

LOT'S WIFE

Monash University Students Newspaper

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MORATORIUM

None of us, I believe, can afford to take the Nuremberg trials lightly. Those trials established the principle that passive compliance in the evil deeds of a government—compliance because one goes about one's ordinary business without turning aside to protest—is tantamount to collaborating in these evil deeds.

I believe that what the US government is doing in Vietnam and Cambodia is evil — partly because I believe that South Vietnam would be better off under a Communist government than suffering many more years of war, partly because I fear that world peace is endangered by Mr. Nixon's new toughness — just as it was by Mr. Brezhnev's toughness over Czechoslovakia — above all because I believe that the United States government is making the whole world pay the price for its own refusal to follow a path which would mean humiliation for itself.

So I will march, and I am proud that a large number of Monash students will be marching.

(This is an excerpt from a speech delivered by Professor Herbert Feith of the Politics Department, during a Graduation Ceremony at Monash just before the First Moratorium in May this year. The Editors of *Lot's Wife* believe what he said then applies as much to next Friday's Moratorium).

Despite the Federal Government's attempts to once again make the Moratorium a success, next Friday's main march seems threatened by a growing apathy.

As was the case in May, the various Liberal Government's throughout Australia have decided there may be some political capital in the Moratorium. Hence, we have witnessed the pathetic bleet of the law and order men. The Federals liberals have decided to ban from entry to political "liberals" because it was felt they would attack the basic nature of Australian society.

All these irrational appeals should have played into the hands of the Moratorium organisers. They are bound to incense the middle class liberal and his concept of civil liberties. It is now fairly clear, that it was the large turnout of middle class professional and semi-professional people that made the last Moratorium a success.

The present indications are that not the same number of people will march next Friday. The Moratorium has not created the same intense interest. At Monash there has been minimal debate on the subject. The big city sit-down of May has now happened, a repeat job will not meet with nearly the same opposition.

The Indo-Chinese War has, since the Cambodian invasion, gradually faded from the consciousness of most people. It no longer has the same immediacy. Yet it is still there with all the same dilemmas.

May's Moratorium illustrated that the protest movement could gain the support of a large number of middle class people. It showed that it had the potential for a mass following and that the issues of South-east Asia can be internalised into the political life of a large section of the population.

It is essential that Friday's protest re-establishes and extends that development. Your failure to attend can only contribute to the early collapse of this new spirit of protest.

(*Lot's Wife* Editors)

UNION FEE JUMPS \$17

By John Booth

Your Union Fee next year will be \$62.28 (full-time students). This was the decision of the Union Board at its meeting in the August vacation. This year, it was \$45.00. Why the increase?

The increase was the result of recommendations of the Union Finance Committee, in a paper entitled "Report to the Union Board on Future Finances of the Union". We reproduce these recommendations. With only minor alterations, every one of these proposals was adopted. But Items 3, 4 and 5 need your careful consideration, because these affect the way the Union's officers spend your money. You can't expect it to be spent well unless you keep a careful watch on it.

40% FEE INCREASE

The Warden, Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney, stated that it would be necessary to charge each full-time student \$51 in 1971 to maintain the current level of services, or \$63 to do so and to extend the services offered.

(What will this mean to you? See the accompanying table.)

Paul Northey, a student member of the Board, was successful in decreasing the allocation shown in the accompanying table to the Sports Association from \$27,000 to \$15,000. (He argued that, of funds not used equally by all students, 20%, 24% and 56% had been voted respectively to Clubs and Societies, M.A.S. (and the Monash Research Students' Association) and the Sports Association; but that Sports was receiving about twice its rightful share, as only about 30% of students used it.)

The Sports Warden, Mr. Doug Ellis, agreed to the change.

This means that the full Union fee shown (\$63.72) will be reduced by \$1.44.

Tom May, M.A.S. Secretary, moved that because students could not afford to pay more, the fee should not be increased by more than 20%, that is, to \$54. Doug Ellis commented that about 60% of students do not pay their own Union fees anyway. This move was defeated 5-4.

Then the original Recommendation 5, with the amendment due to smaller sports spending, was carried 6 votes to 2.

PART-TIMERS & OTHERS

Recommendation 3 was passed 6 votes to 3, against the strenuous resistance of Brian Candler, M.A.S. Chairman. Brian argued that to give part-time student lower fees was unfair to many other classes of students who had less opportunity to use the facilities provided by the Union. (He mentioned in particular Dip. Ed. students; clinical medical students — those on "internship" at the teaching hospitals — and those full-time students who have a part-time job, whom he called "part-time full-time" students.)

To obtain the fairest usage of the Union Brian pointed to two possible solutions:

1. Group studies to determine the maximum amount of use of facilities possible for, say, clinical students; with a fee determination on this basis, or
2. An equal fee for every student, "for facilities made available".

He did not feel that either of these methods would provide a fair answer since he stressed that the motivation of the individual student to use the Union was more important than his opportunity to do so.

In reply Mr. Sweeney dealt with each of the three groups Brian mentioned, in turn. The clinical students, he said, were provided with other facilities and benefits; the Dip. Ed. students probably made more effective use of the Union due to their schedules; and the "part-time full-time" students were not the only group of full-timers who had a major outside interest (work!) to decrease the degree of their motivation to use the Union facilities.

UNION DEVELOPMENT FUND

Recommendation 4 was adopted without discussion, except for an alteration to replace the words "a full year's academic work being pursued by each part-time student" by "the full union fee paid". But what do you know about the "Union Development Fund"? Where is this 25% of your fee going?

Mr. Murphy, the Union Finance Officer, said about the use to which this large slice of your fee has been, and will be, put. It has been used in the past to supply the more expensive items for catering which need a very large capital outlay; to buy fittings for the Union, the additional sports areas (Bodley Road), the Alpine Lodge at Mt. Bulter.

The largest expenditure was incurred in 1969 for Stage II of the Union Building Development, when the U.D.F. contributed \$500,000, and the A.U.C. (Australian Universities Commission) \$340,000. In fact, the U.D.F. has not yet

paid this amount, but raised loans last year, to pay which your contribution (\$15 for a full-time student) has been earmarked until 1975. Under the proposal to go ahead with Stage III of the Union Development, another 5 years debt will be incurred. Mr. Murphy believes that \$15, or a near figure, has been taken each year from Union Fees for the U.D.F.

Final figures for receipts and expenditure of the U.D.F. are:—

Inc. \$'000's	Spent \$'000's
1967 124	96
1968 143	132
1969 157	420

Probable income for 1970 is \$189,000, and probable expenditure is \$360,000, as new loans are raised to finance development.

You have such a large financial stake in the services provided by the Union that it is well worth checking that you get value. **Your money is only yours as long as you retain effective control over the way it is spent.**

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INCREASED SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN 1971

1. Monash Association of Students	
Activities C'tee —)	
Special Events, Cabaret	
Education C'tee —)	
Welfare, Taxation & Concession Off.	
NUAUS General —)	2,583
Abschol, Papua/NG, Social Action	
P.A.C. — General increase in activities	
Lots Wife — Full-time Editor, Layout Artist	
2. Clubs & Societies Council	
Increase in Tuition and in secretarial assistance	14,800
All round C & S increase in club level of activity	
3. Monash Research Students' Assoc.	
Secretarial Assistance and administrative expenditure	
Increased number of issues of "The Researcher" Forums and a general increase in activities	2,500
4. Sports Association	
Increase in coach-inch provision	4,000
Increase in travel subsidies	5,000
More liberal replacement policy for equipment	3,000
Appointment of extra attendants for Sports Centre	5,000
Increase in cleaning and power costs with advent of extra facilities	2,500
Appointment of extra office staff	7,500

Left just retains P.A.C.

Control of the Public Affairs Committee has been narrowly retained by the Left following the elections held at the end of last term. The final positions of the candidates are as follows, with the first preference votes in brackets:

1. S. Lees	(266)	11. J. Bales	(119)
Engineering Independent		Liberals	
2. J. Falk	(181)	12. S. Morris	(83)
Progressive Left		Independent	
3. M. Hyde	(170)	13. P. Bailey	(76)
Young Communist League		Independent Activist	
4. R. L. A. Joseph	(163)	14. L. Goldschlager	(98)
T.A.S.		Independent	
5. I. Cunningham	(151)	15. M. Dowling	(106)
Democrat		Democrat	

PROFESSOR DAVIS

As a result of a regrettable letter published in Lot's Wife on April 27, 1970, the Editor was called upon by solicitors acting for Professor Davis to publish a further apology and to pay \$750 amongst any of three nominated charities. These payments were to be by way of token compensation for the completely unwarranted slurs cast on Professor Davis and his colleagues in the Department of Politics.

The Editor discussed this matter with the Publications Committee and they came to the view that this was a just demand. However, the financial circumstances of the newspaper and the fact that it was supported by the student union was made known to Professor Davis and his legal advisers together with a plea that the part of the demand in relation to donations be reconsidered.

Professor Davis has now instructed his solicitors that he has no desire to financially burden the whole student body because of the actions of the Editor of the student newspaper.

The Editor accordingly accedes to his request by publishing the following apology:

APOLOGY:

I sincerely apologise to Professor Davis for the completely false and totally unjustified personal remarks which the letter contained. I deeply regret and retract all statements which may damage, in any way whatsoever, Professor Davis' reputation, either in his professional or personal life.

In addition, I also wish to offer my profound apology to the members of the Department of Politics for the quite gratuitous and regrettable insult paid to them in the same letter.

5. Union House	
First Class maintenance of Union Buildings	
3 Stewards and 1 handy man \$12,000 plus 3 cleaners \$8,000	20,000
Operating Union Building 7 days a week (other half of \$5,000 into Union Admin.)	2,500
6. Union Administration	
Appointment of 1 Admin. Asst. and additional staff in the major areas of the Union	10,000
Operating Union Building 7 days a week	2,500
Imaginative Projects	1,000
	\$82,873

† See Article.

Report to Union Board on Future Finances of the Union

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board's policy that Union general catering for staff and students be run on a break-even policy be endorsed, that the Board adopt a policy of budgeting for a private catering surplus of \$5,000 per annum.
2. That the Board adopt a break-even policy for all its commercial services, except the General Shop which should budget for a moderate surplus.
3. That the Union fee be levied pro rata to the proportion of a full year's academic work being pursued by each student, with the following limits:—

portion of a full year's academic work being pursued by each student, with the following limits:—

- 3.1 The normal full-time fee shall be payable by students pursuing a normal full year's academic work, or academic work in excess of a normal full year.
- 3.2 No student pursuing two or more units or subjects in a semester or a year shall pay less than 50% of the normal full-time fee.
- 3.3 A student pursuing one unit in one semester only shall pay 25% of the normal full-time fee.
4. That the Board endorse the policy of allocating \$15 from the Union Fee paid by each full-time student, to the Union Development Fund, and a sum pro rata to \$15 according to the proportion of a full year's academic work being pursued by each part-time student.
5. That the Union Fee be \$63.72 for the 1971 year.
6. That the Union Fee be reviewed periodically taking into account both the general level of Union activities as well as movement in the C.O.L. index.
7. That the student body be provided with all the information and reasons for the proposed fee rises. This information to be widely distributed well in advance of the suggested date of implementing the proposal.

† See Article.

Pro. Feith on Moratorium (cont page 1).

When I first accepted the invitation to speak to you this afternoon I thought I would try to work out some ideas on this process of transition from university life to life in the community at large and to speak in general terms about the whole problem of the university's links with the community. But then I realised that I would be speaking in Moratorium Week, in fact one day before Moratorium Day. And then came President Nixon's decision to throw troops into Cambodia and resume bombing of North Vietnam. And then came the killing of the four American student demonstrators at Kent State University in Ohio. And then came the huge wave of anti-war demonstrations in universities throughout the United States, student demonstrations more extensive than any that country has known. And then this morning's paper reported that 34 American university and college presidents had written to President Nixon asking him not to "consider the incalculable dangers of an unprecedented alienation of America's youth and to take immediate action to demonstrate unequivocally your determination to end the war quickly". With all that, it seems to me that this is an occasion in more than the usual ceremonial sense. And so I feel it is my duty as a person who teaches a subject called Politics — and more specifically the branch of that subject that deals with South-East Asia — to address myself to the events of the past 10 days.

On 18th March a coup took place in Cambodia, overthrowing the government of Prince Sihanouk. It is still not entirely clear why General Lon Nol, the head of the Cambodian army, took the great gamble of seizing power from Prince Sihanouk. It was partly because of growing domestic disenchantment with the Sihanouk government, arising from economic deterioration and increased talk of big-time corruption in and around Sihanouk's family and his palace. It was partly because of Sihanouk's increasing incapacity to prevent North Vietnamese troops and Viet Cong or National Liberation Front troops from occupying border areas in Eastern Cambodia. (Some people would say it was his unwillingness to prevent this occupation — but this seems highly debatable.) And it was partly, no doubt, because General Lon Nol believed that the United States government would support an anti-communist government of Cambodia.

That coup, as we know, led to a very intensive debate in the top ranges of the US government on whether the US should give military support to the new Lon Nol government. This question was, in fact, a new variant of an old question: Should the US fight on in Indo-China until it succeeded in establishing a position of military strength from which it could force Hanoi and the NLF to accept a settlement on terms it, the US government, could accept with honour, with what it saw as honour, even if this meant fighting on for many years, or should it admit defeat and allow South Vietnam to become a Communist State. The only new thing now was that accepting defeat might well mean allowing Cambodia to become a communist State too, or some sort of communist client State.

Well, Mr. Nixon took his decision — and he took it with a vengeance. Not only did he agree to give the new Cambodian government the military aid its leaders had asked for but he also threw 30,000 American and South Vietnamese troops into the areas of Cambodia where he thought the Hanoi and NLF troops had major bases. One result has been a huge outcry from student demonstrators all over the world.

Was Mr. Nixon right?

Well, one could give an enormous range of criteria by which his decision could be judged. One could look at the decision in military terms: is this action likely to seriously weaken the fighting capacity of Hanoi and the Viet Cong or National Liberation Front? Or one could look at it in international political terms: is it likely that China would intervene in the Indo-China war if the Vietnamese Communists found themselves militarily over-extended — or would they be too afraid of a possible Russian military strike on their Northern frontier, or against their nuclear installations? Or one could look at the consequences of Nixon's decision in relation to American diplomacy in the Third World and particularly the more or less uncommitted countries. It has certainly alienated a number of governments of those countries, like the government of Indonesia, which has been planning to hold an international conference on the Indo-China situation. But some people would argue that the leaders, like those of Indonesia, would quietly applaud the Nixon action if only it were militarily effective, that nothing succeeds like success. Or one could ask a whole range of questions about what is in Australia's military and political interest in the Indo-China area.

But there is also another way of looking at all this — which is far less technical, in fact far less political too, which is basically moral.

And that is the way a large part of the students of this university have responded.

I do not want to suggest that Monash students have failed to use their critical and analytical faculties in relation to the present situation in Indo-China. I think the very opposite is the case. But I believe that the general disposition has been to try to strip the issues down to essentials and take a stand on that basis.

And the essentials, as a great many students here see them, are that in some parts of the Third World today and specifically in South Vietnam, the choice is between red and dead. And they are sure that it is better in those situations for people to be red (or ruled by reds) than to be dead.

Ladies and gentlemen, I agree with them.

As a political scientist, I see it as my job to deal with many of the technical aspects of political interaction in Indo-China; in fact this is my principal task. But I also see it as my duty to help elucidate the great issues of current political life in ways that make them generally intelligible — and, in certain circumstances, to take a clear-cut stand.

UNIVERSITY VS DOWSLEY

The University Administration has taken the unprecedented step of beginning court proceedings against a former student.

Honors graduate, Allan Dowsley, was charged last week in Oakeleigh Court with damaging university property.

Following the mock trial of the Administration in second term, 100 students went to student records to present the verdicts. Damage was done to a plaster partition. Dowsley was picked out and charged by the university.

In court, Dowsley, defending himself, asked for an adjournment. "I only received the summons a few days ago. I rang the university's lawyers immediately, who said they would oppose an adjournment because they had briefed a barrister for that day and could not engage him for another day," he said.

Mr. Dowsley said he had not had sufficient time to obtain legal advice, collect and interview witnesses. "It would be bad for a case to go on at such short notice without defence preparations."

Despite this, the university demanded an immediate hearing. The university's barrister, Mr. Gillard, claimed Mr. Dowsley had been given five days' notice, the minimum required by law. He maintained it was a simple case and the defence should be ready.

The Magistrate made it difficult to agree to an adjournment. He implied because there were students in court, he could call them as witnesses!

He said: "As the incident happened five weeks ago, Dowsley should have known that he would have been charged." Dowsley objected to this as a presumption of guilt. The Magistrate was embarrassed.

The SM and Barrister tried to maintain that if the adjournment was granted Dowsley would have to pay costs (even though not found guilty).

Dowsley refused to back down. "As the SM had agreed his claim for adjournment was valid, and that the university was in the wrong in not agreeing to adjourn, each side should pay their own costs."

The SM adjourned the case until Tuesday, September 15, but ordered Dowsley to pay \$35 costs to the university. He assessed this without reference to Dowsley or apparently to the Barrister. But the Barrister was seen talking privately with the SM before the case began.

Semester System in 1972?

The Professorial Board has once again deferred any decision on the introduction of a semester system at Monash.

However, a special committee of the Professorial Board has drawn up a plan for a semester system to be introduced in 1972.

The plan, which has a strong chance of being adopted, is a compromise between the present three terms set up and a two semesters per year system.

Under the new scheme both the May and August vacations will be cut to two weeks and there will be a four-week break during July to separate the semesters.

The two semesters will each consist of 12 teaching weeks.

The Professorial Board deferred a decision so the special committee could examine the relation between the present proposal and a more ambitious one set out in the Dean of Economics (Pro. Cochrane) Report on Year Round Teaching.

The Committee was also asked to seek the views of students on the new scheme through MAS and faculty bodies. This follows the failure of MAS representatives to attend some of the meetings held by the committee.

The committee was chaired by Pro. Cochrane and constituted of Pro. Murray (Civil Engineering), Pro. Shaw (History), Mr. Radvansky (Education) and two representatives of MAS.

The present scheme drawn up by the committee and due for implementation in 1972 is as follows:

Semester 1: March 13 - May 20 — 9 weeks excluding Easter. May 22 - June 3.

June 5 - 24 — 3 weeks.

Four-week break.

July 26 - August 22.

Semester 2: July 24 - August 19 — 4 weeks.

August 21 - September 2 — 2 weeks.

September 4 - October 28 — 8 weeks.

And the little
lady approves

Brian Ferrari
dinner suits

at the UNION
DRY-CLEANERS



Big Jack Darmody Meets our Graeme

Not so very long ago, August 28, the Age did a polite little blurb on our beloved Warden of the Union Mr. Graeme Patrick Thomas Sweeney, no relation. The report by "Darmody" (sounds like a breakfast cereal does it not?) was entitled, "Sweeney's in a protest at last". It went on to describe Mr. Sweeney's battle for town planning in the Shire of Berwick, that is standing up for the underprivileged, park conscious, squatters of Berwick against the murderous Berwick Shire Council. The report depicted our diminutive bureaucrat in glowing terms.

It was discovered by Mr. Darmody, formerly known as "brand X", that Mr. Sweeney was "one of the nicer institutions at Monash". We don't think that this evaluation was based on a consideration of Mr. Sweeney's attempt to discipline students who demonstrated against Sir Arthur Rylah's use of their Union for the expounding of Liberal Party propaganda not so very long ago. Rather it was based upon the fact that Sweeney had never been in a demonstration, was a "Tory", or was it the bewitching nature of Mr. Sweeney's fixed smile. The result was a public relations coup de grace. The Boys Own Paper could not have depicted Biggles in a more favourable light.

You, my gentle reader, may well ask if all this has anything to do with Monash. Yes, my friend, it does. The Warden of the Union is supposed to hold a strictly neutral position on contentious issues. Mr. Sweeney himself has maintained that the University should hold such a neutral position. Are we not to be amazed when we find this Mr. Sweeney running for a Council as he has in the past. Are we not to be amazed when we find this "neutral" allowing himself to be described as a "Tory" by the effervescent Darmody (containing riboflavin).

Are we not to be amazed when we find that "Squire" Sweeney of Berwick is the Warden of the Union at Monash?

Some people have said that they feel that the discipline sentences are perhaps too harsh. "Not so," said a spokesman for the Klu Klux Admin. the other day. "Mr. Hyde's testicles were left perfectly intact, and at least his children may be able to go to University."

HARRY HALLER.

Background

In practical terms, Union facilities, i.e. Union building, Sports Centre, Sports fields, first came into existence in 1963. The Union fee was set at \$42, for full-time students. In 1967, to cope with rising costs, the Union fee was raised to \$45 for full-time students (part-time = \$30).

Since 1967, the cost of materials and services in Victoria has risen by 9% and the cost of labour has risen by 13%. Although the increasing number of Union members has raised the Union fee revenue, the size and complexity of the Union and the University has added up to an increase in impersonality of atmosphere which is requiring more finance to counteract. The time has come for a further examination of the situation.

1969 — The Base Year

Up to 1969, the increased cost of operating the Union and its departments was met by an increase in income from the greater student population and rises in the level of the Union fee in 1963 and 1967. Until 1969, Union activities were able to increase yearly. The level of activities and services offered by 1969 is therefore taken as a base level for the calculation of future needs of the Union.

Reduction of Services in 1970

From the beginning of 1970, further rises in the cost of activities of the Union could not be met from the meagre increase in income from the more slowly rising student population (900 in 1970, 600 in 1971).

Assuming no fee rise in 1970, it was necessary to cut the 1969 base level services to ensure a balance between income — \$45 per full-time Union member — and expenditure.

This reduction meant the denial of extra allocations for increases in membership of clubs and societies, a reduced Union maintenance and repair schedule, and the sacrifice of additional stewards and administrative staff.

Pruning of 1970 Budget Requests

All other Union Departments were similarly affected. The following summary for each department includes both the cut down from the 1969 base level and the abandonment of planned increases in activities:—

Estimated Expenditures deleted or reduced in 1970 Proposed Budgets

Sports	
Minor Works	\$12,000
Equipment	500
Main Grants	1,500
Salaries	2,500
	<hr/> \$16,500
House Manager	
Minor Works	\$3,000
Equipment	1,300
Furnishings	4,000
Repair Buildings	3,000
Salaries	5,660
	<hr/> \$16,960
Union General	
Student Insurance	\$4,380
Salaries	5,260
	<hr/> \$9,640
M.R.S.A.	
Reduction in printing costs, number of circulars and secretarial assistance	\$1,785
C & S	
Main Grants	\$3,000
I.V. and Conf. Grants	1,200
Printing and Stationery and other	200
	<hr/> \$4,400
M.A.S.	
A.E. Committee	\$450
N.U.A.U.S.	700
P.A.C.	1,900
Lot's Wife	2,300
Tumbrell	1,750
	<hr/> \$7,100
TOTAL:	<hr/> \$56,385

Necessary Reductions to keep the Union at \$45 in 1971

If Union expenditure in 1971 were simply based on the level of services in 1969, plus the above mentioned increases between 1970 and 1971, total Union expenditure would be

\$368,000. To pay for this expenditure, the relevant income at \$45 per full-time student would be:—

Student fees	\$291,300
University contribution	12,000
Commercial activities	5,000
	<hr/> \$308,300

Taking the resultant income from the expenditure, this gives a deficit of \$59,700. To reduce the Union level of activity to an expenditure of \$308,300 would therefore necessitate a considerable reduction in the level of services offered by the Union.

Increased fee necessary to return to 1969 level of services in 1971

Even to simply cover the increases in cost, the Union full-time fee would need to rise to \$52.75. This level of fee, it must be emphasised, would not provide any surplus to finance any extension of subsidies for activities or any additional services.

Over the past month the Union Finance Committee has received submissions from all Union sections on their present and future finances. It then made the following pruned recommendations:—

Equipment replacement	3,000
Additional secretarial assistance	3,000
	<hr/> \$15,000

5. Union House	
First class maintenance of Union Buildings:	
3 stewards and 1 handyman	\$12,000
3 cleaners	\$8,000
Operating Union Building 7 days per week (other half of total \$5,000 included under Union Administration)	\$2,500
	<hr/> \$22,500

6. Union Administration	
Appointment of 1 Admin. Assistant and additional staff in major areas of the Union	\$10,000
Operating Union Building 7 days per week	\$2,500
Imaginative Projects	\$1,000
	<hr/> \$13,500

TOTAL

 \$70,873

To have a properly functioning Union, the Union Board believes its income must equal:—

Budgeted income for the present year (1970).

