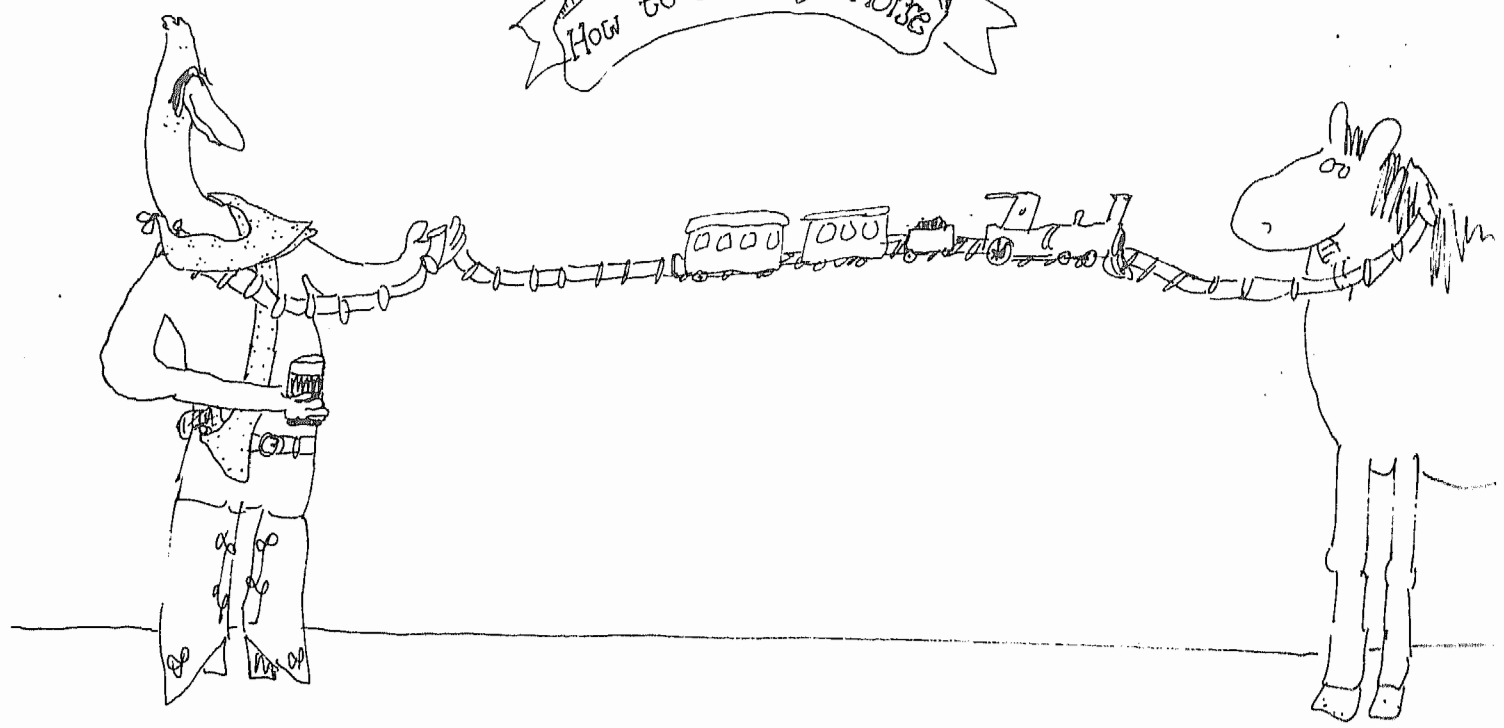


How to train yr horse



Eating

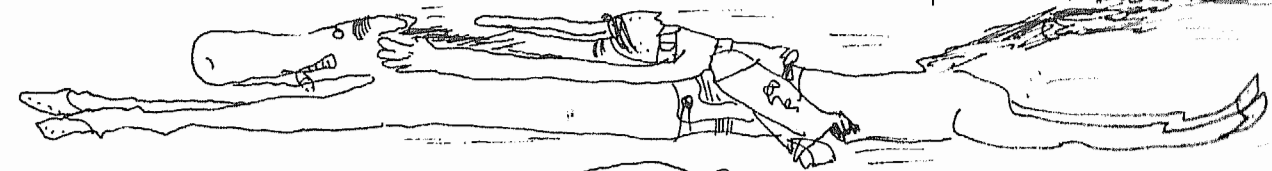


Lucerne pasties are good for ya!



Actually folks, between you & me, these hosses are mighty fine.

Drinking



Zooming

378 05
05
SR
44-17

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ADELAIDE
29 NOV 1976



THIS IS ON DIT IT HOPE YOU ENJOY IT

editorial



In first and second term we were able to publish an almost weekly newspaper (the only problem in third term was money).

Finally, let us thank all of the countless people who have helped with On Dit during the year. They are the people who have made On Dit. I couldn't possibly mention them all, but some of the people who have spent an exorbitant amount of their time on On Dit and deserve a special mention are first of all the people who have "produced" On Dit, Linda, Carolyn, Gail, Sarah, Maureen, Marie, Rosie, Frank, Norm, Keith and Mrs Osman. Also, Laurie Rivers, Darryl Foster, Peter Love, Kate Short, Ian Stehlik, Sue Parham, Bill Veitch, Ross Mayne, Hildry Booth, Andre Jute, Vimala Bott, Paul Manos, Bob Hanney, Anthony Lee-Lawrence, Jan, Peter White, Bernie, Julian Foley. Rodney Teakle, Sabina Wacyk, Adrain Lyons (our most competent and regular layout person) Gi., Lyn Smith, Kerri Normandale, Chris Charles, Jane Gunn, Ross Mayne, Jeff Fuller, Mike Brock, Chris Nicol, Maggie, Peter Bills, Peter Edwards, Michael Prescott, Tony Lewis, Debra Clark, Greg Wilson, Nichols Youbank, and Jim, Jeff, Chris, Ralf, Anne-Marie, Sharyn,

Thanks from us all
Gai Wilson Beth Kriewaldt
Max Hicks Peter Otto
Louise Urbanik

This is the last On Dit for 1976 and so its perhaps fitting to look back over the last year.

This year saw the circulation rise from around 2,000 to 4,500. We have had the first (for a long time) regular cartoonist in Ian Stehlik and the duck drawings. The Reviews section has become a competent and well written part of the paper.

Thanks to Peter Love, Laurie Rivers and Darryl Foster we have had two continuing columns of good quality.

On two occasions we have had a chance to carry out the policy of publicising issues to a wider audience than Adelaide University; First we printed a leaflet on Medibank and then we printed a Chile poster.

The paper has been centred in Adelaide and I think that once again there have been numerous high quality articles on life as it is lived in Adelaide.

We have also had a series of interviews with people ranging as widely as Adrian Michel, Wole Soyinka, Alessandro Caderarini, Carolyn Strachan, Margaret Roadnight, Jan Gallagher, Richard and Margaret Rufus of Everyman 16 and many more. An important achiever is that for the first time in many years over 90% of the articles (perhaps even 95%) were written by Adelaide University Students.

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editorial



The question of bias... again!

This editorial should have been published during the elections however, we were all guided (misguided?) by the idea that people who have access to "the press" should not use this to influence the elections, (a quaint idea for people accused of using On Dit as their hobby horse).

I write it now because I feel that many of the things which emerged in this election show an astonishing ignorance (quite probably a wilful ignorance) of even elementary ways in which On Dit functions. This needs to be cleared up once and for all. I would also like to personally make a statement, as editor of On Dit, on the way we have handled On Dit during this year.

Once again the question of bias has reared its head. In fact it was the main catch cry for one of the contestants for the position of On Dit. What I find particularly provoking about the allegations of Bias is that they substantially come from the group who has been most obstinate in refusing to give as articles, even when solicited. Perhaps the best way to indicate just how unfounded their accusations are is to relate some of my experience with the Liberal Club during the past year.

An instructive example of their style is a conversation I held with held with one particular member of the Liberal Club.

In a letter printed in On Dit 8, this person had claimed that I was the 'Rupert Murdoch of Adelaide University', (Murdoch wouldn't have printed the letter) and claimed as proof of this that I had printed nothing on Angola. He said that my position on Angola was made quite clear at the Timor Lawn Meeting when in reply to a question made by a Liberal Club speaker "about the silence on Angola" I supposedly interjected with, "They (the Angolans) have already got their freedom".

I replied (in On Dit) saying that I had never made a statement like that and so quite probably he had mistaken me for someone else. I suggested he drop over to On Dit and say hello. If he did this could at least find out who I was. I pointed out that we have not printed any articles on Angola because we have quite simply not, (to this very date) received any.

Finally I invited him to write an article on Angola and pointed out that there was nothing as un-Rupert Murdoch like in the whole wide world as that.

Well, and few days later in walks a confident, clean shaven young man. Strides up to me, looks me straight in the eyes and says. "Where's Peter Otto?"

His crumpled sort of look was explained when he told me that he was the writer of the letter, admitted that he didn't know me, had mistaken someone else for me and apologised for misrepresenting me. Seeing that he was a bit embarrassed I didn't press the point and asked him what I could do for him.

Well, even though he had never seen me before, he still though that I was biased. about what? well; Firstly On Dit has printed no articles in favour of Indonesian intervention in East Timor; My response to this accusation was to extend an invitation to him. to write an article on Timor and show me that the Indonesians were right. However, after a little more discussion, this person, who obviously knew



editorial

editorial

LETTERS

On Dit 76

Dear On Dit Collective,

We are writing to thank you for what we think has been the best year for On Dit in the five years we have been at Adelaide Uni. Apart from competent reviews and a good coverage of student affairs, On Dit has shown a concerned and serious-minded attitude towards politics.

Anyone who has reached a certain basic level of maturity must realize that it is impossible to discuss student affairs without reference to politics and it is impossible to discuss literature and the arts without relating them to politics, in the broadest sense of the word. Above all, it is impossible to produce an intelligent newspaper which ignores politics. Apparently, however, our opinion is not shared by some students, if we can judge by a pamphlet circulating the university, which criticizes On Dit for its preoccupation with politics and its "bias".

This brings us to our next point, which is that once a person accepts the influence of politics in all aspects of our lives, he/she must sooner or later take some kind of stand. It is a naive illusion that "objectivity" is possible or even desirable - Albert Camus, the French writer, once said in an interview: "You ask me why I took the side of the Resistance, . . . It seemed to me . . . that you cannot be on the side of the concentration camps." In other words, once a person comes to some appreciation of a political situation, it is simply dishonest not to take sides. If the On Dit collective, in the eyes of some students, has presented a biased view, there has certainly not been a shortage of appeals from the editor to holders of other views to contribute articles.

We hope that next year's editor of On Dit possesses the serious and intelligent approach displayed by this year's editor, for if the narrow-minded, childish stupidity which seems to be sweeping the university this year finds its way into On Dit, then perhaps all we can expect is a third-hand version of political statements of the conservative press, along with copious sporting pages, and maybe the life-history of the Fonz thrown in for interest,

Yours sincerely

DEBRA ALTORFER
JENNIFER SECOMB
MARGIT MEINHOLD

1. On Dit is not biased. AT NO STAGE HAVE WE FILTERED OUT VIEWS DIFFERING FROM OUR OWN WE PRINT WHAT WE GET AND WE SOLICIT BOTH POINTS OF VIEW.
2. On Dit is your newspaper. It is pure stupidity to call it the editor's hobby-horse. If someone comes and wants something in the paper we put it in. This is how On Dit is put together. I have purposely refrained from writing articles myself so that the paper does not become my hobby horse.
3. (Need I say it again?) We have refused no articles from the liberal club and despite repeated appeals we have not received even one article from them.
4. The On Dit collective has tried hard all year to keep On Dit open and easily accessible. In the past the paper has been laid out at night. We have consistently (all year) laid out between 9 am and 5 pm in order to make ourselves easily accessible. Many people have taken advantage of this.

Up till now I have been speaking of bias in the sense of excluding views opposing your own. Clearly this is the sense of bias which the liberals have put across in their propaganda. However, there is another meaning of bias which I feel is really closer to their intentions for On Dit.

If I may quote from a letter in this edition (page 5)

" . . . once a person accepts the influence of politics in all aspects of our lives he/she must sooner or later take some kind of stand. It is a naive illusion that 'objectivity' is possible or even desirable - Albert Camus, the French writer, once said in an interview: "You ask me why I took the side of the resistance, . . . It seemed to me . . . that you cannot be on the side of the concentration camps."

In this sense the Liberal accusation of bias can either mean that they don't agree with the stand of an article in On Dit or simply that they do not consider things such as the concentration camps in Chile or the plight of the East Timorise to be issues worth discussing. One certainly hopes that this is not the case.



to write them and then they call us biased.

The incident I have recounted is certainly not an isolated one. If people think that we have been refusing articles from groups who have views which differ from those in the paper I can only say they are wrong.

To give you some idea of the extent of our appeals to these groups (including the Liberals), let me relate a few more incidents.

1. In the very first On Dit of the year we made an appeal for anyone who wanted to do anything at all in On Dit to come over and see us. I emphasized that On Dit was open and accessible.
2. In On Dit 8 we asked for people who disagreed with anything in On Dit to write in and tell us about it. We welcomed discussion on both sides. NOT A THING CAME.
3. In On Dit 11, we again made an appeal for people who thought we were biased to present their side of an argument. BUT STILL NOT A THING CAME.
4. One member of the Labour Club, also a writer for On Dit went around to many of the Liberal Club members and asked them to write articles for On Dit. It was alleged to me that the reply was that no one in the Liberal Club can write articles.
5. At least 5 people were approached to write articles in favour of mining uranium. STILL NOT A THING CAME
6. Peter Bills from FOE told two members of the Liberal Club that On Dit's facilities were open to all. They have never come back.
7. During the elections I approached Liberal Club members about this. They said that even if I did print their articles I would not lay them out well enough. I nearly exploded but calming myself I asked them what on earth they thought we do when we layout? Hide behind closeted doors and layout pages in the dark? They like any other group, are quite welcome to come in and help with layout. Plenty of other groups do. We've made repeated appeals for this in On Dit 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11. They did not realise this.

The very fact that the liberals can do as well as they did on the platform that On Dit is biased points to many misconceptions. So lets clear them up once and for all.



almost nothing about East Timor agreed that Indonesia should not have invaded.

Nevertheless we are biased because Fretelin is communist and does not represent the majority of people in East Timor. I gently explained that he was wrong on both counts but if he disagreed well then why not write an article? At this he hummed and harred and said that anyway, we hadn't printed any articles on Anglola. So, a little weary, I explained to him that we had been looking for articles on Angola AND HAVE FOUND NOT ONE PERSON WILLING TO WRITE AN ARTICLE IN FAVOUR OF EITHER SIDE. Since he obviously felt strongly about the issue I asked him to write us an article on the subject.

His excuse was that he was a full time student and didn't have time to write articles. Not exactly grounds for calling me biased but a pretty fair indication of his real interest in Angola or even Timor for that matter. Anyway, with repeated appeals for articles on Timor and Angola he "backed off" a little and said he had a friend who was once consul (?) in Dili. This person would write an article proving that Fretelin was a minority party.

To this date I have not received anything which even remotely resembles an article from him or his friend (s?).

This has been the Liberal Club's style all year. We make strenuous efforts to get articles from them. They refuse

LETTERS

Dunstan: not what you'd call left-wing EVEN Mr Millhouse Agrees!

Dear On Dit Collective,

Recently I was shown a copy of "On Dit 12", particularly to read your editorial.

I have done so and agree generally with what you have written. The only part of it which makes me sad is the last paragraph in which you say, "It is a dismal indication of the forces which shape our society that we are asked to choose between the anachronism of a Tonkin and the technocratic 'progress' of a Dunstan".

If I may suggest it, this is not accurate. The new LM is an alternative which I hope will appeal to South Australians. Certainly I can assure you that I personally am opposed to the mining, etc. of uranium for any use except medical purposes. There are many members of the Party who share this opinion. While the new LM has not yet had an opportunity to define formally its policy on this matter I hope that it will do so within the next few months.

Yours sincerely,
ROBIN MILLHOUSE
Parliamentary Leader of the new LM



INSURANCE

Do students realise that if they are permanent residents with people who are not relatives, or if they have such a person living in their home, the insurance policy covering 'theft' or 'damage' becomes invalid?

If the house in which you are staying is burgled, the insurance company will only pay out after exhaustive investigation of you and every person you know.

Enquiries have been made with every major insurance company in Adelaide on this point. Most decline to comment.

J.J. WHITE

WRITING LETTERS

Dear On Dit

At its last meeting the Executive of the Students Association decided to submit to the local commercial newspapers approved letter by members of the Association. Accordingly, I have pleasure in inviting you to submit letters to the Executive to be considered and, if necessary, modified (by consent) to be sent on to these newspapers. Accepted material would be forwarded under the hand of the President (as the constitutional spokesperson) on behalf of the Association.

ELECTION Yours in pencilvania
GEOFF ADAM
PRESIDENT

Dear Sir,

The recent election for On Dit editor has revealed a startling inadequacy in the rules concerning behaviour of candidates in University elections. This concerns the amounts which candidates may spend in their campaigns. At present there is no limit, and the successful candidate, Nick Xenophou, has admitted publicly (outside in, SUV 12/10/76) to spending in the region of 100 on his campaign. While there is no suggestion that these funds came from anywhere but his own pocket, it sets a disturbing precedent. A mandatory limit should be set on campaign expenditure, at a fairly low level, in order to ensure that future elections are fought on policy, not on bank balance. Glib media electioneering should have no place in the University.

TERRY CONNOLLY
member, A.U. Labor Club

CAMPUS NEWS

ORIENTATION GUIDE

The editors would like submissions from anyone interested.

In particular, articles from students giving a brief, critical summary of their courses (as well as the assessment methods used and relative work loads) would be much appreciated.

Leave submissions with Mrs Osman, c/o Student Activities Office.

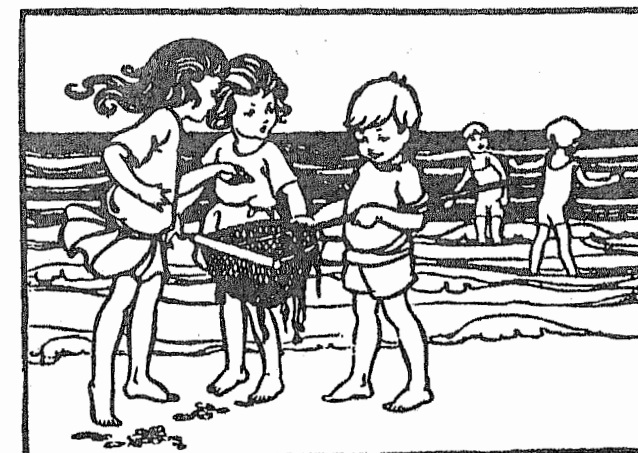


home

HOME

if drains,
toilet,
ventilation,
lights,
cleanliness and repairs are in a bad state.
If the place is badly built,
falling down or in a bad position.
If the rooms are too small.
If the wall, floor or ceiling are damp.
If water supply is bad in the bathroom (hotwater),
kitchen, laundry
and the toilet
and if there are rats or other vermin.
If general sanitation and hygiene means it is
unhealthy in you flat or house.
There must be a separate toilet,
a good stove,
a sink with running water,
a bathroom with hot water
and a laundry.

LYNN BLACKMORE



CHILDCARE

The MacKinnon Parade Child Care Centre (University of Adelaide) Inc. will receive during 1-25 October 1976 applications for child care in North Adelaide etc. residents may apply.

The Centre faces the North Adelaide parklands a short walk from the University of Adelaide. It began in February, 1976. Over one hundred children (mostly part-time) from babies to four years old are currently enrolled. There is a staff of ten including qualified teachers and qualified nurses. Fees are means-tested in a range from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per half-day session. There is a morning and afternoon session each day, Monday to Friday. The Centre has nursery, toddler and kindergarten sections.

Applications should be made in person at the Centre, 148 MacKinnon Parade, North Adelaide during the period 1 October to 25 October on the forms available there from the Director, Mrs. Deborah Westburg. Applications will be in respect of any or all of four terms in 1977:

1. Jan. - Feb. 1977 (Six-week summer programme)
2. Mar. - May 1977 (First Term)
3. June - Aug. 1977 (Second Term)
4. Sept. - Nov. 1977 (Third Term)

NOTE

Enrolments will be for two or more (up to ten) specified half-days each week for a term or terms.

BADEN TEAGUE
Public Officer, MPCCC

EDUCATION GROUP

An "Education Theory and Practice" group will be moving into full swing next year. At the moment we are still meeting informally to discuss whatever comes up and also to more clearly formulate the aims of the group as a basis for activities next year.

Roughly the aims cover,

- (1) Equal access to Education; how issues such as education funding e.g. student financing act as a means of control over who gets what type of education. Viewing the social elitism of education from a class perspective as maintaining the social relations of production. Developing strategies to defend Education and resist elitism.
- (2) Quality or Type of Education; the struggle for a needs - directed (individual, group and community), interest-inspired teaching relationship that focuses on non-trivial questions (the social uses of knowledge, the "relevance" of a subject) in non-trivial ways (individual versus group learning and assessment, and community-based projects, etc.).
- (3) Democratic Decision Making within an educational setting; at the individual and group level (learning directed from below) and at the institutional level (democratic staff-student control).
- (4) Involving as many students and staff as possible in working for the above aims. Raising the above issues publicly on campus e.g. by holding forums.

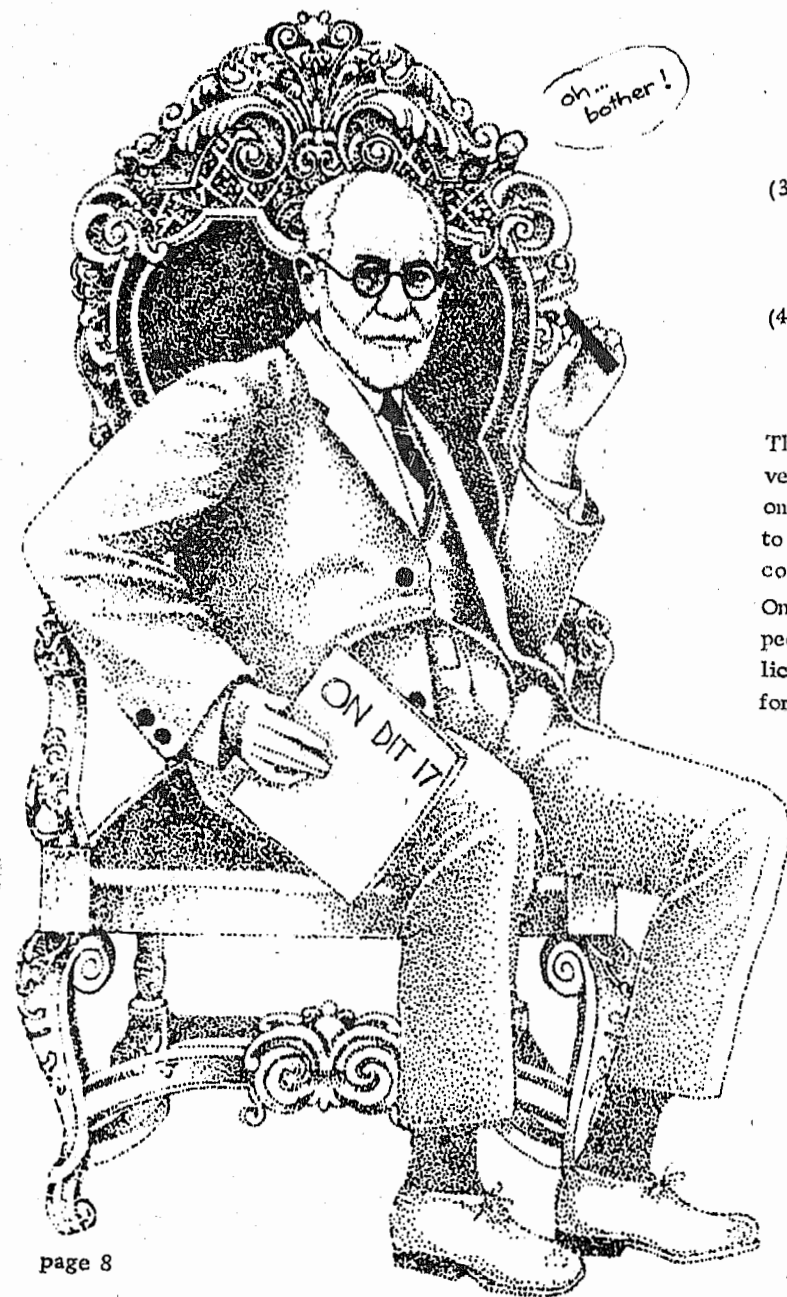
The immediate realisation of the above aims is prevented by the existence of various social constraints so one of the main simultaneous activities of the group is to consciously develop the theory necessary to help overcome the various roadblocks that stand in the way.

