

total number of sitting weeks a sinister attempt by the administration to reduce Parliament's watchdog role. Liberal Harry Turner, although one of the most diligent supporters of parliamentary reform, said the longer sitting weeks would turn Parliament "simply into a quicker rubber stamp." Others opposed the idea simply because they couldn't stand the thought of staying in Canberra for a weekend. The quorum idea was equally attacked. "This proposal will encourage the laziest possible government," said Labor MP Al Grassby. "This Parliament will become a dying dinosaur if we cut the size of quorums any further."

Despite the opposition, both proposals were carried with two to one majorities. Another reform, which finally allows MHRs to call the Senate a senate and not "another place," went through unopposed (possibly because the alteration will not prevent traditionalists using the old reference).

The ALP's caucus parliamentary reform committee is now studying a few other proposals which could lead to far more important changes in the running of Parliament. One is the establishment of a petitions committee to study grievances — and possibly even take evidence from petitioners — rather than the present hypocritical system of receiving petitions and then dispatching them to the parliamentary basement. Another would give the speaker a far more independent role as the guardian of the rights of the backbencher. A third involves considering ways of giving backbenchers more control and power to scrutinise Ministers.

The reform committee may have a hard job piloting its proposals through its own caucus, let alone Parliament.

CITY PLANNING Strategy for Sydney

FOR 20 YEARS, from 1948, the central City of Sydney was run by Labor aldermen. They were elected by the residents of the old working-class areas to the south of the business district — the industrial suburbs of Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, Ultimo and Glebe — given to them by the State Labor Government in a helpful rearrangement of municipal boundaries. They displayed a very perfunctory interest in the real heart of Sydney, arguing that business could look after itself, a belief vividly demonstrated as untrue.

The Askin Government ended the era of non-representation by excising the Labor areas and allowing the people who work in the downtown business district — the technocrats, the entrepreneurs and professional people — to gain control of the City Council.

The new council has now appropriated \$100,000 for a "strategic plan" for the city, the first of its kind commissioned in Australia, although work along similar lines has begun in Perth. The job went to a consortium consist-



Working on Sydney's "strategic plan": Roger Fortescue, Darrel Conybeare, Alan Proudlove, George Clarke and Peter Casey. Professor Proudlove is Professor of Transport Studies at the University of Liverpool, England

ing of Urban Systems Corporation Pty. Ltd., McConnell, Smith and Johnson and W. D. Scott, management consultants. They are now under contract to the City Council to complete a city plan by the middle of next year.

They are not working on an old-style city plan. There will be no map in different colors to show the areas reserved for different land uses — red for housing, green for parks, yellow for offices. Says Mr. George Clarke, director of planning in USC: "That sort of planning was appropriate to the static situation of the 1930s, but we have to deal with a dynamic situation which requires a quite new approach."

What the consortium members are really working on would better be described as a "development strategy" for the centre of Sydney. The \$100,000 is going to be spent on buying the time of a team of about 40 technocrats — sociologists, architects, management consultants, engineers, transport economists, town planners and geographers. The project will attempt to use these technocrats to assemble information and ideas on the development of the city centre to highlight problems and opportunities.

In this exercise the technocrats will follow a rapid "work and decision schedule" in which they will attempt

to maximise public participation. Not, of course, by romantic mass meetings of Sydney's citizenry, but by "a circular process of decision-making" in which ideas and information are to be thrown together into a tentative strategic plan which is then to be subjected to progressive doses of public consultation and plan adjustment.

The consultation will be at various levels. Six leading members of the team hope to interview over a hundred of the most significant people in Sydney — heads of companies, Government instrumentalities and societies, opinion leaders and other prominent people — to get ideas and information. They want to involve the wider public through the media by inviting submissions and floating tentative ideas to observe reaction.

At the end of all of this they optimistically talk about being able to report on 12 things, as set out in their contract brief. Number one is a picture of the developing physical structure of the city. No one has ever quite worked out what sort of city all the existing projects for redevelopment and transport will generate. Two is a review of business and population trends. Three, an inventory of existing community facilities and an evaluation of suggestions by community groups for improvements. Four, an assessment of the transport needs in different parts of the city. Five, ways to get

proportional rises were for scholarships and colleges of advanced education.

And in an important move the Commonwealth is taking over some of the education load in its own territories. In Canberra it is starting teacher training for the first time, though there is still no decision on when it will cease draining the New South Wales Education Department's slender teaching resources by setting up its own education service. In the Northern Territory the Commonwealth is having to replace the South Australian teachers who are being withdrawn by Premier Dunstan. If he wants to solve his teacher shortage problem New South Wales Premier Askin might also arrange a pull-out.

Commonwealth capital outlays on State colleges of advanced education double to \$19 million this year and support for their running costs goes up more than 50 percent. The colleges are now costing almost half the money universities use and at present rates of growth it will not be many years more before they overtake them.

The Commonwealth was also generous with scholarships, provision being made for 16 percent extra money this year. Aboriginal and migrant education services also contribute to the overall \$63 million increase in education expenditures.

Despite Mr. McEwen's absence when the Budget was being planned, the farmers have gained handsomely.

Wheatgrowers get \$30 million more, woolgrowers \$32 million extra and dairy men \$8 million extra, boosting direct rural subsidies by 56 percent. If any farmers managed to miss out on those increases they at least benefit from a curiously worded announcement that "from January, 1969, the post office will provide rural subscribers with a greater length of line than previously." To extend their telephones to the outside lavatory?