+ Cost of those retreats from the 1969 Base Level of activity and service

Summary

- To keep the Union Fee stabilised at \$45 for 1970, Union services have been reduced. This is a bad thing.
- In addition, plans for future development of services and activities have had to be scrapped.
- Even to maintain the 1969 base level of activity and services would necessitate a Union Fee of \$52.75.
- The Union Board feels the Union should go further in providing subsidies for activities and offering services, than the 1969 Base Level; this necessitates a Union Fee of \$62.28. This final figure has been worked out after detailed submissions from all the Union departments, and includes adjustments for the C.O.L. and student number increases.

Arguments against a Fee Rise

Both the Union Finance Committee and the Union Board sought to examine both the advantages of a fee rise as well as the arguments against fee rises. Basically, four arguments were developed:—

No fee rise at all.

Only a partial fee rise now.

Part-timers to pay the same as full-timers.

Additional profits to be sought from commercial activities.

The opposition to any fee rise was based on the opposition to any rise in the cost of student living. It was recognised that no-one likes paying any more for goods and services than they paid in the past. However, it was felt so strongly that the Union could not be fulfilling its function if there were no rise in fees that this argument was not accepted.

Accepting that there had to be some rise in fees, it was argued that the rise to \$62.28 was too big a rise in any one year, and that the rise should be softened by taking it in two or three lumps. Board members recognised that it would be a more acceptable thing to have less of a fee rise, but felt that they would not be fulfilling their function as a Board if they did not face up, fairly and squarely, to the impact on the development of the Union, and the retarding of the growth of the Union which would result from anything less than the full fee rise proposed. Board members' experience with the reduction of services and activities in 1970 made them most anxious to take steps which would revitalise the Union.

The argument that all students, whether full-time or part-time, should pay the same Union fee, was based on the assumption that the Union's prime function is to ensure that facilities and opportunities are available for all students to enter into Union activities. It was maintained that there were many other facets of life which affected the degree of use of Union facilities by Union members other than whether a student was full-time or part-time. However, the majority view was that there was a significant difference in the opportunity available between full-time and part-time students to make use of Union facilities, and that this difference was sufficient to justify a differential fee for part-time and full-time students.

Finally, it was argued that the Union fee could be kept lower if more profits were made out of the Union's commercial activities. However, as the major users of Union facilities were Union members themselves, it was felt that this was simply an extraction from Union members of a host of small surpluses in an indirect fashion which might be termed indirect taxation. The "out in the open" method of gaining finance directly through a rise in the level of Union fees seemed much more desirable.

In conclusion the Board has most reluctantly come to the conclusion that the Union can only properly fulfill its function future years by raising the level of the Union fee.

THE UNION CASE FOR INCREASED FEES

Mr G.P.T. Sweeney
Warden of the Union

Proposed Additional Increased Services and Activities in 1971

- Monash Association of Students**
Activities Committee — Special Events, Cabaret
Education Committee — Welfare, Taxation and Concession Officers
N.U.A.S. General — Abschol, Papua/NG, Social Action
P.A.C. — General increase in activities
Lot's Wife — Full-time Editor, Lay-out Artist \$2,573
- Clubs and Societies Council**
20% expansion Tuition and Summer School \$1,570
Club grants 11,230
Additional secretarial assistance 2,000

\$14,800
- Monash Research Students' Association**
Secretarial assistance and administrative expenses
Increased number of issues of "The Researcher"
Forums and a general increase in activities \$2,500
- Sports Association**
Increase in coaching provision \$4,000
Increase in travel subsidies 5,000

+ 3% C.O.L. increase from 1970 to 1971

+ 7% for the increase in student numbers from 1970 to 1971

+ Cost of extra activities and services (as listed above).

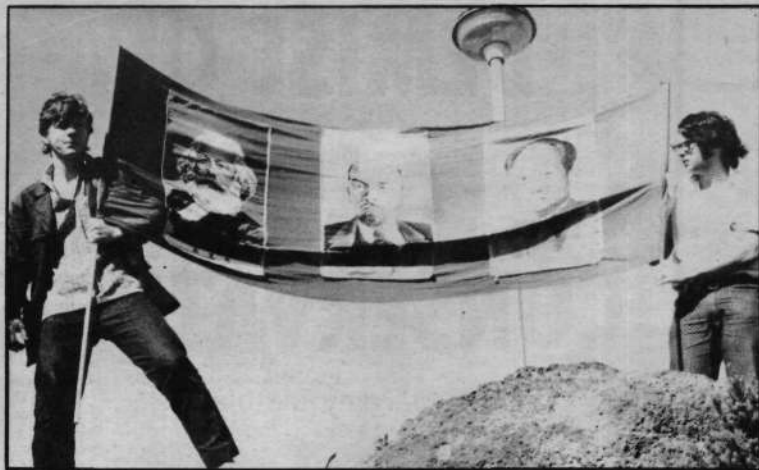
The total produced by the sum is \$439,335, and the resultant Union Fee is \$62.28.

Amendment to Sports Association Submission

In considering the Sports Association's submission of plans for increased activities, the Union Board asked that department to do without, for the present, the following projects:—

Appointment of extra attendants for Sports Centre	\$5,000
Increase in cleaning and power costs with advent of extra facilities	\$2,500
Additional secretarial assistance	\$4,500
	<hr/> \$12,000

If this deduction had not been made, the Board's recommended Union Fee would be \$63.72.



Student Appeals to Uni. Council

Only one of the eight students convicted during the discipline hearings has appealed to Council.

The student, Allen Rosenberg (right above) was sentenced by the Discipline Committee to 12 months suspended suspension.

Henrie Ellis, a student observer at the hearings, files this special report:

During the vacation, the Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee handed down the penalties imposed against seven students who had occupied the Careers and Appointments Office, July 1st to 3rd, 1970.

The Chairman took into account previous disciplinary action against the accused, the likelihood that later-year students should have knowledge of the regulations in force in the university and thereupon imposed these penalties:-

Michael Hyde: Arts III — permanent expulsion,
Ralph Hadden: Arts I — permanent expulsion,
Kerry Langer: Arts III — suspension for 24 months,
James Bacon: Arts III — suspended for 12 months,
Rod Plant: Arts III — suspended for 12 months,
Avril Bell: Dip. Ed. — suspended for 12 months,
Lawrence Brown: Arts I — suspended suspension for 12 months.

Another student who had been found guilty of an act of misconduct was not penalised at this hearing, for he is believed to be involved in matters which could lead to further disciplinary action.

Mr. Stewart, the Legal Officer, led evidence to the Committee that this student was, or seemed to be, involved in a "conspiracy" to subvert the course of the hearings, and to this effect, the Disciplinary Committee formed themselves into a Committee of Investigation into the matters regarding this student as related by the Legal Officer.

The Disciplinary Committee then adjourned until 13th August to hand down the penalty in the case of Alan Rosenberg because of a special submission made on his behalf. On the 13th the Disciplinary Committee suspended Mr. Rosenberg for 12 months. The case against the remaining students was adjourned pending the completion of the investigation which had been ordered by the Committee.

Of the eight students penalised, only one, Mr. Alan Rosenberg, had appealed to the University Council. The other students seem unlikely to appeal at this stage.

On the 27th Mr. Stewart called for evidence against the accused, who had been charged under 4(i) of the Discipline Statute. Mr. O'Brien, of the C & A office, and Mr. Stewart, offered evidence against the accused. Aside from some judicial wit from Dean Waller, referring to a matter of 'ectoplasmic hands' in relation to a university photographer being pushed

by one of the accused, whose hands were not identified, the facts relating to the incident of occupation were related.

But not before the Committee received a submission in writing from Mr. Michael Hyde one of the accused.

'We are writing to request that even though we do not recognise your court, or those circles you represent, we do not think it adds anything to the status of your court having Professor Westfold as one of the judges. Pro. Westfold, after all, was instrumental in the exclusion of Albert Langer from this university and has been the focal point of many attacks made by some of the charged. Recognising this, we do not see how he could possibly be unbiased, even within the court's own prejudiced framework.'

— M. Hyde.

The Chairman, Prof. Waller, dismissed the submission and Mr. O'Brien was called. A resume of the events until Mr. Butchart's notice of the 2nd July was given. Mr. O'Brien could not recall having seen Mr. Rosenberg, Miss Bell and her student (whose name is sub judice at the moment pending investigation of other matters) at 3.45 on Thursday, 2nd July. He also stated that the occupying students had sent letters to firms that they were no longer welcome on campus (p.49).

Relating to the damage done in the occupation, Mr. O'Brien stated:

'There was paper missing, stocks of paper, the photocopying machine had been used. The office carpet had been burnt with cigarette

burns . . . and a grille across the bottom of the door had been forced off' (p.51).

Prof. Westfold asked if Mr. O'Brien thought the damage was excessive and he replied 'No, considering the length of the occupation and the number of people involved, it was not excessive . . . I would regard the occupation itself as the damage rather than the paper being used' (p.53).

Mr. Stewart then offered himself as a witness as he had entered with the Academic Registrar and other officers after the ultimatum by Mr. Butchart, for the purpose of identifying occupying students. Rather significantly, Mr. Stewart differentiated between a visitor and a permanent occupier.

Mr. Stewart also related that at 4.15 a number of students had left the C & A office in the form of a 'crocodile line'. He could not identify them. A number of photographs were shown to the Committee and eight students were positively identified, although one student, who in all likelihood, faces further charges, could not be seen in the photos marked exhibits P1-8. After all the evidence, the Committee adjourned until 5th August, when considering that a letter had been received by the nins accused, stating that they had notice of the proceedings and were adamant not to appear, the Committee found the charge proved. That they had committed an act of misconduct, in that the functions of C & A had been disrupted, some equipment had been used and damage done to the office.

The Chairman directed that the students be informed by certified mail of the Committee's decision so that submissions regarding penalties could be brought to the attention of the Committee by the nine students found guilty.

ENGAGEMENT

MCCULLOCH — CANDLER
The Monash Association of Students congratulates Miss Margaret McCulloch, B.A. (Hons.) on her engagement to our Chairman, Mr. Brian John Candler, B.Juris. M.A.S. wishes you a joyous future.

Computer Centre Service Dept.

The Computer Centre is a service department as opposed to an academic department, although some of its staff who teach and consult on computing techniques in relation to research projects have academic appointments in other departments. It is administered by a Director who reports on matters of policy to the Computer Centre Committee, a standing committee of the Professorial Board.

It was recognized several years ago that the University could supplement Government funds for computing by using spare computing capacity to earn revenue. This is to the University's advantage because

- (a) there is generally idle computer time on a new computer for 1 to 2 years while the workload develops; and
- (b) there is an economy of scale in that computing becomes cheaper for both the University and other organizations using the computer if they collaborate to obtain a more expensive but faster computer than the University might otherwise be able to afford.

From the outset the criteria applied to proposals for undertaking outside work were:

- 1. it should not be in direct competition with commercial service bureaux;
- 2. it should require the special skills available in the University;
- 3. the University should obtain some material benefit from the work;
- 4. that the work should be regarded as having intrinsic value.

Additional criteria were agreed to in 1969 when it was decided that at least 6 members of the Computer Centre Committee (13 members in total) must approve new contracts for non-university work. Furthermore, its nature and the methods used must be unclassified. However, it has been accepted that almost all the work undertaken includes some results of a confidential nature, such as individual marks in tests or examinations.

In practice, therefore, except where it is clear that the Computer Centre has some particular skills or facilities necessary to do the work, and in addition the work is considered to be worthwhile for industrial or scientific purposes, enquiries about obtaining computing services from the university are referred to commercial computer service bureaux. This policy has meant that only a very small percentage (less than 5%) of non-university work carried out is for commercial and industrial organizations, and falling outside our main areas of specialization in computer applications of educational or medical significance. A detailed list of the non-university work being done is maintained and is readily available to anyone interested.

The staff of the Centre have been encouraged by the University over the years to develop their interest in computer applications of social significance, that is, applications from which people as individuals can derive some direct benefit. Partly by design and partly by circumstance it became clear that the Centre could make a contribution in the educational and medical fields.

The long-term objective in the educational field is to build up a bank of data and develop means of finding out how to make better use of examination and testing systems in improving education. It is thought that computer-based techniques can contribute to the problem of educational guidance at the secondary and tertiary transition points, the objective being to provide each student with the type of education most likely to be beneficial for him and at the same time to provide each tertiary institution with the most appropriate set of students. In the short term the Centre has developed techniques for scoring ability tests used for the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Examination, the university place allocation system used in Victoria, faster ways of getting public examination results to candidates and the MINITRAN programming system which has been used by about 20,000 school children in introductory computing courses.

In 1965 the Victorian Hospitals and Charities Commission and the Computer Centre formed a Computer Study Group to investigate the possible uses for computers in the medical field and advise the Commission on their development. The work involves many aspects of the medical system including the computer control of auto-analysers in Biochemistry laboratories, maintaining medical records, statistical analysis of medical data and administrative systems. It is anticipated that much of the work now running on an experimental basis will become routine in some hospitals during the next year.

Non-university work, while vital to the Computer Centre from a financial point of view, accounts for only about 10% of the computer time used. The value to the University in terms of facilities gained is quite clear. It paid for about 20% of the Control Data Corporation 3200 computer and has met to date over 90% of the rental for the B5500, as well as a significant part of its running costs. The B5500 is now used for more than 12 hours per day for University work and this represents free computer time for three to four hundred university jobs per day.

The Computer Centre staff place at least as much value on the contribution they believe they make to the development of Educational and Medical computing applications as they place on the material gain in computing facilities. Their relationship with 'customers' in these areas is more one of collaboration with colleagues in affiliated organizations than a normal commercial customer and client relationship. This is the case with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, the Department of Education and Science, and the Australian Council for Educational Research. These organisations represent about 95 per cent of the Centre's non-university work.

EDITORIAL

FEE RISE IRRESPONSIBLE

The action of the Union Board in raising the union fee by thirty per cent., is, in the opinion of Lot's Wife, an irresponsible one.

To many Secondary Studentship holders and students paying their own way at university, the decision will cause some difficulties. Though this group may not form a majority of members in the university, they deserve special consideration for the difficulties they face in continuing university work.

The action is irresponsible, because we believe that a considerable amount of money, allocated from union funds, is virtually frittered away. Much is spent on activities and services, which although nice to have, hardly seems worth the costs.

How much money does M.A.S., P.A.C., and Clubs and Societies use to provide the utmost help, equipment and materials to an assortment of individuals whose activities are narrow in effect. Has M.A.S. ever made any real attempts to economize in its profuse outflow of stationery.

Lot's Wife does not believe the present funds are being thrown away for absolutely nothing; however, some line must be drawn on the services and facilities the Union provides. It is impossible to go on providing, at great cost, for every feasible student wish and fancy. Although many students may have the wealth to pay for such services, many find it a hard struggle.

THE GREAT DISCIPLINE DEBATE

Lot's Wife believes the vast majority of students disagree with the sentences handed down on the eight students during the August vacation. The convictions are without question the most pernicious ever dealt.

But there is little one can add to the debate. Staff and students have had an act carried out in their name which most of them wouldn't agree with.

At no time has anybody including the Deans bothered to explain the viciousness of the life expulsions or at least the legal argument behind them. Does the discipline Committee feel that it has no responsibility to explain its decisions? The answer is undoubtedly yes.

As has already been pointed out, the differentiation between punishments handed down during last year's Farm Week and this year's Occupation, make a mockery of justice and scholastic integrity. Is the student body expected to believe students who have committed irresponsible acts causing personal injury and hundreds of dollars worth of damage are less dangerous than students who occupy a room in the Union to show that peace in Vietnam can only be brought about by exposing America's global role?

Lot's wife has never agreed with the Occupation of the A.C. & A. Office. It was an ill-timed and ill-conceived attempt to raise the basic issue of the universities relationship with industry and government. There is little use in university administrators talking of "proper channels" when they simply do not exist. Staff and students are denied access to both Professorial Board and Council in any meaningful way.

But Lot's Wife condemns the action of the Discipline Committee as repressive and totally out of keeping with the nature of this institution. Such blind reaction will not eradicate student dissent, nor should it have ever been designed to.

FORMS OF ACTION

There is unfortunately only two positive channels left to fight this issue at this time of the year.

One is through mass mobilization of staff which appears to be totally remote.

After all how many staff members would be prepared to state publicly that they thought the decision of their senior scholastic colleagues was wrong.

The other avenue of dissent is via mobilization of student opinion of such a magnitude that it cannot be ignored. Lot's Wife asks all staff (academic and non-academic) and students to fill in the form on the back page and return it to M.A.S. Office or LOT'S WIFE. If you feel either for or against this decision we ask you to please return the forms which will enable us to fight the issue on criterion which cannot be ignored.

STAFF

ADS/SEC.		Lillian Dillon
APPRAISAL		John Booth
AFTERMATH		David Dunstan
THE GARDEN		Rob Smyth
BACKSTAGE		Henrie Ellis
NEWS EDITOR		David Uren
ART EDITOR		Kent Cunningham
SPECIAL WRITERS	Hans Lucas, Jeremy Mathias, David Freeman, Rob King	
NEWS STAFF	Sue Mathews Sally Lathlean, Barbara Robertson	
SPORT	Rob McNamara,	
ART WORK	John Spooner, Stuart Roth	

DEMISE OF A.L.P. CONSERVATIVES

By Jeremy Mathias

As the supreme commanders of the Labor Party gathered in alternate huddles at the expensive Travel Lodge Motel last week to finally "reform" the Victorian branch, one couldn't help but ask why it was that this group of men was pursuing the Victorians with such a vengeance.

After all they are, with hardly an exception, the same men who have met in the past years and regularly supported the same group of men on the Victorian Executive.

Some Victorians have attributed it to personal squabbles, claiming it all resulted because one Victorian got off with a Queenslander's wife. Others have suggested that it all results from Clyde Cameron's ambition for power. Most see it as a right wing plot finally coming to fruition now that Gough has the numbers. They argue that Gough still has not recovered from the State Executive's complete rejection of his attempts to mediate in the dispute over State Aid just before the last State elections.

All these Victorian formulations are in terms of the old politics and illustrate clearly the astounding confusion and lack of reality which exists in the minds of many of the unionists on the State Executive.

The push for reform is an attempt to catch-up with society, an attempt to overcome the old trade union approach to politics, an attempt to bring middle class talents and skills into the labor movement.

For all their talk of right-wingers etc., many of the Victorians know only too well how necessary the reforms are. The fact is, that many people, such as spokesmen for the rebel unions Ken Carr, Jim Cairns and others on the so-called "left", really want similar changes as those being pushed at Federal level.

As one of the Victorians who drew up the Victorian's committee of nineteen plan for reform said, "If I had done this three months ago I would have been out on my ear". Now that plan has become the basis of a rearguard action for the conservatives on the Victorian Executive.

Quite a few of the reform minded Victorians are now fighting direct Federal intervention. They are calling on the Federal Executive to let the Victorians reform themselves in their own way. But in private at least some of them are admitting that they would not have been able to draw up their reform program at all if there had not been the threat of Federal Executive intervention.

One of the arguments these Victorians have been using is, "let the Victorian committee go ahead with its reform inquiry. The composition of the committee is such that it will come up with structural reforms to ensure a much fairer representation.

Then if the State Conference which follows is foolish enough to reject the proposals, they will have no one to blame but themselves for the Federal intervention which would follow".

They continue by saying that the Federal Executives high-handed moves are sure to lead to a split. But such a possibility would surely be far greater if the State Conference was to precipitate it. Really these Victorian radicals are trying to steer a middle course, retaining their emotional tie to the Victorian Executive.

Nevertheless, these Victorian radicals realise only too well that the Victorian branch is very much in need of reform, although they argue this applies to most branches of the party. They are well aware that the "old left-wing" has become a negative and conservative force. They strongly believe that the Labor Party should work for reform in society and they see this reform as being in the 'civil liberties' and 'quality of life' area. Changes in the whole style of education, in the authoritarianism of mass institutions, in the bureaucracy of modern society. It is in these sorts of policies which the conservative 'old-left' have little or no interest.

This is the change in the Labor Party and this is surely why the move for reform has finally come about. More and more left-wing ALP members are becoming tired of the conservative's crude approach to society. They are sick of the idiocies of the crude marxist formulations of people like George Crawford. The realisation has come that one has to make up your mind whether you are going to compete for political power in this system or not.

It is all very well to say that having political power is useless if you have to give away all your policies to get it. But, the unreality which develops over the years in the political wilderness, results in the party achieving nothing. The Victorian branch has had a tendency neither to compete within the political system or without. It has sat in the middle being unable to make up its mind. Some of its members claim it has played a vital extra-parliamentary role, but this is rubbish. The ALP has not been at the forefront of the protest movement. It has followed the students and other groups like a lost sheep. The only role it has had has been through individual members or unions working on their own behalf.

If the George Crawfords and Glyde Butlers want an economic revolution, they should become a revolutionary party and be done with it.

The left-wing reformers on the State Executive know only too well how badly unrepresentative the branch is at the present time.

Clearly, the Trade Union Defence Committee is no longer a viable body and the unions that belonged to it no longer act with the same cohesion. In fact, one could say there has been a split in the 'left-wing' unions between the more progressive union leaders and the conservatives who still control the State Executive.



State President George Crawford: "crude maoist."



Senator Bill Brown: "threatened to split party."



Assistant State Secretary Clyde Butler: "a creation of Bill Brown."



State Secretary Bill Hartley: "can't decide whether to play politics or not."

However, the control of the ALP remains firmly in the hands of a group of union officials elected by union members for industrial matters. Obviously, the distinction between industrial and political matters is not a completely real one. But the union leaders in fact have minimal contact with their rank and file membership on the continuing political debates.

Ken Carr, State Secretary of the Furniture Trades and Glyde Butler President are obviously at the opposite ends of the scale amongst the unionists controlling the Victorian ALP. Butler is an arch-conservative of the George Crawford type, in fact the complete creation of Senator Bill Brown, who is the Federal President of the Furniture Trades. Ken Carr is one of the reformers, both in ALP and union affairs. Although Carr has not actually aligned himself with Bob Hawke, he is pressing for many of the same changes. He wants the unions to be interested in more than directly economic campaigns. He was the leading light in the rebel unions boycott on the Housing Commission high rise developments in Fitzroy, Collingwood and Richmond and he promoted the black ban on the proposed pipeline across Port Phillip Bay. All these moves are new to the union movement of recent times and in line with Hawke's attempt to get the unions to look beyond the fight for higher wages.

I doubt very much whether these basic disputes have ever reached down to the rank and file membership of the Furniture Trades Union. At the last election in the union it is most unlikely there was any debate about the present role of the ALP between Ken Carr and Glyde Butler. This applies to most of the unions involved, with a few notable exceptions. Therefore, the control of the branch does effectively fall into the hands of a few unionists. Hence follows the situation in which no one individual unionist in the group has been able to effectively dissent.

That the dissent existed is clear from the moves that followed the Federal Executives talk of intervention. The Victorian reformers felt able to propose their changes without fear of reprisal and these finally became the basis of the Victorian attempt to resist intervention.

During last week, the Federal Executive faced a far more resolute and united Victorian Executive than it might have, had it not been quite so ham-fisted in its attempt to pave the way for intervention. The basic technique used by the Federal Officers, particularly Secretary Mick Young, was to feed a constant stream of 'leaks' to the national press about imminent Federal intervention. Mick Young did not need to prompt the press to create the build-up which followed.

The whole idea of the campaign was to create an atmosphere such that when the Federal Executive finally came to meet it would have no alternative but to go ahead with full intervention. Anything less would be counter-productive, because the party would have failed to create the impression that it had reformed the Victorian branch.

However, in this process the Executive failed to get the support of most of the reformers in the Victorian Executive. Dr. Cairns, Moss Cass and others became offended by what they considered to be the dictatorial interference of the Federal Executive. This only strengthened the hand of the Victorian unionists who were threatening to stay in office as the ALP and nominate political candidates whether the Federal Executive intervened or not.

No real attempt was made to try to bring about the reforms through these members of the Victorian Executive.

This does not mean there will be a split. Politicians such as Jim Cairns are not easily going to be talked into going it alone. Australian political history suggests they would be bound to fail, despite the financial support of the major unions. In fact, such a move could jeopardise the position of many of the unionists in their own unions. This situation has already been strengthened by attempts at the Federal level of some unions to oppose any move by Victorian unions to form a break-away party.

One claim of the Victorians should be dispelled. It is nearly impossible for the Federal Executive to impose a 'right wing' branch in Victoria. Bill Hartley has admitted such himself when he claims that the branches are as 'left-wing' as the unions.

The likely result of reforms are that there will be a greater divergence of opinion at all levels of the branch and more particularly a much stronger element of middle class radicalism.

This middle class radicalism and with its political skills is in fact what many of the conservative left seem to fear. Hence the almost blind hatred of people like George Crawford and Glyde Butler for Hawke and Holding, who they see as power hungry politicians who will let nothing get in their way to reach their goal which has nothing to do with ideals. This is not to say they are not partially right. But this is a modern fact of political life. It is one motivation that political parties must use to try and achieve a larger goal.

