

WHAT ARE YOU DOING DOWN THERE, SOLDIER?

FOLLOWING ORDERS, SIR.

WHO ORDERED YOU TO JUST SIT THERE?

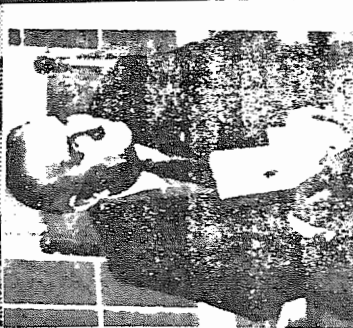
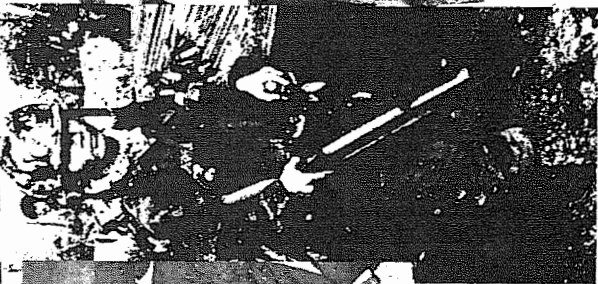
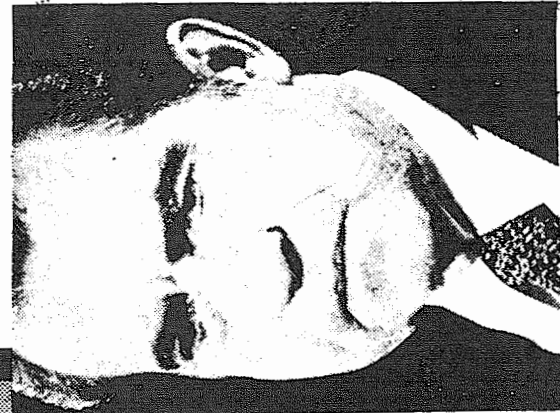
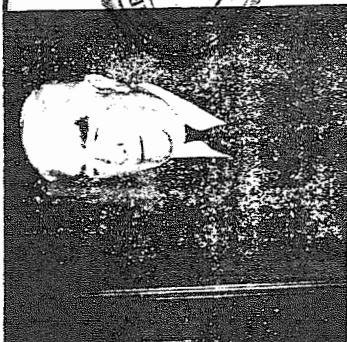
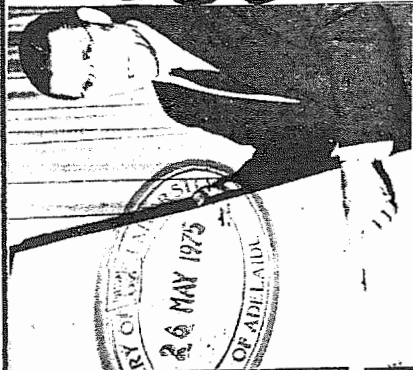
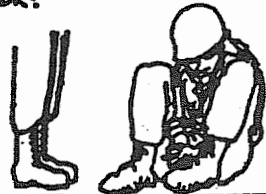
THE PRESIDENT, SIR. HE ORDERED A 25,000 TROOP WITHDRAWAL.

BUT YOU'RE NOT ONE OF THE 25,000 TROOPS.

NOBODY IS ONE OF THE 25,000 TROOPS, SO I'M WITHDRAWING ON MY OWN, SIR.

BUT IF EVERY SOLDIER TOOK IT AND HIS HEAD TO UNILATERALLY WITHDRAW, HOW WOULD WE EVER WIN THE WAR?

YOU GOT IT, SIR.



ON DIT 8

0020
52
strong beam



EDITORIAL...

This week saw the recognition of the PRG by the Australian Government. With the capture of Saigon we see an end to decades of killing in Vietnam and the chance for the peoples of that country to determine their future and re-build a country that is theirs. It is surely our duty to aid them as much as we can to repair the damage done.

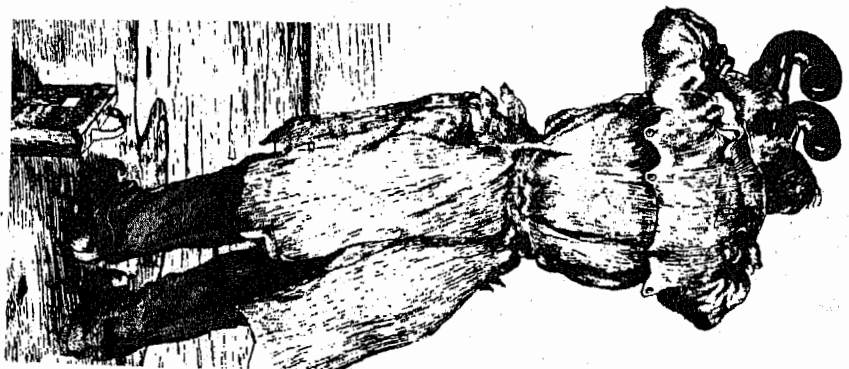
AUS has come in for much criticism because it is wasting student's money in bringing out representatives of the General Union of Palestinian Students and it persists in shoving down the throats of its constituents a hard line 'terrorist' policy. AUS is bringing to the Students of Australia a voice unheard until recently in this country and is to be commended for taking such a stand. There are two sides to every story, we are only now beginning to hear the other side. The plight of the Palestinians still exists.

This is the last On Dit for First Term. Deadline for the 1st edition in Second Term is the 28th May.

Those who helped with On Dit 8 were Rose-Marie, John, Lynn, Tony, Peter, Constance, Andrew, Peter, Frank and the office staff. (+ mike...)

Printed and published at the Students Association, Adelaide University.

This weeks bureaucrat par excellence is the Warden who receives this dubious honour on his departure for 4 months on a whirlwind tour of the world to gain insights into the workings of other campuses and how we may benefit from their mistakes or successes.



on trendy radio 54V

trendy student radio

the its a buzz station

Dear Vice-Chancellor,

We write to express our considerable concern about the treatment that has been and is being accorded to Professor C. Manwell of the Dept. of Zoology in your University.

We assume that Professor Manwell was appointed to his present position after open competition and after proper assessment by competent members of the academic staff of the University. From what we know of his qualifications he would seem to be a person of distinction and well worthy of the chair of which he was appointed. We therefore find great difficulty in believing allegations which have been made that he is academically unfitted to continue in his position.

We note further that, despite the finding of a Commission of Inquiry, Professor Manwell's name has not been publicly cleared of allegations against him. We understand that the University is refusing to make such a public statement unless Professor Manwell agrees to resign. If this is so, or substantially so, we regard the situation in which it places Professor Manwell as intolerable to him and disgraceful to the University.

We have been told that attempts are now being made to amend the

statutes of the University relating to dismissal. The grounds for these attempts seem to us to be unjustifiable.

Matters of this kind occurring in a University such as Adelaide are of immediate and international concern. The whole of the academic community is affected.

We urge the University:

1. To publish the documents and statements necessary to clear Professor Manwell's name without further delay and without conditions.
2. Make it possible for Professor Manwell to continue his work without further interruption, either by removing all existing impediments and taking steps to ensure that all harassment ceases; or by making the necessary financial arrangements to enable Professor Manwell and his wife to continue their research.
3. To abandon its present attempts to facilitate the dismissal of academic staff.

We look forward to hearing from you.

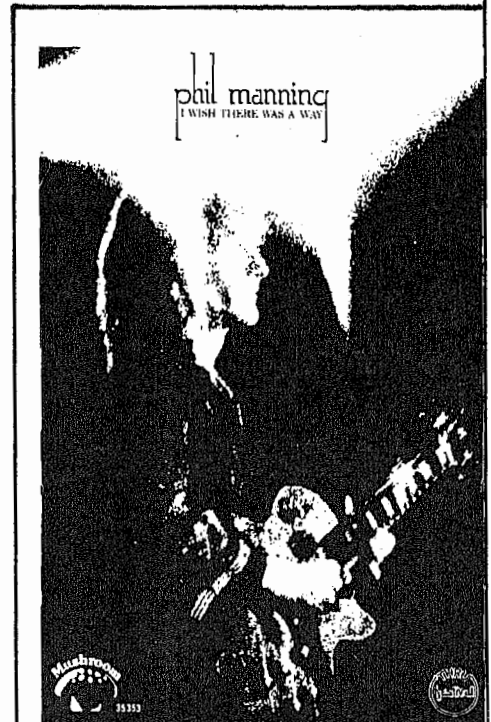
Yours sincerely,
J.A.G. Griffith
Professor of Public Law in the
University of London.

Council for Academic Freedom
and Democracy

Dear Mr Fish

Thank you for the improvements in the Refectories. They are much appreciated. The Asian Food Bar is cooking up, although the problem will probably never be adequately cured (as most problems go) at least now it is not as acute. Thank you for listening and thanks for your response. Keep up the good work and we'll keep up the agitating!

Rose-Marie Cadd.



LEO SAYER

THE PAUL DAINY CORPORATION PRESENTS

LIVE IN MAY

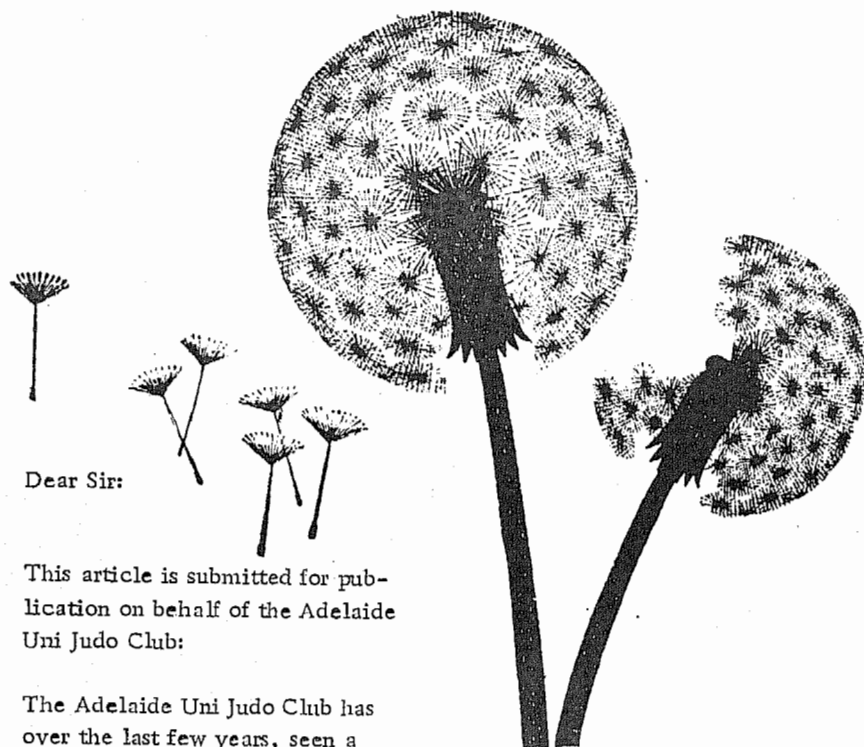
The Jags Rock and Blues Club
GAVE YOU THE INCREDIBLE PHIL
MANNING (AUSTRALIA'S BEST BLUES
GUITARIST) AND MATT TAYLOR.
THIS FRIDAY / MAY 9th at 8:00pm
SEE 'RENEE GEMER AND SANCTUARY'
WATCH FOR MORE IN SECOND TERM.

LOST PROPERTY SALE
\$187.10
DONATED TO ABSCHOL

LETTERS

So if you are interested in keeping fit and your mind alert - join us on Mondays and Wednesdays from 7 o'clock.

Love and peace, JOE.



Dear Sir:

This article is submitted for publication on behalf of the Adelaide Uni Judo Club:

The Adelaide Uni Judo Club has over the last few years, seen a decline in its membership, possibly because of the effect of the media with movies and T.V. series on Karate and Kung Fu - this has taken the spotlight off Judo. This year however, things are looking brighter for the Judo club with the increased number of members and the new Judo mats, this year we have also seen several girls take up the sport which is very encouraging. Judo is alive and growing again, soon we will send an inter-arsity team to represent Adelaide Uni.

Judo is a sport and like most other martial arts it is a discipline, which takes up your mind and body, these functions tend to improve the individual. There is more to Judo than punching and kicking (although this is a part of Judo in higher grades) but a judoka (a student of judo) has to anticipate and use the opponent's strength, turning an attack against the attacker. This is easily demonstrated; when someone is running at you, it is

easy to step aside and trip him rather than kick him (which if not done correctly will hurt you more than the attacker). Thus a judoka has to gain understanding of the dynamics of body movement. Professor Kano (the founder of judo) once said that Judo is to be used with "Maximum-efficiency with Minimum-effort" and for "Mutual Welfare and Benefit".

Judo takes things in their natural progression. First a judoka learns 'break falling techniques' these are essential for the judoka's safety. Eventually 'throwing-techniques' are learnt from both lying and standing positions, next 'grappling techniques' are learnt including methods of 'holding', 'strangling' and 'bending of opposition's joints' later the art of "Ate-Waza" i.e. the attacking of vital points are shown by both (hand/arm) and (foot/leg). Through out this progress students take time out to discuss and learn possible real life applications of the techniques.

