

ORBIT

Vol. 42. No. 3.

April 1974.

C.2.
STRONG ROOM



NORTH WEST CAPE AND THE U.S. WAR MACHINE

Fact No. 1: Of all the nuclear missiles in the world, more than 50 p.c. are on board submarines.

Fact No. 2 Very low frequency radio waves penetrate seawater to a depth of approximately fifty feet.

These two facts combine to make Australia an integral part of the United States nuclear missile delivery system. They make Australia an automatic partner in U.S. nuclear blackmail and an essential component in the U.S. war machine.

There are roughly thirty foreign military installations in Australia but in the context of missile warfare, and the biggest part of missile warfare is submarine warfare, two V.L.F. (very low frequency) radio bases stand out.

One, the U.S. Naval Communications Station at North West Cape, was established in May 1963. The other, an Omega submarine navigation station, is planned for Australia but has not yet been built. The American government is anxious to build such a station in Australia, and so too are powerful elements of the Australian Labor Party, including the minister for Transport, Charlie Jones.

'HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE'

Basically these two stations are the opposite sides of the same military coin. While the job of the communications station at North West Cape is to tell nuclear submarine commanders who to wipe out and when, the function of Omega is to tell nuclear submarines where they are in the ocean so that they can fire their missiles accurately.

ADVENT OF THE TRUE SUBMARINE

To appreciate the full strategic significance of these two bases, it is necessary to look briefly at the history of submarine warfare.

Strictly speaking there were no submarines until the late fifties when the nuclear powered U.S.S. Nautilus was launched. What were known as submarines before that were really only submersibles, ships that could operate under water for short periods of time powered by rechargeable batteries, but which had to surface regularly to recharge those batteries with diesel engines. Surfacing necessary because the diesels needed air to operate.

ACHILLES HEEL

This was the achilles heel of conventional 'submarines'. Lacking both the armour and firepower of battleships their one great advantage was their secrecy underwater. But these submersibles had to surrender this advantage at regular intervals, thus becoming vulnerable. The invention of the schnorkel tube helped for a while, but as anti-submarine warfare became more sophisticated ships were able to detect even a short length of pipe sticking out of the water.

But nuclear reactors don't consume oxygen, and nuclear propulsion made the true submarine a reality — a quiet and almost invisible enemy.

But the new submarines needed more than secrecy. For their offensive role they must have eyes and ears. They might be safe underwater but they couldn't see much without using periscopes, radar or sonar, all of which made them liable to detection.

The eyes and ears must be above water, and the submarine must be beneath. How can information from the eyes and ears reach the submerged submarine?

This is where VLF radio comes in. VLF radio waves have the unique property of penetrating seawater to

considerable depths (about fifty feet).

Thus with VLF radio nuclear submarines can remain under water months at a time and still get information from the surface.

This fact has far reaching consequences for nuclear warfare. Land-based I.C.B.M. (intercontinental ballistic missile) sites are large and almost impossible to hide. Thus they are vulnerable to a 'first strike' attack. But underwater S.L.B.M.s (submarine launched ballistic missiles) are virtually undetectable. It's no wonder then that both the Americans and the Russians have put so many of their nuclear missiles on submarines.

But if the submarines themselves are safe, their eyes and ears are not. If the Poseidon and Polaris nuclear missiles carried by U.S. submarines are to be fired accurately the submarine must know its precise position. In other words the submarine needs an accurate navigation system that it can use while submerged. This is exactly what Omega VLF radio navigation bases do.

The U.S. Navy, which devised Omega, has drawn up plans for eight of these stations to be scattered round the world, one of them in

Australia. With those eight bases U.S. nuclear submarines could obtain accurate position fixes anywhere in the world while safely submerged.

But it's not enough merely to know their own positions. The submarines must not only know when to fire and at whom, but also the precise coordinates of their targets. This is quite a bit of information when you realise that each U.S. nuclear submarine has the capacity to rain nuclear death on over one hundred cities.

This sort of information, and all sorts of other orders, is conveyed through VLF naval communications stations like that at North West Cape.

Without their eyes and ears, without Omega and North West Cape, U.S. nuclear submarines would be blinded and next to useless. This makes it clear why these bases not only make Australia an automatic partner in U.S. nuclear strategy but a high priority nuclear target as well.

This aspect becomes even more serious when it is realised that Omega is proposed for heavily populated areas, the most favoured sites being the Riverina area or Tasmania.

On Dit 3

Edited by Rosemary O'Grady
assisted by David Hall,

Mary Venner, J. A., Ron Lisle,
Adelaide Festival Centre Trust,
Ralph Frank,
Alternate News Service.

LETTERS



greenpeace

Last Tuesday, when I visited Adelaide to help in the foundation of the South Australian branch of Greenpeace and to appear on TDT, I also dropped in at Adelaide University to get some support from the students. Unfortunately the crowd was breaking up as it was my turn for a short speech and we skipped that. Never mind.

It was suggested to me to write a short article for your paper, which I did and which I am enclosing now. I enclose also two illustrations which would fit into ON Dit well. Two pen drawings which I did for the forthcoming book "It was a dark and stormy night . . ." and which you have my permission to use. It would be nice of you to mention the above as a credit.

My contribution is probably too late for your next issue — my apologies for that. All the best.

Yours sincerely
Rolf Leimann

(I'm the guy who is sailing his boat "La Flor" into the French nuclear test area.)
P.S. I noticed you are doing book reviews too. I might take the liberty to send you a couple of my books — limited editions of poetry and fantastic illustrations.

R.H.

ausa

Dear Ms. O'Grady,

The Annual General Meeting of the Adelaide University Sports Association was held on Thursday 21st March 1974, at which the following officers were elected for the 1974/75 session:—

President: Mr. P. Manos
Deputy President: Mr. P. Cudmore
Hon. Asst. Secretary: Mr. R. McGowan
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. J. Dall

Yours faithfully,

C. PICKERING,
General Secretary
A.U.S.A.

nimbin

Dear Adelaide University,

An unfortunate thing has happened. Nimbin Karavan came to this university to do a concert — apart from the bumble that there were the Jesus freaks bashing out heavy rock through the campus — due to some misunderstanding on levels unseen they did not get paid for the concert they did.

Believe me this money is not what the Karavan is all about but there are expenses such as getting here, punting, the bus, advertising posters and so on.

There are undoubtedly people around Adelaide who believe in what Nimbin is all about. There are many people in Adelaide the Karavan has brought joy to and love to.

This little riff has created an unpopular feeling among the people involved in the Karavan.

Please someone mend it in the right way!

TOM DAVIS,
K. VIDEA-VIDEO.

campaign

Dear On Dit,

No one can help not notice the incredible campaign that is being waged by those with vested interests in can sales and distribution, against the proposed legislation which will enable deposits to be put on all drink cans. The campaign must run into 10s of 1000s of dollars a week in paper and radio advertising. This has become WASTED money.

It's obvious to me that they think that this "small" investment will be much less than the cost that will come to them (the consumer) when millions of cans will be dumped on their doorstep to be 'recycled'. (If there is such a thing as total recycling.)

Their main argument (that it's only 10 p.c. of all litter — a questionable figure when one considers the unsightliness factor) is rebuked simply by adding that 10 p.c. ALL litter WILL BE ELIMINATED (better than no percent at all) and that they will be forced to preserve the iron and steel in the world, the resources of which are rapidly depleting.

Thank goodness when all the cans on beaches, sides of roads, anywhere etc. gradually disappears. As for having to pay more for your favourite drink have we forgotten that it also comes in bottles? (which reminds me that to make the venture worthwhile beer bottle deposits should be increased to 5c).

...DON'T LISTEN TO THE ABSURD DRIBBLE THAT VESTED INTERESTS ARE ATTEMPTING TO CON YOU BY! VOTE YES FOR CAN AND DRINK CONTAINER'S DEPOSITS — then and only then will you be able to swallow more easily.

BERT

signed (With a sore throat at the moment)

P.S. Ever thought how more productivity (e.g. recycling techniques, litter control) the money wasted on propaganda by those con-men could be used? THAT'S HARD TO SWALLOW!!!

hi-jinks

Madam,

Every so often on this campus, on Prosh day, at a ball, or at some other time when spirits are high and inhibitions low, someone gets hurt.

The classic case occurred more than twenty years ago when a non-swimming student was flung into the river in some sort of initiation ceremony.

He drowned, and several students served sentences for manslaughter. The University and the City were convulsed with regret and recrimination for quite some time.

In passing, the position of Warden of the Union was established at least partly as a reaction to that event, the idea apparently being that under his then terms of reference he should, among other things, keep an avuncular eye on student activity, as a moderating influence when occasionally necessary, rather than as a censor or policeman.

Though the nature of the job has otherwise changed radically it is still at least part of my brief occasionally to be a sobersides, if hopefully not a wet blanket.

So three years ago I wrote to your paper when some nitwit decanted half a bottle of tomato sauce in one of the club offices in the Union and replaced it with a solvent similar to acetone. If this new formula tomato sauce had been used in ordinary amounts, depending on the speed of treatment, the victim would either have died or suffered crippling disability for the rest of a shortened life, the result of severe and irreversible liver damage.

The latest event [which prompts me to write this letter] occurred during Orientation Week when a student was thrown into the river.

On this occasion the river was low so that instead of just getting wet he handed on rocks at the bottom, suffering mere head injuries and facial lacerations, instead of some of the other more permanent possibilities.

After his injuries were stitched he returned home, to the difficult task of explaining what had happened, difficult in this case because his father, whom I knew, had been killed in a totally unnecessary and tragic accident a couple of years ago.

It is only fair at this stage to say that the student in question was a willing party in the game, so I am not describing an "assault," merely what subsequently proved to have been a thoughtless excess of high spirits — the very sort of thing I have engaged in myself, in case anyone suspects I am setting myself up as a plaster saint.

But there are quite a few of us who have a healthy suspicion of the River Torrens, whether the plug has been pulled out or not.

Its bottom is sprinkled with mud-concealed rocks and broken glass, making it a hazardous place when empty, and apart from its exciting bacteriological composition (as the Zoo's main drain, apart from anything else), when full, it's too deep in most places for a non-swimmer.

Some of you that are new here won't be fully aware of the impact in this University of the "fun" murder, a couple of years ago, of Dr. Duncan, a member of staff, who was assaulted (by people officially unknown) had his ankle playfully broken and was then flung into the river. He looked very dead when I saw him on the bank the following morning.

All of this morbid stuff is simply intended to remind people that the mighty Torrens, butt of so many jokes, is a killer, though it usually requires some help.

While I'm at it, and being thoroughly miserable, it won't hurt to print again a warning that although the University Footbridge is perfectly adequate for its purpose, as a grandstand for a couple of hundred students as for a Bird Dropping or Bathtubbing contest it could be a potential death trap.

Professor Frank Bull, sometime Professor of Civil Engineering told me that he thought it would take very little for a group of people unwittingly to bring about the collapse of the bridge by jumping on it in rhythm, causing its disintegration by destructive resonance.

Obviously I am not asking your readers to behave like altar boys at eleven fifteen on Sunday, but it's not a bad idea every so often to be reminded that an excess of high spirits over common sense can, very occasionally, lead to unexpected and unwanted results, sometimes tragically irreversible.

RALPH MIDDENWAY
Warden of the Union.

Dear Sirs,

It is a great honor for me to forward this letter to you. I am an English teacher at Taehan high school in Seoul.

Many Korean students and young people are very eager to find pen friends in your country in order to exchange information about daily life and many other things to discuss international problems. Such direct communications between the youngsters of the two countries will help increase their mutual understanding and cultivate better relationship between the countries.

Would you please be kind enough to help me with this sincere desire of Korean people? I am sure many young people in your country will reply to this request and it can be made possible only with your help.

Your favorable attention in this respect will be greatly appreciated.

Best wishes,
Miss Jeong-Ja Jo.
P.O. Box 6677, Central,
Seoul, 100, Korea.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

New Zealanders succeeded in preventing the construction of an Omega base in their country and Australians can certainly do the same. The Base at North West Cape, which has already been built, would find it very difficult to function if local people refused to work there or supply it.

As part of a campaign to rid Australia of all foreign military installations, and Omega and North West Cape in particular, anti-war activists in five cities (Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane) are planning a co-ordinated demonstration at the North West Cape military base in May this year.

Busloads of activists will leave all the major cities and travel in convoy across the Nullabor to Perth and from Perth, a distance of 820 miles up the Western coast to the town of Exmouth where the base is situated.

'LONG MARCH'

During this journey, already dubbed the 'Long March' by some, the buses will stop in major towns and cities along the route. Activities in these towns will include street theatre, display of a photographic exhibition, public meetings, leaflet handouts, street corner speakers and door knocks. The cavalcade will also pass a number of other military installations on the way to North West Cape. These include U.S. installations at Smithfield (near Adelaide), Ceduna and Carnarvon. Interesting activities are being planned for these towns.

On arrival in Exmouth it is planned that a delegation will call on the commander of the U.S. base, taking with them a peppercorn. This peppercorn is in fact the annual rent paid by the Yanks for the lease of the base from the Australian government. The delegation will return the peppercorn rent to the base commander and make a series of demands which are likely to include:

The immediate striking of the American flag which now flies at the base.

The prompt dismantling of the base and withdrawal of American personnel

Open access to the base by all who wish it

The abandonment of plans to build Omega in Australia.

In the event of such a polite request not being met within the time limit set by the delegation it is likely that the mass of travellers, who are expected to number in the vicinity of one thousand, will engage in other activities designed to be more persuasive.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Most people will be travelling by hired coach (with driver) which is the most comfortable form of road transport and relatively cheap. Costs will be in the vicinity of \$90.00 return from the Eastern States, with Adelaide and Perth fares being cheaper.

A reconnaissance tour (by car) has already been made between Melbourne and Exmouth. The reconnaissance party report the road to be in good condition, with only 250 miles of gravel between Melbourne and Perth and only 40 miles between Perth and Exmouth.

Travellers will take sleeping bags and tents, but most often will be billeted in private homes (in the capital cities) or in church halls. Tents will be used in Exmouth and on the Nullabor.

The reconnaissance party have conducted extensive experiments with food, living off dried and canned food purchased in Melbourne throughout their three week trip. They report the food to be cheap and palatable, with the exception of some Chinese dried vegetables from the 'On

Hing Sea Product and Grocery' which should be avoided! Fresh fruit and vegetables will of course be bought in the capital cities.

'SHORT MARCH'

To allow maximum participation in the cavalcade both a long and a short trip are planned, the long trip taking three weeks and the short taking two. Both groups will meet in Perth and travel to Exmouth together, but while the 'Long March' stops at every major town on the way to Perth, the 'Short March' will save time by stopping only where necessary to eat and sleep, until it reaches Perth.

The buses will leave Perth for Exmouth on the morning of May 17 and arrive in Exmouth on the afternoon of May 19. They will spend two days and two nights in Exmouth.