To not do so is placing yourself in the position the Victorian Executive has been in — not knowing whether you are trying to achieve political power or not. In the case of their attitude to Hawke and Holding this attitude represents the unreal world the Victorian conservatives have developed for themselves. Members of the Victorian Executive often talk of Hawke betraying the unions in all sorts of ways, such as over the penal clauses, when in fact the only evidence points to exactly the opposite situation.

Political reform in Victoria is inevitable. But, in all their arguments, the present Victorian officers have one strong argument, namely that several other State branches are at least as unrepresentative, and in the case of New South Wales far more authoritarian than the Victorian. If the Labor Party fails to continue its reform program beyond Victoria, they will have achieved little.



Fed. Secretary Mic Young: "intervention through press leaks."



A.C.T.U. President Bob Hawke: "feared for his ambition."



State Vice-President Jim Cairns: "anti-interventionist reformer."



Federal M.P. Moss Cass: "supporting the Cairns line."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SILENT MAJORITY RESPONSIBLE

Dear Sir,

Many people outside the University have been heard to say "It's only a few students that give Monash a bad name".

However they are wrong. It is not the few but the silent majority who allow the few to get away with what they try.

And this has happened again in the Careers & Appointments office punishment decisions, namely expulsion of two and exclusion of five for various lengths of time.

The few people who decided on these penalties are able to get away with their decisions because of the silent majority. Now who are the silent majority? They are those students who have formed an opinion as to whether the occupation was right or wrong after having looked at the reasons for doing it. And they have analysed these reasons and discussed the final result to see whether these ideas were achieved. They have then decided whether penalties such as the "crime" but then they sit on their fat bottoms and do nothing about it.

Have these students no pride in themselves? If you believe in your ideas then you must stand by them and these students have the "guts" to voice their opinion, whatever it may be.

I am against the occupation and was one of the leaders of the group of engineering students who tried to force them out. However, after many hours of discussion I have found out their views and even when they contradict mine, I can still respect them and even more so when these people stand by them.

However, I cannot as a member of this University, sit idly by while a few people hand down these vicious punishments that have no connection with the crime, but are in fact, political punishments to suppress radical students.

Many of you will remember back to last year during farm week, one of the lifts in the ming wing was completely covered in flour and water as it went from the ground to top and back to ground floor. The fact that many people were inconvenienced by this sort of behaviour was not considered and the students got off with a \$20 fine. The fact that nearly three days were spent cleaning lift and surroundings was not considered. This episode can be compared to the occupation. Both act inconvenienced people for approx. three days and in much the same way. With the lift out people used the elevators. With C & A out people walked round the corner to see the personnel.

However look at the inconsistency in penalties. \$20 fines compared to total, eternal expulsion.

During farm week one girl was knocked unconscious by a flying missile launched by a maniac from the ming wing. He was fined \$20. At the occupation not one student was harmed as no violence was used. Even so the penalties were vastly different.

What I am saying is that, even myself a non-labor man who was, and still is, against the occupation, can see that these penalties handed out by the administration stink of political exclusion.

My solution is this — every one reading this article please stop and think about this inconsistency of punishments and then attend the M.A.S. meetings and become part of the student body again and to help get these penalties changed into ones that are more in accordance with the crime.

Many of you believe that they committed no crimes and therefore need no punishment, however, I cannot agree, but all of us should be able to see that their actions do not warrant expulsion.

The only solution is a retrial with the punishments belittling the "crime" the most severe of which should be suspension until next year, but this is only my suggestion.

John Howard,
Engineering I.

UNION FEES

Dear Ed.,

The intimated increase next year in Union Fees from \$45 to \$62 has been attributed to increased expenditure in maintaining the Sports Complex and the Union. The writer believes that to maintain Union expenditure at a level to guarantee students a maximum level of activities is desirable and does warrant an increase to \$52 p.a. due to the inflationary problems facing the Union.

Still, considering that not all students use the Sports Complex it would be advisable to set up a separate Sports Union or Guild and any student wishing to join should pay \$10 p.a. Thus the separation of the Sports Union from the Stud-

ent's Union would be most desirable. In a number of Australian Universities this system works quite satisfactorily.

Why should all students bear the brunt of the expenses involved in running the Sports Union when figures cannot be obtained of the percentage of students who actually use it? There must be a separate Sports Union fee which is not mandatory, to offset this large increase in the overall Union Fee.

Yours,

T. B. Bottomore, Eng. III

MONEY RAKING ADMIN.

Dear Sir,

I wish to draw the attention of the students to yet another way in which they are being fleeced at this university. I refer to the various fines which are levied upon us for such heinous crimes against humanity as parking near empty reserved car parks and late return of various forms to the administration. The latter is particularly disgraceful.

The \$5.00 per week fine for late return of forms to admin. is exorbitant, especially to the average student for whom it could mean a week's rent, or a week's food, or a week's entertainment money. If it is at all necessary it should certainly be reduced to realistic proportions. Whether consciously intended or not this exorbitant fine only makes it just that bit harder for the poorer student to achieve his education in our supposedly free (Ha!) education system.

We are charged \$5.00 per week which works out at a dollar per day for late return of forms. One does not have to be much of a mathematician to work out that someone who is only two days late should pay less than someone who is one week late. Yet this is not the case. A uniform weekly fine exists for all lateness. If you go to a shop and buy two apples they are not allowed to charge you for half a dozen. It is generally known as "highway robbery" to do so and it is classed as a punishable crime. If the university has to be reduced to shop status as it inevitably is in a capitalist society, then, although we cannot always have the required quality, at least we should aim at getting the quantities right.

There is something very wrong with the priorities in this place. Library books are far more important to the actual education of students than bureaucratic forms, yet fines for late return of these are kept to a reasonable level whilst fines for the latter are not. Why this inconsistency? Does it really cost the administration more to process much more to straighten out the small kinks made in their red tape from time to time? There exists too, a distinct element of hypocrisy in admin's attitude to these fines. When the inevitable Monash University letter appears in our mail-boxes we are informed that we shall have to pay a "late fee". To my mind however, a fee is payment for services rendered whilst a fine is a certain sum extorted from an individual as punishment for a supposed offence. It is quite obvious which category admin's "late fees" fall into. Are they too afraid to admit that they are using fines for repressive purposes?

What hurts most of all is that students are fined heavily and even threatened with exclusion from examinations for the slightest of mistakes, whereas the bureaucracy is allowed to go on inconveniencing the university with its inefficiency. It is hypocritical for an organization which is itself guilty of bungling from time to time, to punish other people for their minor mistakes or oversights.

I, and I am sure an increasing number of my fellow students, are starting to take offence to these everyday extortions and to the attitude of the admin. towards them — a hypocrisy and double standard which becomes increasingly evident when one considers that by paying fines we are indirectly helping to finance useless, ugly, redbrick castles with big holes in them such as the one protruding from the earth at the eastern end of this University.

Alex Fazakas,
Arts 4.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

"The establishment", no doubt, means different things to different people. May I say, in commentary on Mr. David Uren's report HAWKE ELECTED TO COUNCIL (LOT'S WIFE 3/8/70) that I do not consider myself to be an 'establishment' man?

W. H. Frederick,
Emeritus Professor of Education,
University of Melbourne.

POLLUTED BUILDINGS

To support the general drive to save our environment, it is not the least that the Administration of this University installed anti-air pollution devices in the Engineering & Medical buildings? At certain times, thick, black columns of polluting muck can be observed pouring from chimney stacks attached to these buildings, setting a poor example to the rest of the community, by an institution which should be leading the way on such an issue. No doubt the necessary finance could be raised from revenues amassed by imposing exorbitant late fees.

M. Phillips,
Ecops III

LOT'S WIFE EDITORIAL

The Editorial LOT'S WIFE Aug. 3 contains a surprising statement. It reads: "The only money which is available for research comes either from the government or private industry."

From this it is lead to believe that both the government and private industry are original sources of money. In neither case, however, is this true.

Any money spent or subscribed by these agencies is first created by the monetary system, controlled by the Reserve Bank, and if this system did not create and issue money neither government, industry or the individual would have a cent to spend.

This over-riding and dominating effect by the monetary system, if realised, should also have prompted you to take a second look at what you call "capitalism".

Private enterprise as a production medium could scarcely be improved. If can, and does, produce goods in abundance and asks only that the buyer shall have the "money" to pay.

But unfortunately, buyers simply do not have adequate money, which has nothing to do with the type of ownership.

As things are, no industry, whether a private concern or government owned, distributes sufficient money to buy its total output.

This gap between consumer purchasing power and prices indicates a major flaw in distribution and demands correction. I challenge any university economist to disprove its existence if he can.

C. A. Haythorne

NO TEA IN CELLAR

After so many months one still can't get a cup of tea in the Cellar Room, and now the dangerous practice has spread to the Banquet Hall. Surely the university is not so broke that it can't afford two new urns. In any case, I am sure they will soon have paid for themselves by the constant patronage they will receive once installed.

The trek through to the grill room, or the main dining room for a "cuppa" is becoming rather tedious.

Tea drinkers of the university unite, and demand new urns!

— "TEETOTALER"

MR. PLUMB, PRINT, AND PAMELA HARRY

Dear Sir,

When Miss Pamela Harry, Bookshop stationery manageress, was asked to resign by the Bookshop manager, Mr. Eric Plumb, it was because she had been promoting cosmetics during her hours of employment by the bookshop over a period of several months. A number of "warnings" had been given by Mr. Jim Kelly, assistant manager, but these had not put an end to the telephoning and the continued promotion of cosmetics.

The Labor Club ragsheet, Print, in a tactless and biased article entitled "Bookshop causes Pam's Complaint", called on student bookshop representative Peter Hicks to "do his thing". Obviously Print was not sufficiently in touch with M.A.S. affairs to know there are now two representatives.

We "did our thing" in a very un-Print-like manner: we looked at both sides of the story and discussed the matter with all parties involved, and as a result we learned that the assistant manager had warned Miss Harry on numerous occasions to "get off the bleeding phone", but that no threat of dismissal was contained in the warnings. The manager had understood that Miss Harry had been warned in stronger and more explicit terms.

Miss Harry wrote to the Manager explaining the position and giving an assurance that henceforth her

cosmetics promotions would continue outside bookshop hours and Mr. Plumb has decided under such circumstances to allow Miss Harry to continue at the Bookshop.

By their aggressive article, Print almost gave the manager no choice other than to sack Miss Harry. Mr. Plumb has shown courage in disregarding Print's undertones and in allowing Miss Harry to continue. The situation was resolved because Mr. Plumb considered both sides of the story something which Print appears incapable of.

Peter Hicks.

Stewart Fleming, Student Reps.
Monash Uni. Bookshop Board.

MARIHUANA RUBBISH

I do not wish to become involved in a futile discussion of the arguments for and against the use of marihuana — however as both a medical student and a marihuana user I feel compelled to reply to the letter by John Viggers (Lot's Wife 21/7/70) whose scant reading on the subject seems to give him the right to make some dogmatic and unreasonable statements.

Mr. Viggers falls into the trap of equating legalization of marihuana with its introduction to this society. I have news for him — the drug is already here and is widely used by a broad spectrum of people. That is why I feel a little silly writing this letter. I am sure many of the people who will read it will think it a rather facile statement of the obvious. However it is not for them that I write this letter, it is for those whose only contact with the drug is rumour and sensationalist newspaper reports.

Police persecution of users and the present heavy legal penalties are doing little to stop marihuana use and only succeed in classing as criminals a large section of the community who are otherwise law abiding. You've got to admit that it is pretty rough to put a person in jail for an act roughly equivalent to drinking a glass of beer.

Mr. Viggers is waiting for more research to be done — plenty already has. Numerous committees have been set up in the U.S.A. to investigate the marihuana "problem". The reason that few of the results have come to light is that none of the results were palatable to the government agencies who set the committees up in the first place. So we are stuck with a copy of the American legislation based on the evidence of a pharmacologist and a veteran surgeon in the 30's who studied the effects of cannabis on the temperaments of dogs!

I don't have any statistics and can only marvel at the methods used to derive the percentages quoted by Mr. Viggers but I hope some of my impressions after four years as a reasonably regular user of the drug answer some of the questions of people who might be tempted to try it.

1. Marihuana is a very mild drug whose only physiological effect seems to be an increased appetite for sweet foods. Its psychological effects vary greatly with the quality of the drug purchased but are generally fairly unspectacular. There is some euphoria, slight lessening of inhibitions and some time and

space distortion. One is always aware of this distortion when under the influence of marihuana, never losing the ability to tell the difference between what is real and what is not. (You can handle the task of buying the five Mars bars and two Coca-Colas you crave if you can be bothered going to the shops).

2. Hashish (resin which oozes from the flowers and leaves of the mature plant) does not necessarily have a stronger effect than grass (dried leaves and flowers) or vice versa because they both vary so much in quality, but Hashish does tend to be more soporific.

3. Motor co-ordination is never more than slightly impaired c.f. the staggering drinker. I think that what makes driving while under the influence of the drug dangerous is not an inability to make correct decisions, and act on them rather a lack of concentration on the job at hand (e.g. Grooving on the pretty trees instead of watching the car in front).

4. I've personally never seen anyone become violent while 'stoned' on marihuana. In my experience it tends to induce lethargy rather than exciting a person to any sort of activity, violent or otherwise. I don't deny that some people could become violent while under the effect of the drug (some people get violent without any chemical help at all) but I would deny that it increases any person's violent or aggressive tendencies, be they mentally balanced or otherwise.

5. There is no doubt that chronic use of marihuana is harmful in that the smoke, like tobacco smoke, is a respiratory tract irritant and may be involved in cancer production. However, I've yet to see anyone smoke anywhere near twenty marihuana cigarettes daily — an average habit for the nicotine addict.

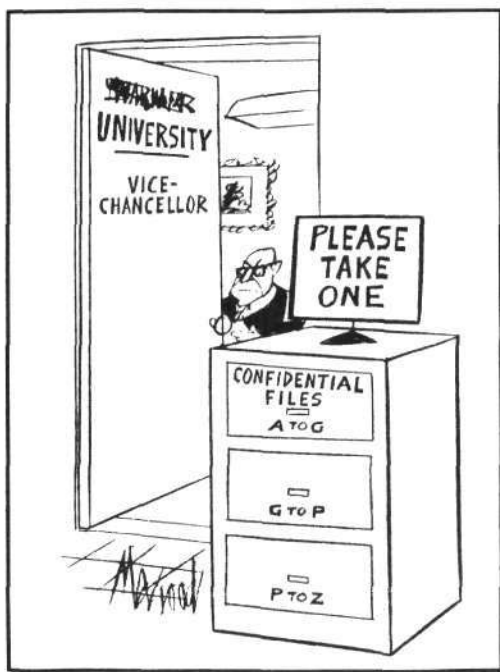
As far as other harmful effects of chronic use are concerned, must admit ignorance. Intensive scientific studies on large populations of regular users are not yet forthcoming. However after 5000 years of use in many societies, the drug has not yet had any harmful effects attributed to it other than the Egyptian and Turkish authorities' "Hashish psychosis", a syndrome of very doubtful aetiology.

6. Marihuana is non-addictive and probably far less damaging to body tissues than the much more powerful drug whose use is condoned in this society. Nor does marihuana's use lead to the use of harder drugs. These are facts agreed to by all reliable authorities and speak loudly in favour of its legalization.

The laws against marihuana use are yet another infringement upon personal liberty perpetrated by our moral guardians. Thus I feel that the key to objections to use of this drug may lie in their perception of it as an undeserved, unearned pleasure, unrelated to productivity.

In conclusion I apologise for not signing my name to this letter. I think the reasons are self-evident.

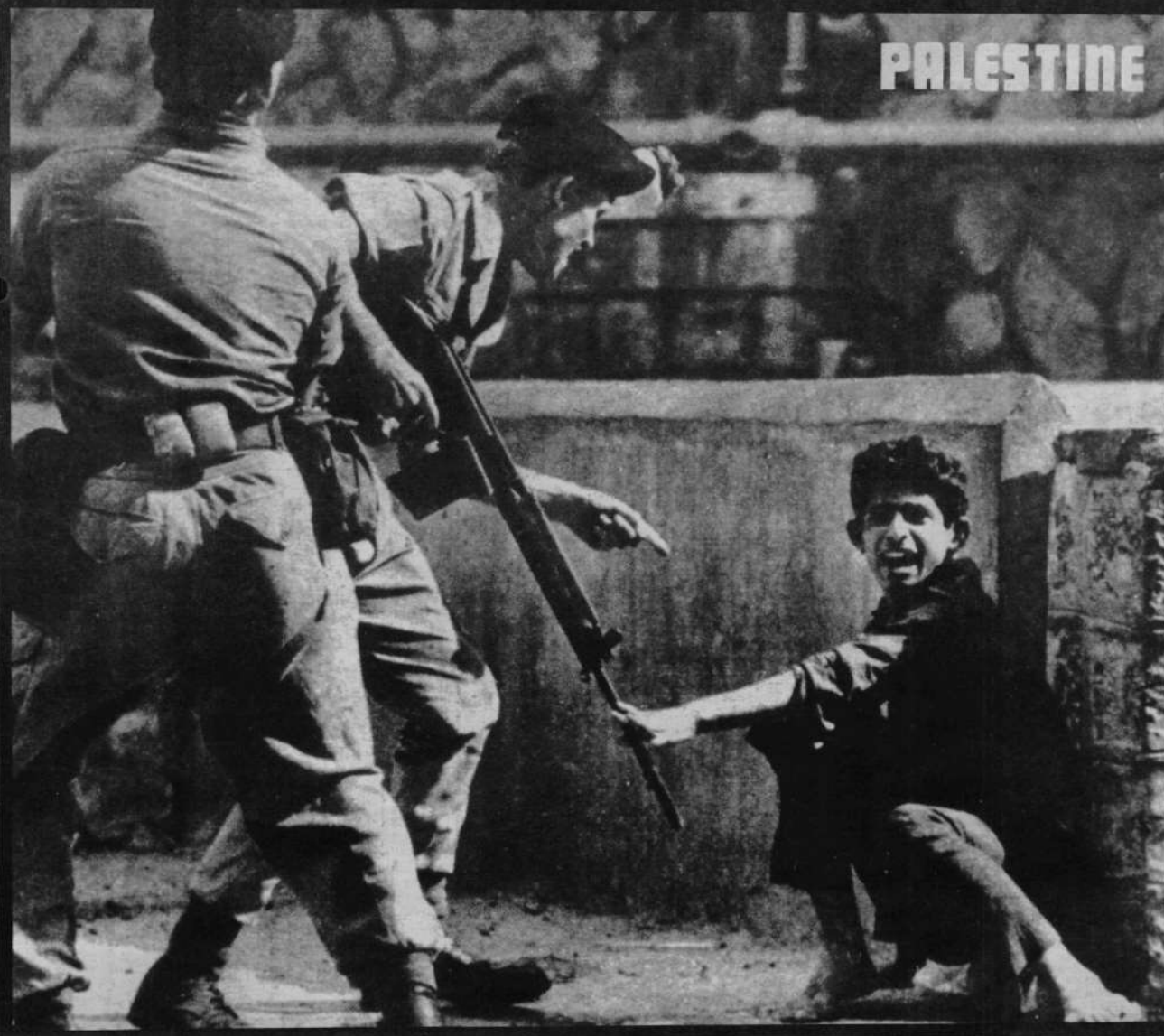
A Fourth Year Medical Student.



VIETNAM



PALESTINE



NLF: North Vietnamese Battalion?

The mass media has increasingly de-emphasised the role of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam since the Tet Offensive. History honors student Graham Dunkley examines the work of some of the "experts" who claim that the V.C. are simply an adjunct of the North Vietnamese Army.

History does not speak for itself, it has to be interpreted and the course of the Vietnam War has produced some remarkable feats of historiography. In the early 1960's President Kennedy was inclined to regard the situation as a civil war, but Secretary of State Dean Rusk was already developing the theme of infiltration and aggression from the North and the press began to echo it.⁽¹⁾

Rationalizations

Yet this was within a year of one American General saying that the guerilla problem has disappeared (which we shall see was wrong) and the Mansfield Report suggesting the phasing out of the Military Assistance Advisory Group (M.A.A.G.). The Americans were more concerned, at this time, about Laos being "the first to go". Nevertheless, growing unrest in the South and the November, 1960, coup against Diem had to be explained, so it is probably from this dilemma that Rusk's rationalization grew.

In official documents the "civil war line" remained until 1965, when a State Department White Paper re-interpreted the course of the war's

history. Suddenly it was a new type of war, controlled by Hanoi since 1954. Accordingly, Defence Secretary McNamara who in 1964 spoke of largely indigenous support for the insurgency, now spoke of a dissident minority in South Vietnam; this line has prevailed ever since.⁽²⁾

This line of course has had its academic apologists, Denis Duncanson, George A. Carver writing in *Foreign Affairs* (who later turned out to be a C.I.A. agent), and Douglas Pike.

Between them they argue that an infrastructure and weapons were left in South Vietnam after the 1954 Geneva Conference Agreements and that through this Hanoi was able to control the insurgency. Hanoi did not want the elections scheduled for 1956 because they were not confident of support and they wanted to consolidate North Vietnam. Activities in the South were instigated by Hanoi or inspired by Mao-Giap theory, and the N.L.F. was formed by the September, 1960, Lao Dong Party Congress in Hanoi and announced to the world in December, 1960. In 1962 the People's Revolutionary Party (P.R.P.)

was formed in South Vietnam, which was no more than a branch of the Lao Dong of the North which controlled the N.L.F.; captured documents have been adduced to prove this.

Recorded history has probably overlooked much of the evidence, but it is obvious that a campaign of terrorism and assassination began around 1957. Previously much of the activity could be attributed to dissident religious groups. It is obvious from statistics that the main target was the village official, many of whom had served the French, and many of whom were personally selected and trained by Diem who in 1957 abolished the traditional popularly elected village council. Such officials could justifiably be seen as traitors.

The American view of the situation (seen earlier) took no cognizance of this campaign, ignored the fact that many areas had not paid taxes for several years (they were paying to the Viet Cong) and saw security in the fact that no major bases were being attacked (they still didn't understand guerilla war). Fall points out that this was the same trap the French had earlier fallen into.⁽³⁾

There were many reasons for dissatisfaction with Diem, the French were hated, he had tolerated them and now pandied to the American imperialists. He and his Catholic convert family monopolized power and his ruthless police force had imprisoned many people on suspicion of being communist. In the Mekong Delta hundreds of thousands of families who had been given land by the Viet Minh before 1954, had it taken away again by Diem and returned to the landlords.⁽⁴⁾ His lack of economic commonsense was displayed in 1961 when he set a low price on pork for urban consumers; farmers stopped selling hogs in Saigon and the hog export trade with Hong Kong was ruined.⁽⁵⁾

This dissatisfaction was building up from the mid-1950's and evidence seems to point to the N.L.F. having been formed much earlier than the December, 1960, date usually assumed. One anthropologist has found that the Vietnamese term for N.L.F. was being used in the Delta region in 1958, and young men were joining its army, although ordinary village people used the term previously used

for what we know as Viet Minh.⁽⁶⁾ N.L.F. flags were found in 1959 and a so-called "liberation army" seems to have been operating. In 1958 the first broadcasts by the "Voice of South Vietnamese Liberation Front" were heard. So the N.L.F. probably grew as the dissatisfaction grew and it is absurd to argue, as Pike does, that the grievances were "manufactured".

It is undoubtedly true that many cadres remained in the South after the division of 1954, so that on infrastructure remained. But the reason for this is surely that many ordinary people had been absorbed by the Viet Minh which controlled much of the South until they had to retreat under the 1954 Agreement. In the Delta village studied by Hickey, ordinary people including landowners had been on the Viet Minh village committee which was popularly elected. It was Diem who abolished village council elections, not the Viet Minh or its successor the Viet Cong — i.e. N.L.F.

There are plenty of observers who in the early 1950's felt that most of South Vietnam supported the Viet Minh, including columnist Joseph Alsop, John F. Kennedy and Gen. Eisenhower who in his autobiography said that if an election were held in 1954 80% of the South would have voted for Ho Chi Minh. It was Diem who in 1956 refused to hold the elections, not the South Vietnamese people and not the North Vietnamese who went so far as trying to have the Geneva Conference re-convened, as well as sending diplomatic missions to various countries, including India, in an attempt to pressurize Diem.

Despite the apologists, it cannot be denied that the Viet Minh had a popular base at the village level, which seems in fact to have continued, so that people in at least one area we know of connected, in their minds, the N.L.F. (or Viet Cong) of the late 50's with the Viet Minh of the early 50's. Both were identified in a general way as opposed to foreigners, imperialists and imperialist puppets.