In some areas the Government is actually managing to save money. The Immigration Department's budget for assisted passages for migrants will be down. Spokesmen deny this is any reaction to the criticism of immigration and simply say they do not think that Australia can attract as many settlers this year as last. So the "target" has been reduced from 184,000 to 180,000. Australia House, our vast embassy in London, is costing less. But not because of any economies. A lavish program of renovations has ceased.

Most of the cutbacks have been in Defence. The Government is keeping a very tight rein on Defence pay and actually pruning back spending on most capital items. Naval construction was down almost 60 percent on the 1969-70 level, which in turn was a heavy cut from 1968-69. Army and Air Force capital spending on equipment was also down for the third year in a row.

Morale in the Services is not good now. The latest internal row has been

in the Air Force, over pilots' pay. A senior member of the Air Department sent a memorandum to all pilots dissociating the Department of Air from the recent pay decision, saying "These rates fall below those considered reasonable by this Department." Defence Minister Fraser is fighting the Air Force on that. But he was on the side of the Navy in getting their recent flow-on from a civilian award. It was the Department of Labor and National Service which almost caused a Navy mutiny, by a vigorous fight against the flow-on.

Defence is doing about as badly as the pensioners this financial year.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM "Dying dinosaur"

By RUSSELL SCHNEIDER

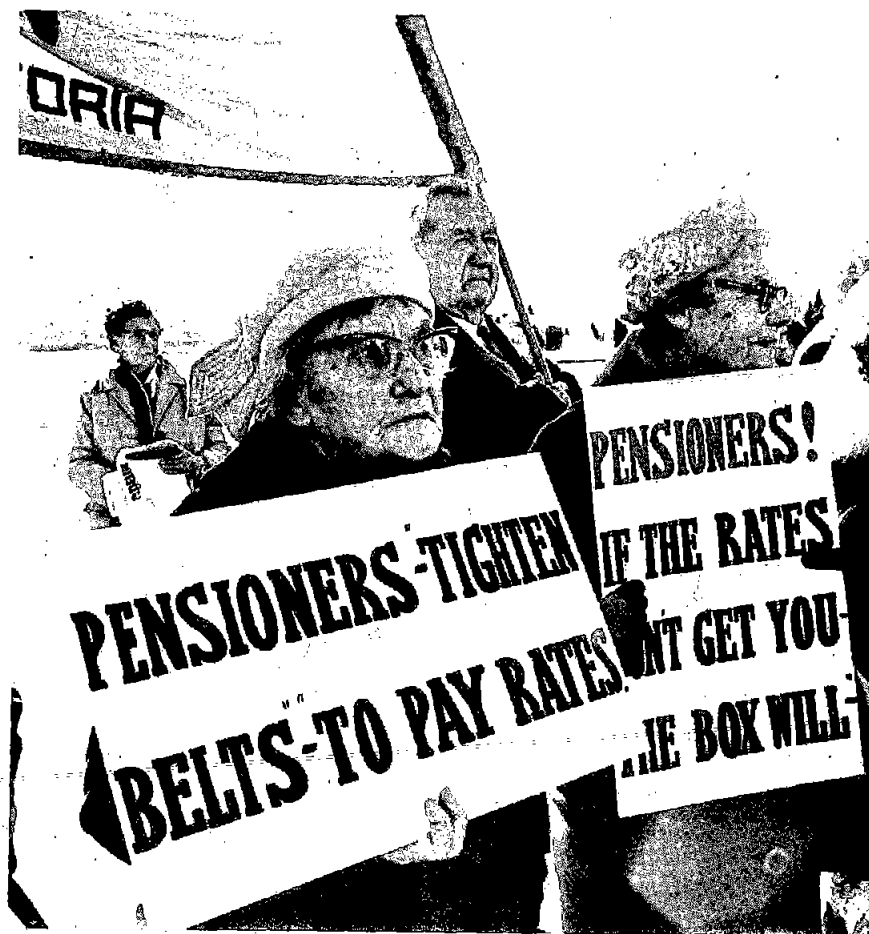
TO HAVE listened to them over the years, you would have thought that Australia's Federal parliamentarians really wanted parliamentary reform. But when they were given a chance last week to start things moving, with a report from the House of Representatives Standing Orders Committee up for consideration, the debate showed that many MPs are just as reluctant to change their own institution as to change anything else.

The two changes they did make were to reduce the size of a House of Representatives quorum from one-third to one-fifth, and to alter the present system of sitting for three days a week for three weeks, then if business allows having a week off, to sitting for four days a week for two weeks (from Tuesday until the Thursday of the following week with Saturday and Sunday off). The idea is to end the weekly rush from Canberra, wasted travelling time for country MPs (in some cases this amounts to two days), give MPs more total time to deal with electorate business and provide more continuity in parliamentary business.

As MPs have almost unanimously attacked the present rushed system, the demands of travelling to and from Canberra each week and the need to stay in the House listening to a dreary debate rather than work in the library or their offices, most observers expected the proposals to win quick appeal. But what happened was that the strength of opposition to the move to speed up Parliament actually delayed its consideration of legislation by two days.

Both the Government and the Opposition allowed a free vote — and freedom to vote usually means freedom to speak in derogatory terms about one's party colleagues. Possum-stirrer Arthur Calwell was only one of a number who used the opportunity to throw a few barbs at his political mates. The debate was filled with critical allusions to fellow MPs. It provided a rare public airing of the tensions within both the Liberal and the Labor Parties.

