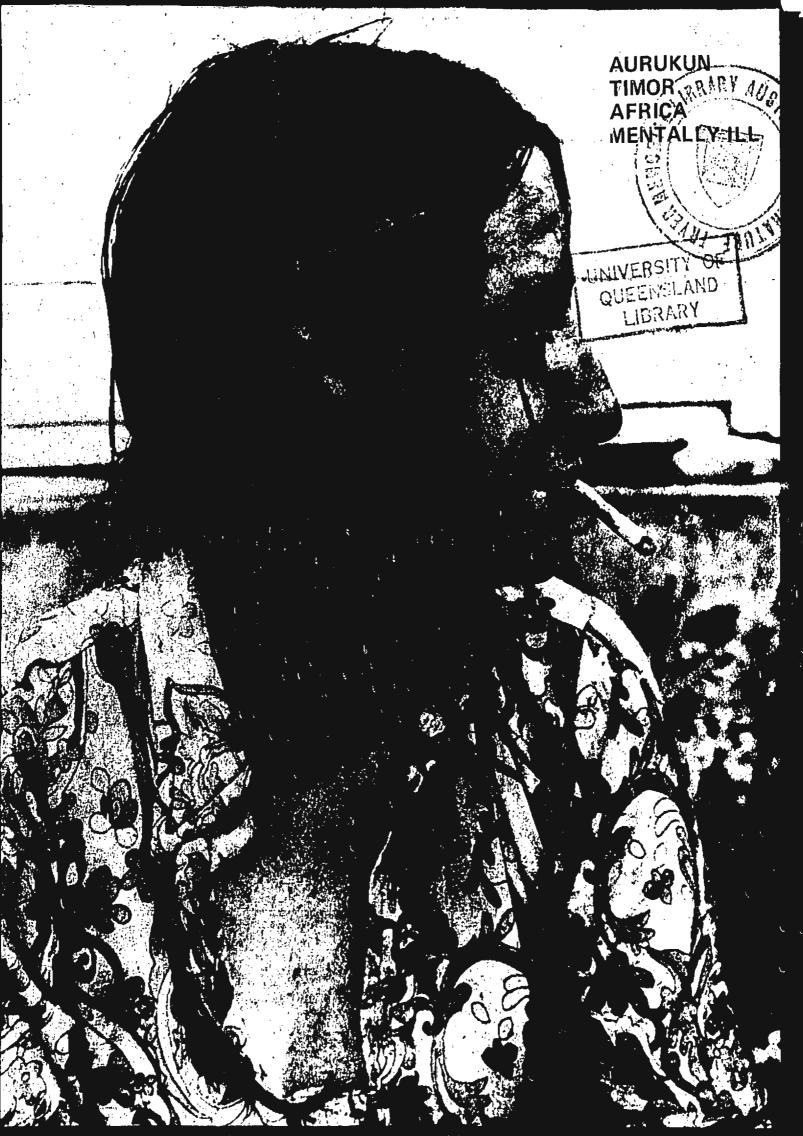
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THE OPPRESSED



Semper Floreat

Volume 46 Number 4. Registered for transmission by post. Category B. Wednesday 7 April 1976

EDITORIAL

Oppression takes many forms. Most of us have experienced it one form or another. But many people have to face oppression every day.

There are the obvious examples of oppression: blacks, third world countries, both of which are looked at in this issue with articles on the aboriginal struggle at Aurukun and a series of articles on Africa and the struggle those people are having to control their lives and resources. The issue of Timor is one which is very near to us and which has been the subject of much distorted media commentary — except for the occasional article in The National Times — there is another article on this conflict in this issue of Semper.

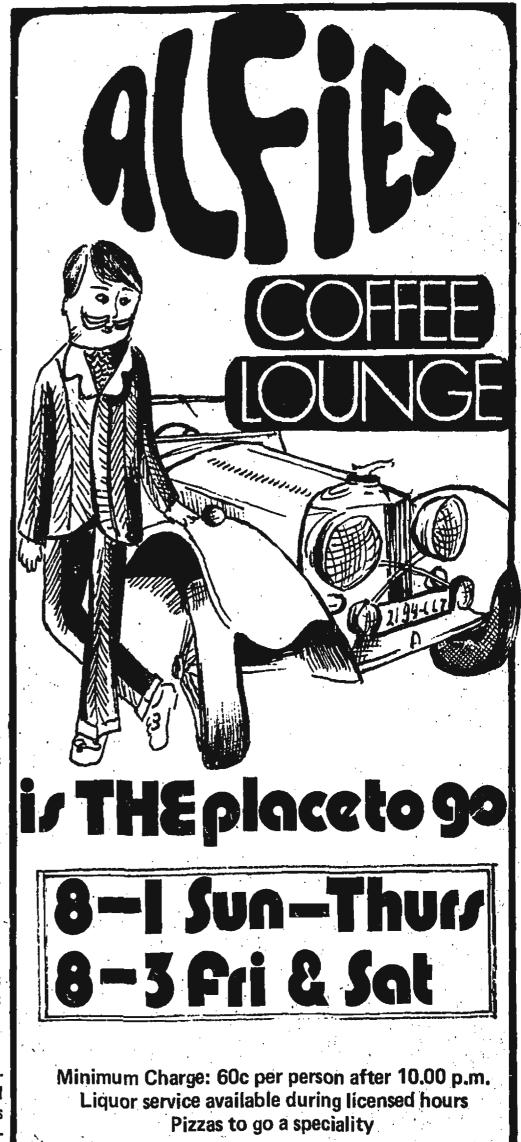
Even closer to home is the oppression by multi-national companies which control Australia's economic life. The visit by Nelson Rockefeller has been the subject of concerted attack by student and underground newspapers in the southern states. In this issue we reprint a page from the Rocky Horror cartoon book which shows the companies in which Rockefeller has a controlling interest.

Jim Gardner and Paul Wilson's recent report on the state of mental health care in Queensland has been the subject of considerable comment in the past few weeks. The state of Queensland's mental hospitals is one which has been consistently criticised for the past fifteen years, but about which nothing has been done. Wilson and Gardner prepared a report for Dr Edwards and the Health Department last year on these mental hospitals which was rejected by him. So they decided to prepare another series of reports and release them to the media, in the hope of receiving coverage and thereby increasing public awareness of the issues. If there is not a commission called into problem shortly there is a possibility that the Queensland state government and Dr Edwards in particular will be taken to the World Court and changes to the Queensland Mental Health Act sought there.

These hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed, thereby preventing positive care of the mentally ill in our community. Perhaps one of the most disturbing aspects of the Mental Health situation in Queensland is the fact that despite increased expenditure on the community mental health provisions the re-admission rates to these institutions have risen dramatically in the past few years. Directly related to the low staff patient ratio, the overcrowding and possibly because of the economic situation with people being put into mental institutions to get them out of the way. There is an article on the report in this issue.

The final oppression we deal with in this issue is that of censor-ship. Those of you who have read the past two issues of Semper will have realised that our copy has been tampered with. The printer has been crossing out words which he did not think were socially acceptable, completely disregarding the context in which they were used. So we are trying a new printer. Hopefully this will mean that we can discuss issues in an intelligent manner without unnecessary interference. It will probably also mean that we will be able to print the promised original 15 issues.

Deadline for the next issue: Friday 9 April. Letters to the editor and competition entries close on Wednesday 14 April at 10 a.m.



OPPOSITE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL HOTEL CNR WELLINGTON AND STANLEY STREETS EAST BRISBANE

CONTENTS

er Floreat Vol 46; No 4, 12th April, 1976.
ssed and Printed by the Warwick Daily News, ck, Ph. 611 355
rs & Business Manager: Julianne Schultz

The Murders that shocked the Nation. The Trial that still shakes the World.



"IF YOU SEE NO OTHER FILM THIS YEAR, SEE

The

Murder Case

NAME THE MOVIE

The first 10 correct ansers to Semper Office by 10 p.m. Wednesday 14 will receive a free pass to. the movie of their choice this month.



Winners of last issues competition were: Irene Kastrissios Mike McDougall Julianne Schwenke David Wixted Sue Halloran Leigh Howard Alice Van Altena Brian Pascoe lan Dearden J. J. Raffin

ZIONISM — A FORM OF RACISM A REPLY TO STEPHEN SKALA

Stephen Skala ("UN — Zionism or Racism", Semper Floreat, March 15) tries to prove that anyone who objects to the military expulsion of the Arab people from their own land is anti-Semetic, and that anyone who campaigns against oppression in general is a Nazi. His anti-intellectual "analysis" is an amalgam of lies, slanders, cynicism and illogicality.

It was "dictatorships vs. democracies", he says, but his distinction is no more than a tautological cover for his own racist discrimination against "uncivilized" Arabs. Now the UN is undemocratic, since it no longer facilitates Zionist colonization of Palestine! It suffers the "tyranny of the majority"! What does democracy mean, Skala?

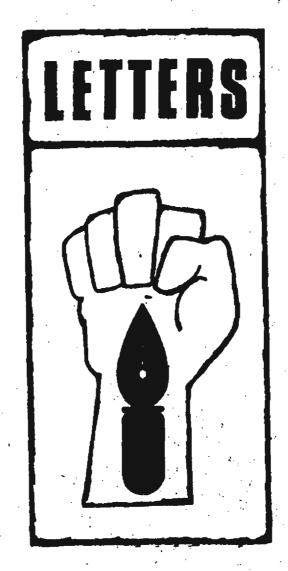
"The demise of the Left", he blurts. Socialists have never supported the establishment or maintenance of the state of Israel. Why? Because socialists are opposed at all times, and in all places, no matter what the excuses, to oppression! That's why socialists campaigned vigorously—and still do—against anti-Semetism, and all forms of racism, despite the obstruction of the Zionists. The struggle against Zionist colonialism is the logical extension of the struggle against racism in general, and, specifically, of the struggle against anti-Semetism. It is the Zionist movement which faces demise, as the UN resolution indicates.

The ideas expressed by Skala run contrary to the progressive interests of humankind. It is both surprising and regretable that, in 1976, after the experiences of the student community in the past decade, a student magazine can print such stuff without editorial comment, or without first inviting reply from interested parties. Moreover, to accompany the article with such racist cartoons as the one which depicts a number of apparently African leaders in the UN as pultroons and imbiciles, compounds what I trust is no more than an oversight, to the point where it is indeed difficult not to think that the editors share the opinions of the author.

Peter Annear

(The AUS referendum last year supporting the PLO was overwhelmingly rejected by students. There is an article supporting the P.L.O. in this issue of Semper Floreat. The opinions of the editors have nothing to do with the Middle-East issue — we see Semper acting as a forum for this and other issues.





A REPLY TO LETTERS

In response to some of the correspondence Semper received following the publication of my last column, I should make it clear that in looking at the Iraqi Affair on that occasion—it was only natural and unavoidable that some generalized comments would be included and that I would place a particular emphasis on certain aspects of the issue which concerned me.

The most important thing to me on that occasion was to criticize the role of the press over that issue — not to concentrate my efforts on criticizing Gough Whitlam's role or the Labor Party's role, both of which I considered to be of secondary importance during this episode.

I do have criticisms of Whitlam and the Labor Party and the types of actions they have taken and the ideas they hold and mistakes they have made. However I can't possibly qualify everything I say otherwise the result would be that within the limits of the space I have available, I couldn't adequately pursue any argument.

Even in my criticisms of the working journalist which I included in that article, I obviously gave little recognition to the exceptions (which I admire greatly) to what I saw as the "rule" for the good reason that my comments were directed at the majority whose attitudes I disagree with and whom I see as "part of the problem", not part of the solution.

Bruce Dickson



BUREAUCRATIC PARASITES

Dear Editors,

Like Laura Douglas (Letters Semper 3), I am still dazed at the naivity Ron Muir either displays, or expects of his readers, in his article "Students and Administration" (Semper 2)

Having lived in public service cities all my life I had acquired the appropriately obsequous veneer necessary for survival long before I enrolled at Uni.; many years as an external student similarly should have been a painless preparation for eventual on-the-spot confrontation with the J.D. Story leviathan.

I had not realised however, just how advanced the Hobbesian tradition this particular bureaucracy is: the assumption that students are basically nasty beasts is so well established that every student is regarded as potentially guilty of cheating, lying, stealing, tardiness and other perfidy long before the chance arrives to demonstrate one's expertise or lack of it. Whatever the student does just has to be wrong, unless s/he is so constricted, so obedient so classifiable, certifiable, negotiable and invisible that s/he never emerges from behind the student number as a real human being who is beautiful, trustworthy, industrious, truthful and who forgets, is poor, in love sick, missed the bus, the mail, the boat, (as well as being sometimes nasty).

The splendid stroke — which must have made bureaucrat of the year of some busy over there — was that which ensured students who owed any fine, were denied their results last year. The master touch was added by not informing students of this policy; the first most knew was when their names did not appear in newspaper results lists. Heart attacks, suicide plans and frantic phone called preceded the realisation that SuperStory had struck again:

Almost as good is a newer idea — if a parking fine is incurred (and the set-up is such that if you ever drive a car to Uni at all, you will at some point be caught and you don't pay it — you are suspended. The concept of money fines for students is, of course, a questionable one; lack of money is widespread in the student population and non-payment or delayed payment is common because purchase of food, books, petrol bus fares (if you gave up), and sometimes African violets have precedence over paying fines. If a student who cannot pay is

YOU SAID IT



suspended, why not just impose suspension in the first instance? Any student who misparks could then be suspended, giving more time for tea break in J.D. Story. Money fines discriminate against students: if hierarchical structure is acknowledged in the allocation of parking spaces and other facilities, why not an inverse hierarchy in regard to money fines? If the sub-dean pays \$4,00 the student should pay 4 cents.

First instance suspension, of course, requires that the bureaucracy come clean. It would then be revealed that students are required to suffer more than staff for mistakes; unless an aspirant for the 1976 Bureaucrat-of-the-year title is at present devising a scheme to suspend the livelihood of staff members who do not obediently front up with their fines at the appointed time.

Like Laura Douglas, I suggest that Ron Muir's perfidy lies in his cover-up of the real nature of the problem Like all parasites, the bureaucrats here and eisewhere depend on the life as well as the defencelessness of the host and so, while they invade, feed off and deplete the student body, the denizens of J.D. Story and other bureaucratic breeding grounds on campus will not destroy us all - at least not deliberately. They depend on darkness and cover and cover-ups and on the weakened state of the host. It certainly appears from Ron Muir's article and our failure to rebel at the above and other injustices that the vitality of the student body at Queensland University is all but gone, maybe done to death by the semester system,

Acknowledgement of the parasite is the first step to accurate diagnosis and only when this is achieved can we hope to develop resistance, and one day, devise a cure for the bull necked, bumbling beadledom of governance and administration in the University.

No doubt special calendars and lots of circles and codes suit those who live, breathe, bleed and breed officialise...my calendar is already overloaded with indicators of my responsibilities regarding birthdays, essays, fertility, febrility, school fetes, swimming carnivals and dental carnivals. No doubt Ron Muir's qualifications for writing his article were that he has read "Know Your University" etc. and has memorised the due dates. I am not going to fit into that anymore; I now have the funny idea it should fit around me.

I'm very sorry about Ron Muir's NEAT grant; and wonder if he still feels as ingenuously at one with authority?

Name withheld by request.

"FROM BOB TO BUNGLES"

Dear Editors,

If Mr Dickson had any perception of reality at all he would be delighted with Mr Fraser's actions in not giving the media access to the administration. The government which seeks to hide from the press suffers. R. Aitchison, in "From Bob to Bungles", explains very well how this happens. When Gorton isolated himself from the media he:

... created an ideal climate for the mushroom growth of rumours and guesswork,
much of it completely worthless and wrong.
With access to the source of information
shut off, the news media soon began to
counter-attack by using imagination,
supposition and conjecture — frequently not
to the advantage of the cause of the blockage — and then seized upon the denials
they brought forth. It was the reverse way
of drumming up news. (page 132)

If the Labor Party can stop generating bad publicity for itself, it could reap the benefit of such a situation developing again.

1. Carnell



JOBLESS INTELLECTUALS

Dear Editor,

I would like to express my deep concern about a problem which I consider as being one of extreme seriousness. The problem is the one which is widely known as the "jobless intellectuals". This problem exists in a serious form in every highly civilized country of the world; especially Europe where usually only 50% of tertiary educated persons obtain satisfactory employment.

The situation has been exacerbated by the decision to remove tuition fees from tertiary institutions, and this has obviously led to an

influx of students. The decision was basically a commendable one as it has made higher education available to most students and not merely an elite. This, however, has led to a mass of highly educated, jobless people because there simply is not enough work in the professional fields.

If tuition at tertiary institutions is to remain free, and it should, then steps must be taken to ensure that the number of students who are accepted into courses are approximately the number whom society will be able to absorb in future years.

Whatever steps are taken, the must be taken quickly, before the situation worsens as it has overseas where degrees are merely pieces of paper worth virtually nothing.

Charles Arcodia

DENIS REINHARDT Policy Statement for 4ZZZ Director By-Election

Rather than bore you shitless with an unmomentus list of achievements as a student politician, I'll briefly outline my views on access/alternative radio.

With certain reservations, I believe that 4ZZZ offers things essential to this University and to Brisbane itself. Firstly it provides an avenue not just for the expression but for the broadcasting of music. Information and opinion to a prospective mass audinece. Following on this is the argument that because it is an access radio station not concerned with ratings alone it should be able to skirt the trivialisation and commercialising of information, rock etc. which we find on established radio.

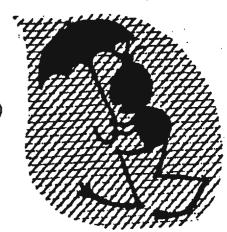
In a University environment, theoretically, we are encouraged to question and foreshadow changes in society. ZZZ should be one instrument for articulating those sentiments and criticisms. I believe it seeks to do this, but this is where my reservations come in.

ZZZ appears cliquish and it is cliquish. Not for any ulterior reason but because the people involved, especially the full time workers, are completely committed to the station.

This committment extends to long hours worked on the station.

My first committment in seeking election as a director is to try to minimise this cliquishness. It doesn't mean asking people to do shitwork like looking after the switchboard. What it does mean is that both students and people outside the University should be able to announce, prepare scripts, compile specials e.g. on Aurukun, play technical fiends etc.

Semper Slewih



AN EARTH QUAKE:

Probably the most alarming story of the week and one which received very little coverage by the media, was the one linking the recent horrific Guatemala earthquake with American nuclear testing. Authorities in Guatemala, which was ripped apart by a massive quake on February 4 have brought to light the chilling fact that the United States set off a large atomic blast deep underground in Nevada just 3 minutes and 33 seconds before the quake hit. Scientists have confirmed that this is the precise time needed for the shock waves to travel through the earth's crust to shift the Siquinala fault which lies beneath the Central American state.

If these allegations are true and they do seem to have scientific support, then the United States has a fearful tragedy on its conscience. At last count the primary earthquake and the 900 or so smaller ones which followed it killed 23,000 people. There is also evidence that recent severe earthquakes which hit Costa Rica, Mexico and Cuba have followed closely on the detonation of underground atomic experiments.

POLICE TERROR AT QUILPIE

(BNS) - From Mrs. S. Shillingworth, an Aboriginal woman of Quilpie, South West Queensland.

The following events occurred about 9 pm on a Thursday night.

The police officer came to her home and said, "Can I go inside and have a look?" She replied, "No."

He then asked her husband's permission. He said, "Yes."

They then walked into her home and tipped her lounge over. They told her, "You are the filthiest black bitch we have ever seen." They then turned to her de facto husband and said, "I don't know what you are doing living with this, she's no good for you."

They then asked her for her driver's licence. She went to her bag and gave her licence to the police. The police took the licence from her, ripped it up and threw it in her face, with the words, "You won't be driving this car anymore."

Then they told her to get out of Quilpie. She replied that she had no money. She said, "I have five children and I can't get out without any money." The police said, "Why don't you hitchhike?" The de facto husband said, "I am supporting this woman."

Mrs Shillingsworth, her children and husband packed up their goods and came to Charleville the following day. After a few days the family returned to Quilpie.

The family involved have indicated that they are still terrified of the Quilpie police.

THE BUGGER BUGGED

(ANS/IP) — Among his other accomplishments, Henry Kissinger is creditied for his role in extending the practice of bugging in the United States. According to William Safire, who was formerly on Nixon's staff, "Without telling the President, a Kissinger secretary on a 'dead key' eavesdropped on every conversation with Nixon; without telling Kissinger, Nixon taped everything. A former top White House official recalled just the other day, 'Henry was the main reason why Nixon installed the taping system in the first place.'"

Now the bugger has been bugged. At a banquet given in Ottawa October 14 by Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen, Kissinger's private conversation with guests at the table was broadcast to Canadian reporters in a press room, where it was taped.

Inadvertently, a microphone set up to record the after-dinner speeches had been left open. Among the juicy remarks that made their way into the press were the following:

On President Keenedy: "At the time of his death he had not done anything very substantial, But Khrushchev thought he was very decisive. I want to make clear that I liked him and in a way! even admired him as a person,

"As President for the first two years I thought him a disaster, in the next year... very intelligent and he knew where he was going. He did get people excited. But what exactly did he accomplish..."

On Nixon: "He was very good in foreign policy as President... He was a very odd man. He was very decisive in his own way. He went to the heart of a problem... No, because he is an unpleasant man. He was so nervous. It was such an effort for him to be on television.

He was an artifical man, in the sense that when he met someone he thought it out carefully so that nothing was spontaneous, and that meant he didn't enjoy people.

"People sensed that, What I never understood is why he became a politician. He hated to meet new people. Most politicians like crowds. He didn't like it."

On Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis: Here the tape recording seems to have been somewhat inaudible, or the reporters were reluctant to quote it accurately. One dispatch said that Kissinger professed to have liked her and to have found her 'sexy'.

On Premier Chou En-lai: "Very ill and I think he's dying."

On writing his memoirs: "Maybe someone will pay me not to write them."

The Washington Post carried a front page story about the incident, which was the first that Kissinger knew about the unfortunate bugging. He was reported to have been "very surprised" to see the Post story.

According to William Safire: Kissinger "expressed dismay at the invasion of his privacy."

The incident faced the State Department with a diplomatic crisis.



Kissinger was on the phone in record time. Naturally his most important call was to that great person, ex-President Nixon, at his estate in San Clemente, California. His apologies for "any embarrassment he might have caused" may well have reminded his former chief of the dexterous belly crawling that had once made Kissinger a top favourite in the White House.

What Kissinger told Onassis over the telephone has not yet been reported. Perhaps it was too "sexy".

As for the apologies to Chou En-lai, possibly Kissinger decided to reserve these for a personal confrontation with the ailing premier during his scheduled visit to China.

Like the Chicago gangsters in the good old days, he might have decided to bring Chou a limousine load of white lilies.

JUST A FREUDIAN SLIP?

(ANS/San Francisco Chronicle) — "On eight separate occasions in his 21 minute written speech, Reagan read 'third world war' for the words 'third world'.

"Finally, as the audience grew restless, he stopped his reading and said, 'It must be Freudian, I keep wanting to add the word 'war'."

THE VIETNAM "THAT AMERICANS LOVE SO WELL"

(ANS/LNS) - Construction is now under way on a Vietnamese Village tourist attraction in Florida. Fundamentalist minister Carl McIntire, sponsor of the project, says it will re-create a village "just like one our boys went into during the war."

McIntire is bringing 56 Vietnamese evacuees dressed in "authentic costume", to play the parts of beseiged villagers under warlike conditions. The village also includes ducks, chickens and water buffalo.

A lifelike, heavily armed Green Beret camp is being built nearby. McIntire told Newsweek magazine that the Special Forces camp will be equipped with a speaker system that will blare out the noise of war as American tourists ride through on sampan boats.

"We'll have a recording broadcasting a fire fight, mortars exploding, bullets flying, Vietnamese screaming," he said.

When air raid sirens go ogg, GI actors will storm the village. Tourists who get into the spirit of the raid, will be invited to take cover with the Vietnamese in thatched huts.

The "villagers" will also make knickknacks such as porcelain elephants, vases and other items "that Americans love so well" and will sell snacks of rice and noodles.

FRESHERS CAMP

The University Counselling Services will be holding a 'Getting to Know You' weekend at Kamp Stacey, Cunningham's Gap, from April 30 to May 3.

The camp is being held essentially to provide a 'live-in' experience for students and counsellors. Activities will include bushwalking, swimming, bird-watching, washing-up and just relaxing. It is hoped that helpful friendships and relationships can begin, and that the whole weekend will be a community experience.

Registration forms and other information are available from the Counselling Services, Social Sciences Annex, behind Social Sciences Building. The total cost is expected to be \$14.40 (transport extra), and registrations should be in by April 9th.



SEX DISCRIMINATION BY THE ZOOLOGY DEPT?

A reliable source of information has indicated that the Zoology Dept, has an unwritten policy of not employing women as research assistants. The reason suggested by one person from the Dept, who supports this policy is that research assistants must sometimes perform unpleasant tasks, like cutting up sharks. Now, I'm not aware that one needs to be equipped with a penis to cut up a shark. Of course I'm not a Zoology major, so I'm open to correction, but it seems to me that this policy is a blatant example of sexism in employment practices.

The information came to me by way of a person who is in daily contact with the Zoology Dept. It is now up to the Dept. to either confirm or deny the existence of such a policy. If it is confirmed, a justification — or at lease an attempt at justification — is in order.

METRIFICATION RIP—OFF

Metrication of consumer goods appears to be a method of disguising rip-offs.

While few would argue about the benefits metric packaging entails, Semper Sleuth has been looking at the cost of the changeover.



Twenty common grocery items that have been converted recently were considered. Prices and quantities immediately before and after change-over were noted. These were reduced to a cents per gram rate.

In eight of these twenty items, rises in the price per gram occurred. To take an example: a 6 oz (=170 g) jar of Nescafe used to cost \$1.75, with a rate of 1.11 cents per gram. After conversion to the metric measure of 150 g the cost actually fell to \$1.71 but the rate rose to 1.14 cents per gram.

Simply this means that with changeover the cost of 150 grams of Nescafe rose 16.5 cents.

The retailers maintain their prices are determined by formula from the wholesale price.

A spokesman for Tickles Wholesale distributors attributed rises in the case of coffee to a shortage of beans. This might explain the rise, but does not excuse the means used to bring it about.

The Prices Commissioner in Queensland, Mr Pluckrose, declined to comment.

Perhaps an ounce of the "killer drug" is still the best value in these inflationary days.

A DONKEY'S TALE

While I was in Israel, in early 1975, I went to Tsefat, the traditional mountain home of the Jewish mystics. I was walking around the Artists' Colony when I met an old friend; over a cup of coffee he told me a story.

There was a pious middle-aged Jew who wandered around the country on his donkey doing good deeds. One day his donkey died; the man was grieved. He buried his donkey and prayed to God thanking Him for the many years of good service the donkey had given him.

A group of young religious Jews saw him praying and his accompanying grief and assumed that the grave was of a holy man. When the man continued on his travels, the group set about building a seminary on the land adjoin-



ing the grave, believing it to have holy qualities.

Years passed and a group of Muslims came to the seminary, saw the grave and the attention given to it and proclaimed it to be that of a Muslim prophet, and thereupon attacked and killed the Jews in the seminary. The Muslims built a mosque and continued the upkeep of the grave believing it to be of a holy prophet.

Years passed and a group of crusading Christians came to the mosque. They pronounced their horror at the thought of infidels supervising the grave of a disciple of Christ and immediately attacked and killed the Muslims in the mosque.

Again years passed and the pious Jew, now very old, returned to the spot of the donkey's grave and was astonished to see the care given to it. He knocked on the door of the Church and when he enquired as to why the grave was given such care he was told it contained a disciple of Christ. The Jew laughed heartily and said it was only a donkey. Guards immediately dragged him away and killed him.

OBJECTIVITY IN THE ABC?

"Do not raise the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The A.L.P. has been leaning on it for years. It is full of the Labor party's supporters and has been pumping out the Labor party's propaganda year in and year out. That is not a matter of opinion; it is a matter of notoriety. The sooner it is cleared up the better as far as I am concerned. It is rather remarkable that honourable senators opposite always rush to the defense of their friends. If all the people they defend are as objective as they claim to be why do they rush to their defense all the time?

If one were looking for objectivity and one looked at the appointments made by the previous government, one could hardly say that they are on our side of politics. The previous government was really looking for objectivity at that stage. As I recall it, a person appointed from Western Australia used to participate in Vietnam protest marches, Perhaps that

was his major qualification for being appointed as the West Australian representative on the A.B.C. One wuld hardly imagine that he would bring some objective thinking to the operations of the A.B.C."

Senator Withers, Government leader in the Senate, Minister for Administrative Service, reported in Nation Review March 26 - April 1, 1976 p. 582, replying to a Labor interjection in the Senate recently.

KEEPING WOMEN DOWN

Black women are being raped by police at the South Brisbane Watchhouse.

Rosalind Innes of the Brisbane Rape Crisis Centre quoted information provided by the Aboriginal and Torres St Islanders Legal Service. Twenty-five complaints were received in the second half of last year. There is little chance of prosecution, as the women didn't want to be subjected to incredible intimidation by the police.

The incidence of rape is increasing, Ms Innes said. This increase is a male reaction to the new assertive role of women and society. She said rape is such a dibilitating act that it is being used to keep women in their social role—the sexual property of a man.

The Rape Crisis Centre provides a 24 hour 7 days a week service for rape victims. Ring 229 5922, a/h 370 8902.

SEMESTERS & TEAS

Semper is currently preparing articles on the semester system at this university, and on the TEAS scheme. Anyone with anything to offer with regard to these topics, is invited to contact us on 3711611, or by coming up and seeing usfirst floor Union Building.

COMPETITION

Another competition: SEMPER SLEUTH in conjunction with TRUE BLUE JEANS at Toowong is offering a free tee-shirt to the first two people who name five brands of jeans available at TRUE BLUES. Entries should be in at the Semper office, first floor of the Union Building, by 10 a.m., April 12.



OMEGA

So we're going to get an OMEGA base. Great! Another US base in Australia to place our cities and people in greater danger of being a target for nuclear attack.

"Naturally, countries on whose territory the various installations, associated with the use of nuclear-missile weapons in general and submarine missile carriers in particular are being built, would draw nuclear retaliation onto their territory."