On education funding these matters require a pool of people with all round experience at organising and publicity plus further support in mass distribution of information.

On "non-trivial method and content" matters, the level of theory has to be fairly sophisticated to overcome academics e.g. the concern to develop an understanding of the reproduction of the social (i.e. class) relations of production. These sorts of questions are probably better handled, not through mass campaigns, but in the university departments themselves, hence the group should serve as a co-ordinating and resource-sharing focal point for student representatives who are at the moment isolated in their departments and faculties.

It is also proposed to prepare an annotated Bibliography dealing with (1) General Theory, (2) Specific empirical support and (3) Specific theory pertaining to different departments.

All interested people are welcome to drop into the SAUA office on Tuesdays after 5.00 pm when we usually gather or to contact Peter Love or Dennis Johnston (most lunch-times in SAUA office).



immortal love

In my dreams must seek I my love
Midst the shades of fantasy,
Searching, craving an heavenly path,
In the maze of its mistful realms.
Where? O where is this path sublime
I seek so fervently, reverently?
Shall I my exaltation attain this night
Or suffer my fevered being?
O shadowy dreams, have pity. Have pity!
A glimmer of light I implore thee shine
To show the illustrious way divine
And pierce the shadows of gloom this night
That darken and deepen with timeless age.
A boon do I crave for my immortal soul,
A being of love, to entwine and enthrone.
O white spirit celestial divine,
Pray shed thy light through yonder clouds
With thy brilliance, a myriad beams
To herald my approach with rapturous delight!

Immortal love, shower thy blessings
O'er the paths we mortals must tread;
Permeate the air with thy fragrance sweet
To quicken our senses, lend wings to our feet!
Splendidly, gloriously our hearts aflame
With hastening steps we hope to gain
The immortal goal that lovers seek:
A pinnacle of love, and worship sweet,
Each to the other a being sublime
Caressed and loved by the hands of time.
With breathless beauty, rapture divine
Our souls unite to the end of time.

CAROLINE HALL



CITIZENS FOR DEMOCRACY

Recently a meeting was held at the Sydney Town Hall which dealt with the limitations of the Australian Constitution and the problems associated with the constitutional crisis in November of last year.

I am arranging a similar meeting to be held at the Adelaide Town Hall at 8 O'Clock on the 8th November, 1976. The meeting will be chaired by myself and addressed by Donald Home, the South Australian Attorney General, Peter Duncan, and a number of other speakers.

It is hoped that the meeting will be supported by people of all political persuasions and it is to this end I am asking you and a number of prominent South Australians to sponsor the meeting and an advertisement in "The Advertiser" indicating this support.

Geoff Harcourt

On behalf of Citizens for Democracy.

T. Wilson	Peter Hicks
G. Dutton	Ann Newmarch
D. Corbett	Peter Duncan, M.P.
P. Burke	Jack Wright, M.P.
H. Stretton	A. Steele
G. Apap	A. Castles
J. Scott	K. Layton
W. Marshall	F. Blevins, M.L.C.
B. Gregory	R. Bleechmore
R. Catley	D. McCulloch
C. Hurford, M.H.R.	Ruby Hammond
E. Johnston	Natasha McNamara
A. Dugdale	Andy Thorpe
Sue Nash	Ann Levy, M.L.C.
Don Eglinton	Gavin Keneally, M.P.
Jim Cane	A.G. Sinclair
Keith Hancock	
T. Gnatenko	



NATIONAL WOMEN'S WORKSHOP

Over the weekend of 20-22nd August a National Women's Workshop for health care students was held at "Trawolla", the sumptuous Toorak centre for F.M.P. in Melbourne. Despite our imposing surroundings, it was a friendly relaxed gathering, predominantly of medical students though some social work and science students leavened the dough. The workshop was open to women and participants came from all states.

The opening session was one of introduction, led by Jill Diamond. This set the pattern for the informal exchange of information, ideas and experiences which prevailed throughout the weekend. Saturday morning, we considered abortion - a topic more hotly debated in some states, e.g. Queensland and Tasmania, than in S.A. Workshops on various topics, such as suicide, sexuality, self help and menstruation followed and to some extent continued through lunchtime. Apparently no lads had volunteered to make lunches so we all made our own from the basics provided.

In the afternoon we discussed working in a collective health team with representatives from the Liverpool and Leichhardt collectives (Sydney) and the Perth and



Adelaide centres. Although it was quickly evident that funding is crucial, it was fascinating to hear how the various groups had worked out some of the problems of working closely within a team of differently trained and talented women. It was also clear that for those of us being schooled in the rigid hierarchy of the Adelaide Medical School it will be difficult to stop relating vertically to every (professional) acquaintance. Nevertheless, collective health teams and the women brave enough to pioneer and stick with them do seem a really hopeful productive alternative to "x-length-white-coat-hood" (where x is proportional to seniority).

Next we saw some films: I particularly enjoyed one on a women's self help collective in California and another showing a series of vulvas (vulvas), expanding contracting and just being. These both provided a glorious kick-off for a free trading of taboos and exchange of experiences. By the way both these films are available from the Women's Community Health Centre (ph. 466521).

On Sunday morning we had a fascinating seminar on careers and post-graduate opportunities. This was aimed particularly at medical students but would be useful for any undergraduate women. It highlighted the common silence about forming partnerships and the expectations within such a relationship. This attitude is epitomised by the 2nd year Med. student who was happy to wait until the right man came along, presumably bringing with him the right relationship.

Our individual solutions to the career/family dilemma are necessarily unique but for all medical students this dilemma must be resolved. The more discussion on alternatives, experiences and possibilities the greater is the chance that a solution will be chosen rather than passively accepted. It is also important that this sort of discussion be widespread in order to counteract the incidious myth of maternal deprivation.

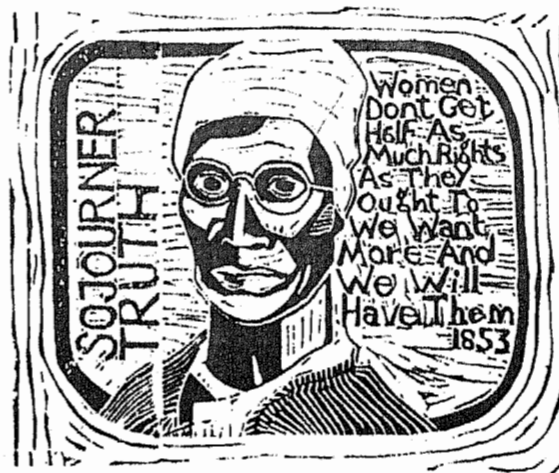


Women from the retainer and retraining schemes of the G.P.'s associations as well as women specialists, talked about their own experiences, their programmes and their plans, enabling us to see beyond the goal of graduation. For many of us, this was the first time we had been able to do this realistically and with some resources for looking at the prospects of our careers as medical women. From the discussion and the evident interest in it, it was decided that a book on post graduate considerations for medical women would be compiled.

The final discussion was on women in psychiatry. This was given by a psychiatric registrar, who pointed out some of the problems involved in working in a field which considers the personality characteristics of mature women as analogous to those of an adolescent and has its "ideal adult" the characteristics most identified with those of a mature male. None the less, it was good to have a woman involved in this field speaking about "The Establishment", the myths and the incentives she perceives in psychiatry.

As is probably clear from this report that I found the workshop gathered strength as it progressed. We were a rather motley crowd and accomplished no specific task, nor did we set ourselves any. Next year may see a more organised and hard-hitting workshop but this year's meeting certainly had some thought-provoking addresses, much excellent discussion and it was an important time for meeting other women who shared our concerns.

Written by Katrina Allen, from the 5 women of the Women's Medical Resource Group who attended this Workshop.



Australian Union Of Students



S.A. REGIONAL ORGANISER

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE POSITION SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING TO:

S.A. REGIONAL ORGANISER
c/- SRC, STURT CAE,
BEDFORD PARK, 5042.

THERE ARE NO ABSOLUTE PREREQUISITES HOWEVER APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE WITH STUDENT ORGANISATIONS OR IN COMMUNITY GROUPS,

THE JOB INVOLVES CO-ORDINATION OF AUS ACTIVITIES ACROSS 10 TERTIARY CAMPUSES INCLUDING BROCKEN HILL.

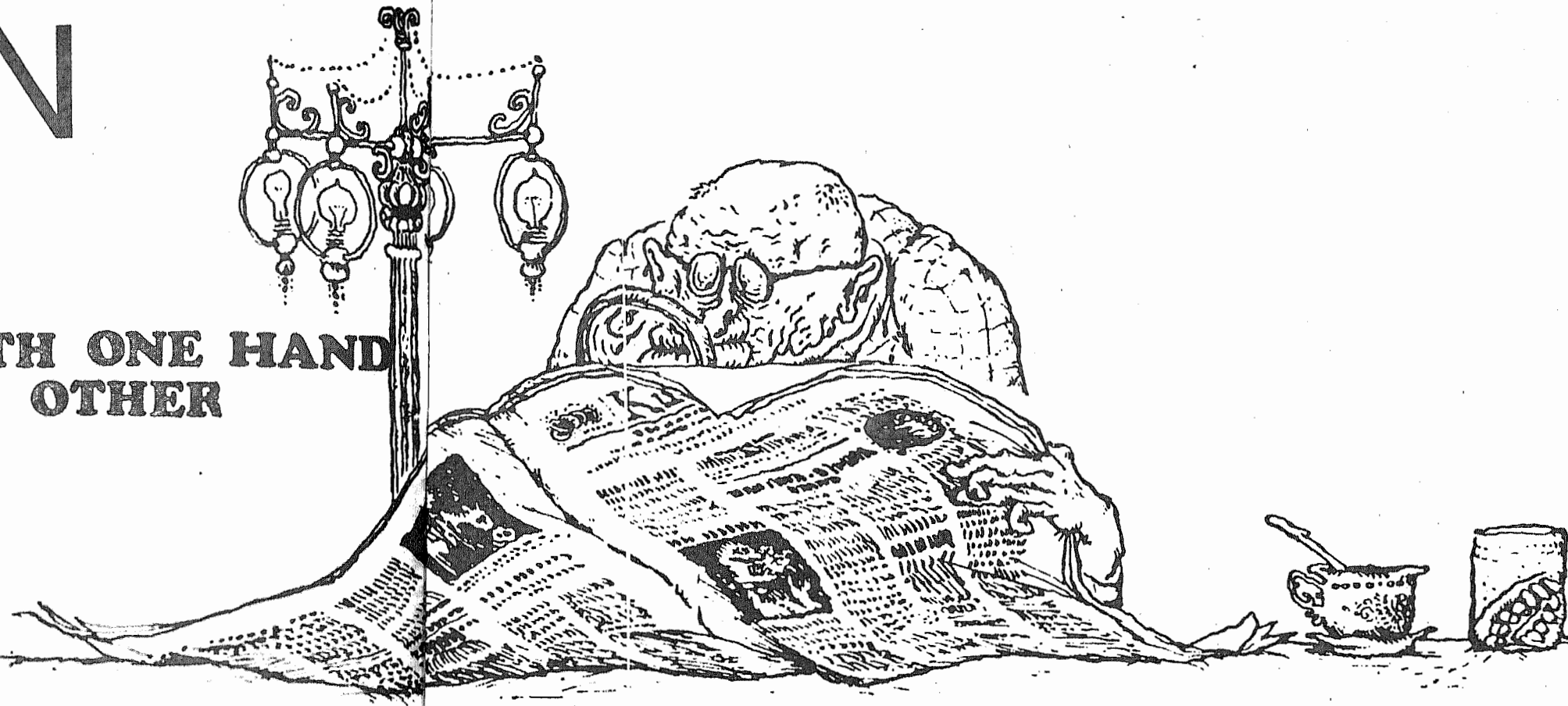
YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO WORK IN A DIVERSITY OF AREAS RANGING FROM EDUCATION TO STUDENT SERVICES.

THE SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT WILL BE BASED IN ADELAIDE, WILL BE PAID THE BASIC WAGE AND WILL BE EMPLOYED FROM MID-FEBRUARY, 1977, TO THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT ANN DUGDALE PHONE 2774575 or WRITE TO ABOVE ADDRESS.

EDUCATION FUNDING

WHAT THEY GIVE WITH ONE HAND
THEY TAKE WITH THE OTHER



SOME GOOD NEWS AND SOME BAD NEWS

With the Federal Government announcements on October 6th concerning student financing it will be argued by some there is no need to continue campaigning for a better deal.

However, while there have been some gains, there have also been losses. The broader aspects of education funding remain unchanged.

TERTIARY EDUCATION ALLOWANCES

The incidentals allowances remain the same at \$100 for University students, \$70 for CAE students and \$30 for technical college students. At Adelaide University \$100 won't even cover Union Fees in 1977, let alone books and equipment. The Government justifies not increasing the incidentals allowance by citing the Williams Committee report recommendation that the incidentals allowance be absorbed into the TEAS living allowance. However, if the Government wishes to use the Williams Committee report it should look at the major recommendations.

While the present increases are welcome, they don't come close to the level recommended by the Williams Committee. This committee recommended \$42 p.w. for an independent student living away from home as at January 1975. Further

	current		1977		Increase
	p.a.	(p.w.)	p.a.	(p.w.)	(per week)
Dependent Student at home	\$1,000	(\$19.23)	\$1,250	(\$24)	\$4.77 (25%)
Dependent Student away from home	\$1,600	(\$30.77)	\$1,976	(\$38)	\$7.23 (24%)
Independent Student away from home	\$1,600	(\$30.77)	\$2,236	(\$43)	\$12.23 (40%)
Dependent spouse	\$ 780	(\$15)	\$1,508	(\$29)	\$14.00 (93%)
Dependent child	\$ 364	(\$7)	\$ 390	(\$7.50)	\$0.50 (7%)

this allowance was to be indexed in line with student cost increases, making it about \$54 as at January 1977.

Speaking of indexation the new allowances (as with the old allowances) will not be indexed. Students will have to wait for a further government review before future cost of living rises will be taken into account. i.e. once again the value of allowances will drop.

The increase in the allowance for a dependent spouse is welcome, though the increase in the allowance for a dependent child is negligible. Presumably the Government has taken into account, the increase it gave in child endowment recently.

ELIGIBILITY

It was widely tipped that the eligibility for TEAS allowances would be reduced, following the statements by Lynch and Carrick on May 20th that the government was looking at the eligibility provisions in order to save money.

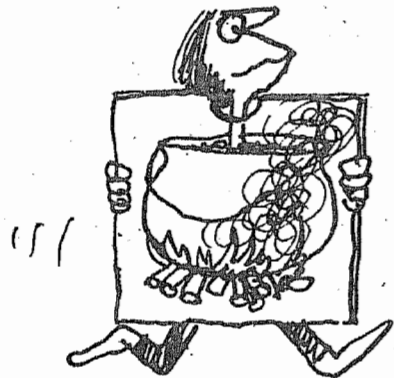
The government has estimated an increase in the number of recipients in 1977 from 84,000 to 91,000 yet the means test has been tightened up in several ways. This suggests that eligibility will be reduced or that there will be less students on the maximum allowances.

STUDENTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS

The means test on a student's own income has effectively been tightened. Under the previous arrangements students without dependents were able to receive up to \$1500 without affecting their TEAS allowances and they could earn an unrestricted amount during the long vacation without it affecting their allowances. Now the Government has decided to include the long vacation earnings within the \$1500. Not only has the amount allowed to be earned not been raised to take inflation into account, but there is the extra disincentive to work during the long vacation if work is available.

However, there will be a relaxation of the abatement rate (i.e. the rate by which the allowance is reduced by income in excess of \$1,500). Currently the abatement rate is \$1 for every \$1 of income in excess of \$1,500 for dependent students and \$1 for \$1.50 for independent students and spouses. In future, for both dependent and independent students it will be \$1 for every \$2 of income.

Unfortunately the limit of assistance which a student may receive from another award (e.g. a teaching scholarship) without affecting his TEAS entitlement will be reduced



u.

from \$600 to \$150.

It is not made clear in the Government Statement if students receiving another award in excess of \$150 will simply not be eligible for TEAS or whether they may be eligible for TEAS but have their TEAS allowance reduced. New students receiving assistance from another Commonwealth award in 1977 (eg the Training allowance under the National Employment and Training (NEAT) scheme) will not be eligible for TEAS benefits.

PARENTAL INCOME

The maximum adjusted family income (MAFI) for a full allowance will be increased from \$7,600 to \$8,200.

This is only a 7.9% increase which is far less than the annual rate of inflation, though of course wages are not increasing at the inflation rate either.

In addition the amount of allowance lost when parental income exceeds the limit will increase from \$2 to \$2.50 in every \$10 that the limit is exceeded.

THE INDEPENDENT WORK TEST

As stated before, there are now two allowances for students living away from home. The first of \$38 pw is for dependent students and the second of \$43 pw is for independent students. Eligibility for independent status on the grounds of two years' self support will be limited to those students who have been full time in the workforce (or registered as unemployed) for a total period of two years. This limitation will not apply to any student who has already been granted independent status for a year prior to 1977.

I LEARNED ONLY
TO VOLUNTEER
WHEN WHAT I
HAVE TO SAY
AGREES WITH WHAT
THE TEACHER HAS
TO SAY.



STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENTS'

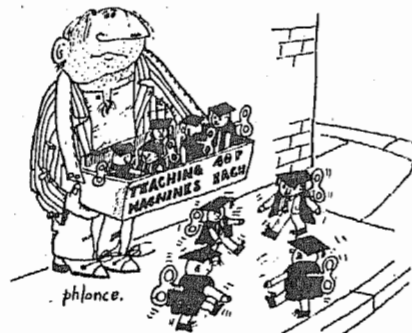
In future widows, widowers and other single independent students with dependents will be able to receive incomes up to \$4,850 per annum without affecting their allowances and the allowances will be reduced by \$1.00 for every \$2.00 in excess of \$4,850. Currently such people are treated as other single students and so have their allowance reduced at the rate of \$1 for every \$1 of income in excess of \$1,500.

MARRIED STUDENTS

The means test for a married student under TEAS will in future be applied to the spouses income in the financial year preceding the year of study. At present it applies to the calendar year in which the student is receiving benefits.

DELAY IN TEAS

It was expected that the Government would have announced it's student financing decisions in the Budget. By delaying the announcement until October, the Government has delayed the granting of TEAS allowances. This will cause considerable problems. Applications for new students



will be taken after enrolment has been made and the first cheque will therefore be delayed till some time in first term.

No reason has been given as to why the Government Committee to review student financing could not have been set up earlier, thus preventing this delay.

In view of this the government should provide temporary loans to students who will be disadvantaged by the delays.

NO TUITION FEES

The Government has come to its senses and decided not to reintroduce tuition fees for second degree and higher degree students and foreign students.

LOANS

The Government has instituted an enquiry into the feasibility of a loans scheme for post-school students. Presumably in preparation for possible introduction in 1978, submissions from the public are being invited and a representative of students will be a member of the committee of enquiry.

POST GRADUATE AWARDS

For the few people on Post Graduate awards there have been the following increases

	1976	1977
Stipend	\$62.50 p.w.	\$76.92 p.w.
Dependent spouse	\$15 p.w.	\$29 p.w.
Dependent child	\$7 p.w.	\$7.50 p.w.
Establishment Allowance		
Single person	\$75	\$100
with dependents	\$150	\$200
Thesis reimbursement		
M.A.	\$150	\$250
Phd	\$250	\$400

A post graduate award will not be tenable with another award of substantial value

A FEW COMMENTS

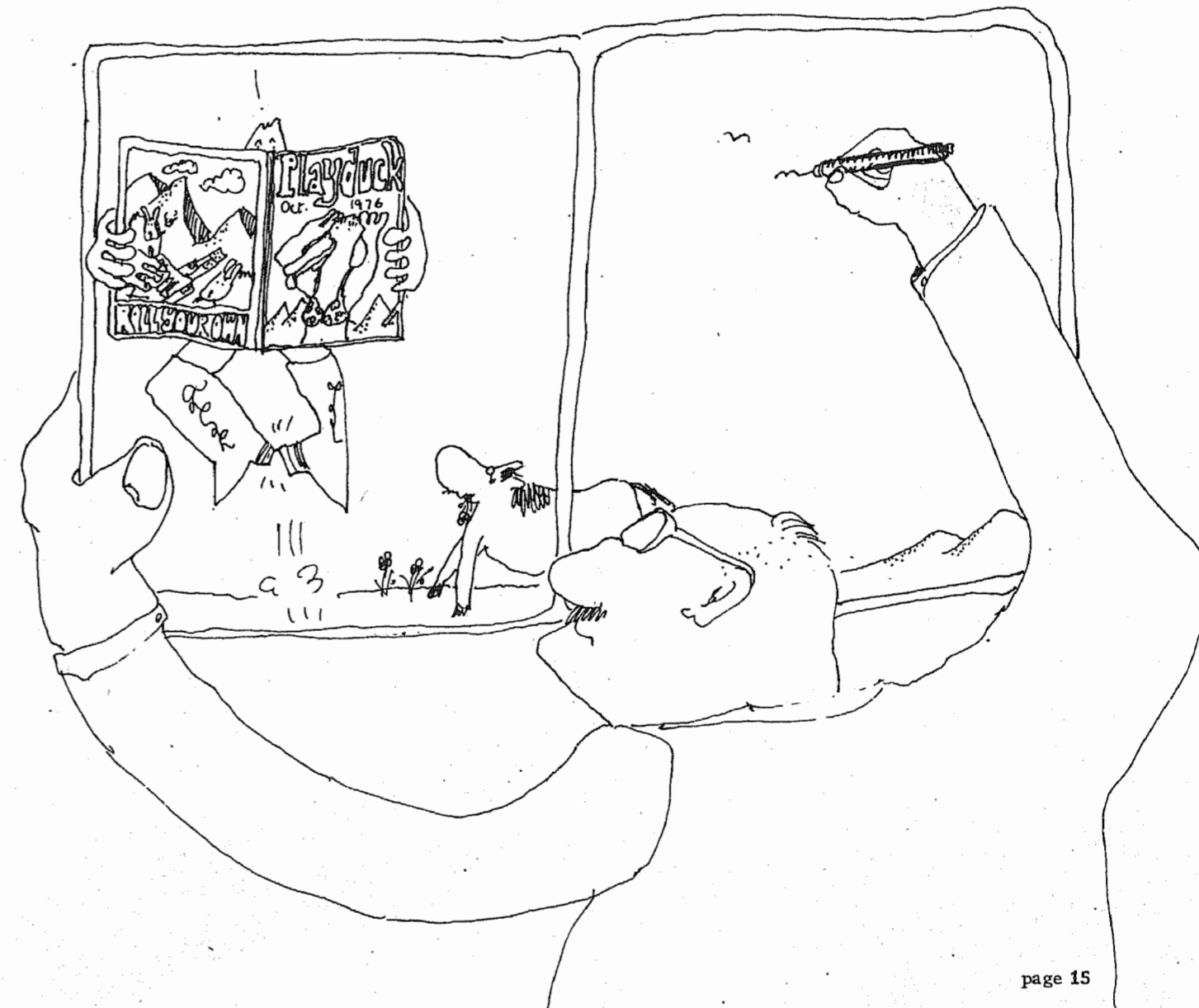
Some of the announced measures will be welcomed though

the means test restrictions will cause problems with many students.