The dates for the Melbourne and Sydney buses are as follows:—

Long Trip: Saturday May 4 to Sunday May 26.

Short Trip: Saturday May 11 to Sunday May 26.

The Adelaide to Exmouth journey will be two days shorter while the Brisbane Exmouth journey should be two days longer.

Exmouth has a similar latitude to Townsville, and the climate there in May is ideal, never falling below 60 deg.F nor rising above 80 deg. F. However some rain can be expected around Melbourne and Perth.

There are beaches at Ceduna, Eucla, Perth, Geraldton and Exmouth.

COLONEL'S JUNTA OF ONE COLONEL

The town of Exmouth is quite a tourist centre, the main attraction being the fishing.

However another well-known tourist attraction is the town's unique system of local government which makes even the regime of the Greek Colonels look democratic.

Exmouth is run by one lone Colonel, a man by the name of Murdoch, who rejoices in the extraordinary title of Civil Commissioner, despite the fact that he is not at all civil but an Australian military officer.

Under both State and Federal laws he enjoys wide and almost dictatorial powers in the township, apparently combining the functions of

Police Commissioner, Public Relations Officer for the Base, Chairman of the Housing Commission, Mayor, Shire President and Chairman of the Tourist Commission.

Residents of the township are not permitted to elect a local council. 'Exmouth is a sensitive area' runs the official explanation. Unofficially Colonel Murdoch has expressed the view that nobody in the town is capable of sitting on a local council. They must be short of estate agents up there!

Actually Colonel Murdoch came to this conclusion, which he expressed in a letter to the State Minister for Local Government, after a group of residents presented a petition demanding the right to elect a local council. Organisers of the petition are said to have felt the full force of the good Colonel's bureaucratic wrath when he found out about it.

AIR CONDITIONING IN EXMOUTH'S TOORAK

Another point of interest for the tourist is the colourfully different lifestyles of the American servicemen and the Australian workers who share the town.

The Americans live in solid concrete houses, well protected against the summer cyclones, thick for good insulation, white to reflect the searing heat and on their roofs massive air conditioners to cap it all.

Houses for the Australians, built in the inimitable style of the W.A. Housing Commission, are painted battleship grey, constructed of wood and fibro, and built on stilts in a vain attempt to combat the heat. Other Australian workers live in the caravan park.

With a population of three thousand you wouldn't have thought Exmouth big enough to develop its own exclusive suburb, and it probably is taking it a bit far to call one street a suburb. But it is no exaggeration to call the street exclusive. In this one street the Commander of the base, the 'Civil' Commissioner and both of the town's bank managers live in distinctive style.

MIXED REACTION

It's hard to predict exactly how Exmouth's population will react to the sudden appearance of a thousand demonstrators in their tiny town, but the reaction is likely to be mixed.

The Americans aren't generally liked there, but on the other hand the base does provide bread and butter for 250 Australian workers and their families.

Tensions can be felt on both the economic and social level. America's dollar crisis has forced a reduction in overseas spending. Goods which used to be bought in Australia are now imported, work which used to be done by local labour is now done by American Seabees (the military Construction Battalion). The Australian workforce on the base has been retrenched from 350 to 250. Industrial trouble has flared and the Yanks have handled it in their normal ham fisted way. They just don't seem to understand that unions aren't all run by gangsters in this country.

There's been trouble at school too. The primary school caters for both American and Australian children and is, in most respects, a normal State school financed and staffed by the West Australian government. Except that American teachers, some of them wives from the base, have been introduced and they've been bringing American textbooks with them. Many of the local kids, and their parents, have objected to this imposition of Coca-Cola culture. The reconnaissance party spoke to one mother, a Canadian by birth, who complained that U.S. domination of Canada was hard enough to take without coming all the way to Exmouth, almost to the end of the earth, only to find it here too.

THANKS TO THE YANKS?

Back on the economic front the local shopkeepers have little reason to thank the Yanks. Although the town Supremo, Colonel Murdoch, has done his best to integrate the town by alternating Australian and American houses through the streets, very few of the military wives shop in the town. The PX on the base is cheaper.

In fact there's very little mixing between the two nationalities at all. Even in the Potshot, the local pub, you don't see many Yanks.

The feeling in the town is ambivalent. American money used to be good, far better than that paid in Perth. But inflation in Australia, coupled with the U.S. dollar crisis, has changed that. Exmouth money doesn't seem so good now, not if you've got to cope

with the summer heat, the high outback prices and the arrogance of the Yanks.

American cultural domination is seen in other ways. The pub is the Potshot, named after Operation Potshot, a joint American-Australian operation in the last war. Nearby is the Potshot Monument.

lest we

remember

Bluey

Yet you see no mention in the town of Bluey Truscott, one of Australia's great war heroes who met his death at Exmouth. Truscott was one of those crazy war pilots who fought the air war in New Guinea as if he were the entire air force, downing legendary numbers of Japanese Zeros. His plane crashed into the sea at Exmouth on a routine escort trip.

No memory of Bluey Truscott, but nearby there's Charles Knife Road. Named after an executive of an oil company.

Likewise there's no recognition of thousands of years of Aboriginal history — of the many Aboriginal heroes who must have lived and died in this ancient area. They left behind a multitude of cave paintings — but the white men have vandalised them.

One wonders what the Aborigines used to call the river nearby. Somebody, probably Colonel Murdoch, has gone all the way and named it the Lyndon River.

Exmouth is a microcosm. Not merely of America in Canberra, Melbourne and Australia, but also of American economic and cultural domination. Not only of American domination of Australia, but of American domination of the world.

Because of this Exmouth is more than just another outback town. It's a domino.

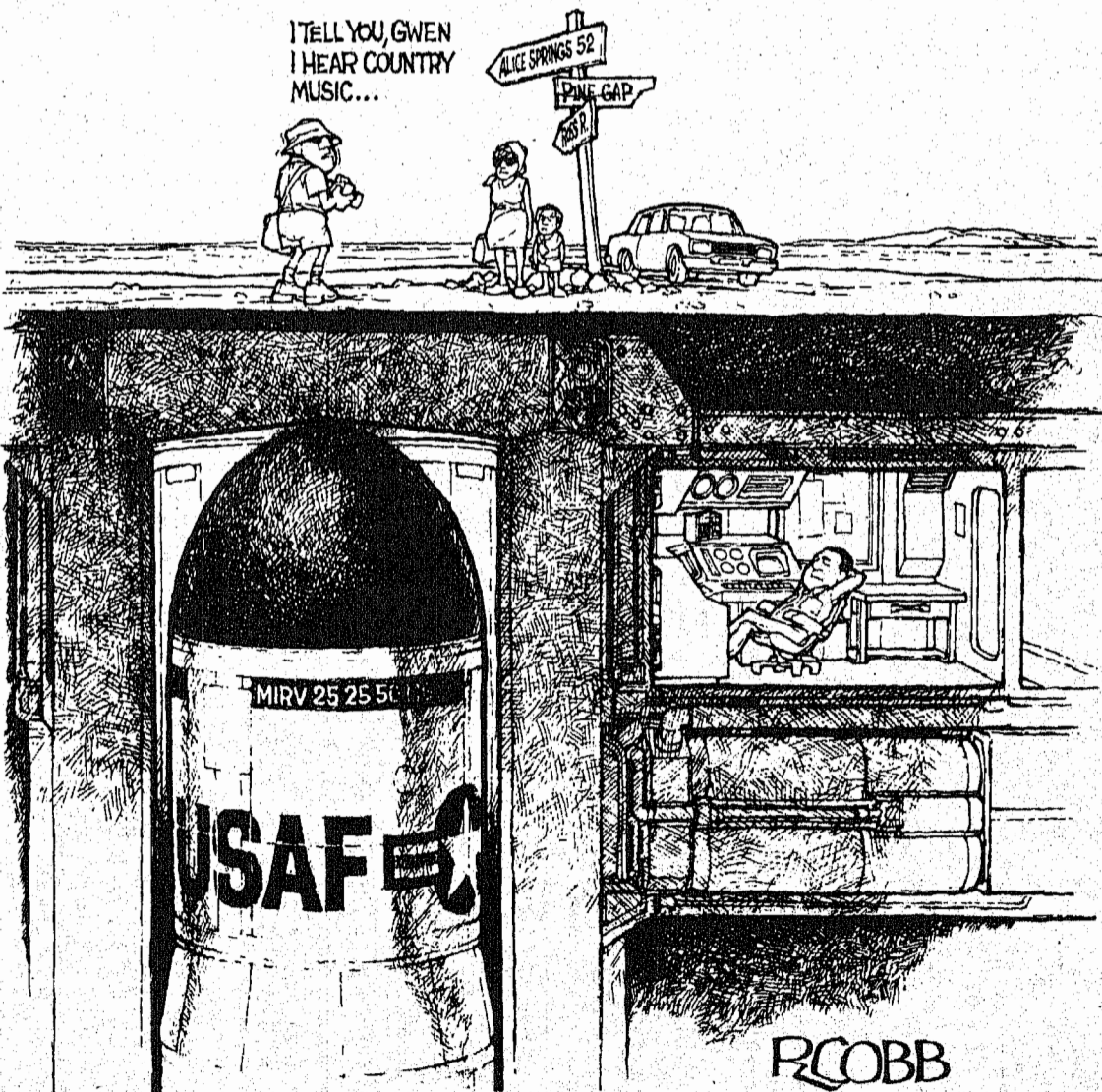
In one sense the American domino theory, made famous in Vietnam days, is correct. A defeat for U.S. imperialism anywhere is a defeat for U.S. imperialism everywhere. Not that an Australian victory at Exmouth will send the digger hordes marching on Hawaii, but in the sense that ideas march, that examples are set.

A victory in Exmouth is likely to send some ideas marching — East to the financial and political centres in Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney; North through the foreign owned mineral quarries to the foreign owned grazing land of the Northern Territory; South to Tasmania and the proposed Omega base.

It's time to topple the first domino.

Further details from: Stop Omega Campaign, Box 215, Elsternwick.

ITELL YOU, GWEN I HEAR COUNTRY MUSIC...



WATERGATE EXPOSERS TO TOUR

Bernstein and Woodward, the two 'Washington Post' journalists who spent months researching before they exposed Watergate, will tour Australia in July.

Although details are not yet final, they will appear on university campuses in Adelaide, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney, Armidale and Brisbane. The tour is being organised by 'The Australian', in conjunction with the Australian Union of Students.

AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS

STATEMENT OF STUDENT RIGHTS

The AUS holds the existence of these rights on its constituent campuses as fundamental characteristics of a true learning community where the aspirations of all groups can be aired and the freedom of all individuals protected:

1. Rights of Individuals

AUS believe that all participants in the educational process on a campus should be treated as individuals equally motivated by the pursuit of knowledge. Consequently, the AUS:

i] believes the existence of compulsory attendance provisions holding as a penalty for absence the loss of marks be discontinued by the end of 1974 as being a bureaucratic device which interferes with individual's rights and education;

ii] believes access to libraries and other learning resources should be free and easy as possible, both within and between campuses. Access to these facilities should be based on the need of students and the community to use these facilities at night and at weekends;

iii] believes no information any campus administration has concerning individual students should be released to any private or governmental organisation without consul-

ting the individual involved of the content of the information divulged. No information, apart from academic results after graduation should be kept.

iv] believes right to transfer between institutions without hinderance is vital for the fulfilment of individual educational aspirations and can only benefit all institutions through the cross-pollination of ideas.

2. Right of Organisation

AUS believes the existence of a body elected, composed and managed solely by students, and representing all students is fundamental to the existence of a true learning situation where all participants are regarded equally. Consequently, the AUS:

i] believes the policies of the body representative of students should be determined by means decided by the students. AUS regards the existence of principal's veto

and 'staff vote' on student bodies' policy as anathema to the concept of a free learning environment.

ii] believes the finances of the body representative of students should be managed according to the means determined by the students. The AUS fears that interference by campus administrations in the finances of student bodies has been used as a political weapon to silence lines of thought and expression contrary to the interests of campus administrations. The AUS believes that with the advent of free tertiary institutions, the student body has the sole right and responsibility to question the expenditure of student bodies. The AUS believes that outside auditors and accountants can efficiently supervise the technical aspects of the expenditure of student bodies, while preserving the autonomy of student representative bodies;

iii] believes the existence of a vital student body is a symptom of a healthy learning environment on a campus, and that these bodies are an integral part of the learning community. Therefore student representative bodies have a right to facilities and resources necessary for their efficient and autonomous management. Student representative bodies should have access to campus printing, office, secretarial and other facilities on a cost basis. As most student representative bodies function out of academic hours, students should have easy access to their office space and separate telephone facilities.

iv] believes the right of a body representing students to freely involve itself in issues not centering on the campus is fundamental. Students like any other groups in the community have the right of free speech. AUS will support any attempt from students to

carry through to the logical conclusion, the issues which their studies disclose or their intellectual training reveals to them, which is frustrated by campus authorities.

3. Rights of the Student Estate

AUS believes that all individuals involved in the educational process should be treated and respected as individuals, equally concerned and capable of managing their own affairs. At the present time, the AUS sees campuses run by a largely unnecessary bureaucratic and complex hierarchy which, among other effects, ignores the viewpoint of students. While seeing the demolition of this repressive method of organising education as essential, the AUS believes that students have a right to be, at a minimum, represented at all levels of policy making in campus administration.

AUS sees this represent-

ation as crucial at the level of decision making which affects the daily academic reality of student life; the content, structure, assessment and teaching of each course. Only when this policy is sincerely initiated will campuses be tending towards a community of scholars, where neither staff nor students can shelter behind bureaucratic ritual from the responsibility of rigorous academic debate.

4. Implementation

AUS regards the attainment of these goals as so important for the health of the bloated tertiary system of Australia that it is prepared to use any means in conjunction with students involved at the local campus level to achieve them by the beginning of the academic year in 1975.

For further information or assistance contact, AUS Local Education Officer, Student Activities Office, Students Association, University of Adelaide.

Who will educate our children?

Cheryl Buchanan, Race Relations Field Worker, Australian Union of Students.

Aboriginal children, like all children in all cultures, acquire the attitudes, values and behaviour of the culture in which they grow up. In Australia, we are aware of the historical factors which have largely determined the type of education our children will receive. At present, most aboriginal children are 'socialised' by European forces: the media, the schools, the Church, the police — even by health officials. We have a duty to question the goals of white socialisation, as well as looking for alternatives. This is particularly true in regard to political socialisation.

Aboriginal children are going to learn political attitudes, values and beliefs. You can guarantee that the first days of school, when the Union Jack is raised and allegiance is pledged to God, the Queen and Country — that is political education. Thus there is no use wondering whether children should learn political attitudes and behaviour, but rather for what purpose and by what means will they learn them. In the past and present, Aboriginal children have been systematically politicized and exploited by white institutions whose purpose and goals were contrary to the best interests of Aboriginal children. What Aboriginal people must do is to take charge of the process, and give it real direction, i.e., direction which will benefit us. If we do not do this, we must accept that there will be still another generation of Aboriginal children politicized by white people.