International Affairs Moscow 1964, p. 60

"The Pentagon continues the construction of a system of long-range radio navigation the so called "Omega" designed to provide coordinates for American strategic nuclear attack forces — missile carrying submarines and strategic bombers."

"Kaasnaya Zuezda" — Official publication of the Russian Ministry of Defense, 4 October, 1973, EV pp. 658-9.

The spokespersons of the relevant Governments have pointed out that any yachtsman may go to his local radio navigation equipment store and buy a device which can pick up Omega. Fair enough. Also, any radio ham or DXer worth his salt can build a set which can pick up most satellite transmissions and in fact many dol These points do not in any way detract from the fact that 'Omega' is a vital strategic link in the US polaris submarine system. The emphasis of all military systems is on "multiple redundancy", i.e., the use of all possible means to accomplish your aims, even if some of those means will increase the likelihood of success only marginally. And of course the emphasis of an enemy attack would be to "take out" all of the system, the back included.

"Debates about technical details of the 'Omega' system should not obscure the central issue — a decision to make more preparations for waging Nuclear war. Government attempts to confuse the public with such technical arguments as to how accurate 'Omega' is or whether it duplicates existing communications systems may well be a form of psychological warfare against the critics of 'Omega'." said Prof. Robin Gregson in New Zealand Monthly Review in June, 1969.

On previous occasions I have mentioned details of how various US bases in Australia contribute to the US global missile strategy, I'll repeat it: 'Omega' positions the nuclear submarines accurately, by providing accurate navigation fixes. North-west Cape, already suspected as being a provisional Omega base, transmits the firing signal, sending a multiple Targeted Independant entry vehicle (MIRV) into low orbit. Pine Gap, as well as being a receiving centre for satellite intelligence, a monitoring base for NSA—DSD local electronic surveilance and possibly a base for laser satelite and/or plasma physics research, targets each warhead of a MIRV. Follow?

Mark D. Hayes

THE RODENT

The Prime Minister, Mr Phraser, recently completed 100 days in office. To mark the occasion, I secured the following exclusive interview.

Humphrey Jonathan: Prime Minister, what are your main impressions after your first hundred days on the job?

Prime Minister: Is it only 100? I must say that I seem so suited to the job that it seems like I've always been Prime Minister, but only 100 days is it? Well, I suppose my main impression is that the task of controlling inflation and unemployment is going to be far more difficult than we imagined. It will certainly require a full three year term. Of course, I have always been a great believer in three year terms except in extraordinary and reprehensible circumstances. But we have a Senate majority, so there will be no more extraordinary and reprehensible circumstances in the foreseeable future.

Do you see an increase in unemployment as inevitable if inflation is not controlled?

Well, I would not use the word "inevitable", but I think it's fair to say that in the nature of events, the world order as it were, Australians have to be prepared for some loss of employment over the next 18 months.

Will that not make your government rather unpopular?

I don't think so, I don't believe that any decent Australian expects the government to keep him in employment. Australians are not the sort of people who want to rely on the state all the time. The fact that people may be put out of work will not deter them from finding new employment on their own initiative.

What are your views on controls on prices and incomes?

I am a firm opponent of price control. I support the free play of the market in regard to prices and am supported in this by modern economists such as Smith and Rand. Wages are a different matter. In the natural hierarchy of things, workers or wage earners are at the bottom, and any attack on inflation has to start at the bottom to be equitable. I could foresee a situation in which wages below a certain level may have to be frozen indefinitely.

On another topic, Prime Minister, how do you react to accusations that your government is a one-man band?

Such accusations are manifestly absurd. I lead a team of competent and well-known ministers, each with a personality and views of his own. You only have to ask what's his name the Treasurer or thingamyjig the Attorney-General: they'll tell you. The ministry has now been purged of criminal elements and is acting as a team.

Are you satisfied with the loyalty given you by the party?

Considering the stress I place on loyalty, I am more than satisfied.

What role do women play in your administration?

Women play an important role in my government. I included a woman in my ministry and there are also a number of women in the Senate who help to brighten the place up a bit.

There is a story that Senator Killfoil was only included in the ministry because she was the only person capable of making the tea for meetings of the ministry.

That is nonsense. As part of my expenditure cuts, all ministers now bring their own teabags. Senator Killfoil merely boils the water.

How do you regard the Labor Party as an opposition?

The ALP is in disarray again, its natural state. This is because the Labor Party draws its members from the lower strata of society and these people are not equipped to give leadership. Leaders are born, they don't grow on trees, you know.

Finally, Prime Minister, what do you say to critics who claim they are confused as to just what your policies are?

Our policies are quite clear, we have no policies.

Thank you, Prime Minister.

Humphrey Jonathan

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IS THE GOVERNMENT RACIST? AURUKUN – TO MINE OR ELSE

We all know that the main reason why Aurukun will be mined, despite the vociferous objections of the Presbyterian Church, concerned community groups and the people of Aurukun themselves, is that the government just can't bear to leave all that foreign exchange in the ground. Crudely put — they want the money and couldn't care less who objects.

But a more interesting element in the issue is the possibility that the reason the people of Aurukun are being ignored is because they are black. Yes folks, Semper has the solemn duty to inform its readers that the people of Aurukun are in fact, aboriginals.

The Federal Aboriginal Affairs Minister Mr Viner has said that it is Liberal-National Country Party policy to allow prospecting and mining on traditional aboriginal lands against the wishes of the aborigines if it was in the national interest to do so. Who defines what is the national interest? (Don't blame me; I didn't vote for 'em)

In a pamphlett titled "Mission Probe" produced jointly by a number of protestant church groups concerned with the Aurukun issue, said that "It is very difficult for Europeans to understand the intense spiritual bond that exists between Aborigines and their land. To tribal aborigines, their traditional land is much more than just home. It is the source of life, both now and through eternity. Their whole sense of personal identity flows from their relationship with it. They and their land are one. Each is part of the other. Even the individual rocks and trees have in many cases, enormous spiritual significance for them. But they can only relate like this to their own traditional land. They can no more exchange or sell their land as we can exchange or sell our own Mothers. And to lose their land or have its sacred features obliterated is a shattering and depersonalising experience."

This point must be considered when discussing the Aboriginal objection to mining on all tribal land, including Aurukun.

While on the subject of religion: Joh (Premier of Queensland) has attacked the churches for their stand on Aurukun as being "radicals". The reason why Joh can get away with saying he is a christian and practice his strange activities with regard to Aboriginals is that he is a Lutheran. Lutheran theology recognizes no connection between the church and the state, thus allowing for a state of spiritual schizophrenia on the part of the believer and also opening the way for all sorts of social evils while maintaining a personal spiritual life of high purity. The connections between the Lutheran and Reformed churches and South Africa are well known. It is understood Joh is under pressure from responsible Lutheran clergymen for his hypocricy.

At the beginning of March, Joh rejected a petition from the Aurukun community signed by almost all the adult population of Aurukun, which called for a meeting between the companies and the community. He said there had been sufficient time to discuss the bill and that current protests were the result of pressure on the community from radical groups outside. He emphatically stated that the bill would not be revised. On November 21, 1975, ten days after the November 11 coup, the Aurukun Community and BOEMAR (the Presbyterian Mission Organization) learned from a State Government press release that the Government had approved legislation for the start of a \$1,000 million bauxite mining and alumina refining scheme on Aurukun Reserve.

The rest is modern history.

Recently Viner said that the Government would not deviate from its policy on insisting on 50% Australian ownership in mining projects, except where those projects are in the national interest.

Citing examples of past involvement in mining projects and aborigi-

nal sacred sites, Viner said that "sacred sites have been identified and have been left untouched by the mining operations."

The people of Aurukun want to be consulted before any mining commences on their land. A full independent environmental impact study must be conducted into the mining proposal which would examine the ventures effect, not only on the physical landscape, but also on the people and their culture.

The Aurukun story tells many things: Aurukun is about the Queensland Acts and Land Rights; it could not have happened the way it did, but for the power given to the Director of Aboriginal and Islanders Advancement under the Acts, and but for the powerlessness of a people whose lives are so bound up with the land yet who have no right to land ownership. Aurukun is about the activities of big exploitative mining interests and Queenslanders can see these same interests at work in other parts of the State.

Aurukun is about multi-national interests, the same interests which threaten 80,000 Indians in Brazil with extinction.

Aurukun is ultimately about our materialism, our worship of a world of things from which a few profit and to which many are enslaved.

The Aurukun story is a clear case, on our society of a poor, pwerless minority people versus a rich international consortium of companies allied with a sympathetic legislative power.

THE BLACK RESOURCE CENTRE

"Aurukun: the people are being railroaded ... the management of the reserve won't let outsiders in ... but the people are growing militant — they do not want mining on their land". Cheryl Buchanen sees the struggle of the Aurukun Aborigines as one of the political fights the Black Resource Centre in Brisbane will be concerned with However, at the moment Cheryl, Lionel Fogarty (alias Lawy) and others are flat out trying to build a library of books, films are news clippings as the base of community work in Brisbane.

This Black Resource Centre, 3rd floor 102-106 Little flow was given a "no strings" grant of \$28,000 by AUS in January year. A lot of this money is eaten up by rent, wages, telephone etc., so the Centre is trying to raise money through donations and a forthcoming dance at Uni. The centre is also short of office furniture, filing cabinets etc.

At the moment it consists of one large relaxation area with house resource materials (filed news clippings, govt. document adding material about Africa, the Pacific Islands, Red Indians); violenguipment and TV; posters; handouts etc; a darkroom; a "school command several small offices.

BLACK STUDIES

One of the services which the Resource Centre provides is killy lessons for black children from the ages of 7 and upwards. In a square room equipped with chalkboards and decorated with land rights posters they may learn the Australian History the white schools skip over; and also something about their indigenous culture. One of the problems of the mini-school, is finding suitable books which can be used in the lessons, and this is something which Cheryl sees white Uni students who want to help could well be employed in searching for.

St. R. F.

BLACK MEDIA

Part of the AUS grant to the Centre is being used to produce a regular Black News Service which is mailed out to Universities around Australia and to Aboriginal groups. A separate news service is produced for the black community living in Brisbane. Video workshops for blacks are held regularly — with the equipment of Brisbane's Video Access Centre.

PRISONS

People from the Resource Centre visit blacks in prison every week taking them leaf tobacco and papers, some and other small comforts which many of the prisoners whose families live on reserves have no hope of petting otherwise. Donations are needed to allow these prison visits to continue.

RESEARCH

There are already two walls lined with filed produce material in the Centre as well as tables with bookless and potential for sale. Some of the continuing research being undertaken is files are a compilation of dossiers on Land Rights struggles and the produced both sides who are involved, and sepandly the laborious dispections of the Queensland acts (with advice from solicitors) with a view as a substituting them in a form which will be assist understood by the black which they effectively appreces:

This task should be completed by May manuals in that a full-scale national campaign in protest at the Acta Walk of the way. The compaign against the Dosensand Acta is an an acta priorities this year and \$1,000 year allocated from AUS traits as to priorities this repose of educating Australian students about the Acta and the cata is inextricably linked with other black struggles by law as Land is very important to the blacks—and they want to contain a complete can run their over community.

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Radha Rouse AUS Secretary



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 UE18
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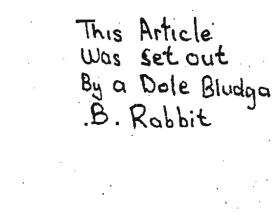
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Bicycle Bill Being Booked So — Bicycle Jill reports.

bicycle

On Saturday May 8th at 1.00 a.m. 300 cyclists will leave Sydney and Melbourne to ride to Canberra in the Second Ride Against Uranium. The ride is a protest against the Fraser Government's explicit advances to a number of overseas countries especially Japan, that Australia will sell uranium, whatever the cost.

The ride is designed to draw public attention to the dangers of Australia mining and exporting uranium.

The 12 day bicycle ride organized by Friends of the Earth (F.O.E.) will follow a similar format to the ride which took place last year.

On Sunday the 9th cyclists who are riding from Sydney, will camp outside the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's research establishment at Lucas Heights, the sight of Australia's only nuclear reactor.

Along the route the cyclists will distribute literature and conduct street theatre, as well as riding their bicycles, to bring home to the Australian people the ecological and moral danger of Australia mining uranium.

The ride will end in Canberra on May 18th where cyclists from all states will converge on the lawns of Parliament House Canberra, pitch their tents and conduct 2 days of protest in that "fair" city.

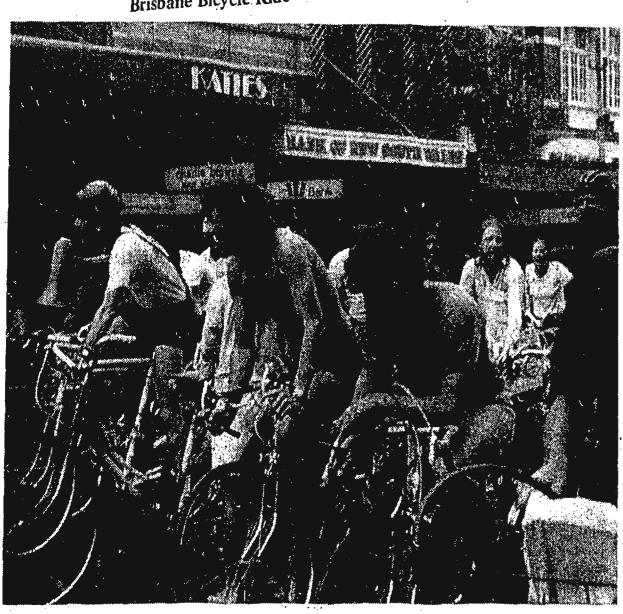
In the light of Anthony's statements, reported in the press on 30th March, the only way uranium mining can be stopped is for the Australian people to show their abhorrence of uranium mining, one of the greatest social evils of our time.

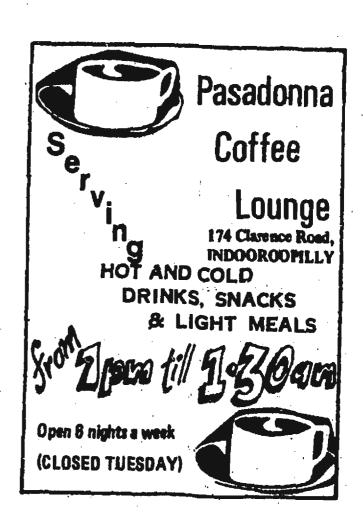
One of the ways this can be done is by riding to Canberra in the May vacation.

It is proposed that Brisbane riders take a train to Sydney, and ride to Canberra from there on May 8th, with the Sydney contingent.

For further information, contact Friends of the Earth at 235 Boundary St, West End or phone 441 766.







APRIGA PRICA

ANGOLA

A LONG AND BITTER CIVIL WAR

Depending upon your color and socialisation, the implication of MPLAS victory in Angola will be viewed with differing emphases. To an African what is at stake is whether as a race, he will control his own country; not politics, not economics, but the moral right to become his own master. This feeling, nationalistic as it is, also extends beyond nationalism to a concern that African people as a whole must inevitably control their own destiny.

Political factions there are, but I would suggest that it is basically external pressures that have caused the liberation movements to polarize. The three Liberation movements in Angola have all drawn their support from different tribes: the MPLA from Luanda and the Mbundu tribe to the east of the capital, the FNLA from the Bakongo, and UNITA from the Ouimbundu trible. However, a situation of revolutionary liberation, with all factions interested in similar social and economic reforms would accentuate co-operation rather than factionalism. None of the revolutionary movements have any form of absolute political doctrine other than justice for their people. Pressed about details of his ideology Neto (MPLA) replied that he rejected "the accusation that our movement is inspired by Marx or ruled by any outside force. When they ask about our ideology, we say we are progressive interested in real democracy, especially for the exploited man. We are interested in social reforms, in economic democracy," Jonas Savimbi (UNITA) replying to a similar question said, "..... Socialism in this country will be a necessity. Those who lead the country to independance cannot become exploiters of the people. We want a socialist system, but which? There is the orthodox one and the extremist one. We want the democratic one, social, democracy."

During 1975, the three leaders held three fullscale peace conferences. Each time they embraced and agreed to stop fighting. Each time the bloodshed resumed afterwards.



australia

Australia has much in common with developing countries of Africa. Not much more than 25 years ago Australia was in much the same economic situation as many developing Third World countries. Its economy was based on its rural industries and it relied almost entirely on exports of primary products for its income. The country's resources were undeveloped, and it had to develop its relatively small industrial sector to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency and broaden its export base.

Foreign ownership of Australian mining industry (1972-73) was 49.6% while foreign control was 57.2% (U.S. investors held 40% control). The Whitlam government in a new mood of economic nationalism tried unsuccessfully to reduce these levels. The same is true on a larger scale in Africa. After a decade of political "independence" more African countries are seeking to decolonialise their economices (e.y. 90% of all managerial positions on the Ivory Coast are held by foreigners). Inevitably U.S. multi-national corporations have been moving to fill this vacuum. Recent events give hope to the possibility of greater national determination of resource utilization. Let us hope the Africans succeed where we have failed.

APRICA AFRICA



and africa

Politically the coming to power of Labor signalled a major change in our relations with Africa. As one of the old dominions of the White Commonwealth we have a shared history with South Africa and Rhodesia and a culture in common with the white English speakers there. In the U.N. Australia usually found herself siding on African issues with Britain, the U.S., France, South Africa and Portugal.

1972-75 saw Gough Whitlam's administration introduce a foreign policy philosophy distinctly different from its predecessor: anti-racist, anti-colonialist, and respecting UN resolutions. The cause of this foreign policy switch was to be found not only in a realisation that Black Africa makes up a quarter of the General Assembly in the U.N. and twelve out of 32 Commonwealth states but also in Australia's coming to terms with its own identity as a former colony and an industrialising nation state.

The new policy evoked exclamations of abhorrence from Rhodesia and South Africa. Ian Smith formally deplored 'the new climate of hostility'. It is significant that the return of the liberals has been welcomed excitedly by Mr. Smith

It must be seen that the outside backing has been the main underlying reason for the 3 movements reciprocal distrust. In the early 60's Neto (MPLA) went to the U.S. to plead for help for the independence movement. His feared "Marxist sympathies" plus the fact that the US was backing its NATO ally, Portugal in the colonial wars, alienated his U.S. contacts. In March 1964, he went to Moscow, where he got his initial pledges of soviet support, that have lasted to this day.

With a foothold in neighbouring Zaire since 1960, the U.S.A. was supporting Holden Roberto, the brother in law of Zaire's president Mobuto and leader of the FNLA on and off since the late 50's. Having dropped the FNLA some five years ago, as a gesture of support for Caetano's Portugal they took up the FNLA once more in January 1975 after Portugal left and Angolan Independence was approaching. With South African help the U.S. then threw its weight behind UNITA.

Holden Roberto, found his support and Chinese military instructors in Zaire. The MPLA and its backer claimed that the United States was fostering Mobutu's support for the FNLA. These suspicions were deepened when it appeared that Zaire was supporting a guerrilla movement in Cabinda which demanded that the territory should be independent from Angola. An American company, Gulf Oil was then producing some 750,000 barrels of oil a day from Cabinda's off shore wells — potentially the largest oil producing region in Sub-Sahara Africa.

POTENTIALLY A WEALTHY COUNTRY

Angola is a potentially wealthy country. in 1972, the economy began to take off, particularly with the expansion of exports. In 1973, there was a record trade surplus of Esc 5,868 m. compared to Esc. 3,195m in 1972 and Esc 19 m in 1971. This was due to the commodities boom and increases in the quantities exported and was recorded before the upsurge in oil prices. Angola supplied at this stage approx. 30% of U.S. coffee, and exported cotton, fish, meat, maize and sisal. The big bonanza, of course is Angola's potential mineral wealth including rich sulphur deposits, iron, diamonds and oil. Interestingly, none of the oil or mining facilities have been damaged and the Cabinda Oil fields were still producing 100,000 barrels a day during the fighting - atesting to their importance to ail parties concerned.

ANGOLA

Economically, independence means an end to Portuguese exploitation. Previously Angolan oil was sold to metropolitan refineries for \$9 a barrel while world market prices were \$14 a barrel. But oil is only one commodity in which Portugal has benefitted at the expense of its overseas territories. Historically both Angola and Mozambique have been in continual payments deficits with Portugal. Since 1972 Angola has had a trade surplus but this had been more than cancelled out by the enormous flow of invisibles to Portugal.

Portugal has gained in vast transfers of profit dividends and remittances from the large Portuguese expatriate community. The Angolan and Mozambican esudos had long been at a considerable discount to the metropolitan currency and this had led to exchange control and unofficial ways of getting money out. Coffee producers would heavily under-invoice their USA clients, and they in turn would have dollars put to their credit in US banks. One investigation revealed that more than a million contos (1\$3.2m) of illegally transferred currency lay waiting in uncleared US banks.

But this is chicken feed compared with the institutionalized methods which Portugal used over the years to manipulate the colonial economies — a whole series of monopolies, concessions, preferential trade prices and exchange control measures were used. Angola was also charged a considerable amount for the maintainance of 55,000 Portugese troops."

Unlike the British and French the Portugese did not bother to train many blacks in skilled or semi-skilled jobs. In 1973 at Luanda University there were no Africans studying economics while the Faculties of Law and Economics had between 5% and 10% of black graduates. This means that, even for the few Angolans trained overseas, the freedom fighters are very inadequately prepared to take over many key positions, Compounded by foreign black guerilla factional sabotaging the Angolan recovery from the tragedies of its civil war and its capacity to become the prosperous nation that its natural endowments make it, will be slow and painful. The skills and experience of whites will be desperately needed and no doubt Russian technocrats will fill this vacuum.

U.S.A. vs USSR

The main concerns of the USA have been protection of its national investments, as well as a broader commitment to defend all private enterprise capitalist countries against the extension of the interests of state capitalism of either the Russian or Chinese version, not only in Angola but in Africa as a whole. The White House backing, broad support amongst its people, and covert machinery capable of being effective has lost. The Kremlin with an invest-



ment of A\$156 m and (indirectly) 12,000 Cubans wants a pay off. The place is rich in resources and their development with Russian aid and favourable trade agreements will reinforce Russian State capitalism. Strategically if Russia is given the go-ahead to build military bases she will have earned access to Western shipping routes for oil.

THE BATTLE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Confident that it can defend its power internally and intimidate black private enterprise states into refusing bases for its internal political events, the S.A. white ruling class sees its only threat from those countries which will allow their territory to be used as a base for military struggle in S.A.. Hence the interest in Angola. S.A. aid to UNITA/FNLA stems from this policy. S.A. support was expecially directed to UNITA being based near S.W. Africa. The S.Africans no doubt hoped such aid would discourage support for nationalist guerrillas in S.W. Africa.

S.A. whites are still engaged in guerilla warfare with the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO). What must concern the S.A. whites is will the U.S. be prepared (learning from its mistakes) to support black majority nationalists groups if they fight for private enterprise.

The present S.A. ruling class seems prepared to fight to the last. To liberalise would in fact, mean to give up power. On 12 January 1976, 15,000 S.A. whites aged between 17 - 25 years were called up for 1 year. All reservists up to 35 years have been called up for a three month refresher course.

MPLA victory in Angola has also meant defeat for Zaire and the CIA backed Mobutu. In early days the CIA used Zaire as a staying point for FNLA operations against MPLA. CIA support for Mobutu goes back to the days when they assassinated Lumumba in order to defeat his more independent nationalist movement and place Mobutu in power, MPLA victory in Angola could provide a base for a national liberation war against Mobutu Zaire. The US has sent special forces to help train Mobutu forces for such an attack.

In the present correlation of world power the black African ruling classes must become increasingly polarized and, of course, this may spell the end of O.A.U. (Organization for African Unity).

We are perhaps witnessing the beginning of the Africanization of Africa. Whether a nation is aligned one way or another, the important point is that Africa will be run by Africans.

To the beautiful Patria Angolana To our land, our mother We must return.

We must return To an Angola liberated To an Angola Independent,

MPLA's Neto is no Russian pawn, When he wrote these lines he meant them,

Mark Wolff

NIGERIA

A WHITE ARCHITECT'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN NIGERIA

When was the last time you stopped to think about Nigeria? When you thought the Biafran War was over and done with? Merfyn Edwards, Senior lecturer in Architecture at Queensland University, has just returned from his last trip to Nigeria, and he is concerned that students here should be given an idea of the state of affairs presently existing in that part of the world,

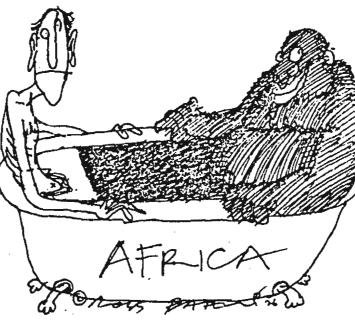
Mr Edwards has made three previous trips to Nigeria — one from 1952 - 1961, a five month stay in 1962, and again in 1964. In October 1963, Nigeria gained independence and became a Republic, and Mr Edwards experienced life there before and afterwards. He originally went to Tanganyika in 1955, then on to Nigeria and Ghana, moving on as the states became independent and the money ran out. But Nigeria fascinated him and he kept going back.

"Majnly, I was in Architecture - that was the important reason." Mr Edwards commented on his numerous trips. "I went there to give some lectures in technical areas - they couldn't find people there to do them," He went on to speak of the situation he found there. "Memories of the Biafran War are very strong - in Biafra itself, otherwise known as the Eastern Region, no one wants any part of the action anymore, they suffered so much, and the pressure of so many people there is incredible its like the black hole of Calcutta. The amount of development is negligible, the main campus at the University had its main hall reduced to rubble by the army six years ago and no attempt has been made to rebuild it since.

"Students are very aware of all this - they profess to be in ignorance but they really do know what's going on - that the country is in chaos, economically speaking, the civil service as such is not functioning neither are most of the general services. Superficially the students all seem very happy, they're extroverted, and very well dressed - they don't dress casually as students here do because to them University is a very serious business. Filling in time is a difficulty - there's no social life or outside pursuits - no opportunity for a caucus to find out what life is really like for a Nigerian student! You might think its not much to be a student at Queensland University but at least it has an identity.

"The students all realise they have to get a good job, because their families are waiting. But once they gain their education many of them tend to go away from the villages, into the towns, they don't bring their learning

And then of course, there is the army. Although the new government has ordered a cutback the country still boats an army of 100,000 the largest in black Africa and in all of North Africa except for Egypt, Mr Edwards referred to the demobilisation, and the fact that so many soldiers refused to be demobilised. 'They have got an easy life there - they live in squalid conditions but at least they are somebody. The army appears to be a private one depending on the various governors of states, and I think students generally are a bit concerned because the army can behave as though it hasn't got a head. You can be stopped and subjected to the power of a gun without any intelligence about what is going on.



back. And there's no sort of college feeling — everyone is very defensive, there is a lot of stealing, everything is double locked. There are very few girls studying, at least, not at the Unit was teaching at, and the ones that were there seemed to be rather unclear in their objectives."

The army was officered mainly at one time by eastern region (Biaran) people, but after the war they were removed and some were reinstated at lower ranks.

"The army is an object of interest to many. students of the east," Mr Edwards said, "but their entry depends largely on what degree they get - if they get a bachelors degree they can only become a lieutenant, if they get a masters, they can be a captain. The reason an eastern student should want to be an officer is not a matter of fighting, but one of esteem - how they will look in the eyes of everyone else. So in my school they tried to involve me in some very strong moves to get the bachelors degree which they get after six years, changed to a masters — their rationale for this was that they wanted to be captains in the army! There is no chance that they will be employed as architects, though there is a great need for people who can build."

POOR EDUCATION FACILITIES

Mr Edwards commented that the students in Nigeria had less opportunity for a good education in Nigeria. "I think good students are going to be good anywhere, but in my own field its just not possible for a final graduate to do what the graduates in this University can do. For example, in the University I was teaching at, which was incidentally a very large one, the only reference material for architecture was ten shelves of books - they just don't have anything to work on and they get a very limited vision of life. That's something I feel the student body here should do - not just send books, but class notes of any kind — they just don't have anything. It's clear that some are better off than others, but there seems to be an unequal division of funds - I couldn't say why. I think the government is very conscious that it has to do a lot for education, but what do you do with these educated people? The most educated ones leave the country at the first apportunity and the ones that stay here move into commercial areas where they can make decisions - if you stay in bureaucratic areas you can't be very independent.

And what does Mr Edwards see for the future? "I was here in 1958, in the colonial days before independence, and I can see things that were working well in the country then that have just sagged. As a system it has just broken down, speaking of course from a European point of view, I think many powerful Nigerians recognise that the world has to have a system. but they had to take into account their various affiliations; there are just so many leaders that the only solution seems to be to kill off enough people to end these associations — that seems to be what is happening. The African system works, of course, at a village level, but once you translate that to a more sophisticated level of money and economy, it can't quite work,"

CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

Again emphasising that he was speaking from a European angle, Mr Edwards continued, "I would have to say that the country is full of corruption — the government knows that, there are public executions and it can get pretty brutal at times. But that all depends on what you consider corruption, if the modus operati is to do this you mustn't be too critical — it's a question of whether you harness the system or just impose another system of morality on them — I mean, I've come back here to government scandals of the highest order!

"But my main fear for the future of Nigeria is that there are too many foreign values, its a consumers paradise — a lot of money with nothing to spend it on. Its extremely capitalist which is weird in that system — people seem most concerned to look after themselves. I just couldn't tell you the future, as long as oil flows there will be trouble, and once it stops they'll fight over what's left!"

Linda Heron

ZIMBABWE

The situation in modern Africa is possibly the most volatile in the world. The colonization of Africa in the 19th century by Europeans has left a legacy of bitterness which is now developing into open confrontation between the minority of white colonialists and the majority of native black Africans who despite impossible odds have become articulate and militant.

In this article Toya Chinake a black Rhodesian presently studying social work at Queensland University, explains the situation in terms of his race and his experiences.

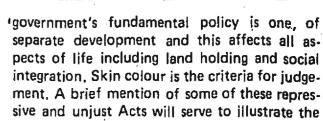
Panic has stricken and the threat of bloodshed looms high over Rhodesia as the African nationalists enter into the crucial stage of trying to wrestle power from lan Smith's illegal regime. For the majority African population, this is a struggle for self-determination, a desire to free themselves from exploitation, discrimination and suppression.