Dear Sir,

Someone seems to have forgotten that the Union Bar and Bistro owe their existence to the students whose Union fees have financed their building and whose patronage is necessary for their profits.

The decor, a prime example of shoddy bourgeois tastelessness, the food and prices are definitely not student-orientated.

It seems to me that we are all shareholders in this profit-making organisation and, as such, have the right to indicate, in fact, dictate how it is run. There is not much we can do about the building as it stands but there must be a lot we can do about what happens in it.

As the Bistro and the Bar are on University grounds and have a Club licence (with all students as members of the Club) it seems logical that qualified students be employed in preference to non-students, most of us are on allowances that have to be supplemented, either by dotting parents or the sweat of our brows. Some of us do not even have allowances and owe our existence as students to the wages that come from part-time employment - which is usually as waiters, waitresses, barmen and barmaids. To be able to nip quickly from lectures to work, from work to the library has devious advantages.

The present policy of the management of these places is getting progressively more like an independent rip-off pub which would be fine if it was independently owned, but it is not. It's ours, it was built for us, with our student fees and seems to have suddenly forgotten all about us, now they have found that students will pay for their alcohol and enjoy the bourgeois habit of paying through the nose for the dubious pleasure of 'eating out'.

I believe we should press for better food at lower prices, for more student employment and for less emphasis on profit and 'efficiency'. I think the management would still get their profits if they re-orientated themselves if they simply remembered that they exist as part of the university and as such have an obligation to the students.

G.O. Henderson.

Dear Sir,

Not really! Your comment that the low voting in the recent by-elections reflected student apathy may not be justified.

As a candidate for Union Council sponsored by Children-on-Campus Club I feel that lack of publicity regarding time and place of voting was the major contributor to the low turnout.

The only advertisements publishing these details, which were pointed out to me after the event, were in the Cellar and the passageway near the S.A.U.A.

I guess you may say this is sour grapes, but I have been assured by many Club members that they were not aware of the time and place of voting (especially those who attend part-time). Perhaps your publication could help in future with these required details.

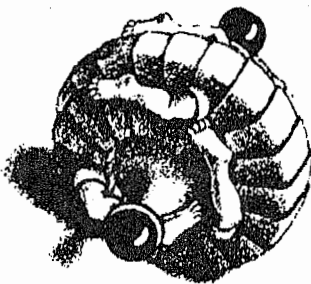
Lindsay Cook
President/ Children-on-campus.

OF UNION BUILDINGS

Somewhere in the Union buildings, could not provision be made for use by interstate/overseas/local travellers as a crashpad? A few walls, some floorboards and, preferably, a roof; that's all I'd look for. If someone could donate/expropriate a few mattresses or whatever, that would be

tops. I could find showers (hot too!) food, and cheap, if occasionally dismal, entertainment on Adelaide campus but nothing that kept me from using the park to sleep in.

Howzabout it? There must be some pseudo-trendy with a trace of Good Samaritanism on the S.R.C. willing to push this idea; its not particularly brilliant - for better use of some part of the union buildings, but it would be practical enough to save me, and others, from the snotty nose park-crashing gives so generously. I've got my red, hitching beanie, from Flinders - see you on the road!



SURVEY FORMS SOUGHT

Students are reminded that the completed questionnaire forms for the research project to study the effects of fee abolition and the social position of students should be handed in to the Front Office as soon as possible.

The completion of the questionnaires which were handed out during the enrolment period, is voluntary. Any person who has lost their original form and wishes to complete a questionnaire can pick up another form from the Front office.

The research project, which is being sponsored by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee, is designed to study the effects of fee abolition in respect of the social and demographic background of students.

The questionnaire was given to students who enrolled at the University for the first time in 1975 and also those who commenced postgraduate work this year.



DRUG SQUAD VIOLENCE

IF YOU HAVE BEEN BASHED, THREATENED, ASSAULTED, OR PLANTED BY THE DRUG SQUAD IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, OR IF YOU KNOW OF ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN TREATED ILLEGALLY, WRITE (OR GET THEM TO WRITE) TO US ABOUT THESE EXPERIENCES, INCLUDING AS MUCH AUTHENTIC EVIDENCE AS POSSIBLE (DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATES, X-RAYS, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF WITNESSES, ETC) SEND YOUR LETTERS TO: DOPE SMOKERS UNION, P.O. BOX 113, GLENSIDE, S.A.

As with the Duncan Inquiry, all names and information supplied will be treated as confidential.

Apparently it requires an event like a murder to arouse people's indignation so that they consider the nefarious activities on a larger social scale. It is time now that some action is taken against the activities of the Drug Squad. They are one manifestation of a perverted mode of bourgeois reality that must be challenged and ruptured at all times.

Your efforts could well mean that the present Durg Squad could be expelled, or that the present laws could be made more tolerable. We can but try.

Meantime, keep smoking ... but keep your senses open for the Blue Meanies, too.

i.t.t. and recall a different view

In On Dit 7, two student members of the Education Committee, Rob Bray and Ralph Bleechmore, made some comments on matters under consideration by the Education Committee. As another student member of that committee with different views on these matters, I would like to put forward some comments of my own.

Firstly, I would like to object to the way in which the term "student members of the Education Committee" has been used recently. This phrase includes myself, and I did not propose, for example, that the University stop acting as an agent for ITT. But the wording of Rob's article in On Dit 7 suggests that I did. Similar wording appears, with regard to student recall, in the fourteenth item on page 2 of Lumen Vol.4, No.4 (May 2, 1975). Both of these matters were raised by one or both of Rob and Ralph; I do not want to gain credit for something I did not do (whether or not I agree with it).

On the issue of ITT, I do not dispute the facts about the company (the research on it seems to have been done very thoroughly), but the arguments raised in the Education Committee in favour of the University not taking any action are worth more consideration than the write-off which Rob gave them. I believe that they were not "a multitude of excuses for not facing up to the issue". Professor Welford's point for example, was one of whether or not the University should enforce morals on its members. He felt that it was more appropriate for those who are concerned about the scholarship to persuade candidates not to offer themselves for it.

This is a view with which I very much agree and I voted against the proposal that the University should take action

to persuade the A.V.C.C. to consider the matter with a view to securing the support of all Australian Universities.

It is my belief that the University should do all it can to ensure the widest possible effective choice for its members; it would be a step backwards if, for example, the University refused to act as an agent for "U.S. Imperialism" by the advertising of scholarships to the U.S.A.

I would now like to comment on the issue of recall. I have, at one time or another, been a member of various University (and Union) committees. I am now seeing what I regard as a dangerous tendency. With the abysmal level of general student interest over the last few years, we have seen the rise of the "professional heavy" or "professional representative". I do not want to go into details here. (I'd be glad to at anytime), but the basic idea is that of a "student" (generally doing one or two subjects, sometimes none) who is "involved". I am not attacking anyone; I am genuinely concerned that these people tend to talk to other people of this type and noone else. They do not go to many lectures and tutorials or just stand in corridors and listen.

The relevance of this to recall is that my concept of student membership of committees is just that. The students are members and no more; they should be putting forward ideas because they are students. They have contact with

other students; what is more, they have contact with typical students because they are typical students themselves. This is the difference between mere tokenism and something that works - "professional representatives" is tokenism because the real problems will never get solved because the representatives never find out about them (who is going to go over to the S.A.U.A. office and

tell "them" what you think about your assessment).

My final comment on the question of recall is that I think that the University accorded us a great compliment (and gave us the only workable situation) by granting us the status of full members of these committees.

To expand on my opposition to the use of GSMS, I would like to describe one. It was held on a wet

day (unfortunate, I'll admit) this year. It was held in the Mayo Refectory (the largest); this was in spite of the fact that the Secretary of the Union had offered other, less crowded accommodation for the meeting. Effective attendance was very low (recorded number present was no doubt two or three hundred - remember that it was in the refectory on a wet day). Three motions were put, the votes were all very low (I estimate no more than 40 people voting) - most of the people "present" wanted the speakers to shut up so that they could eat their lunch in peace. One motion was lost, and at this event a well-known figure attempted to intimidate those present by calling them "bastards" and insisting that they should speak against the motion if they didn't agree with it.

I agree that a motion should never be lost when there are no speakers against it, but I don't agree with the methods used in this case. This, however, highlights the problems of GSMS with regard to justice being done.

Chris Marlin.

flinders liberation movement

Life at Flinders University is never dull. If it isn't the reactionary staff attempting to silence the interim SRC/Students Association, it is the Flinders Liberation Movement which is in the attack.

The F.L.M. is the latest right-wing group to emerge on the Flinders University campus. Its membership is vague but seems to centre around the Geography discipline. It has only been most recently that the individuals have actually signed anything; before that, one grew accustomed to anonymous leaflets littering our refectory tables every lunchtime, from this group which considers itself to be the "Counter SRC".

So far, most attacks from this group have been in the form of paper warfare. Occasionally these leaflets have been answered in kind by concerned students who have pointed out the inconsistencies in the F.L.M. leaflets and who have asked just what positive action this movement has initiated to help their fellow students. There is often silence

after this but they usually bounce back with hysteria about the way the students' money is supposedly to have been spent.

These leaflets would just be laughed at if it wasn't so obvious that they are pathetically inaccurate and misleading. The Interim SRC/Students Association are, according to the F.L.M. all "poofs, liars and thieves" are members of SYA (to be translated by the FLM as Stalinist Youth Alliance) and do nothing but read Direct Action all day.

It is lucky that no one really takes them seriously because this paper warfare has become rather expensive. Unfortunately, though, certain members are beginning to become vocal and are making total nuisances of themselves. Their latest action has been to object to the fact that an employee of the Union was elected to the Union Board, the governing body of the Union, because she was not a student and hence not an ordinary member of the Union. They declared it was unconstitutional and got the University Council to

back them up. This august body which has suddenly declared support for particular minority groups (so long as they are not related to or supported by the main student movement) put pressure on the Board and forced them to back down on their stand in backing the employee's position on the Board. So much for democracy.

The first term is now at an end and things have quietened down. This, however, may only be the calm before the storm. With their friends in the Registry, and especially in the Students Records office, where certain information about individuals in the Interim SRC/Students Association has been leaked to any interested parties, they may continue their attacks for some weeks to come before they finally burn out their energies through lack of student support. It is to be hoped that this happens quickly.

Carolyn Sim
Flinders University.



everything under the sun



Everything under the sun this week has returned; together with an apology to the tulmun people at Kersbrook whom I talked of in an earlier article.

My report was made only in consultation with one, apparently very unreliable member of Tulmun whose sanity is questioned by many.

I now feel it my duty to report more fairly on the group.

Tulmun recently invited me to their monthly coordinating meeting. So last Monday I went to a small homely cottage in outer Stirling where I met them. There were 20 people there, and during the course of the meeting a few more arrived.

They sat about a fireside and commented the meeting. Hours passed like seconds. Even in a lifetime of meeting procedure I have never seen a formal meeting made so human. Tulmun is a real, active, strong, vibrant, progressive and responsible incarnation of the so-called alternate life style.

"But what are they doing" cry the cynics. At this meeting reports were given by members of the group about some of the activities. A report and discussion of the groups current house building project occupied a large part of the meeting.

The group has recently bought a truck and the mechanics within the group told of their progress in restoring the machine. The apiarists

in the group reported. The Forester/ orchardist in the group reported. The gardeners in the group reported, and plans were made for more gardening next year.

The Secretary/Treasurer reported that with the promised contributions the loan repayments would again be met on time, and that with a financial levy on members the housing project could proceed smoothly. A prospective member also attended the meeting, and some discussion took place about advertising for new members.

All in all, Tulmun is 26 members, of diverse ages, backgrounds, occupations and political philosophers, who nevertheless have a strong collective identity. My impressions of their dynamics are good.

CHILDREN ON CAMPUS...



Adelaide University unlike at least one S.A. Campus (The Art School), hasn't actually banned Children on Campus but neither has it done much for the welfare of student's children. Responsibility for child care has been virtually ignored by the administration causing hardship for student-parents and severely affecting their ability to study.

A meeting of 30 student parents in 1st term representing about 34 children (aged 2 weeks to 3½ years) demonstrated the problems faced. The needs of these parents varied from a place for children during a lecture to

full time care. As anyone who's tried to persuade the busy cellar staff to warm a bottle while holding a shrieking baby could confirm even the most basic facilities, a change table and a bottle warmer are not provided. Dis-satisfaction with present child care arrangements were for several reasons - some can't afford present child care fees, others are not satisfied with commercial child care centres, lecture hours are not covered by 8-5.30 centres, too much time is being spent travelling to and from minders, and still others are unhappy with an over-reliance on relatives. The

parents present included supporting mothers, families where both parents are students, student-fathers and women who preferred to study part time while their children were under 5. Despite varying difficulties and situations they all agreed on the desperate necessity for some on campus child care arrangement catering for student's children. A 'children on campus club' was formed at this meeting to act as a focus for student parents to discuss and act on the problems of student parents. An attempt to cope with some of the most immediate needs a 'baby swapping centre' was started - that is one parent is at lectures, tuts, another look after his/her children and vice versa. At the moment the Lady Symon Lounge is being used, but it is such a dismal place - with beautiful view of concrete walls, artificial lighting, conveniently located next to the ladies toilet, parents are using it only when absolutely necessary. The meagre equipment bassinet, toys, paper, berko, change table has been donated by parents. The catch 22 is that because people are reluctant to use such a drab restricted setting it could be said there is little demand for a better one. That it is used at all indicates the value of just a space - a place where children can play and shout and the 'children on campus club' is trying to get some badly needed improvements like a ramp access for prams and pushers, somewhere for children to sleep, suitable play materials and just a more child oriented 'decor' so that a system catering for more than just lectures and tutorials can be possible.