At the centre of political socialization of Aboriginal people is the effort by individuals and groups in political power to maintain that power. Basic to this function is the necessity of indoctrinating the young with the notion that the current political system is, if not quite perfect, much superior to other political systems.



Cheryl Buchanan, AUS race relations field officer

'You would still be savages if it were not for white civilisation.' 'Think what would happen to you if the Communists were in power!'

Thus Aboriginal children are taught to prefer the status quo and to resist change — and at the same time knowing from their own experience that change is necessary.

Aboriginal people are living a legacy of oppression and genocide which dates back to the coming of white man to Australia — and if there is one area that needs radical change in this country, it is that this legacy should not continue. Yet white groups and institutions throughout Australia are committed to continuation of the present patterns. A few groups are committed to 'gradual change'. These groups must constantly be reminded that it is partly their advocacy of 'gradual change' that has produced this legacy of oppression and the current

exploitation and explosive relationships between black and white.

As we struggle for change, the question arises — are there lessons to be learned from people who have struggled against oppression in other lands. Even though we can look at South Africa, Rhodesia, etc., it is necessary to remember that the lessons of developing nations emerging from colonisation, where the oppressed peoples are in the majority of the population is now very different from that of Aboriginal people.

We can dismiss the mass media and white government agencies from any role in the effective political socialisation of our children. They are not able to do the job even if they are willing to do so.

Then can families do the job? This seems unlikely. Aboriginal families are being disrupted by the oppression

they must face, and most are preoccupied with the basic necessities of survival. A lot of Aboriginal parents have had a white political education that has left them insecure about their beliefs, if not accepting of them.

Then can churches do the job? Hardly. Churches have historically had the role of socializing Aboriginal people to accept their fate in exchange for a better life in heaven.

If the churches then cannot do the job, what about the schools? With more and more Aboriginal people in education can they socialise and politicise Aboriginal children in skills that will lead to good lives? In urban areas and rural areas, most Aboriginal children are a part of white school systems, taught 100 p.c. white values.

All of the current innovations in education — team teaching, individualised instruction, preschool education, etc. — all this means nothing without community control. In fact these innovations are designed to make the current system more effective — not to create a new purpose and content in education.

In fact we must consider that even the form of white schools is political education. What does it mean that chairs are lined in a row with the teacher at the front? What does it mean that children must obtain permission to go to the toilet? Is not being conditioned to follow orders and respond to bells part of a political process?

Nothing less than a total reorganisation of the schools is likely to have a dramatic effect on the educational process to bring about positive change for Aboriginal people.

Community control of education is the most promising agent of change. But we are in danger, if community control really means only being able to operate the existing system. Or if community control means just having Aboriginal teachers doing the same tasks

which white teachers did formerly. Or if communities getting educational control simply recreate a new school based on advice of experts following white models.

For community control to have any real possibility for success, large scale change in the whole educational process is necessary. Certification requirements must be changed so that communities are able to hire whoever they want, to man their schools.

We must re-think all of the traditional requirements for school personnel, and determine what are the necessary requirements for those who will influence our children's lives. What we want for our children may be completely different from what white people want for their children.

While schools are preached as the hope for Aboriginal children — those that control the schools continue to provide poor technical training and subversive socialisation which have combined to continue the subjugation of Aboriginal people. That, is young Aboriginal children not only receive such a poor education that they cannot compete in Australian society [even if some wanted to], but they are taught to distrust themselves and to place so much faith in white peoples that they can no longer operate in their own societies.

But an even more immediate reason for not using the schools as they exist is that the politicians will not allow it. They are aware of the good synonym that politics is power and it is impossible to discuss institutional change without dealing with power.

It happens, that whites are particularly threatened when discussions begin to centre around Black Power. Whites feel they cannot live with the twin notion of 'Aboriginalness' and power. These notions seem to bestir some suppressed primeval fear in

whites. Even when the power that Aboriginal people demand is not more than the power white people take for granted, there is a fear.

Whatever the origins of their fears, their concern is legitimate, because a knowledge of the dynamics of power and the ways in which Aboriginal people are kept from exercising power is a very volatile mixture. And it is precisely this kind of knowledge which should be the foundation of Aboriginal political education.

Somehow we must help our children deal with the first question of their lives: 'How to survive as a Black person in a white, racist, western, 'progressive' country?'

If Aboriginal people choose to deliberately politicize their children, there are likely to be at least three major positive consequences: a therapeutic effect; a content effect; and in the long run, some direct effects on white institutions. Unless we do deliberately politicize our children, they will grow up to believe that being white is the only possible identity for them. Children must be taught that they have a culture which is valid for now — 1974 on — that they have a history of which they can be proud, and that constant living of their tradition is likely to be a key to their survival.

Perhaps the most important result of politicizing our youth will be that they will be able to deal with white exploitation and oppression with more energy, less fear, and more perception than their elders. We should be able to deal with Australian society on something more sound than trial and error.

Perhaps more important than the knowledge of the correct action will be the commitment to action. Young people with solid political/social foundations will have a commitment to change. They will be brain-wash-proof.

GAY LIBERATION FORMED ON CAMPUS

Before a forum on homosexuality on Tuesday 5th, the annual general meeting of Campus CAMP resolved that the group be reconstituted as Adelaide University Gay Liberation, with its primary objective being to oppose sexism in all its forms, especially as seen in homosexual oppression. Gay Liberation also pledged to work for a greater understanding of human sexuality and of sexual conditioning.

listened to; made no impact, and brought about no change. Radical groups not only advocate the politics of confrontation, they also share a commitment to the personality of the individual; there are not just common platforms, but a collective commitment to personal change.

I'm a lesbian — so what? They slink away — their attack has somehow lost its sting. In the present situation we can create a general acceptance of the terms "lesbian" and "homosexual" so that the scandalised response is minimised, and eventually impossible.

Lesbian a proud word

"Lesbian. We do not accept the word in the sense that it is traditionally used — to describe, explain and limit us. Through our experience we have come to see its political significance. "Lesbian is the label which holds every woman in line". It's the fear word that says a woman has stepped outside her sex role — when that's what we want to do, the label loses its bite."

So Penny Jackson quoted from the Radicalesbian Manifesto.

"By making lesbian a proud word, we destroy its perjorative content", she said. To the argument that people should avoid labelling other people, it was pointed out that this was a behaviour more appropriate after the revolution, not before it. After the revolution, women will not be dehumanised by men, they will be able to aspire to real love, real solidarity, situations of real primacy among women. Before the revolution, the best tactics are to deny the strength of that perjorative label, "lesbian", by asserting it as women's own word, a word of love and pride. Men somehow lose the battle when a woman is proud to say "Yes,

Roles

To the criticism that feminism was just another role for a woman to assume, Penny replied that on the contrary — roles imply limitations, whereas feminism, and many women are feminists but not lesbians, allows women real freedom from relying on men. The choice of feminism is a choice made voluntarily, there is no necessity to behave in the same way all the time, and you can discover the range of your own potential. Feminists can at last behave the way they feel they want to, and don't have to behave the way society expects them to.

Playboy and the Sexual Revolution

Lots of people believed there had been a sexual revolution, asserted Paul Foss in his talk, but in fact the "revolution" was only a Playboy change: all the glitter without the substance.

It is a life and death struggle to effect change, and the real sexual revolution is a long way off. The fact that men regarded feminism and gay lib as insidious, conspiratorial and scheming only served to underline the situation of

power which men hold, and the reality of this battle. The sexual revolutionaries, in fact are not just trouble-makers, as male chauvinists would have women and themselves believe; we have real beefs, with universal relevance. Our position is being made harder to articulate because the opposition is becoming more sophisticated.

Nevertheless, it is true, that what the legal and psychiatric institutions would do to women and to homosexual women and men, to keep them in place, they would ultimately do to all people.

The institutions, their opinions articulated by heterosexual, white, middle-class male chauvinists, would have us believe that the sexual revolution is "f for all". But in reality, people were not more promiscuous at all. Neither is sexual liberation about f per se, or of easier access of d to c. The sexual revolution is opposition to the sexual power system and beyond that, opposition to all power relationships, all institutions of power, to all supremacists.

There is an insidious way that male culture has reacted to the objections to its oppression. Bypassing real solutions, males have become superficially more feminine (why is that bad to most chauvinists?), evidencing a softer manner, but have hardened their masculine approach to women, so that women are now expected by these "jocks" to worship that softness, and femininity — the men want women, in other words, to acknowledge the "inferiority" of women even more.

Oppression of homosexual males

Paul explained that homosexual males have an incredible lot to complain about. Apart from physical assault, which has not waned, they suffer a real deprivation of basic human rights.

STATE ASSAULT: men pay a price for "buggery", and "indecent" — in prison. Courts refer people to psychiatric hospitals for "treatment", in reality psychiatric punishment, consisting of conservative therapy (the individual is wrong, they say, not society) and surgery.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT: the beating of homosexuals goes on, their meeting places are harassed, and a blind eye is turned to poofster-bashing and the bashers, etc.

The homosexual is subject to social, medical and psychiatric discrimination: in the family, our individuality is disregarded, jobs are hard to get, and easy to lose, and every single person is in a terrible social dilemma; in matters of abortion, rape and contraception, the medical system prevents us from escaping the roles laid down for us by chauvinist, sexist males. As an example, Paul described the disturbance of a state-employed doctor in a V.D. clinic when Paul, acknowledging his homosexuality, asked when he would be able to — again... what were these tests you are performing, doctor? GET OUT OF HERE was the doctor's reaction. His attitude, and the attitude of the medical profession in general, is that we must answer for our own way of life, rather than common male values be altered. "If that's your choice, you pay", rather than a radical challenge to the choices and alternatives offered.

Psychiatric discrimination takes the form of punishment for the non-conformist... the sanity of all people is checked against the system. Psychiatrists are not at all bland... they lie (as in "your daughter is indeed very sick,



Mrs. Jones; before you know it we will have her cured of this deadly affliction, and she'll be all fluffy and wonderful with dear babies and a bridge club of her own.") Psychosurgery is being increasingly practised: "cure" involves cutting out pieces of brain rather than challenging society's value systems and beliefs.

Politics

Power in this culture depends on masculinity, upon which men and women are convinced to measure their ideals, to the fantasies of masculinity most men and women pander without question, and all are forced by masculinity to play personal games. If we admit our deviance, our power is stripped from us. Either we stay in the closet or we are a glaring inconsistency. This is our dilemma, and so we are heir to a valid anarchistic movement. We believe that by not playing masculine games, we can bring the masculine machinery to an end, and topple the male culture.

Paul detailed the influence of fundamental Christian values on the institutions, psychiatry, medicine, the state, the legal system and the family. To each of these religion provides the basic beliefs by which the institutions justify their actions, and each institution in turn supports the religious system which justifies their actions.

Each of these institutions oppresses homosexuality — so it seems that to reduce their basis for action requires a reduction in the influence and power of the church; gays then have a responsibility to constantly challenge the church, and should in no way support the church. In this way, it is hoped that there will be lessening of homosexual support for the churches — a support which is not reciprocated.

The Western situation of homosexual women and men is hideous, and the forces of law 'n order (laura norda) are rising, vide NSW. If we are complacent, we allow the system to get worse, systems that are not solely against social and sexual deviance, but against all protest.

The Church

The discussion of the issues which Paul raised turned around first the church, and then around power relationships in society. Gays who claim that the attitude of the churches was changing favourably, were reminded that while questioning traditional beliefs had, for instance, "whiteanted" the foundations of the Anglican church in Adelaide, the church had replied, by in effect putting down foundations of steel. Where Anglican clergy could openly discuss

homosexuality at seminars last year, they now fear to express personal opinions on the subject, so great was the negative reaction of the hierarchy, particularly that of Archbishop Reid (who was reported in mild apoplexy when he learned that an openly homosexual student was about to be accepted for training as a priest in Adelaide).

On roles, the women argued strongly that we could not be considered as isolated examples of heterosexual conditioning "gone wrong", but that the individual was a product of the external situation. All roles in this sick society are inadequate, and particularly the establishment — supported roles perpetuate and strengthen power relationships — men have real power over women and homosexual women and men in this society. Men certainly do get more goodies than women do, in spite of their own oppression; heterosexual men have it better than homosexual men, heterosexual women and homosexual women have less goodies than any men: any man has power over any woman, because he has access to male power, culture, and privilege. This influences our private relationships; the wider power relationships are played out between individuals, people do not — in isolation from the social system.

The radicalesbian manifesto concludes by saying:

"Male power, embodied in the male institutions of our present culture, is aggression. To ask for equality is only to get that — into ruthlessness and non-caring. So forget about that concept (Of equality) and talk about collective feminist consciousness, about development as people in strength and love. "Lying in the arms of the individual solution", we won't get anywhere. We are not going to be seen through the eye of male culture. And there's no point in conquering male culture when we can create our own.

Assignations

It was decided that future meetings of women and men Gay Liberationists would be called at Adelaide University, and the discussion was adjourned to an ideology meeting on Thursday night. Women of Gay Liberation meet every Friday night at the Women's Centre, Bloor House (1st floor), Bloor Court, off Currie St. The monthly general meeting of all gay lib groups is also held at the women's centre on the First Friday of every month, 8 p.m. For details of other gay lib meetings, watch the notice boards, or ring the women's centre 51 6551, 9.30-4.30 weekdays.

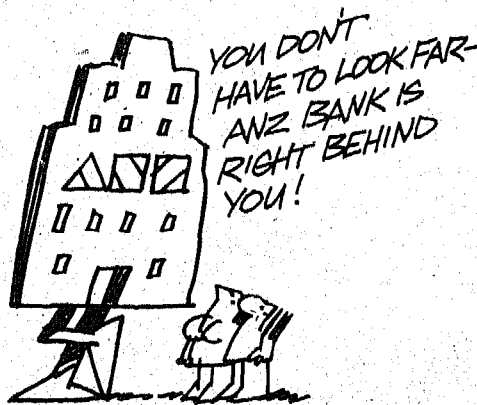
JON RUWOLDT.

Changed name — changed aims

The change in name not only reflects changed aims, but a major change in alliances. The name allies the group to women's liberation, with which it shares common aims and ideals, and also aligns it with other groups of homosexual women and men across Australia — with the exception that there are more women involved in this group than in any other Gay Lib group in Australia, surely a sign that the men here now have at least a preliminary knowledge of what women, and feminists in particular, have been saying for years.

In addition, university people will have now at least some ideas about the attitude and position of Gay Liberation, whereas many students failed to realise that Campus CAMP was even a homosexual group (as camp as a row of tents). The malaise of Campus CAMP is a general malaise, a speaker pointed out, of moderate groups, on any issue — they are not

WE'RE LOOKING FOR A BANK SO WE CAN OPEN A CHEQUE ACCOUNT.