African wrath and determination is undoubtedly the consequence of social, economic and political injustices perpetuated by the white settler community. Ever since the British declared Rhodesia their colony, the history of race relations in the country has been one of the foreigner suppressing and exploiting the indigenous African population. As early as 1930, one Commission wrote that 'however desirable it may be that members of the two races should live together side by side with equal rights ... in practice, probably for generations to come, such a policy is not practicable and ... it is better that points of contact between the two races should be reduced." The direct result of this line of thought has been that for more than 80 years now, the African in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe is the legitimate name for Rhodesia) has been alienated and subjected

in his homeland. Nothing is more shameful and dehumanizing than for one to be made to fill a third class citizenship in one's own country of birth (1st class citizenship is for whites, 2nd for Asiatics and Coloureds, i.e., people of mixed black and white descent).

SYSTEM OF SUPPRESSION

To remain 'superior' economically and politically, whites built up a system of suppression. With Smith's Unilateral, and illegal, Declaration of Independence from Britain in November 1965, the doctrine of 'white supremacy' entered a new phase. Smith's party, The Rhodesian Front, is one composed of and supported by diehard white racialists whose absurd belief in racial superiority of the whites is the cornerstone of the government's internal policies and the moving spirit of its existence. After November 1965, a series of racially discriminating and oppressive laws aimed at maintaining the status quo were passed in the overwhelmingly white dominated parliament. These Acts of Parliament have brought Rhodesia close to South Africa in its treatment of the indigenous population. There is indeed a great measure of apartheid practised in Rhodesia. The



point:-

- 1. The Land Tenure Act passed in 1969 to replace the Land Apportionment Act of 1930. Under this Act, each race has its own areas where its interests are paramount and neither race may own or occupy land nor can it reside in the area of the other, except by permit which can be given or refused by the Minister of Internal Affairs when it seems to him desirable. Each race occupies 50% of the land despite the fact that there are about 5½ million Africans to ¼ million whites.
- 2. Stemming directly from the Land Tenure Act is the regulation which prohibits Africans from being served in bars in white areas after 7 pm on weekdays and after 1.00 pm on weekends. The right to use public recreational facilities like cinemas and swimming pools is strictly reserved, so is the use of public toilets.
- 3. Registration and Identification Act requires all Africans over 16 years to carry a registration or identification certificates at all times and to apply for a special permission to leave the country.
- 4. Law and Order Maintainance Act this notorious and suppressive Act was instituted to curb all "disruptive" political activity. It empowers the law to detain any person without trial for an indefinite period on suspicion of 'subversive' political actions. Hundreds of people have been detained under this Act, some for years.

In the light of these and other acts, an African is made to feel a blemished person, uncivilized, ill-mannered and to be avoided and refused services. One does not help it, but to see himself reduced from the usual person to a tainted, discounted figure — a person disqualified from full social acceptance. This is ample evidence to show that the minority white regime in Rhodesia will not stop at anything to make the African an alien in his home-environment of Zimbabwe to make him live in a state of absolute depersonalization.





Failure to conform to these and other numerous equally bitter laws invites severe treatment from the Rhodesian police and judicial system. That Rhodesia is a police state is undeniable.

POLICE BRUTALITY

For the majority of Africans, the police are not merely an arm of the illegal regime, but a principal component of an oppressive state apparatus. Police brutality against the African population is not an uncommon feature and yet when reports about these atrocities are publicized, the regime is not slow to deny or dismiss them as plainly false. Brutal and inhuman treatment of the Africans by Smith's police and army has increased since freedom-fighters started infiltrating into the country.. This has been more marked in the operational zones in the north-east where wholesale massacres of the civilian population have been carried out and thousands of people have had their homes burnt down and have been forcibly moved into so called 'protected villages'. Ostensibly, this is said to protect the people from the freedomfighters, yet in actual fact its an attempt by the regime to deny the armed struggle of its legitimate base — the people themselves.

The white minority's staunch belief in separate development and unequal distribution of facilities is also pursued in education and viciously militates against the African population. Except at the University and three or four mixed secondary schools, education is provided at separate institutions for each race. In spite of the large population difference, there are not more than 12 high schools for Africans in the whole country, whilst Salisbury (the capital) alone has about 10 high schools for the white stock. Moreover, on the average, the government spends approximately \$150 a year on the education of one white student compared to about \$20 spent on an African child, This is despite that the average white earns more than 10 times the average African wage.

BAN ON POLITICAL PARTIES

African political activity meant to challenge the injustices and atrocities perpetrated by the white minority is severely restricted in Rhodesia. Since Rhodesia was declared a British colony, the colonialists have ruthlessly used their advanced weaponry and assumed control to further subjugate the African population Open political activity by Africans is an anathema to the Smith regime. Even at the highest level where leaders are concerned, political indulgence is fundamentally curtailed. This , is clearly evidenced by the fact that until recently, leaders of African political parties have been languishing in detention for more than 10 years. Many more are forced to live in exile whilst hundreds of others are still in detention or under restriction or serving jail sentences for allegedly taking active roles in politics.



ZAPU guerrillas advance against the racist forces in Zimbabwe

The Smith regime survives by denying the African the right to exercise his political rights and freedom, In a parliament of 66 members, 50 white MPs of Smith's party represent 1/4 million whites whereas only 16 seats are allocated to African MPs to represent 5½ million Africans. In addition, there are 10 government appointed chiefs in the Senate dominated by Smith's supporters. As mentioned above, political activity is curbed under the all-embracing Law and Order Maintainence Act which severely operates against the African majority. One example will suffice to show the restrains imposed on the African in the political arena. Teachers are faced with punishment of being fired or persecuted for joining or associating with an organization or movement of political nature; for actively assisting any movement political in character; for wearing clothing having a political significance or doing any other act to identify with a political organization or movement. Theoretically this applies to all teachers, but in practice there are no restrictions laid on white teachers since many of them are supporters of the Smith regime. The sole intention of such restrictions is to squash the educated, influential, African voice which is likely to shout opposition against the government. Moreover, throughout the 1960's and the 70's any African party formed was banned before it made significant headway. Between 1959 and 1964 alone, 5 parties came into being and were banned one after the other BARBARISM

AND DE HUMANISATION

Today there is a lot of political bickering concerning the so called negotiations going on between Smith's government and the internal faction of the African National Congress (ANC) in order to reach a settlement. But given the political stands of both sides, it is hard to conceive whether any agreement is possible. Afri-

ans demand majority rule to end the oppresion inflicted on them. Smith, on the other and, has stated it quite categorically on several imes that there is no question of him bowing lown to African demands and that there will never be majority rule in Rhodesia in his life ime. He and his fellow racialists are irretrievibly sworn to the maintainence and entrenchnent of white minority rule. Given this obstinate stand; Africans realize that nothing other han the barrel of the gun will decide the final outcome. History has proved that white Rhodesians are not interested in reaching a constitutional arrangement which would acconmodate African demands. The banning of parties closed constitutional political activity and armed struggle became the only alternative.

Support for intensified armed struggle is widespread. Thousands of people crossed the porders to, join the Zimbabwe liberation army and many more are prepared to engage themselves, in one way or another, in the fight to pring all injustices and suppression to an end. The Zimbabwe Liberation war is not a racial war as has been said several times. On the contrary it is a war to institute a political system based on majority rule and that majority rule happens to entail the establishment of African independence in Rhodesia. African nationalists are not murderers but freedom fighters.

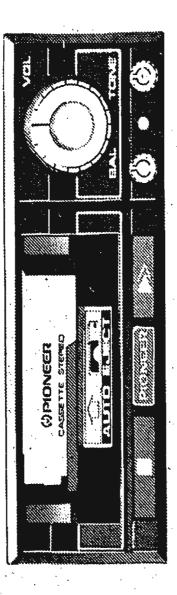
The present day liberation events that are steeping Rhodesia in blood do not deserve to be called barbarity. Rather, what is happening is the result of attempts to dehumanize people. The struggle is a fundamental aspiration to dignity. As Franz Fanon said, "a society that drives its members to desperate solutions is a non-viable society, a society to be replaced." To the African, in Rhodesia, the cry is Forward with the Revolution!

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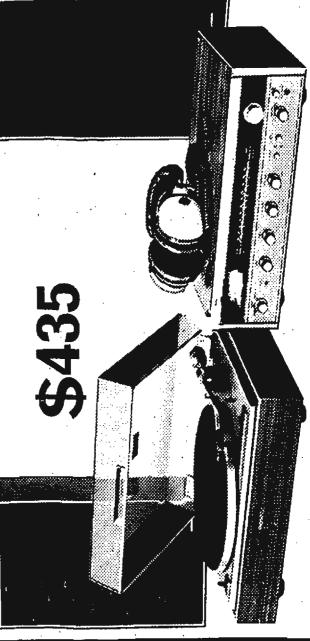
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PCD1

INTER-COLLEGE COUNCIL SPORT:

By David McGuiness

Every year, I.C.C. organizes competitions in cricket, basketball, hockey, squash, rugby league, soccer, rowing, debating athletics and swimming. These fixtures are contested keenly and hotly by at least 30% of I.C.C. members. All members are spectators at, at least one match during the year. After most games there are mutual parties involving both teams. They don't just rush off to their own clubhouses and get stoned. There is also a function, the I.C.C. ball, which brings all members together in one big social occasion. There are no other clubs better organized as far as variety, participation, and enjoyment go.

sport available to their sex. And every team has an enthusiastic crowd of spectators from their college and others who join in making as much noise and giving as much support as possible to their players. All this is conducive to better standards of play. Ask any psychologist, letting off all that steam is good for you. The roaring crowds of spectators at an I.C.C. basketball or rugby match is really something worth seeing.

One must consider as well the advantage of meeting people and all the attributes of sport in the true spirit of sportmanship that occurs in I.C.C. games. This is something that is hard to find in outside fixtures. What I.C.C. means basically is good, wholesome fun.

There is one problem however, Money. The Sports Union sees fit not to allocate any funds to the I.C.C. The I.C.C. has nearly 2,000 members and at 18 dollars a member the Sports Union gets about 35,000 dollars from I.C.C. members.

But what do they get for their money? Well to quote a Sports Union official, "They get the use of fields and courts." That is some price for use of courts, The I.C.C. has the largest membership of any affiliated club of the Sports Union, yet it gets no money whatsoever from them. Then where is it all going?

Well, I can't find "too" many faults in the Sports Union budget. This year the Sports Union have inaugurated a Financial Advisory Committee (F.A.C.) to cut costs as they are facing a budget deficit of \$97,000 out of an income of \$218,000. One of the first cuts to the budget advised by the F.A.C. was the complete deletion of the I.C.C.'s formal application for \$1,285. It was the only application completely deleted.

Mr John Johnstone, bursar of St. John's College, was one of the more outspoken advisors against I.C.C. He said that college students and student clubs have plenty of money and they didn't need any help. Does this man realise that many college students are existing on a basic tertiary allowance of \$33 a week or less and that all college fees are more than that figure.

There are even two clubs that have really small memberships and get enormous sums. The Underwater Club gets \$2,882 in comparison to the Rugby Union Club which gets \$577. The Rugby Union Club has more members.

The prize example is the Rifle Club which is allocated \$1,145, \$861 worth of which is for ammunition (which is only used once). The Rifle Club has between 14 and 20 members. This is hardly a fair distribution of funds, Another interesting fact is that while some clubs had up to \$1600 (Rugby Union) and \$800 (Men's Hockey) deleted from their initial application by the F.A.C., the Rifle Club had only \$300 deleted from a monstrous sum.

The most interesting fact is that Mr John Johnstone and his wife are both members of the Rifle Club, Could there be some connection? I hope not.

Whatever the reasons against, the fact still stands that the I.C.C. an affiliated club of the Sports Union applied for \$1,285 for 2,000 members (60c each) and got nothing. A budget from each college showed that college student clubs together spent \$6,000 on sporting gear as well as the money raised by the students themselves. One may well ask "Where does our \$35,000 go?". There are faults in the Sports Union administration but they aren't going to be cured by meladministration such as this. Ask a college member. He thought he belonged to the Sports Union too.

This group, consisting of 20% of full time students, are not inactive in other fields. The I.C.C. is also an affiliated club of the Student's Union. The Union gave this group of 2,000, \$180 to finance activities to help the college members. \$100 of this is needed to finance the I.C.C. Chronicle which informs them of their activities.

On reading the Chronicle I find that the I.C.C. is involved in attempts to have the

Tertiary Allowance raised (something important to us all). Being part of the campus they are also concerned with investigating the Landscape Masterplan to fully understand its effects on colleges.

Their biggest problem at the moment is noise pollution. There always seems to be some idiot about wanting to make noise during exams when everyone is trying to study. The barges and upriver vessels are big offenders tramping up and down the river at all hours of the night. Chief idiots are the power boat club that lives across the river. They have regattas in exam times and roar up and down in their powerboats.

There are six colleges on the river and most students find they have to move some where else to study. The I.C.C. has appealed to the powerboat club but with little success. They have now called on government intervention in the form of Mr Hinze, Minister for the Environment, Mr Hinze has decided to measure noise levels at a regatta on April 1st to see whether they are in contravention of noise pollution laws, I.C.C. hopes these tests will prohibit further disturbances. The powerboat fiends are also noted for a few other smart achievements. They like to scream up and down the river seeing how many rowing Fours they can turn over mid-race in I.C.C. events. Maybe the rowing clubs can become affiliated to the Bicycle Action Group and combine to defeat the onslaught of motorised of both road and water. ·

Basically I.C.C. caters for the needs of 20% of Full-time students. For a group that is trying to achieve something worthwhile in our "own immediate environment" they are not getting much support from the Union. So are Union fees doing some good for us as students and members of the Union or is it just a registered charity?

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in co-operation with
The Brisbane Classical Guitar Society



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GUITAR CLASSES

During his visit to Brisbane Santos will be conducting classes designed to meat the needs of players of all standards. Observer positions may be reserved by contacting Mr. Tony Perkins of the Brisbane Spanish Guitar Centre, 20 Caxton St., Petrie Tcc. 4001, or Talephone 36-6178 (A.H.).

			• • • •	FILM AND VIDEO UNIT	70
			1	MUSIC ROOM	
REVENUE BUDGET WIT		CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	•	· Income	(1,50
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1070 DEVENUE BUDG		Wages, etc.	•	Overdraft Interest	9,20
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Semper Floreat		Overseas Students Service	810	Resource Officer — Salary	2,00
Printing	15,192	World University Service	50	Other	·
Advertising	(6,000)	East Timor	300	Council for Democracy in Schools	2.00
Wages/Allowances	7,450		1,160	•	2,00
Editorial Conferences	7,450	. سر		•	~
	_	ADMINISTRATION		TRANSPORT	30
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Miscellaneous	2,244	Overtime	1,000	3EMESTER STORES	
Editor's Conference	260	Meal Allowance	50	COCIAL ACTION	1,4
Galmahra	<u>-</u>	Car expenses (truck)	200	SOCIAL ACTION	
Jnion Jack	_		220		
	19,146	Tea Allowance	104	DEPRECIATION	. 5,0
		Staff Social Club		U.B.F.F.I. & Equipment	12,9
UNION EXPENSES		Appointment Expenses & Advert,	500	Office Equipment	12,5
DIAIOIA EXI EIAGEO		Travel Expenses	100	Depreciation — Veterinary Science	_
Florette un Defeuerale des	2 500	Part-time Additional Staff	500	Assets	, 2
Elections, Referenda, etc	3,500	Mid-day Meal Allowance	700	Motor Vehicle	6
Membership cards	150	Uniforms	20		18,7
Council Suppers	45	Long Service Leave	1,000		
Annual Report	150		76,394.	TOTAL	316,2
President's Allowance	3,563			CASH FLOWS	
Treasurer's Allowance	2,122	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		CASH FLUVS	
Secretary's Allowance	2,122	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			ICC7
Union Receptions	_	A Dec	1 700	Balance - 1st Jan. 1976	(667.
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capo om	12,152	Solicitor	1,500	Depreciation — Trade	. 14
	12,102		<u>′3,200</u>	Union	18
ACTIVITIES				Bank Overdraft Limit	515
	,	GENERAL EXPENSES		Total Cash Avail	490
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Director's Allowance (x2)	7,000	-	•	Expenditure - 1976 - Capital Bud	39
Director's Expenses	_	Payroll Tax	3,640	Trade Loss	
Pances, Contingencies	400	Workers' Compensation	208	Reserve Spending	40
Concerts & Recitals	500	Stationery	8,500	•	174
Vorkshops	300	Photocopying	2,000		•
•	300	Telephone	7,000	1976 FEE INCOME	_31
Activities Sec. (Out)	_	Postage	3,000	Estimated Total Fee Income	609,10
loxy .	_	Electricity .	1,700	Less Development Alloc.	114,2
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ilm Hire	-	Flowers and Wreaths	50	Les Gerel Bergus Association	122,8
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		Block Cleaning	25,000	Playroom	2,34
ubscriptions (\$2,50 per student	36,700	Repairs & Maintenance — St Lucia	10,000	Fencing	
ervice Fee	30,700	INSURANCE	<u>35,000</u>		1,20
	- `		400	4222	35,84
dministration Expenses	320	Union Buildings	1,400	Music R.	20
ouncil Meetings	1,000	-	. =	Cement Box	1,00
ewsletter	120	LEGAL AID	4,500	Book Exchange	2,70
thers	250		16,000	Generalia & Relocation	15,00
oreign Delègations		4ZZZ - SERVICES	10,000	Photocopier, Typewriters & O.E.	2,00
nvironment	550	PLAYHOUSE	6,400	Agency & Union Shop Reloc.	4,90

TO THE STUDENTS:

Re: Disproportionate Funding of Clubs and Societies by Union Council

The Clubs and Societies Committee of the Union is the body to which all clubs and societies are responsible. The Committee is a very important body of the Union because it decides what is to be the grant allocation to each club, and it also is the ultimate judge of the validity of a club's constitution and activities. As the total number of Clubs within this University is 72, which involve 8,000 students in their activities the committee is in fact a very important one as it deals with the activities of all of these clubs, and of course the allocation of money to them.

Each semester the Committee sits to hear the case of each club, where the club applies for grants. Based on the past performance, policies, and membership of the club the committee decides the amount of money to be given to each club. This year the Committee was very fair in its decisions on grant allocation and it made it clear to Clubs that it was their own responsibility to fund most social activities and functions through admission cheques and membership fees. The committee did decide to subsidize such things as the sending of delegates to conferences, national affiliation and membership fees, the purchase of some capital equipment, administration costs, and some activities which it was felt were veneficial to the clubs, student body or community at large.

For 1976, the Clubs and Societies Committee recommended that \$30,000 be allocated to the Union Budget so that clubs could function on a viable basis and that they could be assured of an active year.

At the Union Council meeting on Thursday 18 March, the Council decided to decrease the requested \$30,000 firstly to \$24,000 (which was the recommended grant by Finance Advisory Committee) and then to \$21,740 and finally to \$15,226 for the whole year. This amount was the base minimum required to be allocated to Clubs and Societies by the constitution (i.e. 2½% of total revenue). Money was taken from Clubs and Societies and given to other causes.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES GRIPES AND GRIEVANCES?

As a member of Union Council and who was at the Union Council budget session on the 18th March, 1976, I feel it is my duty to recount the events which led to the budget allocation of \$15,000 for Clubs and Societies

Students are probably aware that a circular is being distributed which states that Union Council cut the allocation to Clubs and Societies from \$24,000 to \$15,000. The circular continues, that, 4ZZZ FM which was seeking a grant of \$61,000 could only obtain this amount if other activities were cut. (see below)

Overall, the circular is a distortion of the events which occurred at a usual budget session of Union Council. And therefore must be considered suspiciously.

In the first place, the budget session was to make grants (allocate) on the basis of budget submissions. The submissions were prepared by the Finance Advisory Committee and were only submissions, in order to assist Union Councillors in their decision.

Secondly, 4ZZZ FM did not receive a gran of \$61,000 as is implied in the Clubs and Societies circular. In fact, their revenue grant was \$14,000 — from which wages for 12 staff are drawn.

In view of the present economic situation, the Union Council members were faced with an unenviable task in cutting up the money "cake". The various activities which lobbied

It was felt by members of the Committee and clubs that they had been badly done by and that Clubs and Societies by their weight of numbers and activities should be entitled to more funds, this was felt even though it was realised that the Union has suffered a large budget deficit due to poor management.

At the urging of Clubs and Societies, the committee was asked to try and retrieve some money for clubs so that they could enjoy a successful year, as it was felt the grant to Clubs and Societies was inadequate.

It was decided to try and have a referendum on the question, as any decision of Union Council or the Constitution can only be changed by a referendum. The referendum was to cover 2 areas, firstly to regain the \$6,628 to Clubs and Societies as was proposed in the original budget of the Union treasurer, thus making the amount \$21,500 for clubs for the year and secondly to raise the minimum percentage requirement grant to Clubs and Societies from 2½% to 5% to prevent such a situation occurring again. If the referendum is carried it will be entirely at the discretion of Union Council where the money is to come from. Clubs and Societies does not wish other areas of the Union to suffer financially, as has been voiced by some people.

2,000 student signatures were gathered pledging their support to the referendum. This whole incident brings to light the question of the Union's priorities and if the Union should financially support projects involving small numbers of people, rather than a very representative 8,000 students who gain a lot of satisfaction and enjoyment from their membership of clubs and societies. I urge you to consider the referendum carefully and bear in mind that some Clubs and Societies may have to dissolve and at the very least, most will have to severely contract their activities this year if the budget allocation to them is not made a more reasonable figure.

Jeffery Hardy Convenor Clubs & Societies Standing Committee University of Q'ld Union.

for money were subjected to searching scrutiny and had to itemise every element of expenditure included in their budget submission. In the light of this, it is no wonder that a submission which read in the form "Grants to Clubs \$24,000" — was treated cautiously. In the debate which followed, many disquieting aspects about the overall structure and operation of the Clubs and Societies were revealed. Subsequently, Union Councillors responsibly made an allocation of 2½% of the expected gross students' fees income, in accordance with the regulations of the Union Constitution.

The most disturbing subject of the debate mentioned, was that many of the clubs expend their money in a manner which is ill-befitting student conduct, and which would earn the approbation of every decent student on campus. Activities such as flagrant "pits-ups" which degenerate into brawling and glass-smashing assemblies and of "Sexist Wroughts" where female strippers have been hired to appease the collective erotic fantasies of the "the men".

No doubt those who are making these allegations should evidence them in due course. It appears certain though that the present criteria for Clubs and Societies allocations, leaves much to be desired. Surely no one would oppose the evolving of a responsible set of guidelines upon which allocations are sought and granted to, each activity formed.

A consideration of the present campaign being conducted by administrators of the Clubs and Societies is that it is maliciously irresponsible. With what can only be described as selfish motivation, they are seeking to alienate supporters of the 4ZZZ radio station - an enterprise which seeks to bring diversified music and enlightened educational programs, not only to students of this and subsequent years, but to all persons who wish to "turn them on". While the circular previously mentioned states that the FM radio station is an admirable project, well deserving of student support, it goes on to charge that it could seriously drain the Union of its finances, 'considering the Union's serious financial situation'. This accusation, not couched within a comparative framework of all the Union's enterprises and their separate fundings, is irresponsible

It is my opinion that 1976 has started a year of healthy growth for the Union's overall activities. Trading ventures, now under competent management, are recovering from previous years of heavy financial losses. In the cultural arena, innovative and exciting programs have been formulated and are being carried out. This delicate balance of revival however, is being threatened by the Clubs and Societies Administrators proposed referendum to increase their constitutionally guaranteed 21/3% of gross income to 5%. I would compell all students to seriously entertain the ramifications of such an increase in the light of not only the 1976 Austerity drive, but in consideration for the Union's total economic mix
William Beattle

Convenor, Public Rights Committee



A SOMETIMES NECESSARILY BORING HISTORY OF 4ZZZ-FM SO THAT FUTURE HISTORIANS WILL APPRECIATE THE EARLY DAYS OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING IN AUSTRALIA

For years, many of us had bemoaned the standard of broadcasting in Brisbane. The airwaves were clattered up with an unending diet of commercials and top 40 pop delivered up with the hysterical mid-Pacific type of Australia's D.J.s. The amazing thing was that they failed in the relatively easy task they set themselves — to provide their listeners with satisfactory music programmes.

But above all we were dissatisfied with the treatment students, blacks, women, Vietnam war opponents etc. received at the hands of radio stations and the "established" media in general. Whether it was the ABC, the Courier Mail, the 'talk-back' shows or the TV news the same old conservative cliches rolled out.

The straw that broke the camel's back was the tour of the South African rugby team in mid 1971 — the Springboks. As the University went on strike, Bjelke Petersen declared a State of Emergency. Students who went to the Springbok's Tower Mill Motel returned with bleeding and broken limbs as the violence of the State Police Force was released. That such brutality was greeted indifferently by the media led to renewed calls of past protest meetings to establish a pirate radio station.

1971

At this time a number of us were aware that a couple of southern University campuses (Canberra and Armidale) had stations which transmitted programmes to their campuses under speical licences granted for this purpose. Yet clearly no community group was likely to obtain a licence to broadcast to a whole metropolitan area while a conservative government was in power.

bending their own banana

All this changed in December 1972 with the selection of the Whitlam Government. In early 1973 the University of Queensland Media Committee was formed to lobby for a broadcasting licence and in May 1973 I travelled to Canberra to discover if such a licence could be granted. In Canberra, Peter Martin, Secretary to the then Media Minister, Senator Doug McClelland, stated that it was quite likely that if we so wanted we could be given a licence similar to that offered to the Adelaide University (now the station 5UV). This offer was rejected on the grounds that the Adelaide licence had as one of its terms that music could not be played.

In retrospect, our rejection of this offer was probably foolish given that once Adelaide started broadcasting they fought the issue of the right to play music and won. This could have easily been repeated in Queensland.

At the time the Whitlam Government was elected, Labor's spokesman on the Media was Doug McClelland popularly known as the Senator for Bobby Limb. In the couple of years prior to the election many television and theatre personalities had strongly campaigned for Labor and McClelland had been identified with these people which together with his ability to play the N.S.W. A.L.P. number game, led to his being given the Media portfolio.

LABOR FAILURE TO CHANGE MEDIA

As events transpired he turned out to be the major element in Labor's failure to make the massive changes needed in the field of the Media i.e., the reorganisation of the Australian film industry, the control and regulation of the American film distributors in Australia; the power and conservatism of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in its regulation of radio and television, the development of alternative media outlets, the development of Australian Content regulations.

The previous Coalition government had accepted the Broadcasting Control Board's advice in planning the establishment of F.M. broadcasting in the U.H.F. band instead of the internationally accepted V.H.F. band. This was quite a good little lurk on behalf of the Australian electronics and broadcasting industries. All imported F.M. sets would have been useless. All broadcasting equipment and radios would have had to have been specially made for Australia thus making it more expensive for everyone from radio buyers to non-established groups wishing to broadcast.

Doug happily accepted this advice, publicly supporting U.H.F. - F.M. transmission.

Fortunately, a group of people ranging from the Music Broadcasting Society of N.S.W. (Trevor Jarvie, Graham Wilson and others), Financial Review (and now Rolling Stone editor) Paul Gardiner, members of the Radio Action Movement within the A.B.C. (like Marius Webb and Chris Winter of 2JJ) and ourselves recognized the foolishness of this position.

Meanwhile Dr Geoff Evans was appointed Secretary to the Senate Standing Committee on Arts/Education and the Sciences chaired by another N.S.W. Senator, James MacClelland (no relation). Both Evans and James MacClelland met most of the above as their Committee investigated "All aspects of broadcasting."

Realizing that the appalling U.H.F. decision would soon be implemented, Evans and MacClelland got the Committee to issue an Interim Report which castigated the A.B.C.B. decision in no uncertain terms, The U.Q.U. Media Committee made a submission to the Senate Standing Committee putting forth its views in equally strong terms. We concluded in our submission:

Only the large financial interests would have such resources and so we would see the U.H.F. FM system fall prey to the same organizations who control the present A.M. stations.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY INTO FW BROADCASTING

In early 1974, Whitlam responding to the Senate Standing Committee's Report set up an Independent Inquiry into FM broadcasting.

Chaired jointly by a liberal minded B.B.C. administrator Sir Francis MacLean and Professor Cyril Renwick, this Inquiry had a fundamental impact on both the development of 4ZZZ-FM and FM Broadcasting.

The report of the inquiry issued in March 1974 recommended the introduction of FM broadcasting in the international V.H.F. band as advocated by the Broadcasting Control Board. The University of Queensland Union's Media Committee had prepared a written submission (Ross Dannecker, Stuart Matchett and myself) to this Inquiry while Ross and myself supported this with an oral submission. These submissions were favourable received by the Chairpersons and our submission circulated widely.

There were two important features of our group and submission that enhanced our credibility. Firstly we were talking about something that virtually no one else was raising—that mass audiences were dissatisfied with commercial stations because of restricted play lists, too many commercials etc. Other submissions rested on the assumption that majority tastes were content with existing radio and stressed the need for minority tastes to be catered to i.e., classical music, ethnic groups, educators etc.

Secondly our group was particularly strong in one area where most other public broadcasting groups were weak (with the exception of M.B.S. in Sydney) — the technical side of broadcasting, Ross Dannecker of the University Electrical Engineering Department had attended the first meeting of the Media Committee and at a considerable number of meetings with Board, Telecom and P.M.G. staff and he displayed that our technical knowledge and expertise was excellent. This was clearly of importance because of the influence that the engineering staff of these various governmental agencies enjoy.

U.Q.U.'s SUPPORT

In October 1973, Ross had made a detailed technical submission to the U.Q.U. on the technical feasability of establishing a campus F.M. radio station and this was also presented to the MacLean inquiry. By mid-1974 the Media Committee were fairly confident that an F.M. licence was procurable and lobbying on Union Council was quite heavy. All executive candidates for the student elections were quizzed for the station as one of their platforms. Almost all elected candidates were supporters of the station concept.

It was in this second half of 1974 that we, for the second time, I believe, missed our opportunity to obtain a broadcasting licence. It was a time when had enough pressure placed on various key points in the broadcasting buraucracy at a national level a licence would have been forthcoming. At that time, along with the Music Broadcasting Societies of N.S.W. and Victoria we were probably the best organised group in Australia in a geographic area where there was no competition for a licence (unlike say Melbourne where there were two well organised rival groups The Community Radio Federation and the Alternative Radio Association).