Child care is something you rarely think about until you actually need it, so those who aren't faced with the problems at present, might be

perplexed by the insistent that student-parents are truly handicapped by lack of creche facilities "after all there is a Uni Child Care Centre and the Government's handing out all that money for child care."

The University Child Care Centre is in no way an adequate service for student parents, it can provide for a few particularly needy students' children, but even then there is a years waiting list, it is one of the more expensive (\$20 approx. a week) and it is some distance from the University. It gives priority to children already there and their siblings this has created a centre dominated by academics, often both parents working with fees and facilities geared to their situation.

What is needed is an additional student serving centre that takes into consideration that students needs are different from those of working people.

The Union Council has verbally recognised that another centre should be set up for several years and overwhelming demand for it seemed to be indicated by a survey in '72 and a meeting on the issue at which 180 parents and over 400 children were involved.

To set up a centre the Council expected to get a capital grant from the Federal Govt. But the capital grant act was changed in '72 and is now for community based childcare giving priorities to certain needy areas (so far only the catholic women's centre has qualified in S.A.) though the '72 survey showed about 50% student parents do fit into the need areas e.g. low income parent, single parents, the Commonwealth Government decided - who blames them - that the university is not eligible for a capital grant which means purchase of land, building and conversion of centre and equipment, though it could be eligible for a percentage of salaries

and subsidies for 'needy' children. Anyway a bit of baby passing took place between union council and the commonwealth government and nothing happened for three years - about the time it takes to get a B.A or B.Sc.

Meanwhile there were some short lived attempts to set up temporary centres and provide a pressure group for parent demands. This year 'children on campus' have provided a student voice; investigating the legal situation and gathering information about properties suitable for a childcare centre, and this year at last the union council's acceptance of childcare as a valid aspect of student welfare appears to be more than sympathetic mummerings. At the present it seems likely a building will be purchased, suitable for conversion to a childcare centre by third term. That is at last there will be a childcare centre for students parents near campus this year.

Now when it looks as though a centre will really happen, the task is to determine what a student-parent child care centre should be like. If the prospect of a student childcare centre interests you this is the time to make recommendations for the type of centre you need. The people in 'children on campus' feel strongly that the centre must develop as and remain a centre for students. Ironically a student centre is one of the few where community care can be more than a name and it is essential that parents be involved at all levels from working in to administering the centre.

To receive funds and for insurance purposes and as a good idea anyway some staff would have to be trained but as students usually have more time than money for the untrained staff to consist of parents is a way to reduce fees as well as involve parents. That there should be a live-in caretaker (as in Tasmania's Uni Creche) has been suggested and if any fees are necessary it should be a sliding fee scale it should be

as at Flinders' creche, seems the best method. Hours would need to be flexible to allow for students lecture/study times and eventually the problem of after school and school holiday care would have to be considered. Obviously as soon as the centre is set up there will be more than enough children wanting to use it and priorities would have to be determined to ensure the most needy can use the centre. It should be student-parents who decide these priorities. Should there be fixed percentages of certain groups or an annual revision of admission according to a list of priorities? It is up to student/parents to define what childcare means, if it is to mean more than child dumping.

The 'children on campus' club has brought together a group of student/parents. It has made us more aware of how other student/parents cope and what the needs are. It has provided a voice for student/parents. To continue as a supportive action group it is important that it should represent student/parents, and future student parents as widely as possible. SO IF YOU THINK YOU CAN HELP with and/or would like to use a co-operative child care set up

(If you're not a student/parent but would like to help - males included - with materials or time, that would be nice too.)

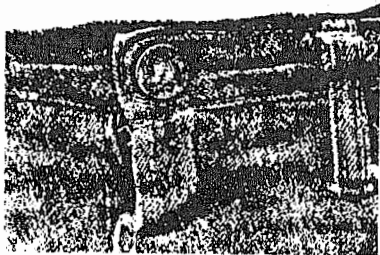
If you want to find out more about or have some ideas about the proposed student childcare centre,

Or you just want to know more about the aspirations of a club formed by student/parents for student/parents

either - pick up an information pamphlet from the S.A.U.A. office, or

contact L. Cook - 264 1619
H. Woon - 4 4402

Are you leading
a closed life?



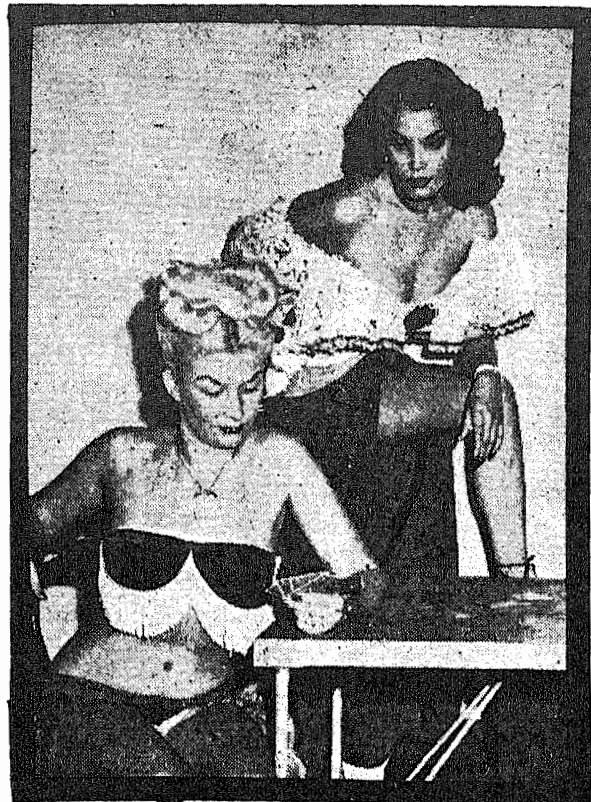
Many wide-eyed girls come to Uni expecting, hoping for, a varied and exciting sex-life. For most of us, the moment we walk through the front gates, we may as well drop our red-blooded enthusiasm, for disillusionment is in store.

There is an amazing paucity of men at this University who can tolerate, or even begin to understand the needs of women, or who recognize women's rights to proposition men with a view towards sexual involvement. (The meaning of this euphemistic harangue is that there are few men available for a fuck, and that no lady feels she can ask).

THERE ARE VAST RESOURCES OF UNTAPPED TALENT.

Take a lunch-hour off to consider the talent on the Barr-Smith lawns. The male population is dominated by jocks, men who sit around, often in groups, talking about study, or football, or drinking, or occasionally sizing up the 'chicks' around them. These are men whose sexual advances towards Uni women will often never get past the sizing up stage, except

SEX... MUT?



a serious report by:
Serious Women.

perhaps at shows, where in an abyss of drunkenness, they may approach a woman for a clumsy and uninteresting 'pash'.

There is also the quiet, retiring type, whose presence on the lawns is painful and embarrassing to themselves. These men are incapable of propositioning a woman in any circumstances - yet how would they react if a woman propositioned them? The residue of the men on the lawns consists of some individuals who are obviously taking care of themselves (if you are reading this, we doubt if you qualify for membership of this group), and lads who are halves of couples - both types can be written off for the purposes of the predatory female.

What is the basis of the sexlessness of Adelaide Uni men? One school of thought holds that Refectory tea is laced with bromide. Another theory is that the men are taking their sexuality firmly into their own hands.

We are disillusioned, at this stage, but ever hopeful. Remember, gentlemen, deformities or marriage are no drawbacks. Should the rampant reporter ask you for a fuck this week, feel free. Otherwise your name may appear in the 'He knocked me back' column in the next issue of ON DIT.

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A.U.S. travel SURVEY

The Australian Union Students established its Services Departments (AUS Travel and AUS Friendly Society) in order to serve the needs of its members. The Union has now constituted a Working Party to specifically review the operations of AUS Travel.

Any complaints/suggestions/compliments about the service offered by our AUS Travel Offices or about your experiences while travelling AUS would be welcome. We would especially like suggestions as to how you think

AUS Travel could improve. This feedback is vital if we are to evolve to suit you.

Complaints/suggestions about AUS Travel and AUS Friendly Society should be directed to

Services Vice President
Australian Union Students
97 Drummond St.
Carlton, Vic. 3053.

Letters will be treated confidentially if so required.

1. Have you ever made use of AUS Travel?

No	Info. only	travel arrangements
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2. If so, how were you introduced to AUS Travel services?

Word of Mouth	Posters	National U
Other specify		
3. What do you feel about AUS Travel advertising?.....

4. Which country was your initial destination?.....
5. Which AUS Travel Office did you make your travel arrangements through?.....
6. Why did you travel overseas?.....

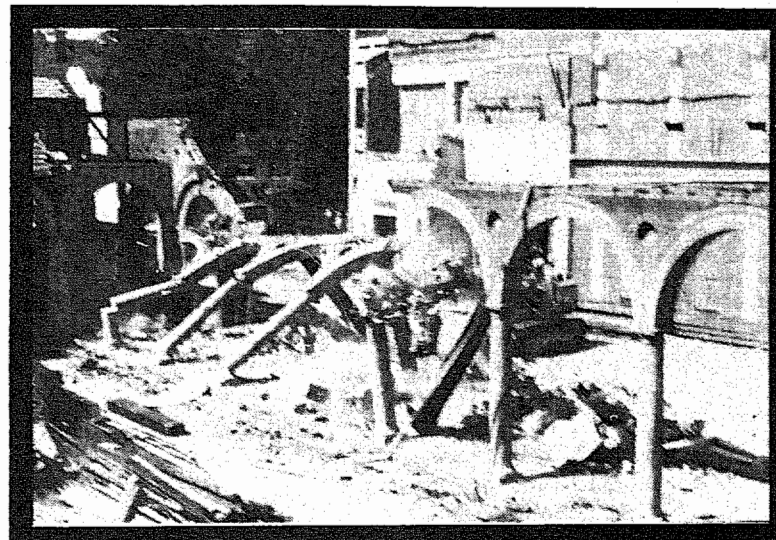
7. Did you go on an AUS organised tour?

Yes	No
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 Which one
8. Were you satisfied with:

a) Travel advice received initially	Yes	No
b) Service and conditions while travelling	Yes	No
c) Tours booked through AUS Travel	Yes	No
9. Why did you choose to use AUS Travel?.....

10. General comments, if any



PROSH '75

This advertisement is addressed to all those persons in the student body who have (a) talent, (b) ideas, (c) organisational ability, and (d) need an outlet to practice all these attributes by being
 ✪ The PROSH DIRECTOR ✪
 If by chance you are deficient in anyone of these attributes - don't let it worry you! - There are other even more important and insidious positions available; e.g., editing The PROSH RAG, or even aiding & abetting the Prosh director and Prosh Rag editor.
 If you are interested, please leave name, address & particulars with the chairperson of the Social Activities Committee by 15th May 1975, in the S.A.U.A.

a male chauvinist backlash — well almost

The following diatribe is taken from an anonymous document found in the ON DIT office. You, dear Ronnie, and Rita reader, are invited to comment.

DELEGATES BEWARE

For the last few years we have been subjected to incredibly biased and inaccurate anarchist literature on the topic of Women's rights. Few people have had the courage and foresight to denounce the "Women's Rights" movement for Women's Liberation - for what it really is. Herein contained is a brief critique and expose. It is not meant to be complete critique but merely a fragmented synthesis for discussion.

1. Women's Liberation - the name is a front.

The name Women's Liberation is not only a front name for an anarchist movement, but also an affront to women. (who are obviously free!) If you look at those who lead it, you will see power-crazed anarchist people who have done what they accuse business men (read capitalist pigs in their literature) of doing - namely creating a desire and then exploiting it. Noone can even be completely free - but by misrepresenting society and people's roles in society, these people without the cause or following (any cause or following) create one. In hence the movement is not to liberate its members, but to imprison them by lies and with hatred for the self-gratification of its otherwise frustrated leaders.

2. Are women free?

Freedom is a state of mind, and as stated above, noone can be completely free. But people do have a choice. Women need not stay at home in this day and age to look after their children - and if they do, it is because they choose to do so.



And who would dispute that it is easier to perform housework than do a hard day at the office.

Who would dispute that sexual connotations run through the above examples - but obviously the roles which the above examples suggest are the result of differences between the sexes. Can a man be a wet nurse? Who knows more about housework? To whom is beauty so important? Who needs to be looked after and provided for?

It is clear that at least many W.L. propagandaists do not know the subtle difference between freedom of choice and freedom to choose. Of those that do, see below.

3. What do Women's Liberationists mean by Free?

From their propaganda, it is clear that W.L. have a perverted idea of freedom. They argue that as other

mammals mate with any number of different members of their species so should women. But this denies the realities of our special situation.