When you want to open a cheque account, check with ANZ Bank. Because we have the largest spread of bank branches throughout Australia, you'll find there's one near you... to give you the service you need.

We'll prove to you that a cheque account with ANZ Bank is the way to save time — as well as money. And of course you have a safe, quick and convenient means of handling your finance. It's a great feeling to have a big bank right behind you. Come in soon and ask for the manager.

ANZ BANK ON CAMPUS
Wills Refectory, Monday to Thursday, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.,
Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
BANKING GROUP LIMITED

ANZ570A

MARIJUANA CAMPAIGN



Included in the campaign will be a strong attempt to force the authorities to decriminalise dope, and operate on an 'Innocent until proven guilty' concept rather than the reverse.

THE DRUG SQUAD BASHERS
Alternate Community Press, Adelaide

Drug users constitute one of the most persecuted and socially undersirable sub-cultures in Australia. Consensus in that those who take illicit drugs are of unsound mind, weak, demented, filthy, deviant, perverted, sick... (whereas aspirin suckers, etc, are normal). Heads are stereo-typed by the capitalist press and media — they are news; and are converted into that margellous commodity sensation — and, for the most part, the facts published concerning the drugs used are lies. Drugs are deemed a social menace at this stage and time primarily because the culture arising from their use negates that of the dominant bourgeois culture, i.e. a disregard for socially acceptable goals, the lack of motivation, etc.

The members of the Drug Squad are invariably cowards, bullies and cretins. One member frequents Hillcrest psychiatric hospital — he is a confirmed wife-beater. All are similarly obnoxious. It is not just a job which makes them like this. Just what sort of personality is attracted to brutality, cruelty, domination and subservience and the power game in general, all of which are entailed in the job. Surely no-one who possesses any sensitivity or humanity. This vocation only seems to appeal to those with a servile, regimented and impotent consciousness. If you've ever been busted or raided you will recognise the sick glee their faces exhibit during an interrogation in which one is assaulted or insulted without any recourse

save consent. To use the vernacular — they are pigs. Let me cite a few examples. In a recent bust, one suspect was beaten incessantly for 4 hours — he later had to receive hospital treatment. In the same bust, a juvenile was beaten for 2 days until a confession was wrung from him. There are two recent cases in which, unable to obtain an admission via beating and intimidation, the suspects were threatened with hammers. But, all are not treated equally. It seems that students being the children of bourgeoisie essentially, are treated with deference in comparison to working class suspects. The cases of students being beaten (and I do not classify being slapped about or roughed-up as a beating) are negligible compared to the occurrences of beatings incurred by workingclass heads. Class plays just as important a role in the treatment of drug-users as in any other section of the law.

To explain further upon this theme of class, bail for drug offences is high, e.g. for possession and administration of morphine, \$600 personal reconnaissance plus \$600 surety. Many students heads or their friends and families have little trouble in forwarding such bail, but, for a significant proportion of working-class heads, it means 2 or 3 weeks in jail. A similar situation exists with fines, although it must be noted that class empathy is no mere contention. An articulate, ex-private school student would appeal far more to a judge than, say, a working class head who quit school at leaving or matric because he or she knew then that it was all shit. Examination of the penalties reveals that one's class background, character witnesses, alters the severity and conditions of one's penalty. The class nature of the system of good lawyers does not require any comment.

A two-phase marijuana campaign is being organised by the Australian Union of Students.

Agreed to by students at the Annual Council of the Union held in Canberra during January, the campaign will initially focus on information collection — offences and penalties, police violence and civil liberties — and information dissemination. Posters comparing penalties with those for other 'crimes', and 'What to do when busted' posters will be distributed, as well as the findings on police activity and the law.

A national conference has been proposed to unite activists and plan tactics for legalisation. Anyone interested in receiving mailouts on the campaign should write to 'Alternate News Service,' 97 Drummond Street, Carlton, Vic. 3053.

UNITED HEADS FOR HEMP Woroni

Following the success of Melbourne marijuana activists, it has been decided to form a Canberra Marijuana Action Group. The Canberra MAG will have an exciting first few months, what with the rumoured Interpol conference, and the continued siting of the Customs com-

puters under Melville Hall on campus.

It is expected that the following ideas will be incorporated in the group's policy:—

A dope information periodic broadsheet containing up-to-date information. This information sheet will include information on 'growing your own', quality, quantity and prices of dope around at the time of printing, activities of other activist organisations, and planned activities of the local group.

Information on what to do if busted, and help (both legal and financial) for those who are busted.

Cheap dope [provided by bulk buying on the part of MAG]. This dope could be sold to members for a small profit (as with La Trobe's Buyers' Co-op), profits going towards legal aid, publicity and free dope on Union nights, etc.

An extensive publicity campaign to remove popular misconceptions about grass from the minds of the masses. These misconceptions include marijuana addiction fears, fears that grass leads to heavier things, 'one-puff-and-you're-hooked' fears, and other nonsensical notions made popular by Salvation Army booklets, Seventh Day Adventist scare-sheets, and other religious and government bullshit brochures.

Provided the relevant contributions have been made, benefits will be paid for accidents occurring during the following events:

a) Whilst playing or training for the Sports Association of a Club affiliated to the Association OR whilst properly using equipment or facilities of the Association or of an affiliated Club.

b) Whilst participating in, or in practice for, an on-campus non-sporting activity organised by a recognised Club or Society.

c) Whilst participating in activity organised by the tertiary institution and which is deemed by the institution to be academic work [including practical classes and field trips].

d) Whilst on campus but whilst not participating in an activity organised by a Club or Society or by the tertiary institution.

e) Whilst travelling to or from a sport fixture [including practice].

f) Whilst travelling to or from campus or to an activity organised by the institution as part of the members academic course [e.g. field trip].

A 'Notification of Claim' form must be lodged with the Secretary of the Sports Association, the Lady Symon Building, within 48 hours of the accident. If the accident occurred during a sporting or non-sporting Club activity, the notification must be signed by an office bearer of the Club. A 'final-claim' form should

eventually be submitted to which receipts noting the cost of treatment are attached.

MEMBERSHIP

The recent Council meeting of AUS has decided to establish an Associate Members Club which will basically usurp the demand for Life Membership of the Australian Union of Students, particularly the travel services available previously for Life Members.

Membership of the AUS Associate Members Club will be open to all former students whose college/university Student Union is affiliated with AUS as well as former students of tertiary institutions from overseas who are resident in Australia.

Membership fees for the Club will be a five dollar joining fee, plus five dollars for every two years of membership.

Members will receive by mail copies of AUS publications and will be eligible to participate in the Associate Members Club travel schemes which will be available from all AUS travel offices.

It is envisaged that as the Club expands additional facilities and benefits in terms of AUS insurance and club rooms will be made available. Current Life Members of

AUS will be given free of charge membership in the Associate Members Club for the first two years of its operation.

Application forms to join the Club will be available from Student Union offices and AUS travel offices from mid-April. Applicants will be required to show proof of their eligibility for club membership.

STUDENT PRESS

PRINTERS IGNORE STUDENT PRESS

United opposition to the printing of student newspapers has reached an all-time high in 1974. Already 'Pelican' (W.A.) and 'Woroni' (A.N.U.) have had issues refused by their printers.

And the current newspaper shortage is providing an excuse for those who are too gutless to print material contrary to the narrow-minded attitudes of their Boards of Directors. In Melbourne a meeting of printers decided not to touch the student press, although their money hunger has subsequently led them to accept some papers (after indemnities relieving them of all legal responsibility have been signed).

If anyone is looking for a printer the most liberal is probably Quality Press on Sydney 660 2988.

UNI COUNCIL

Fair go

1. The Council has agreed on a motion moved by a student member, to advertise all vacancies on an equal opportunity basis between the sexes. Previously the University has advertised for such things as "Male Clerks" and "Female Secretaries". Equal pay is being implemented gradually but the final steps should be taken soon.

Monopoly

2. The University has come out strongly in favour of retaining the Matric Exam in its present form despite the intention of the Minister of Education to abolish it. The Vice Chancellor has said it provides a "good general education" both for those who go on to University and for those who go straight to industry (collect \$200). There has to be some way of deciding who fills the quota and the Matric is the best way yet devised.

Colourless diatribe

3. The Council has decided to hold all terminal exams in the 2nd week of the May vacation despite the clash

with Intervarsity sports. To hold the exams in the 1st week would be academic suicide for some of the students, and make things hard for the rest.

4. The Education Committee is considering a proposal by a student member to repeal the regulation which requires students to wear full academic dress at "all lectures and public ceremonies of the University". About time!

Your man in 4C

5. It is interesting to note the number of students that are saved from preclusion by the Council 4C Committee. If you are precluded by decision of a Faculty then there is a definite chance that a reasonable appeal to the Council will succeed.

Flexibility

6. The Council reversed a decision of the Education Committee to limit the number of students on the ACUE [Advisory Centre for Uni Education] to two. The Council has directed that there shall be two postgrad and two under-grad members. The ACUE claimed that four students would be over representation — after all there are only 9,000 of us.

NEW PUBLICATION

URANIUM MINERS AND ABORIGINES IN ARNIEM LAND
By Justin Moloney, AUS, 97 Drummond Street, Carlton.

land rights have been ignored, and government support for the mining companies, and not the Aborigines, shows the power of big business over the A.L.P.

Despite promising policy and lofty ideals, the Labor Government has shown its lack of concern for the lives and the future of the Blacks in Australia.

Aboriginal demands for

In this booklet the offending companies, their overseas links, their lobby, the Australian Mining Industry Council, and the relationship of the land rights claims to government and big business are discussed.

AUS NEWS

INSURANCE

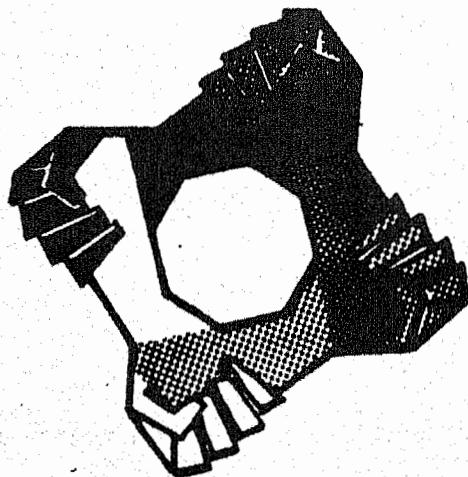
From January 1, 1974, all members of the Adelaide University Union are automatically covered for accident insurance. This insurance scheme newly negotiated with the AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY provides cover in the circumstances of any activity associated with the University both sporting and non-sporting, academic and non-academic, on-campus and off-campus, and when travelling to or from such an activity.

The cost to the Union of this insurance scheme is thirty cents per member per year, that is \$2700 to cover 9000 student and staff members.

To provide members with reimbursement of medical, hospital, dental, optical, pharmaceutical, etc. bills incurred as a result of accidents.

Up to \$250 for medical, hospital, optical, pharmaceutical, ambulance and other bona fide expenses. Up to \$150 for dental expenses.

The above benefits are a maximum payable per member for any one accident. Benefits will only be payable after a member has made claims on all other sources such as a Hospital and Medical Benefits fund, Third Party Claims, Workers Compensation, Common law, etc.



alternate news service

An information cooperative of international and Australian events. Published fortnightly. Private subscriptions \$10 to ANS, 97 Drummond St, Carlton, 3053.

ANS Number 16 includes: Chile since the coup; US aid to Indochina; Discontent in South Korea; More repression in South Africa; Tanaka blurts out; and at home: the anti-bases and anti-nuclear test campaigns; Blacks meet; Terror to strike in Armidale.

FROM

TO

MILD-MANNERED PUBLIC SERVANT

AROUND HAPPILY AND COMPLETING A

DOPE-MAD

K-CRAZY POT-SMOKING UNI DROPOUT

STARBUCKS

IN PERSON AS HIMSELF

* OUR READERS ARE TO UNDERSTAND THAT THIS WORD IS USED ONLY IN ITS HOLLYWOOD SENSE AND BEARS NO IMMEDIATELY DISCERNIBLE RELATIONSHIP TO THE COSMOS *

Inter Mission Memo
(I.M.M.)

TO: World Peace Corps Regional Director

FROM: Guru MariWana Associates Pty. Ltd.
(Rubinson/Hancken/McCann/Hutchison)

Re: Phase II Stage I, Confessional Series.

Dear John, Barbera, Helen, Tim, Martin, Joan, Derek, Trevor, John MacG., Christopher, Igor, Nick and also Amanda Irving,

We are just a little concerned at the initiating power-pull per unit on your PR/membership drive ("Those who want peace get it"). We like the copy essentially - very creative, very creative8 but we wondered whether you'd considered an appropriate follow-up sequence which would assure your firm of a high in-put Q-factor potential. (Of Womens Weekly quoted Bulletin Ad 8.3.73).

We've wired Dallas and they confirmed that Phase II Stage II for provincial cities doesn't really knit-in with the tie-line "Who is Guru Mari Wana?" which our Provincial Plan allows for a closely themed-in follow on ("Goomer Raji is coming").

Dallas checked with Houston and our London Offices and they came up with a pretty solid negative on feedback and follow-through chances with your line. Perhaps you could phone our Sydney offices 02 467 3224 (Telegrams and Telex DIVLIT - cables JAI GURU SATSANG JI PRANHAM DEVI SHRI BOBBA GWANJI/BOLLA JI PTY. LTD. (Rubinson/Hancken/McCann/Hutchison)

per Jean-David Smythe
PARIS OFFICE

NB: Euro Vision Offensive Drive starts July 20 - have you placed orders for badges, pamphlets, stickers, posters and literature? Our internal service is offering 27 p.c. discount on plus - 1000 orders. Oh, and Rennie sends his love from the Divine Liberation Front and reminds you all as our beloved Goomer Raji once said: That Opposition is Propagation.

JDS/P/BJP0412
our ref. DLM 66249
Your ref.

IGOR JACOBI

ALL ON HIS VERY OWN*

* PLUS THE REST OF THE PLANET EARTH!

JACOBI

Dear Editor
I was most upset by your rather unkind remarks after that awfully honest and completely true article by Igor Jacobi. I hope you don't send people bills.

Your friend
John Smith

GIRLS

Dear Sir,
Guru Maharaji's knowledge is really and truly a very good thing for anyone whose mind has been so much ravaged by mid-twentieth bourgeois decadence as poor Igor Jacobi. Gosh, I felt so sorry for him the way he kept on having to live off girls in the swimming pool in between having to read Zen as well as having to have a good cry when that sad Traffic song came on and also when he had to dance and have wild parties and had to go on skiing holidays and had to go to University and learn about the world and all.