The Government statement attempts to justify its more Controversial decisions on selected recommendations of the Williams Committee report without carrying out the reports major recommendations. It also condemns the Labor Government for not raising the allowances earlier, yet it was within the present government's power to raise the allowances earlier. It was able to alter the budget for 1975-1976 for such things as investment allowances, why not TEAS? The Government Statement is a skillfully written document which puts the Government decisions in the most favourable light possible. Not surprisingly the statements of self justification were featured in the press reports.

There is still the need to campaign for a better deal.

PETER LOVE



STOP PRESS STOP PRESS

SAUA BASHES STUDENTS ??

Maoists 'control' SA campuses

Adv Thursday 14th Oct 1976

By Education Writer LIZ BLIESCHKE

About 40 students are controlling student activities and giving SA campuses a bad name, according to a student leader.

They use the name Worker Students Alliance or Students for Australian Independence, but are often called Maoists, he says.

The president of the University of Adelaide's Labor Club (Mr. M. O'Brien) said the students were not to have the

"There was no justification for turning the Education rally into a political strike," he said.

"A small group was responsible for distributing banners and using loudhailers and stringing the rest along."

Mr. O'Brien said the AUS had a national administration budget of \$660,000. Its travel groups worked

The president of the University of Adelaide's Students Association (Mr. G. Adam) said yesterday the Maoists were in control of the AUS.

"The AUS council is a collection of some of the smoothest student leaders in Australia," he said.

"The method of their election is very undemocratic. It is about time they became more responsive to the students' needs."

...ould be

1. The Executive of the Students Association of the University of Adelaide dissociates itself from the statements attributed to the President of the Students Association, Mr Geoffrey Adam and the President of the Labor Club, who is also Vice President of the Students Association, Mr Michael O'Brien in the article in the "Advertiser" of Thursday October 14, 1976 entitled "Maoists 'Control' S.A. Campuses".

The Executive points out that Michael O'Brien and Geoffrey Adam, in making statements to the Advertiser reporter, Ms Liz Blieschke, were not acting on behalf of the Students Association. Mr Adam was acting in a personal capacity only.

Further, the Executive believes that many of the statements in the article were untrue, and the article gives a highly distorted view of student activities on South Australian Campuses.

2. The Executive requests the S.A.U.A. President to convey the above motion to the Advertiser as soon as practicable with a request that it be printed and also arrange for it to be published in ON DIT.

3. That the S.A.U.A. President and Vice President prepare a statement along the following lines:

1. The Statements they made to the Press.
2. The basis for such statements and other explanations.
3. Corrections to the statements published in the Advertiser.
4. A statement to the effect that they were not acting on behalf of the S.A.U.A.

That this statement be published in the next ON DIT.

4. That a complaint be made to the Australian Press Council concerning misreporting by the Advertiser in that article and that the complaint be filed by the S.A.U.A. President as soon as possible.

Moved Peter Love

There are three issues that arise out of the affair, the first is the question of whether student leaders should initiate faction fights through the establishment media. Students and Student Organisations are misrepresented enough without adding to it. In the article, the Advertiser obviously used O'Brien and Adam to suit its own ends, in the same way that the Advertiser chose to highlight particular incidents in

the September 30th March and selected a picture for the front page which misleadingly gave the impression that the SAI was leading the march. The second matter is the question of responsibility of elected officers. While O'Brien made his statements in the name of the Labor Club he is also well known on campus as Vice President of the Students Association. However, with Geoff Adam the situation is different. As S.A.U.A. President he is constitutionally the spokesman and has ruled in the S.A.U.A. Executive that only he can make statements to the media on behalf of the S.A.U.A. or one of its committees. Yet on this matter he was speaking in a personal capacity only but was clearly identified as an S.A.U.A. official. He is yet to make it publicly clear that he was not speaking on behalf of the S.A.U.A.

The third matter relates to the content of the article and the letter. There is little real content to both. O'Brien has not involved himself at all in AUS National Affairs, AUS Regional Affairs or AUS Affairs on campus and obviously knows little about the organisation, yet he sets himself up as an expert. Adam, who has been more involved with AUS and should have known better, is seen to support O'Brien.

The article and O'Brien's letter show all the hallmarks of crooked thinking:-

1. The making of assertions without explanation or proper facts.
2. The stringing together of unrelated statements as though they are connected, merely to create an impression.
3. Drawing invalid conclusions from stated premises.
4. Alluding to other events of which the reader has no direct knowledge in order to back up statements.
5. The use of emotive terms which have little factual meaning but are used as terms of abuse e.g. "maoist", "bamboozled" and "Rebels".
6. Speaking in generalities without being specific about what you are referring to e.g. Using the collective term "The AUS".
7. Using words loosely.
8. Making statements which are simply not true.

The article starts off by attacking students for Australian Independence. Students for Australian Independence (or WSA) have a right to organise on campus as do other political groups such as the Labor Club and the Liberal Club. By the way the term maoist is as offensive to SAI

S.A. CAMPUSES GIVEN BAD NAME

Michael O'Brien, President of the Labor Club and S.A.U.A. Vice President recently made a number of statements to the Advertiser. The resultant article appeared on the front page on Thursday 14th October entitled "Maoists 'control' SA Campuses".

S.A.U.A. Chairman, Geoffrey Adam, was also quoted in the same article in support of O'Brien. The article was ostensibly about AUS but showed little regard for the truth.

Understandably, people associated with the AUS S.A. Region including student leaders from other campuses, were not impressed. A letter refuting the article, which was signed by the presidents of the student bodies of all the other South Australian Campuses affiliated with AUS plus AUS regional officers, was published in the paper next morning. "Students for Australian Independence" Groups have also written to the paper.

When confronted over the article, both O'Brien and Adam claimed they were misreported. However, since then Michael O'Brien has written a letter to the Advertiser (20-10-76) stating that he was satisfied with the tenor of the article and quoting Geoff Adam as stating there are in fact three factions controlling AUS.

The following motions were before the S.A.U.A. Executive meeting on 15th October but were not debated because the mover had to leave the meeting before that item on the agenda came up.

A request was made for another meeting to be called quickly to discuss any unfinished business.

Despite this the next meeting was arranged for a fortnight later when it would be too late to put any statement in On Dit.

The motions were:
MOTIONS ON NOTICE TO THE SAUA EXECUTIVE MEETING
15-10-76



YOUR ALIVE

1977. The budget has followed the principle of returning money to student activities and welfare in 1977 (Sports Association, Students' Association, Work Action, the Gallery etc.) A large part of the increase however, is due to the unavoidable 15% increase in administration costs. These costs constitute a very large amount of money spent on employing the permanent staff of the Union. The 15% is primarily for across-the-board wage increases. Although an increase has been made to allow for some capital expenditure, this allocation is probably somewhat less than ideal. We are basically faced with choosing our priorities.....for 1977 it should be members' activities. In 1978 it can be to restore capital expenditure to full.....

If we had decreased the fee any further we would have had to cut drastically into already disadvantaged student activities and services of the Union. The Sports' Association, Gallery, Work Action, the SAUA etc. would have faced a very grim, if not impossible year. Students must bear in mind the fact that whatever the complexities of the budget, we must expect some significant increase in the fee simply to maintain the level of services at their 1976 level, since the rate of inflation in this country is verging on 15%. Last year the Union had to pay back an overdraft of \$100,000, with the result that clubs, sports etc. had to cut-back their functions to an absolute minimum with the fee at \$93. This year a fifteen percent increase on \$93 would be around \$106. However, due to the fact that we do not have the overdraft this year, we were able to increase services and associated groups funds, plus provide some much-needed capital and still keep the fee down to \$102.

Nevertheless, the choice is still yours...if you don't want the increase the referendum will permit you the chance to say so. The decision whether or not to cut into student activity and services was one which Council felt should be made by students themselves.

structure of the union

UNION IS & WORKING

In setting the fee we came up against the problem that it is essentially the Union's structure which necessitates such a high fee. (This can be very quickly ascertained if you look at just what percentage of costs of the Union are fixed, and virtually don't come into setting the Fee). Any changes to this can only be made over a long period of time. For this reason we have convened the Structure of the Union Committee, which will look into areas such as duties of the Professional Officers, Theatres, Accommodation, Welfare, General Organisation, Gallery Staffing, and so forth, in an attempt to find more effective and useful alternatives to the current structures.

welfare

At last things are about to happen. In these times of economic insecurity we have placed a priority on obtaining employment for students and on generally encouraging the use of the Welfare Services for loans, TEAS Interviews and so on. At the moment the new, integrated Welfare Unit is about to be set up in the western end of the cloisters. These are currently moves afoot to change the Unit into a friendly co-operative easily approachable, everything-you've ever-wanted Welfare Unit!

refectories

Yes those grey, dark, windy spaces are going to be changed! There are two Union Council Representatives on the Catering Management Board, both from among the new members; and a new Committee has been set up to look into Refectory furnishings. You will soon be asked your views in a Refectory survey which is to be carried out. Just some of the things already being discussed are: The remodelling of the Wills Refectory (to make it almost human) the possibility of good music in one of the Refectories, murals in the Helen Mayo, and so on. There will be further promotions such as the Health Food Launch before long.

student lounges

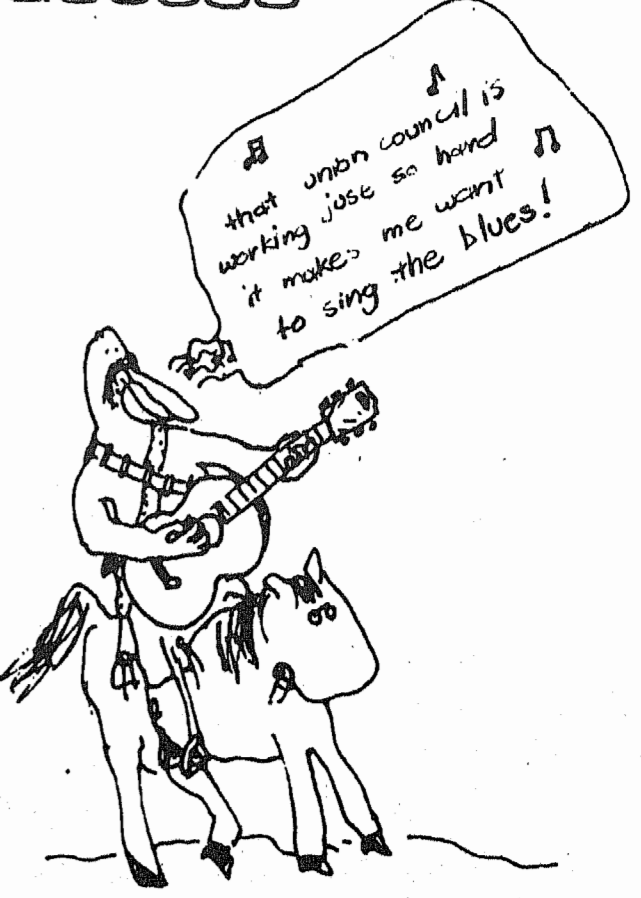
You've seen the pamphlets - have signed the petitions, Council is looking into ways of giving students some quiet

meeting areas where we can relax, meet friends, enjoy quiet or volatile discussion etc.

Already steps have been taken to re-furnish the Women's Lounge in the Lady Symon Basement. This will be eventually used as a women's self-help and community centre for women on campus.

And, there is the current campaign to restore the number of lounges which were lost to students when the new building was built. The first stage in this is the attempt to obtain your support for the furnishing of the foyer as an "Aircraft Lounge" - style gathering area.

information access



the new council

Eighteen people were elected to Union Council with a large proportion of them being new members. This has meant that Council has a new perspective with plenty of new ideas and enthusiasm. When we were elected we had ideals of democratising the Union, keeping members informed, encouraging participation in the Union decision-making and much more. What follows is an account of our first term as a Union Council.

Naturally the first term has seen Council spending by far the greater proportion of its time working on the very difficult task of setting the Union Fee for 1977. (The fee eventually recommended was \$102, as compared to the rather frightening initial budget proposals which required a fee of \$119!) The fee we have set is in fact the most reasonable one.

Nevertheless despite the work on the Budget, we have managed to begin the implementation of some of our goals, and it is an account of this early stage that we present below.

the budget

ATTEMPTING TO KEEP THE FEE DOWN
MAXIMUM SERVICE WITH THE LOWEST FEE

At the approaching Referendum on fees we have given you, the student, the opportunity to democratically decide whether you want the increase to \$102 for

In keeping with our philosophy of maximising membership participation in the decision - making of the Union, Council has adopted the policy of sending all material available to Councillors in their normal mail (meeting minutes etc.) to the Barr Smith. It will hopefully soon appear on reserve in that library, but in the meantime you'll have to ask an assistant where to find it.

miscellaneous

Other areas being "activated" include a consideration of the Enquiry into Post Secondary Education, (what are the implications of this Enquiry for the members of the Union); moves to take a more ecological approach to the running of the Union; consideration of the possibility of airconditioning Union House; the proposal to involve the Union in a possible Student Services Committee Liaison to co-ordinate aspects of Health, Counselling, Welfare etc. (the former two services are currently entirely beyond the influence of the Union, and are funded by the University).

people in mind

Council has also initiated moves to allow students to donate to charities and humanitarian projects if they so desire. We see this as an important way that students can acknowledge their debt to Society, and can act to help people who are far from having the privilege of being able to attend University. Discussion on this matter is still in the preliminary stages, but one possible arrangement being considered is the following: Such donations would be payable at the time of enrolment, or at other times throughout the year. The fund would be set up in an entirely legal fashion, and would be administered by a Trustee. Students would decide at General Meetings where the money would go. It is envisaged that there would be charity "Education Weeks" during the year to help make students aware of what groups could use the money. It is some time now since students were involved in charity concerns and this is an attempt to remedy the situation.

It is very important that you, the members of the Union know that the above and more are already taking place in your Union. If you want any information, about any of the campaigns, projects, investigations, etc. just pop up to the Union Offices, or find someone on Union Council. Up until now our hands have been more-or-less tied by the budget sessions but from now on we can turn our attention to the important tasks of making this Union really relate to its members. One term has passed, but there's another two to go, so it ought to be a good time!

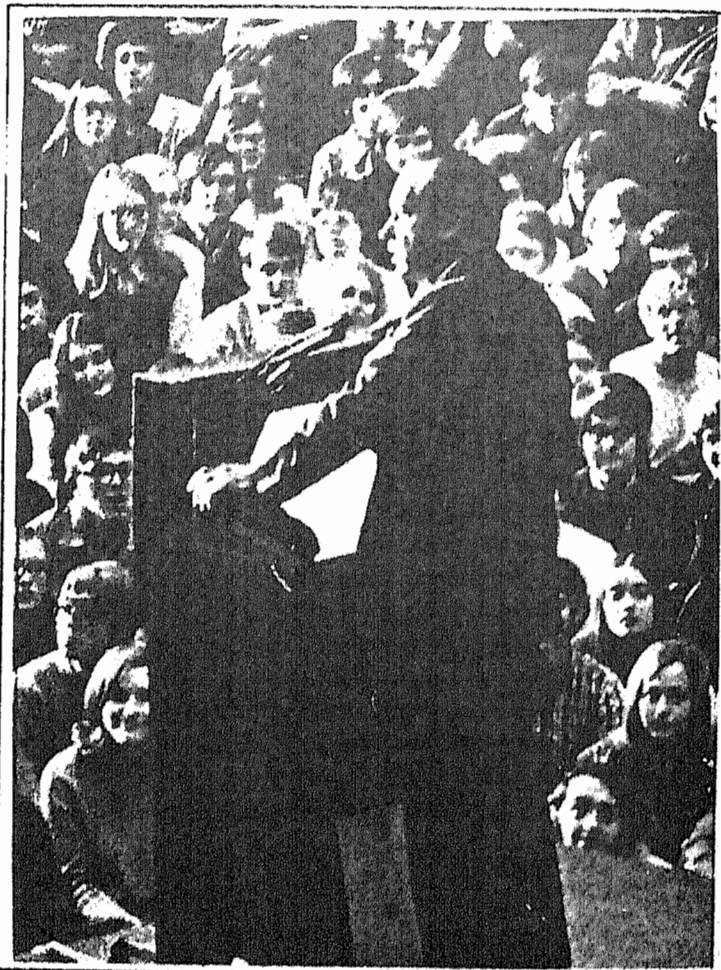
JOANNA C. RICHARDSON
Chair of Union Council

ELECTION COMPLAINT

The S.A.U.A. executive was presented with a detailed complaint about the running of the elections held for On Dit editor, Bread & Circuses editor, and position on Media & Social Activities Committees held on 29th and 30th September and 1st October.

The complaint suggests that activities in the election violated the electoral procedures as laid down by the S.A.U.A. constitution in two ways.

1. "the Returning Officer shall arrange polling so that voting is secret", that each voters name was recorded against a series of numbers - these numbers appeared on that voters ballot paper. Thus the ballot was not secret, as any vote could be traced by simply matching name and number. Only a small number of voters realised that their votes were traceable, and no attempt was made to inform voters of this, or to inform them of their rights not to have their names recorded.



11. "Candidates shall in no way attempt to influence voters within the precincts of the polling place". The final afternoon of voting was promoted by offering free ice-cream to voters. The complaints included:-

- (1) The ice-cream promotion was organised by a committee which was clearly identified with one candidate, in fact, the candidate was a member of the committee. As well, this committee is clearly identified with a particular political group on campus - the majority of persons on the committee, including the candidate referred to, having stated their political affiliations, and having stood for election to the committee on a political stand.
- (2) This committee had approached the returning officer as to whether their assistance was wanted in regard to the ballot, and had been told that it was not (PAC minutes).

The poster advertising the promotion stated that it was being funded by the PAC, thus identifying the Committee with the promotion. Thus the fact that the ice-cream was being handed out in the Polling Booth involved the Committee in the conduct of the ballot, thus removing this area of activity away from the control of the Returning Officer.

It is also considered that the promotion was a frivolous misuse of student money, and is contrary to the spirit of a democratic vote of concerned persons.

There were further breaches to section 17 (d) (2), and section 17 (d) (3). These require all ballot papers to be initialled by a polling booth official, and all uninitialled papers to be declared informal. In fact, the forms were numbered by a stamping machine.

Further, several votes were declared invalid, but no attempt was made to consult the persons whose votes were involved, and they were given no opportunity to state a defence. At best the votes declared invalid could be considered as "suspected to be invalid".

In essence, the complainants felt that the above considerations show the election was not a secret ballot, and activities during it gave a particular candidate an unfair advantage.

The executive in its wisdom rejected the complaint. That's hardly surprising considering how much of the S.A.U.A. Constitution is "inoperative" nowadays.

PETER LOVE

RESULTS OF BY-ELECTION 29-30 SEPTEMBER, 1 OCTOBER 1976

1. A By-election for the positions set out below was held on 29-30 September and 1 October 1976 in the Student Activities Office.
2. There were 1237 votes cast plus 4 votes declared void.
3. The results of the voting is as follows.

ON DIT EDITOR:

H. Booth & J. Richardson	561
A. Jute	107
N. Xenophou	565

N. Xenophou is declared elected.

BREAD AND CIRCUSES EDITOR

J. Crotty	391
R. Orszanski & D. Ray	452
S. Wacyk & R. Dunne	305

R. Orszanski and D. Ray are declared elected.

MEDIA COMMITTEE

P. Gosztola	457
K. Jacobs	667

K. Jacobs is declared elected.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

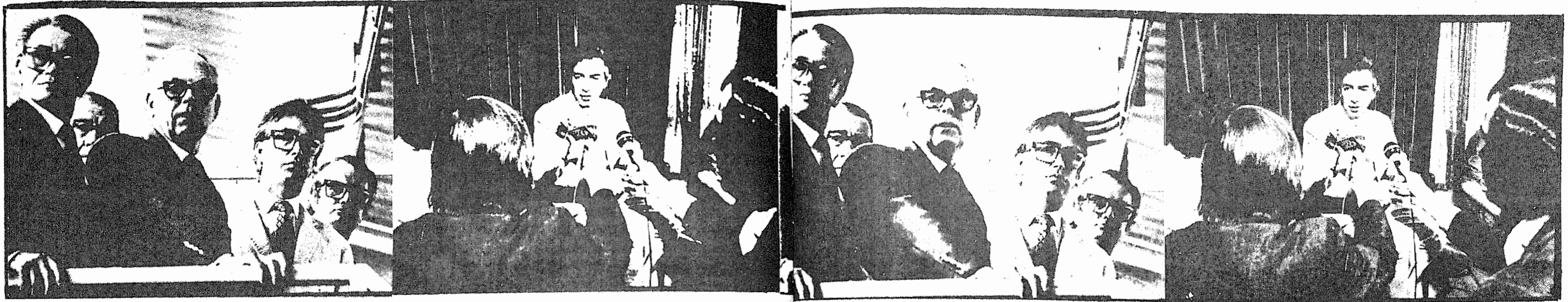
K. Hinton	692
A. Dawson	396

K. Hinton is declared elected.

4. Ballot Papers and the Roll of voters will be destroyed four (4) days after this declaration in the absence of any dispute of return.

G.J. ADAM
Returning Officer

4 pm Tuesday, 5th October, 1976.



the adelaide - penang connection !

There is a lot to be curious about when considering the many and diverse activities of the Dunstan government. The Australian leader in contraversial social areas of legis - lation, the avid promoter of worker participation schemes, and a man clearly sensitive to environmental and 'quality of life' issues, Dunstan is truly a far-sighted social democrat, and the possibility of an acceptable face for capitalism gains much credence under his guidance and initiative.

One of the least known areas of government activity in this state is the Adelaide-Penang connection. Apart from the colourful rituals and gastronomic delights of last years Penang week, few South Australians know anything about the more serious ramifications of this event. Originally, the idea of co-operation between the two cities began at local government level, when in 1970 the then Lord Mayor, Bridgeland visited Penang, (our sister city by virtue of the fact that both were designed by the bastard 'Colonel William Light).