Furthermore, the campaign of "terror" in the late 50's occurred mainly in the Delta and across to the Cambodian border west of Saigon — regions which were being contested with the South Vietnamese Forces. The Northern provinces were free of

Arab Rights in Palestine

An article written by Benjamin Merhav. Mr. Merhav is an Israeli lawyer who left that country shortly after the Six-Day War. He is an anti-Zionist.

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is not merely part of the present Middle East crisis — it is the very core of it. Analysis of its different factors and examination of its history are, therefore, necessary in order to understand the present situation.

The Arab people in the different countries of the region, which was always of strategic importance in addition to its present economic value, have been in a process of anti-imperialist struggle since World War I. It was directed at first against the Ottoman Empire, then against British and French imperialism. With the decline of these old colonial exploiters, the struggle became one against the imperialism of the American millionaire class which was "taking over" and "filling up" the "vacuum" in the Middle East.

The struggle against the British proved to be the most critical stage. It was to affect decisively the future struggles as well as the shape and direction of the social movements in the area. British imperialism, during

rule in the region, in a very cynical and cruel manner, applied the "divide and rule" policy which was directed against the people of the region. It created an endless chain of bloodshed and destruction, particularly in Palestine. In essence it was the same policy that incited Turks and Greeks against each other in Cyprus, Ibo and other Nigerian tribes in Nigeria, Moslems and Hindus in India, Chinese and Malays in Malaya, etc., and it was always under the disguise of mediators and conciliators and in the name of civilization that the British imperialists managed to "restore law and order", i.e. subjugate all parties to the disputes.

In the Middle East the British imperialists prepared their intrigues to the last detail long before the actual military conquest of the area, when it was still part of the Ottoman Empire. Simultaneously with their "generous" promises to the Arab people of the region (mainly through secret intelligence officers such as



Lawrence of Arabia) which incited the oppressed Arab masses to join the Arab rebellion against their Ottoman oppressors, they had entered a secret agreement with the French imperialists (Sykes-Picot agreement 1916) concluding the division of the area before the actual exploration took place. But, fearing the awakening of the Arabs and knowing their aspirations for independence after so many years of oppression, they had prepared plans to create a local facade of self rule through local reactionary leaders and on the other hand they prepared the ground for a local conflict by granting political rights to people who did not live in the area which actually belonged to others. This was the famous Balfour Declaration which was prepared by the gentlemen of the Foreign Office, adopted by the Lloyd George Cabinet and addressed to Lord Rothschild as a letter (dated 2/11/1917) stating the "sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations" and accordingly "view with favour the establishment in

Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people". It promised to use the best endeavours "to facilitate the achievement of this object . . ."

To many Jewish people, most of whom did not know the true facts and were not made aware of the imperialist intrigues, that declaration heralded a new era, sowing illusory hopes in tortured hearts. To be sure, most of the Zionist leaders knew exactly what they were doing. T. Herzl, the founder of the Zionist political movement wrote in his famous book *The Jewish State* about Palestine: "We should there form a portion of the rampart of Europe against Asia, an outpost of civilization as opposed to barbarism" (London, 1896, p.29). Max Nordau, Herzl's deputy, defined that policy in the following manner: "Our aspirations point to Palestine as a compass points to the North, therefore we must orient ourselves towards those powers under whose influence Palestine happens to be."

such campaigns and had well established Viet Cong village cells and units.⁽⁸⁾

Whose Aggression?

With a popular movement in the South, infiltrators from the North were not really needed, besides Northerners were never very popular in Southern villages. Up till the end of the 50's, the only infiltrators were Southern born and had gone to Hanoi in 1954 with the re-grouped forces. Even the State Department admitted that.

American intelligence estimates that in the early 1960's an overall 15% of Viet Cong personnel were from the North, serving mainly in main force units, while regional guerrillas and local hamlet units were locally recruited.⁽⁹⁾ As for arms, again taking American intelligence sources, no more than 2.5% of Viet Cong weapons were manufactured in the Communist bloc up to 1964; most of the weapons used by the Viet Cong forces at that stage were captured from the Americans or else were home-made.⁽¹⁰⁾

Hanoi made a number of overtures to Diem in an effort to re-open communications with the Southern zone, but to no avail. Under the Geneva Agreements the Emperor Bao Dai was head of State in the South. Then in 1955 Diem held a referendum which purported to show that the people no longer wanted Bao Dai, that instead they wanted Diem as President. This done, he gathered the reins of power into his own hands and systematically set about witch-hunting for Communists in a Campaign for Denunciation of Communist Subversion. He made extravagant promises to the people which he was not able to keep, and wasted vast sums of money on an "agroville" programme of village re-settlement.

In 1958 Diem formed the pretentious "Committee for the Liberation of North Vietnam". Some years ago the French newspaper *Le Monde* revealed that well before 1957 there were attacks across the border against North Vietnamese villages by South Vietnamese units under the command of American adviser Col. Landsdale. A number of similar charges were made by the Cambodian Government in 1957 and 1958; some Cambodian villages were apparently suspected by the South Viet-

namese to be hiding rebels.⁽¹¹⁾ These were probably inspired by the Committee for Liberation, and one begins to wonder just who in fact was the aggressor.

So insurgency was gaining momentum in the South during the late 50's, and in March, 1960, an anti-Diem manifesto was issued by a group of former resistance fighters and religious groups. The apologist writers have not been able to prove that Hanoi instigated all this. Hanoi's problem was to control it once it began, and the declaration of support by the September, 1960, Congress must have been no more than a recognition of the N.L.F.'s existence.

As was pointed out earlier, there was reason for Hanoi's leaders to be confident that the 1956 elections would go their way and that unification would come, again giving them access to the vast ricefields of the South (their main rice supply). When elections never eventuated and it became obvious Diem would not have re-unification on terms other than his own, most leaders felt they would have to concentrate on economic reorientation. Moderates such as Pham Van Dong, supporters of the Moscow line, gained the upper hand.

In fact there is some evidence that in the late 50's Hanoi attempted to stem the tide of insurgency in the South with moderating propaganda over Hanoi radio. One writer, from the study of Hanoi and Peking newspaper sources, has found this moderate tendency fairly prevalent at the time.⁽¹²⁾ So the 1960 Congress which apologist writers claim instigated systematic subversion, was probably a compromise between moderate and militant factions, with the latter gaining the upper hand as the 1960's progressed.

But to argue subversion from the North on the grounds of the use of communist tactics, as so many American politicians and writers do, is to totally ignore the prior existence of communist movements in South Vietnam. For several decades the Communist Party had been the only really viable political organization in the South, and leaders had ample opportunity to learn theory and tactics under Viet Minh rule.

Even on the evidence of Pike himself, many N.L.F. leaders are former Viet Minh bureaucrats. True he does argue that Hanoi was controlling the



N.L.F. by by-passing these leaders and operating through a hard core group of pro-Hanoi cadres in the N.L.F. But he does not produce convincing evidence of this and the main sources are captured documents which say that the P.R.P. (see earlier) is really just the Southern branch of the Northern Party. Such documents may well exist, but he seems to have conveniently forgotten the universal communist habit of adhering to dogma and maintaining such fictions for the sake of theoretical consistency.

The West has been trying to convince itself that there was no popular movement in South Vietnam so as to justify the action already taken, which in turn often determined action to be taken in the future. The Americans plunged into Cambodia in search of the mysterious Red Pentagon, the nerve centre of N.L.F. oper-

ations; they never found it. Probably it doesn't exist, but is purely an hallucination produced by their own rationalizations.

Footnotes:

- 1.—New York Times; 9 November and 2 December 1960.
- 2.—see Theodore Draper *Abuse of Power* Pelican 1969 Ch. 5.
- 3.—Bernard Fall *The Two Vietnams* 1964 p. 327.
- 4.—John Girling's *People's War* 1969 pp. 145 ff.
- 5.—New York Times, 18 January 1962.
- 6.—G. C. Hickey *Village in Vietnam* 1974 pp. 10 ff.
- 7.—Kahn & Lewis *The United States in Vietnam* 1967 pp. 110 ff.
- 8.—Compare maps — Fall p.317 and Gen. Navarre's map Kahn and Lewis p.34.
- 9.—M. W. Browne *The New Face of War* 1965 p.146.
- 10.—Draper pp. 96-7.
- 11.—New York Times 9 May 1957 and 26 June 1958.
- 12.—D. Zagoria *Vietnam Triangle* 1967 pp. 104 ff.



There was, however, a basic difference in motive between the cynical imperialist policy of the world powers and the policy of the Zionist movement and its leaders. Whereas the imperialists used their policy as mere instrument of subjugation against the people for the benefit of a few who had vested interests in the region, most of the Zionist leaders honestly and sincerely (although wrongly!) believed that since the problem of anti-Semitism constitutes an imminent danger to the Jewish people in Europe (an anxiety which proved to be more than correct by the fascist murderers of Nazi Germany during World War II) the only way to save the Jewish people from the anti-Semitic menace and prevent persecution was the establishment of an independent Jewish State in the ancient homeland of the Jews. The fact that Palestine was populated by the local indigenous people did not seem to make much of a difference to them — not more than, say, the European settlers that migrated to countries which belonged to the

aboriginal people such as South Africa or Australia, cared about the natives. The fact that the Zionist leaders had applied above the heads of the indigenous people, to the imperialist rulers must be viewed in context with the political situation at that time when the Arab masses did not have, virtually, representatives of their own (not to mention any form of self government) and it was, practically, impossible to communicate to the people themselves.

But what was really wrong with Zionism was its basic concept that the proposed Jewish State will solve the problem of anti-Semitism by creating a refuge for the persecuted Jews. Anti-Semitism is just one symptom of the European society based on exploitation (be it a slavery, a feudal or a capitalist social system). The Church as a reactionary force (which is the basic character of all religions) had provided the ignorant, deceived and exploited masses with the "moral justification": the social and economic situation created the bitter frustration; and the ruling

classes diverted that bitterness (which in due course would have been directed against themselves) against the Jewish people as a whole (be they poor or rich, exploited or exploiters). This was more or less the pattern of anti-Semitism in Europe for the last thousand years. So, no matter what the Jews did, no matter where they settled, they were always haunted or actually persecuted by anti-Semites. Since the Jews are needed as a scape-goat by the exploiting classes, the only way is to fight against it wherever it appears, in alliance with the progressive forces in society. The Zionist ideology is not a way of fighting anti-Semitism, but rather an escape or avoidance.

But however wrong in its concepts or in its very inception, and no matter what injustice was caused to the Palestinian people by its policy, the existence of a separate Israeli nation which was the result of Zionist policy cannot be ignored and the right for self determination cannot consequently be denied to the Israeli people. This is not a mere declaration of a political status quo which, as a matter of expediency, should be adopted, it is a necessary conclusion following an analysis of the process of Zionist settlement in Palestine and the present structure of the Israeli society. The following are the most important points that must be considered by the Palestinian organisations which have hitherto persistently refused to recognise the Israeli people as an independent national entity (which is different of course from Zionism which must be abolished prior to any political solution):

(a) as a result of a deliberate policy which transformed the Jewish immigrants into producers in agriculture as well as industry, a whole internal class structure

of worker and peasant, the exploiter as well as the exploited, came into being.

- (b) as a result of a deliberate cultural policy, a whole independent cultural structure (Hebrew) emerged.
- (c) unlike any other European settlers elsewhere, the Jewish settlers do not belong to any colonial mother country; they did not immigrate to "make money" or exploit the local population because Zionism is not based on the motive of profit.
- (d) for the generations that were born there Israel is their only mother country.

It goes without saying that the rights of the Palestinians must be recognised in full — including their right to go back to their homes or, alternatively, get compensations if they cannot or do not wish to go back. Similarly, there should not be any dispute about their right of self-determination, including the full and equal participation in a bi-national state in Palestine-Israel if they agree to. And if that solution be adopted by both partners there should not be any doubt as to the necessity of such a state to fully integrate politically, socially and economically into the region, either within the framework of a Middle East Federation or in any other form acceptable to the people of the region.

The rights of the two nations: the Palestinian Arabs and the Israeli Jews, as equal partners to the same piece of land and forming an integral part of the Middle East, must be recognised as a condition precedent to any political solution. Any attempt to ignore that reality must lead to a perpetually unstable Middle East plagued with constant conflicts and bloodshed.

THE NATURE OF IMPERIALISM

by Gerard Vignola

The prolonged intervention of the United States in Vietnam has, of late, produced both a distinct lack of apologists for the war and a searching for a cause which is more consistent with America's policies in the world at large.⁽¹⁾ Surely, the documented cases of U.S. military intervention in foreign countries, since 1945, is not a "temporary aberration" in the policies of an otherwise altruistic Administration? The overt mishandling of the war by America's past three Presidents and their Administration's: the obvious contradictions that exist between their stated objectives (a "free" South Vietnam, peace talks) and their expedient execution of the war; and the horrendous nature of the war itself, have given rise to a popular myth that the war is a "mistake"; that there is neither legal, moral nor pragmatic justification for the United States' military presence in Vietnam.

A mistaken belief in this myth has prompted many American liberals, e.g. Schlesinger, to advocate a policy which will allow America to totally disengage with "honour"! Faced with an overwhelming tide of opposition to the war, the Nixon Administration has taken the advice of the "liberals" and has come forward with its "U.S. Foreign Policy for the 1970's: A New Strategy for Peace". However, this report to Congress on Feb. 18th and Secretary of Defence Laird's statement on the U.S. defence programme two days later, show a marked divergence in word and deed. Clearly, the change in White House rhetoric is greater than the shift in U.S. policy.⁽²⁾

In 1954 President Eisenhower said that the American military had to intervene in Asia so that the U.S. could control the "tin and tungsten of Indo China". Further, around 40% of South Vietnam's trade was controlled by the U.S.A. Though this is of course unashamedly imperialist per se, we should not deduce from this alone that Vietnam is an imperialist war. As Harry Magdoff states . . . "The search for unadulterated economic motives of foreign policy decisions will serve as a useful hypothesis in a large number of cases. But it will fail if one expects such for each and every act of political and military policy".⁽³⁾ Clearly then, the Vietnam (or now Indo Chinese) War should be considered in its wider context.

ROOTS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM:

The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was probably the first pronouncement of American Imperialism. America declared it would make Latin America its own. Naturally, at this time, the U.S. was not in a position to implement this doctrine as she was faced with more powerful, imperialist powers like Britain. The eventual assumption by the United States of world leadership, was due to the expansion of its economic hegemony to Europe, Afro-Asia and Australasia: an expansion testimony to the effectiveness of its control of the whole American continent itself.

The immediate cause of this expansion was the Second World War and its aftermath. Gabriel Kolko focuses his analysis on the fundamental economic objectives behind U.S. intervention in World War II and the instigation of the Cold War. England was integrated into the post-war U.S. dominated world economy, mainly by U.S. manipulation of post-war credits.⁽⁴⁾ Expanded credits would guarantee American exports. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development guaranteed international protection for the U.S. dollar, and promoted U.S. economic superiority while absorbing and controlling the large domestic savings caused by the war. In short, the U.S. gained control.

This imperialist expansion was continued during the Cold War and veiled by a policy of militant anti-communism. The U.S. forged military alliances throughout the non-

communist world (some 18 multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements exist today encompassing over forty-five nations) and restructured the European and Third-World economies on anti-communist lines.

Clearly then, economics and foreign policy are not divorced. Indeed, the main reason for U.S. political and ideological expansion, and hence economic strength, is the phenomenal growth of private U.S. capital overseas. Total U.S. holdings of foreign assets are in excess of

supply all over the world. It is because of the economic strength wielded by such staggering investments, that enables, for example, the Rockefeller family to control the economies (and therefore most other aspects of life) of a number of Latin American countries.

U.S. IMPERIALISM AND VIETNAM:

I have previously implied that a desire to control tin and tungsten was not the decisive reason for American intervention in Vietnam. America had for several years been financially propping up a crippled

liberation movements; not only in Vietnam but elsewhere, showed a determined resistance to neo-colonialism. America had to face new political realities. A wave of unprecedented anti-imperialism surged throughout the Third World. The military arm of imperialism has now been directed against the new enemy. The loss of Asia through revolution would deprive the U.S. of vast profits now and she would lose a barely tapped area.

As has been so often stated by U.S. spokesmen, the U.S. is a Pacific power — its future rests partly on this promise. The deployment of vast U.S. war materials from Hawaii to Korea through to Taiwan proves this beyond doubt. The Americans did not spend millions on the Korean War, nor \$4 billion to consolidate Nationalist China, nor do they pour billions of dollars of "aid" into friendly countries, without a purpose. That purpose is to maintain their control over as much of the non-communist world as possible.

As Magdoff points out, "The business system requires that the political and economic principles of capitalism should prevail and the door be fully open for foreign capital at all times". . . . The consummation of the Chinese revolution in October, 1949, meant that combined with Soviet Russia and the East European Socialist countries, more than a third of the world was cut out of the imperialist world market. And as the Third World trembles with the spectre of revolution and nationalization, imperialism becomes more ferocious as it seeks to maximize its profits while it can. Gabriel Kolko puts it very succinctly . . . "The (Vietnam) war is the outcome of post-World War II American policy toward the world and its efforts to resolve the U.S. 'greatest dilemma in the second half of this century: to relate its industrial power to the political and ideological realities of popular revolutionary movements in the Third World'.⁽⁵⁾ Revolution in the Third World, involves not only secession from, but a pointed attack on, imperialism as a global structure, and capitalism as a way of life.

To be outraged at the barbaric nature of the war, the use of napalm, etc.; to call the war immoral; illegal or pragmatically unsound, is to avoid political reality. What is in fact immoral, is the intrinsic nature of the war, i.e. an imperialist system of world domination and exploitation. America has tried (and failed) to bomb Vietnam into submission; Success of the Vietnamese revolution will mean the loss of another country to exploit and the encouragement of other indigenous revolutionaries in the Third World to adopt the same tactics in fighting American imperialism.

In Vietnam, not only has the U.S. suffered military defeats and divided its own nation, but the ideological veneer of U.S. imperialism which has long confused those opposed to the war, has become tarnished. Each succeeding year of American aggression in Indo-China has witnessed the weakening of American ideology.

The role and nature of U.S. imperialism has emerged from behind the facade of Washington's claims to be defending the "free world" against Moscow and Peking. Magdoff concludes that: "Just as the fight against communism helps the search for profits, so the search for profits helps the fight against communism."

What more perfect harmony of interests could be imagined? That America can no longer morally excuse herself for military intervention in Vietnam, and elsewhere, in the name of "anti-communism", has now become clear.



\$110,000 million! Of total private foreign investment throughout the world, over 70% is accounted for by the U.S. Virtually all new private investment is made by the top 200-300 firms in the U.S. and about 2/3 of it is made by the top 50 companies. Of the top 200 companies there are very few who do not have outlets, manufacturing plants, or sources of

French colonialism in Indo-China. France, after Dien Bien Phu in 1954, retreated (later to Algeria) and America had to make the stand in Vietnam. In the face of a contracting capitalist world, U.S. imperialism is committed to remaining in and controlling Asia. When, in 1954 Krushchev signalled the end of the Cold War and announced a policy of "peaceful coexistence"; and national

The "blue berets", special counter-insurgency troops, move cautiously out of the trees on their "search and destroy" mission. Overhead a helicopter clatters out its support. At the aerodrome planes are bombed up with napalm. Vietnam? Bolivia? Somewhere in Africa? No, Sardinia, where the Italian Government is fighting its own guerilla war. The enemy: the bandits who over the last decade have become more and more numerous and even more bold in their kidnappings and murders.

Foreigners might be forgiven if they thought that the Italians were again being over-dramatic, creating their own little guerilla war because everyone else has one to fight. In Mussolini's days such vanity was often the motive for political decisions. Yet earlier Italian desire to ape the great powers had been dubbed megalomania. Even Italian experts on Sardinia, like Cabitza, have mocked at the government's attempts to magnify the problem of banditry to the stage where large numbers of villagers are arrested; armed convoys trundle through the streets of villages; and men are shot because they do not stop the first time that they are told to do so.

Banditry is reaching plague proportions in Sardinia. Not even foreigners are immune from it. An elderly English couple picknicking by the road were shot to death without motive; a foreign journalist, panicking when men with sub-machine guns stopped him on the road, was badly wounded when he tried to race his car past the roadblock; mainland Italians, whom Sardinians regard as foreigners, have been killed when ransom notes were not complied with. In response in 1966-7, the police charged 119 people, 58 were found not guilty, 45 were put under special surveillance and 35 people were obliged to reside outside the island. In the Nuorese alone five men were shot to death by the police in one summer. Now there are nasty rumors of men and boys being tortured to death in police cells.

Still the bandits flourish, and each government measure of repression unites the populace around them more and more. Arrests are met with hostile demonstrations.

The Italian government is searching wildly for explanations for its failure to extirpate the banditry despite all its military operations, code-named in reminiscent fashion with names like "Jason". The easy solution was suggested by the arch-conservative "Corriere della Sera", newspaper of big Italian capital, which claimed that the "Sardinian separatist republic was being prepared with bandits' sub-machine guns". The bandit problem was thus exalted into an incipient war of national liberation.

There are sufficient half-truths in this proposal to make it acceptable to anyone who wishes to accept it. On the general level it is true that national liberation struggles nearly always start with banditry — the theory of the social bandit applies not only to primitive forms of social resistance but to today's wars of national liberation. On the more particular level, it is also true that Sardinians have traditionally been strongly separatist. An early leader of the Sardinian Action Party, Emilio Lussu, referred to Sardinia as a "nazione fallita", a nation which failed. Some bandits in the early fifties, notably Pasquale Tanneddu, showed in their letters that it was but a short step from banditry to political struggle.

On the other hand the government is compounding the problem of banditry by its measures of repression. It has not learned from the anti-banditry campaigns of 1735-7, 1747-51, 1770, 1847 and after unity, that military repression tended to promote anti-Italian hostility instead of getting rid of bandits. As yet there may be a war of national liberation; with its excessive measures the government could provoke one.

The Sardinian nation is very old. Now its members are confined to the highlands of the Barbagia in the centre of the island. Around the coast and in the towns the populace has become bastardised by the successive waves of invaders. Romans,



Special Report

Revolutionary Banditry in Feudal Sardinia

The Italian Government is fighting its own guerrilla war on the tiny island of Sardinia. Politics lecturer Dr. Alistair Davidson, an expert on the Mafia files, gives this special report after his latest visit to the island.



Carthaginians and Italians. The pure Sardinians are those, who like our own Welsh, fought a vanguard battle as they withdrew to the mountains and have fought it on a social and cultural, as well as an economic, level ever since.

They are fine-looking men, with the bearded heads of Biblical patriarchs, these **barbaricini**. They have kept their language and to this day know little Italian. Cold, reserved and contemptuous of plainmen and outsiders, they live according to their

own customs and values, "alla Grazia Deledda", tending their flocks of sheep and maintaining a united social front to the modern bureaucratic Italian world.

Their constant conflict with authority in the form of the Italian State is explained by their refusal to give up their way of life and be absorbed in the consumer society represented by Olbia and the Aga Khan's Costa Smeralda.

Perhaps they cannot be, and here lies the tragedy.

Their lives are incredibly hard. All year round, the men and boys, who hardly ever finish school, tend the flocks. They live in the icy open air, fighting off cold, wolves, and rustlers. A magistrate, seeking to explain their value system said this: "a man is accustomed from childhood to defend himself against others, against nature and against men". In such a society, property is not looked on as a right, but as a continuous conquest. Men hold what they have by strength, and the boy learns early that theft is a proof of valour. It is a wild life of survival of the fittest.

Mothers still croon lullabies urging their babies to become expert rustlers and bring her home tender meat. Those who are incapable of theft are known contemptibly as **chiniseri**, "hearth-boys".

From childhood, the **barbaricini** are encouraged to rustle, first a lamb for the camp-fire; then several to be ransomed by their owner or to swell their own flocks, for this is the way to show **balentia**, the quality of being a man. They know that if they are caught they may have to kill or be killed. Hence the social custom encourages crimes of violence, for thieves are sometimes discovered. In turn, there is no escape for a killer or a known rustler but to flee to the hills and live as a bandit. Sards know that the dictum "there but for the grace of God go I" applies to all the **su balentia** in the hills of the Barbagia, and thus they feel a sense of community with those against whom fate has turned. Their readiness to give succour to such outlaws, now fleeing before dogs and helicopters, is compounded by the fact that the police, or persecutors, as they are in Sardinian eyes, are Italians who do not speak Sardinian and refuse to recognise the fact that those outlawed by the Italian State for murder or rustling, would have been outlawed by their own community if they had not committed such actions. Here in the Nuorese and Barbagia, life is held cheaply, honour is held dearly. Certain offences call for certain retribution: a **vendetta** is a personal matter. Recently this question made to a Sard: "If you know that they are looking for a murderer and you know who he is, what would you do?", provoked this reply: "A Sard does not betray another Sard to a policeman".