Some saw in the reduction of the



About 90 pensioners demonstrated the universal condemnation of their 50-cent increase, outside Parliament House, Canberra, the morning after the Budget was announced

co-operation of other public bodies in some common strategy. Six, a concise statement of the critical problems requiring more work. Seven, eight and nine cover a statement of priorities and instructions for these detailed studies. And the final three items of the brief are recommendations on the form which city budgeting should take, on programs for public participation and on reforms in the structure of decision-making in the city.

Mr. Clarke points out that most of his team have been living and working in Sydney most of their lives, but while they might have had their own floating enthusiasms before his firm got the contract, their work will not be done in bits and pieces of bright ideas, but will follow three general considerations: "movements systems" (how people move around the city), "activities systems" (what people do in the city) and "management systems" (how things are run in the city). This "systems approach" means that instead of looking at parking stations and public transport, for example, as two different things, there will be planning of a comprehensive "movement system."

But at least one particular question can't be left until there is a general plan — the concept of parking stations

operating directly off the western distributor which is being built above Sussex Street along the Darling Harbor Docks. This idea has to be rushed or it will be too late. Work is already under way on the first leg of this elaborate elevated expressway, and the Department of Main Roads is doing detailed working drawings for the remainder now. Unless they can be persuaded to design ramps to take cars straight off into future parking stations, traffic will flood into the city's surface streets, making the scheme unworkable.

Last year USC designed the pedestrian plaza to be developed outside the GPO in Martin Place. But they do not seem the least enthusiastic about any general turning over of streets to pedestrians. Darrel Conybeare, who has the title "environmental planning leader" for the project, says tentatively that he sees a need for a great variety of approaches to street traffic. He suggests that in some places pedestrian plazas could be extended — up Martin Place toward the Domain, in particular. Elsewhere, he thinks there may be a case for footpath widening or for reintroducing kerbside car parking as a kind of buffer between pedestrians and traffic. He thinks there may be a case for an imaginative programming of

traffic lights, parking policies and traffic directions to reconcile the conflicting needs of people in different parts of the city. He thinks the character of different parts of the city can be redefined by applying different policies in different areas.

The main job so far has been trying to discover the *status quo*. Just how do things happen in Sydney now? In Mr. Clarke's office is a most amazingly complicated organisation chart mapping various paths that developers and others take in order to get things done. He won't provide it for publication because he is not sure yet that he has got it right.

IMMIGRATION

Gains and losses

THERE MIGHT BE a method in the madness of the academics who have been among the leaders of the anti-immigration stampede. Having raised doubts about the effects of the immigration scheme serious enough to get the Federal Government to start a series of reviews of the whole operation, the academics are now about to reap most of the research benefits.

The Immigration Department itself

Breaking up the school bureaucracy

THE BIGGEST change in ways of running Australian schools since the second half of the 19th century is about to be tried out in South Australia. It does away with the over-centralisation that has been the distinctive curse of Australian education, and, in the enthusiastic words of a former South Australian Director-General of Education, "teachers will be given professional freedom until it hurts."

The new Director-General, Mr. A. W. Jones, has now defined the freedoms the Department is prepared to give to principals, teaching staff — and students — within the broad framework of the Education Act, general curriculum and general policy: "the widest liberty to vary courses, to alter the timetable, to decide the organisation of the school and the government within the school, to experiment with teaching methods, assessment of student achievement and extra-curricular activities."

Last week, *The Bulletin* asked Mr. Jones for more details. "I believe as many decisions as possible should be made as near as possible to the source of action, and that is in the classrooms of the schools," he said. Mr. Jones sees education as a co-operative community matter. He envisages that school councils and committees will have more authority and more responsibility for the conditions of their schools, and the department is trying to give councils more facilities for carrying out the responsibilities. While the school prin-

cipal would remain in control, it was hoped that anything done in schools would be the result of co-operation between principal, staff and parental bodies. "Any major change should be with the full knowledge of parents," he says, "and parents must not be put to expense without their concurrence. If a head wants to bring in something which involves greater expenses for parents, he will have to sell the idea to them."

He has told his school principals that in the government of schools provision should be made, particularly in secondary schools, for student opinion to make itself known. This has already happened at Marion High School, where a students' representative council has been introduced which can take suggestions for the government of the school to the principal or staff. This innovation is expected to spread and the Department believes it will replace the prefect system.

Another innovation which is helping experimentation in schools is the flexible-unit classroom devised for the South Australian Education Department. They have movable divisions to provide flexible areas which can accommodate a variety of activities. "These new units epitomise the new attitude to teaching and learning," says Mr. Jones. "They allow flexibility, freedom, movement, activity, independence, variety, co-operation, and discussion."

The greatest limitation remains the

Public Examinations Board and university entrance requirements, but there are developments here. The Department has introduced a fifth-year secondary school certificate as an alternative to matriculation and it is running TEEP (Tertiary Entrance Examination Project) tests, which it hopes will ultimately replace matriculation by showing the potential of a student to go on to further study.

The other limitation may be the teachers themselves. The Department admits to a shortage of qualified teachers, and the South Australian Teachers' Institute says that in high schools only 46 percent of male staff and 29 percent of female staff are fully qualified, while in technical schools the figures are 36 percent and 25 percent. In all secondary schools almost 20 percent have no qualifications.