Until recently, the emphasis on relations between the two cities has been on cultural matters, but the potential for closer economic links is now being carefully scrutinised by the Trade and Development Division of the South Australian Government. This in itself is unusual since such activities are more often considered the preserve of the Federal Department of Overseas Trade, which exists to promote Australian export and investment abroad. Yet the Dunstan government has established within the Trade and Development Division a unit whose specific job is to

investigate the possibilities of, and promote, increased trade and investment from South Australia. The main focus of interest has been on Malaysia, especially its most affluent state, Penang Province. At present, most activity remains at the planning stages, but it is essential to recognise the far-sighted nature of such an undertaking. The government is actively undertaking the promotion of overseas economic activity by local business groups (including foreign - owned businesses) within a well-defined and carefully planned scheme aimed at securing for those groups overseas markets for goods, services and to a lesser extent, capital. With the future direction of the South Australian economy now uncertain, these plans can be realistically seen as one aspect of intervention by the State designed to assist the continuous growth of the capitalist economy. At present, they constitute a small area of such activity, and have minimal impact on the economy. Their importance lies in the future potential of such State - directed economic activity.

The public servants engaged within the "Penang unit" are concerned with three major areas, the export of goods, of services and of capital. Trade between Malaysia and Australia increases year by year, and the "Penang Unit" is actively engaged in promoting the adoption of more sophisticated, less short-term and parochial marketing techniques by South Australian exporters. It is also aware of the need for specialisation in exports. Clearly it is impossible to compete with the wide variety of cheap goods

imported from Singapore and the key is to export those goods and services not available from the cheaper Asian sources. The demand for a wide variety of imported goods grows in harmony with the expanding modern industrial and agricultural sector, of the Malaysian economy. Exports from South Australia include building materials, (for low-cost housing), plastic piping, steel tube, CKD (completely knocked down) vehicle packs, and components and servicing equipment for the automobile assembly industry. With a per capita income of A\$300 per annum in Malaysia, it is not difficult to realize that only a very small number of people can actually afford such luxuries as automobiles and western-style accommodation. Other items exported from South Australia include heavy capital equipment - machinery and bulk loading gear. This preference for highly mechanised equipment may be justified with terms like "growth of GNP" and "economic development" and is a sure source of profit for the exporter. But when the official unemployment rate of 14.5% (with underemployment at 7.4%) is considered, it becomes increasingly difficult to accept a motion of development and growth that involves the denial of job opportunities for thousands of unemployed Malaysian people. Trade between rich nations like Australia and poor ones like Malaysia must involve not only costly purchases of unsuitable western machinery, but as well foster a technological dependence on the part of the poor country, and a resultant inability to develop their own more suitable technology.

The Trade and Development Division of the South Australian government is aware of the problems posed by the introduction of both foreign technology, and capital, into a poor country's economy. Anxious to avoid the "ugly investor" image that now plagues many of the Japanese and American multi-nationals in Asia (and a few Australian firms as well), the planning division is consciously directing their own activities toward the promotion of the type of investment and "technology transfer" most suitable to Malaysian development. This involves a far greater use of existing local resources, including human resources - that vast pool of unemployed workers for whom the introduction of highly - mechanised manufacturing processes often means the loss of job opportunity rather than the securing of employment. Most South Australian government activity in these areas remains at present at the planning stages, although some progress has been made in the upgrading of cement technology. Future plans include the application of Australian techniques to raise stock productivity levels, the production of low cost housing using local raw materials where possible, and the utilisation of these materials for the manufacture of general building products. The keenness of the "Penang unit" officers to promote such specialised investment and "technology transfer" is not ill-founded. The increasingly obvious detrimental effects of sophisticated western technology on poor country economies makes good sense of any strategy designed to promote the sale of "intermediate" technology.

Added to this is the desire of many South-East Asian countries to lesson their dependence on Japanese and American capital and technology, to seek investments from smaller industrialised nations as a buffer against economic domination by the two giants. Both have led to a situation where Australian capital, technical and managerial skills are well placed within the Asian economies, and it will be to the advantage of far-sighted Australians, in both the public and private sector, to exploit these ready-made advantages and thus secure for themselves the great financial rewards to be reapt from the exploitation of poor country economies. The degree to which this can



be achieved depends in part on the strength and capabilities of the Asiagovernments themselves. In this respect Penang is the most affluent Malaysian state, and the focus of the South Australian government "Asian" involvement, is probably better off than many of its' neighbours. The recently formed (1969) Penang Development Corporation is a body responsible for the restructuring of the island's economy, away from the former emphasis on trade, toward the planned growth of a modern industrial sector. With a well developed banking structure, a modern physical infrastructure (roads, communications, transport etc.), a young urbanised and relatively well educated labor force, and a wide variety of incentives and concessions for investors, it is not surprising that Penang has attracted a respectable volume of foreign investment. Like the South Australian Government, the Penang Development Corporation is well aware of the need for action by the State to promote and assist the growth sectors of the economy to develop

Both accept the factor of foreign investment as an impor-
page 24

tant partner in that process and both acknowledge the necessity of it's control. In South Australia, there is some real effort to do this, but in Penang little more than rhetorical statements can be uttered since every country in South-East Asian is competing with the rest, to attract foreign capital. The result is an astonishing plethora of incentives and concessions. Tax holidays, tax exemptions, special investment allowances, cheap money, duty free import of the materials necessary for production, export incentives, regional allowances - all contribute to allowing the already privileged and powerful foreign capital to slide effortlessly into the local economy - always in first place. Local businesses do not get the same concessions. The bigger the foreign company, the greater are the incentives.

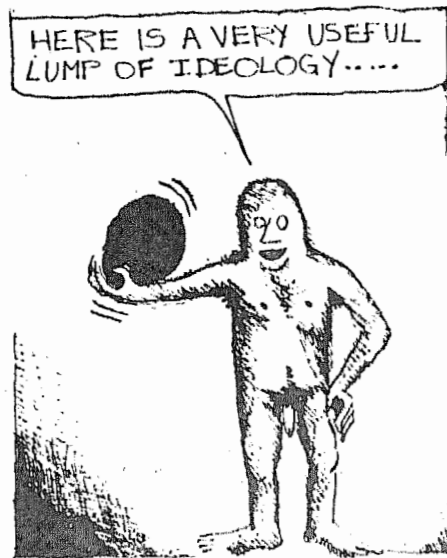
Profits for the foreign investor are high, and the political future of their right-wing government allies is assured. But the picture for local industry and labor gets worse as foreign capital gets stronger. For those without land or jobs the future holds little promise. For those who have jobs, few guarantees for security of employment, wages or conditions are forthcoming. Prior to 1969, Malaysia experienced a large number of strikes, but the Ammendment to the Industrial Relations Act completely emasculated the rights and activities of the unions.

Matters involving promotion, transfer, retrenchment, hiring and firing, work allocations are now the sole perogatives of the management, industrial peace has been built on the suppression of all meaningful union activity. Strikes are virtually prohibited and unions are only permitted to exist if they confirm their membership to workers in particular trades, occupations or industry - no amalgamation into big general unions are allowed. Conditions are reminiscent of the industrial conditions of early nineteenth century England. The Malaysian government prides itself on its successful repression of union activity - their glossy Investors Guides refer to the "productive but very competitively priced labor" and to the "intelligent and easily trained labor. A far cry from the industrial democracy and worker participation themes so close to the heart of the Dunstan government. But if the Australian economy is to survive in its present form, expansion into Asian economics through ever-increasing volumes of trade and investment is necessary.

The South Australian government is keenly aware of this fact, often more so it seems than the class that it serves. The development of the Adelaide - Penang connection is as yet a small part of this awareness; its importance lies in future promotion of overseas economic expansion from South Australian by both local and foreign - owned firms. Its progress should be of continual interest to those concerned with the processes of neo-colonialism and restricted development to which poor countries are subjected.



ON THE CONTRADICTIONS OF IDEOLOGY



Even if there is another election and Malcolm doesn't win it..... what are the alternatives ??

The Fraser Government was elected to office because of the failure of Keynesian economic policies to cope with the problems of capitalism.

The Keynesian economic policies that had been followed since World War II partly caused and certainly failed to alleviate the deep economic recession which began in mid-1974. The Labor Government which was in office had no answer to this recession, and pursued different variants of Keynesianism.

Malcolm Fraser rose to power in the Liberal Party on the basis of his support for an older economic theory than that of Keynes, the Monetarist philosophy associated with ideas of unrestrained "market-forces" and laissez-faire capitalism. The problem of capitalism was too much government interference in the private enterprise market, this philosophy's advocates said. Two of them, Milton Friedman and Frederick von Hayek, were awarded Nobel Prizes for having the courage to say so. They advocated cutting back government spending and welfare programs, allowing free rein to market-forces and survival of the fittest enterprises, and allowing unemployment to increase to whatever level these market-forces dictated.

This would tame the trade unions, push down wage costs, reduce inflation, reduce living standards, get rid of

smaller and less efficient businesses and make it profitable for the surviving capitalists to reinvest. This would pull the capitalist economy out of stagnation and make the wheels of industry grind on once more.

The Labor Government moved from Keynesianism to a version of this Monetarist philosophy in mid-1975, under new Treasurer W. Hayden. But electoral defeat could not be avoided.

The new Liberal Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, pursued policies based on the Monetarist doctrine with a new vigour. He allegedly promised his colleagues that he would become the most unpopular Prime Minister in Australian history by December 1976. How would he do this?

Basically the strategy is simple, and he has pursued it single-mindedly. But he has been careful to phase it in over the whole year 1976.

Government spending was cut back at the beginning of the year, again in May and further in August. The total reduction was several thousand millions. Wages growth was slowed from a position of zero growth in real wages to a negative growth - viz., an actual decline in real purchasing power. Unemployment was simply allowed to increase at whatever pace the private sector capitalists felt was

necessary in their interest, reaching over 5 per cent. But it will go higher in 1977. The most notable feature of the August budget was that it deliberately avoided any measures to deal with the unemployment problem. It showed the government's clear intention to make no serious effort to alleviate unemployment. Why do we have a government which pursues such policies - policies designed to reverse the gains in living standards of the past twenty five years? The basic reason is that there were no viable alternative economic strategies to this.

The new conventional Keynesian economic policies obviously worked no longer, if they ever did. The strength of the Monetarist/market forces argument lies in its critique of Keynesian policies.

In this criticism the monetarist antagonists are basically correct, but not original. Essentially their criticism is similar to the Marxist criticisms of Keynesian policies, although the two critiques are couched in different language.

However they both agree that Keynesianism is erroneous in believing that stable economic growth can be maintained by policies that rely on influencing aggregate demand. They believe that such an approach tends to expand unproductive and inefficient sectors of the economy out

of proportion to the real growth of the productive base. This means that the maintenance of these former sectors eats increasingly into the profits of the latter sector, which subsidizes them via government taxation.

But if the Marxist and the Monetarist critiques converge on the effects of Keynesian policies, they diverge on just about everything else. The most important divergence is in the alternatives to the recent past that they offer.

The Monetarist alternative is, as outlined, to give market forces the freest reign within a semi-democratic framework. What this alternative ignores is the entrenchment of monopoly in the key sectors of the economy. It is on the question of monopoly that the Monetarists are weakest, the Marxist critics strongest. The Monetarists play it down; Marxists make it the central feature of their analysis.

Some figures will best illustrate the importance monopoly power has assumed in capitalist economies. Talking of Britain, for example, economist Stuart Holland describes the degree of concentration of production in a few hands. In manufacturing, which accounts for 2/3 of Britain's export, he points out that in 1960 the top 100 companies controlled 1/5 of production. In 1970 the top 100 companies controlled over 1/2 of manufacturing production. By 1985 it was estimated that this would increase to two thirds. The total export

trade, 75 companies currently account for over half the direct trade.

These figures acquire perspective when we put them up against the fact that there are over 1/2 million companies in Britain. Stuart Holland sums it up that one per cent of enterprises account for more than half of economic activity in terms of output or trade.

In outlining this trend to joint monopoly domination of markets, he makes the same point about European Countries in general. He points out that in European countries as a whole less than two per cent of enterprises account for more than half the exports and trade.

In Australia, the picture is similar. The top 200 firms out of 30,000 control over fifty per cent of production. The same description can be made of other capitalist economies. A recent writer has said of the United States economy:-

"It is wildly delusory to expect such an economy, in which the business of the thousand largest firms exceeds that of the remaining twelve million, and in which one third of the gross national product passes through government, to be optimally self-regulating in the manner described by Adam Smith."

The market/forces school is delusory because its "free competition" model will ensure the continued elimination of free competition. It is at this point that a Marxist critic may well heap scorn on the Monetarists, the captives of outworn economic shibboleths belied by the facts of the concentration and monopoly.

But what is the Marxist alternative? Here we are talking about the Communist Parties, but we must distinguish

between them. Communist parties like the French and the Italian, which have become popular electorally, have distinguished themselves from other Communist parties by jettisoning the idea of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" and plumping for a gradual democratically-won socialism. They have been criticized for this by "pure" Marxist critics like Paul Sweezy, who says they now indistinguishable from Social Democratic and Labour Parties. He is probably right in this latter observation. But his criticism of them is more questionable.

For what does the historical model of Marxist Communism amount to, with its "dictatorship of the proletariat"? It amounts to just that - dictatorship. Or put another way it amounts to the absence of democracy, and the absence of any semblance of individual, personal or civil liberties. As Frank Hardy writes "Lenin thought all forms of democracy were a bourgeois plot." He might have added, "unless they agreed with him". The same may be said of Mao Tse Tung and Chinese Communism. This alternative, based on the dictatorship of the proletariat (read, "the leader" or "the communist party"), with its lack of democracy and liberty, is obviously unpalatable to Australians.

This is shown in the fact that Communist Parties have consistently failed to get more than one per cent of the vote at the ballot box in this country. Democracy and liberty exist here, albeit in a cramped form and within a capitalist economic framework. The question should be how to extend these qualities, not suspend them or abolish them.

If the Monetarist and the historical Marxist alternatives are unpalatable for different reasons, what is a viable alternative economic strategy for a country like Australia?

No one has an answer to this, but it should be forged

through intensive public debate. I think it should avoid the failings of the three alternatives already discussed, and should involve at least the following elements: On extension of democratic decision making into all areas of life, including the workplace and the boardroom; the extension of the public sector into the ownership of productive enterprises, democratically controlled, which can compete with and act as pacesetters towards the big-league private companies and the gradual erosion of income inequality.

The economic strategy appropriate to the needs and wants of the majority of Australians is yet to be articulated. It does not lie in worn-out doctrines.



PUBLIC MEETING

EAST TIMOR

PUBLIC MEETING OF CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR (S.A.)

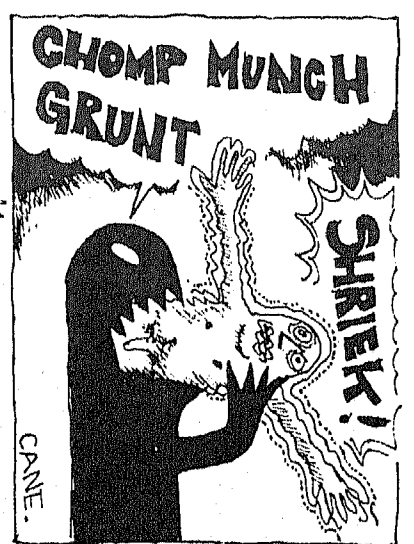
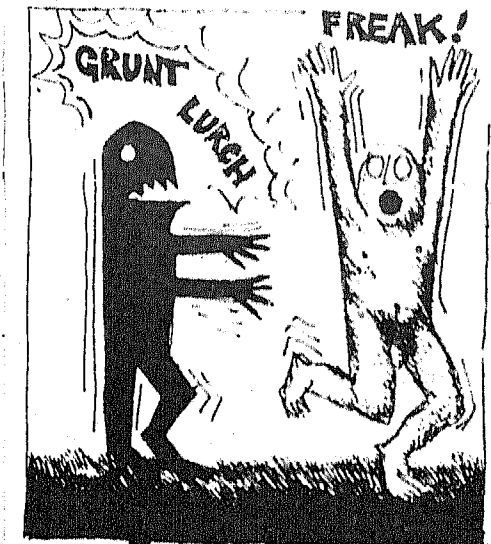
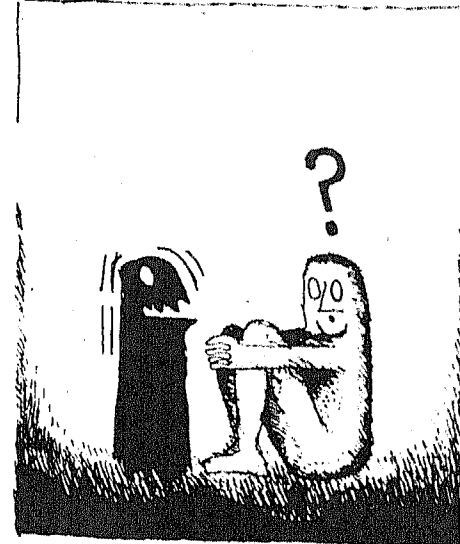
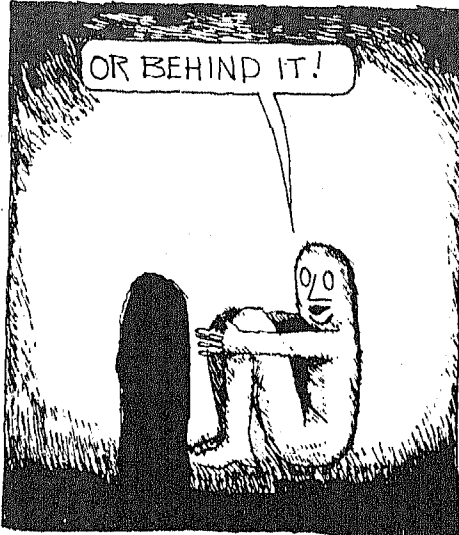
Speaker: HELEN HILL (author of TIMOR STORY and has been to East Timor)

8.00 pm Wednesday November 10th - TRADES HALL

CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR (S.A.)
c/- S.P.U. Trades Hall, South Terrace, Adelaide, 5000

TRIBUNE BALL

TRIBUNE BALL
SATURDAY 30th TRADES HALL
8PM FEATURING RED GUM
FOOD, DRINK, DANCING.





THE MAUNDY GIFT

It was all too easy to see that Mrs Grady had nothing - well, nothing much. She did have her one roomed shack, of course, with a privvy out the back and bits of this and that in the way of furniture but no-one envied her the dampness of the ground on which her home stood, nor the inevitable early morning and evening mist which swirled around it. In her garden a few vegetables and herbs grew and she was occasionally given fish and meat by the village fishmonger and butcher in return for cleaning out the back of their shops now and then. So, while she had nothing much, there was no need to worry about her or even think about her because, after all, she wasn't starving and she didn't ask for anything - she wasn't a nuisance - that was the point.

Every Maundy Thursday Mrs Grady, along with the other poor, was given a little money to help things along, which was right and proper, and it was a fine thing for the conscience that this was done.

The village was growing and busy about it. Children had had to walk the three and a half miles to the next village

which was bigger and more prosperous and had its own school but now at last it had been decided that there were enough children and sufficient money to warrant building their own. Hence, the foundations were laid and before long the walls were half way up. Obviously, it was time to find a master to run the school. It really was very little trouble. The right man just seemed to present himself. He was young but experienced in teaching, unmarried, with a tremendous zeal for the new school and enthusiasm for the job he was offered. Within five weeks he was settled in the nearby school house and a couple of weeks later, the school doors opened to the first pupils.

Mr Coombes had not wasted those two weeks. He had carefully prepared several weeks' work and set out in concise briefs to himself the course his teaching would take. Not only that, he had made himself familiar with the geography of the village from maps and books, and from as much personal inspection as time would allow.

He met Mrs Grady too. Not, of course, that he had much time to talk to her but he was quietly surveying the lie of

the land around where she lived when he spotted her cutting a cabbage from her garden. He introduced himself and she nodded gravely. The day was cold, the cabbage in her gnarled fingers crackled with frost, their breath hung in the air as they spoke and she invited him in. "Come, take something warm inside yer" she said and, without waiting for an answer, moved toward her home. Mr Coombes hadn't wanted to stop but he was a good natured man and did not want to offend her. Water was boiling already on a grate. A small bundle of wood stood ready to replenish the low fire which in no way seemed to warm the room. It was not surprising. Nothing fitted. There were gaps everywhere. The boards that made the walls had shrunk in successive summers and swelled in the rain of the long, wet winters and now, in numerous places, had parted company for good. The floor planks had rotted and the roof timbers were split and obviously leaked. The room - that is - the house - was cold.

Mr Coombes looked at Mrs Grady as she bent over the grate. She was shapeless, her welter of clothes seemed to come from the winter wardrobe of several people, male and female. The overall picture was one of layers of rough materials in browns and blacks enveloping her from neck to ankle. On her head she wore an old felt hat and on her feet men's thick boots. She turned and handed him a cracked cup of steaming dark herb tea. He shivered. The house was intolerably cold. "Mrs Grady", said Mr

Coombes hesitatingly, "How do you - that is, how can you keep warm - in here?" "Oh, I keeps busy and when I'm not - "her quick smile added more wrinkles to her lined face - "I keeps close to my fire" she said.

The school master was thoughtful as he walked home. There was obviously much to do here. Not only had he to try his very best to run a fine school but the social conscience of his neighbours had to be awakened. Mrs Grady was a case of blatant poverty and goodness knows how many more like her there were in this prospering community but it was up to a man of education, with feelings of social responsibility to do something about it.

Mr Coombes proved to be a fortunate choice. The school functioned smoothly, the children were happy and found their studies more congenial than they had in the neighbouring village. Their parents were delighted and Mr Coombes quickly became a man to be trusted and respected.

Having established himself, the school master set about

the second part of his plan. He had not lost contact with Mrs Grady. He called on her now and then. As winter passed into spring; he saw her low-lying garden swamped with water and the rain dripping through her roof. He sometimes brought her a little cheese or honey and once he gave her half of a chicken a grateful parent had given him. She thanked him with grave dignity. The spring rain made her rheumatism worse and the butcher and fishmonger decided that she was getting a bit too slow to do the occasional cleaning job they gave her and took on a younger woman instead.

Mr Coombes was voted on to the Village Council and it was there he began to draw attention to the responsibilities of the community to their aged, sick and poor. "Our village is prospering and soon we'll be a small town" he said. "By the wisdom and guidance of those who have gone before us, we are a pleasant community, living in comfort. But some of those who have pioneered here, are ignoring them. Would we have it said that, although we prosper, none of those who made it possible are now beggars?" It was a rousing speech and Mr Coombes was asked for suggestions about what should be done. "We might give them decent places to live in" he said. "When cottages become vacant we should buy them for these poor people. If we did it gradually, one at a time, it would not come hard." It was the butcher, who felt a

mite guilty about her, who suggested that Mrs Grady be the first to benefit from the plan and the fishmonger heartily seconded the suggestion. In due time the priest who lived in the parish cottage died. The new incumbent was a family man and would obviously need a bigger house. Thus the cottage was sold to the Council at an amount amenable to all. It was spartan in design and simply furnished but sturdy and had all that was needed to make the old woman comfortable. It was decided to make the whole thing a surprise. Maundy Thursday was the day chosen when, with due ceremony, Mrs Grady would be installed in her new home. When she came to collect her charity money, then the cottage would be handed over. The members of the Village Council were delighted with their plan, like excited children hiding a Christmas gift. "What" asked the butcher "shall we do with her place?" "Burn it" said Mr Coombes promptly, "It's a hovel and an eyesore and not fit for animals to live in." He explained that there was nothing she could possibly want in there - nothing that was not far better replaced in her new home. "It will be the beginning of a clean sweep of all the places like that in

the village." Only the blacksmith thought this wrong - too high handed and drastic, he said - but he was heavily outvoted by those who supported Mr Coombes' plan for "a clean sweep".