Love from
John Brown

ZEN

Dear Editor,
One thing that I thought after reading Igor Jacobi's really true letter in which he gave an account of his life (even though it is certainly pretty similar to a lot of lives of sex-mad beer-drinking pot-smoking acid-dropping longhaired shirtless political left-wing anarchist university dropouts searching for truth) was how happy his parents must be now that he no longer lives off girls who hang around the Burnside swimming pool while reading Zen, and also now that he has cried after listening to the Traffic song "All I have to do is cry" and now that he is no longer near the edge but is a mild mannered public servant and also now that he is happily pottering around and finishing his degree. I'm sure they must be very happy for him now, and, well, frankly, so am I.

Love from
David Smythe-Brown

FLIP SWITCH

Dear Editor
For some time I have been working on the idea of writing an article (which perhaps I may do still) which I was to have called "The Paradigms of Conversion". I had begun a fairly laborious set of research schedules following as closely as possible the backgrounds of a number of individual people known to me who had succumbed by what I came to call the Internal Flip-Switch Mechanism to various Psycho-Equilibrium Paradigms, otherwise known as Jesus Freaks, DLM, Hare Krishna, Children of God, Meir Baba - ites ad nauseum

But your writer (On Dit, March 4) has clearly carefully prepared the most devastatingly accurate paradigm for DLM that I have seen. I am most grateful for his account, as it both lends great weight to my own research and, as well, it gives me a beautiful working model which far surpasses anything I could have composed artificially from data.

Congratulations on such vision in printing the work of what must be the most competent researcher in this field.

Yours sincerely
Dave Smith

SWIM POOL

Dear Editor
I thought your sendup article on people who look for peace get it was terribly funny, especially the part where Igor had no money and lived off the charity of the girls who hung around the Burnside Swimming Pool and in between drunken parties where he read Zen, and also especially the part where he cried after the Traffic's "All I can do is Cry" and where he was near the edge but now he is just a mild mannered clerk and where he is happily pottering around and finishing his degree. I haven't had such a good laugh in ages. The guy is brilliant, I hope you get him to write more.

Sincerely
Dave Brown



TO CAMP OR NOT TO CAMP?

V.W. AIR
 oranged thoughts
 of
 yesternight
 crayonned
 to the
 taste buds
 budding in my
 rust trimmed
 bay
 to the moon

wine dark
 homeric
 epics
 of
 smoke shields
 blown away
 on no
 lyre

and waiting
 for the lovers
 wildly secreting
 secrets
 and finding
 my
 mine.

SUBURBAN DISCRATCH
 sea beards
 rasping
 the mottled
 rip
 of
 rubber tide
 and
 doom gulls
 play
 their
 straw's game
 to break
 the
 hatter's
 back.

crescent tail
 shark
 grinned cough
 abrupt
 as
 nine month
 scream
 and
 lips
 drawing.

tidal curtains
 and
 crashing
 effects
 from
 the audio blue
 outside
 my
 panes.

THOUGHTS
 pulse watch
 drumming
 fingers

pin fall
 shower
 of impressions
 wherein lies
 one sun

therein sleeps
 my bridge
 broken
 string snapped.

P.H.S.
 Splitarsed
 ... pencil
 ... trench
 and
 ... blue blooded
 ... battle banners
 blotted in
 grained graves
 erased.

JUDGE
 Holy handed
 bound
 to
 tetnus destinies,
 splintered fragments
 of his bones
 fermenting
 like an
 alcoholic
 flash back.

mattressed,
 crossed legged,
 fingers
 ringed.
 a
 subset
 of
 thorned
 relics?

sunglassed
 teiresias
 with his
 white Doric
 staff
 would
 smile.

Fresher camps involve
 people at what is probably
 the most crucial formative
 few weeks of their lives.

Fresher camps, in recent
 years have been more-or-
 less lousy.

It's Time!

Help a team of anonymous
 researchers prepare a
 fairly solid report as a
 guide for whoever has the
 job of organising the damn
 things next year.

The general feeling about
 the camps of 1972-73 was
 that they involved a certain
 amount of elitism, ego-
 tripping, manipulation and
 fresher-screwing on the
 part of some paternalistic,
 biased and erratic direc-
 tors. [Hopefully those who
 will no doubt regard this as
 libellous will front up and
 defend themselves, there-
 by contributing to the
 general discussion.]

The general feeling about
 the 1974 camps was that
 they were friendly, boring,
 uninspiring and sadly lack-
 ing in any sort of
 organisation, loosely
 devised by a hesitant group
 of well-meaning but medi-
 ocre non-directors.

NOW . . . you don't have
 to agree with all that.
 Disagree passionately!
 Agree dispassionately!
 Please supply us with
 complaints, praise, anec-
 dotes, opinions, sugges-
 tions.

Well, you can complete the
 attached form, but, much
 better, write your own
 screed. Whatever you do,
 please submit your efforts
 to the S.A.U.A. office.

**NOW! WHILE IT'S
 FRESH IN YOUR MIND!**

[Unless you really want
 to.]

1. Are you a fresher?
 Yes No

2. Did you go on a
 structured or open camp
 this year?
 Yes No

3. Did you know that you
 had a choice between the
 two kinds?
 Yes No

4. Did you meet people? . .
 Yes No

5. Did you learn anything
 valuable?
 Yes No

6. What is the main
 purpose of a fresher camp?

7. The thing that first
 comes to mind that you
DISLIKED:

8. That you liked:

9. Anything else?

Cut out and give to S.A.U.A. office.



LOST PROPERTY FROM CAMPS AVAILABLE FROM S.A.U.A. (Freshers camp room)

RASPUTIN !!!!!

- we wish to apologise for
 our late arrival during
 orientation week, but
 on Thurs 21st March
 we will be silk-
 screening T-shirts
 for free as part of
 our late un-organised
 membership drive.

- second announcement

STREAKING
COMPETITION

- late in first term
 two trophies will
 be set up on the
 Barr-Smith steps
 for any streakers
 (one of each sex)
 to claim as theirs
 in commemoration
 of that moment
 of glory

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE
 ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001
 Centenary Celebrations Secretariat
 10th July, 1973

Dear Paul,

CENTENARY VISITING PROFESSOR

Your proposition that the University invite R. Buckminster Fuller as a Centenary Visiting Professor for the celebrations next year was discussed at a recent meeting I had with the Vice-Chancellor and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor.

There was a great deal of interest shown in your proposal but as I anticipated in my letter of 27 June, so long has passed since preliminary nominations were considered that there is now no room for manoeuvre and no funds to add to the list already invited.

I can add a personal comment which may be of some use to you in thinking of this matter. Let me emphasise that it is a personal view. I have the impression that if the students were to make a special effort to raise funds to bring Fuller here for a short stay, there would be sympathetic consideration given to meet a reasonable short fall and incidental expenses. David Johnson and yourself might like to consider this.

Yours sincerely,

Harold J. Rodda,
 Executive Director.

DJA:jia

Mr. Paul Paech,
 "On Dit" Office,
 Union Buildings,
 University of Adelaide

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS 1874 - 1974



Information

politics



New Journalist, Dec. 1973 —
Feb. 1974

Information is unfairly distributed in our society. It is shared as unequally as money.

While members of the ruling elite have the skill and the technology to get the information necessary to manipulate their world, the mass of people struggle along with the crudest understanding.

As consumers, they are starved of product information. As residents, they are uninformed of local town plans. When they are in trouble, they don't know where to turn. Many migrants have to learn their basic rights when they don't even know the language. And Aborigines have been robbed of their ancient knowledge without gaining a new heritage.

While socialists have sought redistribution of material wealth, they have generally neglected the information imbalance. The Labor Government, for instance, has formulated no program for removing information inequalities, only a haphazard collection of good ideas like a Freedom of Information Act and shopfront information centres. And we're still waiting for effective action on these.

Information is power. It enables elites to control almost as effectively as ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

The claim the information is neutral masks its potential to inspire and liberate — and to suppress and enslave. Ours may be a theoretical democracy, the rights of minorities may be given lip-service, but people's choices are effectively reduced because information is monopolised by governments and corporations.

State and private bureaucracies employ

scientists to research information, they retain librarians and filing clerks to store and retrieve information, they hire public relations officers and buy advertising space to promulgate information and they acquire computers, photostat machines and other hardware to process it. These facilities are not available outside the ruling structure.

Instead, the information-deprived masses are probed by market researchers, monitored by credit bureaus, polled by census-takers and spied upon by police television cameras.

Those people who wish to see the uplifting of human dignity, to encourage individual autonomy, will have to understand the crucial monopoly held over information. Information politics needs to become a major study in Australian universities. It needs to become a cause for radical action.

Such professionals as academics, librarians and journalists should recognise the extent to which they handle information in the service or minority interests. They should actively get information out to the people who need it.

Journalists have a responsibility to their readers, listeners and viewers to make sense of current events through full information and reasoned analysis. They have a tough battle. Company employees speak out at the pain of instant dismissal. The public service is still a blank wall — to be breached only by risking goal under the Crimes Act for journalists and bureaucrats alike. The Broadcasting Control Board still officially possess the power to censor news programs as not being 'tasteful' or for being too 'sensational'.

Journalists have a clear professional interest in promoting the free flow of information. Media barons, whose prime concern is profits, don't. It is this distinction which makes nonsense of claims by some AJA officials that reforms in the defamation laws 'are something the bosses can worry about.' Except in Victoria and South Australia (where truth is sufficient defence) journalists still have trouble persuading their bosses to publish an investigatory story which is factual and clearly to the public benefit. In NSW where the big cases have been fought, the defamation law milks wealthy proprietors to reward those who are wealthy enough to take to the law in the first place. Journalists are as good as bound and gagged when it comes to the real corruption in our society.

But even beyond the perennial issues, journalists experience in their daily work the restrictions on access to information and their power to report it. How many journalists have not found themselves huddling in a crowd waiting for a crucial document that will make the pages the next day, critically hampered by lack of space and lack of time to prepare it? How many journalists have not been referred back to a company PR man where they fawn for a few quotes? Information seeking around our major institutions — courts, parliaments, airports, etc. — puts independent journalists in the position of beggars at the king's table.

— Michael Symons, Peter Manning, Lindsay Foyle.

PHOTO CLUB

Several people on-campus are very interested in setting up a PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB: Dark Room facilities will be available in the new Union Building, & etc: well, let's have a meeting next MON, April 8th, 1:10, Union Hall foyer. OK?

Leather & Jeans City



Down Town Pundle St

Jeans & Hand-crafted
Leather Goods.



10%
Discount
to all
Uni
Students.

Jeans From
\$6.95 +

POLICE KILL 117

South African police shot dead 117 people and wounded 352 last year, Police Minister Louwrens Muller said today.

Those killed were 96 African adults and two juveniles, 14 colored (mixed race) adults and two juveniles, two white adults and one Asian adult, he said in reply to a parliamentary question.

The wounded were 266 African adults and 12 juveniles, 52 colored adults and eight juveniles, eight white adults and two juveniles and four Asian adults.

The Herald



VORSTER ATTACKS UNIONS

The South African Government has banned three leading white trade unionists in Durban, and said that it was considering taking action against 'pressure groups' that were 'trying to bring about unconstitutional political, social and economic changes.'

The three, David Hemson, David Davies and Helton Cheadle, work in the offices of the textile, garment and furniture unions in Durban and were involved in the strikes by Africans in Natal last year and last months. Mr. Hemson and Mr. Cheadle marched with the black textile strikers in Pinetown last month.

The men have been banned for five years and placed under house arrest. They are barred from further trade union activity and from entering trade union offices.

At the opening of the 1974 session of parliament in Cape Town, the President announced that 'pressure groups' with radical and even revolutionary aims would not be allowed to receive funds from abroad 'to further a cause which could not find sufficient backing in the country itself.'

The ban on foreign funds will hit the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, which received 75 p.c. of its finances from abroad (mostly from the evangelical churches in Germany), the black consciousness movement SASO, the Black Community Programme and the Black People's Convention, the only black political party in South Africa.

The Guardian, February 9, 1974

RHODESIAN 'FORCED LABOR' LAW

The Rhodesian Government today published a decree giving it power to recruit labor forcibly in the country's north-eastern border area if work there is 'in the interest of public security.'

The Government order said this and other measures involved were part of a Government campaign to 'restore lawful authority' in border areas affected by 'terrorist incursion'.

Residents ordered to carry out work on specific projects such as maintenance of roads, fences, bridges, dams or other work, would be paid.

Other measures published today empower the Government to extend to 60 days the period for which a policeman may detain a suspect. The previous limit was 30 days.

SOUTH AFRICAN CLAMP ON PRIVATE GATHERINGS

South Africa is to introduce harsh security laws curbing the flow of foreign funds to suspect organisations and empowering authorities to clamp down on private gatherings.

The new measures will reinforce already stringent security. They include a maximum fine of \$10,000 or 10 years' jail for any organisation declared to be affected which received funds from abroad.

The move could affect church, trade union and student movements and is clearly aimed at preventing anyone opposed to Nationalist Government policies from being sustained by foreign funds.

An amendment to the Riotous Assemblies Act will allow police to close premises and magistrates to ban any gathering of two or more people.

As one Johannesburg newspaper pointed out, the amendment could mean that any bridge party in a private home could be banned. The opposition United Party and the Liberal Progressive Party intend to oppose the bills.

South Africa's Christian Institute called on all church leaders to prepare for pain and suffering if the new measures were passed.

The Australian

TERROR CAMPAIGN BY RHODESIAN TROOPS DISGUISED AS GUERRILLAS

People's News Service, Number 47

The Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) recently reported that Rhodesian soldiers disguised as guerrillas of Zanla, Zanu's military wing, are conducting a terror campaign against African villagers.

According to Zimbabwe News, Zanu's official paper, disguised members of the Rhodesian African Rifles and Security Services, a special branch of the Rhodesian army, have been going to peasants and demanding food and assistance at gun point. After the peasants give it to them the soldiers shoot them down in cold blood. The newspaper says that these actions are being taken in an attempt to offset Zanla's successful offensive in the north and north-eastern regions of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

On Dit needs
graphics advisors.



John White: 'Indian Warrior', 1585
Courtesy, British Museum

Apology

In the past, the Adelaide University Film Group has made its lunchtime weekday screenings open to everyone on campus.

This has meant that whenever the Group has allocated monies in any way, it has felt itself to be under an obligation to reconcile that expenditure with the interests of the student body from whom our funds are largely obtained. Further, the Group has felt itself to be under an obligation to justify any alteration or variation to what is an established service to the student body, even though that service is a voluntary one.

Restrictions

Consequently, we feel it is necessary to explain why these screenings are now to be open to an audience of members only. Briefly, membership of the Film Group will cost \$2. Film screenings at lunchtime will cost 50c. Non members will not be admitted. Friday night screenings will be free. This is a members screening but members may bring a friend. Sunday night screenings will cost about 60c. Non members will pay \$1, possibly more. The Group's Film Festival in August will also be at a reduced price for members. Programmes of all screenings will be posted to members. So much we can state definitely now. There is more but it is still tentative.