But the feeling among teachers is that most will readily grasp the new responsibilities Mr. Jones has offered them, and he believes teachers will accept "the extra responsibility and accountability which goes with this freedom and delegation of authority."

The limitations imposed by the Department are clear enough — no experiment must commit the Education Department to supply more staff, more accommodation, more equipment or more funds without prior consultations.

is now starting a continuing "longitudinal study" on 10,000 immigrants, which may surface with some observations in two or three years' time, but the real value of which will improve with age. A second study (on a "desirable population") has been put out to the Australian National University and, again, something might be expected in two or three years. The third study — the boldest of the three, an attempt at a cost/benefits analysis — is under the aegis of the Immigration Planning Council, to which four academics were added a couple of weeks ago, perhaps to act as interpreters. In a year or so it will come up with an indication of further areas of study.

Several aspects of the effects of immigration are already under intensive — and expensive — study by researchers.

One such is a study of immigrants and the motor industry being done by Mr. John Quilkey at the University of New England, under the sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council. Mr. Quilkey suspects some of the effects already: "In this industry there has been a degree of specialisation and automation which would not have been possible without the massive influx of immigrants. In some sections, assembly, for instance, immigrants make up 90 percent of the labor force."

At Macquarie University, Professor Noel Drane is digging out the statistics that relate to immigrant expenditure in his massive consumer-finance study, in which more than half a million words were fed into a computer at a cost of more than \$100,000, on how Australians

spend their money. Another Social Science Research Council project, under Mr. John Nicholson at the University of N.S.W. and begun this year, concerns immigrants' income.

What immigrants have and have not contributed to Australia should become clearer as the figures from such studies come in. Significantly, most of the researchers involved seem highly sceptical of the anti-immigrationists' argument that immigrants, as such, have been the only, or major, cause of social problems like traffic congestion, housing shortage and pollution. Says Professor Gates, of the University of Queensland, associated with the consumer-finance study: "We might have postponed these problems — but not by much. They were on the way, whatever, because of the tendency of Australians, the Australian-born ones, to concentrate more and more in the cities. The problems are city problems, not immigrant ones."

POLLUTION

Flying to the rescue

MODEL AEROPLANE flying is going to become essential for scientists investigating Australia's air pollution problems. Recent advances in radio control systems for model aircraft have made this possible. The Cumberland Radio Control Modellers Club began work last November developing two model planes which a postgraduate team from the School of Earth Sciences at Macquarie University, under the

direction of Associate Professor Edward Linacre, is using in the first major study of physical properties influencing air pollution levels above Sydney.

On most winter mornings office workers can see their Sydney covered with a layer of smog which suddenly breaks to clear sky, often at about the 500-foot mark (with the top of Australia Square poking through). Something called the "inversion layer" is what keeps the smog held in. Inside the inversion layer air temperature increases with height instead of, as usual, decreasing. This damps out convective motions in the region below where temperature starts to decrease with height, and a lid is formed, trapping pollution materials and gases in the region close to the ground. The first task for the model aircraft is to explore the "inversion layers."

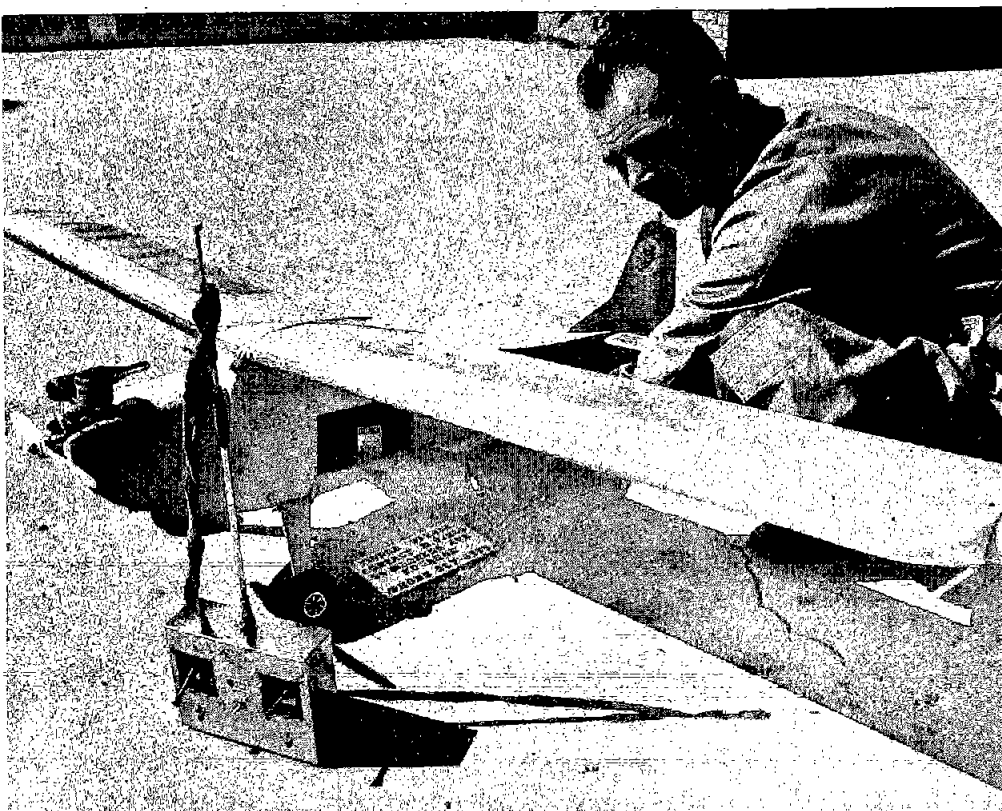
Although inversions were first recognised early this century, research into their operation and effect on cities was begun only recently. By sending up model aeroplanes the Macquarie team will first compile records of intensity, height and numbers of inversions which form in the Sydney region in summer and winter. They want to know if the inversion changes over different regions such as parks, factories and Sydney Harbor can be correlated with particular weather patterns.