In the spirit of the day, the ladies of the village had prepared an early evening meal for the beneficiaries of the Maundy Thursday charity and so it was easy for a half a dozen men to hurry away to set fire to Mrs Grady's hovel. They looked through first and agreed it was a disgrace. Even the blacksmith could see the place could only be an embarrassment to the old woman after she'd been given the cottage. The shack burned quickly.

At last the big moment came and Mr Coombes had been chosen to present Mrs Grady with the cottage. His speech outlining the Council's action was warmly applauded. Now - the surprise - "And so, ladies and gentlemen, in accordance with that plan, we have much pleasure in handing over the first cottage to - Mrs Grady!" It was a popular decision for in her younger days she had been hard working and had always been liked for her kindly ways. The applause grew. Mrs Grady herself stood stock still, aware but not responding. "Shock!" said Mr Coombes to the blacksmith. "I wonder" he replied. Mr Coombes took Mrs Grady by the arm and gently shepherded her to the cottage with the crowd following. He opened the door and, with the air of an impressario, announced "Your new home, Mrs Grady!" She turned and looked at him with something like fear in her eyes and then, "It is kind" she said. The crowd cheered again and drifted away, leaving the Council members to show Mrs Grady her new home, its four rooms, its stocked larder, the clothes, only second hand, and the wood pile. She was speechless but they filled in all the silences for her until at last their good-byes and best wishes left her standing almost alone - for Mr Coombes was the last to go. "Mr Coombes," she said at last "I can't." Her eyes were filled with tears. "I know" said the school master cheerily, "I know how you feel - we all do" and, with a quick smile, he was gone.

There was no-one about when, in the small hours, Mrs Grady walked slowly back to her home. She took nothing. She left a note. It said "I've got a place. Its my home. Thank you." But there were only ashes. She stood and looked a long time and then went back and tore up the note.

She died a month later and many people went to her funeral. The new parish priest said that the village should be proud that they had done so much to make the last weeks of the old woman's life so comfortable. Everyone felt warm and generous inside. The blacksmith wasn't there but there was a bunch of flowers on the grave with a card that just said "Sorry".

V. LILLINGTON

ART OF HICCUPS

The best hiccups
Are produced by people
Who are spontaneous,
I guess.
I myself am not good at it:
I think I'm too inhibited.
But I am a master
Of drawing abstracts in beach sand
With my toes:
That's as far as my
Inspiration goes.
Having tried the art of hiccups recently,
I have - I'm ashamed to say -
Failed again most miserably.

K.P.

LONGING (A Stage-Starlet's Song)

Oh how I would like to be
Filled with bullshit-artistry:
On the stage to twist and twitch,
Causing all those nuts to itch:
To survive more richely,
Thanks to bullshit-artistry.



The Visibly Vicious Vulture,
who wrote some Verses to a Veal-cutlet in a
Volume bound in Vellum.

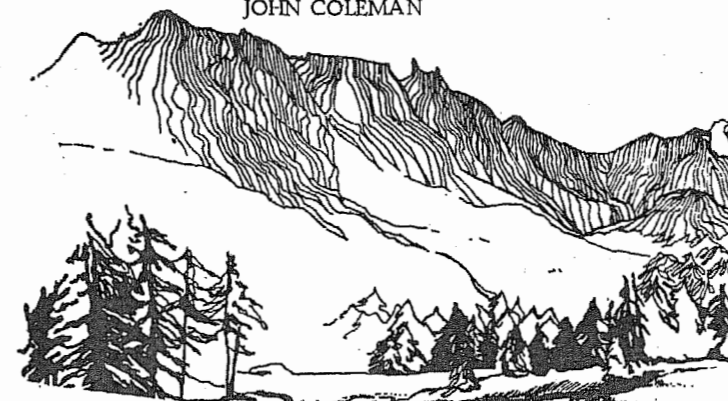
CARPE DIEM or

GRASPING THE DAY IS ALL VERY WELL,
BUT WHY WON'T SHE GRASP ME?

All youth, all beauty pass ere long;
All flowers and young ladies fade:
So hints the cunning lover's song
To pretty but unwilling maid.

'Gather ye rosebuds while ye may'
Is fair advice for maids indeed,
But if with rosebuds she might play,
Why should she pluck the nearest weed?

JOHN COLEMAN

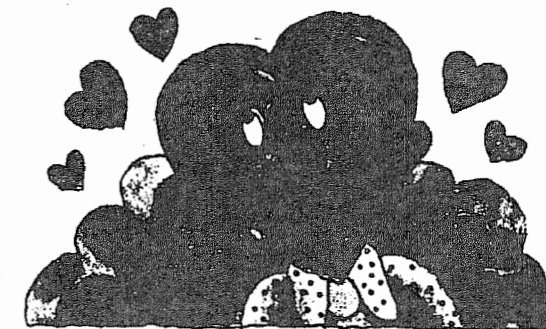


AUTUMN: THE PATHETIC FALLACY

And gathering swallows twitter in the skies
Keats

Both careful to avoid the mud and puddles,
Finding the grass quite wet, sit down regardless
Under the cold bright sky unclouded now,
The bright and brittle sunlight flaking down,
And the wind hinting winter and more rain
To come. (What shall we talk of, then?) The wind
Worries the falling leaves, teases them down
Until they join the gardener's raked - in heaps
Of damp and rotting remnants. Birds drift by:
Seagulls nagging and squabbling; silent magpies.
(I've only heard them in the mornings. I
Remember golden summer mornings, waking
To magpies singing pagan litanies
For bushland gods, Pan-pies among the gums.)
Distant the sunlight silver-grey reflects
In distant eyes, and the wet grass grows cold.
Both rise; the trees wince at a gust of wind
And shiver; neither speaks - nothing to say,
Both careful to avoid each other's words -
As silent magpies singly drift away.

JOHN COLEMAN



MISSING THE BUS

Falling in love with you is like catching a bus
and worrying about the traffic:
I can no more control
the stops, the starts, the way that I am moved,
than I can change the traffic lights ahead.

Falling in love with you is like catching a bus
at rush hour in the morning:
standing room only,
and every time a vacant seat appears,
somebody else is in the place before me.

Falling in love with you is like catching a bus
and finding it's the wrong one:
it may be a pleasant ride,
or maybe not, but when I reach the end
I must get off, and it's a long walk home.

JOHN COLEMAN



Beginning in October

CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS IN MODERN DANCE
(and modern jazz dance) *Unley Methodist*
Church Hall 84 King William Road
Sat. 1.15pm. \$1 per class
Ph. Robyn Rogers 2771128.

Work Action is needed not weeded love is for us not
the bus. R.H.



APOLOGIA PRO SILENTIO MEO

I am two foolies, I know,
For loving, and for saying so
In whining Poetry.....

Donne

Whenever whips and scorns of time, or pangs
Of despised love, or such calamities
Of so long life (especially the pangs
Of despised love) have goaded me to verse;
Pricked me to point the torments that attend
Affluent adolescence; stirred this stew
Of too articulate self-pity; then
I am in my own eyes a captive bird,
A pretty boy in pity's mirror, pining
For freedoms that I neither knew nor wanted.
So I put down my pen, and leave the love
'Cut by her scorn as a flower at field's edge
'Touched by the passing plough' for better liars.
Liars indeed: I know it's far too easy
To fool ourselves that thwarted selfishness
(Lust adorned in fine words and labelled Love)
Is the most noble, selfless passion, scorned
By her to whom we dedicate our verse,
Faithfully pledging faithless hearts; who, though
She may not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments, to the false body
Admits impediments enough to try
The most Platonic passion's constancy.
Such love is, for the moment, quite quixotic
And like Quixote, quite undignified,
Yet shameless poets exercise their woes
On worn out feet, for all the world to see.
But I will be no Lesbia's Catullus:
To be one fool is to be fool enough.

JOHN COLEMAN

TRANSITS

Do stars hold water? In the deep grey pools of your eyes
dolphins safe as tears jumped, back-arched. I wondered
and tried. And was it pain that fell, hot drops of emotion
that had sprung liquid and strange?

I am skin she whispered but the moon was too strong. Bend.
Bend. the rushes of the stream blank as the face of
autumn in hours that ran black with midnight.

Lately she had taken to wearing her lips. And hips
Her face is calm as she listens to my song.

In the first movement she burns her eyes and look she
sleeps in the curtain of her dream. The change is
alarming. The judge sighs. The charge is murder.

Yes! the owl cried. The head is hollow. The teeth
are on a string and the kite flies on Fridays. All men
are guilty of love.

On the end of a matchstick she inscribed my name pore
by ferrent pore. Her breasts are parchment.

Her medicine smells
and I know
coming home from school
Mother is sick again.
My dogs wonder what is wrong
wagging their tails
in the coughshut house
and licking her hands.
Her mouth talks about
something in the fridge
before her throat coughs again.
I eat lunch out of a can,
the chairs and tables are strange to
touch the floor needs sweeping.

Suddenquiet in the blank afternoon
the dogs sprawl about dozing.

what else is left to confess
the broken wounded winter street
dazzled by the late afternoon rain
the tattered leaves sprawl about
singing drunkenly in the wind
the tormented lazy dreaming
of harshly quiet saturdays
seeps that crumbling wine in the dark.

yesterday she left a crease in the morning.

death like the night befalls
raw
& in the pistons of my head
several shots were fired and &
hammered against the senseless skull
of what we call the spring.
it was raining raining raining
like an unforgiving midnight lover

thwarted and spurned by the moon.
dead end alley and cigarette
waiting for the final ash
to drop
far far below.

the lovely day hides a railway station.

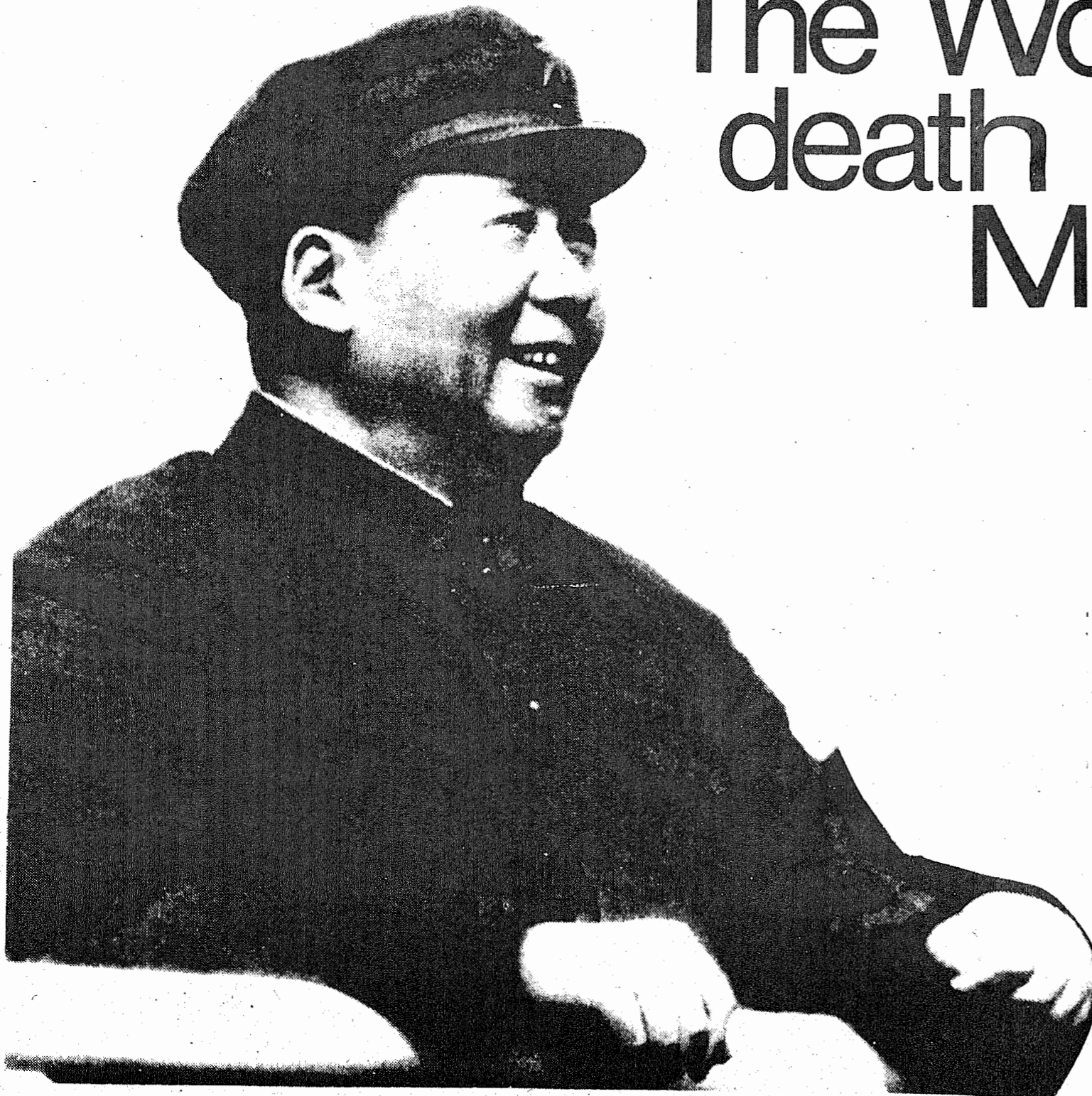
who knows Ai Lin
what one finds in hotelrooms
tried to love you once
through phonecalls to your
father's house by the sea
i saw you many times
riding the back seat of a french car
no you didn't ever wear
the starched convent uniform
maybe you would have died outside
here
amongst the thieves and secret society
murderers. ah who is it i mourn for
Youth lashes itself
to poke fun at welts
because children are cruel.

w ill
you lie
like
a helpless
huddle be
side the milkbottles
in the early morning rain
s ing ing
some
shy something
fine for
all the jamaica
in my
ve ins?
no everlasting
sky of
stolen tear
s greet
s your
shallow face your
drunken shrunken
lo stwide
eyes for all the world to
see
catpiss & guttermice sighing
something shy
something sly.

TAN ZING HAI

John Coleman, V. Lillington and Tan Zing Hai are the
winners of the On Dit Literary Competition (1st & 2nd
prize will be shared between them).

The graphics prize (1st & 2nd) is given to Ian Stehlik for
the Duck drawings printed during the year.



The World mourns the death of Chairman Mao Tse Tung

The death of Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on 9 September 1976, deprives the people of China and revolutionary people throughout the world, of its greatest leader and teacher. For over fifty years Chairman Mao undertook a constant and unyielding struggle to serve the Chinese people. The strength and example to the world that is new China today, is due largely to the gigantic contributions made by this outstanding man.

Mao Tsetung was born in the village of Shaoshan, Hunan province on 26 December 1893. Although his family's economic circumstances were above the average, Mao's youth was not easy. His father was a hard man who believed a son should observe the Confucian virtue of filial respect, and he attempted to enforce unhesitatingly his authority over a boy who questioned this practice. Mao's mother devoutly worshipped Buddha and tried to convert her sceptical husband to the faith. In all the family quarrels which stemmed from his father's tyrannical behaviour, Mao defended his rights and independence, just as he was later to encourage the Red Guards during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution with the defiant call: 'It is right to rebel against reactionaries.'

Mao was an avid reader of Chinese history and literature and contemporary politics. He studied both at schools and by himself in libraries. He became a firm believer in, and adherent to, physical fitness - as he was to remain all his life.

In the revolution of 1911 to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, Mao joined the insurgent army while still at school in Changsha, the capital of Hunan. He also participated in the founding of study societies to investigate and com-

prehend the nature of Chinese society then in turmoil.

Upon his graduation from Normal School in Changsha, Mao left his native province and travelled to the big cities of Peking and Shanghai. He continued to study in order to understand how China had sunk to the abject position it then occupied in world affairs. This was at the time of the First World War. At the peace conference of the victors (principally Britain, France, U.S.A. and Japan) the former German concessions in China were handed over to the Japanese government. China's contributions to the defeat of Germany in Europe were ignored - a further sign of the contempt in which the imperialist powers viewed the 'middle kingdom' the semi-colony it had looted and carved up since the mid-nineteenth century. The May 4th Movement of 1919 erupted.

One major European country had treated China differently in the post-war scramble for territory and influence. This was Soviet Russia. The Russian Revolution made a deep impression on many Chinese anxious like Mao, to end their country's humiliation and weakness. After reading works by Marx and Lenin, Mao came to the conclusion that only socialism could save China.

Mao Tsetung became a Communist. He was then in his mid-20's. As a founding member of the Communist Party of China he attended the Party's 1st Congress at Shanghai in July 1921.

From that time on until his death, Mao's personal history is inextricably linked with that of the Chinese revolution. He went out into the vast Chinese countryside to study at first hand the miserable plight of the peasants - oppressed for centuries, but whose resistance had until then been sporadic and unorganised. He tramped over hills with a pack on his back in a vivid demonstration of a style of



work he later summed up in the phrase: 'No investigation, no right to speak.' Two classic essays 'Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society' and 'Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan' date from this period. Mao organised peasants in central-south China into the nucleus of an army that twenty-five years later was to liberate the whole country. Using the mountainous terrain as a base, he personally commanded and led guerrilla operations to defeat the encroachments of warlord and reactionary armies, and to extend the area under popular control. The long partnership of Mao Tsetung - Chu Teh in command of the Red Army began.

Within the revolutionary bases, production was organised and some of the outstanding socialist practices common throughout China today - such as leaders taking part in manual labour and undergoing criticism from the masses, and the application of education to practical tasks - were first instigated.

When the military strategy so carefully devised by Mao was ignored, there began the retreat from south to north-western China - a retreat which turned into a victorious advance and one of the greatest heroic events in history - the Long March. The men and women who followed Mao Tsetung to Yen-an did not march 10,000 kilometers to seek a quiet haven, but to lead the fight against the Japanese invasion.

At the conclusion of the eight-year war to defeat the Japanese aggressors, the last stage of the Civil War began.

In four years, the People's Liberation Army drove Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters onto the offshore island of Taiwan province. With the Kuomintang went American imperialism in similar disarray.

On 1 October 1949, in Peking's Tien An Men square Mao Tsetung proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China and declared to the whole world: 'The

Chinese people have stood up.' But as he also said at the same time, this was only the first step in the long march of 10,000 li.

Today, twenty-seven years later, it is clear that vast changes have occurred in the once poor and backward China. A socialist new China has emerged in which there is no inflation, no unemployment and very few of the serious social problems which pervade our crisis-ridden society.

China remains a developing country of the third world, but it has established a firm, reliable base upon which to build a prosperous and secure life for all of its 800 million people. The basic necessities of food, clothing and housing have all been adequately supplied.

Mao Tsetung's contribution to this great achievement is immeasurable.

He was the outstanding Marxist-Leninist revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people. In the theoretical sphere Mao not only inherited and defended Marxism-Leninism against those who wished to emasculate or distort it, but he also creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

Mao's two essays 'On Practice' and 'On Contradiction' are the best single works on materialist dialectics. In other works Mao set out principles in building a revolutionary party. He also wrote numerous essays on revolutionary military strategy and tactics. The three famous articles "Serve the People", "In Memory of Norman Bethune", and "The Foolish Old Man who removed the Mountains" conveyed in a clear and succinct style the attributes which a good Communist should try to uphold.

In the period of socialist revolution Mao Tsetung was the first Marxist-Leninist to discern that classes and class struggle continued after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed. This means the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. He pointed out that the focus of this struggle was right inside the Communist Party and that therefore revolution should continue under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Cultural Revolution was launched by Mao precisely to arouse the masses of the people, including Communist Party members, to overthrow those in the Party who wanted to abandon the socialist road and restore capitalism. The ordinary workers, peasants and soldiers who have emerged recently to oppose Teng Hsiao-ping have put into practice Mao's example and teachings of 'going against the tide'. The huge politicisation campaign which has gone on for the past ten years has armed the Chinese people politically and ideologically to never unquestioningly accept directives, just because they come from above. As Mao has taught, politics is in command.

Mao Tsetung led the campaign to expose the sham socialism of the Soviet Union. It is clear today that the Soviet Union which has invaded Czechoslovakia, shipped mercenaries to Angola and economically strangled India and Egypt (to list but two examples) is a superpower, an imperialist country.

But unlike the United States which is avowedly and proudly capitalist, the Soviet Union masquerades as a socialist country. Its leaders claim to be the inheritors of the revolutionary tradition of Lenin. They call themselves Marxist-Leninists.

Mao Tsetung saw early on that the rise to power of Khrushchev meant the rise to power of the Soviet bourgeoisie and set the groundwork for the restoration of capitalism in the U.S.S.R. Today the Soviet economy languishes under similar difficulties to those which plague the capitalist world - unemployment, inflation, overproduction, cyclical crises. The theses set down by Mao helped Marxist-Leninists everywhere perceive this reality. Mao Tsetung was both the architect and builder of modern China. He saw clearly that the peasants, comprising 80% of the population, had to actively participate in collectivizing and modernizing agriculture. Industry should principally serve agriculture. This was summed up in the phrase: 'Take agriculture as the foundation, and industry as the leading factor.'

Mao Tsetung enthusiastically supported the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism in all its forms and in 1970, after the overthrow of the Cambodian government by the United States, stated optimistically:

A weak nation can defeat a strong,
a small nation can defeat a big.
The people of a small country
can certainly defeat
aggression by a big country, if
only they dare to rise in struggle,
dare to take up arms and grasp in their
hands the destiny of their country.

He always placed the emphasis on the human factor, as in one of his writings which stressed: 'Of all things, man is the most precious.'

Chairman Mao was at home among the peasants on the commune and the workers on the factory floor. His frequent inspection tours were always an inspiration to the morale and enthusiasm of the people of the work units visited. The open and unashamed grief of the Chinese people over the past week or so is proof of the love and esteem they felt for Chairman Mao.

Mao Tsetung led a plain and simple personal life. The soldiers who guarded his residence in Peking recalled how in the hard years of 1960-62, Mao gave up eating meat and drinking tea as a gesture of solidarity with the workers and peasants of the country. Imagine a Ford, a Brezhnev or a Fraser doing that!

The loss of Mao Tsetung is an inestimable blow to the people of China and to oppressed people throughout the world. As he himself wrote in 1944 about the death of a soldier in the revolutionary ranks:

Though death befalls all men alike,
it may be weightier than Mount Tai
or lighter than a feather. To die
for the people is weightier than
Mount Tai, but to work for the
fascists and die for the exploiters and
oppressors is lighter than a feather.

If anyone ever died in the service of the people it was
Chairman Mao Tsetung.

