to negotiate with another Latin American country, dwarfing by far the previous purchase of \$35 million in fishing boats from Peru. Under the terms of the agreement, Argentina will provide Cuba with \$200 million in credits each year for the next six years. Goods already ordered in the first year include, according to the February 23 issue of the Buenos Aires daily La Opinion, badly needed tractors, railway equipment, and motor vehicles.

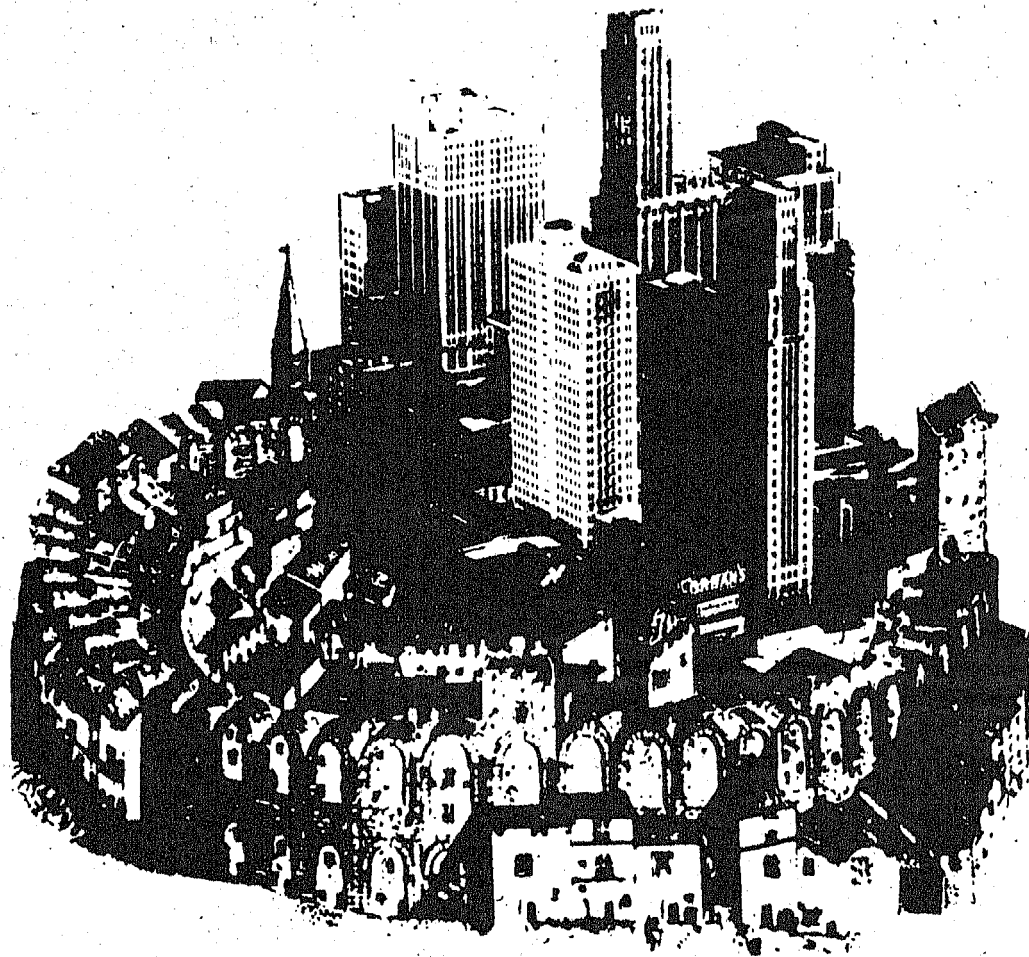
Particularly vexing to Washington is the fact that three US automobile subsidiaries in Argentina — General Motors, Ford and Chrysler — are among the companies hoping to sell to Cuba. The three US subsidiaries are negotiating contracts for the sale of 44,000 cars, trucks, and buses valued at more than \$130 million.

The problem again is that such a deal would require US approval, which the companies have not yet been able to obtain. Argentine officials, on the other hand, see no reason why US regulations should apply to a company operating in Argentina and have declared that an adverse ruling by Washington will be interpreted as an infringement of Argentine sovereignty.

According to the February 26 La Opinion, Argentine Finance Minister Jose Gelbard repeated the warning just before he boarded the trade-delegation flight to Havana, stating that 'Everything the Cuban want to buy will be made available to them. Argentina is a sovereign nation and will remain one.'

Additional pressure for ending the blockade stems from the fact that the radicalisation in the United States has resulted in a much friendlier attitude toward the Cuban workers state. A Harris poll release last year found a majority of 51 to 33 percent favouring US recognition of the Castro government. A poll taken today in the climate of detente with the Soviet Union and China would undoubtedly show even more support for scrapping the US-imposed blockade.

What is the 'good city'?



David Donnison: Director, C.E.S. London.

British town planners now have at their command more powers, more training, more sophisticated techniques, and the findings of more research on urban problems than they ever had before. Yet they, and the public at large, grow more (not less) confused about the aims of town planning and the characteristics of a good plan or a good city. Intelligent dispute about such questions is healthy. But mere confusion tends to confine planners to forecasting and facilitating current trends, while the public—lacking a grasp of the broader issues at stake—participates destructively, if at all, by fighting only for its immediate interests. We should do better than this. The layman debates other policies—for the reorganisation of secondary education, for example—equally fiercely, but with greater understanding.

Research, with some outstanding exceptions (like Hgh Stretton on Australian cities), generally deals with much narrower issues. We need the spotlight of that kind of research. But we also need more speculative work, which shows how our cities are evolving and helps people to argue more rationally about the broader aims of planning. I want to explain how I propose to set about a more speculative study of this kind, with support from the Social Science Research Council, in the hope that others may help me by criticising these ideas and trying their hand at similar work.

To understand the present confusion, we must look back briefly to the years after the war, when our planning system took shape. There was no confusion then. In the debates which led to the New towns Act, 1946, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, members of parliament argued about planning

procedures and powers. But they agreed about the purpose of planning and about the environment which planners were to create. Lewis Silkin, who introduced these measures, was complimented by the opposition's principal spokesman for doing so "without doctrinal persuasions or attempts to divide the House on party lines." All agreed that the "new towns which he projected... would be very pleasing places in which to live."

The coalition on which this consensus was based had been gathering gathering strength for a century and more. It united sanitary reformers, the garden city movement, spokesmen of the depressed areas, farmers concerned about the loss of farm land, conservers of Britain's countryside and architectural heritage, and even the Ministry of Defence, which was concerned about the concentration of productive resources in the vulnerable south east. Together, they had a bold and generous vision, which has left a bigger imprint on Britain than most of the endeavours of those years. But it was a profoundly anti-urban vision. Cities were to be thinned out, tidied up, penned in by green belts, balkanised into neighbourhoods, and generally made as like villages as possible. The countryside was to be preserved, and its people dissuaded from leaving it.

Town planning was also almost wholly non-economic—even anti-economic. Sir Patrick Abercrombie, one of the founding fathers, contemptuously dismissed the economist as a "Muddler who will talk about the law of supply and demand and the liberty of the individual." In the manifestos of the political parties, statements about economic plans were completely separated from

statements about town and country planning. So were the government departments responsible for each policy. (Any planning profession so resolutely anti-urban and non-economic had a Jane Jacobs coming to it sooner or later.)

Planners tried to be non-political, too, steering clear of the party dog-fight (unlike their colleagues in education and housing) and settling conflicts by professional authority ("we must preserve the London skyline") or by private bargaining (trading space for a car park in return for the withdrawal of an objection).

I do not have space to explain why this coalition and its philosophy disintegrated (or—more interesting, perhaps—why they lasted so long). But it is clear that they have disintegrated. It is now generally recognised that effective planning must be physical and economic and political and social: "comprehensive," "corporate," "systems," "processes," "the total approach"—these are now "in" words and phrases. Documents like the Milton Keynes plan, and procedures like the Layfield panel's inquiry into the Greater London Development Plan express this aspiration, even if they fail to realise it. Does "the general planner" (as he used to be called) still exist? "The planner," according to David Eversley's latest book, is any "Allocator of scarce resources." Meanwhile, the Royal Town Planning Institute must be the first professional association to ask its own members whether it still has any functions to perform.