- Humans have intelligence and can reason. Animals are dumb and would not even know if their present mate was their last or not.
- Animals are not economically dependent upon a mate - humans are.
- Animals do not enjoy the emotional involvement that we humans enjoy with their stable loves.
- The sophistication of everyday human living requires cooperation and help from someone that a person can depend upon - i.e. a wife or husband. If the relationship is not stable, and because women are emotional, they need a stable male hand. An animal's life is hardly sophisticated.

There are many other reasons which are so obvious that need not be spelt out here, but it is obvious that the

breakdown in social harmony is due to the lack of sexual fidelity by females - compare Eastern and Western approaches.

It can be seen from the W.L. propaganda that what they mean by free is "free and easy". But the transience of these relationships reveals the depth, exploitive nature and facade that the freedom they suggest will arise really is.

4. Political Perversions

Although many of the leaders act for purely perverse and self-interested motives, there has been a steady trend by opportunist extreme left wing radicals to infiltrate their organization to manipulate it for their own purposes in order to "bring on the revolution". Because it is an easily swayed collection of dissatisfied individuals rank-and-file

wise, these radicals seek to gain their mass support - support that could not be achieved democratically by political debate and persuasion. They also hope to thereby polarize these confused people in order to destroy the at present unsteady sanity of this country of ours. (To quote Abe Lincoln, one of the world's greatest liberators, "A house divided cannot stand".) We must fight against this fraudulent attempt to gain political power by ultra-left wing revolutionaries and their poor puppets: The consequences of not doing so are obvious and dire!!

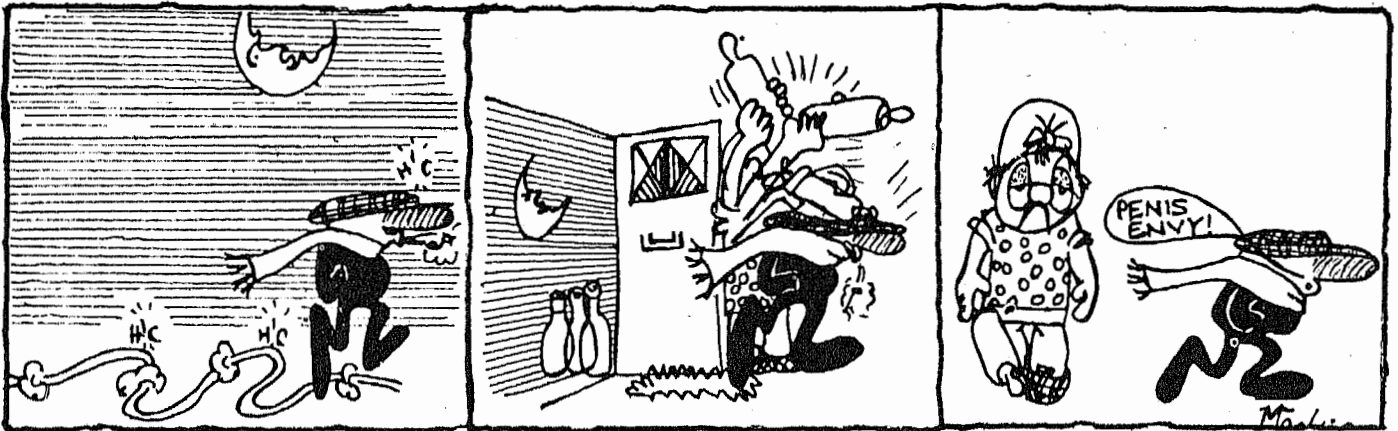
5. Meeting

A meeting will be held during August Council to discuss the threat and implications of the above. All interested parties are invited. Because

of probably W.L and/or left wing attempts to stack the meeting, women will only have speaking rights. Unfortunately nothing can be done to counter the anticipated disruptionary tactics. But don't be afraid to take the stand against W.L. Don't be intimidated! To be accused of being a Male-Chauvinist Pig is to be accused of being forthright and potentially effective against their perversion.

An articulate and sane male.

P.S. This has not been signed for obvious reasons. I do not wish to undergo the harassment, violence and other undemocratic tools employed by those people described and exposed above.



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what is made in japan

BEYOND

Two years ago only a disaffected radical would dream that a group of hoodlums might use the enormous powers of the executive branch of the United States government to control our political destiny. Except for the blood lust, that particular dream seems to be over. And yet, once stretched by paranoid reality, many minds find it difficult to return to their former resilience. It is not healthy for neurotics to find their worst fantasies tainted with history. And so those of us who take seriously the business of freedom and democracy tend to see beyond the Watergate revelations to more subtle, and perhaps more devastating threats to come.

Readers of New Scientist are not strangers to the potential dangers of proliferating data banks containing private information about growing numbers of people. Hard on the heels of fourth generation information technology is the lighthearted meta-science of computer thievery. Even a half-baked paranoid must assume that the private corporations, particularly those behemoths with a long-range perspective, as well as less than wholesome public agencies, find it useful to hire computer thieves who can tap into every computerised data system that exists.

And so I offer paranoid fantasy Number 1, a trivial schoolchild's fillip to reality - privacy is already dead. But come further. A whole army of basic and applied scientists have generated marvellous new instruments of psychotechnology. Pharmacological agents can lift spirits here or lower them there, create ecstasy or block it forever, arouse, sedate, terrify, sadden, tranquilise; you name it and some drug firm will provide the right chemical to splash against the walls of your mind.

Keeping pace with the powers of these medicines, though not sustained by the same entrepreneurial verve, are the remarkable developments in behaviour modification. We can transform passive homosexuals into rapists, addicts into nuns, mass murderers into gardeners or what have you by the right kind of operant conditioning.

And then, of course, we still have our psychosurgeons, who too impatient with the adorable mysteries of chemistry and psychology, like to pluck out the neurons which mediate offensive behaviour. A minor modification of this is the "stimociever" of Professor Delgado which permits a transplanted electrode to control behaviour by radio waves from a distant transmitter.

With this grist, I offer paranoid proposition Number 2 - there is no example of human behaviour which cannot be transformed into another kind of human behaviour.

PREDICTION, TOO
But this, too, is undergraduate. If you want to stretch your mind, then some energy must be expended. Modifying behaviour which is already manifest is inefficient for contemporary paranoids and too reminiscent of 1984 with its blunt and ungracious view of technological fascism. More to our liking would be the capacity to predict undesirable behaviour before it takes place and in the best public health tradition make a preventive intervention.

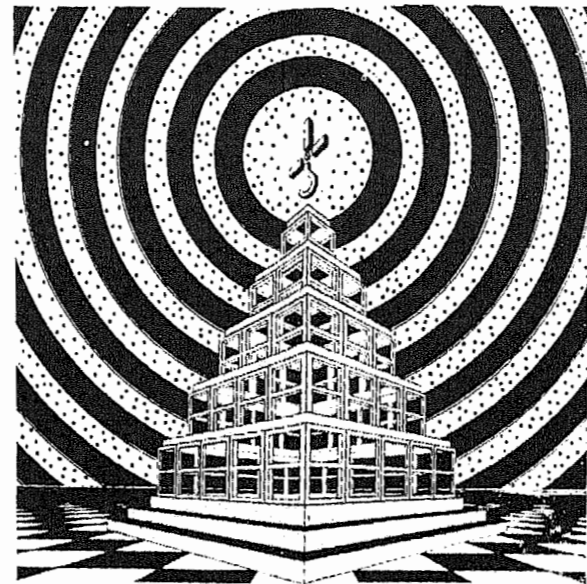
Paranoids, of course, do not believe in coincidence but it happens, by chance, that there is a veritable juggernaut of social science research oriented towards the prediction of deviant behaviour. In 1968, the American Council of Education received a huge grant to develop "protest-prone

personality profiles" (educators enjoy alliteration) on 30 000 incoming freshmen to 33 participating colleges and universities. One of their early, felicitous findings of their cohort study was that atheistic Jews bore an abnormally high risk of becoming protestors. Since then student activism has ceased to be the burning social issue that it was.

However, the same kind of research is being carried out, generally with the support of the Justice Department to determine predictors of violence, delinquency, and drug addiction based on group characteristics. There is no end to the possibilities. Based on the pure kinetics of social science and the subtle sluices of government grants, it should be possible to predict any kind of behaviour, including (God help us) even paranoia.

Therefore, paranoid proposition Number 3 - any behaviour disturbing to the powers that be can be predicted and prevented on the basis of actuarial data which would not require the identification and isolation of individuals.

Now we are getting serious. But postgraduate paranoia goes still further. It shares with mysticism and systems analysis the fleeting preceptions of second order consequences, final common paths and vast new worlds of possibility. Imagine the implications of the conjunction of these three paranoid propositions in the hands of a clique of politicians who are actually prepared to do anything to maintain power indefinitely. Unlimited access to data banks, relentless capacities for behaviour control and actuarial predictors of group behaviour would amount to a form of tyranny which would put to shame Hitler, Big Brother, or any gaggle of South American Colonels.



RETREAT TO PROFESSIONALISM

But let us be less paranoid for a moment. The world is not constantly plagued by people lust for power. True, we have always had more of them than absolutely necessary, but by and large people function with something like goodwill and even with the higher promptings of professionalism. Let us think then about professionalism. It implies qualifications for training, standards for practice, codes of ethics, supervision and accountability all determined by one's peers. George Bernard Shaw defined a profession as a conspiracy against the laity. Even without his lighthearted cynicism, however, it must seem obvious to anyone that what is most conspicuous about the professions is their guilded quality of brotherhood. While their purposes may be to serve the public, it is not the public who determines the nature, quality and cost of the service. It is in character for professionals to say that their work is too arcane and complex to be explained to the uninitiated. The public must trust them.

Professionals further mystify the public by becoming seduced into thinking that the more esoteric and technological their vocabulary and machinery, the more professional they are. American medicine, for example, has come to feel that it is truest to its purposes amid the marvels of transplant surgery when a much less fancy devotion to basic public health would alleviate considerably more suffering and prolong considerably more lives. In fact, it is possible that the lust for aggressive therapy by our physicians comes close to being a public health menace itself.

The over-specialisation of professionals and their preoccupation with the arcane result in their inability to think ecologically. By that I mean that they become unable to see the connectedness of things. They are so in love with the dalliance of their lives and so pleased by the wide-eyed respect of the multitudes that they are unable to think of second and third order consequences to their work. Frequently enough they are incapable of recognising their first order disasters. Try to imagine all the physicists and engineers at Cape Kennedy suddenly stopping their work to ask: "What the hell are we going up there for?" No more likely was it that the citizens of Los Alamos should have become paralysed by the thought that they were constructing an instrument which might destroy the world. Once a function becomes professionalised it is no longer subject to basic questions about purpose.

So you see, retreating from paranoia into professionalism thrusts us right back into paranoia. If powerful technologies of social control are not to be used by power-hungry madmen, they must be subject to the rational control of professionals which carries a different order of hazard - a higher order.

There has been a hundredfold increase in the number of scientists and engineers in the past 40 years. More than half the scientists who have ever lived in the world are alive and at work today. There is an exponential increase in the number of professionals produced each year. And, perhaps a coincidence, the number of public and private functions which appear to require professional attention are increasing at the same rate. The governance of our affairs is so much

in the hands of specialists that references to democracy have a charming, atavistic smack to them. Put in more paranoid terms, we simply do not know what they are going to us.

CRITICAL MASS OF BUREAUCRATS

And that is how repression comes in an advanced and pluralistic society. It is not a matter of evil men with too much power. It has to do with the critical mass of bureaucrats, scientists, and technicians each performing a potent but fragmented piece of the public's business, unaware or unconcerned with the resultant of their various forces; a tyranny of norms. Deviance will be compassionately re-defined as a computer error capable of self-correction. Society will be rendered ineluctably safe and implacably ordered by the professionalisation of social control. The irrationality of murder, addiction, rebellion, and existential despair will become not so much impossible as inconceivable.

And yet, paranoids can find a certain attraction to all this. Indeed, paranoids have a special predilection for the consistent, the logical and the seemingly rational. And who, paranoid or not, would turn away from rationality when even romanticism and Marxists near whispers of ecological doom in the wind? So, when the blue chips are down, we of the Adult West and Over-Developed East will perceive the clamour of starving and infected billions in Asia, Africa, and South America as irrationality. We will then put aside whatever precious sensibilities we have left, and just as we thank God for the blue-eyed dope in the front cabin when our plane hits turbulence, we will trust the technocrats at the helm to do their ever-lovin' genocidal best to keep our corporate beans on the table.

PARANOIA

Don't bother cultivating the illusion that the presumed differences of ideology among the Great Powers will exert any influence. The corporate state is the corporate state and fine differences of rhetoric will hardly distinguish the forms of imperialism. The plans for a Soviet-American space hook-up are more than a galactic flirtation. They mean that two bureaucracies swollen with technology are prepared to find common purposes. The exchange of surveillance equipment is closer to the meat of the matter. American law enforcement officials cannot help but be impressed at the panache with which the Soviets define political dissidence as psychotic. And the world has had enough James Bond movies not to know how seriously Americans take their surveillance toys. Both nations are equally intolerant of deviants, and in their technocratic heart of hearts they probably think of both Jefferson and Lenin as comparable freaks.