In November 1974 both the Music Broadcasting Societies of N.S.W. and Victoria were offered experimental public broadcasting licences in the F.M. band. Our failure to obtain a similar licence at this time was due to two factors. Most importantly because of the fluidity of political decision making in public broadcasting, which means that the administration situation was changing almost daily, thus unless one telephoned Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra continually it was impossible to know what tactics to use. Thus we were unaware that we should have been strenuously arguing our case. Secondly at that time most of the most active people in the Media were heavily involved in thesis writing and other academic work which further kept us out of touch with southern events.

With the granting of the M.B.S. licences, which coincided with the conclusion of the academic year, the Media Committee decided that now was the time to press our case. This decision was also supported by the conviction that the Labor Government's days were numbered.

It was decided that our campaign needed to be multi-faceted to succeed. Firstly we made a detailed submission for an F.M. broadcasting licence to the Labor Cabinet and the Broadcasting Control Board. Copies were also circulated to the Queensland delegate at the Federal Labor Convention at Terrigal as well as many figures involved in broadcasting. In support of this submission we lobbyed a considerable number of community groups in Brisbane, many of whom threw their weight behind our submission. By the end of February dozens of these groups had written to various cabinet ministers and the Media Department and Broadcasting Control Board on our behalf.

Secondly we sought and succeeded in getting transmission from the Board for a trial week stereo FM broadcast during Orientation Week.

In early 1975 we sought and obtained a licence from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board to undertake a one week experimental F.M. stereo broadcast to coincide with the University's Orientation Week, February 17 - 22.

Preparation for the week was intensive. Station Engineer Ross Dannecker constructed a 1 watt transmitter and antenna, while Hi-Fi and electronic companies lent turntables, microphones, tape recorders, stereo generator, etc. Brisbane groups Moonlite and Shepherd spent one gruelling week in the hastily prepared sound-proofed and air-conditioned studio making call signs. The station was on air for twenty hours over the week period (which we now broadcast every day.)

Overall the experiment was a huge success. We developed the backbone of todays volunteer staff. We established our credibility as both extremely serious about the desire to establish a radio station and that we were technically able to run such a station. Finally a lot of people discovered that they could learn the skills of broadcasting.

LOBBYING

A fairly high level of lobbying continued with dozens of supporting letters arriving at various levels within the Broadcasting bureaucracy.

By mid-1975, with unemployment rising, the effects of the international recession being felt, and a number of national public relations and policy bungles, the popularity of the Labor Government was declining. Labor ability to make reforms were clearly going to end in the near future. In the three months since our experimental broadcast we had basically received nothing from Media Minister McClelland but pleasant assurances that he had the situation under control. So we made yet another submission to the Australian Government calling for a special experimental licence for one year in which we would undertake specific technical experiments on sub-carrier Authorisa-

tion and antenna polarisation. This submission coincided with McClelland's replacement as Media Minister by Dr Moss Cass a competent and committed reformer. The replacement was a belated recognition by Whitlam that his former political ally, Rubber Dougie, had dangerously delayed much needed media reforms.

Simultaneously former Channel 7 executive, and the then public service Chief of the Media Department, Jim Oswin, was replaced by Jim Spiegleman, a close confidente of Gough Whitlam.

Within a few weeks we were telephoned by one of Spiegleman's staff who asked if we wanted a licence and if given one how soon would we be wanting to go to air. It was as a result of this inquiry that we became confident that the licence would be issued shortly and, therefore, planned to go to air on December 1.

Some days later I was appointed to a Working Party on Public Broadcasting to produce a detailed plan on the development of public broadcasting. Since only one other member was appointed from the public broadcasters themselves it was a good indication of the status of our group within the new order in the Media Department.

At the end of August we conducted a second experimental broadcast, this time for the Brisbane Hi-Fi show at the Park Royal Motor Inn. The Broadcast was boringly similar to the previous one, but we did gain more on air experience. We were by now well aware that the Labor Government had approached twelve institutions including ourselves with a view to the rapid granting of licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Act.

I spoke to Cass in Sydney and was informed that the licences would be issued prior to our projected December 1 opening date.

In view of this the station employed Ross Dannecker, John Stanwell and myself at the start of September to begin the amazing and arduous task of building the station, transmitter, employing staff, raising money, producing call signs, liaising with various government bodies — the list was virtually endless. A former architecture student, the dynamic Kevin Hayes, led a group of largely volunteer labour to build the station . . . all accomplished in eight weeks!

When the Whitlam Government was sacked three weeks prior to our going to air, with our licence still not issued, terror swept the ranks. Not knowing what would transpire, we postponed the opening date to December 8. Within a few days, however, the new caretaker Postmaster General, Peter Nixon, indicated that he would not reverse Labor policy and the licence was granted. 4ZZ went to air.

Jim Beatson

c- uningus....uningus....uningus...

JOURNALISM

MEDIA – A BULLSHIT WORD

Don't study journalism at Qld Uni (if you can afford to live in Kansas). Twenty six years ago, a fresh-faced John Bremmer took his own advice.

He now carries the title Professor of the School of Journalism at Kansas University, as he again travels the unlucky country.

For three short months the Australian press and tertiary schools of journalism will come under his scrutiny. If a relationship between the two exists, John Bremmer will find it.

"I know everything now," he told Semper. "But in five years time I'll look back and think I was just crapping on then. And so it goes on."

The American accent had by this time drawn a throng (here read three) of would-be journalists. They were to see their course pall in insignificance as journalism, Kansasstyle, was explained.

"I don't see how you can run your Dept. with only three lecturers and five typewriters. What you need is simply much more money."

"We have at least 20 electrics on our typewriter pool,"

"During semester, our students write, lay-out and print a daily newspaper, of 8 to 12 pages. There are two campus radio stations for broadcasting experience."

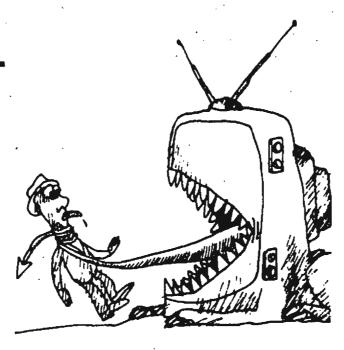
Kansas students study liberals arts for their first two years. During their next two years, they spend 50% of their time with the Journalism School.

"So they have the chance to be totally involved with a working newspaper and radio stations for two years," Professor Bremmer said.

"But of course, we only take students who are serious about it all. To start with, they must be able to type. Then we have them do an interview for us. If they're hopeless, we say goodbye."

John Bremmer has evidently witnessed competition in the world of print, for he believes that the 'basic aim of a newspaper is to make money. If it's not doing the good job it should be, it will soon close."

Although Australians would value the description selective, one can't see insolvency troubling Our Gang at Bowen Hills.



Perhaps Professor Bremmer will best be remembered for his philosophy that "enlightened self-interest" could justify suppression (and has done?) by newspapers, of information concerning American foreign policy. This qualified our previous discussions on bias and ethics.

As a parting shot, he implored us to "drop this term 'media' — that's just a bullshit word."

Ross Peake

PSYCHOLOGY

ASSERTIVE TRAINING ELIZABETH R. WILSON

"It would appear to be a universal phenomenon that over and above evolutional and biological determinants small boys are encouraged to practice aggressive activities while little girls are oriented towards passivity."

So what you may say, and shrug the thought out of your mind. But according to Liz Wilson, the author of the article in 'Australian Psychologist' from which this quote was taken, females are educated to be non-assertive, and as less competitive people, they suffer.

With this in mind, Liz has organised groups on campus which foster assertion training in women.

"The groups run for six weeks. What we hope to do is to help students get an understanding of assertiveness which hopefully they will carry on with when the groups have finished. I must stress here that assertiveness is not to be confused with aggressiveness." said Liz.

"We concentrate on planning of behavioural techniques and reinforcement of these techniques. We get the students to take part in roleplaying, and from this encouragement of the desired behaviour can be given.

"We also use insight techniques — where the members of the group will be attempting to change their behaviour through the insights they have gained."

Liz used as an example the case of a girl who was having problems in her home environment. She said, "What we would do in the groups would be to practice role-playing. Group members would play the role of the girl herself, and her parents. Others would give opinions of what they think of the situation. The different views of the different people give insights into the situation. The person then plays their own role, and hopefully she understands better. Practice of this behaviour will improve the assertiveness of the person.

"We encourage self-examination. I believe you must know yourself before you know how to behave. When you have examined the situation you think of how you would like to have behaved."

UNIQUE IN AUSTRALIA

This year is the second year in which assertive training groups have been held on campus. About 50 students to date have been in the groups offered so far. Last year groups were also conducted by Ursula Hughes and Ray Hunt on a trial basis.

"I'm the only person really doing this in Australia at the moment. It's a slow process and it takes a little while to get going, but it's another approach to the problem of getting women to know their worth. We are helping the students in what are these, their formative years and they are getting a start on the growth within themselves.

"What we've got in feedback is that most feel good about the groups, however promises may not be made to the groups. Whether they achieve assertiveness will be up to them. I think I'd say that what we do is quietly teach females to be assertive and disrupt the process of aggression."

Liz would like to see assertive training in secondary schools. She has had discussions with Sylvia Innis, and is hoping to educate teachers and set up a program in the schools. She said, "Assertive training can be taught as a concept in schools and to teachers. Even exposure to the concept of assertive training I think is very helpful.

"It would be very nice in five years if there was no need for assertive training. Basically I would like to see individuals achieve what they want to achieve — then helping themselves is the greatest reward."

A first semester assertive training group is about to start and anyone interested can contact Liz Qilson, Student Counsellor, at the Counselling Services on campus.

Val Dennis.

uningus...uningus...uningus...

MINING

Feeling rather pleased that I had been received so readily for an interview, I was ushered into Professor Whitmores office and invited by the "fatherly" looking Dean of Engineering and Head of the Mining and Metallurgy Department, to "take a seat".

Several "impossible questions" followed after which the professor remarked that I was, "obviously practicing to be one of those T.V. commentators. If I answer "yes" I'm shot down, and if I anser "no" I'm shot down." Poor Professor Whitmore!

My "loaded" questions it seemed needed about five lectures to answer! Nonetheless, a very interesting conversation resulted on government communication, Australia's place in the World mineral export scene, finance of mining projects, nuclear and solar power generation.

MIS-USE OF URANIUM

When asked about the possible mis-use of mined uranium, (e.g. nuclear armaments and radioactive pollution) Professor Whitmore said that any export has the potential to be mis-used. Rather cynically he said, "there is a risk in everything, even in life itself."

All exports — iron ore, copper or uranium — can be used to kill and if we compare the current death toll from conventional war mongery to nuclear weapons, we find the conven-

tionals win, hands down.

He said (rather optimistically), that past records of nuclear power stations, in England for example, hadn't shown any signs of serious problems.

"Of course there will be risks, but these were not as great as the certainty, that on average a miner would be killed for every 3,000,000 tonnes of coal mined under ground for conventional power generation.

"The power has to come from somewhere you must be satisfied that any alternative pro-

posed for say 1985 is on aggregate more beneficial to humanity than power stations fired by uranium."

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Commenting on a letter of his to the Courier Mail several weeks ago, Professor Whitmore said "It is about time the government reviewed its lines of communication with the public, so that we can get any factual information to which they are entitled, whether it's the state of the hospitals or negotiations on a coal mine."

The government communication system is inconvenient for the user and too unwieldy. It should be geared so that, "when you're talking about, say, Agnes Waters or Aurukun, you can get all the facts of the situation, as seen by the government in one tidy presentation." How true.

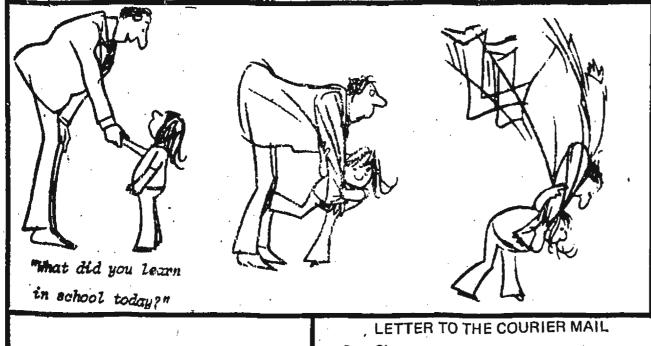
Asked what he thought of Mr Camm's statement that Australia might "miss out" on the mineral export market if it didn't pursue contracts, Professor Whitmore replied: "Australia is bound to be important in the world mineral scene, If we don't export minerals there is nothing else other than Primary products we can sell. At the present time one third of our exports income is from minerals, about ½ from primary products and the rest from everything else.

"We can't sell much expertise or brains overseas and we can't sell manufactured goods, because we haven't got many. Car exports for example, representing a high degree of technology are insignificant as exports. So are the products of the chemical and electronics industries.

"The only things we can sell profitably are our primary products (sometimes) and minerals. Australia, is in competition with the rest of the world and if coal, for example, doesn't come from Australia it will come from Canada or the United States. Whether or not Australia is "in" on these markets will determine whether or not we generate the foreign exchange to buy the things we need."

In relation to the apparent lack of capital for mining projects in Australia, he said: "Well that appears to be it. Money is not taken from overseas because we prefer it. I'm sure the government would grab at local finance if it were there, but it isn't. It goes into the T.A.B., pools, caskets, alcohol, a better standard of living and "doing our own thing." So that when we want to buy equipment for mining operations we have to get money from overseas.

"It always surprises me that a country with the inherent wealth and ability of Australia, can't generate more of its own capital."





Dear Sir,

The bickering and recrimination surrounding recent Government decisions on Aurukun and Agnes Waters lead one to hope that the Government is making an urgent review of the procedures by which it releases decisions to the public. The Government has only itself to plame when those decisions are attacked by interested groups, if it does not provide an easily accessible channel for the public to get at the facts on which the decision was based. For example, it is surely not asking too much for the government to release a Paper with an important decision filling in the background facts as seen by the Government.

R.L. Whitmore

Cultural ACTIVITES.....

ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL

It is quite sad that this year the Activities working budget has been decreased to \$3,200 from \$8,000. From that money we run Roxys, the workshops, dances, concerts and recitals, lunchtime shows, and market days. Also out of that comes the money for general bureaucratic expenditure on publicity etc.

Unfortunately everyone's budget has been slashed as the Union is in dire financial straits. Hopefully once the workshop area is completed around June - July the number of workshops can be greatly increased although finance is limited.

In 1974 when the then Director, Laurie Kelly, first instituted the workshop programme, he worked on a Budget of \$7,000. Last year, the Activities Director spent approximately \$9,000.

So if the quality of 1976 Activities is down a bit on the last two years — you now know why.

Just thought we would tell you. We welcome any suggestions and ideas.

Lindy Cesar & Heather Ross
Activities Directors
1st Floor, Union Building.



CONCERTS

Lunchtime Concerts

Singer, songwriter and guitarist — Graeme Marrow — in concert Mon 12th April — Schonell Theatre — 1 - 2 pm. Admission 50c. Graeme tutors the Activities guitar workshop. He is an accomplished musician and the concert proves to be exciting for all music fans,

Wed. 14th April - Street theatre group "Liysistrata" from Rockhampton, Free show by the Lake area 1.10 pm, Don't miss it.

DANCES

Camp/Gay dance - Fri April 30th - Refec. \$2.00



WINTER WORKSHOP VACATION SCHOOL

Stradbroke Island July 12th - July 18th

The school is still being planned at the moment.

The proposed workshops are:
Creative Art and Environmental Sculpture,
Creative Dance and Drama,
Experimental Music and Sound Effects,
8 mm Film and Video

These workshops will be integrated as much as possible.

Enrolment numbers will be limited to 12 per workshop. Of the sixty enrolments accepted, accommodation can only be provided for 33 in the University Huts. At present we are looking into the possibility of hiring tents for the other students.

Written enrolments applications will be accepted in late May. Details of fees and applications will be available in the next issue of Semper (April 27th).

Enquiries - contact Activities Office.

MUSOS

The La De Das will be in Brisbane 5th - 17th April Activities hopes to have them in a lunchtime concert during that period.

Ray Burton is doing the National Queen Tour — coming to Brisbane April 22nd — 27th, Music fans will remember the excellent work of the Ray Burton Solar Band of a few years back.

Rumour has it Stylus, Sebastian Hardie and Chariot are all heading this way around midyear. At last Brisbane is coming alive.

LEO KOTTKE

In concert - May 21st - Mayne Hall
Tickets will be on sale at the Union agency.

COMMUNITY ARTS

There will be a Community Arts Festival at Inala on April 10th and 11th. Everyone is welcome. Starts at 10 am on the 10th at the Inala Civic Centre. Entertainment includes — procession, open air craft workshops, dancing, folk singers, shtreet theatre, poets, musicians, and clowns.



CABARET FRANCAIS A LA MAISON DE COPPENS

sera servit le Thursday 22nd April 1976 a la Creperie un dinner aux chandelles a 7,30 apres midi.

Atmosphere a la francaise Musique francaise Dance francaise (tango, cha cha, waltz, rock)

MENUE

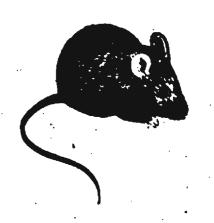
Entre – Flame Salade Gateau Fruit cafe ou Français Fromage

et Jus d'orange eau mineral,

Liquor Licence to sell French & Australian wines and spirits,

DON'T MISS THE FRENCH CABARET

Thurs 22nd April
4 course meal
and entertainment
Tickets \$4.50 per person,
\$9.00 per double
On Sale UNION AGENCY





How would you like to fly a kite? Or maybe make pots, blow bubbles, make styrene sculptures or watch dances? The opportunity for such glee will present itself when the Queensland Festival of the Arts Society stages its Festival 76 from May 1 to 15th.

The Festival for 1976 hopes to give impetus for the education of Youth in society. It has been planned to coincide with the school holidays so that children and teachers can travel to Brisbane and participate in the Festival.

The theme of the 1976 Festival is the 'Child in Us All'. It encourages the worried businessman plus the responsibility free child to experiment with creative play. In Lesley Gotto's words "Just be and life flows on". The Society encourages community involvement, incorporating people watching, participating, experimenting and enjoying.

Vitality, dead in most working people, present in children, is the essence of the Festival Society.

LESLEY GOTTO-FESTIVAL OF ARTS DIRECTOR

Ine two people behind the Society are Lesley Gotto, Director, and James Mitchell, administrator. In walking into their office one is shocked into realizing that the director, mother of Ainsley, is down to earth. Yet her commanding sensitivity is evident as soon as she speaks. As a representative of the society, she has the effect of entracting the felt response from anyone. One can't act in her presence.

The Society, through its wide association with various groups in the community, has grown in membership and continues to grow.

The Festival symbol, designed by leading Queensland artist, John Rigby, incorporates a spiral curve which has the special character of being able to increase in size without changing its shape. Used by artists from earliest times and called "The Curve of Life" this fundamental form represents both the birth of the Festival and its capacity for future growth.



The objects of the Society are clearly stated as such in its constitution: to assist in the cultural and educational development in the arts; to foster the growth of community involvement in the arts; to promote Festivals of the Arts and other similar projects in the furtherance of the objects of the society and to assist in the co-ordination of the work of organizations and individuals concerned with the promotion and development of adequate facilities for the presentation of the arts in Queensland. This sounds quite a mouthful but really the essence of the whole festival is creativity which cannot be defined in these five 'simple' aims.

ARTISTIC AWAKENING IN QUEENSLAND

Perhaps the most meaningful words I have ever heard are part of Lesley Gotto's philosophy. "When creativity is lost neurosis sets in."

It is encouraging to note the very intimate grass roots connection the University of Queensland has with the Society. Mr Gotto expressed her deepest gratitude to Professor Sir Zelman Cowen, C.M.G. who is Vice-Patron of the Society, without whom the society would still be in hypothesis form only. Ken Hamilton, a Darnell Professor of English, lent Lesley Gotto an office of the English Department at the very beginning of her struggle for artistic awakening in Queensland. From one office one woman with a great deal of voluntary staff arranged an entire Festival pilot (1974) in ten short months. It was a huge success as indicative of the comment of observers from the Australian Council for the Arts: "A most encouraging first festival with a very good public image" attracting "a level of community involvement."

Last year was the alternate shadow year when the biennially held Festival arranges various cultural events throughout the year, rather than a concentrated two week festival in May plus events the year round. For example last year, the Society sponsored the world premiere of "Turning" a film scripted, produced and directed by Diane Cilento.

MONEY A PROBLEM

Lesley Gotto was apprehensive to discuss the financial problems the Festival Society has been plagued with. "Not only has money burnt a hole in our pockets, but it has also stifled our creativity."

Hugh Lunn, a former feature writer for the Australian stated this his article last November (The Australian 12/10/75). He claimed that "we are not a backward state, but merely one which badly needs a shop window to show off its talent, its work and home spun efforts."

In the same article, Mr Lunn stated that Brisbane is the only capital city in Australia without a festival of the arts. He wrote "it is because of lack of money — not talent" — that Queensland must be humiliatingly referred to as the 'cultural desert'. He adds that money or rather lack of it has caused the "metamorphosis of the intended full scale Festival 76 to a skilful festival for Children".

Lesley Gotto has arranged the festival for May 1st to 15th on the meagre budget she was allowed. She decided that a weak festival would do more harm than good. In perpetuating her policy of quality rather than quantity, Lesley Gotto used her talents to convince people in Queensland that they deserve more than a mediocre festival.

Many businessmen and companies are feeling obliged to provide their employees and the community at large with the opportunities for cultural experience. They are helping alleviate the problem of lack of funds. Fund raising is implemented to supplement State and Federal money grants, which are a fraction of the amount of money required to hold a Festival.

Tourism has a dual role in Queensland. The Society has undertaken to promote and project the image of Queensland throughout Australia and elsewhere. Tourism will, therefore, not only lead to state, interstate and overseas awareness of Queensland centred talent, but also help to finance culture and add to the economy of the state at the same time.

Country areas aren't forgotten by the Society. It coordinates with cultural societies in towns, and will help arrange for any single or multiple art forms to tour their towns. The Toowoomba Youth Art Festival for example will surely take some interest in what the Society has to offer the youth of their city.

The Festival '76 will develop around existing permanent organizations, and organizations specially set up for the Festival 76; and interstate and overseas participants. A flow of creativity throughout the State and beyond lends the Festival its logo of 'ever evolving interest in the Arts, spreading from Brisbane on increasingly expanding circuits to the rest of the State and further afield.' Leslie Gotto stressed the position of the Society in being a complimentary rather than a competitive force against present cultural organizations.

The list of organizations associated with the Society is extensive. The Queensland branch of the Arts Council of Australia, the Australia Council, major state companies (theatre, ballet and opera), local theatres, Griffith Uni, the CSIRO, Harry M. Miller Attractions and the Australian Flying Art School, exemplify the wide scope of interest shown. These organizations are few when one considers that there are. 2.500 financially independent supporting groups.

Venues are often the above groups' home bases such as Mayne Hall, the S.G.I.O. Theatre, Ormiston House, Windsor Y.W.C.A. Theatre, and the Rialto, West End. The Festival Society was responsible for inaugurating moves to acquire a city property for a Brisbane community arts centre in Edward Street.

Medibank could be the perfect cure for the financial illness of the Society. Sir Gordon Chalk now that the Government pays for medical fees has rechannelled proceeds from the golden casket lotteries in Queensland out of hospitals into the establishment of cultural centres. This event is not a case of the casket closing. It should mean a brighter future for art in tropical Australia:

Queensland University has an active connection with the Festival. A number of academics are consultants for the Society.

Mrs Gotto seemed probingly concerned at what she describes as the 'apathy' of University students in the last five years or so. Lesley Gotto challenged me to offer what constructive criticism I could. I was lost for words, even when I knew perfectly well that this was an extremely accurate description of we all. If you are interested ring the Society to assist them, or do as Lesley Gotto prescribes "Have a dose of creative play."

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FESTIVAL NEEDS TOP PRIORITY

I have failed to mention at any fair length a man who is the director's right hand and 'fill in', James Mitchell. Membership in many societies and clubs gives him an insight into the problems which many societies have in trying to preserve the creative flair of Australia's past and present and in stimulating public awareness of its potential.

Ivor Wren in his article "The Storming of St Lukes" (The Australian 14/11/75) reviewed the efforts of a talented man, Peter Jordan, who was responsible for translating and converting William Blake's great poem, 'The French Revolution' into theatre. According to Wren "all aspects of theatre – street, carnival, comedy, drama, pathos, music and audience participation were combined." The Queensland Festival of the Arts Society sponsored this phenomenal production. Wren wrote simply "If this is a sample of what might have been had the full scale festival eventuated in 1976, then more's the pity it withered on the financial vine."

As Leslie Gotto would like stressed. "What must be accorded the top priority for the future is the protection of this infant [the Festival). It must be allowed the right to develop, to meet the growing needs of its own community, not simply welcome part of the larger Festival circuit."

Debra Williamson

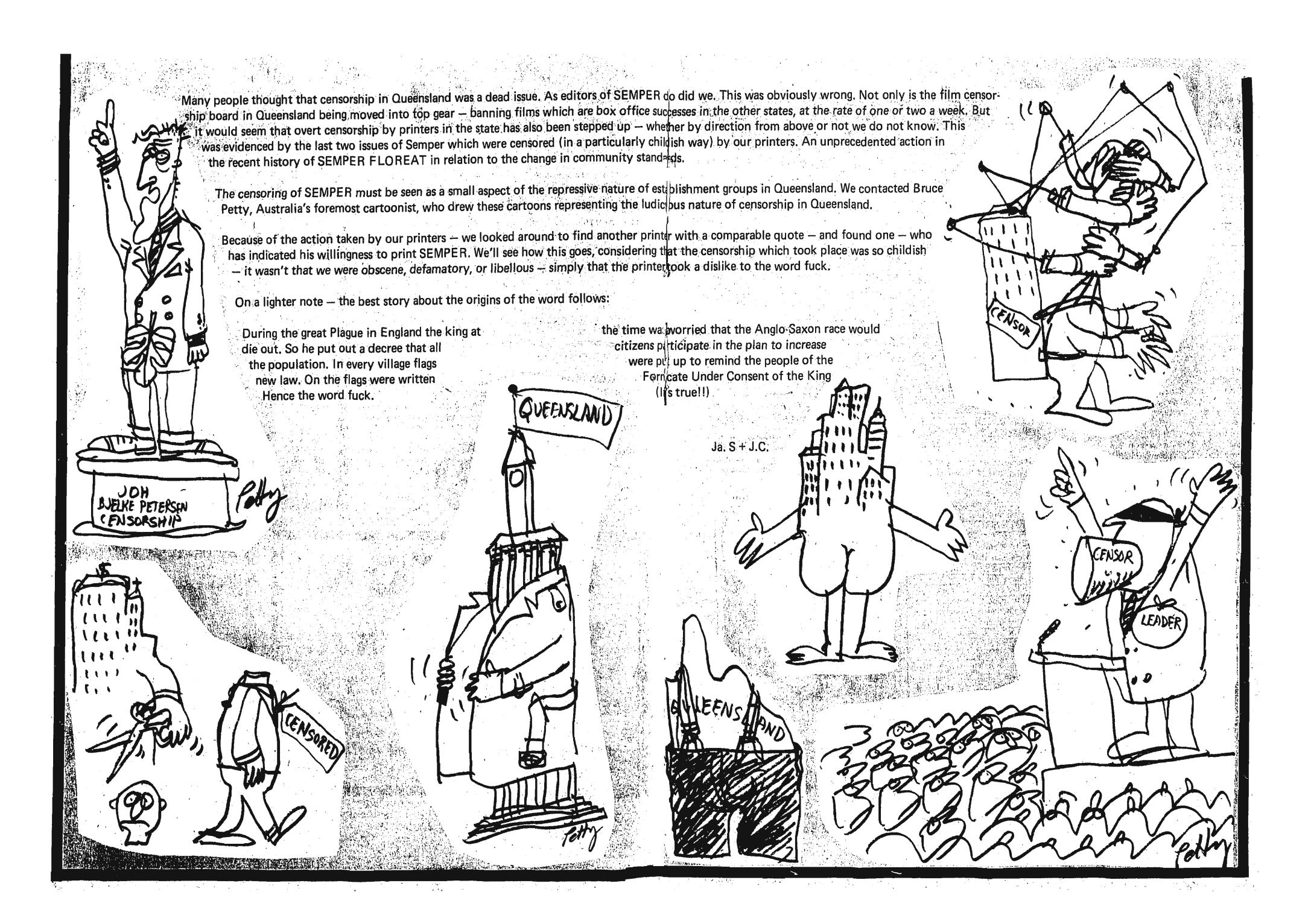


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MEDIA

PRESS COVERAGE OF BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1976

Sunday Mail 28/3/76 — "In its first foray into local government elections in Australia, the Liberal Party onslaught tore loose the iron grip the ALP had exerted on the Council administration for 15 years under the Clem Jones regime."

As another example of double talk and lack of real honesty on the part of our press we need only examine the above claim of the Sunday Mail concerning the Liberal Party's City Council election bid.

It is not fully true to claim that this was the Liberal party's first forey into Brisbane's local elections and this should have been made clear. For years members of the Liberal party have been contesting the elections under different names (e.g. C.M.O., Citizens Municipal Organization) and they have been soundly defeated. By way of example, Alderman Ord the sole non-Labor survivor of the 1973 debacle in which Labor won 20 of the 21 wards was one of these "CMO" candidates in the past and yet in this year's campaign, naturally enough he exposed his true colors and campaigned as a Liberal candidate.

Strangely, only The Australian made any mention of this alternative way of viewing the "first" foray of the Liberal Party when they stated in their editorial (29/3/76) — "The Brisbane Liberals, by campaigning under their own name instead of leaving those of their members in the local field to give themselves other, non political labels have at one blow..."

I should also mention that on the front page of that same issue The Australian had also reprinted—"It was the (Liberal) party's first foray in the city Council elections..."

(The Courier Mail reported the event in a similar way in its news stories.)

stress on this type of "play" with words (and "truth") on the part of the media, I can only say that there are tens of thousands of examples in our press reporting Euch as this, which fail to provide a total and accurate perspective in which to view and evaluate world and local events.

The cumulative impact of these half truths (if we do not attempt to always see through them) can be the creation in a subtle and unconscious way of a "false" consciousness. In my view one of the greatest battles in life (if not the greatest) is for all of us to expose the misconceptions and mythology which are forever being created (e.g. by the media) and

which if accepted can blind us to our social "reality".