Old-fashioned town and country planning was devoted to sufficiently restricted and concrete parts of man's environment to provide a broad measure of consensus about its aims. Squalor, congestion,

long journeys to work, ribbon development, and hoardings in the countryside: these were generally agreed to be bad. Now that planning encompasses a dozen different activities and specialisms engaged in "The allocation of scarce resources," it is difficult to define its aims, let alone agree about them. Some people call on the planners for more jobs and faster economic growth. Others abuse those who thought they were helping to achieve that by building motorways, airports or breweries. Some call for more houses and better transport. Others accuse those who provide them of encouraging "social polarisation" as richer people flee to the new-built suburbs. If they try to bring the rich back into impoverished neighbourhoods, they are accused of "gentrification." One man's "environment" is another man's "pollution."

These dilemmas pose questions about the whole character of the society in which we live. Research cannot answer such questions, or provide the fundamental values from which each of us derive our own answers to them. It may go some way, however, to test and clarify assumptions about the characteristics of a "good" city, and to suggest planning policies and patterns of urban development which are likely to make cities better.

At a very general level, there is widespread agreement about the characteristics of the good city. Every planner these days claims to be extending people's opportunities or their liberty, their effective choices, their access to everything which urban society can offer. Many different phrases are used to describe these broadly similar aims. Such phrases provide little more than a way of

talking about aims. They do not tell us what to do when different people compete for the same opportunities, or when one opportunity can only be enlarged by restricting another.

When such choices have to be made, it is said (with only marginally less unanimity) that we should normally favour those whose opportunities are most restricted. British governments of various political colours have so often adopted this egalitarian stance that it is not in general a controversial one. When the Conservatives won the last election, their new Secretary of State for the Environment ranted true to form by introducing his first major legislation with a white paper, Fair Deal for Housing, which pointed out that "millions of our fellow citizens still face acute housing problems," and called for "a final assault on the slums, the overcrowding, the dilapidation and the injustice that still scar the housing scene."

When we get to specifics, it is doubtful how far British electorates want to go down that egalitarian road—particularly if the main beneficiaries turn out to be newcomers or deviants of some kind. But these controversies need not deter us from asking what kind of city or urban region would provide the richest array of opportunities and choices, particularly for those towards the bottom of the distributions of income, education, housing, and political power. The main programmes required to extend or redistribute such opportunities are, I believe, national in scope, and town planners cannot do much about them. They include policies for full employment, for industrial relations and civil rights, for social security, rents and housing. My research will be concerned

with the (probably less important) relationships between the different sectors of an urban economy, with the location of activities, and with the links between them.

This is where I begin to speculate in large metaphors which can, I hope, be clarified — cashed into the small change of more precise and detailed propositions, and empirically tested. My speculations concern four principal aspects of an urban region: 1. First footholds. How easy is it for newcomers to the city, and for indigenous new entrants, to secure a foothold in the labour market and the housing market: to gain a hearing in the politics of the community; and generally to find "ports of entry" to these and other parts of the system?

2. The rungs of the ladders. Once on the ladder of education, the labour market, the housing market, or some other part of the urban system, how easy is it for people to secure something different or better — a further qualification, a better job or a better house? Here I assume that choice and mobility depend partly on the supply of opportunities and their rate of growth in relation to demand, and partly on the "proximity" (in every sense) of the new opportunities to those currently enjoyed. A family is more likely to secure a better house if it is only slightly more expensive than their present one, if it is located nearby, and has a social environment and character not greatly different from those they are familiar with. The "rungs of the ladder" must be close to each other. Opportunities are restricted by major discontinuities which arise in places where most of the housing is either cheap, rented and on one side of town, or costly, owner-occupied and on the other side; or where most of the jobs are in the gift of one or

two major employers who need labour which is either highly skilled and well paid, or unskilled and poorly paid.

3. Proximity of the ladders. The metaphor of the ladder only makes sense if we remember that everyone stand simultaneously on several ladders, and his opportunities depend on relationships between them. An example will distinguish the two points. Young people are more likely to make the sacrifices of time and earnings required to take their education further if better and more varied opportunities of learning are available — and are actually being secured by people just like them (ie, the rungs of the ladder are set close). But that is not enough. They are more likely to seize these opportunities if they can thereby secure a better job; and that job earns them more money; and with more money they could get a better house... and so on. Opportunities are restricted by major discontinuities which arise in places where there are no better jobs for people who improve their educational qualifications, no better houses for people who increase their earnings, and no political response to demands for action about these deficiencies.

4. General mobility. Too much economic and social research on towns and communities has disregarded history, presenting a picture which has no temporal depth to it. But mobility takes place over time. Moreover, most of the opportunities which people currently enjoy in an urban system were previously held by someone else, and were originally created in response to the demands of previous holders of those positions. Thus, we must study the longterm rate of growth of different parts of the system,

and the speed at which people flow through the whole system. Studies of "filtering" in the housing market tackle the best-known example of this process: since most houses are second-hand, most people moving house secure an opportunity which is due to the departure of the previous occupier. But most jobs are "second-hand," too. So are places in schools and technical colleges.

I have begun to sketch a loose general theory about the opportunities offered to people by towns of different kinds. It suggests that a town should have a diverse, "dense," growing and well-balanced mix of activities, without major discontinuities or disjunctions. By contrasting towns which appear to have these characteristics (Birmingham, Bristol, Leicester, Slough?) with others of similar size which appear to lack them (Glasgow, Liverpool, Sunderland, Workington?), the theory can be elaborated and tested. Some towns, which were rather stagnant, have recently begun to grow fast (Swindon, Bletchley). Others have turned in the opposite direction (the four relatively depressed places I noted two sentences back were all growing fast not so long ago). They will also be worth studying. Does my theory of "ladders" and "rungs" make sense, too, of different patterns of attainment in education, housing conditions, or other aspects of the urban system? Why are standards unexpectedly equally or unequally distributed? ("Unexpectedly" in relation to social class or other aspects of the areas concerned.)

There is a sufficient literature about some social groups to show whether the concepts I have used throw any light on their fate. Are the Jews or the Chinese relatively

successful? And if so, can that be partly explained by the "ports of entry" to the urban system which they have secured; the opportunities for advancement offered by the roles and occupations they have adopted; the organisations in which they work; the mutually sustaining character of their family relationships and their educational, working, saving and spending behaviour? Does the experience of other groups — the West Indians or the Irish — provide revealing contrasts? How about the gypsies, whose interlocking patterns of behaviour seem designed to exclude them from the urban system?

It may be objected that the ideas I have outlined are no more than a large and rambling tautology. Cities whose labour markets, housing markets, educational systems and political institutions are "open," growing and not too unequal in their human effects, tend to be open, growing and not too unequal cities. Even if it is as simple as that, the tautology might be useful. Many people have not grasped how difficult it is to improve standards, or change distributions, in one sector of the economy when it is treated in isolation from other sectors. But it is not as simple as that.

What happens, for example, when one sector of the urban system is out of line with the rest in its standards or distributions? Educational attainment in many Welsh valleys is better, and less equal, than the opportunities available in the local labour and housing markets. We must explore the "price" — possibly a welcome one — which is paid to reconcile such discontinuities. In Wales that price may be emigration or under-employment.

I have written here about these questions at the scale of a city or a town. But spatial factors may have a more

powerful influence on a smaller, neighbourhood scale; or on a larger, regional scale. There is evidence that the smaller scale is less important — despite the recent proliferation of programmes for community development, educational priority areas, and the like. And the regional scale is even harder to grasp than the one I have outlined. I feel that factors which operate at the scale of an urban labour market (the pyramid of land prices, the pattern of commuters' journeys to work, the operations of the planning authorities) are likely to be particularly important.

Even if my theories are broadly sound, and allow us to identify the kind of city which is best at extending and equalising opportunities, policy makers would still have a puzzling question to answer. Can the nation's capacity for this kind of growth be indefinitely expanded? Or is it a fixed quantity — so that for every Bristol there must be a Glasgow; and Swindon's revival can only be achieved at the cost of decline elsewhere?

If, as I suspect, Britain's capacity for economic growth is very difficult to change in the short run, that may not be due to economic reasons such as the rate of investment. The most rapidly growing urban areas (places like Leicester and Winton) tend to be the kind that the metropolitan trendies make jokes about. Even when placed near to them, the country's elites go elsewhere. The staff and students of Warwick University live in Leamington or Warwick (with three Good Food Guide restaurants), not in more accessible, booming Coventry (with none). Perhaps the ruling class implicitly reject the kind of world which could make their explicit political aims.

from "New Society"

Adsetera

Happy birthday to NEW OPERA S.A. — it's just one year old, having been formed early in 1973. In that time, it has come to be regarded as Australia's most dynamic regional opera company. It has presented seven operas and made the first commercial recording of any Australian opera company, — a quadrophonic disc of Margaret Sutherland's "The Young Kabbarli". The company has also toured schools, reaching thousands of kids in both city and country areas.