Mixed in with this sense of **omerta**, or silence, is scorn for foreigners, who are not men, because they do not act honorably (i.e. in the **barbaricini** fashion) and hatred for plainmen and city dwellers.

As a result, "the fish swim in the sea", a warm and comforting sea, and the Italian Government resorts to the fiction that all **barbaricini** are bandits. Already there have been alarming suggestions that they should all be destroyed.

To those tempted to pursue the analogy with Vietnam, I point out that the situation is also analogous with that which prevailed in Australia 130 years ago, when whites destroyed the aborigines. What we may be witnessing here is not an incipient national revolution but an incipient genocidal war. In either case it is clear that the Italian Government is gaining little and losing much by the tactics of repression of a whole populace who will not accept the Italian way of life.

A recent book on Sardinia concluded: "The problem of banditry exists; it existed already in the time of the Romans, who used crack troops and police dogs against the bandits to no avail; it existed in the time of the Kingdom of Sardinia's officers, who used the gallows and destroyed forests, but did not destroy the bandits. Only a radical change in the conditions of life, economic as well, can solve this problem".



THE HIRED INTELLECTUALS

[Part 1]

by Noam Chomsky

Professor of Modern Languages & Linguistics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

It is sometimes maintained that everything is getting benevolently better. But insofar as they rule, do intellectuals match up to their pretensions?

(This article is reprinted from New Society)

The term "post-industrial society" has been proposed by the American sociologist, Daniel Bell, to refer to a stage of social development in which the professional and technical class are pre-eminent, with scientists and engineers forming the "key group" and using their theoretical knowledge, along with a new "intellectual technology" (linear programming, systems analysis, decision theory and so on), as the prime source of innovation and policy formulation.

It will be a "service economy," in which "the majority of the labour force is . . . engaged . . . in . . . trade, finance, transport, health, recreation, research, education, and government." The university will achieve a central role, as "the place where theoretical knowledge is sought, tested and codified in a disinterested way." There will be increased professionalisation of occupations, and the "skill-education axis" will be the most important means for the acquisition of power and privilege. In this new society, "the entire complex of social prestige and social status will be rooted in the intellectual and scientific communities." It is claimed that the United States is emerging as the world's first post-industrial society, in this sense.

John Kenneth Galbraith makes a similar assessment of current developments. As he sees it, "Power in economic life has over time passed from its ancient association with land to association with capital and then on, in recent times, to the composite of knowledge and skills which comprises the 'technostructure' — i.e., those who 'bring specialised knowledge, talent or experience to group decision-making' in government or corporation. A similar analysis underlies Richard Barnett's recent study of postwar American diplomacy, with his emphasis on the role of the "national security bureaucracy," as compared with the economic interests of the great corporations. In fact, the belief that such a new society is emerging, predominantly in the United States, is expressed quite widely among American intellectuals.

Is this belief correct? Is there a visible transfer of power to the intellectual and scientific communities? Spokesmen for business tend to take a sceptical view. Thus Leonard Silk, chairman of the editorial board of *Business Week*, writes that the technostructure will be quite useful, no doubt, but that American business will continue to maintain its socially dominant role. An investigation of those in top decision-making positions in government in the United States tends to support this scepticism. There is an overwhelming contribution from the great corporations, banks, foundations, investment firms and a few law firms that largely cater to major corporations and thus — as C. Wright Mills observed — are uniquely qualified to represent broad, rather than special corporate interests.

Personally, I think that the scepticism is justified, that power is not visibly passing from capital to technostructure, but rather that the "scientific and technical establishment" is increasingly, and often effectively, providing services to the

corporate elite that has managed American society, in large measure, throughout the 20th century and that is in fact largely responsible even for initiating the social reforms claimed by American liberalism: workmen's compensation, regulation of business practices, and the like. In the latter connection, I think the historical evidence strongly supports the conclusion of the business historian, William Letwin, that in the past "businessmen invented, advocated, or at least rapidly recognised the usefulness of each main measure of (government intervention)" since they could thus "put government to positive use as a means for imposing the social arrangements that suited their own economic interests." And I think it remains a plausible forecast that, in the near future at least, it will continue to be the case that the business of America is business.

Nevertheless, people who speak of a new "post-industrial" society are surely referring to something real.

Whether or not power is destined to lie in the hands of the technical intelligentsia, as they believe, there is no doubt that the participation of this group in social management and the organisation of production is increasing. This development has an effect on national policy and on the intellectual community itself. It is this dual process I want to discuss.

The liberal American administrations of the 1960s no doubt provide a fair indication of what the future may be like in this regard. I find that picture depressing and dismal. Spokesmen for the new "meritocratic elite" proclaim that they will humanise the exercise of power, using their knowledge to provide rational and more just solutions to the problems of domestic and international society. I see no reason to have any faith in this claim, any more than the parallel claims of earlier rising social classes. Fifty years ago, George Perkins (a J. P. Morgan partner, a director of US Steel and International Harvester) announced that "the officers of the great corporation instinctively lose sight of the interest of any one individual and work for what is the broadest, most enduring interest of the many," dealing with social issues "from the point of view of an intelligent, well-posted and fair arbitrator," a statesman motivated by the ideal of social service. Today, the chairman of the department of political science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ithiel Pool, tells us that "the mandarins of the future" will be "humanised and civilised" by behavioural science and systems analysis. One claim is as worthy of respect as the other.

Christopher Lasch has referred to one of the "dominant values of the modern intellectual" — his acute sense of himself as a professional with a vested interest in technical solutions to social problems. In itself, this is neither good nor bad. In the particular social context of advanced industrial society as we now see it I think it carries serious dangers. Furthermore, recent American history suggests that one should look forward with alarm to the society

in which intellectuals, defining themselves as the masters of piecemeal technology and a technique of social management, eagerly take on the role of service to power.

We can anticipate further corruption of national policy as well as a tendency to abandon intellectual and moral values. There is also the danger that an independent critical voice will be muted, as intellectuals subordinate themselves to the demands of powerful social institutions, the corporations and the national state. Again, I think this judgment is supported by the events of the past eight years.

The Vietnam war is a prime example. Perhaps I should apologise for discussing Vietnam. Everyone seems bored with the topic. Everyone, that is, except those who plan the B52 raids, the ground sweeps and the defoliation operations. They are still interested and alert, and as long as this is so, others must be too. It will not do to say "I am against the war" and leave it at that. It is likely, in fact, that the Vietnam war will prove to be one of the most important events of modern history, whatever its outcome and we can still influence that outcome.

There is no question that to a very large extent the Vietnam policy of the 1960s was the contribution of the humane and civilised mandarins of whom Professor Pool expects so much. He himself has been a Defence Department adviser, particularly concerned with pacification, and directs large-scale research projects on this and related topics. His colleague, Samuel Huntington, chairman of the department of government at Harvard, has been director of the South East Asia task force for the State Department. Their views are instructive; recall that these are the chairmen of the political science and government departments of the two great Cambridge, Massachusetts, universities, both liberal intellectuals in good standing.

Pool believes that "the Vietcong is too strong to be simply beaten or suppressed" but that we must nevertheless not permit them to share in government or even to persist "as a legal organisation in South Vietnam." This creates a certain dilemma. To resolve the dilemma, he proposes that we apply such devices as cognitive dissonance theory to attract the Vietcong leadership to our side, replacing their "naive ideology," which sees the Saigon government as "American puppets and supporters of exploiters, the tax collectors, the police, and the evil men in the village," by a more realistic conception — a typical problem of behavioural science. Meanwhile, we may continue to "rain death from the skies" — in Professor Pool's apt phrase — though we must be careful, the cautions to do so in a way that does not cause too much moral outrage in the United States. I might mention that the latter policy is, at the moment, fairly successful. For a year now the bombing of South Vietnam has been at a level of nearly 130,000 tons a month — two Hiroshimas a week, in South Vietnam, a defenceless country. Neither this, nor the defoliation of millions of acres, nor the sharp intensification of American ground actions last November — unilateral, incidentally, until late February — has led to moral outrage in the quiescent American intellectual community.

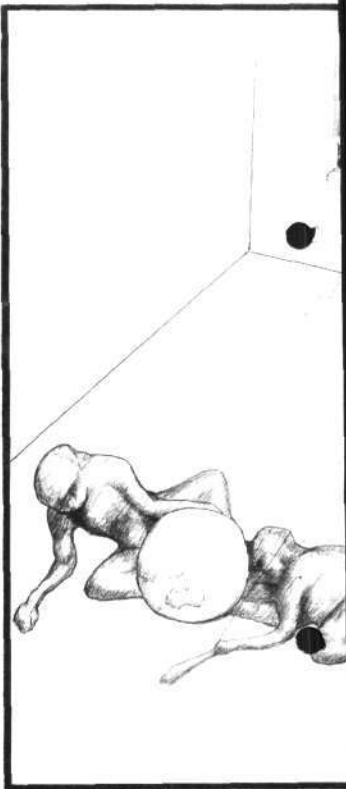
Professor Huntington agrees with his MIT counterpart that we must determine the political structure of South Vietnam and exclude the Vietcong, who remain "a powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency so long as the constituency continues to exist." Again, a dilemma. Apparently distrustful of cognitive dissonance theory, Huntington offers a different solution: "... the direct application of mechanical and conventional power . . . on such a massive scale as to provide a massive migration from countryside to city." In this way we can ensure that the constituency of the Vietcong, the rural population, ceases to exist. We can, in short, undermine the "basic assumptions" of the rural revolution. After the war, we can think about resettling the refugees in rural areas.

This kind of advice is often spiced with a kind of behavioural science rhetoric, as when Huntington's Harvard colleague, Morton Halperin,

writes that in Vietnam the United States "has been able to prevent any large-scale Vietcong victories, regardless of the loyalties of the people," nevertheless showed "that most people tend to be motivated, not by abstract appeals, but rather by . . . their own personal security."

As a visitor in England recently, I noticed that many have been offended by what they regard as the irrational, violent behaviour of Harvard students. There is, of course, no excuse for irrational and violent behaviour, if such occurs. It is, perhaps, less clear what is the rational way to respond to the recommendations implicit in these observations — recommendations which, it much be recalled, are not academic, but are being translated into those two Hiroshimas a week in South Vietnam.

The contribution of the new, more civilised technical intelligentsia is, apparently, highly valued by the Department of Defence. The December 1966 issue of the journal, *Army*, discusses a meeting of "a group of physicists in the so-called Jason division of the Institute for Defence Analysis (IDA), a think factory that



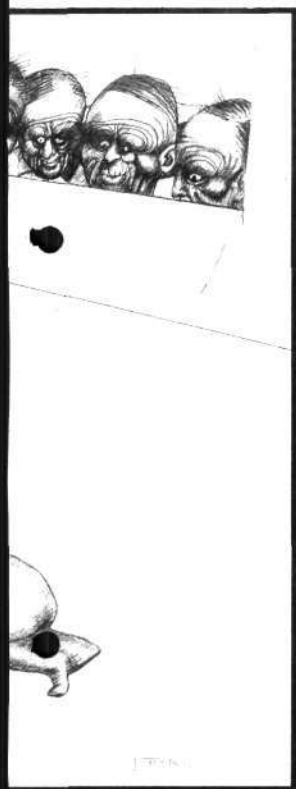
works closely with the Department of Defence . . . Although they concentrated upon such matters as night vision for detecting guerrillas, improved communications, and vulnerability of aircraft to guerrilla gunfire, the scientists finally concluded that the compelling research need was not in the 'hard' sciences but in 'soft-ware' — the social sciences. 'We found that it was a very different problem from what we encountered in dealing with the strategic weapons which are generally removed from human factors,' said Dr. Jack Ruina, former president of IDA and now a vice-president at MIT. 'In nuclear weapons it's machine versus machine. When we started thinking about counter-insurgency we quickly realised that you cannot isolate these problems from people. What did we know about these people — the Vietcong and the Vietnamese generally? We felt we needed to know a great deal more from the anthropologist, from the social scientists. The greatest insight we have obtained about the Vietnam situation comes from anthropologists who can speak Vietnamese. What we concluded at the Jason session was that social and political and cultural knowledge was very important. A systematic and scholarly study of these areas was clearly necessary. There would be serious difficulties in this type of re-

search, some false starts, and some obstacles, but it should be done."

The report goes on to cite some results — for example, a study of the effects of US bombing, "finding that such raids in North Vietnam improved morale in South Vietnam; that raids in South Vietnam damaged Vietcong morale and that hostility towards the US did not grow materially in the bombed areas."

The last of these conclusions may come as a surprise, particularly to those who have looked at US figures for local recruitment for the Vietcong, which tripled in 1965, the first year of intensive bombardment of the South. But no matter. The two Hiroshimas a week are vindicated.

Another study "showed Vietcong recruits in the villages are lured by the promise of their own rifle and a uniform. As a result the Saigon government decided to try to attract youths with flashy uniforms, jaunty hats with red, yellow or other lively carves and berets." This idea does not seem to have worked yet either. Apparently some component is missing; further research is necessary.



Still another study observed: "The communication of a charisma (miraculously acquired power) or a set of sympathetic symbols has received attention as an effective leadership device to arouse responsiveness in populations of underdeveloped societies. Charisma or similar symbolism is parsimonious of administrative skill, but also unstable and difficult to use in accomplishing complex social co-operation." It appears that the Pentagon is still puzzling over how to translate this advice into practice.

One should not laugh at this sort of nonsense. When intelligence fails, there is plenty of force in reserve, and a general willingness to tolerate its use.

What is missing is this scholarly advice indicated nicely in the writings of the Kennedy intellectuals — for example, in this comment by Roger Hilsman: "... the idea that government existed for the benefit of the people, that a government would really care was as revolutionary in most of Asia as anything the communists had to offer." In short, paternalism is as revolutionary as their popular involvement and spontaneity, amply documented by American counter-insurgency experts. This is a typical sample of colonialist mentality, however it may be masked in modern terminology.

The contribution of the technical intelligentsia to social management, domestic and global, is enhanced by the continuing process of centralisation of power in political, as in economic life. As in other western democracies, so also in the US the role of Congress is diminishing. The situation with respect to executive power was well expressed by the House Armed Services Committee when it described its role as "that of a sometimes querulous but essentially kindly uncle, who complains while furiously puffing on his pipe, but who finally, as everyone expects, gives in and hands over the allowance." The most elaborate case study of American civil-military decisions, edited by Princeton Professor Harold Stein, concludes that since the second world war, "the basic determination of foreign-military policy, of military expenditures and organisation, and of weapons has been made by civilians in the executive branch, usually with the President in active control. Congress has exercised an occasionally restraining but never a guiding hand."

There is little doubt that the civilians in the executive branch would share the vision of the American destiny expressed 70 years ago by Andrew Carnegie, who urged America to see "what the gods have placed within her grasp — the industrial dominion of the world."

Twenty years ago, when the first bill to finance NATO was submitted to Congress, Senator Arthur Vandenberg mused over the possibility that the American chief executive might become "the number one warlord of the earth." His fears have been amply realised.

The extent to which public opinion, expressed through normal political channels, is a force in the formation of policy is revealed by the decision to escalate the war in Vietnam in February, 1965. The evidence now available indicates that this course of action was recommended to President Johnson, by unanimous agreement of his advisers, before the presidential election in November, 1964. Anyone who recalls the rhetoric of the Johnson-Goldwater campaign will understand exactly what this means. Apparently the campaign was waged with the utter contempt for democracy expressed so lucidly by the strategist, Sir Robert Thompson, who now writes that Johnson's "outstanding success" against Goldwater put him in a position to take the major decision to escalate the war. What matter that the outstanding success reflected massive popular opposition to the escalation threatened by Goldwater. Recall that this was the Johnson of 1964; not the mad bomber whose sinking ship had been deserted, but the hero of the liberal establishment, whose policies, even in Vietnam, were to continue to be praised for their statesmanlike restraint by the Bundys and the Schlesingers.

The dominant theory of pluralist democracy takes Congress to be the arena in which countervailing interests yield a resolution of political force. This theory, always superficial, becomes increasingly remote from reality as the independence of the executive, and its power, continue to grow. The ideology of the scholars-experts reinforces this contempt for popular democracy.

Incidentally, most of the information about the February, 1965, escalation comes from James Thomson, who was at the time a White House adviser on East Asia. Let me quote his evaluation of the role of the more humane new mandarins under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations: "... the increased commitment to Vietnam was also fuelled by a new breed of military strategists and academic social scientists ... who had developed theories of counter-guerrilla warfare and were eager to see them put to the test. To some, 'counter-insurgency' seemed a new panacea for coping with the world's instability ... There is a result of our Vietnam policy which holds potential danger for the future of American foreign policy: the rise of a new breed of American ideologues who see Vietnam as the ultimate test of their doctrine ... In a sense, these men are our counterpart to the visionaries of communism's radical left:

they are technocracy's own maoists. They do not govern Washington today — but their doctrine rides high."

These comments were made at a conference held in June, 1968, well past the time when almost everyone had turned against the war. But the opposition to the war, and even the protest against it, may be misleading. It would be a great mistake to suppose that it is the attempt to subjugate the Vietnamese — in the name of freedom — that is under wide attack. Rather, a substantial body of protest — its dominant element, I believe — is directed against the failure of these policies, their inappropriateness, the bungling and obtuseness of those who refused to understand the political and military realities.

A not untypical spokesman is Arthur Schlesinger, who publicly supported Johnson's policies in the spring of 1965, but later came to question them. Yet at the height of his opposition to the war he takes it for granted that "we all pray that Mr. Alsop (Joseph Alsop, the columnist) will be right" in his belief that the American military effort will succeed, even though this policy, if continued, "will leave the tragic country gutted and devastated by bombs, burned by napalm, turned into a wasteland by chemical defoliation, a land of ruin and wreck." Schlesinger doubts that our attempt to "suppress the resistance" will succeed, but it may, so that "we may all be saluting the wisdom and statesmanship of the American government."

Unfortunately, attitudes such as these are quite prevalent. This kind of anti-war protest is virtually meaningless and is readily diverted by the mildest gesture. In a word, it is unprincipled. It does not question our right to determine, by force and violence, the political and social structure of Vietnam. It questions, rather, the likelihood of our success. It reflects no significant change in the ideology of liberal imperialism that has dominated American political thinking in the postwar era. A challenge to this ideology has been raised but from very different quarters.

The typical figure, the prototype of the new breed of technical expert is no doubt Robert McNamara. He is highly regarded and often praised in left-liberal circles for his humanity, his technical brilliance, and his campaign to control the military and the contract state. It is probably true that the "technostructure" offers no greater hope. McNamara's views on social organisation are quite illuminating. "Vital decision-making," he holds, "in policy matters as well as in business, must remain at the top. That is partly — though not completely — what the top is for." Apparently, this is a divine imperative: "God is clearly democratic. He distributes brainpower universally. But

He quite justifiably expects us to do something efficient and constructive with that priceless gift. That is what management is all about.

Management is, in the end, the most creative of all the arts — for its medium is human talent itself ... the real threat to democracy comes from under-management ... the under-management of a society is not the respect of liberty. It is simply to let some force other than reason shape reality ... if it is not reason that rules man, then man falls short of his potential."

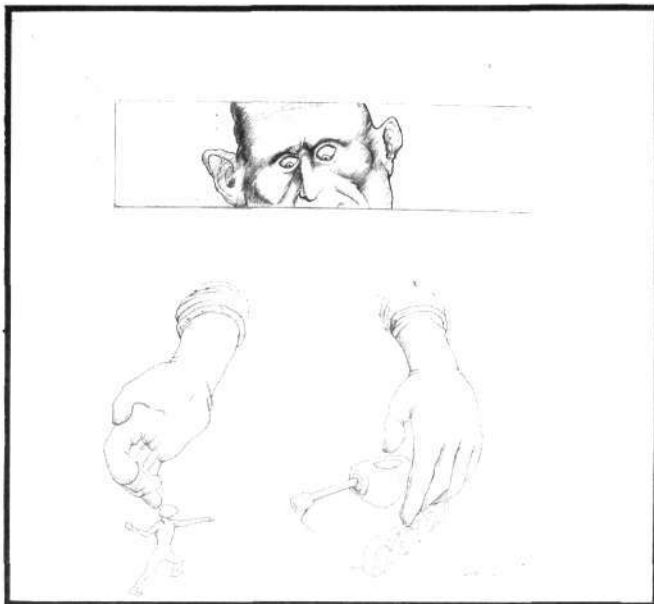
And reason is to be identified as centralisation of decision-making at the top, in the hands of management. Popular involvement in decision-making is a threat to liberty, a violation of reason. Reason is embodied in autocratic, tightly managed institutions. Strengthening these institutions, within which men can function most efficiently, is "the great human adventure of our time."

All of this has a faintly familiar ring. This is the authentic voice of the intelligentsia in the post-industrial society.

The contribution of the intellectuals to the management of this society is not small. In part, it is a matter of designing technology and assistance in formation of policy. In part, the contribution appears at a more abstract, more ideological level, in protecting policy from criticism by investing it with the aura of science. No reference to pacification fails to mention that it is "computerised." Its police state measures are described as "experiments with population and material resources control methods," and use the most up-to-date rhetoric of reinforcement theory and shaping of behaviour — I emphasise the word "rhetoric," since in fact such talk is no more than a rhetorical cover for brute force.

The magazine, *Science*, publishes technical studies of defoliation — studies which are unexceptionable, but which somehow overlook the irrelevant fact that there are human beings living in those millions of acres of defoliated land, individuals who have not been asked whether they appreciate these amusing experiments that we are carrying out with their land and their lives. So-called "strategic theory" is similarly employed. Apparently, the race towards mutual annihilation becomes more tolerable when discussed in three-syllable words. The layman is misled into believing that these matters are best left to the intellectual technicians and experts, who will find rational solutions, by their science, to political and social problems, avoiding all false emotionalism or naive commitment to intellectual and moral values.

(to be continued next edition)



IS THE PEN MIGHTIER THAN THE
BEEF BAYONET?

Penguin Books, indeed a curious case of the species "Sinister Capitalistica", have a 'succes de scandale' on their hands. The meat of which is Portnoy's Complaint. At the present time of writing, and there is no time like the present, all released copies of the book have been sold, presumably to that minority Labour front that every election captures a majority of the vote. Good God! What will Sizzzy Bolte and his pals do now when even their sacred friends "private enterprise" are deserting them?

The answer seems obvious. For the sake of the purity of our souls and the sanctity of our house and garden Victoria will just have to secede from the Commonwealth of Australia. We suggest that Mr. Rylah quickly proceed to draw up a Unilateral Declaration of Cultural Isolation (U.D.C.I.). South Australians can no longer be considered allies in any shape of form and a war of attrition will have to be fought. The Princess of Tasmania, if necessary could tow Victoria over to Tasmania, an ally, to improve our defences. Naturally all people who had been tainted with Portnoy's complaint would be deported to Mud Island. Why not a cultural counter-revolution! I can hear the slogans now: "Man the Vice Squad!", and the Victorian anthem:

"Law an' Order, House an' Garden.

Farmer Bolte an' see what happen!

With a hey ninny, etc."

Argot

All this, of course, is pure fantasy though many of you may well feel that all this symptomatic of Victoria's desire to remain in the political Stone Age. Perhaps that is what Sir Henry meant when he, reportedly, said that he was stoned out of his mind. Meanwhile the farce continues. Portnoy's Complaint continues to be read, demonstrators continue to hold the courts in contempt and suburbia continues to sleep. Will the Legislative pens of political paranoids defeat Portnoy's beef bayonet? Will Victorians continue to lead their comic strip existence? At this point perhaps I should quote acting Chief Secretary Mr. Smith: "I think it's rubbish . . . it's just filth . . . uninteresting filth" (Age Sept. 2).

I don't know, perhaps the combined forces of Garth, Tiffany Jones, Li'l Abner, Bristow and Mao could clean the mess up.

MICHAEL WADLEIGH

MW: WADLEIGH
LW: LOT'S WIFE

Interviewed
by
Lot's Wife
Film Staff

M.W.: Oh, yeah.

L.W.: And when this happens, do you think that the myths of present America and past America are going to be prelevant?

M.W.: Oh yeah, that's getting to the point of what we're essentially attacking. What I am, what everybody is trying to break down — the myth about America's opportunity. That opportunity has always been very sharply delineated and defined. That's what everybody wants to point out — that, in fact, the opportunity stands for a little "o" — defined by the colour of your skin, what position in society you are from, how much education you had, who your parents were and so on and so on. As for the ideal system — everybody does want to get to the ideal system. What we admire so much, is what Castro is doing. But as for Russia or China, well in the first place, nobody knows, we have no first hand information. But we have got first hand information about Cuba, and we really admire this kind of selflessness, and everybody wants to identify with Castro. He was a student and the whole movement began with students, he's got a high degree of intellectual involvement with how he is going to bring his country up. But we know, we can see no doubt that our situation is not identical to Cuba's at all.