If you are one of many students who are solely interested in lunchtime screenings, then no doubt you are not impressed by the benefits of membership.

The Group's screenings for you are a relaxing break from study as well as an inexpensive way of seeing the recent movie releases. The Group knows this and often deliberately selects its films on this basis, mixing in with it a little discretion concerning the film's cinematographic merit. But we have never believed that our sole function was to provide entertainment.

Splendid

We are concerned to present good film in as many different ways as possible. In this respect we have been positively visionary.

Aside from lunchtime screenings, we have presented seasons of films ranging from classic silents to a Kurasowa retrospective. We have committed ourselves to screening Australian-made films that other exhibiting groups shun.

Spurred on by favourable responses in the past, we are committing ourselves to handling first screen releases of films that ordinarily would not be seen in South Australia. We are endeavouring to import underground cinema from the U.K.

We have made available film equipment and money so that students may make their own films. Sadly, very few have availed themselves of the opportunity.

"Tales from Topographic Oceans" is a complex piece of music. It would probably be boring to review it in great detail, so here are a few brief thoughts about the records.

Seen against the other "Yes" recordings, T.T.O. is obviously a progression. So much so that it could almost be called a resume of the others. Their love of nature (in particular the Sun), of song and of past civilizations which was apparent in "The Yes Album", "Fragile" and "Close to the Edge", again is obvious. So, too, is their fascination of the subconscious mind. They seem to have collected their ideas together (especially Jon and Steve) and attempted to present them through this recording.

They have progressed musically, too. Although some of the melodies tend to be banal, this is understandable, as they are trying to portray, among other things, the loveliness of the universe, and this is best done with simple tuneful melodies. But there are also very complex pieces of music, especially in the Third Movement, "The Ancient", and their sense of rhythm and



Judging the time to be right the Group was the instigator of a successful application for a \$20,000 Commonwealth grant with which to establish the South Australian Media Resource Centre. The Centre, currently being established, aims to provide more opportunities to people in all three fields of production, distribution and exhibition of film.

Again, spurred on by the response to this, the Group is currently instigating another application for a larger Commonwealth grant with which to establish a video centre in Adelaide.

Performance

The Film Group makes no secret of the fact that it has expended large sums of money on capital film equipment in the Union. To date this includes:

- [a] the cinemascope screen in the Union Hall.
- [b] the speaker system for 35 mm film in the Union Hall.

key changing has developed even from tracks like "Heart of the Sunrise" from "Fragile", a development I certainly thought was impossible.

Individually, the members of the group have changed as well. Jon Anderson experiments with chant-type vocals and many of his passages seem crisper and cleaner than before. This attractive, somewhat effeminate voice highlights the sensitivity of his lyrics. T.T.O. is greatly his own work, and he does an admirable job of portraying his themes through song.

Steve Howe features heavily on the record, using Slide Electric and Classical Guitar. He also sings. The Classical Guitar solo in the Third Movement is not as dramatic as "The Clap", a live piece in "The Yes Album", but the same sensitivity is there, and the solo is a very good introduction to the vocals which follow. He also plays electric guitar "breaks" which are very beautiful. In the First Movement, "The Revealing Science of God", just before the "They move fast" section, the combination of Steve's Guitar and Rick's mellotron is

[c] \$600 towards the cost of the new Little Cinema.

[d] a donation of \$1400 to Social Action/Abschol for a Gestetner machine.

Nor also that it is similarly committed in principle to donating money for the acquisition of film prints by the South Australian Film Development Corporation. Nor also that it has donated money to projects such as the screening of free German expressionist films at Elder Park during the current Festival.

The Group believes every penny of this expenditure to be justified. There is precious little money around in this State to expend on film without exhibition groups becoming myopic.

While we continue to make profits from the lunchtime screenings we believe we ought to continue to expend those profits on these and other similar projects.

Price-rise

This is where the increase in costs comes in. Our cost-benefit analysis is very simple. [Bear in mind that it is a condition of hire from the distributors that the films be screened to university students only.] The distributor takes a minimum of 40% of the take at the box office. If the take is low, then we pay a pre-arranged guarantee figure. The Union then takes 10% of the take. Then come hire of halls, projectors and projectionists [where necessary],

costs of posters, printing and postage of programmes, tickets, freight [if the film is interstate] telephone calls and postage [if the distributor is interstate as well] and sundry items [like stationery, S.A.U.A. gestetner, etc.]. What's left, obviously enough, is profit.

This year, the distributor is asking for 50%, the Union is asking for 20%, the projectionist fee overhead has increased, and the other costs continue to slowly rise. You need not be a mathematical genius to calculate what income that leaves.

So, in order to continue its activities, and since its audience is limited to the number of people on campus, the Group decided it had little choice but to ask you to pay more [a] at the box office and [b] directly to the Group by way of membership.

[It is worth noting that at the larger universities of Melbourne, Monash and

PAUL MANOS on behalf of the Adel. Uni. Film Group. Sydney, membership to the Film Society is as high as from \$8-12.

Justification

But it is not solely a matter of economics. There is a further reason for the change. As a matter of policy it is advantageous to have a membership. It means it will be possible to communicate to members by mail news of both the Adelaide and the Group's own Festival, news of additional screenings as well as information available now only to those who are in constant touch with developments in film in this country.

More important, a definite membership will enable us to join the circuit of Australian Film Societies and the circuit of Australian University Film Societies [which also operate on a member only basis]. This will make available to us a large number of films previously unobtainable.

These circuits operate on the basis that the more groups screen the one film, the more economic it will be to obtain. Each screening, however, must have a guaranteed audience. As far as the circuit is concerned, only a group with membership can guarantee an audience.

Costs here are very important because we are talking about the expensive business of importing very recent films or even possibly buying the print of such a film.

Important

There is an important argument that must be met at this stage. Even if one agrees that membership is beneficial and/or justified, why should other students still be precluded from seeing the lunchtime screenings? Wouldn't it in fact increase the box office take?

Firstly, the Group believes it is inequitable towards members who have paid their fee. Their membership depreciates in its value if non-members may also see the film.

Secondly, to make it economic to admit students who wish to see only a few of the year's screenings would mean raising the admission price as high as \$1. While this is still less than what is charged uptown, the Group does not feel it should be expected to charge that sum. To do so would possibly jeopardize one of the Group's functions as a relatively inexpensive exhibitor of film.

Reasonable

In any event, it might be doubted with free university and the availability of Commonwealth allowances whether the argument of the impoverished student carries the same weight that it did before. On that basis, the membership fee and the admission price are very reasonable.

Please note that we expect the membership to fill very quickly.

YES

Yes

by Link Silakus

Record Review

Tales From Topographic Oceans:

very tuneful and gives a spacey effect. Also it is Steve's Guitar which heralds the defeat of evil in the Fourth Movement; a most dramatic piece of music.

Chris Squire's bass work, as usual, is subtle and very rhythmical. Less erratic than on parts of "Close to the Edge", his playing still shows his experience with syncopated rhythms. In the First Movement, in the beautiful "and through the rhythm" section, his partial off-beat technique highlights the quiet and dreamy nature of the section.

Rick Wakeman's strongest attribute, I think, is his superb sense of harmony. With greater versatility gained through additional keyboards, his orchestra — like back-ups also tend to compliment the

dreamy nature of the records. As well as providing excellent back-up, Rick adds to the bass section with his powerful deep moog. Also, at times (Movement I, in particular) he can break into wild "heavy rock" leads on moog. A truly versatile keyboard player, he is used to his best advantage, particularly in the Second Movement, where he "brings alive the ebb and flow and depth of our mind's eye; the Topographic Ocean".

Alan White's drumming was very disappointing at the Adelaide Concert. He lacked Bill Bruford's confidence. On "Yours is no disgrace" on "Yessongs" his playing was flat and lacking in finesse. But in "T.T.O." his sense of timing is very good, and there are some areas of excellent drumming. The fight between good and evil on Movement IV

is an example. But, I still wonder how Bill Bruford would have played.

What is T.T.O. saying? It attempts to point out the beauty of the universe, past civilizations and the human mind and senses. In this respect it is therefore a rarity in these days of cynicism amongst many musicians. T.T.O. can be a great inspiration to nature lovers and philosophers alike, even though some of the lyrics are embarrassingly cliché. Also, T.T.O. seems to be a Christian document. This is borne out by many references (some not very subtle) to Christian thought. For example, the statement that "the ritual of life is a fight between sources of evil and pure love" is a Christian outlook. In fact, this belief is fundamental to Christian thought.

But, it is not always clear what the record is saying, because the lyrics are confusing almost to the point of being surrealistic. As with most "Yes" songs it is necessary to depend on random images which can be gained from listening to the record or reading the lyrics. A conventional reading can lead to confusion. This is a defect

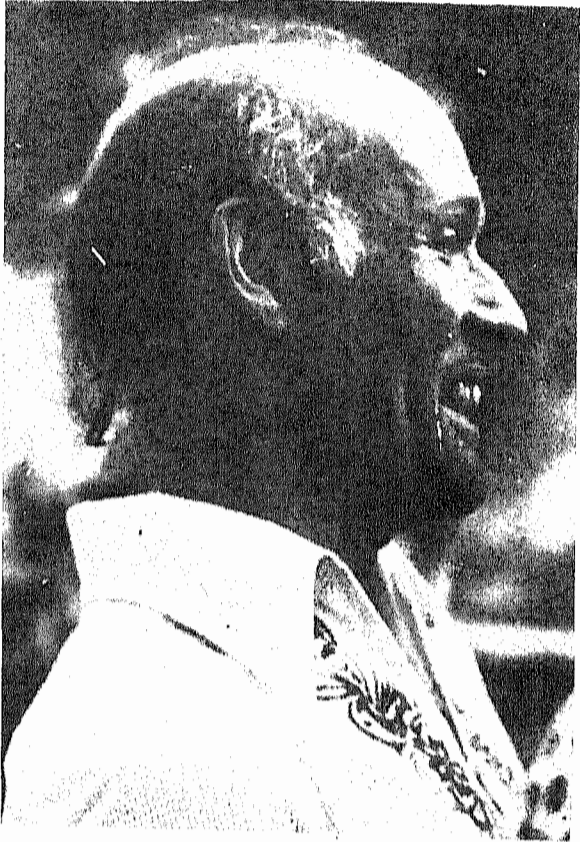
because "Yes" obviously have important messages, and these are lost on people not prepared to put an effort into understanding the pieces of music.

The fact that the meanings are not clear also leads me to wonder whether "Yes" fully understand themselves what they are saying.

Another possible defect is that T.T.O. can be accused of being a King Crimson rip-off. Parts of Movement III, especially, are very close to parts of "Larks' Tongues in Aspic". It is quite understandable that "Yes" should turn to "Larks' Tongues" for inspiration, both because it is an absolute masterpiece, and also because Bill Bruford, an earlier member of "Yes" has joined Robert Fripp.

But, all in all, "Yes" could be depended upon to produce a good record. But there are defects, and the piece lacks some illusive musical qualities apparent in "The Yes Album" and "Fragile" especially. But this is a subjective view. I predict "T.T.O." will either be disliked or loved by those who hear it. I belong to the latter group.

WHY CAN'T THE PEOPLE BE MORE LIKE US?



Three nights before the Adelaide Festival was scheduled to open, its artistic director, Anthony Steel, appeared on television and announced that it was not for the people.

"The Festival is not for the people — in the same way a cricket match is not for me."

The A.B.C.'s switchboard then jammed with calls of protest and somebody told Mr. Steel he should give a month's notice.

One might have thought that an administration which seems to go by the principle that any publicity is good publicity would not have been very disconcerted by Mr. Steel's forthrightness; but the remark seems to have come a little too close to the bone and Mr. Dunstan has been at pains ever since to point out that heavy bookings and crowds of spectators indicate that the proletariat are quite heavily involved.

In this, the Premier is juggling the figures his own way. The fact is that those who go, and those who can afford to go, and the massive media entourage who get invited, all go to several functions apiece,

so that patronage of the Festival, while extensive, is nonetheless elitist, as Helen Covernton predicted many months ago, and as Mr. Steel knows.

However, while Mr. Steel is quite complacent about the existing state of affairs — heavily entrenched as he is among the non-cricketing, introverted Labor clic, there are those, on and beyond the fringe, who not only object to Mr. Steel's inattentiveness to the fringe, but intend to do something about it. So while Mr. Dunstan has been apologising, the Arts Festival Action Committee has hit back at Adelaide's cultural monopolists. The Committee has called for processions and dancing in the parks, bars and balls, to replace the celebrity-watching of the proletariat and the expensive exclusivism of plush theatres and restaurants. As a coup de grace they suggest Barry Egginton, late of Elizabethan Theatre Trust, would be a more dynamic director than he who has previously been appointed.

Mr. Steel must be feeling as Mr. Punch once felt — it's worse than wicked, my dear, it's vulgar.

liquid

andré

In all the heat of the Town Oven, Andre Tchaikovsky managed to deliver the musical goods on Tuesday the 19th at lunchtime. Bach wrote the works performed for keyboard, which meant harpsichord (or the like) because the piano was not yet invented. So one might prefer the more ancient sounds of these instruments, to add additional colour to the performance. However, Tchaikovsky used piano, and gave us a brilliant reading of the French and Italian style "Concerti", with more of the musical possibilities which this choice allowed him.

Perhaps it was the heat — but the French-style Partita [as it is more properly called] was a trifle fussy. Ornamentation was not overdone or anything like that, but it is a long work and more elderly concert-goers looked quite bored. With all the repetition one might expect this to be worsened. On the contrary, Tchaikovsky makes each section sound a little different by stressing a new subtlety in tempo or melodic line in the da capos.

The more familiar Italianate style of the second concerto seemed to permit of greater absorption — one forgot even the temperature! Touched by this performer's flexibility and special regard for the master's music, what we heard was a sheer delight. We did not get enough of it!

P.L.

massed

bland

The Memorial Drive is a great place to play tennis but for a massed band spectacular for some 120 musicians drawn from the RAAF Central Band, No. 1 Regional Band, Nos. 4 and 5 Military District Bands the venue spells disaster.

The night opened well with the Coronation setting of the National Anthem followed by Beethoven's stirring March No. 1 which was well balanced and excellently played. The full power of the Band was felt and heard in this opening march. A highlight of the evening was the Concerto for Trombone and Military Band

(Rimsky-Korsakov) with fine solo work by Michael Hawkins of the RAAF Concert Band. The quality of the Band could not be fairly assessed because of the conditions but from what I was able to hear the programme in the main was well played.

The tramp, tramp, tramp of marching feet along the gravel paths between the stands; the wail of the Bagpipes drifting across the River Torrens (during the Suite Francaise — Milhand); the loudly played radios from screeching and parked cars along Memorial Drive roadway; the cold wind and finally the drunk rolling beer cans down the North Stand absolutely ruined the evening.