NEW OPERA then is clearly not your average opera company. Apart from the fact that all of its productions are in English, it makes no attempt to stage Grand Opera — the Australian Opera does that. Instead, it presents a far more adventurous sort of program with the accent on the 20th century, and the occasional earlier work for balance.

The recently announced 1974 Subscription Series illustrates this policy admirably.

The oldest work is about as old as you can get: by Monteverdi who started the Opera ball rolling in the early 17th century. His "TANCREDO AND CLORINDA" is on in October along with an anti-morality piece by 20th century crowd pleasers Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill.

In the September season, a burlesque by Stravinsky, whose "animalistic" harmonies and rhythms shocked audiences for years, is teamed with an Australian com-

position. This by Larry Sitsky; is based on Edgar Allen Poe's classic *THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER*.

The first program of the series (in May) is the 19th century comedy (Laugh at an old wit) — *DON PASQUALE* by Donizette, while the last (in December) has a time travel charade partnered by a look at the whisky bar brigade in the USA's "Deep South".

These seven operas will be presented in four programs as outlined, all adding up to a pretty good series — especially when half of it will be in the Festival Centre.

Last, and most importantly, if you subscribe to the entire series now, it's damn good value, as the all inclusive student subscription is only \$4! That's less than 60c an opera, and cheaper than buying individual tickets to only three programs!

To cater for the growing numbers of young people becoming interested in opera, Youth Subscriptions are offered to non-students under 27 for \$7.50. A and B reserve subscriptions for adults are \$13 and \$9 respectively.

For further details and booking forms, please write to: The Administrator, New Opera S.A. Inc., 138 Burbridge Rd., Hilton 5033.

Subscriptions should be finalized as soon as possible. Counter bookings for the first season open on May 4, and subscribers will only be accepted for a short time after that.

James Ferguton

UNFOLD THRU NATURAL DANCE MOVEMENT

Natural Dance Movement classes enable the individual to experience the "joy of Life" and spontaneously share it with others.

By releasing excess tension through yoga-orientated exercises, the mind becomes quieter provided a clearer passage for the inner self to express more freely.

Natural Dance Movement is spontaneously expressing what is deep within the individual held captive by the mind, rather than performing a pattern of predetermined steps which merely perpetuate what has passed.

It cultivates an awareness of what is happening now; of the everchanging state of Man and his relationship to Life.

One becomes more in harmony with the flow of Life by learning to tune into the basic underlying Rhythm of the Universe.

In this type of activity, the physical body is treated as a complete unit — every part is developed, becoming more conscious of itself.

Classes in natural movement will be held in the DINING ROOMS (enter rear of Union Buildings) starting WEDNESDAY 10th at 1 p.m. A small charge may be made.

Please wear free clothing which does not impede movement.

Teacher is JILDA LID-DICUT.

All are welcome.

LAST NIGHTS for WINTER TREES

Winter Trees:

An evening of images and rituals that attempt to mirror the nightmare quality of much of modern living.

Contributors include:

Christopher Marlowe
Karlhens Stockhausen

Andy Warhol

Saik Lim

Sylvia Plath

William Shoubridge:

Taking place nightly in the Little Theatre Adelaide Uni. May 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 9th, 10th, 11th: at 8.00p.m.

Latecomers will not be admitted as this will break the spell for the rest of the audience:

Prices: Adults \$1.00 Students 70c

Bookings at Allans, S.A. UA Office and A.U.D.S. office (Union Hall)

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PROF. G.M. BADGER

**Vice-Chancellor
University of Adelaide**

**President of the
Australian Academy
of Science**

Doing their best for you

The university has finally agreed, after two months of hassling, to set up a fund so that contributions to the Australasian Medical Students Association can be tax-deductible.

The result is that, at long last, the AMSA can use this bait to encourage people to give money to help finance this year's AMSA national convention, beginning in Adelaide on May 26.

Now you might have reservations about getting into that sort of scene, but if people want to do things that way, it's their business. AMSA did, and the record of obstructionism of the University Council and its Finance Committee during the first months of this year is something to see.

STEP ONE: On February 25, the Finance Committee considers a letter from AMSA asking the university to set up the tax-deductibility scheme for gifts towards the cost of the convention. The letter outlines the structure of the convention, adding that half the cost will be covered by attendance subscriptions, the other half by small fundraisers and gifts. The AMSA committee calculated that potential donors, on whom it was heavily dependent, would be encouraged by tax deductibility. Oh no, says the Finance Committee, this is not an official university function. We can't recommend this.

STEP TWO: On March 8, the University Council meets. It agrees with the finance committee. It expresses support for the convention.

STEP THREE: The AMSA president, and a University administrator, go to see the Taxation Department to see if donations direct to AMSA can be tax-deductible. Sorry, says the tax man, the Act doesn't allow that for bodies like AMSA.

STEP FOUR: AMSA writes to the university administration again.

STEP FIVE: On March 29, the Finance Committee knocks back this letter too. It asks its chairman, Mr. Justice Jacobs, and the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Badger, to meet the AMSA president and explain to him that they're good guys really, but that's the way it is, pal. You know we're looking after your interests because we aren't helping you.

STEP SIX: On April 11, University Council meets again. Sam Jacobs makes a statesmanlike "Sad but true" speech. Meanwhile, Adrian Graves, a student representative on the council, has been doing the research that the finance committee ought to have asked its back-up staff to do. He has discovered that other Australian universities make these tax-deductible funds available to student events such as the AMSA convention as a matter of course. He tells the council. Full speed ahead. The fund is to be established.

LOST TAKINGS

The Services Superintendent, Mr. Turnbull has advised that the lost property auction of April 23rd yielded \$122.77 which has been handed to Abschol.

ATHS

The Adelaide University Athletics Club broke all records by winning the A Grade premiership for the 7th successive year.

Its other two teams in C and D grades were also successful, thus completing the envied "triple". The victory resulted from a real team effort capped with some sparkling performances from our top athletes.

The club's Commonwealth Games representative David Fitzsimons won the 5,000 m with a very good time and came second in the 1500 m to clubmate Dave Pentelow. Pentelow also won the 800m. Other winners were Mark Higgins (110 hurdles) and Mike Harrison (high jump). This was perhaps one of the best seasons ever for the club, with the support of the older members and the enthusiasm of the younger ones, leaving other clubs for dead. We owe a lot to the unpaid coaches of the club, in particular John Daly and Jess Jarver.

The Cross Country season is just starting and we would welcome any new members capable of running 5 miles in 35 minutes. Runs are held each Saturday afternoon at a different course. So if you're sick of football injuries, want to keep fit and you like running then get in contact and join one of the best clubs at Uni. After all running is the most natural of all sports and forms the basis for nearly all others.

ALTERNATIVE LIVING FOUNDATION — ARMIDALE N.S.W.

A L F is an organisation concerned with alternative technology and culture. We are researching the mechanical and sociological foundations of a social arrangement [or arrangements] that satisfies the basic material goals with a minimum of environmental brutalisation and individual alienation. Ecological equilibrium and scope for individual fulfillment and development are the goals we believe such social arrangements should achieve.

There are, at present, four basic research departments.. Shelter.

Concerned with the low cost structure using as much of available technology as is compatible with the foundation goals.

Farming
Self-sufficient ecologically equilibrated farming on use of organic methods of fertilisations and pest control.

Technology
The research and development of soft technology, the use of alternate power sources, sun wind methane gas etc.

The Psychological and Sociological Bias of Intentional Co-Operative Communities.

This section is concerned with the problems of social co-operatives, resolution of the conflicts, group cohesion and so on.

The division of areas is of methodological rather than real significance as the individual areas of investigation are, or will be, intimately related. Technology affects food which affects the individual, social stratifications affect technology, determine its nature and goals and affect the individual in his precast slot.

The alternate community is intentional and established with brotherhood, fulfillment and making peace with nature in mind, thus the technology must serve the community rather than at the present the community serving technology [despite the myth of consumer sovereignty]. We want to work to live not live to...

For further information on all or any aspect of the foundation's activities contact:

John Judge C/o Union Mail Box or the SRC, UNE, Armidale
Graham Dunstan, Phone Uralla 128
Ray Martin, C/o Maths Department UNE Armidale.

NIMBIN CO-OP

In October of 1973 Coordination cooperative limited was officially registered with the Registrar General of NSW. This cooperative was formed as the result of a movement towards the communal purchase of a substantial area of land which arose following the Aquarius Festival, organised by the Australian Union of Students, at Nimbin [near the Queensland border] in May of 1973. An area of 1,040 acres was selected. The land itself, entitled Turntable Falls, lies at the head of a valley, the floor whereof is cleared but for shade trees, whilst the mountains along either side are heavily afforested with straight, tall timber. The property covers both the valley floor [some 300 acres] and these mountains [700 acres], is well-watered by perennial streams of crystal-clear water [the rainfall is 100" p.a.], and is surrounded on three sides by state forest.