WHAT DIFFERENCE?

As far as economic interests are concerned, it would appear that the trappings of capitalism and communism are becoming jointly moored. In the American press, one finds the Soviet Union advertising a "singles" cruise to the Caribbean aboard the USSR's Maxim Gorky. Who could have known that what Lenin meant by "from each according to his abilities to each according to his needs" was oral sex between the decks? We also find that Colonel Sanders's Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets will be opened throughout the People's Republic of China. That's what the long march was all about. The final quotation of Chairman Mao will be: "The Cultural Revolution is finger lickin' good." I have even had the super-paranoid thought that Chairman Mao is Colonel Sanders.

In any case, when the managers of the world's wealth get a sniff of the sweat from the underdeveloped nations (who stubbornly insist upon food for the populations they claim they have a right to procreate), there will undoubtedly be some back-room talk about rational solutions, presumably final ones. This, of course assumes that the technocrats of Mitsubishi, Whitehall, the Budget Bureau, the Forbidden City, ITT, etc, can come together with something like rational management for their own survival. Advanced paranoia and elementary history suggest that there has never been rational management of anything. But it is possible, and loving as they do to bet with Pascal's odds they are certainly going to make the effort to mop up those few of us left who are nostalgic about morality.

In the meantime, they will certainly do a job on the human condition. The rationality they celebrate is that of a bank teller. They will have no patience with Kafka or Christ, or any other paranoid Jew for that matter. When they think beyond their computers and programs, they think, at the farthest reach of their imaginations, only so far as an actuarial divinity. More distant horizons of hope and despair, the best and the worst, heaven and hell, love and death - delicate interesting horizons - the stuff of madness and art are erased and replaced with a think printout of probabilistic statements. Who gave them the sponge with which to wipe clean those horizons?

DR MATTHEW DUMONT is a psychiatrist, director of the Massachusetts drug rehabilitation agency, and author of *The Absurd Healer*.

CAPITALIST ECONOMICS

(ANS/Tharunka)

The major political parties have reverted to discredited pre-Keynesian economic thinking. Pre-Depression economics had three major strands, the application of which only served to deepen and prolong the unemployment of the 30s. The current flirtation with these outmoded modes of thought thus raises the spectre of a 30s type Depression.

The three dogmas of "classical" economics were:

a) Wages should be cut or restrained. Because, as even R.J. Hawke has recently reasoned, "one man's pay increase cost another man his job". The view that wage increases cause unemployment was destroyed by Lord Keynes' 1930 dictum that "one man's spending is another man's income or job", and Michael Stewart's classic, "Keynes and After", reveals how wage cuts/restraints were the REVERSE of effective anti-depression policy.

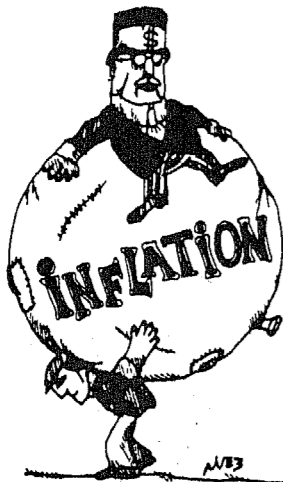
b) Government expenditure should be cut.

This doctrine was counter-productive in the 30s and cuts in 1975, a la Snedden, would, in conjunction with wage restraint, serve to stagnate effective demand and restrict output, employment and national income through multiplier-accelerator effects. Restrained government spending is only a viable anti-inflationary tool in periods of "demand-pull" inflation based on over-full employment and excess demand. Our current inflation is palpably of a "cost-push" nature.

c) Increased government expenditure takes resources from the private sector.

In periods of severe unemployment and depressed production, as in the 30s and 70s, expanded government spending only takes up resources that would remain unused and thus stimulated economic recovery. Only in times of over-full employment does government spending compete with private resource-use.

There are confusions and contradictions in the newly-announced Liberal economic policy. Snedden proposed government expenditure cuts and fantasies about voluntary wage restraint. He would reconcile the irreconcilable by simultaneous reduction in the money supply and in interest rates. Fourthly, he would abolish the Prices Justification Tribunal for allegedly curtailing business profitability. He is thus implicitly arguing that the PJT has restrained price inflation (and thereby profitability) and he intends that industry shall be given an "open go" on price increases - so much for the Opposition's anti-inflationary aims! Until recently Snedden stigmatised the PJT as the "prices exemption tribunal" because of its lack of teeth. He now wishes to extract the remaining teeth!



When Snedden slashed public spending in the infamous 1971 Budget in the face of non-existent demand inflation, the upshot was stagflation (the co-existence of high rates of unemployment and inflation). In the current "cost-push" climate, his policy descriptions would have similar perverse consequences.

Whilst no abatement of accelerating inflation can be anticipated under the ALP or any other government content simply to manage the existing socio-economic structure, it is true that inflation under the Liberal-Country Parties would be operating from a higher base. Dr Porter of the International Monetary Fund estimates that the money supply would have grown by 48% (twice its actual growth rate) in 1972/73 had the conservative parties remained in power and clung to prevailing policies. The inflation rate might now be 10% higher.

All major parties are now ideological captives of the multinationals, and the domestic monopoly and oligopoly firms which dominate our economy and society. The party consensus is that budget policy must be conducive to the profitability of the giant corporations, because the health of the economy depends almost exclusively on the health of these giants. The ALP has capitulated completely. Devaluation, the restoration of tariffs and import quotas, and the circumscribing of the PJT's powers, amount to a powerful impetus to inflation. Whitlam and Cairns have given the "green light" for price rises to restore business profitability; at the same time urging a policy of wage restraint. Wage earners are thus to bear the brunt of an inevitably higher rate of inflation.

The Opposition, however, offers the dread prospect of an intolerant, authoritarian right-wing regime, which would emasculate the welfare state and indulge in "union-bashing". Snedden has exempted only pensions from his spending cut; education (tertiary allowances?), health, welfare and housing will all bear the brunt, thus perpetuating "public squalor". The unions will never co-operate with "voluntary wage restraint", leaving Snedden the option of enforcing penal clauses against unions which strike for over-award wages. A Snedden Government is thus a formula for greater busi-

ness confidence but also for increased industrial confrontations. In Britain, Heath's "union-bashing" tactics reduced the country to a three-day working week; and use of the penal clauses here would likewise provoke industrial anarchy.

True, the wage share of GDP at factor cost has risen during the current financial year. But historical analysis shows that this is but a temporary, transient phase. The wage share always rises cyclically during the slump phase of the trade cycle, whilst the profit share expands during the boom stage. A long-run historical perspective reveals a secular tendency for the profit share to expand at the expense of the wage share. The currently contracted profit share will be restored when (and if) full employment is restored. And the resurgence of profits under full employment boom conditions will push the rate of inflation "through the roof" as "demand-pull" inflation gets superimposed upon "cost-push". This, of course, assumes that the preoccupation with counter-productive "classical" theory is abandoned - otherwise recession and unemployment will be prolonged.

It is indisputable that the resurgence of employment and of the profit share will stimulate an acceleration in the rate of inflation. "Profit-push" has been the basic long-run dynamic cause of inflation.

The following sources witness the secular trend for the profit share to increase at the expense of the wage share; Samuelson "Economics - Australian Edition", p.853; "Australian Economic Review", No.4, 1970; Treyvaud and White, "Impacts on the Australian Economy 1973/74", Neville and Stammer, "Inflation and Unemployment".

Note that, in the previous two financial years, profits outpaced wages, in 1972/73 profits rose by 20%, wages by 12%; in 1973/74 profits jumped by 25%, wages by just 16%. The

A symptom, not a solution

profit share has fallen in 1974/75 not because of any "natural" process of encroachment by wages, but because an economic slump has been engineered by government policy actions to reduce aggregate demand, viz. the credit squeeze and record interest rates; precipitate tariff cuts and hasty and ill-conceived revaluations.

Since the early 50s Australia has suffered a four or five-yearly trade cycle of boom and slump, and the wage share has always fallen in the former and risen in the latter; but overall the trend has been downward.

Conventional economists have been confounded by the advent of "stagflation" in the 70s. The answer lies in the growing concentration of private economic power, for these privileged groups retain power (in defiance of the "law" of supply and demand) to force up costs and prices, even in the teeth of rising unemployment and declining sales. Prof. Wheelwright estimates there have been two takeovers a week, on average, in the past decade (20% of them by foreign investors). A mere 1% of our companies now earn about 60% of company income and ownership of our leading companies is highly concentrated (Prof. Wheelwright's earlier findings, confirmed recently by The Financial Review show that 5% of the shareholders in the largest 100 companies own 60% of the shares; whilst 0.5% possess 37%).

Keynes once argued that "the quickest way to destroy a social system is to debauch the currency". He meant that inflation discourages savings, which will restrict investment and economic growth. Hyper-inflation inevitably leads to industrial stagnation. Thus the long-run viability of the capitalist system demands effective anti-inflationary action; yet no action within the framework of a monopoly-dominated system can contain inflation. These are the available anti-inflationary options;

1) The Treasury Line (or the "short, sharp, shock" technique) of prolonged,

mass unemployment through tax increases and draconic cuts in government spending. This can only lead, in 1971, to rampant "stagflation", "public squalor", and a squeeze on the States, precipitating rises in inflationary State taxes and charges.

2) Monetary Policy - A credit squeeze impacts most upon the competitive sectors of the economy (home-seekers, small businesses, etc) which are heavily dependent on bank finance and has less effect on those who cause inflation - the larger companies which increasingly finance their undistributed profit pools. Labor's prolonged credit squeeze is thus economically irrational and socially regressive.

3) The PJT - Its teeth drawn, its power emasculated, it has been relegated to the status of a broken weapon.

4) Tariff Cuts - The across-the-board 25% cuts stand condemned. Tariff cuts should be gradual, planned and selective (which will minimise their short-term impact on inflation). Tariffs should be a tool of planning (i.e. deciding which industries to develop and which not). Snedden unselective tariff cuts, made in an atmosphere of panic at galloping prices, will flood the country with cheap imports. The resulting unemployment will cause pressure for the restoration of tariffs and/or import quotas (as has happened).

Again, "laissez-faire" tariff cuts, unsupported by planning machinery, are vitiated as an anti-inflationary device to the extent that tariff reductions are not passed on to the consumer. As the rate of inflation doubled in the wake of tariff cuts, their value on the prices front can be seriously questioned.

5) Trade Practices Legislation - The U.K and U.S.A. are in the grips of "stagflation" despite apparently rigorous anti-monopolies laws. Such legislation is inevitably plagued by loopholes for evasion and legal challenge.

6) Revaluation - The December 1972 revaluation was not based on real national earnings resulting from a continuing surplus on current account, but on uncontrolled foreign investment and speculative inflow. This situation could have been adequately handled by the variable deposits requirement for overseas investors. Revaluation amounted to "overkill", precipitating a significant current account deficit, which necessitated the subsequent devaluation (in 1974). Revaluation is also circumscribed as an anti-inflationary initiative where cost reductions are not passed on to the consumer in lower import prices.

7) Prices and Incomes Policy - This would gear incomes to productivity and thus perpetuate the existing distribution of income. Such policies have proved viable nowhere over the long run. Prices and wages may be "pent up" in the short run, but inevitably there is a "dambusting" effect whereby prices and wages return to their "natural" level. This has been the experience in every country attempting such policies (M. Kildron, "Western Capitalism Since the War"). There are "fatal" theoretical weaknesses. How do you measure productivity as there are several alternative measures? Such policies assume a non-existent consensus or harmony of interests.

Anyway, the rationale of a free enterprise system is undermined if prices and profits are not free to fluctuate to achieve "an effective allocation of resources". A prices and incomes policy would curb the profits even of efficient expanding firms, so cutting productivity and growth. And workers will not tolerate an "incomes policy" that works exclusively on wages. So this weapon has proved a weak reed wherever tried.

Gearing wages to price and productivity increases (wage indexation) would perpetuate the current distributive shares as between wages and profits. Currently the profit share is at an historically low level because of the economic slump; and the

freezing of this share would be a formula for continued economic stagnation, since the profit share would be a formula for continued economic stagnation, since the profit share would be unable (as is customary) to rise during the boom phase.

What are the prospects of the Labor Government? The fundamental and fatal flaw of such governments is the contradiction between economic equality and business confidence. The essential prerequisites of the latter preclude the former, as Whitlam/Cairns now recognise. Full employment and economic growth, under monopoly capitalism, require a certain profit share of national income. This makes it impossible for Labor to achieve substantive improvement in the position of wage-earners in society. Capitalism is thus a motor of inequality, public squalor, inflation, unemployment and environmental destruction.

Karl Marx stated the alternatives for humanity 100 years ago - socialism or barbarism. The top 1% of companies should be publicly owned and accountable to the public through Parliament. Boards of directors of companies which are currently motivated by profit - maximisation would then be supplanted by community-representative Boards consisting of representatives of workers in the industry, consumer groups, environmental groups, and representatives of the State. The activities of "the top 1%" would thus be integrated with the needs of economic planning, but individual enterprises would still be subject to "democratic self-management" by groups representative of the major community interests.