If I were to further analyse the press coverage of the City Council Elections I could point to their making so much out of the 12 percent swing to the Liberals (away from Labor).

Why was it not clarified that in achieving victory in 1973 Labor gained an abnormally high vote (in many wards higher than 60%) therefore a drop of this magnitude particularly with the residue of the misinformed "anti-Federal Labor" feeling still present, could only have been expected and could be viewed as quite normal.

An accurate way of viewing the affair was that Labor won by a fairly normal victory margin for most elections. (It is also relevant-to this point-that Labor "surprisingly" won the elections in Townsville for the first time)

My personal view is even if the Liberals had contested the elections under their own name in earlier years, they would still have been consistently beaten because former Labor Lord Mayor Clem Jones had established his own myth as the man "who got things done".

If the press during those years had been playing a responsible role they would have exposed the emptiness of this claim as well as exposed other suspect dealings of the City Council which the public should have known about. (The Libel laws are used as an excuse for gutlessness by the press).

Clem's freeway mentality, anti-park mentality (it has been claimed that he planted no trees on the South Brisbane river front parkland because he didn't want the crossriver view of his freeways to be obscured!), car park mentality, anti-public transport mentality etc. should all have been challenged strongly by the media. The press between and before elections should have devoted a lot of space to interesting and innovative views on how the environment and life style of Brisbane could be improved; of how zoning for commercial development areas of Brisbane which still have real soul or character (such as Spring Hill) will lead to their complete loss as totally unique and historic environments in this city.

Instead of doing this (and opening their pages up to those members of the public who don't think conservatively but rather show a little imagination) the press have largely allowed only the odd token article by so called "experts" whose ideas often don't represent any really exciting alternatives. Letters to the Editor they have published rarely contain a good understanding of how life in this city could be deeply and substantially imrpoved for all the people and not just business interests or car fanatics.



Because of lack of space in this issue, I will hold over comment on Threat to ABC, Dole Bludger stereotyping and bashing by Media, Reporting of the Timorese and Rhodesian wars, More on role of Press Secretaries and Left Wing stupidity vis a vis communication.

"FACTUAL" FROM TWO
"FACTUAL" FRONT PAGE
REPORTS OF THE SAME
INCIDENT:

The Courier Mail 27/3/76 - Crowd jostles Sir John Kerr at University . . . QUOTE "Some students had eggs but none were thrown."

The Australian 27/3/76 – Students mob Kerr... QUOTE – "Two people were arrested, several police were knocked to the ground and eggs were thrown at Sir John, but missed."

Bruce Dickson



THE COMMERCIALISATION OF THE INDEPENDENT MEDIA

Some bright accountant looking at the 4ZZZ-FM or ABC balance sheets would inevitably come forward with the suggestion that Advertising is the answer. I mean, here are all these unrecovered costs, and here is all this free air time (apart from musical trivia, banal chatter, wot's the time?). Why not put some of it to good use?

It makes good accounting sense. To the student of the media it is an obvious and costly trap.

How short our memories are. It's less than twenty years since the commercial radio medium suddenly found advertising an increasingly heavy mantle to bear. Less than two decades since much of the potential that radio could and did exploit was destroyed for all time by the need to retain a share of the advertising dollar. Maybe the myopic theorists who believe that including the ABC and 4ZZZ in the fight for the advertiser's money will have no effect on their programmes ought to hear a true story from a rather more presbyopic media historian.

In the 1950's Australian radio led the world in programming innovations. Every night there were programmes broadcast nationally; programmes which reached more people in 1955 than television does twenty years later. Shows like the "Australian Amateur Hour" not only became part of the mythology of many a memory, they also gave more people a start in the Arts and Entertainment industries than all of "New Faces", "Young Talent Time" and "Showcase" put together.

In those days rao imployed Australian writers, actors, announcers, technicians, producers, musicians, artists, journalists, full-time critics—the original cast of thousands. Brisbane station 4BK had its own orchestra once—now it doesn't own a piano.

The 1956 advent of television saw dramatic changes. Drama on radio died almost overnight, although the morning soap operas continued until the mid-60's largely because of lack of competition from television, Yet even they lost their magic against the formatted music programmes and eventually talk-back. Programmes like "The Bunkhouse Show" never found television equivalents and as TV management quickly found that the American product, with all its production costs all ready paid for on the home market, was being dumped on our shores at ludicrously cheap prices, production of local drama dried up to a trickle.

Send \$5 to: New Journalist, P.O. Box K750, Haymarket, NSW Australia 2000

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Radio was and still is, the cheapest advertising medium for an advertiser to buy, but television was proving more effective and advertising people in agencies and on radio failed to exploit the radio medium effectively. The drama went from the air-waves, and unlike America where the ad-men re-directed it into their commercials, Australia just let it slip away. Even today it is difficult to find an advertising copywriter with a real understanding of how to exploit the sound medium.

Soon radio started to feel the pinch of a diminishing share of the advertising revenue total, and format programming was born.

Format programming, still much used by commercial radio, and especially in competitive markets, is a technique based around a short playlist of about sixty records (The Top 40 plus some predictions) which are played on a high rotation. The total playlist is usually repeated about eight times per 24 hour day. Changes are made slowly so that listeners do not have to become accustomed to too much unfamiliar material. Variety is provided by playing "oldies". Very often a playlist of these is compiled weekly or fortnightly and the same set of "oldies" repeated on a low rotation for that duration. The "oldie" playlist is repeated twice every three days (although this can vary quite a lot), The order of playing is carefully contrived to give some balance between slow/ fast and male/female/group and announcers have very little involvement in compiling their own shows,

The rationale behind format programming was that by providing a consistent homogeneous sound, listeners would know exactly what a station was going to sound like, everytime they turned it on. Provision of a consistent station image became essential as the radio programme guide became less used, and, as one station switched to format programming

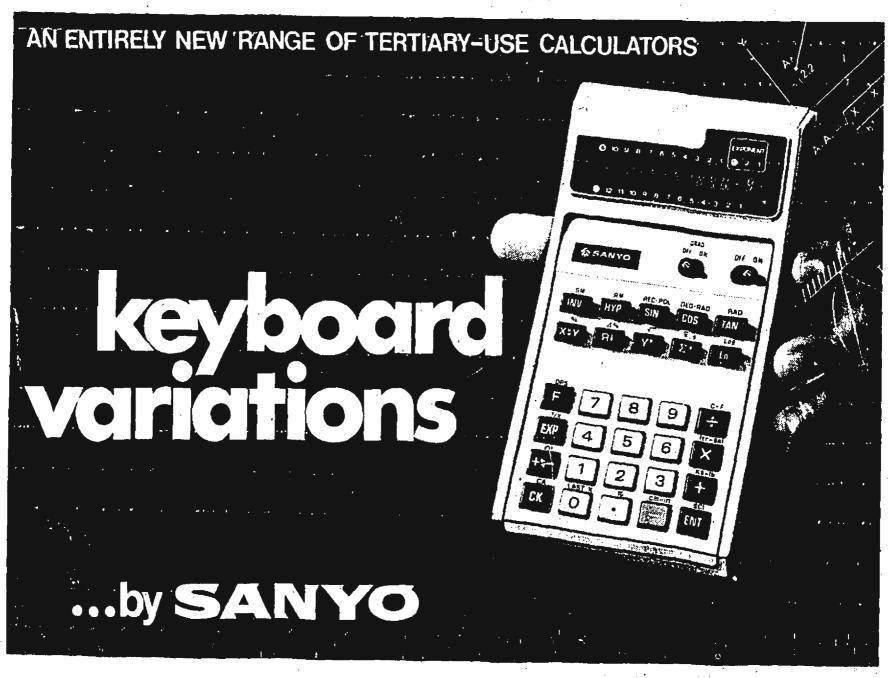
the others were forced by flagging ratings, to follow suit. Although it was not the original intention of the new style programming, soon most stations sounded much the same.

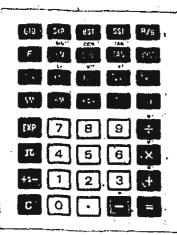
It should be pointed out that many management level people in commercial radio during the late 50s and early 60s opposed these new moves. Many were just conservative; but many felt they had a 'duty' to provide a broad spectrum of music, views, and drama, to please all tastes. In short, these attitudes cost their stations dearly. As the money from advertisers dried up, those stations with smaller audiences started to lose money, until finally they were compelled to compete for the major audience rather than the minor ones.

So in 1976 we still have mostly format radio, and still the commercial radio stations in Brisbane cannot all make a profit. Obviously commercial radio management would not look too kindly on spreading the advertising dollar ever more thinly to help out triple-Z or Aunty. But that is not the reason that the independent radio medium should remain free from advertising. The real reason is that we can only have an alternate radio media, IF IT REMAINS NON—COMMERCIAL.

The best wills in the world, the most determined radio people, all succumbed when commercial radio felt the pinch. They either provided the bland product or they were replaced by someone who would. Let 4ZZZ run ads and sooner or later (and probably sooner) it'll sound just like 4IP. There would be pressure to drop Dobro specials because they don't attract enough audience and therefore advertisers won't buy the country show. Then someone would suggest, "You know, if you'd play more Bay City Rollers and less Deep Purple you'd made more money." And they would be right. There are lots of people with commercial radio backgrounds whose famous last words were, "It won't happen to us," It did,

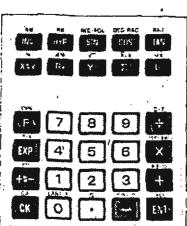
Phil Hunt





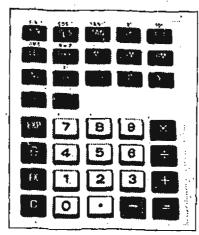
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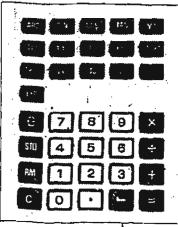
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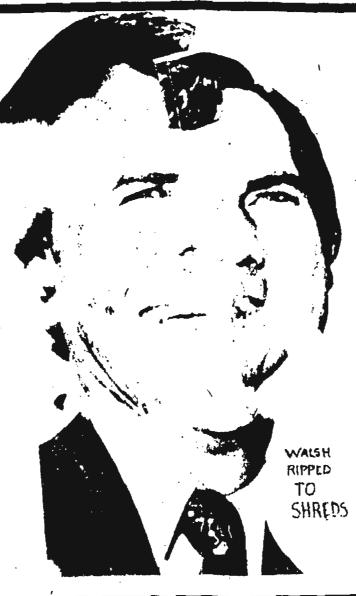
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CITY COUNCIL

There is nothing like politics: you can win and still loose. And that's what happened to 3ryan Walsh, now an ex Lord Mayor, It ahppened to the ALP too, Last Saturday night it vas the Liberal Civic team which was doing the elebrating even though they didn't win.

As a campaign the City Council election was so great event. Around twenty percent of peoole didn't even vote. And those who did were probably so sick of elections they only voted because they had to. The Liberals set the pace for the entire campaign with Syd McDonald shooting his mouth off at every occasion. Their PR team was well oiled, efficient and unobtrusive. About the only silly thing they did was to let Syd keep talking about the socialist menace in City Hall while millionaires were photographed outside offering tens of thousands of dollars on a Labor win.

Walsh spent most of the campaign holed up in his office refusing to talk to anyone and generally being his arrogant obnoxious self. But he was a different man at 9 o'clock last Saturday. He was obviously badly shaken by his defeat ... so shaken he didn't know for sure if the ALP had kept control of the council.



decided on for that period, Professionals don't just walk in off the street and ask 'Is there anything going today?' They have to make formal applications, and to expect a decision in the month and a half the Fraser government seems to think is long enough is just too silly for words.

Sitting in the tally room as the figures came up it was apparent right from the start that the ALP was in trouble. In Bryan Walsh's ward of Chermside things looked bad right from the beginning. Despite disclaimers from the Liberals it seems pretty obvious that he lost on a personal vote against him. After all he was the Lord Mayor and that alone should have been enough to keep him in the Council. His defeat certainly was a sweet one for the Liberals. And the fight to see who is now going to become Lord Mayor will be long and bloody from present indications. And with 7 or 8 eager new Liberal Aldermen snapping at his heels the new Mayor will have a torrid time. The result should be good for Brisbane. It is a long time since this city had proper administration.

But they had. The ALP looks certain to keep at least 13 wards and say actually end up with 14. But it was close. There was a 12 percent swing against the ALP which reduced their share of the vote to about 51% ... A little too close for comfort,

Well with the dole bludger now firmly in first place as the new Liberal whipping boy having replaced the yellow peril we can wait around for the next logical step which I can see coming at any time. Removal of the unemployment benefit. Oh they will let you stay on it for three months or six months depending on how generous they are. But after that they will throw you off.

And the latest measures are moving towards that sort of thing already. Things like forcing professionals to take any sort of work. To give a professional only six weeks to find suitable work is plainly ridiculous. Most jobs are not

The other provision of the new regulations will force people to take jobs up to 1 and 1/2 hours away is also draconian. That means that in a working day you would spend over the half the time you worked travelling. If there were jobs to send people to it may not be too bad but Big Mal's much vaunted free enterprise system is simply not delivering the goods. And comments from the Victorian Employers Federation that they would like to see the unemployment level kept at 4.5% of the work force removes any illusions that a worker may have about where the true ambitions of his employer lies.

And finally Fraser has decided to impose a compulsory 6 weeks wait on someone who leaves a job for any reason. As if that is going

The potential for conflict situations in the Commonwealth Employment Service Offices is already high. People working in the CES are often resentful that they are forced to carry out the measures they are told to, it tends to destroy the image of the CES and does nothing for its ability to attract employers to place positions with it. The front page pictures which appeared in the Courier Mail the other week are only the beginning. It seems the man concerned mis-interpreted why the CES wanted him to put on a shirt and tie. The office concerned at West End wanted to send him to a stores job because there were so few labouring jobs around. But the man naturally was a bit upset and mis-understood what was happening. Soon someone is going to get hurt.

And the Department of Social Security which actually assesses the claim for unemployment and then pays the money isn't entirely blameless either. It takes them weeks to get around to paying people. Then when they no longer want the dole because they have a job, continues to send cheques. For someone with a minimum of education the situation is a little confusing. A lot of people spend the money because they think it is back-payment or the final cheque. The result is that the Department then demands repayment. If the person doesn't pay up the Department then just waits till they claim again and takes out the overpayment each week at a set rate, usually 3 to 4 dollars. If you are only receiving \$36 a week this represents around 15% of the benefit.

The government obviously has the attitude that the unemployment benefit is a privilege

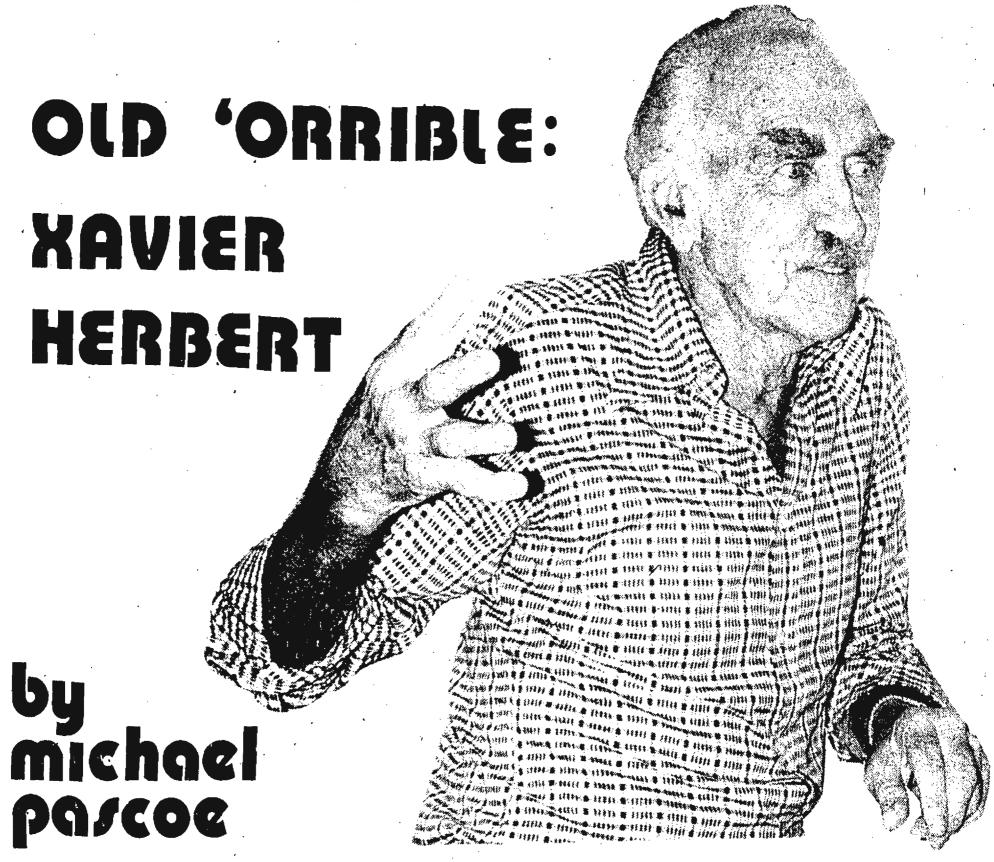
not a right. For a government living in the late seventies this is an amazing attitude to take, especially when it is the system which it supports that is the cause of the problem, And forcing public servants to take measures against fellow human beings just to get down the figures of the number of people being paid unemployment is like something out of the 18th

This is not to deny that some employments officers don't enjoy throwing people off the dole. When you're on \$10,000 dollars a year it is hard to visualize having absolutely NO money. And the severity with which the rules are administered varies from office to office. The city offices, Brisbane and Fortitude Valley are particularly hard on U.B. claimants. Some of the suburban officers are much easier. In other words they sometimes treat you like a

human being.

The best move so far is the formation of an Unemployed Workers Union. If they get well organized they may be able to provide some alternative noise on what is happening. This latest Government effort will probably give them a bit of extra incentive. It is significant that even papers like the Bulletin come out generally against the latest measures. I just hope Fraser doesn't go as far as I think he might. Not getting the dole just because you haven't been able to find a job is a good reason to start examining the system. If you do Mr Fraser may live to regret his dole bludger bashing. Oh and it is a fact that Fraser has never held a job

Sam Whittenbar



"The Job of doom" is amongst us bellowing the tragedy of Australia.

Or at least that is what Xavier Herbert sees himself as doing during his two month term as writer in residence at Queensland University.

The old master of Australian Literature believes he is a man without a future who has to get through to those with one — the young people.

"What sort of accomplishment is it to reveal to your country men that the ideal of this land is dead?" he asks.

"It has made me ill - I deserve it.

"The only way out for me is by getting others to see the fate of this country so they can begin to rectify it, if it isn't too late."

Herbert, 75 in May, is still crippled by a rheumatoid condition, although he has recovered from a bout of bronchial pneumonia that hospitalised him in Cairns earlier this year.

The sickness, he says, was brought on by what he had done — devoted nine years to writing the massive "Poor Fellow My Country" with the purpose of exposing Australians to the mess they have made of the greatest country on earth.

Above all, it is the country that is Herbert, and he it. His love of Terra Australis and his hatred of those who have despoiled it is the back bone of his writing.

It is a love that has been nurtured by a live of extraordinary versatility and adventure. He has played many parts that the Bard could not have dreamt of. Among other things he has been or is, a pharmacist, drover, pearl diver, pilot, medical student, journalist, anthropologist, (although he would never use that word), explorer, scientist, wood cutter, protector of Aborigines (a Northern Territory post before World War II), seaman et al; but above all a novelist.

It is a life that has honed a fine wit and perceptiveness. He is a man who does not suffer fools gladly, especially the "colonialist" fools who have hurt his country and therefore him. His anger at colonialists fairly rages in his writings, especially in "Poor Fellow My Country".

In this book his alter ego Jeremy Delacy delivers diatribes on the evil of absentee landlords and colonialism that are pure Herbert. To read this novel (the longest ever published in a single volume) is to know a lot about the "Mullaka" - a complimentary aboriginal term for old man.

NOT COLONIAL CRAWLER

And he sticks by his convictions to the letter. Herbert turned down an invitation to be a guest of honour at the Warana Festival writers' weekend last year because Sir Colin Hannah was patron of the festival and Joh Bjelke-Petersen was president.

"I wouldn't accept the patronage of a representative of the Crown," he said. "It's colonialism and I'm not a colonial crawler.

"The Governor has renounced all right to be an Australian because he represents the Queen of England. And ever since the Premier has been Premier of Queensland there's been a retrogression to colonialism.

"He has even been wanting to establish a special relationship with

the Queen of England.

"I couldn't come to the festival on principle. I regard it as a high honour to be given a place in Warana. It's a bushies carnival, but it's spoiled by colonialism."

He treated British publisher Sir William Collins with near contempt when he met him early last year. He regarded it as quite a come down to talk to the man, let alone have his book published by a firm controlled by British.

He even went so far as to arrange to "put Collins in his place" at the Fryer Library with the help of the Vice Chancellor Zelman Cowen.

(About March last year Herbert told me Cowen didn't want to take too many risks - he wanted a knighthood too much. The prediction was born out in this year's honours list. He still has respect for Cowen though, as he does for the Jewish people as a whole.)

HERBERT AND THE COUP

Those who know him either through his books or personally, realised his behaviour during the November coup and December election was completely sincere and deep felt. I'm only surprised he did not attempt to thump Kerr and Fraser.

It was a very tired and old Xavier Herbert at Brisbane airport two days after the election. In the seven months since I had seen him he seemed to have aged ten years.

At a party at Mungo MacCallum's house on election night Herbert broke down with disappointment.

"I was stunned," he said, "The people there, mostly young, were becoming loud, angry, a little hysterical.

"I wanted to be alone so I walked to a room at the back and it hit me. I stood there, hunched over my walking stick and cried, I cried for

"I can't remember the last time I cried, I'm not a crying sort of man, but I had never suffered the bereavement I did then.

"My country had been destroyed. At last the colonialists had won

He said he was prepared to go home to Cairns and die. "But I realised that 43 per cent of Australians still wanted to be a nation.

"I realised that the swinging voters had voted against the nationalists not because they wanted to be colonialists, but because they were afraid of the responsibility of nationhood.

"I feel like fighting and I will fight to convince people that we can become a nation, that we don't have to stay colonials."

He said he prophesied the tragedy of Australia in "Poor Fellow My Country". He showed in that book that the "bastardry" of Australians would defeat the nationalists.

"There's a nationalist movement and a colonial opposition," he said, "It has always been like that since the very beginning.

"On December 12 I said, Tomorrow a faith will die, either the Australian nation or the ancient colonial opposition. I have to be in at the death'.

"Whitlam was an inspired man, but he was depending on the love of his countrymen. He knows his party doesn't want him, but he's started

"Things he has done they'll never do again.

"We're retrogressing now, back to God Save the Queen and God Bless America."

HERBERT AND ACADEMIA

It is to preach his gospel of a national ideal that he has primarily come to Queensland University for, He was previously at Newcastle University where he will receive an honorary doctorate for his efforts.

His secondary task is to present himself as a creative writer to the scholars. Even this is a change for Herbert.

It is largely through Dr. Laurie Hergenhan that he has come to accept academics as worth talking to.

"I used to be very short with academics," he said, "I never liked them since my terrible school days.

"Laurie started writing to me when he was in Tasmania, but I treated him rather badly I think. He stuck with it thought and eventually convinced me academics weren't a complete waste of time."

It would be unusual for old 'Orrible as he has billed himself to escape from campus without antagonising a reasonable number of people. Sacred cows of any persuasion but his own are fair game for his sardonic humour.

He was perhaps the first public figure to attack the R.S.L. and the Australian role in both world wars. He wasn't exactly popular in his Redlynch home outside Cairns, when he accused the Australian male of being a poor soldier.

"In the second world war we sent soldiers that weren't wanted to the brothels of Alexandria. The only battle they ever fought was Crete — and they lost that. At Tobruk they were only part of a British garrison.

"They came home a defeated army and became lackies to the Americans."

It was by the "supine surrender" to the Americans that we won the war, but lost Australia.

"I have to convey this tragedy to the young people," he says. "It is my only hope that they will understand. The people who lived through that time recognise it and see the point, but those under 25, I don't know.

"After 38 years as a novelist I have come as a Job of doom to the young people."

As well as having a class studying "Poor Fellow My Country", Herbert hopes to be available to all the University to discuss his work and ideas (which are pretty much one in the same).

As a qualified pharmacist, an amateur electrical engineer and a former medical student, the Arts Faculty has no hope of keeping him to itself. Indeed, only one person has ever had much control over the novelist — his wife, Sadie.

The couple met on board ship in 1930 when Herbert made a trip to England in an effort to get his first novel published.

Sadie was a weeping Jewish bride returning to London after finding the failure of her marriage to a man who had gone to Australia to prepare a life for them.

The "young Australian lair" romanced her during the voyage and they met again on a London street when he was down and out. The publishers had not liked his raw novel, he had pawned his typewriter and was about to sail for West Africa in search of adventure.

She set him up in a garret, got his typewriter out of hock and told him to write of his country to pay her back.

"She picked me up out of the gutter," he says. "And allowed me to write "Capricornia". She is the virtual creator of it."

CAPRICORNIA - MY BASTARD SON

"Capricornia, written in 1932, was published in 1938 and won Herbert immediate fame, but he now puts it down.

"It's a poorly, shockingly written book — no one knows that better than I," he says. "I call it my bastard son that keeps following me around."

It was 21 years before he published another novel, "Seven Emus", followed closely by "Soldiers' Women", which was written well before the smaller story but needed rewriting after the style used in "Seven Emus" proved a failure.

His next effort was a novel called "The Little Widow" — the only copy of it in existence is in the Fryer Library as he decided not to offer it for publication but to incorporate the semi-autobiographical parts of it in the story of his childhood, "Disturbing Element".

In the same year, 1963, he published a collection of short stories, "Larger Than Life and finally his master work "Poor Fellow My Country" last year.

In all his published works except "Soldiers' Women", the story of the Aborigine is vital. The dispossession of the blacks symbolises, or rather epitomises the rape of the country for Herbert. He says "Capricornia" did in Australia what "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did in the United States. The book shocked the ignorant southern population into a realisation of what was going on in the north.

Herbert's concern for the real Australians goes much further than any charity, or search for justice. He considers it is only the blacks and himself who really love the land, the rest of us are migrant rabble he once said.

To love it fully is to accept and love it as the black man. He has expressed a great need to feel loved and accepted by the land in return which culminated in an hallucination while working on the early stages of "Poor Fellow My Country".

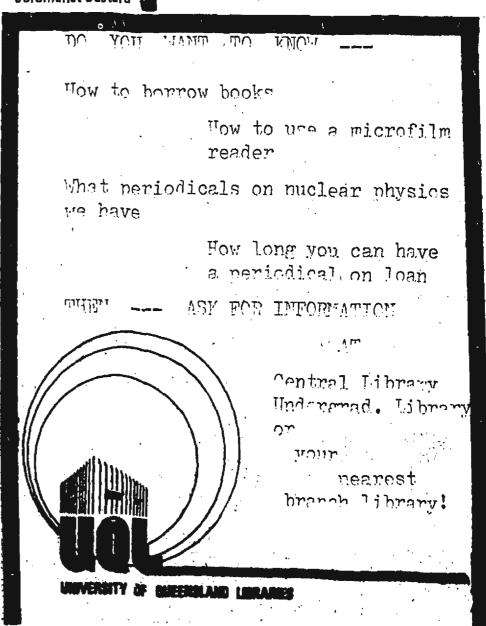
Camping in the bush in an area rich with Dreaming, Herbert woke one night to see his yalmaru or shade standing before him. And his "other self" was black.

He says that apparition enabled him to approach the massive task of nine years solid work on the novel by showing him his love for the country was complete.

He was able to sincerely use the black man's cry for his country "poor fella my country" himself.

The closest he can translate the meaning is: "I cry for my country, and my country cries for me."

But Xavier Herbert's tears are those of anger — beware if you are a "colonialist bastard"



YOUR BROTHER THE RAPIST

It is hard to think of one of your close male relatives being a rapist. The difficulty may well be in your image of a rapist rather than the purity of your peers.

Most rapes aren't committed by deranged psychopaths who leap out of bushes onto unsuspecting women. Similarly, most rape victims are not advocates of the Devil sent to tempt weak men by unnatural vivaciousness and unseemly dress.

The basic reason most rapes are not reported is that they are committed by an acquaintance of the woman. The crux of the problem is the fine distinction between artful seduction and outright rape. Theoretically, the distinction is clear enough; rape is sex without consent.

Because of our society's traditional roles, the male has made the advances, and those are either encouraged, rejected or tolerated by the woman. If the male is overbearing, a confident woman can normally control him. However if the woman doesn't want to reject the man, just advoid sex, or if she is submissive, the problem of rape threatens.

When a man is stirred sufficiently, and other people are not present, he has the physical power to commit rape. The woman may wish to keep this friend, or may feel physically helpless, and so submit to sex. These extenuating circumstances do not alter the fact that this is rape.

To report an offence in these circumstances would disrupt the victim's whole social life. Many friends would know both parties, making contact with either uneasy. Even if cleared,



If he grabs yer
— maim him!



the stigma of rape sticks with the male and he condemned by society.

The victim has to undergo considerable efforts, time-wasting and personal embarrassment to have the man convicted. Because of the stigma the male would suffer, police are extremely rugged in the interrogations. They investigate the woman's sex life and have the power to charge her with false complaint.

The Rape Crisis Centre in Brisbane is affiliated with Australian Women Against Rape. It is A.W.A.R.'s aim to have rape within marriage legally recognized. Although desirable to stop the wife becoming a mere chattel of the husband, there are problems

The threat of accusing their husbands of rape could be used by some women to manipulate men. However, corrobatory evidence would be desirable and, as with most present cases, necessary to obtain a conviction.

The past sexual history of an accused rapist is not admissible as evidence against him. This is because he is only on trial for that particular offence. The main defence currently used is an attempt to destroy the woman's character. She is often exposed as a temptress with a history of promiscuity.

This blackening would be entertaining if many juries and most of thepublic did not assume that 'any woman who was raped asked for it.' It is A.W.A.R.'s aim to have the sexual history of the victim inadmissible as evidence for the defence.

It must be a difficult time for the close male friend of the rapist. He wants to comfort but often the victim shys away from all males.