Some 310 shares are now paid up and a \$20,000 loan is in hand. A further \$50,000 [250 shares] is needed within the next six months in order to finalise the purchase. Contracts have been exchanged and the cooperative now occupies two thirds of the property, some 50 shareholders being in residence and engaged in such community activities as the development of already extensive vegetable gardens, erection of dwelling domes and workshops, improvement of amenities etc. A pipeline has been laid bringing water to the complex of established buildings around the 'white house', where electricity is available, a communal kitchen and library is established and which serves as a social centre for those at Turntable Falls.

The community ascribes to no particular philosophy, but certain trends are discernable. There is a tendency voluntarily to pool books, tools, machinery etc. under a recognition that such things are best utilised serving hundreds rather than a single nuclear family. On the other hand one is free to retain any personal property and to build accommodation wherever and of what nature [subject to local council regulations] one please. One is free to participate [or otherwise] in communal activities as and when desired. Parasitical dependency is not apparent. Technology is not eschewed — rather it is utilised to save manual labour and enrich cultural life, resulting perhaps in a happy accord between humanity and technology rather than the enslavement of the former by the latter, as tends to be the case in the establishment system. Efficient use of time, energy and resources due to sharing of

material things and cooperative effort would lead to enlarged leisure time [for use e.g. in artistic creation, yoga or research] freedom from the mental and emotional disturbances engendered by the ratrace, capitalist system, a life enriched by a sense of openness in community, by the immediate co-mingling of skills and consciousness, and by the gradual erosion of those egotistical barriers which the harsh reality of separate systems dominated by philosophies of 'every man for himself' and 'dog eat dog' inevitably engender in their human members. A breakdown in the harmful psychic results of nuclear families and dogmatic schooling is to be anticipated.

The community should not, however, be viewed as mere escapists from the problem of solving the disharmonies of humanity both within the capitalist system of Australia and in other systems and countries. Rather there is here an attempt to actualise a community living harmoniously and creatively by embodying a synthesis [perhaps more intuitive than intellectual] of the best in any political or religious system. The result will perhaps be an organic community, with voluntary and instructive organisation between the human cellular units thereof. Not only would such a venture in itself [if successful] guide other towards a saner lifestyle, but it is to be expected that many of the individual participants would continue to remain actively concerned with ameliorating the human condition.

Anyone interested either philosophically or as a potential participant in this venture, anyone with faith in human nature, the oneness of man and creation or the viability of Utopia, is most welcome to contact one of the coordination centres in his state. It is most important that there be subscription for a further 250 shares so that the land purchase can be finalised. There is no requirement that shareholders settle on the land or participate in any way, and at the least purchase of a share entitles one to a percentage interest in the land, though not to any particular segment thereof.

Coordination centres may be contacted at:
Sydney: Tony Furniss 76 Darling St. Balmain, Phone 82 1291
Canberra: David Spain, 11 Hargreaves Cres, Ainslie
Melbourne: Jenny Fanning, C/o Nimbin Centre, 161 Spring St, Melbourne.
Robbie Rosenberg, C/o Link-up, 59 Johns Rd, Prahran
Phone: 51 8214, 51 7425

FOR SALE: MOTOR CYCLE

1972 Yamaha 350 R5. \$450 o.n.o. Ask for 'Grant'. Flat 8, 65 Queen's St., Norwood.

TAPE RECORDER — FOR SALE:

Sony portable AC/DC recorder price \$69 may reduce (\$110 new). Ph.: 267 1093 ask for R. Martin, Room 46 (ring after 7.00 p.m. Mon-Fri.). Dimensions: 11" x 10" x 4". Automatic volume control and monitor for recording. Included Microphone, tape, instruction manual and extension cord.

WANTED TO SELL — Sony TC 366 3 head stereo tape DC & KT tapes. Still has 6 months guarantee left. \$200 o.n.o. Contact John Chylinski, 2 Margbank Terrace Athelstone or leave a message in the student activities office.

NORMAN

It is a very significant feature of Virginia Woolf's writing, they were telling each other in the English department the other day, that it reflects very clearly a distinct female consciousness in a specifically sexual way. It's so . . . well . . . orgasmic.

No, really. You see, you can tell when a lady has been doing the writing. It starts perhaps a little sluggishly, building in intensity very slowly, gradually, remorselessly, ever onwards, ever upwards, to a mighty climax. Just like the female progressing towards orgasm, see?

Now the chaps . . . well, that's a different story altogether. Your chap, when writing . . . well, I dunno really, the talk was mainly about the late and the great VW, but I guess we may say that whatever it is that happens, your literary chap doesn't build up to it all so steadily, but suddenly out of the blue he shoots off his literary load, more or less reaching for the literary Kleenex in the same paragraph. That's what they say anyway.

Well of course the mind boggles at the limitless implications of this staggering literit insight. Yours mightn't, because I've tried to lead you into it gently, but imagine having it laid directly on you — thump. Just like that.

Because it is a colossal breakthrough, a brand new critical framework that will enable us, simply by reading and analysing the work in question, to tell whether it was written by a man or a woman. What a weight from our shoulders! What a liberation! No more to be tied to the crude expedient of looking on the title-page for the author's name! Even better, there will be no need, if the author's name is equivocal as to gender, to plough through the publisher's blurb for the telltale pronoun: "He" she is married to a doctor and they live with their four children in an Elizabethan cottage in Stratford-on-Avon."

And that's not the whole of it. Oh, no, not by any means the whole of it. Henceforth, the arid pages of the learned journals of the literit industry will be arid no more. The popular press will compete for republication rights as scandal after scandal erupts from those once-quiet pages. The literit industry will become a fertile field in which the libel lawyers may romp at their will. Just think of it. Any critical analysis of the work of Norman Mailer would have to include the conclusion that not only is my namesake a premature ejaculator (see 'An American Dream', in which the climax is in the first few pages), but he is also, on the evidence of 'Advertisements for Myself' and 'Cannibals and Christians', a chronic masturbator.

Now Mailer, whatever he is, is no slacker when it comes to possible controversy about himself, and we can be sure he would not take this sort of thing lying down. For one thing, he prides himself on his prowess as a sexual athlete, and for another, he is on the public record as disapproving of masturbation, on the grounds that it's a pretty empty, futile, and destroying activity. I don't wish to enter the lists on this: I merely point out what vistas are opened up for people who've always longed to issue a libel writ but have never been able to find a way. The answer is here, O my children: write a novella, preferably obscure, even senseless (who knows but that this may help it win the attention of a literitur), and then train your eyes on the learned journals. Your time will come.

You can see it all, can't you. Your WHIZZ!! BANGFIZZZZZZ pop author will be in court defending himself against literit immendoes that he has a distinct propensity for gang bangs. Certain male authors, fathers of whole tribes of children, will, as a result of vagaries of their literary style, be called to account for their manhood. Woman writers (B.A. (Hons) (English)), immersed all their intellectual lives in masculine sensibilities, will betray some of this conditioning in their work and have their very femininity assailed. And these will be no calm, measured, and dreary trails of legal action, oh no. These are not things to be settled as a matter of balancing competing interests. These matters touch the very quick of human nature. There will be drama, there will be emotion, there will be angry shouts slashing the electric air of the courtroom: "Get a Dickens your ear!"

But enough. It will be objected that I am taking this theory back to front, inside-out, upside-down, and then distorting it as well. Too true. The best corrective for the over-inflated dignity of a silly person is as I see it, a good swift kick in the bum. I confess too to knowing nothing about literit except what I hear. But a naive child may still, I trust, be permitted to inquire whether the emperor has in fact got his gear on.

Norm

SHOCK FORD AD PROBE

Anyone who noticed the Stillwell Ford advertisement on the front page of The News on Tuesday last week might have wondered at and admired its contents.

The ad was surrounded by a heavy black border, and its contents, in large typescript, were:

"B.S. STILLWELL FORD PTY LTD wish to publicly announce that they have absolutely no connection with the current Senate Campaign conducted by Ms Stop Asian Immigration Now H-Berrill.

Further, Stillwell Ford do not agree with the policies of the campaign. We regret that our address of 53, Franklin Street, Adelaide was used in regard to the campaign, it was done without our prior knowledge or permission.

"G. Bignell, Managing Director."