I would estimate that some 90 p.c. of the people attending the programme went to hear the "big band beat" — Oomp! Pa Pa! — and the tremendous sound that can be made by a massed band of this size. For many, the programme was a disappointment, I would have liked to see the inclusion of more popular and well known marches.

If the organisers of the Festival cannot find a more suitable site for such talented performers, then, I strongly and reluctantly suggest that they do not subject players or patrons to Memorial Drive and this embarrassment.

DAVID MUIR.

fires'

stow

THE FIRES OF LONDON

A critic from *The Financial Times* wrote: "At a Fires concert we became heirs to all the ages — but do not tread museum ground at these informal, unstuffy, stimulating occasions."

The Fires' concerts have been, in my opinion, the highlight of the 1974 Festival. Give me, any day, the squeaks of Miss Donnithorne, in preference to the purr of the Premier as Ogden Nash. Give me the thwacking, and the tingling bells of St. Magnus, in preference to the popping and splitting of the orchestra under Arthur Tredler.

On Wednesday, March 13 in the Town Hall, Adelaide enjoyed its final Fires of London treat — *Hymn to St. Magnus and Miss Donnithorne's Maggot*. Both came from the pen of Maxwell Davies as composer, the latter in collaboration with the Australian writer Randolph Stow, of *To The Islands* fame, and author of *Tourmaline* and *The Merry-Go-Round in the Sea*.

The *Hymn to Saint Magnus* is an original work based on a 12th Century manuscript from Saint Magnus Cathedral, in the Orkneys. Saint Magnus was martyred in April, 1117, as a result of a dispute over the just division of the Earldom of the Orkney. The Cathedral which housed the original manuscript before it was removed to Uppsala, was founded in his memory by a nephew, and was some three hundred years in construction. The work is alternately both turbulent and ethereal, echoing and re-echoing with weird bell-sounds which arise from a magnificent array of handbells and from suspended metal rods of various sizes and materials. The timpanic feats of Gary Kettel, who darts from xylophone to rods and bells and back again are an exhibition of athletic, as much as musical virtuosity.

The work was made in isolation in the Orkneys, and is difficult and demanding of its audience. It opens with a brief pibroch-like chorus sung by Mary Thomas, develops into an ambitious canvas of vivid colour and intense technical skill, and subsides abruptly on an almost melodious note.

Miss Donnithorne's Maggot, says author Randolph Stow, "is a slur on the reputation of an unfortunate lady. How she really behaved in the privacy of her own home can never be known to us."

Miss Donnithorne, we like to think in Australia, provided Dickens with a model for his Miss Havisham in *Great Expectations*. It seems there are other claimants to the distinction, but that Miss Donnithorne's is the weightiest. Eliza Emily Donnithorne, of Cambridge Hall, Newtown, New South Wales, was jilted before setting out to church to be wed. Her lover did not show for the appointment and she never saw him again.

It seems that she never left her house after that. For thirty years she lived as a recluse, a chair at her door, her wedding feast mouldering on its tables. She read books and she died in 1886 "Her funeral was her first outing in thirty years", writes Stow.

However eccentric and pointless Miss Donnithorne's existence, she has now moved up into the mainstream of English culture, both in the words of Dickens and Stow, and in the music of Peter Maxwell Davies.

Mary Thomas gave a most powerful, witty, sympathetic account of the pathetic figure, and stooping and scrabbling above and around the monstrous wedding-cake stage with its nibbled horseshoe; squealing and mewling like a wounded cat, cursing at Sydney, scorning and despairing or men, and abusing her listeners:

"May it choke you one and all."

IMPORTANT SMALL ADS

A.U. — Students International Meditation Society.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION
A.G.M. + FILM

Wed. 3rd April 1 p.m.
Meeting Room I (behind games room)

All welcome
N.B. If you wish to nominate for the committee please contact Ned. Roberts 46 4091.

Adelaide Uni Snow Ski Club
Uni Ski 74 ski trip to Falls Creek and Thredbo has 20 places left in Flat accommodation. (80 places taken so far). Contact the Sports Association Office for information.

Wanted a bike, very cheap please. Ring 31 6535 PAUL.



POP!

...go the pretensions

Adelaide's own "Boston Pop" programme. The Festival of Arts cast off with an inevitable bang and crash on Saturday night when Arthur Fieldler drove S.A.S.O. through a programme of "Boston Pop".

— Pre-recorded *Fanfare* by David King — not very startling, besides not every one had found their seats.

— *God Save the Queen*; what can one say?

3 pieces by Liszt; a march, a symphonic poem and the *First Piano Concerto*.

I hope not many Liszt lovers were there but I guess by the amount of applause there could not have been.

Clemens Leske coped very well in the *Piano Concerto* with Mr. F's jazzy, noisy, but obviously popular style.

Interval — Thank God.

— *Scheherazade* (Finale) by Rimsky — Korsakov. The dangerous speed at which Mr. F. drove SASO through this usually very enjoyable piece must have been because he could not wait to get to the highlights of the programme.

— *Camelot* Very nice
— *Michele* Very nice
— *Consider yourself* (Oliver)
+ *Encoures* — value for money for the greedy Adelaide audience.

The Festival of Arts has some justified pretension to being a world class festival. Why then was a programme of this poor artistic quality (I refer particularly to the latter part of the programme) allowed to be performed.

It is also a waste of a professional orchestra but that does not excuse their lack of rehearsal for the night unless they felt they had more important things to rehearse.

S.M.

There was only one thing wrong with the Australian Ballet on opening night — it was under-rehearsed.

The *corps de ballet* floundered about the stage like a gaggle of nervous schoolgirls rehearsing a musical evening. Nor did they improve as the night wore on. Time and again one wondered painfully if this could possibly be the same company that took New York and London by storm. Or, could one man — Nureyev, — really make such a difference.

The Australian Ballet was established eleven years ago. Since then the company has toured in the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States, Canada, South America, South-East Asia, U.S.S.R., Poland, India, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Guest artists with the company have included Bruhn and Arora, Zimmina and Dolqshin, Jonathan Watts, Fonteyn, Nureyev, Serrano, Fernandez, Helpmann, Aldous, Sir Frederick Ashton, Antoinette Sibley, Anthony Dorrell. They can hardly claim to be inexperienced.

Yet opening night of this new season was a fizzer.

Concerto, the lucid, azure and gold and maroon coloured creation of Kenneth Macmillan, was pregnant with pristine possibility, and was clubbed-down by the shuffling limbs of sleepy dancers. The

principals were reasonably good.

Wendy Walker was impressive in the Third Movement. The highlight and the kudos go to Ormsby Wilkins who performed the piano solo, which was poignant and vital.

Perisynthyon got off to a crackling start with John Meehan dangling in mid-air all mask and muscle. Helpmann collaborated with Kenneth Rowell on decor and costumes for this delightfully ostentatious display of high campery, but unfortunately the choreography doesn't match up. It is pedestrian, disappointing and dangerous to boot. Helpmann has a strong theatrical urge which enables him to inspire dramatic presentation, but he lacks the dedication and originality of the true artist and more and more his art appears to mirror what is, apparently, a central impulse in his own life — if not the guiding impulse — that is, gimmickry.

Carmen is an old ballet. Safe. Petit created it when I was a kid. It's colorful. Lusty. This time it's even sexy. The production is excellent. But there is an old-fashioned-ness about it which suggests that one could see Aldous in a more exacting role to better advantage. Nevertheless, it's her night. She is our great ballerina — for the present.

Whilst one is always astonished and delighted at the brilliant virtuosity of the Fires (Mary Thomas, Murray Melvin, Judith Pearce, Antony Pay, Duncan Druce, Jennifer Ward-Clark, Stephen Pruslin, Gary Kettle and the ubiquitous Maxwell Davies, the extraordinary music of Miss Donnithorne's Maggot is well-matched by the poignant, sparkling poetry of Stow:

"They say the owl was a baker's daughter.

Lord, we know what we are but not what we may be.

Here comes the bride, stark mad in white satin. And her maid, stark sane in black bombazine"

"The breeze blows from the sea. I shall take a piece of chalk in my hand and go out into the night, and on every silvered road of the sleeping town I shall chalk this word: ETERNITY!

Under the leaves of the dark Domain I shall speak by heart the whole works of Shakespeare. So dull, so conforming, this city — as Beulah tells me. Ah, for a gale

from the sea, speaking of fortitude and fidelity and all the naval virtues"

The seventh poem is a recitative of sheer fluidity and wit.

"In the dusty afternoons and in the twilight I listen to the voices. Boys shout in the distant street. Boys trespass in my grounds, after sunset, and whistle and whisper a m o n g m y jungles Billy is innocent and Joey is a villain. Joey shouted at my window: 'Fifty-five and never been x x x x x!'"

and a few minutes later Miss Donnithorne's reel concludes:

"In the strong-vaults of my cake it is not blood on the ingots. It is bat's piss. And bats that soar towards the moon break their stupid ~~ing~~ necks on the glass."

Obscenity can be found in every book except the telephone directory, said Shaw. And in every Festival performance, it might seem.

Our thanks to Musica Viva for their inspiration. May they do it again, and again soon.

collegium musicum

All Art is subjective; it is any expression of a thought or an emotion which derives from the artists's experience

— broader than ordinary men's by virtue of his sharper awareness of the world — and which he projects by writing, painting, sculpture, sound, or by any other medium. In so doing he crystallizes his own attitudes and ideals; and in materializing his experience he provides other people with a stimulus for discussion and, necessarily, criticism, for the community to share fully in the artists's comment and gain some insights into their own development. More particularly, criticism is important in order to assess the degree of helpfulness to the individual a given work provides.

In the field of music, where there are two aspects to the Art — composition and performance — reappraisal and thereby, interpretation, of the composer's original thoughts and emotions goes on daily. So, when provincial-town columnists pronounce their verdicts on performances, expressing views in such absolutist terms that imply that theirs is the Be-all and End-all opinion on the matter, and that their credentials and positions add greater weight to their statements — I disapprove! This trend, now prevailing, is a kind of arrogance in the "pearls before swine" tradition, and is dangerous in that it stifles the very discussion by which the community enlarges its appreciation and cultural experience in music necessary to develop a really indigenous civilization.

A journalist should

"review" the events of a concert and inform his readers of the programme, the audience's reactions, perhaps a comparison with some other work by the same composer, or another performance of the same work, and even recount a few impressions and reactions based on his own experiences, remembering that they are as personal to himself as the interpretation of the work is to its performer.

That being said: what did I think of the concert given by the Collegium Musicum of Zurich on Saturday 16th? The audience and myself were of mixed emotion, I would say. The Third Brandenburg Concerto by J.S. Bach played with one instrument to a part featured a gem-like extemporization from the Harpsichord in the difficult-to-know-what-to-do-with Adagio bridge passage between the two main movements [Bach scored only two chords — the rest is left to people like Conductor Paul Sacher]. String tone and superb unity of sound from these truly great musicians go unrivalled in my view. And Sacher commanded all with a minimum-of-fuss.

Richard Meale's "Evocations for Oboe and Violin obligato" was played by that technical wizard Heinz Holliger and expatriate South Australian Brenton Langbein, but was a difficult work for Adelaideans to comprehend immediately. Meale's own description of it as "notes calling forth notes, chords

calling forth chords" and so on was obvious enough at first, but I felt this format lead to serious breaks in the continuity of the whole. Nevertheless, the piece was performed with such power and intensity that the appreciative audience recognized it [and its composer who was on hand] with an extended ovation.

For my taste, "Alveare Vernet" [spring comes to the beehive] was devoid of any intensity and direction. Though the solo flute and alto flute played by Peter Lukas Graf were an attraction — and what an attraction! Warmth and tone colour are the gentleman's specialty. The Collegiate body then gathered in full strength to perform Honneger's Symphony for Strings — a work which he intended to be interest-holding and readily appreciable as a musical shape, but without reference to any philosophical starting point; in that he was most successful. It was a work in modern harmonic style but not so avant-garde to be lost in the audience — it kept us in a trance. And there was terrific scope for all sections to produce some truly beautiful sounds, representative of all their instruments' possibilities. The predominating figure of Paul Sacher [to whom this Symphony and Meale's "Evocations" are dedicated] made this work, for me, the highest light of a concert so full of masterpieces. The Collegium Musicum work very hard for their money!

P.L.

A programme of Haydn, Kelterborn, Wyttenbach, Bartok, and unexpectedly "by public demand" a repeat performance of the highly competent but inspiring "Evocations for oboe and chamber orchestra" by Richard Meale.

The Town Hall had cooled down a bit. The hall was crowded. A lot of rather flushed-looking patrons arrived from the Lord Mayor's Festival Centre party and the concert started late.

Philanthropist Sacher conducted with gusto and style, and the brilliant orchestra filled the hall with music of crystal timbre and mathematical precision.

The Haydn, probably chosen as a palliative, was received well, but not wildly.

But Kelterborn and Wyttenbach were applauded generously. My own taste tended to prefer the latter, during which the composer rhapsodised at the piano. However I find this to be a minority view, and many in the audience felt that this piece lacked unity.

The Meale *Evocations* made up in local appeal what they lacked in spontaneity. They were carried entirely by the superb playing of Heinz Holliger on the oboe; who also made light of Kelterborn's *Variations for Oboe*.

The highlight of the program was unquestionably the Bartok *Divertimento for Strings*. Dr. Paul Sacher commissioned this piece in 1939 and he directed it along its brilliant, rhythmic way with considerable aplomb.

Collegium Musicum followed *The Fires* to the Town Hall, which means that the Town Hall has been the scene of the Festival's finest musical offerings.

Formed in 1941, the orchestra has performed a repertoire of both classical and contemporary music, and in Adelaide ranged through compositions by such diverse musicians as Bach, Mozart, and Haydn, Boulez, Stravinsky and Bartok, to Kelterborn, Wyttenbach and Takemitsu.

This has been a Festival treat.

Ego trip to

Mururoa



I don't know what little boys think about these days when their bored minds need a pleasant occupation — but one of my favorite secret day dreams went something like this: Unobserved I would slip every night to my private fortress in the hills (ten foot concrete walls, perfectly camouflaged) and I would start my secret flying machine — a sleek silver bullet that was able to outfly and outmanoeuvre anything. With the speed of lightning I would swoop into a squadron of bombers and send one after the other spinning in a trail of smoke (as advertised). I think I will never make a good pacifist.

In such and similar dreams I indulged in when I was put to bed, and when I was dragged out again, as happened often, into the air raid shelter. Feeling the distant earthquake of exploding bombs, and while the plaster slipped from damp walls, women whimpered and babies cried I was out there (in my mind) teaching a lesson to those half human creatures that threatened us. When I saw my first foreign soldiers after the war I was surprised: They walked upright!

In fact it seems I would have done the wrong thing, had I been able to act my dreams; I would have fought on the wrong side — Germany's.