What action do victims take within their own social group? Some have suggested a dressing down (figuratively) of the rapist. This and the ostracism which he should suffer from his friends should be enough.

There are just too many problems with charging an acquaintance with rape. These problems are mostly necessary because of the disruption to the accused's life a false charge or conviction would incur.

Bruce Anning



"Rape is not an isolated act that can be rooted out from patriarchy without ending patriarchy itself. The same men and power structure who victimize women are engaged in the act of raping Vietnam, raping Black people and the very earth we live upon . . . No simple reforms can eliminate rape."

Sue Griffin

barbed wire brutality

(ANS): Last November the Indonesian government placed an order for 200 tonnes of barbed wire with Lysaght Pty Ltd Australia. Lysaghts is a subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) Australia's huge steel monopoly.

B.H.P. has been exploring for minerals in East Timor for the past 3 years. It has extensive interests in Indonesia and throughout Asia.

The barbed wire was originally to be loaded on ships by December 16. It was produced by Lysaghts, Five Dock, Sydney and at the company's Newcastle plant. It's final destination was East Timor.

There was enough wire in the shipment to enclose 4000 square miles which is some indication of the scale of the repression the Indonesian generals had planned for the Timorese people if they over run Fretlin.

The barbed wire was originally to be shipped to "Pertamina, Unit 11, South Sumatra". Pertamina is the Indonesian national oil company that is treated as prival property by the generals.

When the Waterside Workers Federation in Sydney decided to ban the shipment of all war material to Indonesia in late November, the Lysaghts company changed the shipping address to "Robins Shipyard, Singapore" from which it would then be transported to East Timor.

Sydney Waterside Workers on the "Neptune Amber" were suspicious of such a large shipment of barbed wire going to Singapore. On December 2, after some investigation, they found that the barbed wire was in fact going to Indonesia and banned it. Two days later the cargo came on board wrapped in cardboard and marked for shipment from Singapore to Indonesia — the dockers refused to load the cargo.



ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE 'FREE' WORLD

the udt fretilin split

In April 1975, Lopex da Crux, the U.D.T. President in East Timor a man with long fighting experience with the Portuguese Army in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, came to Australia with the mayor of Dili under the Portuguese government, Costa Meuzinko, These men met in Melbourne with one Brig. Callinan and a "rightist group" believed to be the D.L.P. Incidently, in the D.L.P.-Santamaria weekly magazines, "News Weekly" recently, a detailed analysis was made into the structure of the national campaign for an Independent East Timor. The article showed that the organization is communist and left wing based, among left wing trade unions and small groups. (So what?)

Brig. Callinan had led Australian commandos in Timor in World War II. He and the U.D.T leaders are described as "old friends". He urged the UDT to break the coalition it had formed with FRETLIN in January 1975 against the pro-Indonesian party APODETI. He urged them to enter into an anti-communist alliance with APODETI.

Callinan was also an Australian military advisor to the South Vietnamese dictator Diem in the early 1960's. On August 30, 1964 after his return from Vietnam he spoke to the National Civic Council (DLP) Victorian State Convention (Newsweekly, September 10, 1964). He is a member of the DLP and has held high positions in it. He is a member of the DLP and has held high positions in it. He is a director of BP (Australia) and was a top officer in the CMF.

While in Australia, the UDT leaders also received the same advice on an APODETI-UDT front against FRETLIN from top Join Intelligence Organization officers they met. Long discussions, it is believed, led to JIO promising help to UDT, including arms.

The JIO is the centre of Australian Intelligence operations. It was set up during 1969 and became operational in February 1970. It has its own six storey building in the Russell Hill defence complex in Canberra with several hundreds of staff including economists and a large number of Defence department employees. The JIO is modelled very much on the CIA and is responsible for analysis and advice. It also apparently has a small urban guerilla unit with target being aborigines. The JIO is responsible to the Defence Committee, which comprises the heads of the Prime Minister's, Defence, 'Foreign Affairs and Treasury departments, the chairman of the chiefs of staff Committee and the three service chiefs of staff. Input for the JIO comes from the Foreign Affairs and Defence Departments, the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, another Australian secret police organization, the DSD (see last issue of Semper), the CIA, MI6 (British) and BAKIM, the Indonesian Intelligence service. The head of the JIO is Gordon Jockel, a former ambassador to Jarkarta.

While in Indonesia, after their visit to Australia, da Cruz and Mouzinko had lengthy talks with BAKIM, including its head General Murtopo. They told the Indonesians of their Australian support.

CALLS FOR U.S. AID

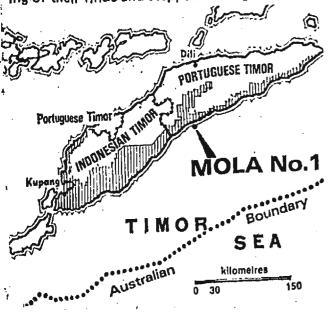
Small arms supplies commenced going north from Melbourne through Adelaide to



Darwin in June. Appeals were also made to the U.S. base at Guam via the base commander in Darwin for arms. These appeals came in August from the airport of Baucau. Later reports indicated places where the arms were to be unloaded. Just prior to this, da Cruz had toured South East Asia telling countries of UDT plans and assuring them that it would be a right wing government, opening the doors to foreign capital.

OIL AND TIMOR

In Hong Kong he met with Indonesian, Australian (including Theiss multi-national construction company) Hong Kong, American and other interests, assuring them of an open go in Timor once UDT took over. Similar assurances had been given to multi-national oil interests. Callinan is a director of BP (Australia) whose parent company in Britain, Burmah Oil has a 23 percent interest. Woodside-Burmah had drilled off East Timor and found sizable oil deposits. Worried by FRETLIN, they had said nothing of their finds and stopped drilling.



CIA INVOLVEMENT?

In late February 1975, Woodside-Burmah announced that they had discovered promising areas of hydrocarbon deposits of Timor, through the Mola No. 1 exploration well at a depth of 2,290 metres. At the time, Woodside shares marked time at 88 cents, possibly because of headlines suggesting that Indonesia was considering a military move in the then Portuguese half of Timor. The company was then able to earn a 65 per cent interest in a production sharing contract in the Indonesian half of Timor held by another Australian listed company International Oil, from Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned resources company.

In May 1975, a top American oil company executive visited East Timor, supposedly to discuss oil concessions with the Portuguese. At that time UDT unilaterally split with FRETLIN. Three days before the coup, he again visited East Timor, leaving only when FRETLIN launched its counter-attack on August 16. In the University of NSW paper, Tharunka, on September 3, 1975, the author of an unsigned article on Timor asked the question "sheer coincidence? Or was he a CIA agent? The CIA links with oil multinationals are well documented."

One point must be made. If the oil off Timor is low sulphur oil, then the interest of Western Oil companies is very easily explained. Low sulphur oil is less polluting than other forms of oil, as it is difficult to remove the impurities during processing. The results of burning high sulphur oil in large cities are respitory diseases, particularly among the poor, the aged and the young and ghetto trouble with blacks. (If anyone can clarify this point please tell me c/- Semper.) Follow?

"What I am on Apout . . ."

I guess I'd better explain what I have been up to with my articles in Semper, Every article and book review I have written for Semper in 1976 has been concerned, in a more or less obtuse way with atomic energy. I have deliberately employed a debased form of lateral thinking and applied this method of mental gymnastics to issues in recent Australian history, all of which are intimately linked to atomic energy, the United States, Secret Police and November 11, 1975. Political Economy, of an obscure variety, mine, has also been applied. from time to time. The reason for this is to illustrate the point, often ignored by political scientists and commentators, that everything has a reason. Today with the "developed and developing world" realizing that the resources of the earth are finite and that those resources must be obtained for a long period of time at competitive rates, the powers of capital and money are rather crude and brutal in the means which they use to ensure that they get what they want. The CIA doesn't pull coups for fun. I understand that in the concluding years of the war, economic planners of America figured out that they would be in an awful spot if they didn't do something fast to ensure that they got the resources they needed to continue to develop the US economy. Therefore, they took various steps to ensure that this was

Self determination of small races and nations such as Timor' or Nambia is out: so is economic nationalism as occurred in Iran in 1953, the Congo in the 1960's and nearly occurred in Indonesia in 1965 and here during Labor's administration in 1949 and 1972-75. Socialism is out; trade unionism is to be contained and where possible controlled; the media must be controlled; consumerism must be encouraged; and a highly organized and loyal secret police force must be set up with both covert and overt arms. The mechanisms for these activities are varied and are often designed specifically for each country. Dissent is dealt with in various ways - from the subtle to the crude and brutal. The stakes are high - the survival of the U.S. economy and hence the US nation as it is now, for as long as possible. The spirit of capitalism is strong and pervasive.

The reason 1 am writing this sort of stuff is fairly simple — I do not take kindly to having my governments dismissed by people acting like foreign agents, as Donald Horne said in the National Times recently, and I, as a christian, will not stand by while genocide occurs around me and my nation is slowly destroyed to feed the greed and profit of those who subscribe to an "ideology" based on blood and exploitation. Fair enough?

I have deliberately left off following up issues such as the Pig Slaughter Levy Bill and Baker's comments in the Australian in June 1975. I intend to reopen these issues lates.

Dr Bogle

THE BOGLE, HANDLER CASE



Mrs Chandler

One of the most puzzling crimes in recent Australian history was the double murder of Dr Gilbert Bogle and Mrs Margaret Chandler whose bodies were found in bush land off the Lane Cove road early on the morning of January 1, 1963.

The couple had attended a New Years Eve party at the home of a friend and were reported to have been happy and in good spirits. Bogle was on the eve of his departure to take up a two year research position with the Bell Telephone Company in America. A New Zealander, Bogle was working at the National Standards Laboratory in Sydney and had gained remarkable academic distinction in physics as a Rhodes Scholar, along with fellow New Zealander Clifford Dalton. Police were led to believe Bogle and Chandler were poisoned.

PIG SLAUGHTER AND ALL THAT

At the opening of the first reading of the Pig Slaughter Levy Bill in May 1971, Senator Cavanagh said "I take this opportunity on the" first reading of the Pig Slaughter Levy Bill to raise a question which is not relevant to the Bill. Perhaps the only relevancy would be in the use of the word 'slaughter'. I desire to express my concern about the operation of foreign agents in Australia . . . " Cavanagh mentions the Bogle-Chandler case and suggests, that, from answers given him by Government ministers to direct questions on the case incidcate there were no suspicious circumstances surrounding the deaths such as cabinet meetings called to discuss the case, Federal government directives to state police to leave the death alone because the interests of national security would not be served by police finding out who murdered Bogle and so on.

Catherine Dalton (remember her) knew Gilbert and Vivien Bogle well. Bogle was, at the time of Dalton's first mention of him in her book "Without Hardware" attempting to find out a connection between the "Push" and the blackmailing of a musician Eugene Gassens, in 1961. Bogle was reading Physics at Oxford at the time Dalton and her husband were at Oxford and from time to time Bogle acted as a baby sitter for the Daltons. Bogle infiltrated the Push through its musical end as he was a competent musician on a number of instruments.

When Cliff Dalton was dying, and members of the AAEC were winding up their campaign to discredit Catherine, Bogle became involved in proceedings and was particularly anxious to figure out why this was going on. He became involved quite deeply in the politics of the AAEC.

Catherine Dalton also attended the New Year's Eve party at the Nash residence in Chatswood Sydney but left early, partly because she and her son, James saw a member of the Ashfield Nazi Party also at the party. At the time of the party, Dalton knew Bogle was due to leave for America within days, to commence laser communications research for Bell Telephone. Dalton left the party and the next morning Bogle was found dead by two young boys, looking for golf balls from the nearby Lane Cove golf course.

Dalton mentions that Bogle was going to see former Rhodes scholars now in very high places in America, and warn them about a group of American criminals who were damaging US relations with Australia and threatening the success of the ANZUS Naval Pact.

Soon after she heard Gilbert Bogle was dead, Dalton contacted an English ex-intelligence officer and told him about two men who should be questioned about the murder. She asked him to tell ASIO. "As a result", she says, "both men were helped out of the country within twenty-four hours by security police." Soon after this, in the Middle East, a double agent named Kim Philby crossed over to Russia from British Intelligence.

REASONS??

The Sydney Morning Herald of January 2, 1963, asked three questions about the double murder.

- (i) what poison killed the couple?
- (ii) who administered the poison?

(iii) how was it administered?

The first question may be answered in two ways. Evidence suggested strychnine, particularly as Chandler appeared to have suffered agonizing thirst just before she died. However, evidence also indicated that Bogle had been ill nearby and had daefecated and urinated profusely prior to his death. Nerve gas causes such symptoms too. Government analysts suspected strychnine.

The second question is much more difficult to answer, it is unclear, even from Dalton's accounts.

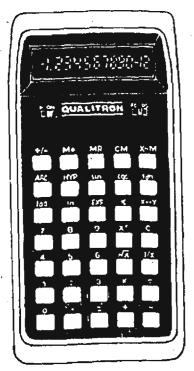
The third is only a technical one. There is no evidence of needle marks or similar abrasions on the bodies, and there is no evidence of capsules, as police suspected aerosol is likely. Nerve gas is suggested, here too because of the ease of administration by aerosol spray.

A fourth question must also be asked. Why? None of the normal motives for double murder apply — suicide is out, money is out, sexual affair is out. The only possible link is that between the Push, the AAEC and their activities against Dalton, in which Bogle got involved and Bogle's imminent departure for America to see one Katzenbach Jnr, a fellow Rhodes scholar and high official in the Kennedy cabinet.

This case must be reopened and all the facts brought to light, because the implications of the issues are vitally relevant to the future of mankind. Nuclear power must be stopped, and so too must the activities of those who want it to go ahead.

Mark D. Hayes.

QUALITY IS PART OF OUR NA

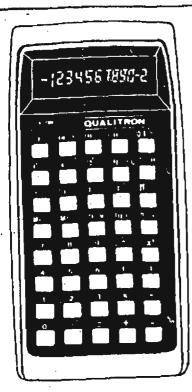


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The Yoga Meditation/Relaxation Group meets each Thursday at 1.00 pm in Room 203, Commerce Building. Enquiries 445514 or contact Margaret Merrit, Human Movements Jept. There is no attendance fee.

The Christian Groups on campus (E.U.) are presenting an outreach activities Week from the 20th - 24th April. On the itinerary are forums with Jim Edson - so if you're interested or not - it's still meant for you! Wednesday, lunchtime there will be a general meeting for all those interested in B18 of the Engineering Bldg. The Grand Finale of the week will be a Christian Rock Concert on Saturday night (24th) in the Relax. Block.

Oscilloscope B.W.D. single trace suitable for student, Excellent condition \$150. Phone Shayne 2245988 (9 - 5 Mon). Murray 19 Sheriff St. Petrie Terrace.

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Honda 125 Trail Bike, Excellent condition 1800 miles. Regd, till November '76, Helmet included \$500 o.n.o. Phone 371 3995.

Occupational Therapy students invite all interested to attend a Seminar on "Non-verbal Communication - the Body as a Medium" speakers Dr Glen McBride, Dr Art Veno, Dr Joe McDowall - on Thursday, 22 April at 5.30 pm in Room 102, Therapies Building, University of Queensland, Registration 20c Supper provided.

Labor Club meets every second Wednesday 1.10 pm, E.G. Whitlam Room. Next meeting Wednesday, 14th April.

Typing Service. First class. Electric typewriter, Reasonable rates, Ph. 263 5766. Mrs Agnew 5 Rockett Street, Aspley.

Found: 4 pm 18 March on Schonell Drive, new white Shoel helmet. Phone 371 2092

Wanted: a male kitten, friendly and pretty, giner or black.

Phone 371 1611 and ask for Julianne or come to Semper Office.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CONFERENCE

Sydney University in the first American

On the little of the control of the cont

ISRAEL-A RACIST POWER

Israel is a colonial-settlers state. It was established with the expulsion of one and a half million of the native, resident Arab population of Palestine. The United Nations has correctly described this as racism; it differs in no way at all from the racist settlement of such countries as Australia and the United States.

The Zionist state of Israel did not become a reality in 1948. And Israel was not born of Nazi persecution. The foundations of the Zionist colonisation of Palestine were laid during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The first wave of immigrants disembarked in 1882. Theodore Herzl, one of the earliest Zionist theorists and organizers, wrote his "A Jewish State" in 1896 agreeing with the anti-Semitic diagnosis that Jews in Europe were an alien element. At the Congress of Basel in August 1897, Herzl founded the Zionist Organisation on the programme of "the creation in Palestine of a homeland for the Jewish people guaranteed by public law". To secure international guarantees the Zionists signed a pact with the imperialist Ottoman sultan who at the time had sovereignty over Palestine. Then in 1903 Herzl reached a general agreement on fundamentals with the sinister Plehve, Czarist minister of the interior and organiser of pogroms.

The Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917 stated that "His Majesty's government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people ... " With this document the British government formally declared its support for the creation of Israel. The Zionist leader, Chaim Weismann, wrote to the British War Cabinet as follows: "...in submitting our resolution (for the creation of Israel) we entrusted our national and Zionist destiny to the Foreign Office and the Imperial War Cabinet in the hope that the problem - would be considered in the light of the imperial interests and the principle for which the Entente stands." (Emphasis in original). The German and Austrian Zionists were too, carrying on negotiations to obtain a kind of "Balfour Declaration" from the Turkish government, It was military victory over the Ottoman Empire, with the aid of the USA and France that permitted the British to enforce the Declaration.

However, Palestine was now a "land without a people", as the theoretician of spiritual Zionism, Ahad Ha'am, had pointed out as early as 1891. The rise of Arab nationalism in the general environment of the time ex-

pressed itself in the Palestinian's resistance to British-Zionist colonization from the beginning, but especially after 1908 (the year of the Ypung Turk Revolution, which instituted freedom of political expression and allowed the formation of political parties.

There was the harrassment of Jewish colonies by the fellahs (Arab peasants) who had been run off their land, the uprisings of 1920-21 against French and British domination, the troubles of 1929 and the strikes and street demonstrations of the 1930's. It reached a climax in 1936-39 with a general strike of six months duration, bloodily crushed by British forces aided mightly by the Zionist militias.

BRITISH MANDATE

The complex and drawn out negotiations following the war included the agreement which led the League of Nations to grant a British mandate over Palestine on July 24, 1922. At that time Jews in Palestine accounted for 11% of the population. The Zionist leaders of the period called for strengthening the regi-

ment of British police and opposed the creation of any representative body that might reduce the authority of the British high commissioner. But by 1943 the Jewish community in Palestine numbered 539,000 or 31.5% of the population. On this basis the "Yishuv" (the Zionist colony in Palestine) could finally realise the long lived goal of the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. The White Paper of May 17, 1939 had, however, clearly stated Britains hostility to the partition of Palestine. It was for this reason that the Yishuv initiated the war of 1948.

The Six Day War was not a war of independence. It was merely a change in tactic by the Zionist colonialists based on the arithmetic expansion of the Jewish population in Palestine. In 1946 the Zionist Alexandre Bein wrote: "The goal (of Zionism) has remained unchanged since Herzl — the transformation of Palestine into a Jewish homeland, the creation of a Jewish state. For tactical political reasons, this goal has not always been clearly stated. But the evolution of Palestine and of the Jewish in general has reached a point where clarity has become necessary." (Introduction au Sionisme, Jerusalem, 1946)



Israel B (aci/m

ISRAEL TODAY

The Arabs in Israel have been reduced to second class citizens (on the basis of their race) under military control, excluded from decent jobs, from trade union membership, until recently, from genuine political rights, and subjected to repeated acts of horrifying violence. For example, there was the incident at Kafr Qasim, an Arab village within Israel, in October, 1956 during the 100 hour Sinai war, Israeli border police shot and killed 51 Israeli Arabs, including women and children, who were returning from the fields at the end of a day's work and were unwittingly in breach of the curfew order. This and other such incidents are comparable to the My Lai atrocity by the United States in Vietnam.

In adopting the Absentee Property Law of March 1950, the Knesset (the Israeli parliament) turned down a series of amendments, offered mainly by Arab deputies, which sought to provide just an elementary measure of fair dealing, Among these were amendments to protect the land of Arabs (1) who were legal citizens of Israel, with an identity card and not aided the enemy; (2) who had never fled the country; (3) who had been expelled from their villages when these had been conquered by Israeli troops,

NAZISM, ZIONISM AND THE LEFT

In the wake of mounting Nazi repression in Europe in the 1930's and 1940's refuge in other countries became a matter of life and death for hundreds of thousands of Jews (and other fighters against fascism too). By May 1930, for example, there were enough applications for US entry visas on file in the US consular offices in Germany, Austria and Czechoslavakia to fill the US immigration quotas for the next five years. The Roosevelt administration in the US followed a consistant policy of baring en-. try of these refugees into the US, thereby condemning many of them to death.

Following Hitler's march into Austria in March 1938, Roosevelt announced plans for an international conference to aid refugees, He launched the conference (at Evian, France) with a statement that the US had always been a haven for the oppressed and a land of the free, At the very same time, he also explained to the conference that no country would be expected to raise its immigration quotes to solve the refugee crisis. Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State indicated that the State Department should "get out in front and attempt to guide the pressure, primarily with a view to forstalling attempts to have the immigration laws liberalized." (Emphasis added).



BRISBANE SUNDAY MAIL 21 MARCH 1976

What was the Zionist resonse to this callous limitation of refugee immigration?

In 1942, Rabbi Stephen Wise, the leading Zionist spokesperson in the US complained to his friend, Felix Frankfurter, "I don't know whether I'm becoming the 'J' of Jude but I find that a good part of my work is to explain to my fellow Jews why our government (i.e. the US government) cannot do all the things asked or expected of it."

The Zionists uncritically supported Roosevelt's murderous restriction on immigration,

Why?

Because the Zionists primary aim was to secure the backing of US imperialism for thecreation of a Jewish state in Palestine!

be channelled into saving Jews from the various jons. The record is shameful, countries," he lamented in a letter to the Zionist executive, dated December 17, 1938. "Zionexistance of Zionism."

JEWISH HAVEN

Even in 1943 when there could be no doubt about the ferocity of Hilter's genocidal attack. on the Jewish people, Itzhak Greenbaum, head of the Jewish Agency Rescue Committee, declared to the Zionist Executive Council: "If I am asked could you give from UJA (United Jewish Appeal) moneys to rescue Jews, I say 'No'; and I say again, 'No.' In my opinion we have to resist that wave which puts Zionist activities in the second line." I expect European Jews would not have been altogether happy with the prospect of a Jewish "haven" for their Zionist leaders.

Following a Nazi boycott of all Jewish merchants in Germany in April 1933, many organ-Davib Ben-Gurion, later prime minister of isations, Jewish and non-Jewish, called for an Israel, was very outspoken about the need to international boycott of German goods, includorder priorities, "... If the Jews will have to ing a demand that the US place a trade embargo chose between the refugees, saving Jews from on Germany. The B'nai B'rith and the Americoncentration camps and assisting a national can Jewish Committee opposed the call for a museum in Palestine, mercy will have the upper boycott warning against any public agitation hand and the whole energy of the people will in the form of boycotts or mass demonstrat-

This is the other side of the Zionist coin. ism will be struck off the agenda... If we Far from protecting Jewish people from antiallow a separation between the refugee problem Semitism, the leaders of Zionism auctioned off and the Palestine problem we are risking the the lives of hundreds of thousands of European Jews for the price of a Zlonist state in In March 1975, the international news magazine, Intercontinental Press, interviewed Israel Shahak, the chairperson of the Israel League for Human and Civil Rights. Shahak entered Israel as a refugee from the Bergen Belsen concentration camp in 1945. He was a supporter of Zionism until his views were changed by his experiences in the army during and after the June 1967 war. I will quote some of his replies to the interviewers questions:

Israel as a democratic society:

"... The greatest deception of the twentieth century
... Israel is as aparthaied as South Africa in reality... For
example (according to the) Israeli Bureau of Statistics...
in Israel there are no Israelis... There are Jews and nonJews."

Discrimination in jobs, housing and education:

"It is much worse than the situation of the Blacks in the United States, because the oppression and discrimination here is legal ... in Nazareth ... to obtain a flat you have to bring proof that you are a Jew ... even the land lords who would like to rent a flat to an Arab are forbidden to do so by law [as the] land is owned by the Jewish National Fund ... The Bar-Ilan University (near Tel Aviv ... openly uses a negative quota against Arabs in many faculties ... There are two completely separate school systems in Israel ... the Arab school system is heavily discriminated against in every material area:

no buildings, or bad buildings; almost no laboratries; bad teachers... Arab students have to learn an enormous amount of Hebrew literature... as well as Zionist literature... The Koran is taught less 10% of the time alloted to the Old Testament. All Arabic literature written after 1800 is prohibited.... Israeli Arabs predominate in three types of jobs. First, unskilled agricultural work. Second, unskilled or semi-skilled construction work. Third, the lower paying jobs in services, such as washing dishes."

Repression of Arab dissidents:

"... in the so-called sole democracy in the Middle East we still have the defense regulations of 1945 * by which the military authorities can arrest, imprison, exile, or limit the movement of any Israeli. However, these regulations are employed solely against the Arabs ... Three members of (an active radical Arab Committee) . . . in Tel Aviv were suddenly stopped by police [one night]. They were ordered to strip down to their underpants in the middle of the street, taken to a building that is not a police station, and beaten. I would call it torture, really, because they were beaten around the genitals . . . [In the occupied territories] it is much worse, because the people there have no rights at all ... In conquered territories, everyone knows that the delegates of Israeli democracy can come to a family in the early hours, at 2.00 or 3.00 in the morning, their favourite time. They can take the father, give him literally half an hour to pack, and then take him to the Jordanian or Lebanese border, exile him from his family and forbid him ever to return.

Palestine. And this by their own admission, as we have seen!

How did the Left fare in comparison? On February 20, 1939, 50,000 workers gathered in Madison Square Garden in New York to show their opposition to the growth of fascist, anti-Semitic goon squads, such as the Coughlins, Pelleys and Kuhns, The demonstration had been organised by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) founding members of the Fourth International, an international revolutionary organization. The importance of the fight against anti-Semitism and for relief of its victims was stressed at the founding conference of the Fourth International in October 1938.

The American Fund for Political Prisoners and Refugees was established in June 1938. One function of the Fund was to raise money for the relief of some of the worst-off victims, of fascism in Europe. One of the SWP leaders, George Novak, was the secretary of the fund.

VIEWS OF THE LEFT

It is true that the Left was not unified on the question. The American Communist Party which soughr solely to promote the interests of the bureaucratic Stalinist rulers of the USSR, did not wish to do anything which would jeopardise "peaceful co-existence". In order not to come into direct conflict with Roosevelt's New Deal, the CP boycotted the February 20 demonstration. So too did the Zionist leaders! The major Jewish newspapers in New York, such as the Day and Forward, warned their readers against participating in the demonstrations—and for much the same reasons!

1½ MILLION HOMELESS PALESTINIANS

The crux of the Zionist argument is that because Jews have been the victim of oppression, and because the Zionist movement believes that the only defence against that oppression is to be found in the state of Israel, anyone who disagrees with this policy is an anti-Semite.

However, the fact that more than a million and a half Palestinians have been driven from their homes and land in order to clear the way for this Israeli "haven" for the Jewish people, creates some contradictions for the Zionists. In Israel the tables have been turned. From an oppressed and persecuted nation in Europe and elsewhere, the Jews in Israel have become the oppressor nation. It is this contradiction which forces Zionists to charge that the struggle of the Palestinians to regain their land, and anyone who supports that struggle, is motivated by anti-Semitism. By this reasoning, we are asked to believe that the twenty-five year struggle of the Palestinians to control their own future is in reality simply an expression of anti-Semitic rage that must equal or exceed the worst excesses of Hitlerism.

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The real basis of the Palestinian liberation struggle lies not in anti-Semitism but in opposition to the Zionist policies that led to the creation of Israel at the expense of the Arab inhabitants of Palestine. What the Palestinians seek in the dissolution of the state of Israel is the right to return to their homeland, and the recognition of their democratic civil and individual rights. This is confirmed by the stated position of the Palestinians. What they fight for is a democratic, secular Palestine.

A democratic secular Palestine would not be exclusionary. It would allow the worship of any religion be it Islamic, Christian, Jewish, or whatever. It would not exclude anyone from living in that country on the basis of race, as is the case in Israel. Any Jew, anywhere in the world would be free to come to and live in such a country, only providing that the national and individual rights of all others were observed. That is what the Palestinians are fighting for. Socialists support the Palestinians on exactly those grounds, and struggle against Zionism because it fails to protect Jews from anti-Semitism.

Peter. Annear

viael B (dci/w

ISRAEL TODAY

The Arabs in Israel have been reduced to second class citizens (on the basis of their race) under military control, excluded from decent jobs, from trade union membership, until recently, from genuine political rights, and subjected to repeated acts of horrifying violence. For example, there was the incident at Kafr Qasim, an Arab village within Israel, in October, 1956 during the 100 hour Sinai war. Israeli border police shot and killed 51 Israeli Arabs, including women and children, who were returning from the fields at the end of a day's work and were unwittingly in breach of the curfew order. This and other such incidents are comparable to the My Lai atrocity by the United States in Vietnam.

In adopting the Absentee Property Law of March 1950, the Knesset (the Israeli parliament) turned down a series of amendments, offered mainly by Arab deputies, which sought to provide just an elementary measure of fair dealing. Among these were amendments to protect the land of Arabs (1) who were legal citizens of Israel, with an identity card and not aided the enemy; (2) who had never fled the country; (3) who had been expelled from their villages when these had been conquered by Israeli troops.

NAZISM, ZIONISM AND THE LEFT

In the wake of mounting Nazi repression in Europe in the 1930's and 1940's refuge in other countries became a matter of life and death for hundreds of thousands of Jews (and other fighters against fascism too). By May 1930, for example, there were enough applications for US entry vises on file in the US consular offices in Germany, Austria and Czechoslavakia to fill the US immigration quotas for the next five years. The Roosevelt administration in the US followed a consistant policy of baring entry of these refugees into the US, thereby condemning many of them to death.

Following Hitler's march into Austria in March 1938, Roosevelt announced plans for an international conference to aid refugees. He launched the conference (at Evian, France) with a statement that the US had always been a haven for the oppressed and a land of the free. At the very same time, he also explained to the conference that no country would be expected to raise its immigration quotas to solve the refugee crisis. Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State indicated that the State Department should "get out in front and attempt to guide the pressure, primarily with a view to forstalling attempts to have the immigration laws liberalized." (Emphasis added).