Only by the nationalisation, under democratic self-management, of the major multinational and national monopoly and oligopoly firms, can we overcome the unemployment, inflation, public squalor, inequality and environmental destruction which blight our society.

Bill Waters.

The Middle East Fact and fiction

1. Anti-Semitism is a racist ideology directed against the Jews. It must be fought by attacking its economic, social, political and psychological roots in society. There is nothing inevitable, incomprehensible or mysterious about racism, and anti-Semitism is only one of its variants. The Gypsies, for example who continue to be subjected to humiliation and harassment, were exterminated en masse like the Jews by the Nazis. Today, there is a resurgence of racism in Western Europe, and it is particularly virulent with respect to foreign workers, especially North Africans. To fight racism effectively means to fight to abolish the social structures which engender it.

2. Anti-Zionism is the struggle against the *Zionist* movement, a tendency born in the 19th century, which projected the gathering of the Jews in Palestine to establish a monocultural Jewish state there at the expense of the native Palestinian population. In practice, Zionism was translated into the expulsion of the majority of the Palestinian people who were reduced to the condition of refugees. This policy is still pursued today, as the following quotation (*Davar, Sept. 29, 1967*) from J. Weitz director of the department of colonisation of the Jewish Agency for Israel, testifies: "The only possible solution lies in creating a Palestine, or at least a Western Palestine, without Arabs . . . and there is no other way to do this than to transfer all the Arabs to neighboring countries, to move all of them out of here. We should not leave a single village, a single tribe, and those transferred should be sent to Syria and Iraq."

The struggle against the policies and structures of Israel is thus an anticolonialist struggle to restore to the Palestinians their national rights in their country.

3. Colonialism, is above all, racism. The struggle against Zionist colonialism is thus the logical extension of the struggle against racism in general and, specifically, of the struggle against anti-Semitism. This is understood by many militants of Jewish origin, both inside and outside Israel, who, whether motivated by revolutionary convictions

or simply by humanitarian or religious sentiments, refuse to be accomplices in the Zionist undertaking and solidarise with the oppressed Palestinian people's struggle for national emancipation.

4. Not only does Israel oppress the Palestinian Arabs, but it makes no contribution to eliminating anti-Jewish racism. In the first place, anti-Semitism is independent of the existence or non-existence of a Jewish state (just as the existence of a mighty People's China has not sufficed to protect the Chinese of Indonesia from the persecutions of local reaction). But even more: By improperly posing as the representatives of world Jewry — although six-sevenths of the Jews live outside Israel — and by spreading in international public opinion the notions of unconditional solidarity of the Jews with Israel, Zionist leaders in fact stimulate anti-Semitism. This is especially true in the Arab countries, where each Israeli military victory has allowed reactionaries to blame it on the indigenous Jewish communities, which have despite themselves, been compromised by the imperialist policies of the Jewish state.

5. Israel was not born of the Nazi persecutions. The foundations of the Zionist colonisation of Palestine were laid during the last quarter of the 19th century (the first wave of immigrants disembarked in 1882). There is no way Palestine could ever have taken in the 6,000,000 Jews exterminated by the Nazi regime.

Moreover, the Jewish community of

Palestine was not saved from genocide because of its presence in the Holy Land, but — like American and British Jews — simply because of the fortunate fact that Hitler did not conquer the Middle East. It is the western "democracies" who systematically refused to open their borders to the victims of facism who are really responsible for the genocide. As for the Zionist leaders they never hesitated to deal with the most prominent anti-Semites to gain their objectives.

6. It is equally necessary to refute the grotesque myth of the purported "historical rights" of the Jews in Palestine. Even before the Roman conquest of Judea (70 AD), three-quarters of the Jewish population lived outside Palestine. As for the indigenous Jewish community, it was gradually absorbed by neighboring populations during the following centuries, as were the Philistines, the Phoenicians, the Nabateans, and other clans of the ancient Orient.

A consequence of this is the fact that paradoxically today's Palestinians are to some extent (there was much intermarriage with other communities) descendants of the Hebrews! Moreover, if the Jews have claims on Palestine, why don't the Arabs have claims on Spain or Sicily which were once upon a time integral parts of the Islamic Empire?

7. The Palestinians' resistance to the Zionist colonisation (including the resistance of Levantine Jews) made itself felt from the very beginning of the Zionist enterprise, and especially



An Arab and a Jew protest outside the Israeli Embassy in London.

Abridged from an article by Nathan Weinstock. (Pathfinder Press, 1973.)

from 1908 on. Their resistance was expressed in the harassment of Jewish colonies by the fellahs who had been run off their land and by the uprisings of 1920-1921, which were part of the general revolt of the Arab world (Syria, Iraq, Egypt) against French and British domination. It was manifested again in the troubles of 1929, and above all during the 1930s in strikes and street demonstrations against the pro-Zionist policy of Great Britain. It reached its climax in 1936-39 — a general strike of six month's duration, followed by a generalised revolt in the countryside, which was crushed in blood by the British forces, mightily aided by the Zionist militias.

It took a full generation for the Palestinian people to recover from that terrible bloodletting — deaths numbered in the thousands. That is why the Palestinians' opposition after the Second World War was only sporadic and became extensive only after 1965.

8. The Zionist movement was able to sink its roots in Palestine because of the support first of the Ottoman Empire, then of Britain (Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917), and later of the US (with, for some time, the support of the USSR). The Israeli community was constituted by a colonial process of forcefully displacing the indigenous population: "Without iron helmets and cannon, we would never have been able to plant a tree or build a house", said Moshe Dayan.

But one must not hold the present Jewish inhabitants of the state of Israel responsible for the crimes of their Zionist leaders or seek to make them pay for these crimes. The destruction of the colonial structures of the Zionist state means neither the expulsion nor the oppression of the Jews of Israel. In the Palestine of tomorrow — which we must hope to see reborn within the framework of a reunification of the Arab world that has been Balkanised by the colonial powers — the Jews must be able to freely choose their national destiny in fraternal alliance with the Arab revolutionary forces in general and the Palestinian revolutionary forces in particular.

9. There is no "Israeli miracle". After having benefited for several decades from the support of British colonialism, the Zionist leaders took advantage of their overwhelming technical and military superiority to impose the partition of Palestine, where the Jews constituted only a third of

the population (partition plan adopted by the UN on Nov. 29, 1947).

Long before the proclamation of the state of Israel on May 15, 1948, the Zionist armed forces had already occupied a large portion of the territories that the UN had awarded to the Palestinian Arabs (occupation of Tiberias, Beisan, Safed, St. Jean Acre and Jaffe from April 13 on). In passing, it should be noted that the UN resolution was adopted without consulting the Palestinians, and despite their formal opposition to partition of the country.

Israel has been able to maintain itself since then thanks only to an influx of capital that in 1968, amounted to 10 percent of world foreign aid to all underdeveloped countries, or, in proportion to its population, 20 times as much as any state of the Third World received. One of the objectives of this permanent subsidy to the western showcase in the Near East is to contain contradictions within Israel which place social classes in opposition to one another and place the disadvantaged Sephardic Jews in opposition to the relatively privileged Ashkenazim (those of western origin).

10. Israel never was a "peaceful little state". In 1947 and 1948, terrorist raids by its armed forces drove the Palestinian population from their towns and villages. It has never ceased to oppose with violence the uprooted refugees' return to their homes, and it has not hesitated to make repeated, bloody, "punitive" forays into neighboring countries to force — not without success — the Arab regimes themselves to guarantee the "policing" of the refugees. Moreover, in 1956, it participated in the Franco-British colonial expedition against Egypt to punish Nasser for having nationalised the Suez Canal, affirming on that occasion its expansionist designs.

In 1967, it succeeded in convincing world opinion that it was conducting a defensive war, while we know today that "the Egyptian military deployment in the Sinai on the eve of the war had a defensive character" (Levi Eshkol *Yediote Akharonot*, Oct. 18, 1967), that Nasser was "bluffing" and had no intention of attacking Israel (General Rabin, *Le Monde*, Feb. 29, 1968), and that Generals Dayan and Yaariv [military intelligence] deliberately organised a campaign of hysteria to force the council of ministers to unleash the war.

11. The opposition of the Arab masses to the Zionist state — pressure which has repercussions on their governments — has nothing in common with any kind of anti-Jewish prejudice. It is a simple reflex of defence and of solidarity with an oppressed fraternal people, which is accentuated by Israel's belligerence and its expansionism, openly avowed since 1967.

This hostility is justified, moreover, by Israel's foreign policy, which has been systematically hostile to the Arab revolution (e.g., permission to the British air force to fly over Israel after the Iraqi revolution of 1958; support to France during the Algerian war; etc). These examples prove that Israel is determined to be the West's "policeman" even when its own interests are not involved.

Further, there was no anti-Jewish current in the Middle East before the birth of the Zionist movement, which is even more remarkable in view of the fact that the colonial powers have long stirred up religious and ethnic rivalries in the region.

12. Israel is not fighting alone. It is abundantly supported with arms, ammunition, and funds — money is the nerve of war — by the United States, West



Germany, Great Britain and France. Even if the great powers sometimes manifest displeasure at certain Israeli initiatives which risk compromising their global interests in the region — by undermining "stability" — they support the Zionist structures of the Jewish state.

13. Israel is not a weak and unarmed country. On the contrary, it is the principal military power in the region, capable of fielding in periods of full mobilisation as many soldiers as the three principal bordering states. It has more tanks specialists and pilots than all the Arab countries put together. It possesses a formidable aircraft industry. It is able to build nuclear arms (the reactor at Dimona).

14. Since, 1967, by occupying the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula, Israel has become a colonial power in the full sense of the term. The struggle of the civilian population of the occupied territories is a normal and legitimate battle against foreign invaders who exploit the labor power and the resources of these regions, and who are instituting an economic regime advantageous to the Israeli economy and a political regime committed to the brutal liquidation of every hint of national expression (use of tanks to break up student demonstrations in Nablus; firing on rallies of women outside the Gaza concentration camps for suspects; etc).

The successive "conferences of billionaires" show that this exploitative undertaking is being carried out with the blessings of big international capital.

15. Israel is not a "socialist" state. On the contrary, it is the firmest bastion of capitalism in the Middle East. Its eco-

nomy is dominated by the big capitalist groups and 10 percent of the Israelis receive a portion of the national income equal to that received by the lowest 50 percent of the social pyramid. The kibbutzim — collectivist colonies involving only 3 percent of the population — are not the communist oases depicted by simplistic propaganda. They are highly dependent on the banking sector, economically they rest on the exploitation of wage labor — frequently of Arabs — a tendency which has been accentuated since 1967.

These exploitative collectives play a key role in defending the occupation of the conquered territories, a fact exemplified by the dozens of kibbutzim with military organisation that have been established in the occupied territories.

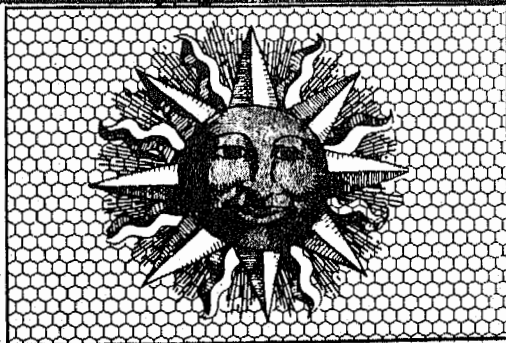
The Histadrut trade-union federation is not the working-class success that it is customarily pictured to be any more than are the kibbutzim. It was formed in the 1920s to fight against the employment of Arab labor. It is a nationalist organisation, aiming at the complete integration of the workers into the capitalist system. Moreover, it is the biggest employer of labor in the country. The Histadrut ruthlessly fights any form of autonomous organisation of the laboring masses. All important strikes have been organised in spite of it, and it has sabotaged them and their leaderships. It supports proposed anti-strike legislation and regularly concludes wage-freeze contracts with the bosses.

16. Israel is not a democratic state. It is a racist (and clerical) state, based on the expulsion of the indigenous population, the institutionalisation of the "right of return" of every Jew (while

return is refused to the Palestinian refugees), and the oppression of the Arab minority that remains within the country.

The Arabs are subjected to colonialist "exceptional laws" (the Emergency Regulations of 1945, inherited from the British colonial power and strengthened since then, which permit the military authorities to expel and to assign residence to any citizen: to imprison by administrative order; and to confiscate land). The proconsuls of the Israeli army do not hesitate to use them. (This is aside from the illegal dynamiting of suspects' houses, torture, etc). When these colonial ordinances were applied to Palestinian Jews, just after the Second World War, former Minister of Justice Shapira asserted, "Even in Nazi Germany, there weren't such laws" (*Hapraklit, February 1946*).

17. The only future that Zionism and the structures of the state of Israel offer to the Jewish population of Israel is war. To find a solution for the Hebrew community of Palestine — which has the right to determine freely its national future — it is essential to assure its integration into an Arab world that has been freed from the exploitation of man by man. This can be accomplished only if the Hebrew community allies itself with the struggle for a common future in a socialist, unified Middle East, liberated of the consequences of imperialist domination. Within this framework, the Israeli community, like all the non-Arab minorities of the Middle East (Kurd, South Sudanese) will be able to join fraternally with the Arab peoples, as indicated by the Palestinians who are now offering the Israeli community coexistence within a common secular, democratic state.



HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

South Australian Theatre Company
at the Playhouse.

This is Jim McNeil's third play shown in Adelaide. "The Chocolate Frog" and "The Old Familiar Juice" were performed by the Uni Theatre Guild two years ago. "How Does Your Garden Grow" is much longer (about three hours) and some parts tend to drag — but this is surely the essence of person life. It is far more imaginatively produced than the Guild productions. The natural stage of the Playhouse concrete and steel makes a very stark setting.

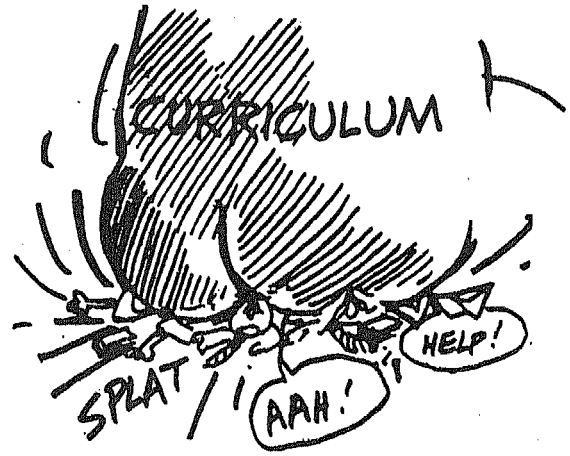
Jim McNeil, like David Williamson has a good ear for dialogue, but never quite reaches the bawdiness or outright humour of, for example,

Doris Party. Of course, the true playwrights deal with totally different groups of people, and there is little to laugh about in personal life. But two extremely funny passages come to mind. The description of Walkka's earth-shattering masturbation, and Sam's line "God's going off to lunch" is its comment on the prison systems, as seen by an inmate of Bathurst and Pentridge (amongst others). The audience is left rather confused but saddened by the wasting of lines and the suffering that continues in the name of justice.

Link Siliakus.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Preparing the final Report



The purpose of publishing the interim report (copies are still available from the Secretary Mr. R. Hanney) was to inform people of what the committee was considering, to stimulate discussion, and to gain some feedback.

The committee is now preparing the final report, which will be in two parts.

The first part will consist of the basic recommendations plus brief notes on each recommendation, together with an introductory section and is expected to be presented to the University Education Committee in a couple of months.

The second part will be a larger publication and will be released later. It will consist of papers giving background information to the recommendations. Some of the material in this volume will be revised versions of papers published in the interim report, with the rest consisting of further discussion papers, survey results, statistics etc.

Currently the committee is contracting on the recommendations to go in the first part of the final report.

So far it has decided in principle on recommendations concerning choice of assessment, consultation with students, and redeemability. It is presently debating recommendations on

the setting up of student staff committees within the departments to review assessment procedures and to handle disputes (concerned either with assessment methods or assessments of individual students).

These recommendations so far discussed, follow the general drift that individual students should have a choice in assessment, assessments should be redeemable, and there should be extensive consultation with students on assessment matters.

For such changes to become general throughout the University, a number of things need to happen.

The Education Committee needs to accept the recommendations. The departments need to follow suit and not only conform but promote the changes. Students need to accept the greater responsibility placed on them and participate fully in making decisions related to their courses.

The problems experienced this year arising from the Education Committee recommendation that staff and students should discuss assessment, show there is a long way to go.

Peter Love,

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1. Assessment Committee Meetings are open to observers. The meetings take place two or three times a month in the afternoon or late afternoon. Details of the time and place for the next committee meeting are obtainable from the Secretary Mr. R.J. Hanney, Mitchell Building.

2. The Education Group will be discussing the work of the committee at its meetings on Friday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. during term time in the Student Activities Office.

Interested students and staff are welcome to participate.

3. Copies of the Interim Report are still available from Mr. R.J. Hanney.

4. For those who are confused about the different groups mentioned in the article.

The Education Group is a Student Group affiliated with the S.A.U.A. (Students' Association), though staff are also welcome to participate.

The Assessment Committee is a sub-committee of the University Education Committee.

The University Education Committee is a standing sub-committee of the University Council. Students are involved in all these organisations.

JABBERWOCKY

THE BEST MUSICAL SHOW to come out of AUSTRALIA!

Perth and Sydney demanded repeat seasons!



MYSTERIOUS...
MAGICAL...
EVEN HAEMORRHAGICAL...

UNION HALL — UNIVERSITY of ADELAIDE

May 12 to 17
mon. tues. wed. - fri. sat. 8p.m.
fri. sat. 2p.m.
Bookings.....
Festival Centre
\$1.50.....50c (students)



The Western White House is located about 4,400 yards from this nuclear power plant.

This is the San Onofre nuclear power plant in California. It was built and is being operated well within the strict regulations of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, just like every other nuclear power plant in the country. The one thing that distinguishes it from the others is its neighbors, President and Mrs. Nixon. Last summer our President joined thousands of Californians living near San Onofre.

The Nixons enjoy the same safety precautions as anyone else living near any nuclear power plant in this country.

What are those precautions?

1. Before the AEC will issue a construction permit for a nuclear power plant, its regulatory staff must approve the prospective location and plant design.
2. In addition, an independent group of scientific experts from outside the AEC, known as the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, must approve all plant sites and construction plans.
3. The application is then considered at a public hearing. This is conducted by a three-

man board consisting of an attorney and two technical people who must be selected from a panel of experts outside the AEC. The board's decision is reviewed by an appeal board and/or the five commissioners of the AEC, headed by Chairman, Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg.

4. The same thorough safety reviews by the regulatory staff and the Advisory Committee, required for the construction permit, are repeated before an operating license can be granted.

5. Once construction and operating licenses are granted, the regulatory staff conducts continuing reviews of the operation (for the life of the plant) to make sure the licensee follows all AEC standards.

To whom does the Atomic Energy Commission report?

The Chairman of the AEC, Dr. Seaborg, reports directly to the President of the United States. He is one of five Commissioners, each of whom is appointed to five-year terms, subject to confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

In addition, this Commission is under the surveillance of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, a special committee of both houses of Congress. This congressional committee is the watchdog for all development, use and control of nuclear energy. It holds public hearings regularly.

The world's leading medical and scientific experts help establish safety standards used for nuclear power plants.

A doctor from the World Health Organization of Geneva, Switzerland; the director of a British radiobiology unit; a geneticist from a prominent American university are a few examples of the many renowned scientific thinkers who make up the International Commission of Radiological Protection and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement. They continually report their findings and recommendations in publicly available documents. These are used by the Federal Radiation Council that establishes U.S. government policies on radiation. The AEC standards must conform to these policies.

The result of all this regulation and continual investigation is that nuclear power plants are probably the most carefully studied and rigidly supervised industry in this country. Perhaps the safest in the history of technology.

These assurances are important to all Americans, because it is estimated that by the year 2000, half of the electric power needed in the United States will be produced in nuclear plants.

Many of us will be living near nuclear power facilities (indeed many of us already live considerably closer than our President, and just as safely). All are assured, not only by law, but through the diligent efforts of the electric utility industry and the scientific community, that each additional nuclear plant will be built and operated under safety precautions as stringent as those applied to the one near the Nixons' California home.

The people at your Investor-Owned Electric Light and Power Companies.*

*To nuclear generating programs, as in the Power Company's 1974 Nuclear Safety Report, 1974, New York, New York, 1974.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY

Leo Sayer, just a boy, who made it in a big way over eighteen months ago with a stage presentation based on the sad clown, Pierrot, will undertake a five state concert tour of Australia for the Paul Dainty Corporation in May.

The rock clown has now discarded his costume in favour of denims and sneakers and has soared to stardom status with his grit edged voice belting out heart felt songs based on personal experience.

Leo Sayer (originally christened Gerrard) was born at Shoreham, in Sussex, England. His first introduction to singing in public was in the choir at the Roman Catholic church that his family attended.

He left school to attend art college at Worthing, with the intention of being a painter. But after a couple of years dabbling with the paint brush, Leo came to the realization that he wouldn't be creating any great masterpieces, so he packed up his easel and joined a local blues band. However he couldn't get used to singing through a PA and switched to acoustic music. He moved onto London and roamed the streets looking for work, taking the odd job backing other singers and busking around Portobello Road during the day.

Leo eventually took work as a commercial artist to ward off the debt collectors, wrote some poetry and concentrated on a song "The Dancer" which is now included on his first album. But commercial art wasn't his bag, Leo felt his forte was singing and as the frustration grew, Leo started getting blackouts and suffered a kind of breakdown. This was all happening in 1967 through to 1970.

Leo returned to the coast where he got together with some old musician friends and formed a band called Jester (the clown again). From there he went on to form a band called Patches. And then one day, as all good stories go, Leo saw an ad in the evening newspaper for entertainers, any sort. Leo went along to try his luck. The agent in question was Dave Courtney, now Leo's songwriting partner.

Dave was impressed with Leo's talents and took one of his tapes to an old acquaintance, Adam Faith, who wanted to get back into the music business.

leo sayer

Adam responded as suddenly and positively as Dave first had. He would manage Leo and produce him on record. The closest good studio was Roger Daltry's (of The Who and Tommy fame) private one a few miles along the Sussex coast. When Roger lent an ear to what was taking place beneath his very roof, he commissioned Leo to write the entire Daltry first solo album.

Leo had won the confidence of some discerning pros and this gave him the inspiration he needed to go ahead and do his own thing. His first album "Silverbird" was released and Sayer rattled the rock world when he appeared on stage in a clown suit with the full make-up and skull cap. A tiny bird like figure, 5'4" and weighing a mere 8 stone, he opted for the guise for two reasons. He chose the costume of the sad clown, Pierrot, to emphasize the sadness and pathos of his songs and to camouflage his lack of confidence.

Of his first album Leo says it is mainly autobiographical. It's the story of a loser looking back over his life and times and Leo is the character in all the songs. The same train of thought filters into his second album, "Just A Boy". Leo feels he is only capable of writing and singing about realistic situations and particularly the ones in which he's been involved. He is a strong admirer of Dylan and Chaplin and his dream is to be as important to people as those two were to him.

Leo has toured Europe and the States with enormous success and is presently in the throes of completing a second American tour. The greatest tribute that can be paid to an artist by other artists occurred at Midem in the south of France earlier this year. Leo received a standing ovation from the audience which outlasted his performance time. From all this success the term superstar has been slapped on Leo by media world wide, but he is reluctant to accept the title until he proves himself completely.

The clown costume has disappeared and the real Sayer has stood up ready to face the world with a new confidence. The show stopper complete with new band is ready to give the Australian public the best concert of its life.



The problem is not only that the masses must produce, but they must also consume what they have produced.

Sure, boss, they gotta consume.



They must be occupied either producing or consuming, twenty four hours a day. It makes the control of them a great deal easier.

Right, chief, they gotta be.....



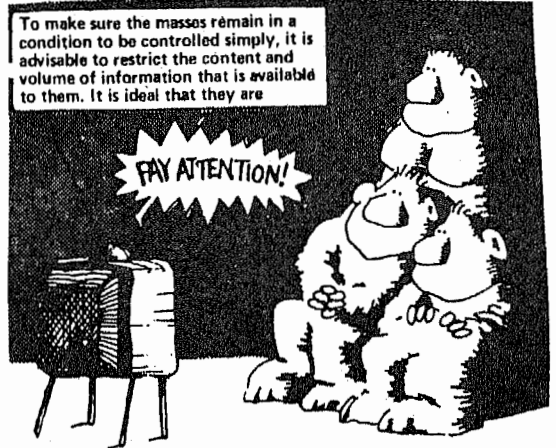
If you allow them time to think and analyse their situation.....why, my boy, that would be revolution!

Heaven forbid gov



To make sure the masses remain in a condition to be controlled simply, it is advisable to restrict the content and volume of information that is available to them. It is ideal that they are

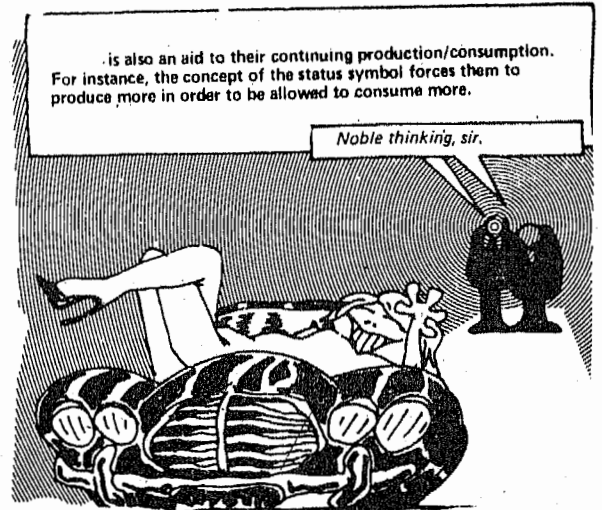
PAY ATTENTION!