An admirable public stance by a decent and public-spirited car sale firm? Maybe, but not quite as simple as that. Even assuming the ad is true, the fact that it was placed is due as much to a keenly honed hip-pocket nerve as it is to public-spirited rejection of racist bigotry.

When Ms Etcetera-Berrill placed her full-page newspaper ads a couple of weeks ago, some people took the trouble to check out the campaign address at the bottom of it. It was 53 Franklin Street, Adelaide, and turned out to be the premises of Stillwell Ford, where Ms

Etcetera - Berrill works.

Some people from Worker Student Alliance got busy, and late on the morning of Friday, April 26, there was a small group of demonstrators outside Stillwell Ford. They carried placards ("Oppose fascism - Boycott Stillwell Ford") and they were handing out leaflets summarising Ms Etcetera-Berrill's stance and speculating on possible commercial motivations for Stillwell Ford's apparent involvement in its employee's campaign.

The people at Stillwell Ford were not happy. They were even pretty aggressive until Peter O'Dea, an industrial officer with the Australian Building and Construction Workers and Employees Federation, dropped the word that there would be a lunchtime lawn meeting at Adelaide Uni in a few minutes, and they'd have a whole lot of students up there outside Stillwell Ford pretty soon.

Time to conciliate. It would, after all, be very bad PR. It could affect sales.

The deal was that O'Dea would not call for a mass demo that day if Stillwells would publish a statement of disavowal in their next major newspaper advertisement. It had to be prominent, and it had to be done by Wednesday, May 1.

And that, boys and girls, is how the amazing Stillwell Ford advert got into print.

Ivan Illich lives!

A letter from Ivan Illich to Andrew Bain, now working at Murdoch University, former Education Vice President of AUS, February 1974

Dear Andrew,

It was good to hear from you. Congratulations on your new adventure. I have not been in the field of education for several years. Have concentrated on Transportation and Medicine. Have nothing new to offer.

Late July and early August an interesting group will gather here. People from all over the world, who are concerned with the real social cost [economic externalities] of noncurricular education. Money, manpower and prestige are shifting from sequential schooling to so-called 'open' education. People are unaware that this is the contrary of what I wanted to propose: namely limits to institutional growth predicated on arrangements which allow living while learning and learning from seeing and doing. Perhaps some Australian wants to join us.

Yours sincerely,
Ivan Illich, CIDOC

COMMEMORATION

All we like sheep have gone to lectures: we have noted every word. Fearful and trembling have we missed some lectures, and in abject terror afterwards copied the notes of others.

We have turned every one to the introduction, and passed ourselves off as having read the book. We have done what we hoped was wanted, and as little as we hoped would suffice, and we have refrained from allowing awkward questions to enter our heads.

In the third term, we have covered our heads with sackcloth and ashes in desperate repentance for what we have not done; and at the examinations we have regurgitated under the guise of truth the words and methods of our lecturers.

At the publication of the results we have laughed our pretended scorn at the meaninglessness of it all; but our money has not been where our mouths have spoken, and we have continued on.

At last we have put on our beautiful garments; we have gone to the Elder Hall to be lined up in the order of the alphabet.

Like lambs that are led to the slaughter, and like sheep that before their shearers are dumb, we have trooped in single file to the Bonython Hall: we have sat in our appointed places and listened to orations of the great.

We have filed past the almighty and touched his hand; we have filed past the clerks and accepted documents, and we have returned to our seats; we have emerged laughing into the sunshine.

We have got what we came for.

VACATION JOB FRAUD

Do you want a good job for a couple of days at the end of the holidays. On May 31st - 1st June, we need at least 150 people to man information booths, act as guides, and so simple administrative tasks. Your reward is knowing that people (particularly prospective students) know about the University. Contact GEOFF ADAM at S.A.U.A. RALPH MIDDENWAY at the Union

Evans, Gudinski & Associates present
the greatest blues
songwriter ever

written over 400 hits including Little Red Rooster,
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FRIDAY 17th MAY, 8.00p.m.

Tickets \$4.70, \$3.70 incl. booking fee.
Student & Party Concessions avail.
Bookings: Festival Theatre, John Martins
(city & Elizabeth).

FILLUMS

PREVIEWS OF THE SIXTEENTH ADELAIDE FILM FESTIVAL

This year's Adelaide Film Festival will be held from May 27 to June 8, will be held as it was last year at the Festival Theatre, and from several of the entries that have already arrived it looks to be one of the most balanced and exciting Festivals yet. Several of the films have won major overseas awards before arriving in Adelaide. What follows is a series of reviews which may give you additional information as to the scope and variety of this year's festival.

A simplified booking brochure will be mailed to Film Group members and Cinema '74 members early to facilitate assured membership to the Film Festival. (They will be available also from the W.E.A. office, SAVA office and at Union Hall screenings by mid-April)

MIKLOS JANCSCO

RED PSALM Hungary. 1971. Directed by Miklos Jancso. Scenario, Gyula Hernadi. Photography, Janos Kende. 88 minutes. Colour Subtitled.

There are only twenty eight shots throughout the entire length of this film; the camera is choreographed rather than directed. After the dark, fire-lit world of *AGNES DEI*, Jancso's latest film though still concerned with the pain of defeat, looks back also to the sunny landscapes and songs and dances of *THE CONFRONTATION*. The camera weaves hypnotically in and out of a moving mass of men, women, children and horses as they perform the now familiar rituals of linking arms, stripping in the face of the enemy and undergoing mysterious resurrections. Just when one expects that this kind of invention must become repetitive, Jancso produces even more surprising and beautiful images: the first appearance of the army, heralded by distant bugle calls, as they glide into view behind a group of whirling figures; or the magnificent, long-held shot of the distant maypole dance, with soldiers first converging in a joyous melee, then moving out to form a circle from which to fire on the strikers in the centre. On the other hand, the film (like its recent predecessors) raises questions about Jancso's attitude to his material which are not easily answered. The constant repetition of political slogans and admonitions ("rights to the people" is continually muttered as the workers' leaders kiss and embrace the swirling groups) suggests that *RED PSALM* must be considered as one of Jancso and Hernadi's most openly political works. But although it describes an almost classical pattern of confrontation between the new-found aspirations of an aroused peasantry and the hidebound traditions of landowners and church, the content is often somehow submerged in the extreme abstraction of the 'mise en scene'. At the end of the film, a girl (described as an "angel of revenge") dispatches an entire army with one pistol load in a moment of dream symbolism intended to represent the time when the people will turn defeat into victory.

VOW

Portugal. Directed by Antonio de Macedo from the play by Bernardo Santareno. Photography Elso Roque.

ANTONIO DE MACEDO

Born in Lisbon, 1931. Begins as film critic for several Portuguese magazines.

During the same period, carries out research work in the Portuguese Film Archives mainly concerning film aesthetics and lectures extensively on the same subjects in various Portuguese and

Foreign Universities.

Meanwhile, takes a degree in Architecture at the Lisbon Fine-Arts School (1957) and writes a book on film aesthetics and a study concerning 'avant-garde' music and oriental musical techniques.

After having for a while worked simultaneously as an architect and an experimental film-maker, gives up the former to dedicate himself exclusively to the cinema.

He becomes one of the leading personalities in the emergent new Portuguese Cinema with his first feature film *DOMINGO A TARDE* (Sunday afternoon), presented at the Venice Film Festival, 1965.

More recently, has been teaching Film Aesthetics and directing a film workshop at the Lisbon Institute of Decorative Arts.

Antonio de Macedo has directed to date four feature films and over 30 short features and is also a founding member of the CENTRO PORTUGUES DE CINEMA, a film-makers cooperative.

A film makers cooperative grouping the majority of the young movie directors in Portugal, the CENTRO PORTUGUES DE CINEMA was formed in 1971. In a country of eight million inhabitants with only 400 theatres showing 400 foreign, sub-titled films a year, its aim is to promote the growth of an independent, dynamic cinema, reflecting the problems and feelings of the Portuguese people.

THE VOW

In a remote fishing village on the coast of Portugal, JOSE and MARIA, though they have been man and wife for almost a year, have never consummated their marriage.

For on the eve of the wedding a violent storm broke out while JOSE's father was still at sea. From the beach, the whole village could see his boat struggling to keep afloat. JOSE and MARIA, both deeply religious, there and then made a solemn promise: they would still marry, but would remain chaste forever, if the old man came back alive. He survived with a crushed leg and since then, fulfilling their promise, the young couple live in a state of ever-growing tension.