BRISBANE SUNDAY MAIL 21 MARCH 1976

What was the Zionist resonse to this callous JEWISH HAVEN limitation of refugee immigration?

In 1942, Rabbi Stephen Wise, the leading Zionist spokesperson in the US complained to his friend, Felix Frankfurter, "I don't know whether I'm becoming the 'J' of Jude but I find that a good part of my work is to explain to my fellow Jews why our government (i.e. the US government) cannot do all the things asked or expected of it."

The Zionists uncritically supported Roosevelt's murderous restriction on immigration,

Why?

Because the Zionists primary aim was to secure the backing of US imperialism for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine!

Israel, was very outspoken about the need to international boycott of German goods, includorder priorities. "... If the Jews will have to ing a demand that the US place a trade embargo chose between the refugees, saving Jews from on Germany. The B'nai B'rith and the Americoncentration camps and assisting a national can Jewish Committee opposed the call for a museum in Palestine, mercy will have the upper boycott warning against any public agitation hand and the whole energy of the people will in the form of boycotts or mass demonstratbe channelled into saving Jews from the various ions. The record is shameful. countries," he lamented in a letter to the Zionist executive, dated December 17, 1938. "Zionism will be struck off the agenda... If we Far from protecting Jewish people from antiallow a separation between the refugee problem. Semitism, the leaders of Zionism auctioned off and the Palestine problem we are risking the the lives of hundreds of thousands of Euroexistance of Zionism."

Even in 1943 when there could be no doubt about the ferocity of Hilter's genocidal attack. on the Jewish people, Itzhak Greenbaum, head of the Jewish Agency Rescue Committee, declared to the Zionist Executive Council: "If I am asked could you give from UJA (United Jewish Appeal) moneys to rescue Jews, I say 'No'; and I say again, 'No.' In my opinion we have to resist that wave which puts Zionist activities in the second line." I expect European Jews would not have been altogether happy with the prospect of a Jewish "haven" for their Zionist leaders.

Following a Nazi boycott of all Jewish merchants in Germany in April 1933, many organ-Davib Ben-Gurion, later prime minister of isations, Jewish and non-Jewish, called for an

> This is the other side of the Zionist coin. pean Jews for the price of a Zionist state in

In March 1975, the international news magazine, Intercontinental Press, interviewed Israel Shahak, the chairperson of the Israel League for Human and Civil Rights. Shahak entered Israel as a refugee from the Bergen Belsen concentration camp in 1945. He was a supporter of Zionism until his views were changed by his experiences in the army during and after the June 1967 war. I will quote some of his replies to the interviewers questions:

Israel as a democratic society:

"... The greatest deception of the twentieth century
... Israel is as aparthaied as South Africa in reality ... For
example (according to the) Israeli Bureau of Statistics ...
in Israel there are no Israelis ... There are Jews and nonJews."

Discrimination in jobs, housing and education:

"It is much worse than the situation of the Blacks in the United States, because the oppression and discrimination here is legal... in Nazareth... to obtain a flat you have to bring proof that you are a Jew... even the land lords who would like to rent a flat to an Arab are forbidden to do so by law [as the] land is owned by the Jewish National Fund... The Bar-Ilan University (near Tel Aviv... openly uses a negative quota against Arabs in many faculties... There are two completely separate school systems in Israel... the Arab school system is heavily discriminated against in every material area:

no buildings, or bad buildings; almost no laboratries; bad teachers ... Arab students have to learn an enormous amount of Hebrew literature ... as well as Zionist literature ... The Koran is taught less 10% of the time alloted to the Old Testament. All Arabic literature written after 1800 is prohibited Israeli Arabs predominate in three types of jobs. First, unskilled agricultural work. Second, unskilled or semi-skilled construction work. Third, the lower paying jobs in services, such as washing dishes."

Repression of Arab dissidents:

"... in the so-called sole democracy in the Middle East we still have the defense regulations of 1945 * by which the military authorities can arrest, imprison, exile, or limit the movement of any Israeli. However, these regulations are employed solely against the Arabs...Three members of (an active radical Arab Committee) ... in Tel Aviv were suddenly stopped by police [one night]. They were ordered to strip down to their underpants in the middle of the street, taken to a building that is not a police station, and beaten. I would call it torture, really, because they were beaten around the genitals ... In the occupied territories it is much worse, because the people there have no rights at all ... In conquered territories, everyone knows that the delegates of Israeli democracy can come to a family in the early hours, at 2.00 or 3.00 in the morning, their favourite time. They can take the father, give him literally half an hour to pack, and then take him to the Jordanian or Lebanese border, exile him from his family and forbid him ever to return.

Palestine. And this by their own admission, as we have seen!

How did the Left fare in comparison? On February 20, 1939, 50,000 workers gathered in Madison Square Garden in New York to show their opposition to the growth of fascist, anti-Semitic goon squads, such as the Coughlins, Pelleys and Kuhns, The demonstration had been organised by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) founding members of the Fourth International, an international revolutionary organization. The importance of the fight against anti-Semitism and for relief of its victims was stressed at the founding conference of the Fourth International in October 1938.

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Peter.Annear

MENTAL HEALTH

One physician for ill patients. Death rates 8 or 9 times above the usual, Readmission rates of 57%. 23% of inmates over 60. One and a half million dollars spent on rebuilding projects. Staff turnover rate phenomenal, 41% of patients involuntarily detained.

These and other aspects of Queensland's psychiatric institutions are exposed in the first of four reports being prepared by Drs Jim Gardner and Paul Wilson

The state of Queensland's psychiatric institutions has been the subject of debate for about 15 years and still nothing has been done to improve them. There has been no Commissions investigating psychiatric institutions in Queensland as there have been in N.S.W. Victoria and South Australia. Instead, a new Mental Health Act came into force in 1973 which, instead of improving the situation in these mental institutions made them worse; by enabling people to be detained against their will by creating a Mental Health Tribunal to hear appeals — of which 86 have been rejected, by not guaranteeing everyone committed the 'right to treatment'.

Drs Wilson and Gardner and others concerned with mental health in Queensland endeavoured to have discussions with Dr Edwards, the newly appointed Health Minister. throughout last year. During that time according to the report he refused to see them. Finally on 12 September last year Dr Gardner and Dr Wilson met separately with Dr Edwards and agreed to prepare a report for him, on the issue. They presented the report to him on October 20. Dr Edwards did not comment on the report until December 7. when an article appeared in the Sunday Mail in which Dr Edwards rejected the report saying: "Their own academic isolation and separation from real life clinical problems prevents them from a full appreciation of the day-to-'day applications of the Act."

Shortly thereafter Gardner and Wilson decided to prepare a more extensive report than the 30 page document they had presented to Edwards, and make these available to the media rather than to the Health Department. They hoped that by doing this they would be able to mobilise public opinion sufficiently to force the Health Department to inaugurate a public enquiry into the Act and Psychiatric institutions in Queensland. This report was released on Tuesday 16 March and has received coverage since. However this media coverage has not been as extensive as similar reports received on police. In addition this coverage has to a large extent, taken the form of slandering Drs Gardner and Wilson and casting aspersions on their credibility and academic status.

Paul Wilson said: "I don't care how much I am slandered and criticised. I believe that the

issue is vitally important. And if they think that I am going to back out because they are slandering me — they had better think again."

In preparing this report Wilson and Gardner went through the reports of the Health Department over recent years, and presented the statistics, interpreting them from figures to the realities of deaths, staff shortage, readmission rates and so on. The second report will be dealing with the treatment of mentally retarded people, the third and fourth reports will present statements from people who have been residents and staff at the Wolston Park, Baillie Henderson and Mosman Hall—sworn affadafits relating to their experiences in these institutions.

Paul Wilson said: "We had considered releasing the statements first — that is the sort of thing that the media wants, but decided against it. It is easy for officials to react to individual case histories — either by making scapegoats out of the people involved or by brushing them aside — saying that they were just isolated events. By doing it in this way we have given them the basic information and then when the case studies are released they can be put into their proper framework."

The major complaints in the report related to the location of the institutions, the size of them, the understaffing, the re-admission rates, the number of involuntary patients, the success of the mental health tribunal, the community psychiatric services offered at Mary Street, and the death rates. A lot of ground is covered in the 37 page report.

Dr Wilson said: "I did not set out with a personal vendetta against Dr Edwards. I was upset by the issue and wanted to see a commission into the Mental Health Act in Queensland. Before we started on this I regarded Dr Edwards as a more liberal member of state parliament, but the reaction to this has negated that. Until there is a complete overhaul of this system there is no hope of changing the individual things which are wrong with it."

The findings and reports were opposed by the Queensland Psychological Association — although supported by mental health groups. Unfortunately representatives of the QPA could not be contacted to obtain their reasons for opposing the report. Paul Wilson said: "Profes-

sionalism can be a dangerous thing. People are obliged to protect their own interests and can hardly be expected to support something which criticizes their role . . . "

Dr Edwards was also unavailable for comment, being interstate.

Julianne Schultz

The geographic isolation of Psychiatric Hospitals is a highly undesirable circumstance, and is against all modern thinking in this area. Isolation from the community must imply that there persons therein are a threat to the community, or else, they are so undesirable, that they need to be kept out of sight. It further implies that there is something "sick" in the sense that they must be isolated so as not to contaminate ("infect") the rest of the community. So long as we keep our people cloistered away at places such as Wolston Park we can never expect them to fully return to the community.

In 1974 (the latest statistics available) there was an average 1924 patients in the 3 Psychlatric Hospitals, the majority of whom were at Wolston Park (1055 or 55%), Baille Henderson had an average of 66s (34%) patients, and Mosman Hall had an average of 207 (11%) patients, During that same year, a total of 3840 patients were actually in residence at some point, the majority (2487 or 65%) at Wolston Park. The total residence figure exceeds the average daily patient figure because many of the patients do not remain for a full year and hence, within any one year, it is possjble for many people to pass through the hospital, and yet the average number present at any one time will be less than the total number which pass through.

"Since 1954 patient populations of psychiatric hospitals have gradually declined. Last year, this trend showed an insignificant reversal. This year has seen a continuation and acceleration of the reversal. This is primarily due to a significant increase in the number of patients in Wolston Park Hospital over the last two years."

This is an extremely disturbing fact, and one which is contrary to developments throughout the world, and in Queensland until recently. The Annual Report attributes the increase to an increase in the numbers of aged (70 + years of age) and alcoholic patients, and suggests that the economic climate in the recent past may have contributed to the increases amongst this population.

In 1972 there were only 5 people in Wolston Park for "No Psychiatric Diagnosis" (which brings to question why they were there in the first place). In 1974, there were 22 people in Wolston Park for the same reason.

The aged, alcoholics, mentally retarded individuals, and people with no psychiatric diagnosis should not be placed in Psychiatric Hospitals alongside the people for whom such institutions were created. The horrifying fact appears to be that the Psychiatric Hospitals are being used as a dumping ground for all sorts of people, whether they should be there or not!

OUTRAGE

report excerpts

For the staff, the increase in size means that the already difficult conditions are made even more difficult. What is perhaps even worse, the diversity of patients and their wide range of needs makes the job of the medical nursing and other staff extremely difficult. Given the large numbers in the Psychiatric Hospitals, it would be difficult enough to try to cope with doing an adequate job, Given the fact that the aged, alcoholics, neurotics, psychotics, drug abusers, children with behaviour problems etc. all present with varying problems, the task for the staff of meeting the needs of these people becomes nearly impossible.

When we examine U.S. standards, we see that the recommended number of patients for each physician is 62. When we look at the staffing ratio for Queensland in 1975 we find at Wolston Park that the average number of patients per physician is 111 (only 13 nonspecialist physicians for 1441 patients). At Baille Henderson Hospital, the number is even higher: 188 patients for each physician (only 4 physicians for 752 patients). When we look at Mosman Hall, we are justifiably horrified: there is not a single physician in residence to serve the over 200 patients there.

Any Psychiatric Hospital is going to have a readmission rate, because no such institution can operate perfectly. Moreover, even if a person has been adequately treated and "cured" in the hospital, it is possible that added stresses in the outside world can cause the person to once more seek admission.

Readmission rates increased more than 2 times from 1970 to 74 from a mere 27% to 56% and during this time was as high as 59%. Moreover, at Wolston Park, which is the most crowded of the hospitals, the readmission rate has nearly tripled, from a mere 22% in 1970 to 57% In 1974.

However the readmission rate at Wolston Park had actually doubled before the economic recession.

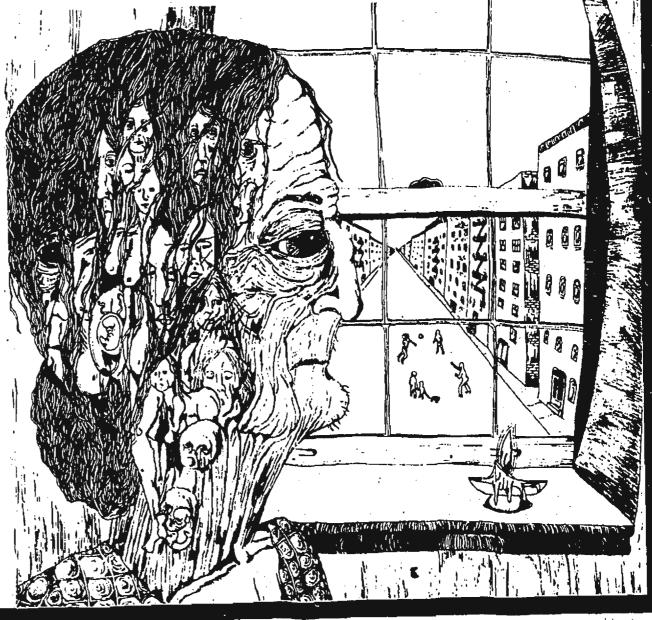
The Mental Health Act in Queensland has been criticised for allowing people to be involuntarily (i.e., without their permission) detained in Psychiatric Hospitals. The detention of an individual against his/her will presents serlous civil liberties problems, especially where it can be demonstrated that the type of place in which they are detained has too many pat-· lents and too few staff.

The involuntary admission rate to Wolston Park rose from 40 - 44% between 73 and 74, Ballle Henderson remained at 38% and Mosman Hall from 44% to 57%.

The number of appeals to the Mental Health Tribunal varied fighteningly between 1972-3 figures and the 1974-5 figures. In the pre Mental Health Act figure, 5 of 21 patients post-Mental Health Act period, only 3 of 21 (14%) patients are allowed to leave, and not a single one "successfully" appealed (le, categorles which involved being recommended for release or discharge).

Examining the causes of death, we find that the probability of death is significantly greater In Psychiatric Hospitals for death by accidental fall, accidental drowning, unknown causes, tuberculosis, influencza, pneumonia, infectitous hepatitus, and other respiratory diseases. We find, as well, that the Division of Psychiatric Services has recorded as causes of death factors which cannot possible cause death these "impossible" causes of death include schizophrenia, cretinism, and mental retarda-

tion. To those people who argue that the Increased death rate is due to the greater percentage of aged and "organic" Individuals in recent years, we offer the evidence that in the early 1970s when the percentage of these types, or another (leave, parole, discharge, or declared an informal or voluntary patient). In the death rate was higher, thus negating this argument. As well, we point out that aged individuals (60+) are less than twice as numerous (22% as compared to 13%) in Psychlatric Hospitals, and "organic" complaints constitute only 10% of the entire Psychiatric Hospital population, thus making crude deaths rates 8 to 9 times greater difficult if not impossible to explain. Moreover, we point out that 2 of the 10 leading causes of death (Traffic and Perinatal Mortality) do not occur in Hospital, thus reducing the death toll. As well, we point out that medical and nursing coverage in Psychlatric Hospitals far exceeds the coverage in the general population, and hence, one might expect death rate to be lessened by the increased opportunities for observation, early diagnosis, faster treatment and more effective follow-



THE



FROM ANOTHER SHORE Prose by Rudi Krausmann Drawings by Bretty Whiteley Wild and Woolley

"Happy are the flowers which grow on the corpses of poets. Do they not possess the words to seduce a thousand women? Deep are the nights in which bodies unite."

Rudi Krausmann's book is full of interesting insights into matters of love, of death, of poets, and of life. For those who like to dwell upon intellectual jigsaws, this book is worth a look into. The drawings of Bretty Whiteley compliment the prose, not drawing from, but heightening the experience of reading this book.

"He who reefs in the sails has no right to the wind. Give our dreams contours, that we may recognise them in our travels."

Although entitled prose, this book has a poetic value of great beauty. Rudi slams contrary images together line after line, and comes up with such incredible illuminations as: "When a butterfly lifts its wings, a bull-dozer throws a museum on the floor. Apartments of passions, stored like banknotes in safes, remain closed."

To say that this book has a simple theme is an understatement. However, Rudi's thread of meaning is often lost in a subtle barrage of obscure ramblings and references. "From Another Shore" is a voyage into Rudi Krausmann, culminating in the emergence of a personal philosophy.

In a segment of this book, subtitled 'The Fish', Rudi seems to draw a parallel between fish and man. The fish appears to be embodied as a pure whole being who knows his place—knows that to jump out of the sea would mean a glittering death—whereas man has not found this close rapport with a one element, and therein lies the dilemma of the situation.

"The fish does not so much display his own identity, as emphasize ours, By cancelling continuity for the time being he gives us another reality; in short, a truth,"

Rudi summed up his background as:

"Born in Austria, 1933, went to Highschool in Salzburg, later studied a few years in Vienna (economics and languages). Travelled in Europe, North Africa, finally came to Australia 16 years ago. Have returned to Europe three times for longer periods, worked in a variety of jobs (manual, teaching (Sydney Grammar) and as a reporter in Austria (Salzburger Nachrichten.)

Publications: First a novel (10 years ago) in "Die Neue Welt" (German Weekly in Melbourne) entitled "Die Erfolglosen" (The Unsuccessfuls) in serial.

Poetry in many magazines: f.e. [sic] Poetry Australia, Poetry Magazine, Stand, Literatur and Kritik (Vienna) etc.

Two Exhibitions: Inhibodress Gallery (Sydney) 1972. A Sentence situation, entitled "Everyman". Later published in 'etymspheres' 2/1, Paper Castle Hogarth Gallery (Sydney) 1975 Concrete Poetry.

At present I edit "aspect".

About Wild & Woolley by Pat Woolley: "It started in 1974 ... I met Michael [Wilding] in 1973 and since we had such great names, and I had always wanted to publish books under the imprint WILD & WOOLLEY ... so I was going back to the US to meet someone named Wilde, only I met him here and his name was Wilding. But that was close enough. We think W & W has been fantastically successful in all our objectives. We are having a lot of fun, doing a lot of hard work, (weekends all the time). We publish fiction, comix, politics."

Sue Dennis

Val Dennis

REVIEW OF E.K. HUNT & H. SHERWAN "ECONOMICS" (Harper & Row. N.Y. 1975)

Now that the second edition is published this book is established as one of the leading introductory political economy texts, it both explains and criticizes the main principles of modern elementary economics. Along with Robinson and Eatwell's "An Introduction to Modern Economics", it is the text for the Political Economy 1 and 11 subjects at Sydney University.

Part One is an economic history and the history of economic thought. Part Two covers microeconomics emphasizing policy aspects. Part Three similarly treats Macroeconomics. Part Four looks at the economics of socialism, paying attention to the evolutionary nature of the socialist economies.

Now, some critics consider political economy simply as an attempt to take the mathematics out of economics and replace it with politics, especially left wing politics. They also say that political economists are only concerned with studying the economics of socialism and with criticizing capitalism. Both criticisms are simplistic. A reading of Hunt and Sherman reveals that political economists do accept some of the principles of orthodox economics but disagree strongly with its methodology. In essence they deny that economic behaviour can be understood by constructing lengthy mathematical models with unrealistic assumptions mind-bending technical complexity. Instead, political economy used ordinary language as much as possible in an effort to study economic behaviour within its social and political context. They are obsessed with policy questions and are determined to be as realistic as they can

Hunt and Sherman's book is thus of great use to students unprepared to engage in the "temporary suspension of disbelief" necessary to comprehend much of economic theory. It should be obvious to the discerning student that certain established principles of orthodox economics (e.g. marginal cost pricing and the Phillips Curve) are quite useless as explanations of economic reality. Here is an introductory text that lays it on the line.

The fact that orthodox economics is essentially an economic analysis of capitalism eludes many students. Hence there is a need to study the economic operation of socialism just as enthusiastically if we are to get an overall view. Hunt and Sherman fulfil this need splendidly. Orthodox economics must also be seen in its historical context. Hence the need to cover economic history and the history of economic thought right at the beginning of an introductory text.

My only criticism is its brevity. At 638 pages it has to cover some topics rather too briefly. A political economy approach must neces-

ARTS

sarily be long-winded. Where orthodox economics might cover a topic by stating a thoery, drawing a diagram, putting forward a few equations and explaining it all in a few paragraphs it is necessary in a political economy text to be less concise lest one does not adequately cover the topic in all its aspects. Brevity can result in shallowness of explanation. Hunt & Sherman hopefully might be half as long again, Perhaps the third edition might be better?

What we need now in Australia is an introductory political economy text that deals with Australian statistics and institutions. A workbook to accompany it is also needed. For second year courses we already have Frank Stilwell's excellent "Normative Economics — An Introduction to Microeconomic Theory and Radical Critiques" but there is not, to my knowledge, a political economy treatment of macroeconomic theory and policy in Australia. Now there's an opportunity for someone who thinks Keynesian economics has had its day! What about it, Phillip Lynch? Cash in on your original approach to macroeconomic policy now!

John Drew
BRIAN'S WIFE JENNY'S MUM
Presented by Gwen Wesson
Dove Communications Pty Ltd
Price: \$1.50

Short snatches of writings interspersed with poems, readable, down to earth, pithy and thought-provoking — all decidedly from the woman's angle.

This is Brian's Wife Jenny's Mum, an apt title taken from the poem, "Identity", and, as the author points out, why are women described so? Why are they not referred to by their own names? They are people in their own right, not someone else's possession.

Gwen Wesson, adult matriculation teacher of Melbourne suburban women, was alert to recognise this individual identity of her pupils. She gathered their essays and contributions together and faunched this treasure chest of cameos for the new age.

It is more than the voice of Woman crying in the wilderness.

For "International Women's Year" Woman, it is a cry of jubilation from the edge of the forest as she leaps out into the open plain.



I liked the innovative chapter titles. How these whetted my curiosity to investigate the content! Gems like the following are chronicled in the index:

Virginity, What an expression, What is it anyhow?

I know I'm a vast untapped source of something.

Have you seen my iambic pentameters? I was just an odd number at any social gathering, or a threat to someone else's insecure marriage.

Pass. Exam. Fail. Mark. Those four-letter words.

I was always top girl, but always beaten to first place by three boys, Paul T, George S, and that fat kid whom nobody liked. Socrates — I have news for that fellow.

I pick up the book between chores — read an article or two; put it down with my mind full and ready to harangue the first listening ear. I agree with that woman! Isn't that just so! Wouldn't you think that men (or society) would realise!

The book is written in two parts: 'Women at Home' and 'Return to Study'.

It echoes the thoughts of women from their mid-twenties through to their sixties. English and European migrants as well as Australian-born, are represented here. The poem, "Educating Mary", speaks of one such woman, yet it speaks of all the Marys of the world.

Liberated women will love this little book. So, too, will most females, radical and conservative.

Men too, of the respectful, considerate kind who make up the small but deeply-appreciated band of husbands, sons, friends or lovers of the fortunate few.

And so I chew the rag, animated, mentally stimulated, my heart encompassing the whole of womankind and grateful, like these collective authors (authoresses), to be back in the world of retraining.

Rita Marchant

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THE HEIRESS by Ruth and Augustus Goetz Brisbane Arts Theatre

With The Heiress' the Arts theatre has a well-prepared production of a dull play. 'Suggested' by a Henry James novel ('Washington Sqaure"), "The Heiress" could not be described as a subtle play, although it tries hard. In an effort to recreate James' world and characters, the playwrights have employed stilted banal language and retarded the plot development to a more than leisurely pace, possibly in the hope that this will convey the leisure and culture of 1850 New Yorkers.

Russell Jarrett's direction emphasises this slowness — the cast deliver their lines with care, ensuring that the audience does not miss a word. However, very little happens. Such a combination of plot and dialogue does not make a very interesting play, and this play leans very heavily on its plot. The production does have some feeling for the play's period, and the designs by Ronald Sabien helped sustain this aspect.

The cast manages quite well, though they are hampered by a script peopled with stock characters. Jennifer Radbourne's performance in the title role held my interest — she handles her character transition successfully. The rest of the cast were acceptable although the males were rather colourless.

I must add that the audience enjoyed themseives. They applauded loudly and frequently. If you want to see a play that does not embaress or confront, then this is for you. It is quite well done. It is also boring.

Andrew Wells

JUMPERS Queensland Theatre Company S.G.I.O. Theatre

The baring of breasts and buttocks in Queensland Theatre Company's production of JUMPERS will no doubt attract audiences, despite the overall duliness of the play. The slow nature of the play is due to the tedious development of action and the sometimes witty, but verbose philosophical ramblings of George. The playwright, Tom Stoppard is more at fault here than the cast.

The comedy in the play is often based on human misunderstandings and failings. The tragedy of the play is not the murder of McFee but the inadequacy of people to help one another. However this is only one point of focus in "Jumpers".

Excellent performances were given by Thumper the hare and Pat the tortise. Joe James merged into the difficult role of George, the Professor of Philosophy with ease. He was consistent in the characterisation of the bumbling, absent-minded Professor, and succeeded in infusing the otherwise boring monologues with humor.

Gaye Poole as Dotty the retired musical comedy star, was not as convincing. Her acting did not sustain the effort that the role required. The impression given was that Gaye was still rehearsing for the role.

The supporting actors gave creditable performances, notably Doug Hedge as Inspector Bones.

The Jumpers in their yellow outfits brighten up the play with their gymnastic displays. The set by James Ridewood was well designed for the action of the play.

Perhaps the most striking and puzzling part

of "Jumpers" is the final scene which crowds together many events and ideas. However, unlike the first scene, the last contains no baring of breasts.

Sue Dennis

THEATRE WITH A POLITICAL BRENT

"What you have to do is not look at the news with the eyes of an ordinary human being, but with the eyes of ...a...NEWSMAKER!"

Queensland, February, 1976.

Brent McGregor had come to Brisbane on an Australia Council Director's scholarship to direct a play for Brisbane Repertory; he was struck by the regressiveness of Queenslanders' politics and society, all the more so as this climate seemed not to have changed since his undergraduate days of ten years ago. His interest in street theatre coupled with his amazement, even outrage, at things in this rotten state, moved him to seek out a concerned group of actors to work on a piece of theatre related to the recent particularly incredible events, the Whitlam-Murdoch battle, the Iraqi Loans Affair



and, on a local level, the challenging of Bettina Arndt on her Orientation Week speech, by Mrs Greathead of the Parents of Tertiary Students Association. This brought into focus the strength of censorship groups in Queensland particularly the Society to Outlaw Pornography (S.T.O.P.) and the Campaign Against Regressive (would you believe?) Education (C,A,R,E,)



"That's all very well, dear, but will it keep you off the streets?"

Mountain

Ricks

As the actors began to discuss and to research the topic, the magnitude of the media bias became more and more obvious and, of course, frightening. We decided to take the media bias as our main theme, and the extrapolation on this theme which occurred on our frequent meetings during the six weeks preceding performance, incorporated allied themes. like censorship groups and medieval attitudes to things generally, the best example of the latter being the patriarchal attitudes of the law and the populace to rape. And so this concerned core of Quixotic Characters contrived to create the controversial Society to Arse Reactionary Turds, (S.T.A.R.T.) arch enemy of Mrs Angelique Short-Joint (S.T.O.P.), Go Beltyour Penisin, Rooted Murdog, Malform Brassiere and other like Reactionary Turds.

The gestation period of this piece of street theatre was perhaps of most interest to we caring and committed S.T.A.R.T. members; we only actually rehearsed for a week before performing, the other five weeks being devoted to. chronologically, defining a topic, submitting ideas (thousands of them!) for translating our beliefs into theatre and by a process of elimination, working up a format for The Show.

Brent's original analogy, for example, of the Whitlam-Murdoch fight to that between Ali and Frazier found its way into The Show



in the form of the STOP-START Forum, a match between Mrs Short-Joint and Ms Inflammatory Speaker. In our decisions as to what would "stay in" and what would not "work", we had to bear in mind the fact that it was street theatre on which we were working, and this is where our whole activitiy was most educational. As such, our Show had to be short (and, to the point,) simple, even repetitive, and an eye-catcher – the informality of the mode necessitated all these; we planned to do it literally in the streets of the city, as well as on the various campuses. The Show also had to be transportable, so of course set and props were minimal. Grass-roots theatre, so to speak.

Informality being the key feature in this "theatre of the people", the Show was not advertised, merely performed in the refectory on Thursday (19 March) at lunchtime, to the disquiet of those participating in the forum on Clubs and Societies. A surprisingly large crowd stayed to watch even though The Show, having started at 1.45, did not finish until after two. The Society to Arse Reactionary Turds having thus got off to a good start, prospects for street theatre on campus are hopeful, its repetoire of. course being Limitless, S.T.A.R.T. is looking forward to working with action groups generally, street theatre being so effective a mouthpiece and means of communication.

Julie Goodall

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THE HEAT IS ON

NOONDAY DEMONS ARE COMING

Take two hermit saints. Add infections, miracles, the devil and a "mound of human excitement". Place the lot in the Egyptian desert around 392 AD and ... THE HEAT IS ON.

"Noonday Demons" is a play by Peter Barnes (he wrote "The Ruling Class") being produced by the University Players and Young Actors (U.P.Y.A.)

FUN AND THEATRE

This production was evolved with an objective in mind—entertainment. The idea was born last year when Jeff Cartwright and Steve Sorrensen were mulling over a beer wondering what happened to fun in Theatre—yes, fun, laughing, smiles, etc. It seemed to them that this essential element was missing in most productions one could see today.

"All very well gettin' the message but where's the bloody fun?" said Jeff "Dunno," said Steve.