KEITH FORSTEF



EVERYONE WANTS TO OWN THEIR OWN HOME

The Great Australian Dream and the related political rhetoric of "a property-owning democracy" combine to produce what is undoubtedly the most powerful ideology in Australian social and political life. This, together with the fact that over two-thirds of homes are owner-occupied (giving Australia one of the highest home-ownership rates in the capitalist industrialised world) adds up to a phenomenon which requires considerable explaining. There are a number of reasons which may be suggested, some of which can only be partial explanations, while others are quite erroneous.

One possibility is that home-ownership aspirations have been brought to Australia by immigrants from societies where home-ownership is desired but unobtainable. This, however, suggests that other societies which have had high immigration intakes in the past should have correspondingly high home-ownership rates. However, two factors are inconsistent with this thesis. The first is that both the U.S.A. and Canada - with their longer-established immigrant populations and higher material standards of living - should have higher home-ownership rates than Australia, whereas in fact both are lower. Second, in the case of Canada the percentage of home-owners has been static or declining for the last twenty-five years, and recently has been declining at the unusually rapid rate of about one percent a year. This suggests that at

the very least other factors are at work in determining home-ownership rates. A second possible thesis is that home-ownership is related to the material standard of living - that societies with a high material standard of living will have a higher percentage of home-owners, and that as the standard of living increases so home-ownership becomes more widespread. This, however, is quite contrary to the facts, and if anything, international data suggests that the relationship is an inverse one. According to the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, the three capitalist industrialised societies with the highest home-ownership rates were Iceland (70.8%), Australia (68.7%), and New Zealand (68.1%), and the rank order of these in terms of per capita gross national income was 12, 8, and 14 respectively. The three lowest home-ownership rates belonged to Sweden (35.0%), West Germany (34.3%), and Switzerland (27.9%), whose rank order was 2, 5, and 4 respectively.

Neither is it true that home-ownership is becoming more widespread over the years, as material standards of living rise. Some societies, such as Britain and the U.S.A., have a gradual but steady increase in home-ownership irrespective of the boom/slump economic cycle which characterises capitalist societies. Others, however, have had declining rate of home-ownership has recently been reversed. All this suggests that other factors are at work

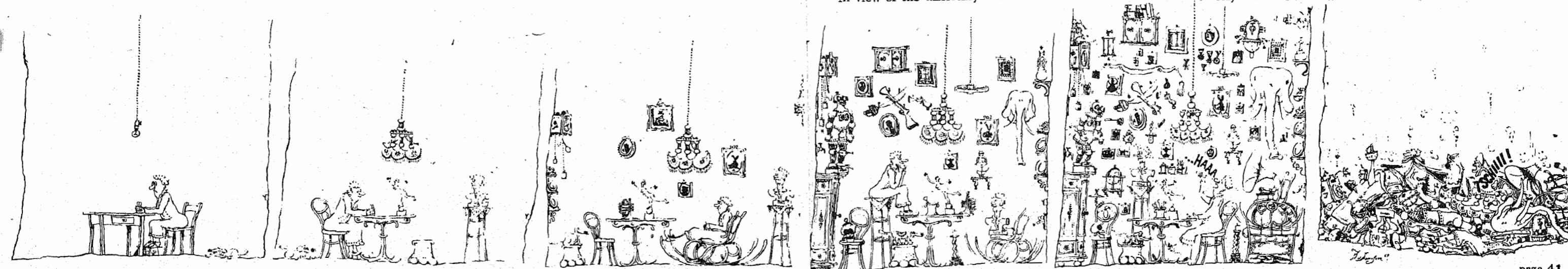
in changing or maintaining home-ownership rates.

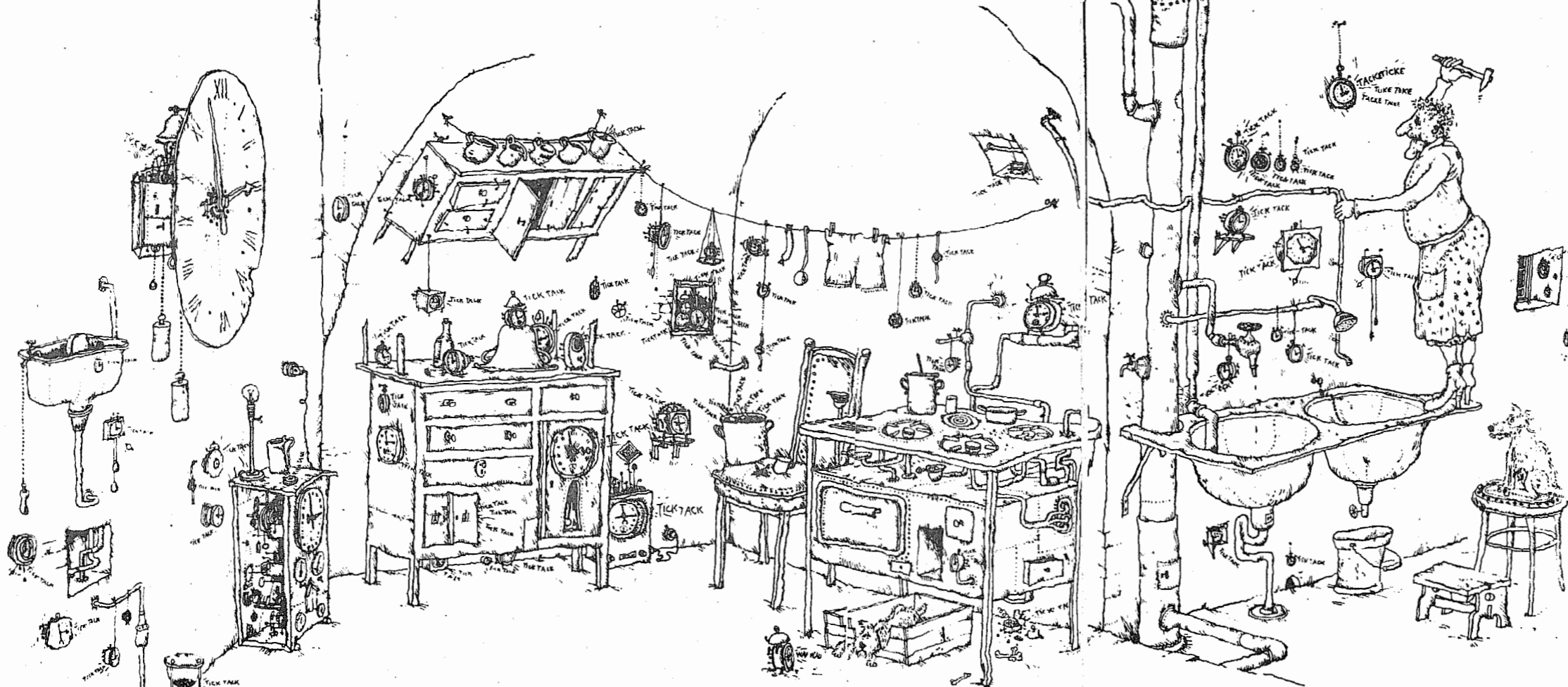
A third explanation that is often put forward and one that is closely related to the standard of living thesis is that in the long run buying is cheaper than renting because mortgage repayments remain the same while rents increase over the years and because the capital value of the property increases giving home-ownership the benefit of an increasingly valuable asset. This suggests that renting is an inferior form of tenure and will naturally give way to home-ownership as material wealth increases. In fact, calculations concerning this question are impossible to make, not only because they involve making assumptions of costs and inflation over a lifetime which must involve wide margins of error, but more importantly because of the innumerable social factors which impinge on the calculations. These include such factors as the alternative uses of the capital deposit which must be foregone, the open-ended commitment to repairs and maintenance (including the usually large amount of do-it-yourself labour), the cost of moving, which one U.S. estimate calculates as adding no less than 16% to the housing costs of residentially more mobile households, the often higher cost of shopping and transport in outer-suburban areas, and the dubious value of the asset which can rarely be realised outside of the housing market.

In view of the difficulty of calculations in this field, and

in view of the emotional nature of home-ownership in Australia it would perhaps be safer to make no assumptions on this point. It is clear, however, that the principal difference between renting and owning is that whereas renting involves buying housing as it is required, owning involves buying a lifetime of housing in advance or at least over twenty-five years or so. This has the important effect of redistributing the cost of housing so that for owners it is very high in the early years of the family cycle and very low in late-middle and old age. This, as we will see in Part 2, has important consequences for the political uses of home-ownership.

A final reason given for the preference for ownership in Australia is the greater security of tenure when compared to renting. It is true that renting in Australia is marked by great insecurity of tenure, and that in other respects as well, the landlord-tenant relationship is heavily weighted in favour of the landlord. It does not follow from this, however, that renting is necessarily an insecure form of tenure. The reason for this can be seen in the type of landlordism which predominates in a society. Although there is no data on Australian landlordism there is little doubt that it is largely small-scale amateur landlordism such as has been shown predominates in England. Such Landlordism involves mainly late-middle aged or elderly landlords who own one or at most a handful of





1966 73.5
1971 70.8

It can be seen from this that home-ownership was in fact a minority form of tenure until the early 1950's, and the percentage remained very stable during the 1920's 1930's and 1940's. The switch to home-ownership was sudden and dramatic rather than a slow process of accretion, and it is not a co-incidence that the change came during the Cold War years. The 1949 Federal election in which the Labor Government was defeated, it may be noted, was fought by the Liberals largely on the issue of the danger of Communism in Australia.

In fact, one of the recurring concerns in top political and economic circles during the years of the depression, war, and cold war, was the possibility of social unrest, particularly on the part of the working classes. The fear of communism, especially, was even greater than it is today, and a predominant theme at this time was that home-ownership had certain beneficial effects in combatting social unrest and communism. This belief had two aspects. The first was negative, in that home-ownership was seen as discouraging workers from becoming involved in industrial conflicts. As the Deputy-Premier of Queensland put it in 1953:

Home-ownership would not only make a better citizenry generally but would also promote greater industrial harmony. I feel that if a workman owned his house and therefore had a great interest in it, he would be disinclined to be influenced by extraneous matters raised by a few demagogues. The second aspect was positive, in that home-ownership was seen as encouraging a sense of responsibility among workers, as expressed by the Premier of Queensland in 1954:

'Home ownership encourages a sense of responsibility and is an antidote to any of the 'isms' that may exist here. If a man is given a stake in the country his sense of responsibility is increased.'

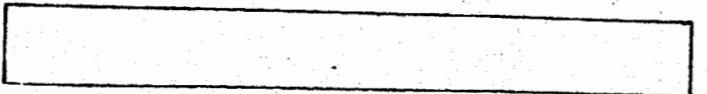
Finally, there was a more general ideological and economic aspect in that home-ownership was seen as encouraging hard work, perseverance, and thrift. As the Premier of Victoria put it when introducing the 1943 Home-Ownership bill; the person who could afford the deposit necessary to buy a home was '...invariably an exemplary citizen, and his house was a symbol of achievement, purpose, industry, and thrift.'

For various reasons, then, governments have been increasingly involved in sponsoring home-ownership as a form of tenure. In the 1940's this was still something of a political issue, and the Labor Party opposed the Liberal Party's determination to force everyone into home-ownership, and in the words of Dedman, to 'create a race of little capitalists.' To this day, encouraging home-ownership across the widest possible social spectrum is a major policy of the Liberal/National Country Party coalition, according to their 1975 election programme.

However, it is not widely recognised just how extensive

tenancies, who manage the tenancies themselves often informally and on a personalised basis, who show a marked reluctance to do repairs and maintenance, and who are concerned with retaining the right of re-possession. This type of landlordism results in a rental market characterised by insecurity of tenure, low maintenance standards, and by considerable interference on the part of the landlord in the private lives of the tenants, both in the original "selection" of tenants and in terms of the restrictions placed on continued occupancy. Such a rental sector holds little attraction for households, except on a temporary basis. By contrast, in societies where renting predominates, such as Sweden, most landlords are large-scale investor companies, and their more impersonal and business-like approach to renting has meant that it has not been problematic to pass effective legislation ensuring adequate standards of maintenance, security of tenure, and tenant privacy without resulting in wholesale evasion or a rental shortage. Indeed, so unconcerned are such landlords that tenants routinely take over flats from sitting tenants and simply inform the landlord afterwards of a change in tenant: something which would be unheard of in Britain or Australia. The reason for the existence of small-scale amateur landlordism (interestingly enough) lies in the predominance of home-ownership, for two reasons. First, professional investor landlords are effectively priced out of the market

for new building loans by tax-subsidised owner-occupiers. This means that little new rental building takes place and the rental market declines in proportion to the owner-occupied market as well as the rental stock of property aging in comparison with the total stock. Second, home-ownership tends to produce amateur landlordism as a subsidiary effect, in that older home-owners are encouraged to invest in second houses to provide in a small way for old age. All this means that it is not the unattractiveness of renting which results in increased home-ownership. Rather it is the other way around; that the increase in home-ownership results in an unattractive and uncompetitive rental sector. This therefore brings us no nearer to explaining why home-ownership is so widespread in Australia. There are clearly factors at work which have not yet been considered. In Part 2 I want to suggest that there have been important ideological and political reasons for the sponsorship of home-ownership, that such sponsorship has resulted in massive redistributions of wealth from the poor to the rich, and that the institution of home-ownership has important consequences for the type of society we live in and the nature of welfare provision.



PART 2

In part I it was argued that the high proportion of home-owners in Australia could not be understood simply as the expressed preference of Australians for home-ownership as against renting. In fact, this state of affairs was not something which happened "naturally" as a free-market outcome but was engineered in large part for political ideological reasons. In South Australia, for example, during the 1940's Homes Act amendments were regularly passed with the purpose of encouraging home-ownership, and, as we will see, both nationally and at the state level considerable tax concessions have been and continue to be made to encourage home-ownership.

The home-ownership rate has not always been high in Australia; as the following table shows:

PERCENTAGE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS (selected years from 1921 to 1971)

1921	45.5
1933	47.2
1947	46.4
1954	61.3
1961	70.6

this government involvement in sponsoring home-ownership is, and the sums of money which are involved. The 1975 Federal Government's Housing Report estimated that the loss to revenue of just three tax exemptions - the failure to tax imputed rent, the rates and land tax deductions, and the mortgage interest deductions, amounted in 1974/75 to no less than \$740,000,000. If the range of other tax concessions are included, notably the non-taxation of capital gains on homes, estate duty exemptions, pensions, means test exemptions, the absence of a house sales tax, and the recently re-introduced subsidy of one third of the value of the deposit raised by a buyer, then it is likely that the total cost to the Federal Treasury exceeds a thousand million dollars a year at 1974/75 prices. An idea of the extent of this subsidization can be gained if it is appreciated that this sum would virtually pay for the cost of Medibank at 1974/75 prices.

Further more, those to benefit most from this largesse are the more wealthy. Not only are home-owner's over-represented by the better off, but the subsidies benefit wealthy home owners. The highly regressive nature of the tax benefits can be appreciated from the Housing Report which calculated that those to benefit most from the rates and land tax deductions were those in the \$20,000 to \$30,000 income bracket. Since in 1971

incomes were considerably lower than today (a university professor in 1971 earned about \$15,000 compared to \$28,000 today), this income group represents a very small and wealthy minority.

Of course, there are not only directly ideological and class reasons for the sponsorship of home-ownership. Due to the peculiar nature of home-ownership as a form of tenure, housing costs are re-distributed so that they bear most heavily on the young and least heavily on the old. The Henderson Report indicates one important consequence of this in that poverty among the aged who own is some three times lower than among the aged who rent. Home-ownership, then, whatever its inequalities and the hardship it causes among the newly married, does save large numbers of Australians from abject penury in old age. The implications of this are profound, in that home-ownership is fulfilling a welfare function which otherwise would have to be taken over by the government directly in the form of more adequate pensions. In Sweden, for example, where retirement pensions amount to two-thirds of an annual average of the best fifteen years pre-retirement income, there is considerably less pressure on individuals to organise their working lives so as to be able to stave off poverty in old age. In a sense, then, government subsidisation of home-owners has elements of a social welfare function - albeit a highly inequitable one. The unfortunate aspect of tenure in Australia is that due to the unattractiveness of the rental sector most Australians are forced into home-ownership even if they can barely afford it. The consequences of this on everyday life are profound. Recent data shows that in 1975 alone some \$5,500,000,000 was borrowed for owner-occupation, which means that probably another \$2,000,000,000 of the personal savings of Australians was diverted into home-purchase. Such staggeringly large sums of money necessarily have a profound impact on consumption patterns and life-styles, by diverting spending away from the newly married, when setting up a household is in any case an expensive business to late middle age, when other expenses also decline. All this suggests that home-ownership is not the heaven on earth that it is sometimes made out to be.

It is unfortunate that ideological and political factors have resulted in the restriction of choice for Australians as to the type of tenure they prefer. The experience of other capitalist societies such as Sweden and W. Germany suggests that home-ownership is not necessary for the maintenance of capitalism, and renting is not the communist threat that it once was thought to be. Of course, it does still have useful ideological and political uses, and so it is probably too much to expect that governments, least of all the Liberal/Country Party Governments, will extend the much vaunted 'freedom of choice' to tenure by encouraging, or even setting, up a rental sector which is competitive with home-ownership so as to give Australians a real choice as to how they will live.

cont. from p17

and WSA people as it is to others. (The writer is not a member of WSA or SAI).

It is not true that SAI or WSA "meetings are not advertised publicly and can be attended only by invitation from a member" and what if it were? Students from political groups are entitled to participate in AUS activities as are any students.

CONTROL OF AUS - WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

AUS has three levels of operation; National, Regional and campus. Each level has its own decision making structures and modes of operations. At each level there are a range of decision making bodies and groups involved in AUS activities. AUS covers a wide range of concerns and involves a large number of people of diverse backgrounds, interests and beliefs. Neither one nor three (factions could control 'The AUS' or "AUS activities" as AUS is not a monolithic entity. For a statement like "The maoists are in control of AUS" to have any factual meaning it is necessary to be more specific. We can ask: What is being controlled? What is meant by control? How is the control exerted? Is an outside group exerting the control or merely members of that group exerting control?

Members of a group can control AUS activity quite legitimately. The important factor is what they do if and when in control.

The article then goes on to condemn the September 30th mobilisation. Calling this a strike was the result of motions moved by MacQuarie University student council. These motions were overwhelmingly passed by a majority vote of campuses around Australia.

The rest of the article jumps from condemning an anonymous group at the march, to saying that AUS did not do enough lobbying on education, to a charge that some student rebels were using physical force on campus, to a discussion of AUS Annual Council and the method of election of delegates and finally to a misquoting of a reply by Ann Dugdale, AUS Regional Organiser, to some of the charges.

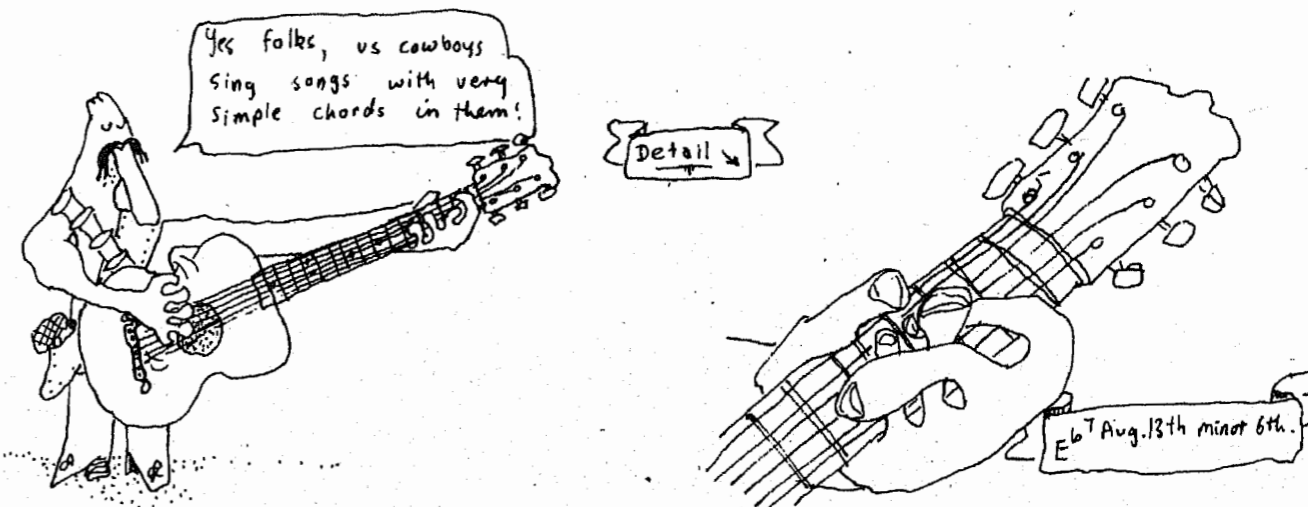
The letter by Ann Dugdale and others to the Advertiser next day sought to reply to the allegations.

Michael O'Briens letter of reply to the Advertiser stated. It would be impossible for all the relevant information to be included in a newspaper article as it would run to several pages. In other words, having made the charges, Michael O'Brien copped out, but not before making further charges against the SAI and WSA students, claiming AUS is well overdue for sweeping reforms, quoting Geoff Adam as stating there was not one faction controlling AUS but three, stating AUS was not representative and then offering a few comments on student strikes together with another bash at WSA and SAI.

Sufficient to say that all of the points made by O'Brien in his letter are debateable and his comments are misleading.

It would be a pointless exercise to try and reply to his comments, one by one. As Michael O'Brien himself said it would be impossible for all the relevant information to be included in a newspaper article.

The accompanying article on the operation of AUS may help to clear up the misconceptions caused by statements of Michael O'Brien and others.



If you've got blackheads, or pimples, here are the only things you should squeeze.

ACNE A POLITICAL PRIMER

Acne is intimately connected with diet, and one salient feature of the Western diet is that in the past 300 years, our fat consumption has increased 700%, i.e. from 5% of our food intake to 40% of our food intake. Some people can cope with this excessive fat consumption - acne sufferers obviously can't. By cutting fat intake then, besides reducing one's susceptibility to heart disease and cancer, you can control your acne. Since this represents a swing away from the products of the beef and dairy industries such a course is rarely suggested by dieticians, who sold their souls to the food companies long ago, or by the male medical profession, which arose after the industrial revolution along with the fat-peddling food companies. The most dangerous fats for the skin are those associated with cholesterol, so to minimize saturated fat consumption you must adopt a new diet: one prudent diet, promoted by the Heart Foundations, is sensible in that it follows the Macrobiotic regime. Basically, this diet means you must:-

- (1) Give up all meat and dairy products, initially at least.
- (2) Use unsaturated vegetable oils, like safflower or sunflower oil, for cooking.
- (3) Increase your grain intake, e.g. bread, rice, porridge, muesli.
- (4) Give up all cholesterol containing foods, (especially meat).

- (5) Eat more vegetables and fruit, beans, lentils and fish. For protein watchers, first note that we consume far too much protein anyway in the Western diet. Secondly, the consumption of meat as protein is ecologically exceedingly inefficient. So it's a nutritionally wise step to eat vegetarian protein anyway, and in smaller amounts.