"If we can sort out the extent to which each of several factors operates on typical kinds of days, then a forecast of such weather would allow us to predict the concentration," Professor Linacre said. "This would permit evasive action, like a temporary ban on open fires, or a warning to intending city shoppers, for example, but would also contribute toward long-term preventive measures, such as the identification of places especially vulnerable to high concentrations, and the proper location of industry."

Each plane, with a five-foot wingspan, can carry a three-pound payload of instruments to measure temperature and height of an inversion layer. They are also equipped with lights for future night flights; the lights give controllers a true orientation of their craft in the dark.

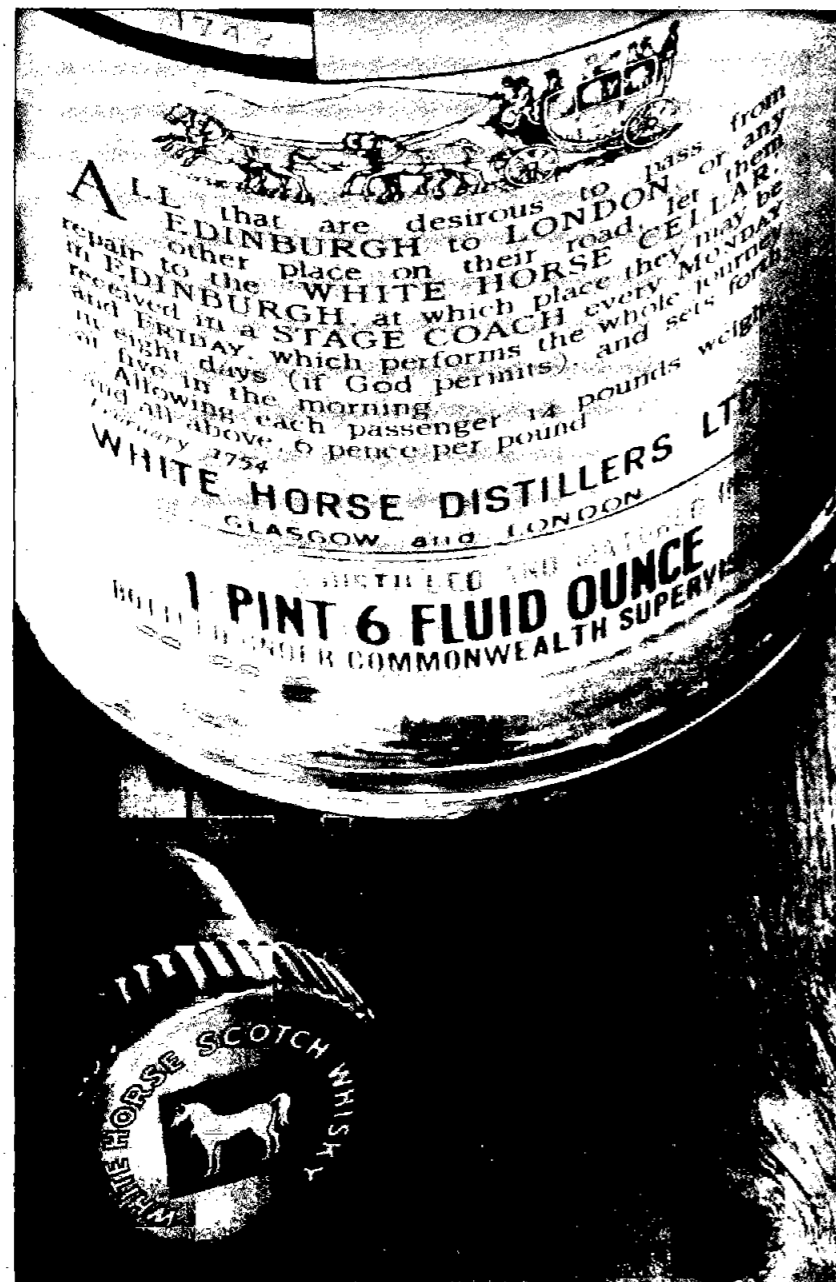
A breakthrough in control mechanisms made it possible to use the planes for precision flights with delicate instruments. A system allowing full variable control of the plane's guidance surfaces has superseded the old system which operated on an all-or-nothing use of the control surfaces. Independently, the CSIRO in Melbourne has developed a similar use of model aircraft.

Two telemetry systems have been installed in each of the two planes. The first is a ground-to-air link with the aircraft and controller, and the second an air-to-ground system for the transmission of instrument data. The continuous transmission of data allows research staff to position their planes during flight.



Two radio-controlled "Smog Hog" model planes carrying instruments to measure air pollution influences are now undergoing trials to the west of Sydney

Historic.



White Horse Whisky has been around since 1742. So you could say that as well as being spirited, distinctive, and different, White Horse is also historic.

Sip a little history today — in the shape of White Horse.



The Bulletin



**Australia's
moon
scientists**

Mildara make Australia's four best brandies.

Decisions. Decisions.