Consequently for a month or so Jeff and Steve hunted around for a visually exciting, verbally crisp play that provided entertainment—it wasn't easy. Eventually during the first week of university they enlisted the help of David Gitlins as director. David, courtesy of the English Dept and the R.E. immediately came up with the play: Noonday Demons. Around this time Geoff Hayes (he'd played opposite Jeff in a previous production) made his appearance. After everyone had read the script it was enthusiastically agreed that this was it. The production team was formed, the play selected and everything was go.

U.P.Y.A.

University Players and Young Actors was formed in 1974 with its interests centring on student participation and enjoyment through free lunchtime theatre. It was a successful year. The numerous lunchtime productions were drawing large audiences and the standard of theatre was high (considering the non-professionalism of the members who were interested people). That year U.P.Y.A. produced "Zoo Story" by Edward Albee with Geoff Hayes and Jeff Cartwright partnering for the first time, That play won an award for "best supporting actor" in 1974 Warana Drama Festival.

Last year U.P.Y.A. continued on its way (less vigorously than before) under the auspices of Uni-Que. It had more lunchtime theatre presented free of charge to students. And happily lunchtime theatre is back again this year. Plays are in rehearsals so look out for notices. Performances are not more than fifty minutes and run between 1 and 2 pm in the Cement Box. You can grab something to eat and spend an enjoyable hour in the Cement Box.

DRAMA FESTIVALS

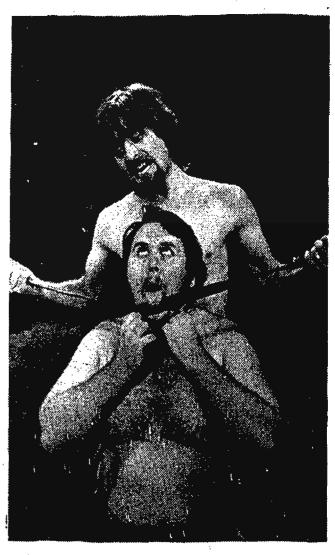
"Noonday Demons" has been in rehearsal for six weeks. The first showing of this play will be Wed. 28th April at 1 pm in the Cement Box.

The University performances are a try-out before "Noonday Demons" pounces on the out-side world. The play will be contesting nine drama festivals in New South Wales and Queensland this year as well as playing to tertiary institutions and schools — the heat is certainly on!

Everyone involved with "Noonday Demons" is waiting to see just what sort of reaction it will produce. I hope everyone who is able to see it will do so. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Even though no admission is charged and the production team are not paid, money is needed for props, transport, festival entry fees etc and at this point it should be mentioned that costs of production have been met with money given by the Vice-Chancellor.

There is a lot of interest and excitement being generated by "Noonday Demons". It is funny. It is visually exciting with use of fights, levitations, dances and projections. It is also a rebellion against a trend in campus theatre toward the "experimental play". Its main purpose is not wholly concerned with the human or social condition nor with the necessity with giving the audience a message—"Noonday Demons" is exciting and entertaining.



Look out for notices reminding you it's coming. Look out for the "Demon's" teeshirts. Just don't miss the play.

Stephen Sorrenson

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BRASS CONSTRUCTION "Brass Construction" United Artists Records L 35823

Brass Construction are a nine piece group of soul strutters that I know nothing about, except for the information provided on the record sleeve. They indulge in the post-Sly Stone brand of black music, currently being popularised by bands like Earth Wind and Fire, Kool and The Gang, and K.C. and The Sunshine Band. Essentially it is music to dance to, appropriately called body music. As such it depends heavily on chunky repetitive patterns, with the bass and percussion up front and the vocals shouted from the back of the room.

This band has the technique down pat but they lack substance. The tracks are unnecessarily long with three of the six being over eight minutes long and with only one under four minutes. Even on that level, I suppose it might just pass as a party record, if it wasn't for the appallingly banal lyrics. Aging soul phrases, worn thin by everybody from James Brown to Barry White, are once again trotted out and thrashed mercilessly. Take, for example the first track entitled "Movin'":

Got myself together, yeah Gonna get higher I'm movin' on.

(Repeat intermittently over the next eight minutes.) "Peekin" is a particularly nasty piece about voyeurism and in "Love" they tell us just what is required to fix up this troubled world — you guess it, "Love is what we need to get it on".

Musically, Brass Construction are totally indistinguishable from dozens of similar bands peddling this kind of unrelenting disco funk. It may heave and sweat on a dance floor, but on vinyl it only scores points for being laughable. Otherwise, it is as exciting as a Barry White imitation.

JOHN LENNON "Shaved Fish" Apple Records PCTC. 7173

Since John Lennon went solo in 1969, his career has produced some exciting and some exasperating music. But the honest forthright nature of the man has always been compelling, to the extent that, had a lesser person released some of his poorer work, it would have been tantamount to creative suicide. Over this same period, he has written both beautiful and disturbing songs. "Shaved Fish" is a collection of these, the general theme being to gether in one place the various post-Beatles singles he has released.

Some were omitted (e.g., "Working Class Hero" and "Luck of the Irish") but almost all of the essential singles are presented here. Lennon stresses that this is not intended to be a "Best Of ..." album, however it is a most definitive compilation of his work. The album opens with an edited version of the anti-war slogan song "Give Peace a Chance", which is used as an introduction and as a parting message for the close of the album. The second, and most chilling, track is "Cold Turkey", epitomizing the agony of drug withdrawal with plenty of jagged guitar and moaning. Also included on side one are "Instant Karma", "Power to the People" and "Mother" (from the first solo studio album "Plastic Ono Band").

Both the packaging and the music are generally commendable, my only criticism being that "Give Peace a Chance" would have been far more effective as a whole track with a small reprise to finish the record. However, if you are like me and rarely buy singles or couldn't bring yourself to acquire Lennon's last couple of albums, this record is an essential purchase.

Incidentally, George Harrison had hoped that his "Extra Texture" would get the distinction of being the last record released on the Apple label, but "Shaved Fish" and Ringo's "Blasts from the Past" soon scotched that idea.

Bill Holdsworth



SPARKS
"Kimono My House"
"Propaganda"
"Indiscreet"
Island Records L 35170, L 35364,
L 35669

The origin of Sparks goes back to 1970 when a group of friends at U.C.L.A. formed a band called Halfnelson. With an English-orientated music, mixing wit and style, they developed a small local following and released one album entitled "Halfnelson" produced by Todd Rundgren. When it promptly plunged into obscurity, they changed the band's name to Sparks and reissued the album with a new cover. The reaction was better the second time around and another album, "A Woofer in



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Tweeter's Clothing", was released. An ill-timed tour of England and label problems brought about the band's demise. (Their only other accomplishment was the writing of "No More Mister Nice Guy", adopted by Alice Cooper.)

The brothers had long been Anglophiles and when they were offered a contract in English with Island Records, they leapt at the opportunity. New group members were recruited and producer Muff Winwood (older brother of Stevie and ex-Spencer Davis Group) was called into beef up the sound. The first single, "This Town Ain't Big Enough for Both of Us" captured everyone's imagination with its bewildering fantasies and elaborate construction. It was inspired by Ron Mail's infatuation with movie cliches and evolved into the depiction of various Walter Mitty situations.

KIMONO MY HOUSE

"Kimono My House" is a remarkable frenzied record which was hailed by some as the most interesting record for years. Indeed it is so frenetic and crowded with ideas that many will probably find it totally indigestible on first hearing. However given a chance, it reveals a veritable goldmine of novelties. The very first thing that strikes is Russell's elegant falsetto. A sense of hysteria derives solely from the intensity of the lyrics as words rush together at a helter-skelter pace, exhausting the listener and making a lyrics sheet an essential item. He also sings with an eccentric cultivated English voice with each syllable accentuated.

Secondly, one is struck by the music itself in which various styles are condensed into a strange conglomeration of rock, a mixture of swing and raunch. Winwood's treatment emphasises the pulsing bass lines and makes use of liberal echo. The music is so tightly defined that the few guitar solos that creep in are out of place. There are no extended songs, the seemingly endless frantic pace usually lasting for only three minutes.

Both the vocals and the music act as a bait for the lyrics to the tunes. Ron Mael writes most of the material and his songs expose unusual viewpoints, examining old ideas from a different perspective or unearthing new subjects, Apart from "This Town Ain't Big Enough", "Kimono My House" displays several works of unique perceptiveness. "Amateur Hour" takes a whimsical look at the first exploration of puberty, "Here in Heaven" is sung by the male partner of a suicide pact after he jumped and she didn't, "Complaints" is about a department store employee in the complaints section, and "Talent is an Asset" expresses a parent's overprotective concern for a talented child. (This may in fact be autobiographical since both brothers were child-actors and both had youthful careers as models.) The remaining "five songs include such titles as "Thank God It's not Christmas, "Hasta Manana Monsjeur" and "Falling in Love with Myself Again" (which is a parody of a waltz).

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. E. E.

PROPAGANDA

"Propaganda" is just as visionary as the last record; but a lighter, more accessible tone is evident. There is a stylishness in the material that more than compensated for people's expectations - after all, mere novelty is insufficient for an ongoing success. While the music is more approachable, the subjects involved are just as varied and crazy, 'Thanks But No Thanks" portrays a small boy on his way home, reluctantly refusing the offers of car-cruising men. In "Don't Leave me Alone with Her", the host of a boring party pleads with guests to stay as he fears his wife, "Achoo" concerns the transmission of colds ending with a crescendo of polite sneezes, and "Bon Voyage" is sung by those animals not selected to travel on the Ark. The one real failure of the album is "Who Don't Like Kids" which relies too much on affectation and gimmickry.

INDISCREET

Again the songs are of a high standard but the title is somewhat misleading in that the songs are lusher and more restrained than ever. This relative mellowness stems from the work of the new producer, Tony Visconti, who adds extra dimensions with the effective use of orchestrations, complementing and enhancing the exotic lyrics. For example, "Under the Table with Her" is dependent to a great extent on a string quartet for mood. The innocuous sedate melody conceals the small barb contained in the words — while pets are treated as human, most of the world lives a sub-human existence.

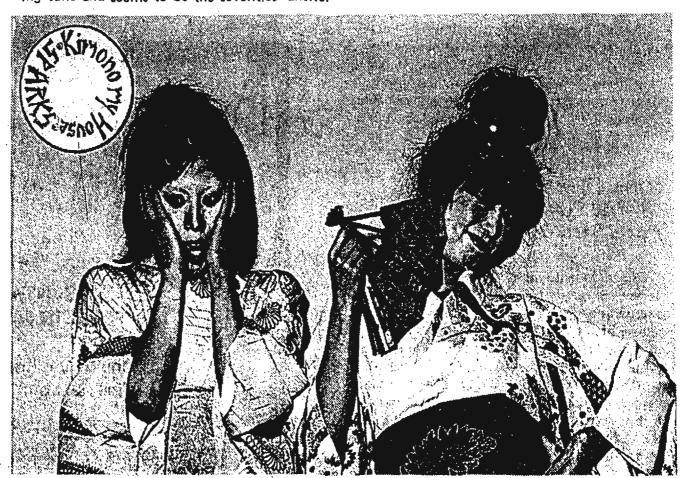
"Looks, Looks, Looks", the album's second single reverts to the swing era with a hefty big band backing and crooned vocals. The first single, "Get In the Swing", builds on a marching tune and seems to be the seventies' answer



to Dobie Gray's "The In Crowd", Production methods are to the fore on "Tits" as Russell's voice is multi-tracked to create the necessary moments of despair when a drunken man laments the loss of excitement in his marriage. "Without Using Hands" is a black comedy involving three vignettes centred around the Paris Ritz Hotel, while "Pineapple" is a song of praise to the fruit from the managing director of a canning firm.

As you can see there is a plethora of ideas, and they are even more concisely delivered than previously, with the result that there are thirteen tracks altogether. But, despite their usual high quality, they compound the problem of Spark's music. It is obvious that the songs are heavily stylized and just as it would be difficult for anybody to copy their approach, it becomes increasingly hard for Sparks themselves to produce new music without losing their freshness and unpredictability. Yet if they attempt to remove the group from their self-created niche, they run the risk of adulterating their style or destroying their credibility.

Bill Holdsworth



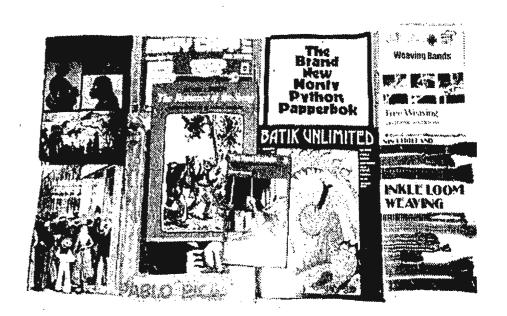
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PEOPLE



Thomas Vale-Slattery

'I would view a stick of celery differently from Salvador Dali.'

T.V.S.

The eyes which view the celery differently belong not to such a showman or technician as Dali, but to an artist who is bound to leave his mark on Australian art.

Thomas Vale-Slattery a local patch of colour on the Brisbane art scene, has begun to find acceptance interstate. The prestigious Mavis Chapman Gallery in Double Bay is showing some of his work, and has promoted it with expressions of considerable praise. It is interesting, at this stage of his development, to explore Tom's attitudes to, and ideas about art,

Tom, 27, insists that those first words, 'Dada' and 'Moma', had already heralded the future artistic bent which began to manifest itself from the age of six in a series of marvellously sophisticated sketches, drawings and paintings. As he progressed through boarding school, oils and gouaches, displaying an increasingly serious attitude to content and technique, were added to the mountain of childhood

effort so carefully preserved by the family.

A very serious artist, Tom works six hours a day in his studio, toiling with the frustrations of satisfactory expression in his chosen media, occasionally seizing upon a creation which he feels has satisfied a particular artistic expression. Apart from this, it cannot be said that an artist's life is at all frivolous, since Tom must mingle the fantasy of his painting with the reality of completing a degree.

The works of Modigliani, Hundertwasser and Whiteley are Tom's current food for thought. His work, while far from being derivative, shows the distinct strengths of form combined with mystical serenity of the first two, enlivened by a Whiteley sense of humour.

When asked is saleability a consideration in the production of a painting, Tom replied, I loose interest in a painting when it is completed. The emotions which were present during its creation have been dissipated and to some extent, usaged. I feel free of it, therefore I want to pass it on to someone else. I paint for myself, but that does not imply that another individual cannot read his or her own interpretation into my work, for each person must

interpret a painting according to his own intellect. There are some artists, Magritte for example, whose strength lies in his personal ability to be an artistic dictator, prescribing the viewer's response in the work."

Tom paints very quickly, beginning with a basic concept which forms the foundation for the direct development of that concept or for exploration of those new images which evolve as the work progresses.

Tom has found himself developing through several phases, all brought about by events in his life. Probably the most important influence in his life at the moment was a half year spent in India. His memories of India range from the resiliance of an underprivileged people to the reality of the starving refugees in Bangladesh. This he says, is echoed in his work by his subject matter — shear survival. The interest of the artist in the process of decay is apparent in Tom's work, which acknowledges the individual's hopelessness to stop its relentless advance. Frequently, the tones of greys are omnipresent in his paintings. He says, as did Hundertwasser, that grey is the colour of this dying civilisation.

Colour and form are in constant struggle for predominance in his work resulting in a kaleido-scope of tonal variety and an inclination to-

wards primary and/or monochromatic studies of a particular colour.

Oils, gouache and crayon are the artist's media, with a developing usage of exciting collages in his current work, combined with a subtle use of overlaid oil glazes.

The symbols which are most evident in Tom's current work evolve from the mystical lotus flower and other exotic forms including the scarab beetle, indicating an empathy with the dead Egyptian civilisation. The present writer became engrossed in the strange symbolism and subtle colour gradation of 'The Lotus Dreamers'. To Tom, these symbols ignite a vast range of thoughts and emotions, and can be seen, as one critic put it, as 'A lush eroticism overlaid with placid melancholia'.

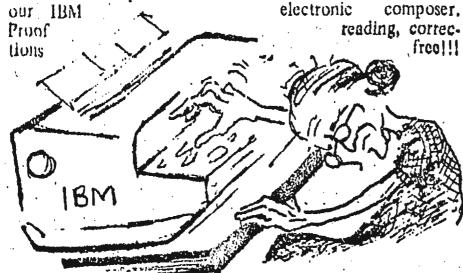
Tom, himself a collector of Australian art, includes Whiteley, Rose, and Coburn in his growing collection.

Following a successful exhibition last year, Tom's work has undergone considerable development. The enthusiasm with which his work was received in Sydney may be a prophecy of a promising future.

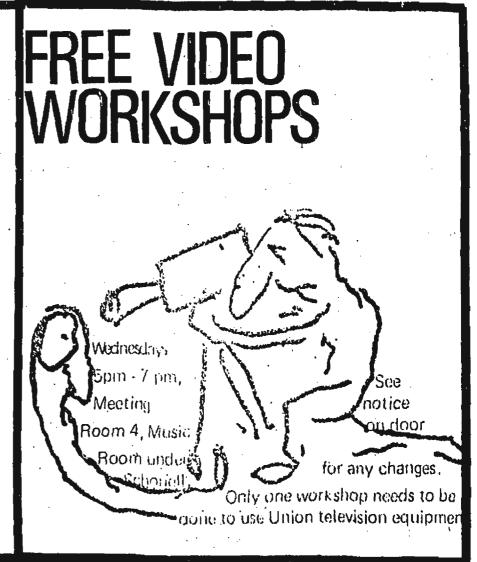
Christopher Gregory



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PIZZA HUT, KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN Indooroopilly Shopping Town HUNGRY JACKS Taringa

It is one of the curses of the current time sector that we are forced to endure the global village. I would gladly return to 1952 but unfortunately I don't have the air fare to New Zealand. So instead I have to put up with the spreading infiltration of petrol pump food dispensing establishments. You know... the type where you drive in, they fill you up and you drive out.

These obnoxious examples of American cultural imperialism first appeared in about 1970. The exact date of the first time I planned to blow up a Kentucky Fried Chicken House escapes me but I do know that it coincides, like most of my life with a woman, I was an unwilling guest of Her Majesty's Armed Forces at the time and I was being dragged out by this young lady of devastating political conviction. I mean it is extremely embarras- sing to have a young lady get up and drunkenly sing the 'East is Red' in the middle of a Regimental dinner. That particular effort earned me several weekends as a member of the guard. But she also had a well developed nose for food. As I was in Melbourne at the time she introduced me to the many ethnic restaurants to be found in the more sleazy and therefore interesting sections of the inner city. We visited Lyggon St and the pizza restaurants and ate spaghetti at St. Kilda. We would attend the George Hotel in drag on Saturday afternoon when the band played 50s rock and eat prawns. Then we would return to our \$10 hotel room and drink great old Chateau Tabhilk wines from the vineyard just near the Army base at Puckapunyal...or Fuckapunyal as we were wont to refer affectionately to it.

Our favourite hotel in Melbourne was opposite a particularly pleasant old row of houses...run down but not lost. And as I tended to visit only on weekends I was amazed to find one weekend that this row of houses had been replaced by this instantly sprouting Kentucky Fried Chicken House.

well we are all cultural innocents at some stage and so we journeyed forth to sample, the wares — the result was just as disastrous as my visit last week.

I am sad to report that they have not changed over the past 5 years and that if you walk into any Kentucky Fried Chicken House from Melbourne to Rockhampton you will find each the same and all equally garish. As you walk through the door you are forced into a stainless steel cattle crush in which the management forces you to que through the shop like some herd of cows about to be dipped. It is a bit hard

 to describe exactly how I felt as I ordered by 'dollar forty-niner' from the lady in the hideous uniform. The bright lights were blinding me and I could hardly focus my eyes, After I gave the order I sort of shuffled along and my serving appeared from behind this screen apparently without being touched by human hands, But it had been! A friend of mine once worked in a Kentucky Fried Chicken House and he told me horrifying tales about what happened with those forty herbs and spices! On one occasion, in a moment of great desperation he even tried to smoke the mysterious grey mixture but reports that this strange brown muck formed on the inside of his mouth. And that is more or less what happened to me. But by the time I had staggered out of this 'outlet' as they call them I was shattered. Out of my head and zapped from the lights and the crush, culturally napalmed. The chicken was just like I remembered. Greasy. The potato was glug. Instant. And the gravy was brown and stringy, Glue,

Now I know why they call them fast food restaurants. I must have been in the building only 5 minutes before I was bundled out. For the life of me, as my old man used to say, I can't see the point. To me food is to enjoy. Places like Kentucky Fried Chicken to me represent the thin edge of the wedge, 1984 and the food pill-here we come. I mean the whole principle of the fast food house is to feed you and fuck you off. Food to these animals is a biological necessity which should be consumed as quickly as possible and then forgotten. It seems the only reason that people eat at places like this is because they realise they have to eat and this is the most convenient and lazy way to do it. If that is your attitude to food then I. suggest food concentrates. And after you finish make sure you throw the tube in the bin, If I ever see another red and white box lying on the side of the road I am afraid my original idea of blowing Col. Sanders up might start to form concrete substance.

So while Kentucky Fried was the first to arrive in Australia, it was by no means the last. Since their arrival the whole bloody lot have crossed the Pacific and we have Bonanza Steak Houses and Hungry Jacks and Whippy bars and McDonald as well. Christ, what ever happened to the friendly wog and his greasy hamburger joint!

But all was not lost: The Pizza Hut was next door. I boldly entered and ordered a take-away. Back in the car I had eaten two mouthfulls of the cardboard they serve the pizza on before some one told me the problem. I had already put salt and papper on the cardboard by mistake in the darkness of the car. Such a waste. Never mind I had retrieved a menu. The top price was \$3.95 for a pizza supreme... described as a big bold combination, Then you can choose an anchovy pizza which is made from 'delicious little fish from the waters of Spain'

- I hope no Spanjard ever reads this! Also they will supply half Pizza for more than half the cost of a big one if you get one. There are also directions on the menu for those uncertain about eating. They tell you pizza is traditionally eaten with the fingers. Well they must be confused because what I ate wasn't a pizza, A pizza has a big tender crust made out of whole meal flour and should be filled with all sorts of tasty things. Not 'mild tasty mozzarella cheese'. I think they were referring to the soap on top of the cardboard, sorry pizza. Well by this stage I was reeling. But worse was yet to come. I decided that I had to do IT right so I drove to the Hungry Jacks, A mistake, Fatal, I went wrong from the moment I walked in the door. But at least this lot let you see what was being cooked.

What I needed was a light snack...a hot dog, with mustard. This bright young spunky took my order (40c) and after some confusion I was able to order mustard not tomato sauce. The spunky yelled something into the microphone which I think went to the back of the restaurant. After about two minutes out came my order. It was in a trendy white bag with the emblem of this particular chain on it and also included an equally trendy paper napkin. All these people with vacant looks on their faces kept on coming in and the people eating at the tables looked no better.

Threw the bag in the car and returned to the Semper office. Sat down and opened it. The hot dog was a thin frankfurt thing about the size of your little finger. On it was mustard. The frankfurt was tasteiess and the mustard sweet. But I was determined I wanted to know if I got indigestion from it. I kept eating. Surprise as I turned the roll around to see what was left to eat. I found more than I had asked for . . . a beautiful growth of mold, A pleasant shade of green, Glowed in the dark too. Also rotted the bottom of the can in the Semper office when I dropped it in.

Average price for a 'wopper' was about 90 cents which was a bit of a rip off. The wog shop is cheaper and has better burgers. But then you don't get to perve on the spunkles with their transparent aprons. Of course you can talk to him, if you want to.

I think these fast food joints are like lung cancer from tobacco. We won't see the results for 40 years. When we're old with teeth falling out and no fire in our loins we shall probably all develop cancers from eating too many fast foods. Think of all that super refined flour, meat, sugar and wilted vegetables. No one can tell me that crap was food! But apart from the 'what we eat is what we are paranoia' the whole principle is bad. Eating is an important part of our social structure. When you eat around a table you digest slowly and discuss things with your peers. It is a time for reflection and discussion. To me it is obscene to even call such food dispensaries as these, restaurants

Sam Whittenbar

COOPSON OF APRIL

(apart from the heat, an atrocious flu and a rage here n' there)

PHILIP BACON GALLERY, Guy Boyd — bronze sculptures, Apr 2-14, open Tues-Sun, 10 am-6 pm.

" Amos — paintings and drawings, Apr 23-30,

open Tues-Sun, 10 am-6 pm.

RAY HUGHES GALLERY, Rankin — paintings, Apr 1-14, open Tues-Sat 11-6. Firth-Smith — paintings, Apr 17-30.

QUEENSLAND ROOM, Priede — paintings, Apr 10-24. open Mon-Fri 8.15-4.40, Sot 8.30-11.30.

McINNES GALLERIES, Holmyard — paintings, Apr 2-14, open Mon-Fri 9-4.30 pm. Sat 9-11.45 am. INSTITUTE OF MODERN ART. American glass, Apr 1-14, open Tues-Sat, 10-5, Sun 2-5.

POTTERS' DEN, Qld Potters' Assn. pottery, Apr 11-30, open Tues-Fri 10-2, Sat 11-5, Sun 2-5.

city HALL, Qld Symphony, cond. Cavdarski, sol. Jasek, violin, Beethoven — Leonora Overture 3, Dvorak — Violin Concerto in A Minor, Mozart — Symphony No 36 in C, Ichaikovsky — Capriccio Italien, April 3, 8pm; Qld Symphony and Qld Youth Orch, (prom-style), cond. Cavdarski, sol. Buckbinder piano, Mendelssohn — The Hebrides, Overture, Mozart — Piano Concerto in D Minor, Apr 10, 7.30pm; Qld Youth Orch, concert, cond. Cyrro, Apr 12, 8pm.

piano, Schubert — Symphony No 5 in B Flat, Liszt — Totentanz, Dance of Death, Smetana — Bartered Bride Selections, Moszkowski — Piano Capcerto in E, Apr 21, 8 pm.

, sol Ponti

SCHONELL THEATRE, Ballet Theatre of Queensland, Swan Lake, Act II, prod. Svalbe and Danaher; The Nightingale and the Rose, char. and prod. Kellaway; another one-act ballet; Qid Theatre Orch, Apr 7-10, 8pm, mat. Apr 10, 2pm

ARTS THEATRE, The Heiress, Ruth and Augustus Goetz, dir. Jarrett, Cost: Radbourne, McMahon, Apr 1-10, 8.15 pm; Children's play, Three Billy Goats Gruff, dir. Sparks, Apr 3, 10, 2 pm

HER MAJESTY'S, Qld Light Opera Co. The Merry Widow, Lehar, prod. Cavarra, mus. dir. Macfarlane. Apr 29, 30, 8 pm.

PERFORMANCE ROOM, New Music Building, Qlid Uni, Alexandria String Quartet, Lane piano, Brahms; Piano Quintet in F Minor Op 34, Apr 6, 1pm-2pm; Broad tenor, Crabtree piano, Schubert, Wolf and R. Strauss Lieder, Apr 13, 1pm-2pm.

Olding, recital for two pianos, Apr 20, 1 pm-2 pm; Gustavson piano, Mozart: Sonata in D, Beethoven: 32 variations, Ravel: Alborado del Gracioso, April 27, 1 pm-2 om.

ARGUABLE

BORING

BEENLEIGH Arts Festival, Beenleigh Memorial Hall, local arts and crafts on display and for sale, Apr 2-11, 10 am-9 pm.

SGIO THEATRE, Qld Theatre Co, Kingdom on Earth, Williams, dir. Edwards, des. Cooke, Apr 28-30, 8 pm, mat. Wed. 10.30 am, Sat 2 pm.

SGIO THEATRE, Qld Theatre Co, Jumpers, Stoppard, dir, Craig, des. Risewood, Apr 1-7, 8 pm.

LA BOITE, The House of Bernarda Alba, Apr 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 8 pm; Passport Please, Priest, musical, workshop prod, dir. Beatson, Apr 25-28, 8 pm.

TRULY DISTRACTING

FESTIVAL HALL, Siberian Cossocks, Apr 8, 9, 10, 8 pm.- David Essex, Apr 17, Queen, Apr 22.

DESIGN ARTS CENTRE, Gross — paintings and drawings, Apr 15-30.

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT TOO AT THE SCHONELL THEATRE

The Schonell Theatre has again taken the icing off the cake with its forthcoming programmes. It is good to see the Schonell's programming so quality directed, with nothing but memorable cinema planned for the weeks ahead.

Thursday 15th — Wed, 21st April, Conduct Unbecoming (M) a star studded cast with Michael York, Christopher Plummer, Trevor Howard and Susannah York, It is a whodunnit in the grand tradition which provides first class suspense and a tidy final twist. Cries & Whispers (M) One of Ingmar Bergman's most understated films — a solid and deep film, It was voted "Best Picture, Best Director, Best Screenplay and Best Actress (Liv Ullmann)" by the New York Film Critics' Award, (No screening Good Friday).

Sunday 18th April Ludwig (NRC). Viscontis superlative gesture to decadence in the form of King Ludwig, the mad king of Bavaria. Helmut

Berger as Ludwig declines in the film with moving grace and lingering death. Every frame of this film is a credit to its makers. If I Had A Million (G). The last word in a light note with W.C. Fields breathing humour and wit over a temperant and sober cast. The traffic jam scene is a masterpiece of comedy if not of driving.

Thursday 22nd — Sat. 24th April. Picnic At Hanging Rock (G) will undoubtedly become a monument in film making for this country. Every detail of this film is excellent and the mystical disappearance of the school girls is a haunting experience. This Happy Breed (G) Noel Coward's frothy look at family life in the 20's with wit, irony and wisdom plus Stanley Holloway, John Mills and direction by David Lean.

Sunday 25th April Big Sleep (NRC) and The Maltese Falcon (NRC) Two of Bogie's most famous films, Both are considered to be amongst the best detective stories on film and supporting casts of Mary Astor, Sidney Greenstreet and Lauren Bacall make the films more than a bird in the hand.

Late Show Friday 23rd April. The Phantom of the Opera (M) & The Phantom of the Paradise (M) The original thriller double biller. Lon Chaney as the dramatic phantom steals the show as he creeps through the flies — The Phantom of the Paradise marks a different note with a rock'n'roll spoof of the operatic counterpart.

Easter Saturday 17th April Pride & Prejudice (G) A thoroughly enjoyable and witty film of Jane Austen's story. Laurence Olivier and Greer Garson are unbeatable in this classic story about the aristocracy and traditions in the 18th century. Gigi (g) is by the composers of My Fair Lady and it is just as delightful, with Maurice Chevalier adding final charm to a grand musical.

it's better than playing monopoly....



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