L.W.: How do you reconcile this with Woodstock, with its emphasis on love, peace and communal happiness?

M.W.: Whose love, peace and communal happiness?

L.W.: Well yours or Warner Bros. — what does it matter?

M.W.: Right, but you've got to look at the film. I mean we can't talk about hypotheticals and I'd like to knock that idea down. I mean, do you really hear the words love, peace or happiness?

L.W.: But you have stated before that you deliberately de-emphasized violence and things like bad acid trips.

M.W.: I played down violence and bad trips because we get so much of that in America. And that would be just playing right into the hands of the people who would come to see the movie and say, "Oh well, you see that, right, that's just what happens with this sort of stuff". We tried to be very careful and persuasive.

I'm tired of talking to just people on the left who say, "Well now, look at that scene, O.K. now I can carefully consider that and take it with all the others in a balanced way".

People don't act that way. This film is, in a very real sense, propaganda.

L.W.: You seem to think that Woodstock is somehow a symptom of a whole new way of life in America — a completely new way of doing things?

M.W.: I liked what you said — "a symptom" — nothing dramatic, just a symptom. It's not a new way of life. My point of view and the film's point of view is that it is not a big dramatic thing.

A lot of the good old fashioned values are still there. People aren't abandoning the essence of a whole lot of things — like democracy, like capitalism, like christianity — all the essentials are there. But it's like a discarding process — let's get rid of all these things — about sex, about protesting, about drugs — all these kinds of limitations. Let people do their own things, man, I mean, "do your own thing". I'm sure is a big phrase even here. Well it doesn't mean so much an abdication of responsibility, or anarchy, or whatever, in America — it is still much more the idea of flexibility within a system which is still well organised and still pretty well run.

L.W.: But even this does involve a massive confrontation with the forces of government, with the bourgeoisie.

M.W.: Bet your boots it does, yeah. Maybe it's unnecessary for me to point this out here, but in Europe they always talk about their own student revolutionaries — and they're Maoists. But my God, in America there are no Maoists — the kids there don't really want to overthrow democracy or capitalism.

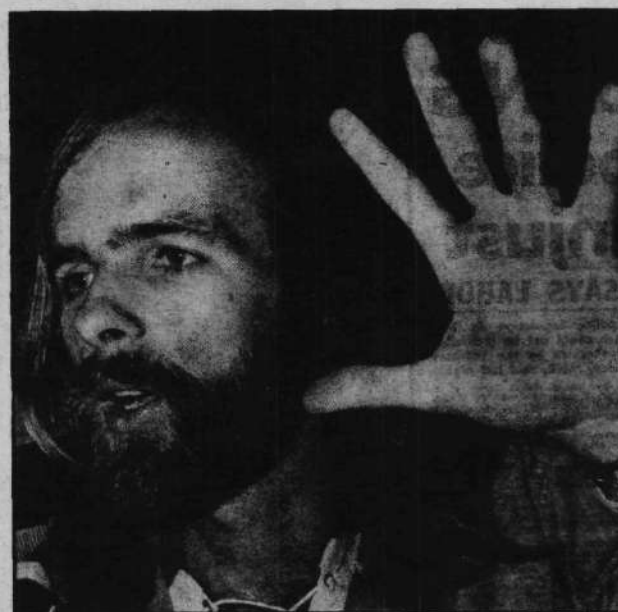
L.W.: But people like the Black Panthers — they're not interested in overthrowing capitalism?

M.W.: Hell no — if you want my opinion. If you look day after day at their programmes and their wallets, they want to modify the American scene — they don't want to do away with capitalism.

L.W.: Capitalism means, to them, death — Bobby Seale is not having much chop with democracy at the moment.

M.W.: That's right. But when you look at capitalism, you've got to look at the whole system man. All the love, the hope that America gives them. I think everybody wants that, right? Because you've got that thing where the individual can really succeed.

You've got enough education, you've got enough compensation and these people are really competitive. Therefore what they want is simply to get rid of a whole lot of the capitalistic manner of America — that whole attitude of 'facts',



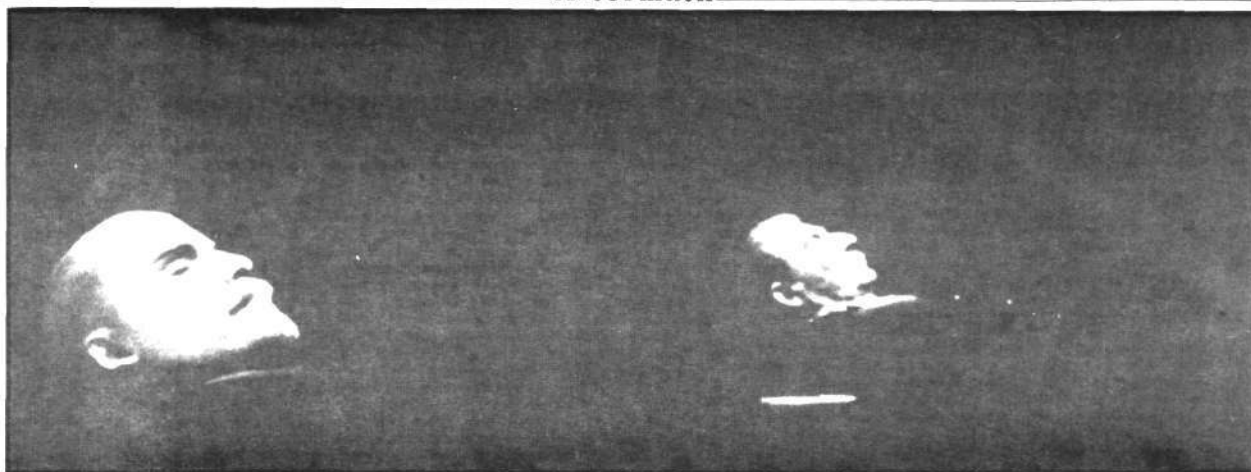
'money', 'people', 'markets' — of everything also. But you always dramatically overstate your case — you kick people in order to point out that this sort of thing is true.

L.W.: Then all the radicals are really after is a return to pure capitalism?

M.W.: Pure Democracy.

L.W.: Isn't it possible that this assault on the "superstructure" of capitalism will threaten the whole consciousness that is a part of the infrastructure of capitalism?

Aftermath



AUST. COMMUNIST PARTY'S DOWNWARD ROAD REVOLUTION

The Communist Party of Australia, a Short History" by Dr. Alastair Davidson. Hoover Institution Press. (Hard) \$6.00

Larry Jagan, history honors student and foundation member of S.D.S., examines Dr. Alastair Davidson's history of the Communist Party of Australia.

The failure of the CPA to raise working class consciousness and present a viable revolutionary alternative has long kept the party in political oblivion. From its origins in 1920, inspired by the Russian Revolution, the CPA's expressed intention was to lead the Australian working class to a socialist revolution. However, the social order has never been threatened by the party's activities, and the failure of the CPA is well documented by Davidson's history. The reasons lie inside the party on a ideological level as well as outside, which summarily, is mainly due to the petty bourgeois sentiments of the working class. "The communists hunted a phantom, which deceived them continually, the vain phantom of social revolution such as Marx had seen it", is an apt description of the CPA to date.

In view of the false consciousness which has pervaded the Australian working class, the CPA's greatest failure has been to ignore these realities. American labor leaders, claims C. Wright Mills, have "an unexpressed desire to join with owners and managers in running the corporate system". This is equally applicable to Australia. The religion of the working class is its standard of living, and its vision does not extend beyond minor economic ends. Thus it is unrealistic for Davidson to accept uncritically the possibility of socialism within the Australian tradition. "The CPA", claims Davidson (p171) "must discard pessimism and find an Australian 'herein'". However, this is not the method by which a communist revolution will be achieved in Australia as those who can remember the "Lang is greater than Lenin" badges can testify. The CPA does not need a personality, but a thorough-going analysis of the realities of Australian conditions. It is insufficient to undergo a "stumbling, groping, limping move back to Australian traditions", (PIX) as Davidson claims the CPA history since 1950 has been. For the Australian tradition of "socialism is just being mates", when sired with the revolutionary theory of Marx, gives birth to a bastardized form of political philosophy. Marx himself indicated the inadequacy of national socialism, when in the *German Ideology* he wrote that communism cannot exist as a "local event". "The proletariat can thus only exist on the world-historical plane, just as communism, its activity, can only have a world historical existence." This, of course does not deny the exceptional circumstances which exist in different countries, and thus the futility of the Comintern's rigid theory of world revolution. However, on the

other end of the scale, any attempt to completely subject Marxist theory to the peculiarities and traditions of Australia, completely removes the revolutionary aspect of the theory. Perhaps, this also accounts for the reason the CPA today is the most revisionist party which shelters behind the title of communist.

Dr. Davidson's very short history of the CPA falls into roughly two parts of unequal scholarship and analysis. The first, up to the end of the war, is a well documented history which is invaluable for anyone studying this period. The chapters on the formation of the party and its progress during the depression years are excellent. The only criticism of the first part of the book is his failure to examine thoroughly the ideological ineptness of the CPA during depression years. This, in part, is indeed due to the subordination of the Party to Comintern directives. But, Davidson seems content to see the CPA failure in these years as almost solely the inappropriate instructions emanating from the Comintern. It is only by implication that the backwardness of the Australian working class is even considered; an anathema for a history of what purports to be the only Australian working class party. Once more Davidson's sole contention is that a militant policy within the realms of the Australian tradition would have been more successful than the Comintern. It was not the fact that directives were issued by the Comintern, but the nature of these directives, which proved disastrous for the CPA. However, a deeper analysis of this is not forthcoming in Davidson's book. Perhaps the "exceptionalists" or the "right deviationists", like Jack Kavanagh who was expelled from the party, provide a better insight into the CPA's ineptness. "We have to realize", he claimed in 1930, "that although the workers are swinging left, they are doing so, not because of any sudden theoretical enlightenment, but as the result of economic pressure." However, Davidson's most illuminating explanation of Kavanagh's ideological position appears on p38. "leftism, which in this case meant too much concentration on theory and too little on action, also increased". The advice of Kavanagh, which stressed the need for the CPA to fulfil an educative role because of the backward nature of the Australian working class, was ignored as the party pursued a fatal policy of aggressive sectarianism, one which has disillusioned intellectuals since, and one which has largely stunted its growth in membership. "The development of socialist sectarianism"

Marx wrote to Bolte in 1871, "and that of the real labour movement always stand in reverse ratio to each other." This mistake is not only pertinent to the CPA, but also the contemporary Monash left, manifest in the Labor Club, New Left and Anarchist factions. It is a result of a failure to initiate the struggle.

The latter half of the book, from the war onwards, is a sketchy, inadequate impressionist piece of work which lacks both the historical depth and analysis of the first part of the book. For instance, the most traumatic experience the CPA encountered was Menzies' attempt to ban the party from carrying on legal and legitimate activities. Davidson's short history devotes two pages to the issue of the referendum (p111-112). Here he attributes the defeat to two things: CPA activity, and Menzies' extreme intentions. "Had more moderate powers been sought, Menzies would not have alienated as many groups as he did". (p112). The only two mentioned here are Campbell and Gibson, the omission of Dr. Watt and ALP activity is inexcusable.

Davidson similarly treats the split scantily and casually. "It was made clear at the meetings of this commission that the dispute was no family quarrel: it was the beginning of the most 'dreaded and anathematized' happening in the international communist movement: a 'split' (p152). The ideological upheaval, on doctrinal and strategic questions, which occurs in the party at this time needs far more attention and analysis than Dr. Davidson has devoted.

The book is indeed, as Dr. Davidson explains, the first scholarly work on the CPA, despite Crisp's assertion that we still await a scholarly piece of work. However, while the book has been a history of the top, and not the movement as a whole, it has much to commend it to its readers. However, Dr. Davidson is far too apologetic for the CPA, which although the best party we have in Australia, it is far from satisfactory. Among the basic problems which it faces today are its attitudes to student protestors and the ALP. So far the party has courted the immature student left and pampered to it. Student activity has exhibited a basically nihilist tendency and an acute lack of analysis of the structures, norms and values which constitute the basis of the University and society which they hope to change. The CPA should take a harder line with both students and the ALP, which although they deserve support, should not be accepted so uncritically.

The theme of this book, "national

communism" is almost as anachronistic as the CPA itself. The concluding sentence of this book probably best summarises the argument presented. "Perhaps it could be said in conclusion that the vicissitudes of CPA history were due to the fact that it thought that the Russian revolution was entirely relevant to Australian history. It was not." (p.183). However, the alternative which Davidson postulates is a complete reversal from Comintern directives, to the Australian radical tradition; which of course begs the question: "has the Australian working class ever been radical?". However, even on this Davidson is ambiguous and unclear. "In 1927 the CPA was more like a traditional Australian socialist party than a communist party of the type desired by the Comintern. But, despite its traditional socialist orientation, it could no longer pursue the one socialist party policy that had been successful, namely, working as a finger group in the ALP. Unless some cataclysmic changes in Australian social and economic conditions occurred, the CPA was doomed to the isolation that its socialist predecessors had experienced" (p39). Is this the tradition the CPA should follow — wait for another depression, while it remains in political oblivion? The Australian radical tradition, associated with the bush... is a facade which masquerades the latent homosexual ethos of this tradition. While the particular conditions of Australia should be incorporated into CPA policy, it should not do this, at the expense of eliminating the revolutionary theory of Karl Marx, or ignore the example and lessons offered by Lenin. There is no radical tradition in the working class; objective class struggle has been hidden by the bourgeois tools of fiscal policy (e.g. the Budget), arbitration and other like devices. It is up to the CPA to forge a new, radical tradition, which has been absent for so long.

In conclusion, Dr. Fry provides the most apt framework in which the CPA should be viewed, which has not been sufficiently explained in Davidson's Short History.

"A revolutionary party in a non-revolutionary period must have its immediate programme and it must adopt tactics to implement this programme, that is reformist tactics. Yet it must combine this with its ultimate goal. Otherwise it becomes a mere sect, writing for the day, or else solely a reformist party which accepts the basis of society as it is."

— Larry Jagan

Aftermath

AUSTRALIAN POETRY

The *Australian Book Review* (July, 1970) contains a review by Thomas Shapcott of the first three in a series of "Paperback Poets" published by Queensland University Press.

Mr. Shapcott is right on line when he praises the venture, and likewise when he commends the work of David Malouf (*Bicycle And Other Poems*), and Rodney Hall (*Heaven, In A Way*). However, the unqualified praise for Michael Dransfield (*Streets Of The Long Voyage*), who must rate as one of the biggest fakes in contemporary Australian literature, is surprising to say the least.

In almost self-parodying terms, he describes a group of Dransfield's poems as "an emotional depth-charge that sends shock-waves through the whole volume"; in other places speaks of "nervous intensity", "lyrical recklessness", and concludes that *Streets* is "electric with primal poetic involvement in words".

It is unfortunate that a man of Shapcott's standing should be gulled by such an impoverished veneer of modernity that Dransfield presents in his first (though, unhappily, I feel, not his last) offering.

Dransfield, not yet 22, impresses me as a poet who, even at this early age, has gone full cycle in working

his way up from nothing. Despite Shapcott's enthusiasm, this book reveals a general incompetence with language and a glowering pretence approached only by Deeble and Eggleston. We are treated in turn to the cliché: "worthless quartz stripped back may reveal an opal" or "higher than Everest"; and baroque overstatement: "crystal octagony of a wineglass". Try "the moat of retrospect" or "ramparts of logic"; or say "Europe lures" 10 times quickly.

From the page rise the hackneyed voices of the poet as drug-taker, love-maker, the disillusioned, the existentialist and the martyr-at-17 (poems we could all have, or did write, but did not choose to inflict).

Study In Restlessness contains the following agonies, heaped one on top of the other: "bored with poetry . . . excesses of alcohol . . . if she won't marry me . . . is love so important . . . even hashish bores me, that's a bad sign . . ." and ends (violin and weeping choir) with "who knows where I will go to escape from escapism".

Streets Of The Long Voyage is basically a collection of every gimmick in the modern repertoire; handled poorly. Here are the old faithful folk-heroes: Mallarmé, Beardsley, Rimbaud, Isadora, Satie (who can resist Satie — but where is Apollinaire? Names are dropped,

and with rarely any function — the mere presence of a name fails to substantiate an atmosphere, or a tone — inadequate covers of inadequate verse.

Drugs, of course, rate high in content matter, but again the reader learns little from their presence, except that Dransfield takes them, and so do some of his acquaintances. Add to this the occasional "—" and "yr" or the quaint spelling "music" (was this really what Shapcott was speaking of when he referred to historical sense?) and the picture is all but complete. I say "all but", saving the most exciting 'til last: that is the spicing of the verse with expressions of the linguistically emancipated, "Piss", "shit", "f---", "c---" — all the old favorites are there; each usage blatantly self-conscious and affected. Dransfield should see how Ginsberg or Ted Berrigan are able to mould these words into a general tone — where they are necessary — crucial in context. How unlike these lines from *Quatorzain* smooth harmonies flow on like piss or sunlight.

The analogy is strained; the inter-association plainly ludicrous (or perhaps we are being offered a choice?)

In short, there is little to commend — flimsy content (frequently derivative) wrapped in the artist

of language as in these lines from a "difficult patriotism".

"In the gentle hours of night she moves in the Vivaldi Room arranging cadences.

Candlesoft movements elegance of a bourdelle figure an Ile de France autumn — fractional light in a beech spinney.

How well it is managed, chiaroscuro of laudanum piccolo lovemaking stoncraft.

I do, however, give Shapcott credit for picking one of the best passages in the whole book to prove the point in his review: the lines are from "That which we call a Rose". "Quincunx for Stephane Mallarmé" (sic) is the other poem that shows promise.

I conclude with a warning: very soon an anthology edited by Shapcott (*Austrian Poetry Now*) will be released on the market. It contains some 12 poems by Dransfield and probably a glowing introduction by the former on the latter.

Take it all with a grain of salt. Read *Alan Wearne*, the last poet in the book; last alphabetically that is, unless we close eyes and ears and agree with Shapcott that Dransfield has "outdistanced most of us already".

JOHN A. SCOTT



A petite, attractive woman in black slacks and a black top enters the Australian Ballet Centre in Flemington. Her brown hair is drawn back from her forehead, and she has the slim legs and turnout of a ballerina. She meets Beth Dean first, then we are introduced. Mme. Volkova is warm, charming. "And are you a dancer?" "No, but I am married to one." "But that is worse!"

So she reveals her sense of humour. We go to watch her give class to the Australian Ballet Company, as she has been doing for the past six weeks. Between classes, over her midday snack of coffee and biscuits, we talk.

She trained in Leningrad under the famous Agrippina Vaganova, for whom the Leningrad ballet school is now named, and who founded the current system of Russian ballet training. After graduation, Mme. Volkova was sent to dance in China, where she met and married her English husband. She accompanied him back to England. "And so I started to teach there — if you are in the ballet business, it is like a drug."

She taught in England for a long while and is now associated with the State ballet school in Denmark.

Madame Vera Volkova

There are also many private schools there, and these are visited regularly by the State school to select promising pupils, even as late as 14 or 15 years of age. The standards of the private schools have thus been raised.

This is not very different from Australia, where auditions are held in the State capitals every year for the Australian Ballet School.

Mms. Volkova believes lengthening its current two-year course by two years to lower the entrance age would not be good, because of the difficulties of young children living away from their families. "The family is important," she said.

She says there are obviously good teachers in the State Capitals in Australia. Pupils come to the Australian Ballet School or the Company with no bad faults, and so the teaching can lead to continuing improvement, even with a change of teacher.

It just may be that the system which has grown up in Australia is the best for our conditions, where vast distances are involved.

She thinks that the discipline in the Russian Ballet schools is perhaps too harsh, and that the only real discipline is self-discipline. This will come if the pupils is really

dedicated. People said Yehudi Menuhin would have his talent killed, practising six hours a day, but this was self-imposed. Real talent and dedication will survive anything, even discipline harshly imposed from outside.

In her classes, as she demonstrates, she still has the soft, fluid use of the arms, head and shoulders she is trying to impart. The short chains of steps she strings together are intrinsically beautiful as well as being splendid exercises.

Her life here has been devoted to her teaching. She saw little of the country during her stay, but was fascinated by it, and thrilled that she managed to have a day in Sydney "to see the views" on the way home.

She feels that the introduction of ballet as a school examination subject in England and as an approved craft in Leaving in Victoria is a good thing. "Dancing should not be put under wraps; it is for everyone to enjoy."

Mme. Volkova has a great deal to give, and she gives it with true warmth and great charm. Not only her recent new pupils will regret her departure. Let us hope she will return.

—STROGANOFF.



First published in 1952 as "L'Ecran Demonique", Lotte Eisner's history of the early German cinema is film criticism to gloat upon. Its strength and lucidity have been admirably preserved in Roger Greaves' English translation.

Mme Eisner, originally an art historian, argues that the German cinema developed from German Romanticism. She pays particular attention to the films of the Expressionist period (the German cinema's "Golden Age") which began at the time of the First World War and ended shortly after the coming of sound. She considers also the influence of theatre producer Max Reinhardt whose pre-1914 experiments with stage lighting and the handling of crowds she seems to have watched personally in Berlin.

Her approach differs markedly from Siegfried Kracauer's in his book "From Caligari to Hitler". For one thing, it is more wholly descriptive. Mme Eisner excels in pinning down, with great critical exactitude, the distinctive visual qualities of each film. For example, here is part of her description of F. W. Murnau's *Faust* (1926):

In Faust's study the nebulous wavering light of the opening scenes persists. There are none of the arbitrary contrasts, over-accentuated contours, or artificially serrated shadows found in so many German films. The forms come through the misty light gently, apaisement. If Murnau is recalling the light-quality in Rembrandt's Faust etching, he interprets its function in his own fashion. Here the imprecise contours take up the supernatural theme of the opening, its resonance developing as it controlled by the pedals of an invisible organ.

This is level-headed, evocative, and very much to the point.

In place of Kracauer's melodramatic determinism, we get a sympathetic appraisal of what the director actually tried to do. The unhurried description draws out every nuance of the scene.

Whether describing the 'Impressionistic' chiaroscuro of a film such as *Faust* or the more sinister, high-contrast sets of the genuine Expressionism typified by Robert Weine's *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* (1919), Mme Eisner retains a marvellous sensitivity to the dramatic

and mystical properties of light. Not only has she the technical vocabulary for the job (enabling her to evoke the particular "Stimmung" or "mood" of each film), but she clearly possesses an immense knowledge and recall of German art and literature, not to mention the writings of such Expressionist apologists as Kasimir Edschmid and Wilhelm Worringer.

Her heroes are Fritz Lang and Murnau, particularly the latter whom she calls "the greatest film-director the Germans have ever known". But beyond the films of individuals she discerns the "Faustian tragedy" of an

entire nation which has become split in two. Not politically, but psychologically. Hence her examination of the *Doppelgänger*, the shadow or reflection which takes on an independent existence and turns against its model.

The national dualism appears in many German films and is often linked with the theme of the demonic bourgeois; *Caligari* is both the eminent doctor and the fairground huckster. *Nosferatu* the vampire, and the master of a feudal estate, wishes to buy a house from an estate agent who is himself imbued with diabolism. And the character Death in Lang's *Destiny* (1921) is similarly an

THE HAUNTED SCREEN

by
Ken Mogg

ordinary traveller in search of land for sale.

Shifting, uncertain identity induces a sense of turmoil and mental vertigo. Expressionist theorists made an elaborate creed of these things, specifying that Nordic man needs spiritual unrest as an incentive to the "animation of the inorganic". Gothic art is seen to produce a "vertiginous intoxication" which shows man the way to the heavens. According to Oswald Spengler "the entire Faustian ethos is an ascension."

Frequently, particular episodes involve the film spectator in the vertigo on the screen, as in Murnau's *The Last Laugh* (1924) where the onset of the doorman's drunkenness produces "an extraordinary vortex of visions" which seizes the viewer and sweeps him away. A subjective shot in E. A. Dupont's *Variety* (1925) gives us the viewpoint of actor Emil Jannings who, standing on his trapeze, is overcome by giddiness at the sight of his rival's happiness.

For its descriptive acumen, Mme Eisner's book may be read with great profit by any film buff. But because expressionism in its broadest sense remains a characteristic of Northern art in general, the remarks found here go beyond a particular place and period.

Take the comment that "in German films shadow becomes an image of Destiny". Might not this apply with equal rightness to a moment in David Lean's *Great Expectations* (1946) when Pip's shadow thrown on the door of the forge immediately precedes the news of his change of fortune? (If so, Lean's use of shadow was inspired, for it also serves the practical function of bridging a time-gap and preparing us to see Pip grown up.)