One day a handsome gypsy, LABAREDA, is carried to the village after having been knifed during a fight, and taken to the house of JOSE and MARIA. The young woman nurses his wounds and takes care of him affectionately and since everyone knows about the vow in the village, this naturally causes considerable gossip.

Before eve he recovers, LABAREDA gets involved in a gunfight with his brothers and is mortally wounded. He manages to drag himself to an old windmill overlooking the village and MARIA goes and tries to help him.

Soon told of this, JOSE also rushes to the scene. He sees LABAREDA in his wife's arms and does not realize the gypsy is already dead. In a fit of rage and jealousy, he stabs the body repeatedly, then rapes MARIA. Only then does he understand that she had never been unfaithful to him.

OTHER EXPECTED ENTRIES INCLUDE:

Louis Bunuel's (France) — *Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie*.

Bernardo Bertolucci's (Italy) — *The Spider's Strategy*.

Nagisa Oshima's (Japan) — *Dear Summer Sister*.

And this year's Brazilian entry — *All Nudity will be punished*.

THE WEDDING. Poland. Directed by Andrzej Wajda from the play by Andrzej Kijowski. Photography by Witold Kijowski. Colour 110 mins.

THE WEDDING

The Wedding reconstructs a marriage which actually took place in 1900 at the village of Bronowice on Poland's borders with Russia and Austria. It was evidently a well-documented affair. The bridegroom was a popular poet, Lucjan Rydel, whose selection of a simple country girl to be his bride was recognised by the Polish aristocracy as a fashionable gesture rather than an affair of the heart.

Among the guests was Wyspianski himself, and soon he too was marrying a country girl and settling in the same village. It was a place of uncanny significance to both the past and the future of Europe; situated not far from the fortress town of Cracow, a university surrounded by military training grounds, it was a symbol of national tradition at a time when Russia and Austria were measuring up to each other and the Poles were trying to avoid taking sides. And although Wyspianski did not live long enough to see it, Bronowice was the place where the opening shots of the First World War were fired.

While audiences outside Poland are unlikely to be aware of the historical echoes that resound through Andrzej Wajda's film of *The Wedding* and will certainly miss a fair number of its jokes and references, Wajda's achievement is to make the original event, extraordinary and uneasy as it must have seemed at the time, not only accessible but also hauntingly significant to the present. His film shudders with menace and regret, a lament for the Polish predicament both as it was in 1900 after yet another century of being used as Europe's doormat, and as it is now, its independence as elusive as ever. And setting aside nationalism entirely, *The Wedding* turns out to have its global metaphors as well, defined by the contrasts between the obsessive, raucous celebrations and the forces slowly gathering in the surrounding gloom.

The film begins with a torrent of jubilation and tumbling images before which the spirits shrink.

The final sections of *The Wedding*, in which the dawn light finds the house in a trance-like exhaustion, are the Wajda we know well from *Ashes and Diamonds* and *Lotna* (we even witness, once again, the death of the white horse). On the point of marching into battle with their forest of scythes, the peasants abandon the cause and shuffle into another, infinitely weary dance. The golden horn has been lost, only its cord remaining, and a song on the soundtrack points the message before being swamped by harsh electronic rhythms. The promises, the glory, the frantic bursts of patriotic energy have again been defeated, and the marriage of intellect and emotion has failed to bring forth salvation. On the frontier, close by, armies watch each other. At any moment the future will collapse upon us like an avalanche.

The Wedding is a fascinating array of sudden nightmares — the gigantic warrior with a face like blistered mud, the straw men who struggle to accept the invitation to join the party, and the appalling room where severed heads gather in a pile while the murderers are paid by the army with bloodstained coins. Wajda's most disturbing image, however, is that of the house itself, a tiny outpost of warmth in a landscape of freezing terror.

THE TRAITORS Directed by Raymundo Gleyzer. 1973, Argentina.

'The Traitors' is a film about the working class of Argentina. Its struggles and difficulties in building a revolutionary ideology.

It is a political reflection of

the contradictions in the union movement; a denunciation attempting to expose the methods used by a corrupt union bureaucracy to permeate the unions with the bourgeois ideology.

The film examines the life of a typical union bureaucrat in Argentina; his early leadership in the labor struggle, his lack of belief in the victory of his class, his collusion with the regime and with the capitalists: his treason.

At the same time, the struggles of the workers building the structures of a class oriented syndicalism — new alternatives of organization that allow the creation of political and military instruments for taking power.

'The Traitors' covers seventeen years of experience, from the fall of Person to our days, including the spontaneous explosions of the 'Cordobazo' and the appearance and consolidation of the guerrilla movement.

It is a film about the possibilities of the Revolution, an attempt to express in concrete form the new power relationships in Argentina.

Cinematographically, it is an attempt to produce a work collectively from the point of view of the people who are organizing the violence of the exploited.

Its objective: to serve as a political instrument in the struggles of the working class.

It is expected that Raymundo Gleyzer will attend the screening of *The Traitors* as a result of a grant from the film and T.V. Board of The Australian Council for the Arts.

Claude Chabrol

LA RUPTURE. France/Italy/Belgium. 1970. Directed by Claude Chabrol. Scenario, Claude Chabrol. Based on the novel *LE JOUR DES PARQUES* by Charlotte Armstrong. Photography, Jean Rabier. 125 minutes. Subtitled.

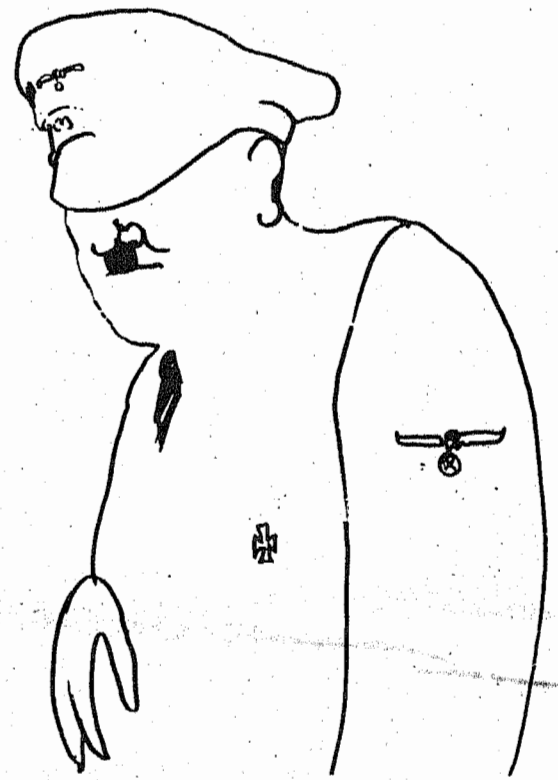
Since the days of *LE BEAU SERGE*, Chabrol's universe has been peopled with aimless idlers, floating through their lives with neither malice nor joy and sensible only that if some divine purpose does lurk behind the curious choreography of their everyday actions, it is beyond both their control and comprehension. Chabrol's fatalism wears every kind of mask; not only the obvious indolence of the Brialy characters in the early films but also the obsessive industriousness of the bereaved father in *QUE LA BETE MEURE* or of the wronged husband in *LA FEMME INFIDELE* illustrate with the same finity that there are darker tides than those of human nature. With *LA RUPTURE*, the sense of helplessness has never been stronger. Like *LE BOUCHER*, it's a film of stark terror at the fragile surface on which we skate our days; but where the previous film allowed us to sink gently, almost imperceptibly, into the darkness of desperation, *LA RUPTURE* lashes out even before the credit titles rattle past over the fleeting houses. An ordinary kitchen, an ordinary morning, yet suddenly a man seems horribly insane and a child lies badly injured; it's brutal, senseless, inexplicable, and very like any number of newspaper paragraphs in any week in any year. Something has snapped, and Chabrol catches us with a continuing backlash, his film leaping forward in terse, staccato scenes as if glimpsed through the hands over our faces, a suburb identification device that links our emotions firmly with those of the stunned heroine. The theme of love has always been in Chabrol's work; in *LA RUPTURE* every kind of love is illustrated — repressively parental, enthusiastically animal, disinterestedly un-



selfish, willfully perverted and unquenchably normal. Another force, a new one in Chabrol's films, is the poisoning of human reason by drugs, an ecological metaphor signposted by his suggestion that *LA RUPTURE* is set in the near future; the film hovers perpetually on the borders of hallucination, its opening as fantastic as its conclusion, its characters like memories from other dreams — the underlying force to the whole film, transcending all other impulses, is that of an obscure master-plan, call it as much as Fate or as little as coincidence, represented by

the itinerant figure of the balloon-seller who is identified as God by the hapless Helene. "I don't want to float away, I must remain a human being," she cries; but *LA RUPTURE* ends with the vision of the balloons drifting through the sky, bright, elegant and useless.