OTHER AIDS TO BETTER SKIN

- (a) Eat plenty of garlic - the oil saturates your lymph system very quickly and fights the rot.
- (b) Sun your skin - it really helps, but if you can't get the privacy, better to invest in a high pressure mercury sun lamp (they're expensive), but don't get the spot-light - type ones (low pressure) - they're a waste of time.
- (c) Massage your skin, to get the lymph moving - a massage machine is good, and so are lufas, those fibrous cylinders promoted by the French, or those Danish pig's bristle brushes, for use when washing.
- (d) Follow hot showers with a brief cold shower, and then dab cider vinegar on the problem areas. Vitamin E cream might help too. Sea water helps - try bathing at night!

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

- (1) All take-away food is take-away fat. You'll have to cook for yourself, and oppose the take-away industry. This also means opposing the packaged

food industry - the dreaded multinationals again. The dairy and meat industries hate to hear criticism but the dangerous effects of cows milk on humans cannot be overstated. Let's support the vegetable, grain and bean growers instead: in addition the latter are less likely to be owned by the multinationals, anyway.

- (2) Why is it that the medical profession ignores the problems of youth with acne? Answer: The medical profession is concerned with:-
 - (a) prolonging life (male capitalists don't want to die)
 - (b) drug therapy (financial interests yet again)
 - (c) treatment after the events (preventative treatment is not medicine), and they don't want to hear from revolting students anyway.
- (3) The foods you have to beware of are those quick foods and snack foods:
 - (a) sugar containing - you've got enough troubles with grease alone sugar too - avoid softdrinks, cakes and buns (they're full of grease as well)
 - (b) chocolate: high in cholesterol and grease. Better Cadburys and Nestles go broke than you suffer too long. Coca-Cola is definitely out.
 - (c) Butter, cream, shortening. Eat bread, not cake or pasties.
 - (d) Roasted nuts, peanuts. To avoid grease, eat only fresh nuts, but not peanuts or brazil nuts.
 - (e) No cosmetics or acne lotions. Acne lotions, to be euphemistic, are not help. Methylated

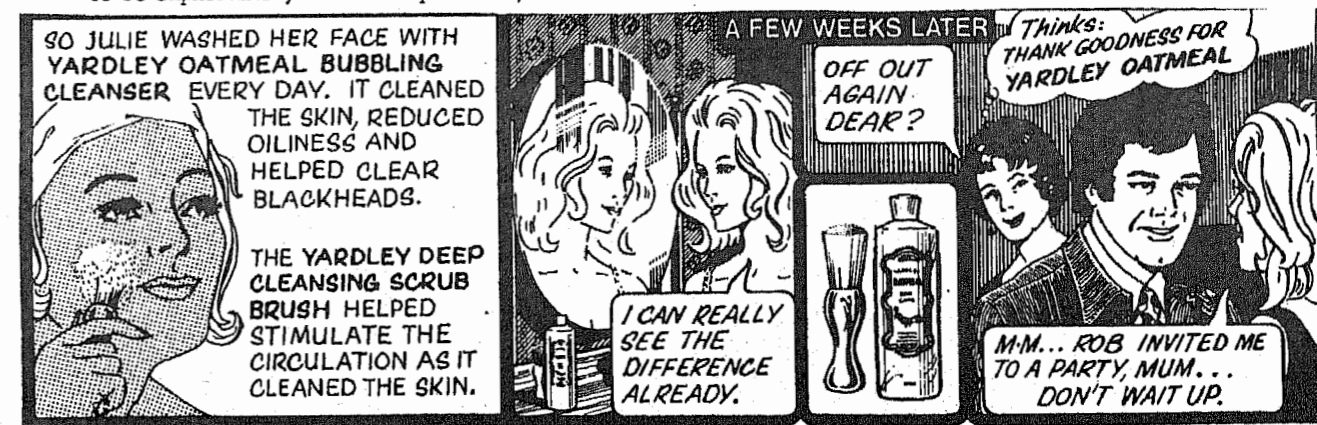
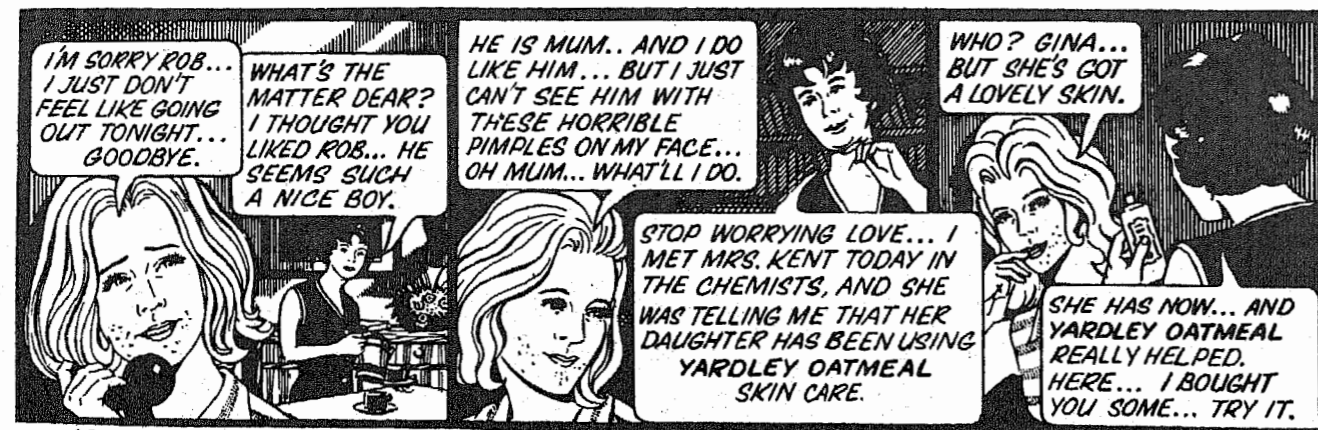
spirit to dry out the problem areas is the only recommended aid, diluted with water. Greasy cosmetics do more damage than they could possibly cover up. Clear skin is clean skin. Try pure soap and water and a good scrub.

- (f) Acne is the only common disease, other than the cold, doctors seem unable to treat. They'll try, and it'll cost you, but the frustration they cause in you only aggravates the problem. Skin specialists are sympathetic and hormone treatment has helped some, but stay off the long drug treatment - drugs aren't good for you.
- (g) "Be one of the beautiful people" the advertisers argue. They're drug-pushers too! Everyone has their qualities and you are no less a valuable person in your own right because your skin doesn't behave. If your "friends" pay too much attention to your skin, change your friends. And if the sexist advertising is too much for you, try women's liberation for some moral support. Plenty hate advertising and the images they push. The advertising industry is just a big con trying to increase your self-hate: we can do without them.

CONCLUSION

Take control of your own diet, buy your vegetables and fruit fresh, and learn to cook! Eat right!

A MOTHER IS A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND



If all Australians understood what was happening in East Timor and the Government's role in it, most would be outraged at what is being done.

Last Saturday (October 16) was the first anniversary of the deaths of the five Australian newsmen killed in East Timor. In Melbourne, the Victorian Secretary of the Australian Journalists Association, Mr G. Walsh in an interview with the press, described the killings as "an ultimate act of censorship". (Advertiser 16/10/76, p.10). The Australian Government "investigation" into their deaths, which was only initiated after heavy pressure on the Government for some kind of enquiry, was a complete cover-up that hardly satisfied anybody let alone the relatives of the newsmen or the A.J.A.: the Australian Government accepted the Indonesian story.

While the Whitlam Government would not exactly win medals for their assistance to the Timorese, Fraser and his Government have been blatantly doing all they can to help the Indonesian generals in their yet unsuccessful bid to subordinate the ex-Portuguese colony to their military rule. In the ten months that the Liberal Government has been in office, they have increased substantially military as well as other aid to Indonesia, and have sold them patrol boats; they have refused to allow humanitarian aid ships (Church and Trade Union alike) to set out from Australia to East Timor (and this was before Jakarta formally "integrated" East Timor into its empire); the Commonwealth Trading Bank has refused to release \$40,000 belonging to Fretilin from a Darwin account, because one of the signators (a Mr Inacio, Minister for Finances) is unable to get out of Timor. (the money was from coffee sales made in Darwin); but the most sinister acts of support for the Indonesian junta would have to be the seizure of the radio transmitters in Darwin, both under A.S.I.O. supervision.

The first seizure on January 26 of this year was made when the radio was being used to arrange U.N. Envoy Guicciardi's visit to Fretilin - held areas. After its seizure application was made for a licence to communicate with East Timor, but this was refused. The second and latest seizure of the Fretilin radio transmitter, on September 27, followed

a virtual ultimatum from Indonesian President Suharto to Fraser, details of which were received by the Campaign for Independent East Timor from a dissident official of the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra, (reported in the Tribune, October 6, 1976). Australian Ambassador to Jakarta, Richard Woodcott, transmitted Suharto's demands. He told Fraser that Suharto would be hostile if the transmitter was not seized before Fraser's October 7 visit to Jakarta and the U.N. General Assembly debate on East Timor. Suharto demanded that Radio Australia not carry comments hostile to Jakarta or news from Fretilin sources. Nor should Telecom Australia pass Fretilin messages on to media and other addresses inside Australia. He also demanded that Fretilin supporters in Darwin be prevented from listening to Radio Maubere (the Voice of East Timor), or from circulating information received. It appears that Fretilin now has only one-way communications with the outside world through messages sent to Darwin Outpost Radio and through broadcasts over Radio Maubere three times a week. The significance of having contact with the outside world is obvious. The murder of Australian newsmen, the refusal of the Indonesian authorities to allow any outsiders into Timor, and the demands on the Australian Government that it stop anyone from hearing what is happening in this beleaguered little country are an indication of the motives and the desperation of the Indonesian rulers. They are indeed, according to radio messages coming out of Timor, finding the going tough. To what extent Fraser will go in helping the Indonesians is yet to be seen: he has indicated since his return from Jakarta the possibility of barring Fretilin leaders from entering Australia; Fretilin people in Australia at present could also be in danger.

In Timor the war continues. While Fraser visited Jakarta, East Timor's Information Minister, Mr Akarico Fernandes reported that "over 1,000 Indonesian troops landed in the South Western coastal town of Suai". Indonesian forces lost 234 men in fighting around the village of Suai between

September 14 and October 1. In a Telecom message on October 6, Mr Fernandes also reported that 71 Indonesian soldiers had been killed by Fretilin guerillas in the Bobararo - holotoe border area between September 15 and 23. Fretilin also captured more arms and materials in this fighting. On October 7, Mr Fernandes reported through Telecom that Fretilin attacked the village of Ossu on September 26, killing 40 Indonesian soldiers and wounding many more. Radio Maubere reports that Fretilin has forced the Indonesians to retreat from Tutuala on the eastern tip of East Timor. Fretilin still maintains that it controls 80% of the territory, a mean feat considering its numerical inferiority and its isolation from outside help.

Fraser's appeasement policies in relation to Indonesia make sense when the relationship between Australia and Indonesia is understood. Indonesia is rich in oil and other natural resources, while Australian and multi-national companies in Australia not only wish to import these resources, but have manufactured goods and plenty of capital (investment) to export. When Fraser visited Jakarta he carried with him a request from Ampol for the sale of Indonesian oil at favourable rates to this so-called Australian company. He is also negotiating the sea border between East Timor and Australia - a matter of vital importance to Australian and multi-national oil companies.

These are keenly interested in the oil potential of the Timor sea area. Oil Companies such as B.P., Woodside Burmah and Timor Oil have been involved in the Timor crisis since the beginning. This involvement is detailed in TIMOR - FREEDOM CAUGHT BETWEEN THE POWERS, by Denis Freney, available by writing to the Campaign

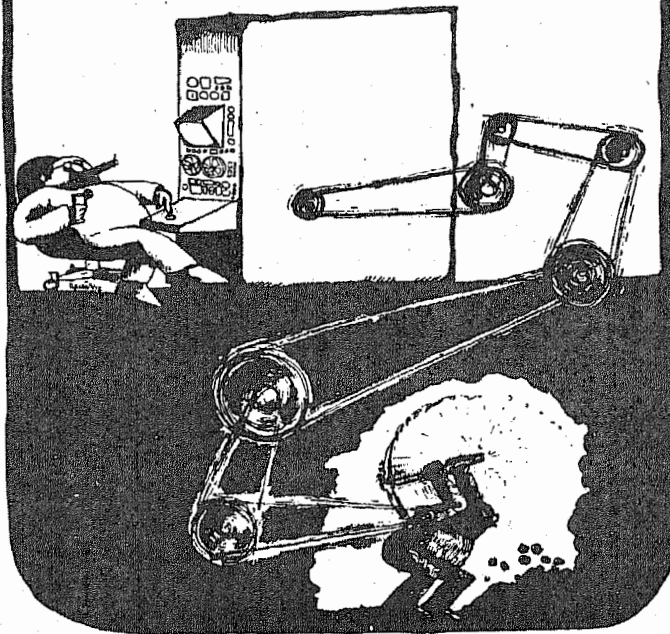
The Fraser Government must not be allowed to give the Indonesian generals full hog in their genocidal war against East Timor. Australians should give as much support as possible to our second nearest neighbour. The Gorton Government allowed Indonesia to take over West

New Guinea; Fraser is helping the Indonesians to subdue East Timor. A "leak" from the Foreign Affairs Department informs us that the Government will do nothing in the event of Indonesia "intervening" in either Malaysia or Papua New Guinea. Fraser is deliberately trying to confuse the public, and is slowly working on complete Australian recognition of the East Timor "integration". "On the other hand, if we take the line of continuing to restate the policy at this stage, when certain events have taken place, we believe, put at risk the other side of the policy..."?! ("State of the Nation", October 14 - reported Advertiser October 15, page 1). Fraser's policy on East Timor however is clearly understood by his actions. The Fraser Government is also trying to pass the blame for what is happening in East Timor onto the former Labor Government. While Whitlam did nothing much to help Timorese independence, it seems that Liberal Party accusations that Whitlam gave secret approval to Indonesian military action have proved untrue, with a "leak" from Foreign Affairs sources on October 15, which apparently confirms that Indonesia promised the former Labor Government to try to avoid using force in East Timor. (Advertiser, October 16, 1976, page 10).

If all Australians understood what was happening in East Timor and the Government's role in it, most would be outraged at what is (or, is not) being done. It was reported Action for World Development (representing the Australian Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church) recently "said the Prime Minister had made a fatal misjudgement of Australian's attitude towards the Timor problem. It said the Australian people were not prepared to yield to the pressure of Indonesia and the vested interests in the region. (Advertiser, October 15, page 1). Let us hope that A.W.D. are correct.

(Bob Hanney, AUS International Officer)

THE FIRST WORLD AND THE
THIRD WORLD ARE
ONE AND THE SAME SYSTEM.



THE FIRST WORLD AND THE THIRD WORLD ARE ONE & THE SAME SYSTEM

The colonial powers, prior to giving independence to the colonies, took great pains to train and educate an elite to care for and protect their vast economic interests. After independence, under the leadership of this grateful elite, the economic interests of the previous colonial powers grew. An urban middle class developed alongside the metropolitan economies, which was necessary to support the growing foreign interest. This urban middle class had aspirations similar to their counterparts the world over. Education was, and is therefore a high priority, as it is seen as an investment with high returns, in terms of both income and status. However, not being in control of their resources, they cannot direct the necessary allocation to be made in terms of education, and all other basic necessities, such as health, public transport, housing, etc., which are urgently required by the majority of the people.

The colonial powers and their allies meanwhile continue to exploit the previous colonies now collectively known as developing countries, or the Third World. The continued exploitation of the developing countries has provided the profits necessary to enable the developed countries to prosper and to build up and maintain an infrastructure to benefit the elite in these countries. Education, health, housing, public transport and other basic necessities in these countries owe a great deal to the continued exploitation of the third world.

COLONIAL POWER AND ALLIES CASH IN ON EDUCATION

To maintain the grip on the resources of the third world, the colonial powers, their allies and the multinational corporations, have cashed in on the demand of the qualification-hungry urban elite from these countries. They have enticed, through various schemes, students and given 'aid' in cash and kind to educational institutions in third world countries.

The hundreds of thousands of students from developing countries, who are enticed overseas, by and large remain overseas after qualifying, to increase the size of the army of experts required for the growth of the military industrial complex in developed countries. America retains about 80% and Australia about 60% of the Asian students who attend the tertiary institutions under one or other aid

schemes. The education aid schemes, which are supposed to relieve shortages in technical and scientific manpower in the third world are more a cheap source of graduates for the workforce in developed countries. J.P. Satre wrote in the 'Wretched of the Earth', 'The Empire draws off brains and specialists, in the same fashion as it draws off exorbitant profits from capital invested in third world countries.' Under this system, skills like capital, move not in the direction of the greatest social need but in the direction of greatest profits. Most of these students are unable to recognise this pillage as part of the 'general programme of international goodwill' to the third world. It is part of the strategy to denationalise the students, to socialise and link their own status, interests and priorities to those of the elite in the developed countries. These students who remain overseas are absorbed to become part of an international elite, and most of those who return are expected to perpetuate the status quo. Slaves have sometimes been known to refuse emancipation.

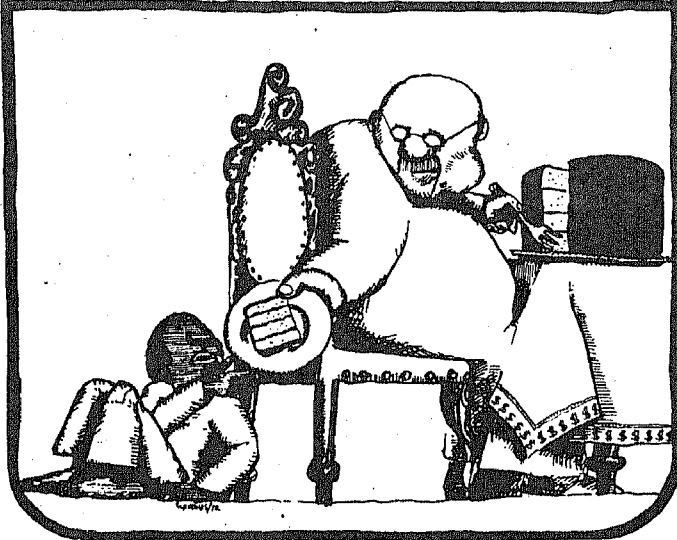
Third world countries, starved of much needed resources are unable to meet the educational demand of the urban elite. The colonial powers and the multinational corporations, waste no time in providing assistance when and as they feel it is required, to continue their manipulation through academics. To them, education is by no means an academic issue, since it is seen as a key aspect of their policies towards developing countries. Elites are trained

in the tertiary institutions, therefore efforts are made to influence curricula and educational programmes - education is one of the major battlegrounds of the Cold War.

Tertiary institutions are staffed by lecturers educated and grateful for the same, at universities of the colonial powers and their allies. It is common in their generosity for colonial powers to even provide lecturers from their own institutions to teach in third world universities. The multinationals are by no means tight with their 'financial grants' to Asian academics to research into areas which are of economic, social and military significance. Knowledge of culture and society is important because sales and marketing depend, to a large extent, on social values and symbols. Social sciences also provide an essential input into army planning.

Academics are by no means 'value free'. Indonesia, like America, is a classic example of academics participating in government. It is not an uncommon feature in developing countries to find local academics and foreign experts working hand in glove with the existing corrupt regimes. The academic mercenaries are becoming common the world over. It would be naive for a student to believe that the training received at a tertiary institution is 'value free'.

**THE POOR COUNTRIES
ARE BURDENED WITH
UNJUST TERMS OF TRADE.**



THE AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMME

The Australian Foreign Student Programme was born in the climate of the Cold War with the explicit intent of breeding generations of 'leaders' in Spender's words, to 'stabilise governments', and create conditions of economic life and living standards under which the 'false ideological attraction which communism has, will lose its force'. The stabilising of regimes to the north was perceived by Australia to be an important element in its defence against progressive, anti-colonial, nationalist movements and China.

To this end, the Five Power Defence Arrangements was entered into. Britain, New Zealand and Australia, with the backing of America, pledged to support the status quo in Malaysia and Singapore. Malaysian military and police personnel are, as a result, trained in Australia, New Zealand and Britain. Australia's responsibility alone for main-training the bases in Singapore and Malaysia is in the region of 100 million dollars per annum. Millions more must be poured into Malaysia and Singapore by both New Zealand and Britain to militarily prop the weak, unpopular regimes of Hussein Onn and Lee Kuan Yew.

Another facet of this aid programme was the cultivating of an elite, a generation of technocrats who would work for their economic interests. The Colombo Plan, a scholarship scheme, was initiated, soon to be followed

by larger numbers of students from the economic elite, the urban middle class and a few from the poorer rural backgrounds who made their way privately to tertiary institutions in New Zealand, Australia, Britain and U.S.A.

There are today more Malaysian students receiving a training in the tertiary institutions of Britain, New Zealand and Australia than in all the tertiary institutions in Malaysia put together. Malaysia, the brainchild of the British, was given special significance as a result of the vast British economic interests in the region, and also because of Malaysia's strategic importance in terms of US involvement in S.E.A. Australia's current strategy in line with US 'Island Strategy', appears to be shifting the emphasis of the student programme to the Pacific Islands. These islands have, since Vietnam, become more important in terms of US military strategy, and significant to Australia in terms of her economic interest. It is not surprising therefore that the Australian Government takes measures to curb the numbers of students from mainland S.E.A. in preference to students from the Pacific Islands.

'AID' IN THE DIRECTION OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

Students from mainland S.E.A. are to be found in concentrations related to the previous colonial pattern. Indonesian students in Holland, Thai students in America and Malaysian and Singapore students in Britain, Australia and New Zealand. On completion of their training, together with locally produced graduates, they are expected to form the backbone of technocrats who will support the economic interest of the past colonial powers. A shift in economic and military strategy will result in a corresponding shift in the emphasis on the 'beneficiaries' of the student programme. The 'beneficiaries' of the Australian Foreign Student Programme in future will be students from the Pacific Islands.

To stem the tide of students from mainland S.E.A., fees are now being introduced, and correspondingly scholarships for students from the Pacific Islands will increase dramatically. This ploy will effectively reduce the numbers of students from the mainland in favour of the very wealthy, and at the same time assist in building up an urban elite in the Pacific Islands to support the foreign manipulation and exploitation of the resources and people of the Pacific Islands. Initially, the exorbitant cost of tertiary education was discriminated in favour of the wealthy. However the Labor Government abolished fees with the hope that there would be a dramatic increase in the number of students from the poor sections of the community attending university. The problem of elitism in education cannot be so easily solved. The roots lie deep in society.

The abolition of fees did not dramatically alter the type of student coming to Australia from overseas. However it did enable a larger number of students from relatively poorer backgrounds to come to Australia. This slight increase in the numbers of students from the relatively poorer sections of society is not going to alter the imbalance between the few wealthy and the majority of the poorer people. In fact the Labor scheme can do no more than enlarge the urban middle class both in Australia and in the developing countries.

Most of the foreign students in Australia are private, i.e. they are not sponsored through any scholarship scheme. These students are paid for by their parents with relative ease or difficulty, depending of their economic background. The point to be made here is not the differential in wealth, but the cost to the developing country in foreign exchange. There are about 10,000 private foreign students in Australia whose average income per month is about \$A150. This amounts to about A\$20 million in foreign exchange per annum in Australia's favour. The cost of the foreign student programme per annum is about A\$15million. Australia therefore makes a net profit of about A\$5 million per annum. Aid to developing countries! Another feature

of the foreign student 'aid programme' is the fact that the expenditure on the programme does not leave Australian shores. The introduction of fees for foreign students will increase Australian foreign reserves and profits and therefore provide the incentive to maintain a foreign student 'aid programme'. Pierre Jalee quite correctly pointed out that 'It is thus not the imperialist countries which aid the third world but the third world that aids imperialism'.