The abundant photographs and drawings are superbly reproduced. Their juxtaposition and setting-out reflect great care. A bibliography, a selective filmography (1913-33), and an index are included. There is also an appendix recalling Bertolt Brecht's unsuccessful lawsuit brought against the producers of the film version of *Die Dreigroschenoper* (1931).

— Ken Mogg

Aftermath

URBAN GUERRILLA

by
David
Nadel



Urban Guerrilla, by attempting to study Revolutions and uprisings on the basis of political philosophy and sociology, tries to establish a series of broad points. Oppenheimer aims to argue for Non-Violent Revolution, which he doesn't believe is possible. His argument therefore from the start assumes the nature of a lost cause. It is weakened by the fact that he is not clear why he wants a Revolution. That is, he believes that American society has not solved the problems of racism or alienation but although he claims a Marxist analysis, he argues his revolution essentially on the basis of benefiting and being supported by the Blacks, the students, and professionals who have been students. Admitting that this is not a broad enough base from which a Revolution could be successfully waged, he neither expects working class support nor does he argue revolutionary aims that would win working class support—a strange position indeed for a Marxist.

The first broad point he tries to establish is that peasant based revolutions seem historically to end in the dictatorship of a new class. This is essentially the argument of Milovan Djilas, the Yugoslavian, which Oppenheimer argues as follows:

"The New Class analysis says that in the absence of an active, participating, conscious working class, the revolution must fall into the hands of a bureaucracy — and the peasants in this vacuum also support (or at least are incapable of combating the bureaucracy, the new elite).

"The Communist revolutions, as I would interpret them, have been supported by the peasants and have really been made by the peasants, or at least have been defended by them after the revolution. Where Trotsky urged the

working class to get support from the peasants by expropriating the landlords and the bourgeoisie in the absence of an active working class, the vanguard Communist party elite has done the same, and the peasants have supported it as they would have supported anyone who accomplished his goal.

"The present supported Communist and nationalist revolutions in the third world have as their ultimate class content (to use a Marxian idea) the rise to power of a bureaucratic elite supported by the peasants. (Oppenheimer's italics)."

While this is a fair enough extrapolation to make from the events in the Soviet Union and the events of the earlier years of the Chinese evolution, it fails to take account of the Cultural Revolution and the possibilities that it showed of the peasants controlling and defeating the bureaucracy. Also it is unreasonable to substitute the black urban proletariat for the peasants and then make the same analysis as Oppenheimer effectively does.

His second broad point is that unaided urban insurrections (ones that lack support elsewhere in the country) given modern technologies of counter-insurgency warfare are doomed. This is indisputable. The evidence that Oppenheimer gives from the Paris Commune, the Easter Uprising of Dublin, the Shanghai rebellion of 1927, the uprisings in Vienna 1934, the Warsaw ghetto 1943 and in Warsaw generally 1944 is all too convincing.

His third broad point is that protracted war, whether rural or urban based, cannot by itself disable society enough to create a revolutionary situation; rather the society must suffer from sufficient strain so as to allow revolutionary activity to "make sense." The protracted war can add to that strain, but it cannot create sufficient strain by itself. This is self evident and would be acknowledged by most revolutionary theorists except perhaps Debray; the difficulty that some Revolutionary movements face is deciding correctly when society is suffering from sufficient strains to make revolutionary warfare possible.

Oppenheimer's fourth broad point reads "In a modern, industrialized, metropolitan setting, the subversion of society by strain, aided by violent or non-violent guerillas is very likely to end in a right-wing counter-revolutionary dictatorship." This is always a risk, but

Oppenheimer should have added four works implicit in his analysis — "lacking working class support." Lacking working class support revolutionary activity is indeed very likely to end in a fascist counter-coup, but it is precisely the support of that class to which Oppenheimer is unable to appeal by his non-class approach, which has the power to defeat a fascist coup.

Oppenheimer's fifth point deserves to be quoted exactly as he summarised it. "Even if successful, and even if non-violent, such a revolution, representing an active minority only, runs a strong risk of ending in a dictatorship of the new class, although the risk is hardly a sufficient reason for a revolutionary not to try anyway."

And again we run up against all the weaknesses in the basis of Oppenheimer's (and much of the New Left's) Revolutionary activities. We know that their motives for wanting a revolution are sincere, but what do they want to accomplish by a Revolution. An end to racism and alienation are admirable ends but alone and unrelated to demands for a change in the exploitive economic structure they can't help but fail. Oppenheimer is in one sense well aware of this—he creates three scenarios for revolution in America, all of them involve as the revolutionary participants the urban blacks and in the second two) white students and professionals. In an industrialised society the major classes relevant to social change are the middle and working classes of which the blacks are only part). And a revolution that does not aim to solve the basic needs of the working class (removal of the exploitive wage labour system) but rather merely aims to solve an added need of one group of the working class (an end to racism) is going to have to be elitist and authoritarian because it is going to be imposing a solution on the majority of the society that is only of concern to a relatively small group. Oppenheimer himself suggests that elitism in the Soviet Union came less from Bolshevik methods of organisation than from the contradiction between an ideology and aims benefiting a minority of the population (the relatively small Russian urban proletariat) and the majority of the population being peasants. Oppenheimer's revolution similarly is aimed for the benefit of only a section of the working class and he writes off the majority of the population thus mak-



ing the rule by elite that he is worried about, almost inevitable.

His final point is that "the establishment in the United States, working both through traditional intergroupist and neo-colonialist black power reform strategies, have been able to co-opt black protest and avoid serious revolutionary threats to itself." I'm not entirely convinced that this is correct and the continued existence and support for the Panthers would weaken Oppenheimer's point. But even if it is correct, it merely underlines the criticism I made earlier—that Oppenheimer is placing too much reliance on the blacks rather than as part of the working class, or as a Third World colony.

There are two schools of thought on the black revolution—one is that the blacks are an oppressed colony effectively constituting another country within America and wishing to free themselves with some white support (see Cleaver). The other is that the blacks are part of the working class and cannot be liberated apart from a working class revolution.

Oppenheimer at times appears to be pushing a third thesis—that a predominantly black revolution can liberate both blacks and whites, an obviously untenable position which explains his extreme concern at the possible co-option of the black movement—who is going to liberate him?

Yet if the book is inadequate as analysis of the prospects of a revolution in America or the correct strategy to be followed in aiding that revolution, it is still useful in its methodology in discussing revolutionary practice. The book sets up a system to justify its conclusions. Yet even if you reject the conclusions there are sections of the system that are useful and well worth reading.

—DAVE NADEL



**The Mighty Man from
COR brings you the
1970 REPORTS**

C.O.R. REPORTS

Alpine Lodge Representative

I found that the major question was that of establishing an effective control during the busy and riotous ski period. I accepted the need for a full-time manager as important enough to warrant the expense.

As management appears to have been the migraine problem as concerns the lodge in the recent years, this year's success seems to mean that at least for the moment, the problem has been resolved.

Apart from this, things seem very quiet, not enough items of question have arisen to make it necessary to call an ALC meeting.

Finally, an article on the Lodge for Lot's Wife is being written (slowly and surely) and when suitable photographs of its quaintness can be found, will be submitted. This endeavour has three aims: firstly, to let the huge dormant majority know of this delightful hideaway; secondly, to encourage more use of it during the week (particularly during term when so few people are working) and the summer months; and thirdly, to get my name into print so that there may be a possibility that someone will, before my term finishes, come to me in my official capacity.

Vive le Revolution's Mountain Hideaway!

Yours diligently,
— Paul Wormald
Alpine Lodge Representative.

Religious Centre Advisory Committee

1. Already this year there has been one meeting of the Committee. The terms of reference of the committee has been determined by Council as:

"To be responsible for the administration of the Religious Centre and keep under review the work of the Chaplains in the University, and to make recommendations to Council on these and any related matters."

Matters considered at the meeting:
(i) Charges for use of the centre by various organisations are being considered for discussion at the next meeting (10-8-70).
(ii) It was decided to prohibit conflict, owing to heavy cleaning charges.

2. It should not be thought that the Centre is limited to religious and semi-religious events. Despite the unusual shape, very successful chamber music concerts have been held. Acoustic disaster is averted by the conical nature of the walls, which produce a remarkably virtiginous effect upon the unsuspecting, examining what I suspect will always be Monash's best stained glass collection.

— Paul Francis Perry

Part-Time Students Representative

The largest single "event" during the period arose from recent proposals of the Arts Faculty to reduce time limits for the bachelors degree. As the time allowed for student comment was considered to be unrealistic, I wrote to the Dean (Professor Manton) requesting an extension of the deadline.

This was subsequently granted, and in the interim a meeting was held with Arts Part-timers to discuss the proposals. The Dean and the

Sub-Dean accepted an invitation to address the meeting and answered questions from those present.

I am preparing a report of part-time student attitudes to the proposals and this will be presented to the Faculty Board for consideration at its August meeting.

I have been in contact with the Part-time Students' Association of Melbourne University, and a meeting was to be held in August to discuss mutual problems.

Respectfully submitted,

— Brian W. Devine

Catering Representatives

Your Catering Reps are waiting on complaints about the food. Few have been forthcoming since we took office. Either there are no flaws with the catering, or the general student body does not know we exist.

Faults that have been brought to our attention have been referred to the Catering Manager, either direct or through the Catering Committee. Prompt and appropriate action was taken in the majority of cases.

Action has also been taken to inform the student body of the ways in which they can make heard any dissatisfaction with the food. We repeat that all students are free to drop a note in the Reps' letter boxes or in the MAS Suggestion Box, and may take direct action by making a note in the complaints book, or seeing the Catering Manager direct. It has been noticed that there have been NO entries in the student complaint books for some time. Mr. Schellenberger (Catering Manager) is quite willing to conduct student tours of the catering facilities, so long as they are occasional.

Pricing and quality are major sources of complaint. This comparison with other institutions, as well as careful scrutiny of Monash prices is warranted. In relation to this, both Reps went to Melbourne University to compare prices, quality and quantity with Monash meals. This exercise showed standards and prices to be very similar. Mike Frazer found that the La Trobe Uni. cater prices were higher than Monash. Melbourne runs a Bistro (which makes a loss) and more private functions (which therefore subsidise meal prices to a greater extent than at Monash).

Comparisons with staff cafes and hotels are different, since each has different cost structures and operates at full capacity five months longer per year than Monash. However, Notting Hill Hotel prices seem to compare favourably with Monash prices.

Since taking office, the Banquet Hall has been opened (in no way due to our efforts), and weekend catering has been greatly improved, (partly due to our efforts, but partly due to Mr. Schellenberger and the previous Reps). Projects pending, as at time of writing (27-7) are installation of exhaust fans in the Coffee Lounge, and advertising avenues of complaint, if service is below standard.

Ever your vigilant Catering Reps,
— Malcolm P. Paul
Michael Frazer



Sports Association Representative

The most controversial issue facing the Sports Association during second term was the conduct of some members of intervarsity football teams at the George Hotel.

As a result, special meetings of AUSA have been called. The attitude of the Monash Sports Executive and Council is that of banning the sport would not be punishing those that were involved. However, the feeling is that some unspecified action should be taken. One such course would be to zone the sport. If ultimately no action is taken against the individuals concerned, Monash would be prepared as the last resort, to see a ban implemented.

Recently Rob McNamara has assumed the position of Sports Editor for Lot's Wife. Details of articles, contents, etc., have been circulated to all sporting clubs, and appeared in the last issue of Lot's Wife.

During the May vacation, Monash competed in and hosted a number of intervarsity sports. The overall result was most impressive with Monash filling second position in most of the competitions that it did not win.

Further details of second term activities are contained in the minutes of the Sports Executive and Sports Council. Once again, I will point out that my position is to assist clubs or individuals with particular grievances, etc. This can only be done by your contacting me.

— Neil R. Crang

Ombudsman

Fellow sufferers —

Since my election as Ombudsman I have received a great many complaints from the students of this university, ranging from the fees down to the adequacy or otherwise of the women's toilets in the Library. I have also begun the publication "Gripe", which is designed to give publicity to the complaints of fellow students. I hope you will not be backward in complaining or making suggestions, which will be to the benefit of your university.

Gripes already received have been dealt with a fair degree of success, through the relevant channels. Until I hear from you,

Your Ombudsman,

— Peter Bailey

Main Library Users' Report

The function of the Main Library Users' Committee is to advise the Librarian and his staff on the administration of the Library.

The Committee consists of representatives of the Library and of the Faculties of Arts, Education, Economics and Politics and Law, plus post-graduate and under-graduate representatives. At present there is only one under-graduate representative. There is a case for increasing student representation on the basis that students make up the great majority of the Library's users. But increased representation is not an important issue since the student representatives' function is to "funnel" student views, rather than to attempt to take over library administration. Perhaps increased student representation would make the "funnel" more efficient.

Methods of improving communication are being investigated.

It is unfortunate that the Library has a severe limit on its finances. This must inevitably have an adverse effect on library services.

To conclude with an item of immediate interest: the Library does not expect any undue over-crowding in third term and swot-vac., which is something of a change from previous years.

— David Stephens

MAS Representative on the Main Library Users' Committee.

The Car Parking and Traffic Committee

To those of you who bring your cars to the university, all I can say is — bad luck! It seems that car-parking and traffic suffers, like the rest of Monash, from a lack of that capitalist evil, money. The administration of the car parks is done on a shoestring budget. It is unfortunate that no one bothers about the free car parks and one gets the feeling that they are tolerated, but just. The committee disclaims responsibility on the grounds that the students who use free parks, don't pay and they are therefore not entitled to anything.

Hopefully a report will appear before the end of the year on the whole parking, traffic and transport situation.

Your friendly bureaucrat,

— Peter Bailey
MAS Representative, Car Parking and Traffic Committee.

Report of the Students Representative on the University Bookshop

This Committee differs from others in the university, in that it is a personal committee of the Vice-Chancellor's set up by him and for him to manage the Bookshop in his stead. This poses many problems, one of which has become very apparent this year.

For almost two years the Monash University Medical Undergraduates' Society Bookshop Co-op. has been waging war with the Monash Bookshop and to some extent has finally won.

For many years, medical students have been very dissatisfied with the Bookshop on campus; position (far from hospitals), choice and range of books offered (very poor) and price (expensive copies and only 10% discount). MUMUS has moved to change this by setting up a Co-op Bookshop at the Alfred Hospital and now cater specifically for Med. Students and offers a 10% discount plus a rebate at the end of the year, which it hoped will bring it up to about 15%. This move was opposed by the Bookshop Board, but opposition was not successful and MUMUS was officially registered.

When the time came earlier this year for COR elections, only two nominations were received for the two student positions — Stewart Fleming (Med. V) and myself — and these people were then declared elected by MAS. When these two names were submitted to the Bookshop Board and the Vice-Chancellor for ratification, Stewart Fleming was not accepted since both students came from "laboratory" faculties. What now seems to be a deeper reason is that Stewart Fleming was also on the Board of Directors of the MUMUS Bookshop Co-op, and was not considered a suitable person

to aid the Vice-Chancellor on the University Bookshop Board. This creates quite a precedent when students are invited to nominate representatives, but are then knocked back on their choice! This situation, however, now seems well in hand and it is almost certain that Stewart Fleming will be appointed before the next meeting in August.

That's all of any interest folks, 'bye for now,

— Peter Hicks
MAS Representative

Safety Committee Report

The Safety Committee's function is to consider the workings of the various parts of the university from a safety angle. This is done in liaison with other relevant bodies in the university, (e.g. Parking and Traffic Committee, Faculties and Departments within the university).

Since I took office in May there have been two meetings of the sub-committee — in the May vacation and in July.

1. Disposal of Radioactive material. Radioactive animals are used in the Biology type departments.

2. Instructions concerning fire alarm procedures and evacuation in Howitt Hall. Some special consideration was given to this Hall due to the evacuation problems associated with a high rise building.

Of most concern to students are two proposals concerning the roads. Nothing has been actually decided concerning these:

1. That with the completion of the new north-south road, the roads inside the university should be made into a one-way ring-road system. There is a large degree of differing opinions on this idea. For various reasons I am not in favour of this suggestion.

2. It has been suggested that bumps should be put on some of the roads to act as a deterrent to travelling at high speeds in the university.

If anyone has any comments they wish to make on any of the matters above, or on other matters, I can be contacted via the MAS office.

Respectfully submitted,

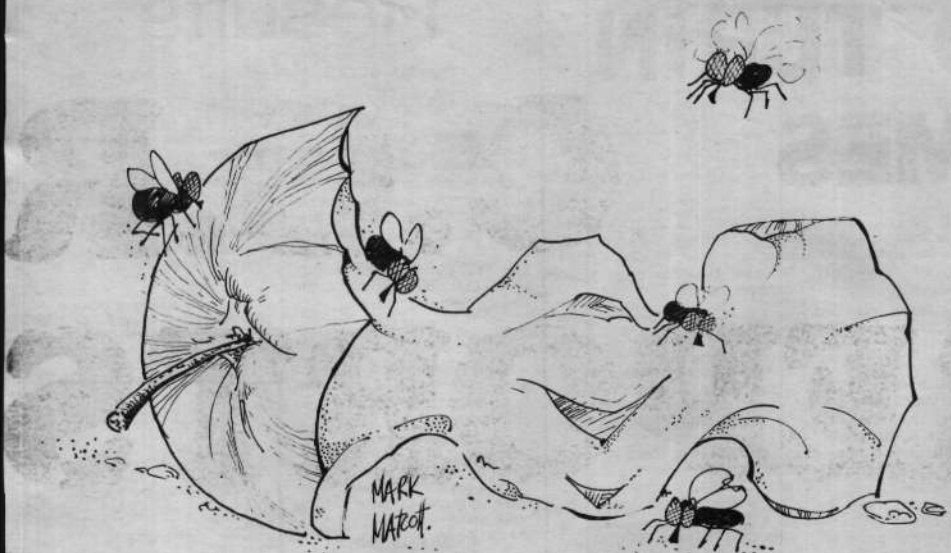
— Barry Simpson
Safety Committee Representative

Union House Representatives Report to the Committee of Representatives

On our first meeting, several important matters were discussed, the most important of which were, matters arising from inadequate security.

We attempted to persuade the relevant authorities to increase security of the union building. This has not been finalised. To this end a comprehensive report was submitted concerning the existing conditions in the union. As a further consequence of this, a second report was submitted to the Warden, Mr. G. P. T. Sweeney, on the necessity of implementing a system of identifying doors and keys to supplement security. This report has been provisionally accepted.

On the subject of union nights, several points were raised; viz. the need for more attendants, further implementation of security measures and the immediate necessity of a high quality Public Address system. All, but the last request, have been complied with.



One of the points which raised the most concern with the committee and with various university authorities was the incident between several students and the Apex Club. Documents in respect of this incident were submitted by the Warden of the Union, Mr. A. H. Scanlon M.A., for Oakleigh, together with a Memorandum from the Vice-Chancellor. Certain recommendations were made to the Union Board on this matter.

— Graeme White
Michael Bonacci
Student Representatives on the Union House Committee.

Figures supplied by Mr. Southwell show Monash well endowed with staff and facilities (1.6 students per seat). Our Library ranks seventh or eighth among the Australian universities.

— S. R. L. Howell
General Library Representative

Student Art Advisory Committee Representative's Report to C.O.R.

No, the Committee hasn't made a purchase yet, but we've been looking.

One of the functions of the student representative is this 'looking' (and thinking, etc.).

The creation of many little grey meeting rooms, a ladies' lounge and a new John Medley Library in the Union building has brought about a need for prints. The meeting rooms, in particular, could not cope with paintings. Some prints have already been placed in these rooms but it has been suggested that portion of the money the Union contributes to the Committee fund be spent on the purchase of suitable prints. The matter is being 'looked' into.

Mrs. Peggy Shaw held a very successful exhibition at the Athenaeum. Her appreciated donation of one of the works exhibited now hangs at the Queen Victoria Pediatrics Hospital.

Paintings stolen at the beginning of the year were returned — neatly folded!

Other events are that a meeting with the Melbourne University art curator is proposed.

One disturbing problem is that there is a tendency for crockery trolleys and students to rest against paintings hanging on the 1st floor of the Union. At one stage, the works were 'fenced' off, but the enterprising (students) crawled beneath. Little fences don't look very pleasing and the paintings would perhaps look a little silly 10 feet higher, so the very sensitive paintings and those of greater value have been placed elsewhere in the University.

In answer to those who wonder, members of the Committee are Professor A. G. L. Shaw (Chairman), Professor E. Campbell, Dr. G. Pursell and the curator is Mr. P. Lawrence. Meetings are held as the occasion requires.

Letters received indicate a need for the availability of a catalogue of University works. A new list has been compiled and is available from Mr. Peter Lawrence (Student Counselling) or myself.

Any queries, questions, I am only too pleased to answer.

— Faye G. Chambers.

Union Board Report

Since my election to the Union Board, it has decided to make its meetings open to observers. These observers will not usually have the right to speak, but the Board will allow them to make verbal representations if it considers that they have some special knowledge or experience which could be valuable to the Board's own deliberations.

This move was made in an effort to increase student awareness of how the Union is run.

A Tattersalls Agency will be opened in the Union in the next few weeks.

The Board devoted a special meeting to the problem of communication within the University with reference to the Union. It was decided to urge all people using the Union not to interfere with the rights of others, but it was recognized that on some sensitive issues breaches of the rules may occur. A sub-committee was appointed to investigate problems of communication. This committee has so far considered the installation of pillar-type boards similar to those at Melbourne Uni, and the erection of more notice boards. In order to combat the daubing of University walls with painted signs, it was felt that canvas banners could be made available on which students could use theatrical paint to advertise functions and activities.

On July 1, an extraordinary meeting was held regarding the occupation of the Careers and Appointments Office. The Board endorsed the action of the Deputy-Warden in 'cooling' the situation. It condemned the occupation because it was done unilaterally by a small number of people. It recommended that no action be taken in respect of the occupation until after 5 p.m. on the 1st of July. However, it recommended that the University take disciplinary action against those involved if they remained after that time.

In July, the Union lost the services of Miss P. A. Cross, Assistant to the Warden, and the Board expressed its appreciation of her devoted efforts in helping the development of the Union over the last few years.

— Tom May
M.A.S. Representative,
Union Board.

The Alexander Theatre Representative

A special sub-committee formed to advise on the integration of the Great Hall-Alex Theatre complex met to discuss proposals for the future development of the Arts in this University. This sub-committee comprised members of the Alexander Theatre Committee and other persons as an ad-hoc committee.

The Agenda included proposals for recommendation to the Vice-Chancellor. Items included, the possibility or desirability of employing an entrepreneurial Director of the Great Hall-Alex Theatre Complex, whose job would be to travel and arrange for visiting troupes and companies to avail themselves of the Alex Theatre, and the Great Hall.

This proposal seems to be one of employing a salesman to sell the merits of the Complex. Also discussed was a proposal for a Deputy Director to the Artistic Director of the Theatre. This position would be somewhat akin to that of Mr. George Whaley's at Melbourne University. The Deputy Director would be more concerned with student activities, e.g. workshops, arranging productions, etc.

These proposals or recommendations were qualified. First, it was imperative to determine the cultural needs of the surrounding areas, and that such positions would entail high costs, especially the position of Director. Similarly, if these recommendations are approved, the problem of finances will inevitably rear its ugly head. The sub-committee envisaged that in order to sustain a University Arts Complex, would involve financial losses for a least 3-5 years.

For example, if without subsidy a season of one weeks performances by a troupe from Sydney, e.g. The Ensemble Theatre, would cost at a minimum of approximately \$3000 to stage in the Alex. Further developments will be forwarded to all COR representatives, when I have received more detailed proposals from Mr. Gordon Troup, the Director of the Alexander Theatre Committee.

— Henrie Ellis
Alex Theatre Committee Representative.

Housing and Transport

Many students are leaving home. This is creating a number of problems and there is a lack of suitable accommodation. Flats, on the surface, seem to be the answer, but because of the high initial cost of leasing and subsequent periodical payments, e.g. electricity, gas, telephone, many students are experiencing financial difficulties. In the future, the University may be attempting an experiment in which present University owned houses are converted into flat-type accommodation.

The present style Hall is not the whole answer to the accommodation problem. Following the completion of the new complex (i.e. Roberts-Richardson) no Halls of the present structure are envisaged. It was generally agreed by the Committee that flat type accommodation be built to cater for the student demand.

Use of public transport has not altered appreciably from 1969 except that less use is being made of the North Rd. Route and more students are using the other lines. The University now has a Taxi Rank. It operates from the loop outside the Alex. The hitch-hiking signs have been removed as

(i) it was found that there was a general lack of interest in them and

(ii) the Bus Companies expressed their concern about their presence.

Early in Term III, I propose to run a survey of students, particularly those in the Halls to find out the response to University flats.

Lorraine S. Barnett
Housing and Transport Representative.