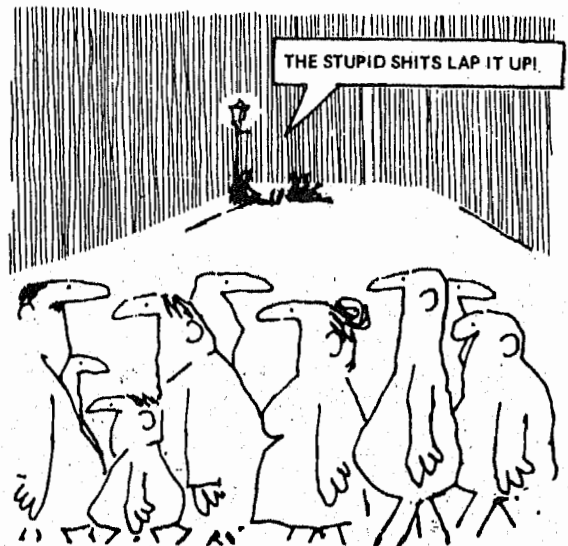
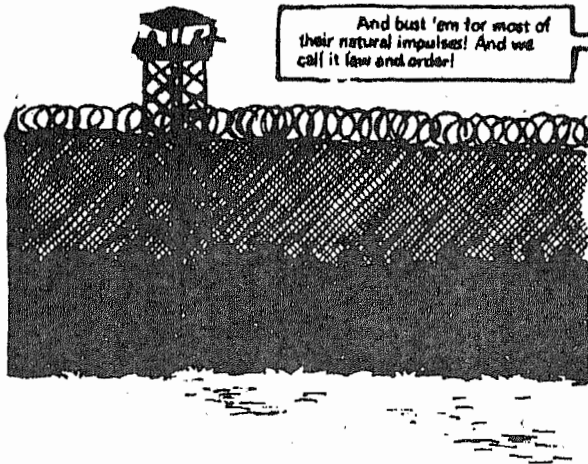
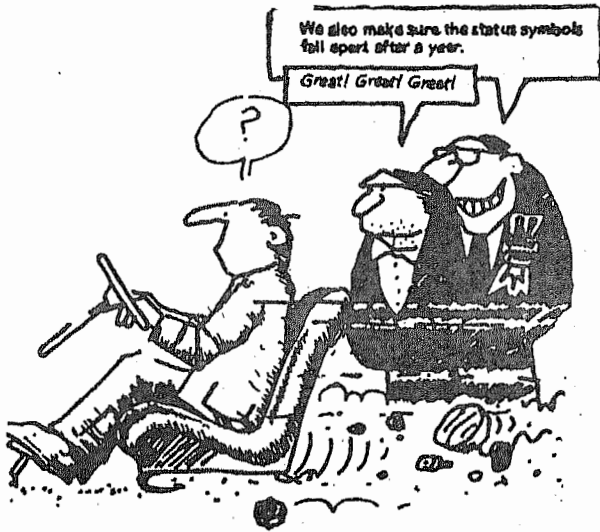


subjected to enormous quantities of trivial and irrelevant data. If you can preoccupy them with ideas of fashion, of status, of titillation, they will fail to notice that they are deprived of information that does, in fact, drastically affect themselves and their environment. This filtering of the news that allows only the most trivial to reach the mass

is also an aid to their continuing production/consumption. For instance, the concept of the status symbol forces them to produce more in order to be allowed to consume more.

Noble thinking, sir.





Reprinted from TRUNK



roxy music

Roxy Music : All the Young Dudes

Halloween amongst the Kubaickesque vinyl, and I, slightly bemused, watched the heads and drag and nite so well behaved in the midst of those oh so synthetic black chairs and glass tables. But, dammit, sodden indulgence was not the order of the night, as one had little time but to down ones drink and breeze non-chantly through the wealth of fascinating information presented in those exhorbitant little booklets (One found that Roxy music was coined as an 'international play on the word "rock"', and a reference to 30s cinema", that the lads spurned the denim uniform and evolved a unique and particular look - "a mixture of the future and the fifties theatrical, flash, camp, off centre but right on the mark", that Brian Ferry is a Libran and Andy Mackery was once a librarian but is now a 'sharp dresser!')

However, undaunted and intellectually prepared (and we are reminded that these are an intelligent crew) we flocked to our seats. And in now notorious sophistication the Teddy Boys began to play and royally were we entertained. A grand beginning - the volume and intensity grew towards its inevitable climax - the appearance of dinner suited Bryan Ferry. The charisma, the restrained violence, the almost base sexuality, the refinement - it was all there. Ferry plucked the microphone from its stand and the theatre was on edge waiting for the voice. It came not. The mouth opened and one was immediately thrust into the realms of faulty plumbing. Reeling in disorientation, thoughts began to creep through the \$6.00 seats - was this then a rip off? Had one, in fact, been duped? But no, a hasty adjustment in the mixing and crass fears such as these proved groundless. From a repertoire that spanned their four albums, rock'n roll which cannot but be considered.

raunchy (excuse the cliché) was juxtaposed with intricity and finesse. One thinks "Out of the Blue" and Edwin Jobson: a phantom of the opera figure bathed in a hazy purple light and elevated between key boards and knobs and dials: enigmatic: wresting note after searing note from his crystal clear violin, and our tiny minds blew (excuse me, once again!) And 'A song for Europe' the indescribable meloncholy. The insipid images of grey and blue rainswept cobbles and the memory of "all these moments (lost in wonder) sort of a European velvet underground, if you can remember the picture of Velvet Underground in "Rock Dreams" "Bittersweet" and the Felliniésque Cabaret and chorus girls conjured up: "how rich in contrast love can be . . ." and in front of it all Brain Ferry. The tales woven sad; ecstatic; tales of lost splendour, and lost love, of poverty, loneliness and love unrequited and fulfilled. And through it all an edge of hedonism; an oh so subtle cynicism sharp as a knife, and everything culminating in "The Thrill of it all" "Twas indeed a magical night.

B.S.



clapton claps out

ERIC CLAPTON

The music at Memorial Drive on Saturday March 26 was great. It would have been even better if there had been a second guitarist there to back George Terry.

It was obvious that Clapton wasn't sober by the way he staggered onto the stage to announce "Good evening to Mr Stigwood's relatives" and, "No knitting allowed". The first two songs were both boogies which sounded exactly the same as each other - good and tight but, well, (yawn) ... For the next forty minutes the band played some ordinary material from his latest two albums - I must confess I don't know these albums very well - it was musically very good, but in the words of Joe Cool, "dull city, man". During this period, Clapton's procedure was to start each song with a couple of bars and then leave all the guitar work to "second" guitarist Terry, while he himself wandered aimlessly around, barely able to stand up straight, embracing and joking with band members, and coming (or forgetting to come) to the microphone occasionally to wheeze out a poor excuse for vocals and commit unnatural acts with what were once lyrics.

It became obvious that the star of band was the superb George Terry, who

did some magnificent guitar work.

The rhythm section of Jamie Oldaker (drums) and Carl Radle (ex-Dominos bassist) was solid and reliable without ever being prominent, and Dick Sims on keyboards was making some better guitar sounds than Derek Domino himself, who was still doing fuck all.

It was during this period that the audience started to voice their opinions. Nobody likes a heckler, but one could not help but share their sentiments in this case. I mean who wants to pay six dollars to see a guitar master at work, and witness only an inebriated clown amusing himself and noone else? The most memorable comment was "You used to be the best", Clapton's reply to which I will mention later. The time came for Clapton to step offstage for a while and lend the spotlight to his two female backing vocalists, who until now had been pretty much on the sidelines, coming to the fore only on the few occasions which demanded their touch. So far, this was the highlight of the show. Yvonne Elliman sang sweetly and picked very nicely on an acoustic guitar, and Marcie what's er name, demonstrated her powerful voice with her own composition "Teach me to be a Woman" (at the end of which, frantic cries of "Women define

themselves" from a displeased feminist at least provided a little comedy).

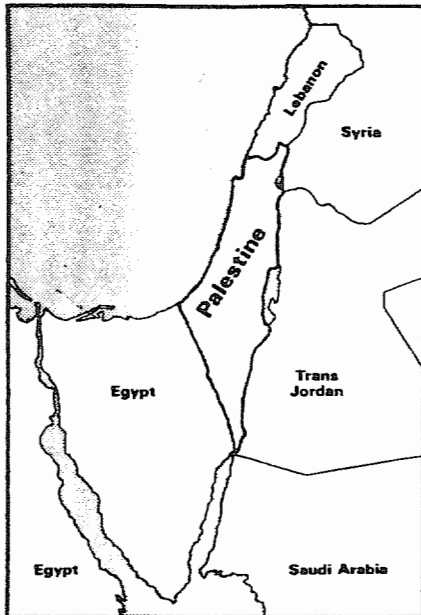
The hecklers had got to Clapton. He returned to the stage to request "will all those people from Rent-a-Mouth please leave by the nearest exit!" and interrupted his next song to state: "Amd I ll tell you something else - I never was the best, I never will be the best, and there never will be a best!" This comment was one of the few things which won him any applause. The others were his songs "Badge" and "Layla" which stood out in this half of the show amongst all his recent ones, but Clapton himself was still spending most of his time trying to work out what key they were playing in. "Layla" - the final song and the highlight of the whole evening - sounded magnificent, and people who sat in the stands, like Ian Meikle of "The Advertiser" could be forgiven for thinking that they were hearing Eric Clapton at his best. You had to be pretty close to see that it was actually George Terry who was doing all the brilliant guitar work, while Clapton, back to the audience as usual, tried to look interested. It is interesting to note a comment from a fellow concert-goer: "At least Duane Allman died suddenly, he didn't just fade away...."

ADL



Palestine. The stolen land.

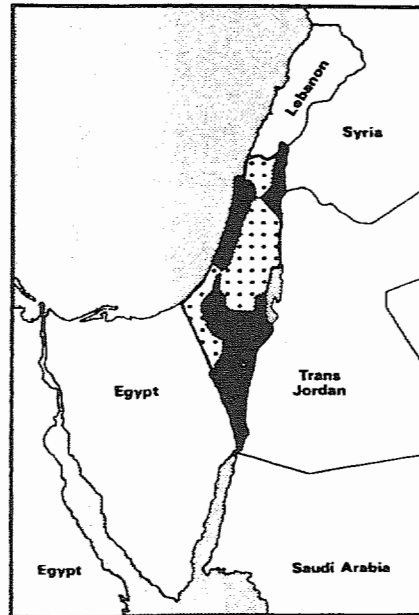
Oppose Israeli expansion and exploitation.
Support a democratic Palestine for all inhabitants



British Mandate 1922-1948

1922
668,000 Arabs owning 98% of the land.
84,000 Jews owning 2% of the land.

1946
1,237,000 Arabs owning 92% of the land. 608,000 Jews (two-thirds immigrants) owning less than 8% of the land.



UN Partition Plan 1947

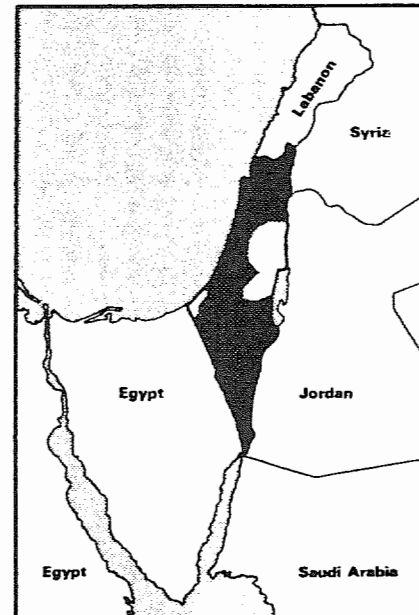
Jewish State ■ 498,000 Jews
497,000 Arabs

57% of the total area of Palestine including the most fertile lands.

Arab State ■■■ 10,000 Jews
725,000 Arabs

42% of the total area of Palestine, mostly hilly and unproductive.

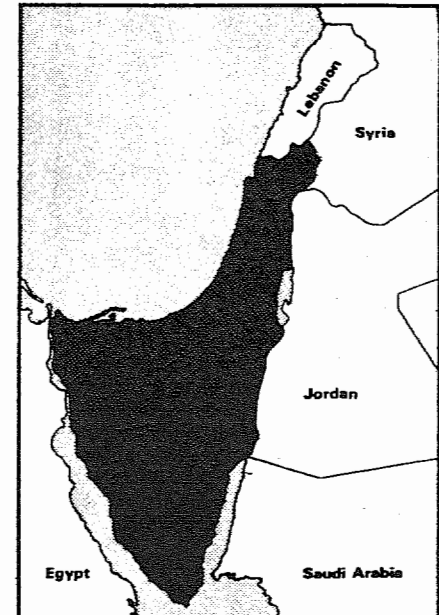
Jerusalem ■ 100,000 Jews
(International zone) 105,000 Arabs



1948 War

760,000 Jews now in control of three-quarters of Palestine. 1,350,000 Palestinian Arabs dispersed:

- 120,000 under alien rule in Israel
- 450,000 in their own homes under Arab rule
- 380,000 refugees in Gaza and the West Bank
- 400,000 refugees in exile outside Palestine.



1967 War

2,365,000 Jews now in control of the whole of Palestine (as well as parts of Egypt and Syria). 2,525,000 Palestinian Arabs dispersed:

- 313,000 under alien rule in Israel
- 640,000 in their homes under Israeli occupation
- 540,000 refugees under Israeli occupation
- 1,032,000 refugees in exile.