The economic and intellectual pillage of the third world is so contrived that the recipients become collaborators in perfecting and strengthening the economic and technological chains which bind them. Nevertheless, every empire nurtures the very virus that ultimately destroys it. Claude Julien in his writings on American economic and intellectual exploitation only 'heightens the incentive for revolt among the most deprived social groups and ensures the intellectual training of a certain number of revolutionary leaders whom it must one day face in battle'.

Claude Julien has been proved correct many times over. Remember Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

From an article by the Overseas Student's Service,
c/- A.U.A. Drummond Street,
Carlton

**ECONOMIC GROWTH
IS NOT
DEVELOPMENT.**



FLIES

Flies know very little of ballistics,
Even less of averages in statistics.
Therefore, unencumbered.
By a train of academic flow,
They may take the air
And freely choose the way
They want to go.
Lacking all the insights
Of the academics,
Flies excel - indeed are masters -
In the art of calisthenics:
Especially blow-flies
Seem so wonderfully musical,
Wistful and inspired,
When they have a go
At an unacademically bared popo.

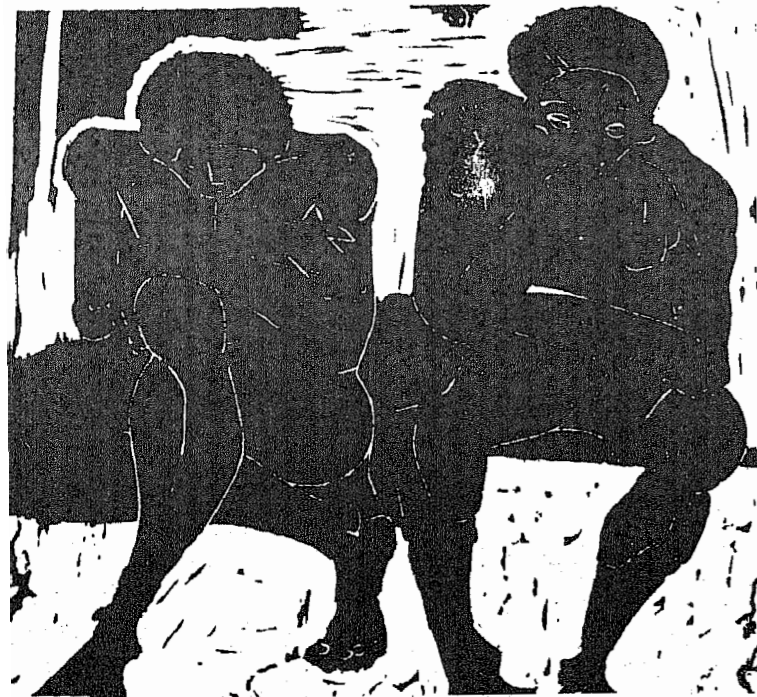
K.P.

AUST. RADICAL SCHOLARSHIP COMES OF AGE

THE MAPOON BOOKS, International Development Action, 1976

- Book 1 - The Mapoon Story by the Mapoon People (ed. J.P. Roberts) (\$1 individuals; \$1.50 libraries and institutions) 24p.
- Book 2 - The Mapoon Story according to the Invaders Edited and written by J. Roberts, M. Parsons and B. Russell (\$1.80 individuals; \$2.80 libraries and institutions) 112p.
- Book 3 - The Cape York Aluminium Companies and the Native Peoples Written by J. Roberts and D. McLean (\$1.80 individuals; \$2.80 libraries and institutions) 104p.

Available from progressive bookshops or direct from I.D.A. 73 Little George Street, Fitzroy, Victoria 3065 - add 70¢ postage for one volume, \$1.30 postage for all three volumes. In Adelaide, available from World Workshop, 3A Gays Arcade, Adelaide.



Australian radical scholarship has had a tentative but increasingly internationally recognized career, and can now boast of a wide range of writings on imperialism and on multinational corporate exploitation of the Third World, particularly Southeast Asia. These writings can be found scattered throughout many of the radical journals, bulletins and publications that provide the arsenal of data for those of us who hope to use our privileged position in the affluent West to assist the national liberation struggles of the people of the Third World. However, there has also been a growing awareness on the left in Australia that much of our research and political action have examined situations and struggles that are somehow external to our everyday existence. This is despite the fact that most of us realise, at least intellectually, that our positions of relative (and often absolute) affluence is a result of the direct exploitation of the resources of the Third World. One of the activist groups in Australia that has begun to confront this gulf between our political practice and our immediate wealth is the Melbourne-based research collective, International Development Action. With the publication in 1974 of their still highly relevant Fiji, A Developing Australian Colony, the direct exploitative role of many of Australian capitalism's own multinationals such as CSR and Burns Philp was described and the direct connection between the under-development of Australia's own neo-colonial preserves (Fiji, Niugini, New Hebrides) and our own national affluence was revealed in a clear and startling manner. The subsequent publication of Australian Economic Links with South Africa fulfilled a similar function with regard to another area of Australian capitalism's overseas operations.

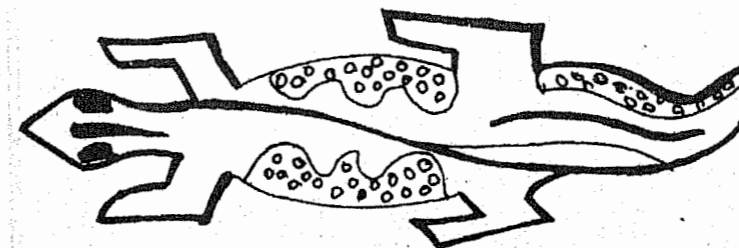
With the publication of the three volumes under review, Australian radical research has been put on an entirely new footing. The depth of continuing economic exploitation of Australia's own native people, the Aborigines, is not only lucidly revealed, but the empirical and theoretical relationship between this exploitation and similar corporate operations carried out throughout the world is made both explicit and vivid.

The three volumes under review focus on the Mapoon, Weipa and Aurukun Aboriginal tribal groupings on the Cape York Peninsula who have been dispossessed of their

land by some of the world's largest mining companies (R.T.Z., Kaiser, Alcan) and their local offshoots (Comalco, C.R.A., Billiton, Pechiney, and Tipperary) through the connivance, often tacit, sometimes active, of the Queensland State Government, the Australian Government (both Labor and Liberal) and the Church missions. IDA's three thoroughly documented volumes are startling and brilliant additions to Australian radical scholarship. They serve not only to educate us to the true meaning of what an explosive and anti-imperialist issue the struggle for Land Rights in Australia is, but will also serve as teaching tools and models for what committed Australian scholarship must increasingly aim for.

Briefly, the first book tells in the words of the Mapoon people how they lived before the Europeans came, the massacres that accompanied white settlement, the destructive and manipulative role played by the Christian Mission at Mapoon, how the Blacks lost their land to Comalco and other mining companies as the rape of the region followed the discovery of bauxite, and finally how the Government the Church and the companies forcibly evicted them from their land to allow the mining companies to leave no stretch of land unexploitable. The description of the utter destruction and degradation of tribal lands through strip mining and bulldozing, together with the account of how the settlement of Mapoon was burnt to the ground in 1963 to prevent the Mapoon people from ever returning, must be some of the most heartrending and vivid writing on an Australian Community yet available. The final section of the book describes how, in 1974, the Mapoon community militantly re-occupied their land near where they were expelled twelve years before. It tells also of their struggle to create a new community to confront the massive interests now arrayed against Blacks fighting for both land rights and for their very existence as autonomous modern communities in Australia.

Book Two provides in a detailed and explicit way the history of the negotiations between church, state government and the mining companies as they connived to destroy the Weipa and Mapoon communities. Drawing from church files

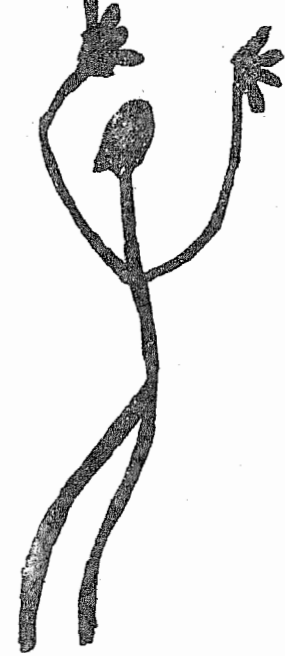


and government reports it is a masterful reconstruction of both the cultural degradation that the church inflicted on a whole people and the economic exploitation that followed the discovery of mineral wealth below their land.

Book Three is a detailed analysis of the gigantic mining conglomerates (particularly the British, French and South African Rio Tinto Zinc Group, and the American Kaiser group and the billionaire Mellon family's Alcan Aluminium Ltd.), and directly links these companies' world-wide operations to their presence in Australia. By showing their Australian operations and the effect they have had on the Mapoon, Weipa and Aurukun Black communities, there is a new significance to the horrific details provided in the Third volume on these companies' exploitation of other native communities and the natural resources of other societies, particularly in the Amazon (especially Brazil), in Southern Africa and in the Niugini.

This, together with the analysis provided of the way these multinationals are enmeshed, through their large industrial refinement and productive complexes, into the Australian society and economy, makes quite explicit the fact that the aim of bringing anti-imperialist wars "back-home" is both relevant and necessary if Australia is ever to gain autonomy from the world capitalist system.

The clear and simple writing style of the whole study is particularly noticeable in this volume where the large mining conglomerates are described in great detail. We are shown who owns them, who profits from them, how they operate, and the manner in which corruption, bribes and pay-offs are a regular form of corporate activity wherever their massive wealth and influence cannot get for them (via "normal channels") the natural resources they desire. In this regard, the detailed lists of Australian politicians and vivil servants (and their families) who ac-



NEWS



industry. It indicates how its mining destroys the environment through strip mining, later refining produces destructive red-mud and fish poisoning, and that finally its smelting operations put even more sections of Australia's population at direct health risk, particularly through possible brain damage, from these companies' highly polluting chemical operations. The absolute cynicism displayed towards the environmental implications of their operations, both world-wide and in Australia, are set out in considerable detail, as are the attempts of these organizations to divert public attention away from the ecological wasteland they leave behind. As in the world-wide steel and aluminium can "recycling" frauds, these companies spend much more in propaganda and public relations than they do in actual conservatory activity. Thus the whole Comalco "restoration" programme that was to follow the removal of bauxite is exposed in the study as a public relations fraud to keep the public unaware of the utter degradation of the once beautiful Mapoon, Weipa and Aurukun lands until the companies have safely repatriated their profits overseas.

In short, these volumes represent the type of study that reveals in great details the manner in which a society's incorporation into the world capitalist system reduces that society to a degraded and increasingly impoverished appendage of the wasteful consumption-oriented and dependent world the multinationals have shaped for themselves.

The impact these books will have on Australian society, and in particular, on our institutions of learning will be significant. Any University or College (or even school) library that does not have a set of these books will demonstrably prove the pro-establishment bias so evident in library purchase policies where (usually more expensive) publications from large (often multinational) publishers reach the library shelves so much more easily than do the social products of local groups such as IDA.

While the story told in these three volumes is both a horrific and shameful one, there emerges from a reading of it a greater understanding of the forces that have helped shape Australia. Such an understanding will be necessary if Australia is to have a different future. In shaping this future, an increasing number of Australians will be inspired by the resistance of the Mapoon, Weipa and Aurukun people. For the detailed knowledge of the background to this resistance, we are greatly indebted to the research staff at International Development Action.

RON WHITTON

Dr. Ron Witton is a Lecturer in Sociology and American Studies at The Flinders University of South Australia.

cepted very lucrative share issues from Comalco show very directly the patterns of influence and wealth in Australian society within which these companies operate. In addition, the lists of churches, institutions and politicians who through shares and investments have benefited directly from the rape of Aboriginal tribal lands rips away the last shreds of credibility that Australia has developed any particularly more "humane" or "democratic" capitalist system than the rest of the West. The lists of politicians and civil servants named in Volume Three as benefiting from lucrative Comalco share issues indicates that Lockheed is far from being exceptional in providing "favours" in return for services rendered. The suffering upon which Comalco's profits directly rest is of course just more explicitly in this case through the fine research contained in these three volumes.

Among the many "institutions" listed in the study as holding Comalco shares we find bodies as diverse as National Mutual Life, the Church of England, NSW Government Insurance Office, the Trustees of the Jesuit Fathers, MLC Assurance, the Salvation Army, the Flying Doctor Service, Trustees of the Parliamentary Contributor Superannuation Fund, University of Sydney, University of Melbourne and Monash University.

Finally, Book Three has a detailed section on the environmental implications of the development of the bauxite

Jazz, rock + blues

Roxy Music ROXY MUSIC "VIVA-ROXY MUSIC" ILPS 9400

All these quarter-evits raving over every "good" album in sight is enough to put Hugh Hefner off bunnies and me off reading reviews. The truth is, on first hearing, I didn't like "Viva" much at all - rough, messy and shallow. Later I got the chance to review it here in humble On Dit, and was considering canning it to show that not everyone agrees with the "big time" critics, but wisely I gave it 3 straight listenings and, cleche of cleches, it began to grow on me. "Out of the blue" triggered memories of a beautiful concert last year while "Pygmarina" and "Bogus Man" seemed to have a guts and edginess that wasn't achieved (or needed) on the studio versions. In all I would say forget raving over this album (even if you have heard it) and, if your a Roxy supporter, just enjoy a new look at "old" classics. If you detest Roxy and all that sort of "crap", try and be a little "broadminded" and give "Viva" a fair hearing, it could be worth it.

PETER JOLLY Jerry Jeff Walker JERRY JEFF WALKER ITS A GOOD NIGHT FOR SINGING M.C.A. MAPS8435 (ASTOR)

More of Walkers tales of love, drifting and good times, which form the basic ingredients of his new album. This follows a tradition in his career, which began when he wrote "Mr Bojangles" (a song he is not so keen on now). Its for this reason

that the album has only gained a luke warm reception. But I, for one, am quite happy with it, although I confess the lyrics are getting a little predictable. Musically, it has the same feel as the album predecessors, i.e. a relaxed feel, accentuated by Walkers dry vocals. In spite of the less than favourable reaction that this album has received, I enjoy it quite often.

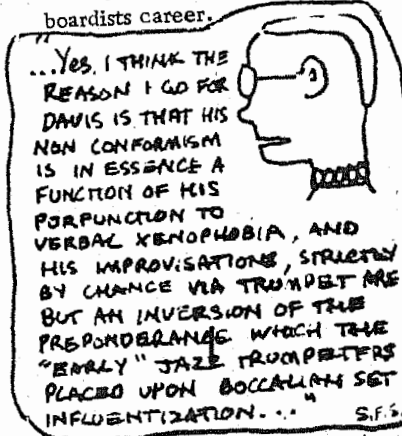
MIKE PRESCOTT Tubes TUBES - "YOUNG AND RICH" SP 4580

The first thing I heard of Tubes was an "Ooh, they're obscene" followed by an "Oh, the ultimate in satirical shock-rock", and the old "as with most heavily theatrical bands, they lose a lot in recording. "This last comment may have applied to the first album, but Young and Rich is definitely a different kettle of barracuda. Ken Scott's production is sharp and appropriate, in some ways similar to Steely Dan (clean and crisp). Each track is given a slightly different production quality most obvious in "Don't touch me there - classically Spectroesque. "Tubes World Tour" was the only disappointment, seemingly wishy-washy and weak.

All the hype and sensationalism aside "Young and Rich" deserves a listen by anyone with half a thought for the future of Rock (dramatic finale...?)

PETER JOLLY Chic Corea

CHICK COREA THE LEPRECHAUN POLYDOR 2391217 (PHONOGRAM) To my knowledge, this is the 16th album which has featured Corea as leader. In that time he has moved from being a pioneer with Miles Davis and Circle to the jazz-rock inclinations of his present group, Return To Forever. This latest excursion cost him a small audience, and gained him a bigger one. Naturally enough, this album is related to his recent ventures, although more jazz is included, as evidenced by the appearance of Joe Farrell, Eddie Gomez and Bill Watrous. Thus its a distinct possibility that his jazz audience will have already discussed it and the new listeners will find the mere acoustic jazz-orientated approach not quite what they wanted. I find, however, that it isn't really so disappointing, but there are a few bummers, notably the Gayle Moran number and the rather silly concept. But the interest in Corea is centered on his music, and this is satisfying the need for a solo Corea, but it doesn't go anywhere near the brilliance of the first Return To Forever album, undoubtedly the highpoint of this great keyboardists career.



FULL FRONTAL ALLEGORY

In Union Hall, from December 13 to 22.....

"Profound, provocative, moving" - Theatre Australia
 "Decadent and predictable filth" - Malcolm Muggeridge
 "Incisive insights.....devastating wit.....hilarious" -
 M. Jacobs and M. Couway
 "Who are these people?" - Charles Edelman

Dear Charles,

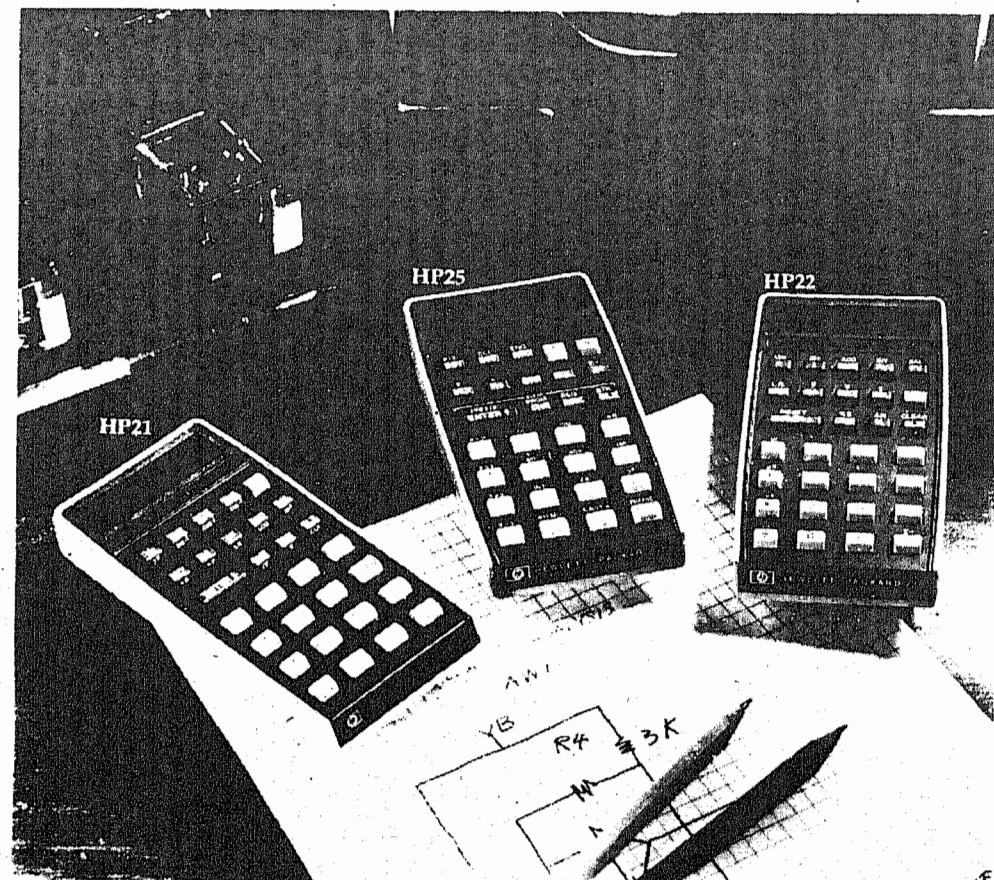
These people are the Footlights Club. Full Frontal is the latest, maybe last, word in University Revue In the Union Hall, Monday December 13, (A political anniversary), to Wednesday December 22 (except the Sunday). STUDENT PRICE.....a low, low \$1.87.

(We still need setbuilders, costume-makers, stage-crew, any people who'd like to hang in there and do something after the exams. - And see the show for free on the side, Contact Footlights through the Students Association Office).

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Jazz, rock + blues

Supercharge

SUPERCHARGE - LOCAL LADS
MAKE GOOD (Virgin L 35923)

Supercharge are an excellent satirical band they rip off all styles of music (mostly funk), and people such as Barry White, Little Feat, the Rolling Stones, Jeff Beck. In other words, nothing is sacred. What makes them so good is that they send up the good stuff just as well as the tripe. The best track is a rock 'n' roll hatchet job called "she moved the dishes first", from the band's saxophonist, Kojak Look - alike and resident dirty - old - man, Albie Donnelly.

Supercharge are hot shit.

TONLY LEWIS

Jan Hammer

JAN HAMMER OH YEAH?
 ATLANTIC NE437 (W.E.A.)
 Jan Hammer is the most original and virtuosic keyboard player to emerge in the last 5 years. His "First Seven Days" of earlier this year still rates as one of the best albums of the year. With that build-up, I'm sorry to say that this new album isn't up to the same standard as its predecessor. It meanders a bit too much, and in one or two numbers an element of funk has been introduced. There are still some excellent pieces, and it is still a good album, but I feel he can do

better. A positive step to improve this album would be to delete the vocals, which are bad technically and are lyrically poor, but fortunately are sparingly used. The main thing that prevents me from not fully criticizing the album is the mere fact that Hammers key boards are used so effectively that they show through even in the albums darker passages, and are simply brilliant on the better tracks.

MIKE PRESCOTT

Loudon Wainright

LONDON WAINRIGHT III -
T SHIRT AL 4063

If this magazine were Circus Raves "T Shirt" would probably get an "ear" (meaning worth one listen at least). It has its moments of interest with some subtle ironies - nothing impressive or superprofound but definitely not mediocre. It's records like this that make me urge people to drop the attitude that if its not "sensational", progressive or superbly produced, its no good. My favourite tracks would be "Wine with dinner" which closes each side, and "Talking Big Apple '75", with its tasteful guitar picking and interesting observations of New York. Overall, an album of interest to country fans with senses of humour and irony.

PETER JOLLY

Jesse Winchester

JESSE WINCHESTER
 BEARSVILLE BR 2045

This is the legendary Winchester album which some people paid a small fortune to secure their copies, either from "a friend", or some obscure warehouse in Canada.

I suppose that because of this big build up that the sudden re-release left me a little disappointed. Don't take me too literally, it is undoubtedly one of the best singer-songwriter albums around. The album features some superb songs, including "Biloxi", "Brand New Tennessee Waltz" and "Yankee Lady", the last being one of Dylans all-time favourites. This said, I can't help but feel that Robbie Robertson's production was not totally right for Winchester as its a little unorganised in places. Its not that the songs are damaged its just that they could have been better without it.

If you really want to see a great performer, go and see Winchester, if the projected tour actually comes off. If last years concert is a guide, it could be the years best concert. Concert or not, this album, despite flows, is just about in the "must" category.

MIKE PRESCOTT

SPAG RISOTTI
 'ENTERTAINMENTS'
 16) SCUM LANE
 BOWDEN