All this to illustrate that I am a daydreamer and that emotions and heroics carry you away.

So let us consider seriously firstly whether the French Tests in the Pacific are in fact so dangerous as to warrant the general outrage, and secondly: What good will it do to sail a small boat into the test area?

France could save herself a

lot of ill will from her former friends by conducting the tests somewhere in the Provence, or in Corsica. But France admits, although the tests are harmless, they are not quite harmless. It really makes no sense to build harmless bombs. That's what bombs are there for: to kill, to maim, to poison. And as geography dilutes the effects of each explosion, time gathers them again: each test adds to the radioactive material already in existence. The few lives lost directly by each test may be expendable; the true damage will be done through genetic defects caused over generations.

The Australian Academy of science (a conservative body) in their report to the Prime Minister Mr. Whitlam predicted death or deformity of over a thousand Australians as a result of a 2 mega-ton explosion on Mururoa, spread over the next generations. This is provided the winds carry the fallout our way instead of towards South America. And should we be unconcerned because South America is more likely to cop most of it instead of us?

We also have to consider the damage done to the immediate environment. Radioactive material accumulates in certain marine life as it passes through the foodchain. And migratory fish (such as tuna) that might be as a result unsafe for consumption can be caught thousands of miles away from the scene of crime.

A third point: France is one of the world's major arms manufacturers. Since 1969 Fortythree countries have taken advantage of France's willingness to sell to just about anyone who can pay. Will a medium size nuclear warhead eventually be included in the

three volume illustrated catalogue that helps to sell French arms abroad? What is the reason for France's obsession with nuclear power? From what quarters is she threatened?

There is no doubt in the minds of responsible scientists: Nuclear tests are dangerous, they must be stopped. The damage done so far does not warrant any panic, but continued testing will spell disaster.

What good will it do to sail a small boat to Mururoa? True, it never stopped the tests before, but it helped tremendously to bring the problem to the attention of otherwise unconcerned people. One or two or three ships can easily be towed away. But imagine we had 50 boats in the area! (I never stopped daydreaming.)

Only the French people can bring about the fall of their Government, but world opinion will help to this effect. Any pressure, on diplomatic level, through Union action, or by private protests contributes to discredit the current French policies. And if we make enough trouble for France, other nations will think twice before they contemplate any abuse of nuclear power.

The Australian Government has protested to France etc. etc.

No doubt it is on the right track, but we would like to see much more forceful action. Let them know that the people are behind them if they consider stronger steps. Maybe it is just as well that governments work slowly, are hesitant to upset old friends too much. [My adrenalin would soon lead the nation into hot water, if I had any governmental power!] But the tests must be stopped now. In a few years time it might well be too late.

GREENPEACE

ANTI-FRENCH TESTS COMMITTEE FORMED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA — 'GREENPEACE'

Following an evening meeting in the Temperance Union on Monday night a Committee was elected to form the core of workers to co-ordinate activities with other State Committees and to inform and activate the public. The Committee is broad-based, one member is our environment comrade Bob Giles of the eco-aware Plumbers and Gasfitters Union — ally of the Green Ban movement of the N.S.W. Builders Labourers Federation and Residence Action Groups.

The stated aims of 'Greenpeace', decided at the National Conference are as follows —

1. halt all nuclear testing, atmospheric and underground.
2. Pressure all governments of the Pacific to take a more active role in achieving the abolition of all nuclear stockpiles.
3. warn the populaces of all countries of the Pacific region of the dangers of nuclear pollution and to research and promote the development of alternate energy sources.
4. Stop the export of uranium until such time as its utilization can be safely undertaken.
5. support the principle of self-determination for all the peoples of the Pacific.

At the meeting your Action Committee pledged its support for the Anti-Tests Movement — together with AUS S.A. Region [other campuses], Trade Unions and Community Groups.

Saturday, Sunday, February 16-17, 1974, Melbourne.

Greenpeace Pacific was set up in December 1973 to translate the consensus on resisting the nuclear arms race and testing into action. Greenpeace first sailed against the American nuclear tests at Anchitta in 1971, and for the last 2 years has clashed with the French navy at Mururoa Atoll. Mururoa presents a fine tactical opportunity to resist the nuclear arms race and to challenge French imperialism in the Pacific. It is also a means by which thousands of people can participate in direct action against a reactionary force — often for the first time.

'The Force de Frappe' (literally the hitting or knocking force) was adopted by de Gaulle as a domestic political strategy in the troubled times of the Algerian War of Independence. The real costs of the Force de Frappe were absorbed by the North Africans until 1961, the Polynesian people since the establishment of the Centre k'Experimentation du Pacifique (C.E.P.) in 1962, and by the French people over the whole period. The present industrial and civil elites (who grew up with memories of the Nazi invasion) have had their fears allayed and vanity pandered to by the old militants grasping of the

nuclear strategy. This helped re-establish the morale of the battered French military, both at the officer level (which had been discredited by the Vichy collaborationists of the Second World War) and at the level of the troops, who had failed so badly against the F.L.N. in Algeria. It also helped re-establish solidarity amongst disaffected sections of the French ruling classes after de Gaulle's unpopular action in pulling out of Algeria. The Gaullists have now sunk too many millions of francs over a twenty year period into the production of an operational Force de Frappe and rely too much on the latest nuclear embellishments (both bombs and power stations) to their technological cosmetic, for it to be a simple matter of persuading the French Government to simply 'give up' the tests. More bluntly the tests will have to be taken away from the Gaullists. This is an important indicator of the type of action which will be necessary in the face of Gaullist intransigence. Energy must be expended only if it is in some way relevant to the French situation. It is imperative to realise that the Gaullists will forgo trade and risk permanent injury in diplomatic relations with nations to preserve this fundamental,

almost mystical myth, of an 'independent national strategic nuclear defence' which binds together the French ruling class.

That means that stopping the tests is part of a large revolutionary problem in Polynesia, and in France itself. The repressive response of the French Government showed that their real concern is for action, and not resolutions (200 French delegations to Pompidou on June 2 were received by the gate porter!). Greenpeace actions will be dangerous for all participants if they begin to threaten the Gaullists' hegemony in the Pacific and in France itself.

The meeting on Saturday-Sunday hardly represented a major threat to Pompidou. But the following aims were adopted and some will be acted upon:

1. To stop all nuclear testing, atmospheric and underground
2. To pressure the Governments of all Pacific countries to take a more positive role in opposing the nuclear arms race and in achieving the abolition of all nuclear stockpiles.
3. To warn the populaces of the Pacific region of the dangers of pollution from nuclear power stations and to encourage the development of alternate energy sources.
4. To stop the export of all

Australian uranium, except for bio-medical uses, until such time as its utilisation is safe.

5. To support the principle of self-determination for the peoples of the Pacific.

6. To create awareness of the economic and human exploitation of the Pacific by other nations and by multi-national corporations.

7. To be concerned with environmental disturbances in the Pacific region created by economic and military activities.

It was obvious that Greenpeace's major effort will be against French imperialism in the Pacific. However, joint actions in solidarity with Micronesians against U.S. military-industrial domination of their isles is planned, as well as support for action against foreign military bases in Australia.

One boat, L Flor, will be sponsored for the Mururoa voyage (leaving April from Melbourne), and a tour of Polynesia in conjunction with CND (N.Z.) is planned. Also production of a regular bulletin, and better liaison work around the Pacific. Greenpeace needs about \$5,000 for its immediate work.

S.A., Box 779, Adelaide

Why Women's Liberation?

The Women's Liberation Movement means women^s — all women
— getting together to free ourselves from our position as second-class people in society.



WORKING WOMEN

This group was formed to examine and take action about working women, particularly women in industry, whose pay and conditions are still poor. Even after "equal pay" legislation 2/3 of the female workforce receive less than \$60 per week. There are many reasons for this.

Firstly, this society still trains and encourages women to be housewives and mothers first, so that they do not have the education or job training needed to give them access to equal work with men in the workforce. This is in spite of the fact that increasing numbers of married women now work, and so do not, in fact spend most of their lives doing only housework and childcare.

Secondly, married working women have two jobs: a forty-hour per week paid one, and between twenty and forty more hours a week housework and childcare, depending on the number of children.

This means that women find it extremely difficult to become involved in union affairs or job organisation if this means [as it always does] after-hours meetings and similar demands on their time.

Thus women have seldom been able to become involved

in union affairs. Unions, in their turn, have neglected the needs of working women: they have not pressed for equal pay, childcare centres, or even on-the-job or lunch time union meetings which women could attend. Some unions are now more aware of the specific situation of women workers, but many of those larger female memberships still ignore their members' interests, and women are not represented in leadership positions.

Thirdly, women are actively discriminated against on the job. They are given the worst most boring jobs. Where men and women work together, men are inevitably in supervisory positions, as foremen, etc., and have access to relatively less unpleasant and more skilled jobs.

The Working Women's Group brings working women together to discuss and take action about these problems. Some of its basic policies are:

[1] equal work for women, one rate for every job and a minimum living wage for both men and women.

[2] increased unionisation of women, and democratisation of unions, so that they become responsive to their members' interests. This means the promotion of rank-and-file

activity by workers on the job, and the formation of shop committees in each workplace, so that workers can co-ordinate their own struggles for better pay and conditions.

[3] On-the-job and lunch-time union meetings, which women can attend, and representation of women in leadership positions in unions with large female memberships.

In pursuit of these policies, the Working Women's Group has done research into industrial awards and working conditions, and members have presented submissions to the State Parliamentary committee on discrimination and spoken to groups of trade unionists.

On March 10th a meeting of working women was held in Trades Hall, in conjunction with International Women's Day, which 50 women attended. We have leafletted factories in the metropolitan area about various issues, and picketed a tyre centre in protest against women receiving low pay.

Contacts:
ANNETTE WILLCOX,
10 Euston Tee.,
Croydon.
PAT VORT-RONALD 272 4295.

SEX ROLES

A role is a part that you play, a set of expectations about appearance and behaviour that society develops and the individual acts out; the role becomes part of the person. The role that women are expected to play — the female sex-role — is one of inferiority to the male, of powerlessness in both public and private life.

Because women are able to have children, we are encouraged to believe that our main aim in life, our natural fulfilment, is to be a mother and wife. From the time we are babies, girls are conditioned to be the sort of people who will fit into this wife-and-mother role as our male-supremacist society defines it. And so now it seems that we don't want to be active and independent, to have our own ideas and act on them, to take the initiative, to learn the same work and earn the same wages as men. It seems that most women are happy to be submissive and financially dependent, happy to be passive and look to men for ideas and explanations of what goes on, happy to do hard and boring work for less money than men (or, in the case of housework, for no money).

BUT all is not what it seems, and we have had no real choice.

There is, of course, a social role for men that corresponds to the wife-and-mother role for women (and again, they don't exactly choose it). Men are expected to be the bread-winners, to get a steady job and work hard no matter how exploited they are; and most men literally can't afford to protest against the way they are employed when they have a wife and children financially dependent on them. But this work-situation doesn't provide the scope for the psychological qualities that males, from childhood, are encouraged to develop: to be not only hard-working but also competitive, not only energetic but also aggressive, tough but also authoritarian. And who better to take out this frustration on than the dependent (and so powerless) woman?

Everyone is constricted and psychologically damaged by

sex-roles, and the cost of rejecting them is high, as the position of female and male homosexuals in this society shows. Women, however, are actually oppressed by their position in a society where all the power, both in public and private life, is held by men.

OPPRESSION OF WOMEN

Women make up 51 p.c. of the population, but where is the evidence of our presence? In our supportive role we are the invisible props of this society's institutions and way of life, providing the foundations of the economy by child-rearing, housekeeping and low-paid jobs, providing the foundations of the male ego by our enforced dependence.

In the work-force, women suffer from the same profit-seeking exploitation as men employees, but are doubly oppressed by lower rates of pay, less secure jobs, and fewer different types of jobs to choose from. What's more, the majority of women also do housework: two jobs and pay (at a low rate) for only one of them! In the education system, girls are channelled into training for those badly-paid and socially undervalued jobs that are thought of almost exclusively as "women's work": office and domestic work, teaching and nursing. The bait held out as relief from such jobs in the future is marriage and family. Some consolation!

As a housewife and mother, a woman is cut off from the wider society and ignored by it, except for the advertisers who continually cajole her with veiled insults and threats to become a more lavish consumer of things. She may have a husband and children, but she has no life of her own and has to live through them. As the children grow up and draw away from the family circle she loses that fulfilment which is supposed to be the "natural" desire of every woman, and is often depressed by feelings of uselessness and loneliness to the point of breakdown. No wonder family life isn't the rosy dream it's cracked up to be. And who is to blame according to the psychologists? ... The mother!

WOMAN AS SEX-OBJECT

Females are encouraged, from a very early age onward, to get what we want — whether it's love or material things — by means of charm, "feminine" sex-appeal. Charm means being bright (but not clever), understanding (but not critical) and submissive (you don't make demands but are always around waiting to be asked). Charm works better when combined with Beauty. Beauty means having an appearance which males find attractive, and the standards for it change in pace with the whirlwind of fashion, so trying to keep up represents a tremendous drain on our energies.

Without this magic combination of charm and beauty we fail to conform to the stereotype of perfect "femininity", but in a society where females are regarded primarily as sex-objects, even an approximation to the stereotype may be hired (at the price of a few dates) or bought outright (at the price of marriage). This sex-object, regarded as the passive instrument of "masculine" sexuality, is what Germain Greer has called "the female eunuch". It can be whistled at, prodded at, masturbated over, raped. It is not recognised as having any sexual feelings except in relation to what men want of it (there is a mountain of myths about female sexuality, all invented by men).

Sexual liberation is a myth so far. How can women, in a situation like this, be free to discover the nature of our own sexuality and personality, to define it in our own terms?

PERSONAL PROBLEMS OR SHARED OPPRESSION?

When women can trust each other enough to come together and talk frankly, as in Women's Liberation groups, about our experiences, our hangups, we find that these are not just personal problems but shared ones, the results of trying to be what the male-dominated society wants us to be.

What might we become in the future, though?

1974 RADIO COURSES

R RADIO
U UNIVERSITY
VL5UV

1630 ON YOUR DIAL

Women: "Our Bodies, Our Selves" From March 4, Fee—\$6.50.
9 Units/30 mins.

Time: Monday, 8.00 p.m., Tuesday, 10.00 a.m.
This course aims to encourage women's health and independence through a knowledge of their own biology. The six women contributors examine many of the myths and prejudices that surround such matters as female sexuality, birth-control, abortion, pregnancy, child-birth and mental health, gathering their information from research, specialist consultants and from their own and other women's experience. Course participants are invited to join a round-table discussion at the end of the series.

Adelaide Women's Liberation

The Women's Centre is open daily from 9.30 a.m. — 4.00 p.m. W.L.M. general meetings are held at the Centre every Monday, 8.00 p.m.
All women welcome.