Whatever decision you make on a fine Mildara Brandy, you can be sure of one thing. Pleasure, pure pleasure.

Mildara Supreme or Three Star Brandy when the shadows lengthen and the long day is done. With a splash of soda. Pure spring water. Or straight, with ice.

Topaz, Australia's first dry brandy. Paler in colour than ordinary brandies. It tastes light and dry because there is no added sugar. A splendid mixer.

Mildara Pot Still. Nine prize-winning brandies in one matchless blend. A brandy which must be savoured neat, after dinner.

Mildara. Master Winemakers.



Cameras cheap.



That's probably one of the first things you think of when you think of Hong Kong. And you're right. Cameras and a thousand other things are cheaper in Hong Kong. It's a great place to do business, and a marvellous, exciting place for a shopping holiday.

On business or holiday — or if you're lucky, a combination of both — you'll find that going and coming by Philippine Airlines is a reward in itself. Superb continental cuisine and an in-flight service that you'd expect from the most graceful and friendly

people you'd meet anywhere, make flying the relaxing, enjoyable experience it should be.

Next time you're looking for a cheap camera and other bargains in Hong Kong, come fly with us. We'd like to take you there.

Another place of Philippine Airlines

For schedules and tour information see your Travel Agent or write to PAL, 49 York Street, Sydney 2000. (29 4123), or 121 William Street, Melbourne 3000. (62 6101). Ansett Airlines of Australia, General Sales Agents.

Reaching the production ceiling

A WORLD RECORD rate of wool production has been achieved by the Victorian Department of Agriculture at its Kerang Agricultural Research Farm. Ordinary husbandry only was employed to reach the amazing figure of 219lb. of greasy wool per acre. The flock consisted of 40 unexceptional merino wethers. They cut an average 13.7lb. of wool per head with the quality count ranging from 58 to 64. But the stocking rate was 16 per acre. The record production, therefore, must be attributed to the pasture rather than to the animals.

Twelve years ago the experimental area supported only one sheep to the acre on a sparse pasture of barley grass. When the site was taken over by the Department's Irrigation Branch it was graded and laid out for border-check watering. A sown pasture of white clover, perennial ryegrass, cocks-

AN AGRISEARCH REPORT

foot, paspalum, and phalaris was established with ample topdressings of superphosphate and water. At the current stocking rate the pasture shows no signs of deterioration, although the sheep are entirely dependent upon it, receiving no supplementary feed whatsoever at any time of the year.

During the winter the sheep have lost some bodyweight, but throughout the rest of the year they have done pretty well. From 60lb. weaners in July, 1968, they filled out to an average bodyweight of 112lb. last month. They are given three worm drenches a year, crutched twice and jetted to protect them from fly strike. The only animal-health problem encountered so far has been caused by the moist conditions, which do not allow the sheep's feet to harden sufficiently except in summer. As a result they tend to crack and become infected unless the sheep are run through formalin footbaths occasionally. This year, either a new record will be set or the pasture will crash — the stocking rate has been boosted to 20 wethers per acre.

Despite this practical demonstration of the overwhelming importance of pasture, the Australian Society of Animal Production has assembled in Brisbane for its eighth biennial conference to discuss the "Limits to Animal Production." Almost 100 technical papers are being read, but only about

one-fifth of them concerns pasture utilisation. The remainder are devoted to genetics, physiology and animal husbandry. The farmers themselves do not command any consideration either as animals or human beings. Yet, in an important paper published in the "Journal of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science" last March, Mr. I. D. McArthur pointed out that the farmer himself sets the limits to animal production.

Mr. McArthur complained that "much time and effort has been spent in Australia on attempts to define the 'optimal' stocking rate for the production of wool." Wasted effort, according to him, because "stocking rate should vary from farmer to farmer, depending on the individual's attitude to risk . . ."

Mr. McArthur categorises farmers as being either "risk preferrers" or "risk averters" and shows that in seeking a high income from high stocking, the risk preferrer could lose in bad years what he gains in good ones and finishes up on the same average income as the risk averter. From his analysis of the issue, Mr. McArthur reached the conclusion that "the stocking rates of farmers who are not prepared to take risks may be close to optimal at the present time." In what must be one of the greatest understatements of the year he added that this conclusion "has far-reaching implications in regard to recommendations made to farmers."

It also has far-reaching implications for agricultural scientists. If Mr. McArthur's thesis is correct they should all be sacked.

The fact that Mr. McArthur's paper has provoked no controversy in professional agricultural circles suggests that it is too hot to handle. Open discussion of the fundamental questions raised by him could lead to sweeping changes in the research establishment which, by its emphasis on quantification, threatens ruin for all. (With increasing production and exports of meat, how soon will it be before this last marketing refuge of the dairy, wheat, and wool farmers begins to wobble?)

Modernity has taken us to the point where efficiency has become a dirty word. The need to understand biological systems and to search for ever better plants, animals and ways of caring for them is rapidly becoming irrelevant to our farming situation. It is now abundantly clear that the world is entering upon an era of increasing difficulty in the marketing of agricultural products. Under these circumstances, the profit margins for farmers must continue to shrink and the number of risk averters must grow. The more cautious of these will adopt "zero grazing," that is, abandon farming altogether.