The desolation is only made tolerable by the beauty of the images, and it's as comfortable as the last shots of *LE BOUCHER*. Despite the illusions of melodrama, *LA RUPTURE*, body and soul, is as bleakly brilliant as anything else Chabrol has done.



CALENDRIER /Kalendárium/ de György Kovászai

FILM REVIEW SENSATION!!! Blume meets Mame

BLUME IN LOVE. Vogue, Kingswood. Until May 8 at least.

The publicity build-up to "Blume in Love" leaves one suspended in nothingness when it comes to viewing the film. Rather than the promised "if you enjoyed 'A Touch of Class', you'll love 'Blume in Love', it tended to be vice versa.

The most memorable feature of the film, was the endless camaraderie, understanding and smiling faces, regardless of who was sleeping with who and why. George Segal as Steven Blume strives to win back his ex-wife's affection, after a slightly confusing incident has broken up their marriage. The common technique of reminiscence is used unimaginatively as Blume reflects on their first meeting, and so on. The balance of warm feelings and tension is a continuing undercurrent throughout the film.

George Segal was his charming self, but Kris Kristofferson, playing the roving musician Elmo, dominated. The elusive lady in question, Susan Suspack, had a Hepburn type of attractiveness, but her role as a self-sufficient secure woman of the world made it difficult

for anyone to identify and sympathise with her situation. Some social comment managed to trickle through, but altogether there was nothing overwhelming about the show.

LUCY AS MAME Forum Cinema, O'Connell St. Indefinitely, of course.

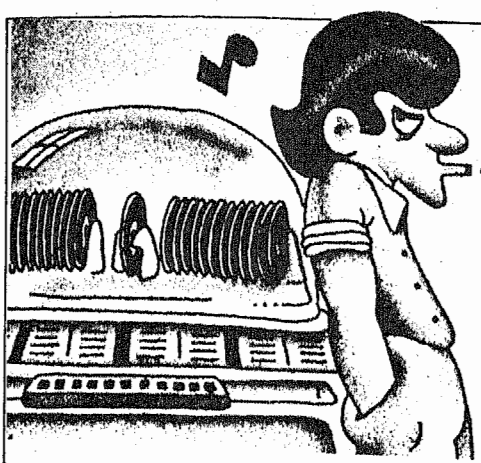
Having already been sold on the Patrick Dennis series of Auntie Mame novels, I was intrigued to observe the way Lucille Ball dealt with the character of Mame.

After a true Rosalind Russell-style opening, the film swung into a bright musical, reminiscent of the first Auntie Mame film. Lucy lives up to the standard of Rosalind Russell and gives us very little of her raucous television image.

The familiar lines were relived, and the supporting actors might have been reincarnations of the former group. Beatrice Arthur, as Vera, Mame's closest friend, was the only divergent character, grating through her lines with strong masculine overtones. While this distracted one from the central character, it was a refreshing change.

On the whole, "a good family show".

HELEN STUART



Juke Box Jury

by Poor Howard



- WELCOME: SANTANA.
- PREFLYTE: THE BYRDS.
- BLUES AT MONTREUX: KING CURTIS/CHAMPION JACK DUPREE
- LET'S GET IT ON: MARVIN GAYE.
- RECORDED LIVE: TEN YEARS AFTER
- TEXAS TORNADO: THE SIR DOUGLAS BAND

WELCOME: SANTANA.
Carlos Santana was once a fine lyrical guitarist. Then he met John McLaughlin who dressed him in a white suit, lectured him that romanticism was ratshit, and advised him to dissolve his ego and prepare for the age of you-know-what. Which is what produced this brilliant but emotionally confused album. Ten years from now, however, you'll wish you'd bought it, 'cause Carlos ain't stopping here.

PREFLYTE: THE BYRDS.
Collections of Mid 60's rock will probably run to the local shop to get their copy of this. If ya weren't around in the 60's then get a listen to what it sounded like before 17 minutes guitar breaks, socio-sexual identity crises and boring solo albums. The album's special treat is that David Crosby is hardly visible.

BLUES AT MONTREUX: KING CURTIS/CHAMPION JACK DUPREE
King Curtis is the greatest rock saxophonist ever. Remember those solos on Coasters' records? He's influenced everyone from John Fogerty to Roxy Music. This ain't rock though. With Jack Dupree, the King [and I ain't talkin' about Kerley] plays a lovely, subtle blues that'll waft ya' right out the door. A must for collectors and blues fanatics.

LET'S GET IT ON: MARVIN GAYE.
This is the best soul album of 1973 by a street, and one of the best ever made. If you've often thought a buyin' soul but never got around to it, this is the place to start. Marvin has one of the best three voices ever to be associated with Motown, and this album has more balls than anything I've heard from those jaded heroes of the sixties lately. Right on, Marvin!

RECORDED LIVE: TEN YEARS AFTER
Alvin Lee has been Gonn' Name for so long ya' can be forgiven for thinkin' he's lost his way [which is more than Neil Young would ever admit]. Actually this bunch of rave-up, skull-crushing imitators is my closest favourite, which means I like 'em even though every critic seems to hate 'em. To put it more simply: Bob Dylan is the only rock figure with enough nerve to follow Ten Years After on stage, which is why they at least have the grudging respect of everybody

TEXAS TORNADO: THE SIR DOUGLAS BAND
I think Doug Sahn is terrific. If you have any of those forgotten albums he turned out in the hallucinogenic days of '67 you'll buy this. If you don't know the Sir Douglas Quintet, then this tasteful survey of the rants-of-American musix could be a real surprise.

OVERNITE SENSATION: THE MOTHERS
This album is not gonna get played on 5KA.

FM/LINE: CLIMAX BLUES BAND [IMPORT]
This is the first album by this bunch that I've actually heard. I don't know if it'll be released here, but I sure wish I was at that concert 'cause this is great music. Try "Flight" and "Country Hat" for instance.

GRIEVOUS ANGEL: GRAM PARSONS
This is the closest any of those West Coast has been has every got to Nashville, but it still ain't the real thing. Parson is over-rated. The Byrds didn't need him and neither did The Flying Burrito Bros.



STRAY DOG: STRAY DOG.
With Blue Oyster Cult, Painter and Queen, Stray Dog is yet another very good hard rock band following in the formidable wake of Led Zeppelin.



One of A.U.'s favourite bands; MACKENZIE THEORY had hoped to do some farewell concerts in Adelaide, including one at Edmund Wright House, but couldn't get enough official support. Do you think it could have anything to do with SAUA policies about ex-students?



TOO LATE TO TOP NOW: VAN MORRISON
The same as for the Paul Simon album. With the addition that this is a double set and the added treat of reworkings of 'Gloria' and 'Here Comes the Night'. With the long awaited Australian tour now in sight this could yet be Morrison's best selling album in this country.

THE NEW YORK DOLLS: NEW YORK DOLLS
These punks are the new Stones. The same violent machismo, gut level energy and raw erotism could do for this bunch what every two cent rock band of the last five years has dreamed about.

PIN UPS: DAVID BOWIE
None of David's versions — with the possible exception of 'Sorrow' — is as good as the original. So what? This is a great rock album, in which David does with a turn of the wrist what all the type concealed on his earlier albums. This is easily his best album, a must for collectors of 70's rock.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF GRASS
I can't think of anything to say. Play it when mum's outa the room.

For those not in the know, Rob and Cleis have received a grant of \$7,500 from the Arts Council for overseas travel, and the Arts Council are insisting that they go now. I'm sure even the silliest people would realise that four musicians can't go to England on \$7,500. So... Rob and Cleis must go, so Greg and Paul stay behind, and quite probably the band will never be seen again. Pity.

PLANET WAVES: BOB DYLAN
Everyone I know loves this album. They keep telling me to give it one more listen, but after several playings I'm left with Dylan softly whispering in my ear:
'I have nothing to say And I'm saying it.'

LIVE RHYMIN': PAUL SIMON
Simon performs: Sounds of Silence, Loves Me Like A Rock, Me and Julio, Duncan, Mother and Child Reunion, The Boxer, Bridge over Troubled Water, Homeward Bound and others... which means it's a live greatest hits album from one of popular music's most popular lyricists. What can I add to that?



IT'S LIKE YOU NEVER LEFT: DAVE MASON
When Traffic came along everyone thought they were essentially Steve Winwood. Then Mason Left and ripped out Alone Together, one of the best solo albums ever. Since then, rumour has it, he's spent most of his time with the rich chicks and heavy dope. Those who know Mason's music are gonna buy this album no matter what critics say. The man has stye, balls and impeccable taste. If you like good songs — and I mean songs, not poetry put to music — you'll like this.