Activities Committee Report

In the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles (primarily a lack of cash) the activities committee has continued to present weekly lunch-time concerts and Union nights. Along with the usual run-of-the-mill Union nights, two special functions were organised during the second term. The first of these was Rock Week which was not contrary to popular opinion intended to replace Farm Week. The week included competitions for somewhat sizeable rocks and also to determine the Iron Man of Monash. The Union night was the culmination of the week, and served as a night of nostalgia for those who could remember the glorious year of '66.

The second of the functions was the MAS charity night which resulted in a \$1000 donation to the Richmond Day Hospital and also a donation of \$275 to the Australian Nomads Research Foundation.

For the Activities Committee, all that remains for 1970 are the Re-

covery Balls in late November, for which you are all urged to begin organising tables NOW.

1971, we would hope, will herald a new era in activities, with an expansion of the number and nature of functions and also hopefully of the budget. It is hoped to hold several cabarets in the Union at absolute minimum cost to students, thus providing the sort of entertainment to be found in Hotel lounges.

Look forward to the next instalment, October, 1970.

— George De George
Activities Committee

Ground Sub-Committee Report

At the first meeting for 1970 of the Administration Grounds Sub-Committee, the main points of importance raised were:

1. The reports, works in progress or completed since the last meeting. This included the near-completion of the north-south road link between the Sports Centre area and the round-a-bout near the Normanby Road entrance to the university; the completion of extensions to the car parks in the south-east of the campus, south of the Sports Centre; the road link and turning circle to the Religious Centre; and the alteration to the car park and surrounds near the Education Building.

2. Plans for modification of the university entrances and road system were displayed and discussed. The Administration plans to make all roads through the University private and to place 'boom gates' (normally open) at all entrances — thus making all road signs and regulations autonomously legal. Speed traps and 'pedestrian refugees' (crossings) will be placed at various points on the road system.

The round-a-bout at the north-west corner of the campus will eventually be eliminated (replaced by a T-intersection), and the now main entrance roadway (south-west entrance) will be closed off to provide a bus terminal and turning bay 'off campus'.

The south-east corner of the university site (Cnr. Wellington and Blackburn Roads) will be landscaped and planted to enhance the visual aspect of this possible first sight of the university. A signboard for the benefit of those unsure as to the university areas allocation will be erected.

3. Discussion of the various incidents of molestation of female students and indecent exposure on campus took place, with some positive suggestions for the prevention of further incidents.

4. The 'problem' of defacement was examined and various suggestions for its redirection in less destructive channels were made. These channels may take the form of Parisian-style pillars, large defaceable hoarding or increased poster space.

— David Jacka
Student Representative, Grounds Sub-Committee.



Biomed Library Representative's Report

At the first meeting of Biomedical Library (Advisory) Committee, topics discussed were: Increased efficiency by restricting borrowing of journals; Introduction of Staff Penalties for non-return of borrowed material; The importance of student instruction, and problems of budget; Measures to combat noise in the foyer; Inability to have drink machine since no running water; Availability of the library penthouse for use by higher degree students writing theses.

The second meeting was called to discuss library facilities in the planned Monash Medical Centre.

It was proposed that the Biomedical Library be developed as a Library and Information Centre, rather than establish a small branch library at the hospital, requiring duplication of periodicals.

The Hospital and Library could be connected by tunnels and enable 24-hour access to facilities by hospital staff, using direct line telephone, closed circuit TV readers, and mechanical conveyors.

At informal meetings with the Library staff, we have discussed:

1. The need for a large discussion area where students can talk freely, and the possible muffling of sound by hanging rugs on the foyer walls.

2. The rehinging of the exit door to avoid collisions with passers-by. (This has been done).

3. The problem of leaking windows and sudden carpet.

4. Extension of Library hours (financially impossible at present).

— Suzanne George
Med. Ill
Biomed Library Representative.

General Library Committee Rep.

A frequent topic for discussion has been the proposed Graduate Library for the Faculty of Economics and Politics. Although rejected by sub-committee as outside the policy laid down for Libraries at Monash, this matter has been considered in wider context for the 1973-5 Triennial Report. Among the more concrete changes are fines for staff with overdue books, and a sub-committee to police this.

Growth of Library facilities will continue.

The 1969 budget will be used as a model for future Library intake, and we expect to reach a total of one million volumes by 1978. Increased student population will call for employment of 'subject specialists' on the staff, and further building space for the Main Library; detailed plans of extensions to be made to the Hargreave Library are already being examined.

WORLD TURIN GAMES

The first Universiade was held in 1957 and summer and winter sports are held in alternate years. These games are allocated to the organisation in charge of student sport in each member country by the Federation Internationale du Sports Universitaire (F.I.S.U.). The contests are organised on the same basis as the Olympic games and are generally regarded as at least the equal of the Commonwealth Games. There is also of course a much greater international representation.

F.I.S.U. was established some years ago with the object of promoting—

- (a) the development of university sport
- (b) the physical education and welfare of students
- (c) closer contacts between

students of all countries and their co-operation for the unity of international university sport.

These aims are pursued without consideration or discrimination of a political, denominational or racial nature.

The Australian Universities Sports Association took part in the Games for the first time at Tokyo, in August, 1967. Thirty-six member associations and over 1200 competitors and officials were in Tokyo. Every day at the Track and Field contests 25,000 to 30,000 people were present, climaxing in an attendance of over 80,000 at the closing ceremony. The Australian contingent in 1967 numbered 30 competitors and five officials. This year the

team chosen to represent Australia numbers 19 competitors and one official. Five Monash students have been chosen, namely:

Malcolm Baird, Athletics (Silver medalist in Edinburgh)
Alex Gusbeth, Athletics
Ian Moss, Athletics
Eric Coyle, Athletics
John Holmes, Fencing

Unfortunately there is some doubt as to whether all chosen will be able to go as each competitor has to lodge the sum of \$800 with A.U.S.A. by July 31st. The total cost per person will be of the order of \$1200 but unless public donations exceed expectations it is unlikely each team members contribution can be significantly reduced.

RUGBY CLUB

The Rugby club have had a reasonably successful year. Finishing sixth in the competition may not be considered good, but compared with previous years in first grade they are obviously becoming stronger. The really disappointing game was a loss to Melbourne University last week. The winner of this game would go to fifth position and the loser to sixth. Unfortunately the first grade Rugby competition is very top heavy — with four very strong teams that hold the top four places all year, precluding other teams from entry.

Overall, the club is stronger this year than ever before. There are four teams, first grade, third grade, fourth grade, and colts. Brian Halstead, the captain of the team, has also been captain of the State side. Professor Ian McDougall has been coaching the team this year, but unfortunately will not be available next year.

Two weeks ago Monash and Melbourne universities clashed at Monash for the Silky Cup — for the winner of an annual game for undergraduates.

Melbourne's forwards were strong, but their backs were weak. Once Monash won the ball they were able to run well to gain many yards from strong running in the backs. But with Melbourne winning so much ball, Monash still had a lot of defending to do. Melbourne's 5/8 worried us in the first half with strong kicks, and their secret weapon Tail-Shaft Dunlop (Rugby is Peace), was the main danger in the second half. Geoff McGill came into the back line from full back to make some good runs, helping to penetrate the opposition.

The final score was a handsome 27-16 win for Monash. The main try scorers were Jones and Peter Coburn. Unfortunately, four players were injured and Monash played most of the game two men short.

It is hoped that Monash can send a team to tour South-East Asia after the season in 1972. This would be open to anyone at the university and other players from other clubs. The estimated cost per head would be about \$450, so the club will be engaged in fund-raising activities to help cover this cost.

GOLF PRACTICE

All Monash golfing enthusiasts will be pleased to know that a golf practice area has now been completed on campus. A practice net has been constructed on the South and exterior wall of the Games Hall and golf clubs and balls are available, free of charge, from the Sports Centre office. No longer will you be able to blame the handicapper or lack of practice for your abysmal scores.

Table Tennis

Monash had its first ever win in the Winter Men's A Grade table tennis competition. This follows our win at Inter-Varsity. Star player was George Yeo, who was ranked top in individual performances in A Grade, and was unbeaten in the finals matches. He was ably backed up by Rod Sutherland and David Lindsay.

In the lower grades, Monash won three further pennants (out of 18 teams), in C6, D6 and women's C2 grades. Of the players in these teams, Keith Stanley was unbeaten in D6, and Harry Widjaja only lost one rubber in the same grade. Our girls dominated the women's C2 grade with the grand final being played between two Monash teams, a decision being reached from five rubbers all, one game all and 19 all in the deciding game.

Results

AUSTRALIAN RULES

A GRADE

Monash 12.7 (goals: Van Elden 3, Marshall, Heaney 2, Cole, Thomas, Rogers, Bartly, McMaster, best: Van Elden, Collie, Bartly, Bunn, Graham, Cole) d. De La Salle Old. Coll. 11.9.

M.H.S.O.B. now holds 4th place from Monash on percentage only. The club will probably get in on Saturday, August 1st if they defeat university Blues (7th position). M.H.S.O.B. have to face the strong Ormond team.

A RESERVE

Monash 14.13 d. De La Salle O.C. 7.5.

Monash are now third in the finals race and it appears almost impossible for them to drop out.

JUNIOR SECTION 1

Monash 16.20 d. M.H.S.O.B. 5.6. In this section Monash is placed second on percentage and are equal favorite for the premiership.

RUGBY UNION

Monash 11 (P. Cockburn, J. Baumgartner, B. Halstead tries, J. Collins conversion) d. Box Hill 9.

Monash is placed 6th on the ladder three and a half games out of the four and with three rounds to go. It is impossible for them to play off in the finals.

SOCCER

Metropolitan League

Div 4

Monash 9 d. Rosebud 1.

HOCKEY

Men's results, Saturday, July 25:

A Reserve Monash drew with Power House 2-2.

B South Monash lost to East Malvern 2-1.

C East Monash lost to Old Melbourneians 9-1.

C South Monash lost to Old Wesley 3-0.

E East Monash defeated Old Wesley 5-2.

F Central Monash lost to Old Melbourneians 6-1.

Women's:

A Reserve Monash defeated St. Leonard's 6-2.

B South Monash defeated X 3-0.

C South Monash defeated by Sandringham 4-1.

LACROSSE

A Reserve: Monash defeated by Footscray 30-6 (goals: Ledwidge, Newbold 2, Harwood, Clough; best: Heizel, Clough, Ledwidge).

SOFTBALL

B Grade semi-final: Monash defeated by Y.C.W. 11-9.

SOCCER

1/8/70 South Yarra vs Monash

1sts Monash 1, South Yarra 3.

Scorer, Hoyle.

Reserves: Monash 1, South Yarra 2.

Scorer, Ward.

8/8/70 Monash vs Corio

1sts Monash 2, Corio 3. Scorers: P. Carroll, Bill McAllister.

Reserves: Monash 2, Corio 2.

Scorers: P. Cahill, P. Smith.

22/8/70 Monash vs Eltham

1sts — did well to draw 1-1 with one of the top teams. Scorer: Peter Carroll.

2nds — Monash 1, Eltham 3.

Scorer, J. Steen.

23/8/70 District Team made it four wins straight with a 2-1 win

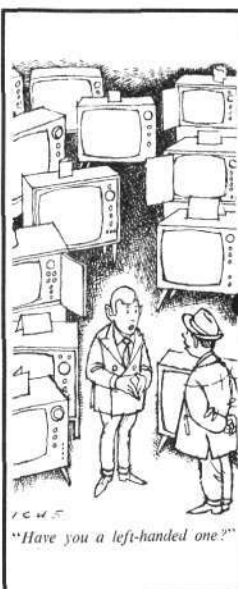
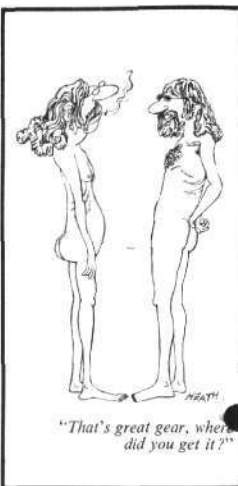
against Army Apprentices "A". Scorers: C. Dwyer, P. aWrd.

29/8/70 1sts — included many players having already played in the 2nds and did well to draw 0-0 with Mornington. (Best for Monash were Peter Carroll, Peter Reessler and Jim Mitchell).

2nds — coasted to a 2-1 victory over Mornington. Scorers, Steen, P. Smith.

30/8/70 District Team were well beaten by top side, Burnley who showed some really good soccer in the wet weather. Scorer for Monash, Bill Allen.

The Soccer Club Presentation Dinner Dance will be held at Fiaca's on Sept. 17th costing \$3 to \$3.50 a head. (More details later on).



Volley Ball

Monash Volleyball Club emerged victorious in the recent intervarsity event held at Monash on the 17th and 18th August. Volleyball has been struggling to find its feet as an intervarsity event over recent years. Last year it was contested by Monash and Latrobe after a number of years in recess.

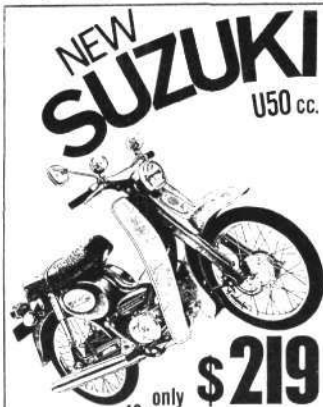
This year five teams competed; Sydney, N.S.W., Melbourne, Latrobe and Monash. From the beginning of the competition it was clear that

Monash and N.S.W. were the strongest teams. The final was played between these two Universities. The game was close, thrilling and of a particularly high standard.

With the real possibility of two further universities entering teams next year it seems that volleyball has an excellent future both at Monash and as an I.V. contest.

Places: 1. Monash; 2. N.S.W.; 3. Latrobe; 4. Melbourne; 5. Sydney.





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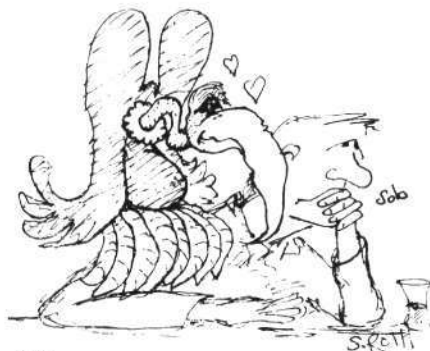
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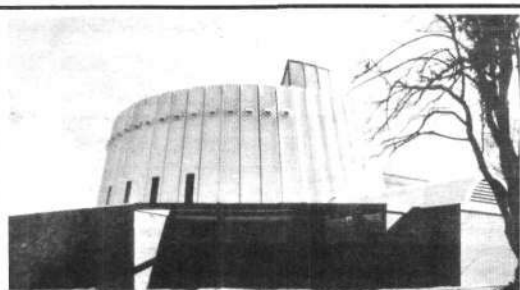


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BACKSTAGE EDITORIAL

After the success of *WAR* and *ENDGAME*, public demand has prompted two extra night performances of *ENDGAME* in the Alex on the 15th and 16th of September. *WAR* will have a lunchtime showing in the Alex at 1 p.m. on September 17th.

The most interesting theatrical news at Monash is the coming visit of the *Ensemble Theatre* for a week's season in the Alex. They will present *WE BOMBED IN NEW HAVEN* by Joseph Heller of *CATCH 22* fame. The season

runs from the 21st-26th of September and bookings are now open in the Alex. The Ensemble has been in existence for 10 years under the guidance of Hayes Gordon that 'Fiddler on the Roof'. It is a Theatre in the Round and it will be interesting to see how the company adapts to the proscenium barn at MONASH. So all you little *CATCH 22* addicts come along for an hilarious night. It also seems that the *OLD TOTE* from Sydney are interested in using the Alex and negotiations are proceeding between Monash and Robin Lovejoy. In the next edition will be a feature article on The Ensemble and *WE BOMBED IN NEW HAVEN*.

Western Australia Festival

The F.U.D. this at Perth was perhaps one of the most successful ever witnessed by this generation of 'professional' students. Imagine our surprise? We received a Civic Reception and luncheon; a warning that the Delegate's caravan park would be raided by the Fuzz of the Wild West for 'grass'; and an opportunity to see the theatrical complex at the University of W.A. that would put the Alexander Theatre to shame. Activity streams were organised; comprising Street Theatre, Environmental and Children's Theatre and a Comedy Symposium.

Perhaps the most heartening aspect of the Festival was the re-emergence of the Monash Players as one of Australia's leading undergraduate dramatic groups. The rendering of *WAR* and *ENDGAME* met with relative critical success in the press and at the post-performance seminar. *DRAMSOC* from N.S.W. gave a superb performance of *UBU ROI* and UDS the host group gave an appreciative display of tight ensemble acting in the rather sloppy Marowitz college of Shakespeare's *MACBETH*. Unfortunately, Jack Hibberd's *KLAG* fell short of the mark; not because it isn't a good play but because the young cast with some notable except-

ions could not cope with it. The resident clown/playwright/raconteur of recent Drama Festivals John Stephens wrote a play called *PITY THE POOR CAT*. ANU decided to give it a lash. Much to John Stephen's surprise it worked.

Despite the interest in the evening performances by visiting Universities, the Activity Streams undoubtedly turned what has been in recent years, a farce of frustrated males to find interstate intercourse into a more serious avenue.

The critical seminars were for the most part highly constructive. John Romeril, Gra Blundell, Vic Marsh, George Whaley and others stirred the hornet's nest on a few occasions. One director coming under criticism from the chair for his efforts retorted with, 'Don't talk fascile, f..king bullshit! Congratulations Dennis Douglas — to you the Order of the Golden Tongue.

Even more heartening was the attack launched by Vic Marsh of W.A. against what seemed to be the operative factor in policy decisions in Professional Theatre in Australia. One always has looked for the phrase to describe it but Vic found it, 'Bourgeois respectability'. This was only one of the many highlights of the open seminar *THE STATE OF THE AUSTRALIAN THEATRE*, ably chaired by John Romeril and prolonged by Dennis Douglas with his potted history of the Australian Theatre.

To conclude what almost seems a piece of journalistic expertise from the *SPORTING GLOBE* — despite minor grumbles, the hospitality offered to the invaders from the East was superb and the Organisers deserve the thanks of the Delegates.

And what a Revue, the best yet seen!!

ENEMY- St. Martins

A crackle of tape-recorded grins and the lights come up on a sand strewn stage, a wrinkled blue backdrop complete with painted clouds, and the resplendent wreck of a burnt out tank inanely decorated with bits of net and other accoutrements. In a swoon, the St. Martin's audience smite their breasts and inwardly cry aloud, 'This is Theatre and we are its Disciples!'

According to the programme, the scene is the Western Desert during the last war, and the wrecked tank is English. Here two young soldiers from opposite sides chance to meet. After taking turns in taking each other prisoner, friendship is forced upon them as they decide to utilize the resources of the wrecked tank and camp there for a few days. The English soldier, one Kenneth George Preston of 11 Oakbridge Road, Mayfield, is a bright working-class Cockney type with a happy-go-lucky philosophy of life. The German, Paul, is an unhappy homosexual with doubts about himself and a desire to prove his manhood. Et voila, the perfect ingredients for the perfect play.

In the ensuing three days, their personalities unfold and are sharply contrasted in sometimes comic and sometimes moving ways.

In doing this, despite almost overwhelming odds, namely the set and the play itself, John Forgeham as Ken, and Jon Ewing as Paul give masterful performances. They

have established good rapport between themselves and complement each other in contrasting the two soldiers. It is thus delightful to see even the different ways they open their cans of bully-beef.

The saga continues, as if by clockwork; Paul and Ken build up a trust in each other; Paul going as far as to say that the three days had completely changed his life and given him new hope; Ken sticking to his creed in life, 'Never let it get you down'. Ken's comic influence helps bring out the reality of this situation but, as Paul says, we 'never know when you're joking or when you're serious'. 'Nor do I', replies Ken wryly.

Their plans for their future together are interrupted by an English officer (played by Michael McCarthy). With Paul hidden, the officer gives Ken a lecture on troop morale and the distressing nature of friendliness with the enemy. The play then ends in an inevitable if melodramatic way.

Robert Maugham, the author, is apparently trying to show us that in war, where helping another human being can be a criminal offence, the enemy need not necessarily be on the other side. In this he achieves some measure of success, despite some very obvious and stereotyped passages in the play. His comic scratches come over very well, no doubt not unassisted by the actor's prowess. However the more serious episodes are often lacking in original sentiment. In particular, Paul's confession of his homosexual hang-ups. ('Not again!' I thought), and the actual end of the play are very hackneyed and theatrical. Despite this fault of the play itself, director George Favifax and his competent troupe made a valiant effort in trying to make these passages seem motivated and realistic.

The result: a warm, if sometimes banal play about human relationships.

STAFF: COLLECT DISCIPLINE PETITION; STUDENTS: BOYCOTT LECTURES TODAY

Whilst students plan to boycott lectures and tutorials this afternoon, a petition signed by members of staff will be taken to the Vice Chancellor requesting a revision of sentences handed down by the Administration on the 8 students.

The call for a student strike was made at last Tuesday's general meeting. The motion was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Speakers at the meeting said that not only would a student strike show the Administration the amount of support, the disciplined 8 commanded, but it would also encourage staff participation in the fight against the suspensions and expulsions.

Some students expressed concern that a student strike would need the support of at least two thirds of the student population if it were to be successful. If only two or three thousand students boycott lectures, then the Administration will be able to use the "silent majority's" endorsement of its actions.

The difficulty encountered by Moratorium organisers in gaining support for a student strike in May lends support to these claims.

Tuesday's general meeting also granted the disciplined a five hundred dollar budget to fight the sentences. This decision too was passed by a big majority but it is probable that it will be vetoed by the Administration.

Chairman of MAS, Brian Candler said, "I've heard nothing officially from the Administration about this but I believe from the newspaper reports that this will occur."

He said that the Administration is in a position to stop MAS granting the students this money.

The sentences were handed down after a four day occupation of the Careers and Appointments Office preceeding the July 3/4 activities.

During the occupation as many as 60 students were in the office in the face of administration photographers and threats of discipline.

Finally the Administration sent in some officials, including the Legal Officer, Mr. Stewart, to identify students. Nine students were locked in the inner

office of the Careers and Appointments Office and were not allowed out to go to the toilet until they gave their names.

These students were notified that discipline hearings would be held and they, in turn, notified the Administration that they would not attend the trials.

In a manner similar to last year's "trials", the Administration postponed the hearings until the vacation so that the sentences could be imposed when students were hard to mobilise.

The surprisingly savage sentences were followed up by injunctions forbidding the suspended and expelled students from entering the University Campus.

Since the term has commenced there have been four general meetings of which three were almost entirely devoted to discussion of the disciplined students.

There was also a rally outside the Administration of about four hundred students. The Admin. buildings were covered with OPPOSE DISCIPLINE stickers and a symbolic wall of bricks was built outside the main entrance to the buildings to let those inside "rot in their own degradation".

So far the administration has shown no sign of relenting one inch. A meeting of some of the disciplined students and the Acting Vice Chancellor, Dr. Selby Smith, achieved only a further expression of the Administration's standpoint.

A staff-student forum held in the Alexander Theatre on Wednesday was attended by the Legal Officer, Mr. Stewart but he refused to answer charges or to comment in any way. The Forum was addressed by Michael Hyde, David Evans, Terry Cameron, Dr. Birrel and Union House Manager, Bo Reid.

There has so far been no answer by the Administration to the discrepancy in sentences handed down after Farm Week, when students were given minor fines or reprimands for damage exceeding \$1,300 and the suspensions and expulsions for a political activity that caused no more than \$80 damage and a few days inconvenience.



Michael Hyde
Expelled



Ralph Hadden
Expelled



Allen Rosenberg
Has appealed



Kerry Langer
Suspended 2 yrs.



Jim Bacon
Suspended 1 yr.

DISCIPLINE PETITION

When the Disciplinary Committee expelled Monash Students from this University it did so in the name of Monash University.

The Disciplinary Committee derived this power from University Council, the body which acts for Monash University.

Council is composed of Representatives of Professorial Board, Faculty appointees, Staff representatives, student representatives, graduate rep

Council is composed of Representatives of Professorial Board, Faculty appointees, Staff Representatives, Student Representatives, Graduate Representatives and Government Nominees. When it promulgates a decision in the name of the University it does so in the name of all those groups (therein represented) which make up the University, i.e. the Students were expelled in your name. Clearly, few persons wish to be associated with such a decision: in their name or in the name of the University.

If you disagree with the decision please complete the hand in the following form to Lot's Wife or M.A.S.

To University Council, Monash University:

I, (NAME) ☐ Undergraduate
☐ Graduate
☐ Postgraduate
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of Monash University, wish to disassociate myself from the expulsions and exclusions of Monash students from the University which was promulgated in my name; further, I request that the students be reinstated immediately.