THE LAND Synthetic blues

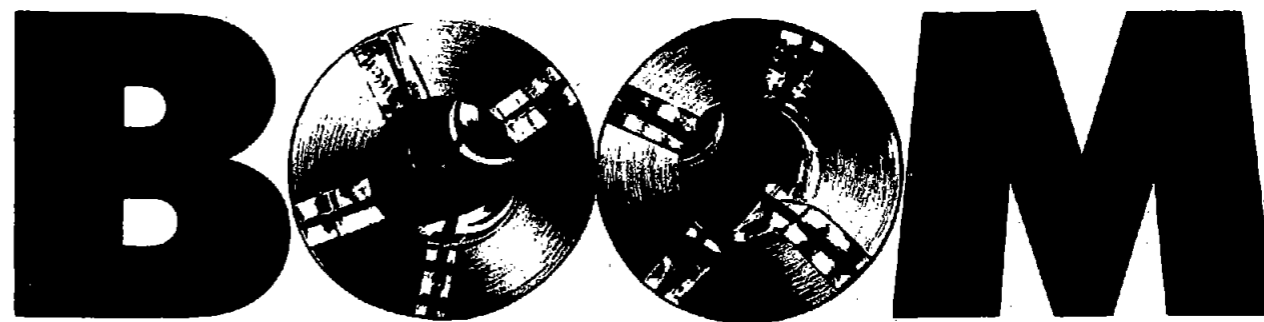
THE NOTORIOUS "First Interim Report" was not in the slightest doubt at all on the principal cause of the long-term decline of wool prices. It put the blame squarely on the extreme competitiveness of synthetic fibres. Both price and availability are proving to the advantage of synthetics and "at the same time, the fibre manufacturers have followed deliberately competitive lower-pricing policies." As if this isn't enough, synthetic fibres also manage to penetrate practically every wool use. Clearly, those responsible for planning the future of the wool industry firstly must learn to live with this situation and then battle to find the chinks, if any, in the synthetic armory.

In actual fact, cotton seems to be making out against synthetics rather more successfully than wool, mainly because declines in Western European consumption have been dramatically offset by gains in Asia and Africa. Wool, of course, finds its most prominent markets among the developed countries and the struggle just to hold its own has become critical. Certainly world consumption of textile fibres as a whole increased by some three percent in 1969, round about the average of recent years. But synthetics make up a remarkable 38 percent of world fibre output; in some developed countries they command more than 50 percent of the market.

All, naturally, is not sweetness and light among the synthetics manufacturers. The strains within the industry, however, are such as still to heighten the problems for the naturals, especially wool and cotton. Considerable overcapacity is rife and growth in volume has not necessarily been accompanied by commensurate profit advances. Yet as the industry struggles with itself, the very prevalence of competitively pitched low prices continues further to imperil the wool price. It may well be that the synthetic fibre producers are growing loath to press forward with major new investment unless the sheer technology confers an advantage in the market. Even so, the present level of technology is sufficient to extend synthetic plants into less developed countries and into East Europe. So far as Australia is concerned, wool is being forced back along most of the line. Where the position can be held is among the finer wools and by stricter adherence to the economic organisation of production. We are back to our old friend, restructuring.

Printed by Compress Printing Ltd., of 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, at 81-83 O'Riordan Street, Alexandria, for the publishers, Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., of 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

The steel



John Lysaght's \$1,000 million plan

The great Australian steel boom is about to happen. And John Lysaght will be right there with its \$1,000 million plan for Westernport, Victoria.

To Australia this will mean thousands of extra jobs, tens of thousands more in support industries and services. Millions of dollars saved on steel imports. Millions more earned in direct exports.

A stronger nation.

A stronger economy. With the strength of Lysaght steel at the core.

John Lysaght (Australia) Limited



"I was jostled in a crowd at the airport.
When I got to my hotel, I discovered that my
wallet and my letter of credit were missing.

Now I carry American Express
Travelers Cheques."



When you travel abroad, the money you carry could
cause problems.

Cash could be lost or stolen. Bank drafts and letters
of credit have only limited acceptability. Personal
cheques might not be accepted at all.

No problem with American Express Travelers
Cheques. Because...

They're the safest money you can carry. If your
American Express Travelers Cheques are lost or stolen,
you can get a prompt refund at the local American
Express or Representative office. (They're all over the
world.) And your trip goes on as planned.

They're the best-known Cheques—accepted all over
the world. You can spend them at hotels, restaurants,
shops, nightclubs, airports, railroads, gas stations. In
small towns as well as big cities.

American Express Travelers Cheques are the one
kind of money you don't have to exchange as you leave
one country to go to another.



Buy American Express Travelers Cheques where
you bank or at your local American Express office...in
\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 denominations.

So the next time you take a trip abroad for business
or pleasure—carry the safest, most convenient money
in the world. American Express Travelers Cheques.

AMERICAN EXPRESS.

FOR PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL

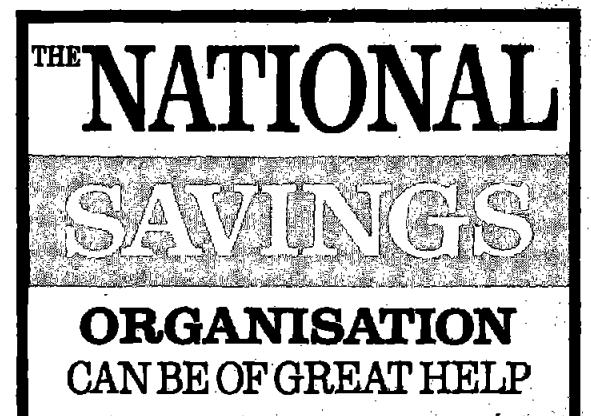


Staff turnover up?
Productivity down?
Personnel problems
bothering you?