WILL THE CIRCLE BE UNBROKEN: THE NITTY GRITTY DIRT BAND + EARL SCRUGGS + DOC WATTON + MAYBILLA CARTER, etc.

ROXINE'S TIP

If you've nothing to do of a Tuesday night, pop in to the TIVOLI HOTEL in Pirie Street. Each Tuesday night they present FRAGILE performing 4 or 5 YES songs, plus special guests. Rumour has it that Mark Holden and Tim Potter will be appearing. Sarah Jane and HiFi and I will be there, to do a review of their act. Only costs you 60c, but don't trip over the super smoothies. Speaking of Mark Holden — He spent last week in Melbourne for Showcase, and Ernie's show and so impressed people that he's been flooded with offers — contracts silly — including one from none other than Brian Cadd. Something about an album by the end of the year!?

ATTEMPTED MOUS-TACHE: LONDON WAIN-RIGHT III
The first verse of the first song on this album goes like this:
This summer I went swimming
This summer I might have drowned
But I held my breath and I kicked my feet
And I moved my arms around.
The first verse of the last song on this album goes like this:
Shut up and go to bed
Put the pillow under your head
I'm sick and tired of all your worries
Shut up and say goodnight
Say your prayers and turn off the light
I'm sick and tired of all your sob-stories.

THESE FOOLISH THINGS: BRYAN FERRY
I love Roxy Music, and I think Bryan Ferry has sophisticated sax-machismo far greater than dear David — I mean Davey boy still has to surround himself with image so heavy that the music could simply never match it — but this guy is the genuine article. Musically that is. Don't ya' first come 'A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall'?

MAGICIAN'S HAT: BO HAN-SSAN.
Pink Floyd he ain't, but Mansson's vaguely cosmic music is a most pleasant background to the various enjoyments of the vegetable kingdom. If you liked his Lord of the Rings then you'll also enjoy this.

ROCK "N" ROLL ANIMAL: LOU REED
Lou has been shouting up, down, and bumping into walls for so long its a wonder he's still here. Put it like this: if you haven't heard "Heroin" buy this album; besides, it's pretty good rock. Ever wonder what Lou's gonna do when the craze for decadence passes?

MOON DAY MATINEE: THE BAND
The Band is the most out-rated rock group in the world. They have nothing to say, they can't rock, and their wearisome tributes to a lot middle-America would've had greater validity in 1962 than in 1974. And don't give me no shit about them being Dylan's backing group either.

STRANDED: ROXY MUSIC
Buy it. And don't ask questions. If I was in a rock group, this could well be my choice.

GENESIS—LIVE: GENESIS
This is a cheapie album, and at \$3.98 the liner notes — about a chick who unqips herself on a train — are almost worth the price alone. Albums like this sell lot more than you'd think, if ya' only read the Top Albums charts, that is.

ROXINE ON ROCK

Last Wednesday night found your ever-ready reporter, pencil poised, struggling through throngs of lovely rock 'n' roll kiddies at the Festival Theatre for Adelaide's first MUSHROOM concert. I took my ever faithful girl friends HiFi and Sarah Jane along, and we were all just so keen to see what the MUSHROOM boys had to offer. The lights went down, the P.A. started to hum and out stepped the super smooth Michael Gudinski to introduce

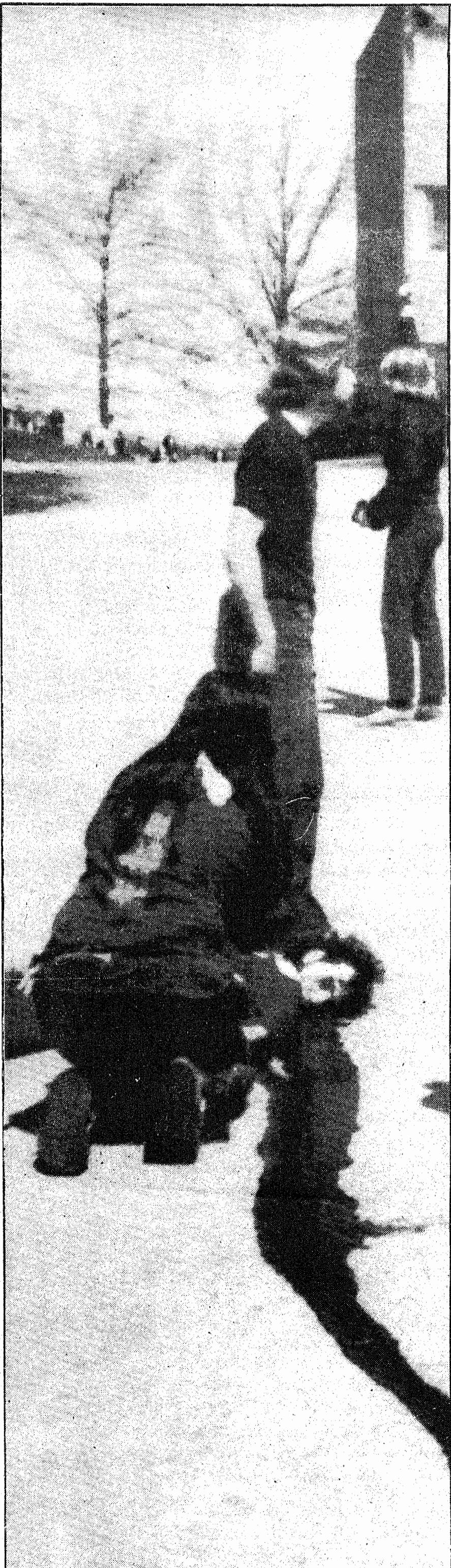
THE DINGOES.
And weren't they delightful? BRODERICK SMITH is sounding better than ever, even better than his Viscount ads. We thought we recognised a few old COUNTRY RADIO faces (Kevin Tolhurst and John DuBois), but THE DINGOES 'sho' got balls', and I think it's Broderick that does it. Imagine this — a voice that sounds mighty gravelly, swift harmonica playing and the movements of a lice infested crutch just sprayed with

Pea-Beau. And of course being DINGOES, THE BAND AIN'T SINGING ABOUT NEW ORLEANS or THE MISSISSIPPI. Highlights of their set... and there were plenty... were WAY OUT WEST, SYDNEY LADIES, I'M A DINGO and SHINE A LIGHT. Goodness, wasn't the lighting bad though, with the stage in darkness between songs leaving the boys to trip over leads and monitors and things?

Anyway, the girls and I can't wait to hear their album, due out on MUSHROOM very soon. A short break for Coke and Jaffas and that lovely comper in the blue leather suit was back to introduce MATT TAYLOR. The girls and I never imagined that one man could do so much with just one guitar and a box of harmonicas. Poor fellow was plagued by faulty mikes and roadies — still he kept the crowd entertained for 45 minutes with songs from his first album STRAIGHT AS A DIE, and some newies too, including his new single FAIR DINKUM AUSSIE BLUES. And Gee Whizz, didn't Matt have some terribly exciting news — he'll be touring soon

with none other than WILLIE DIXON (he wrote Spoonful and Little Red Rooster and lots more). Also on the tour, in June, will be SID RUMPO. More Coke and Jaffas, and the bells were ringing for MADDER LAKE. Up went the curtain, and out rolled cuddly Mickey Fettes, looking as debauched as ever. They did most of the songs on their second album BUTTERFLY FARM — Mother Ship, Booze Blues, One Star and the Moon, Back Seat Song — just too many to mention, and of course their last single 12 lb TOOTHBRUSH. And didn't the kiddies love it? I must confess it was all HiFi and Sarah Jane could do to stop me bopping about on my seat.

I must say that for once you could hear the whole band clearly — even Mickey's gruntings and groanings — really all the boys deserve a big hand. The Madders finished with RIDE ON FAST and that Gudinski fellow was back to say GOODNIGHT. No encores unfortunately but I think everyone enjoyed the myselfes. Sarah Jane said later at the PCK that perhaps the lighting could have been a little more stunning, but poor lighting seems to be something we have to expect from rock shows at Festival Theatre. Anyway, we enjoyed ourselves, and we'll certainly be looking forward to more MUSHROOM concerts. ROXINE



On May 4, 1970, US National Guardsmen brought on to the campus of Kent State University, Ohio, to quell a demonstration opened fire on demonstrating students some distance away across open ground. Four students died. Early this year, a 23-member federal grand jury had still not handed down any indictments. There were fears that it would never do so because of the still high level of anti-student feeling in Ohio.