What you need is a team of happy, capable responsible (money saving) people working with you

Experience with National Savings Groups shows that the
employee with money behind him is a sounder citizen
and a better employee.

The National Savings Plan provides a simple and inex-
pensive means of encouraging and facilitating regular
savings by wage and salary earners. Many thousands
of employers, including Government authorities, provide
this useful staff amenity.



For further details inquire from your pay office or the Loans and National Savings Organisation (Commonwealth Treasury):
• BRISBANE: G.P.O. Box 511. Telephone 2.7849 or 2.7834 • SYDNEY: G.P.O. Box 3911. Telephone 92.0621 • MELBOURNE:
G.P.O. Box 1973R. Telephone 63.1941 • ADELAIDE: G.P.O. Box 658F. Telephone 51.7700 • PERTH: G.P.O. Box P1230.
Telephone 21.3113 • HOBART: G.P.O. Box 533F. Telephone 34.3957 • CANBERRA: Treasury Building. Telephone 63.2554.

Authorised by the Commonwealth Treasury

TSGE118.FP.79

between two earlier wells, Dampier No. 1, which was dry, and Legendre No. 1, which flowed oil at rates up to 1014 barrels per day from the top of a sand section at a depth of 6211 feet.

It is understood that there are some 90 definable structures capable of containing oil in the north-west shelf area, and there is enough exploratory drilling to keep the company and its partners busy for another ten years, notwithstanding that in 1975 Woodside must relinquish 50 percent of its leases on the north-west shelf. The fact that Woodside and its partners have encountered hydrocarbons in two out of three wells drilled on the north-west shelf seems to suggest that the consortium may yet bring home the bacon.

The group's drilling program (planned many months in advance) did not allow an early return to the Madeleine area and the share market showed its dissatisfaction by unceremoniously cutting the price of Woodside shares to less than half of their former value. This has changed nothing except a lower buy-in price into a genuine group which should give shareholders a good ride for their money. The company's drilling program for the next six months has now been decided upon and a return in the not-too-distant future of the off-shore Barrow Island area could cause a lot of excitement in this stock.

Woodside's board has always been very conscious of the fact that mining and oil explorers who have found nothing are very much a wasting asset. Through astute investments in other areas, Government assistance such as it is, and healthy farm-out deals, the group, which has been on the Australian scene since 1954, still has sufficient funds with which to carry on the search. In terms of ability to finance exploration it is equal to any among Australian explorers.

A craggy, thoughtful Melbourneite, Mr. Rees Withers, has been at the helm of Woodside almost since its inception and has steered the company into some of the most promising oil exploration areas in Australia.

The first well ever drilled by the company was in a 200 square mile block in Gippsland, Victoria. It was, in fact, from a small township in this area that Woodside derived its name. The group still holds on-shore and off-shore licences in Gippsland but, despite extensive drilling and the proximity of the BHP-Esso oil and gas fields, success has not yet been forthcoming.

In the company's north-west shelf and the Northern Territory leaseholds, powerful partners in the form of the Burmah Oil Company of the U.K. and the Shell group have been introduced and if the sea is to give up its treasures of black gold, Woodside has the finance and the technological expertise to provide the key.

The Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1880

AUSTRALIA'S
MOON
SCIENTISTS 27

COLUMNS

Batman's Melbourne	6
And another thing Peter Coleman	10
As I see it Alan Reid	15
One more week	18
Out and about Sandra Hall	48
Sportsworld Nicholas Fox	52
Speculator's Diary	56
The Chartist	58

AUSTRALIA	21
NEIGHBORHOOD	30
INTERNATIONAL	33
PERSPECTIVE	39
LETTERS	41
THE ARTS	43
BOOKS	49
BUSINESS	53
INVESTMENT	57
COUNTRY LIFE	70

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
Sydney 2001 — Park House, 54-58 Park Street, Box 4088, Phone: 2-0666.
Melbourne 3000 — Newspaper House, Collins Street, Phone 63-3341.

How to
recognise
a good red

Wynvale Burgundy and Wynvale Claret are blended by the same winegrowers who created the world-famed Coonawarra Estate Clarets.

Recognise a well-bred red by the distinctive Wynvale flagon; the Wynvale label; the fine bouquet; the incomparable smoothness. Wynvale is the flagon wine worthy of your best decanter ... priced to allow you to enjoy it every day.

WYNVALE BURGUNDY and WYNVALE CLARET

FROM THE ESTATES OF WYNN WINEGROWERS LTD.

INVEST IN
FIRST CHARGE
DEBENTURE STOCK

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ % p.a. 7 years
 5 years 8.50% p.a.
 4 years 8.25% p.a.
 3 years 8.25% p.a.
 2 years 8.00% p.a.
 Other attractive terms
 and rates available.

Applications will proceed only on the printed form
attached to the prospectus obtainable from

Underwriters: J.B.WERE & SON
 Members of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne

All Members of Stock Exchanges, All National Bank
of A/asia Branches, All Beneficial Finance Corp. Branches

For a PROSPECTUS ask your STOCKBROKER,
THE NATIONAL BANK, or phone

BENEFICIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

SYDNEY Tel: 28 5244 MELBOURNE Tel: 82 1432
 ADELAIDE Tel: 51 8661 BRISBANE Tel: 51 1861
 PERTH Tel: 21 6275

BF 177P

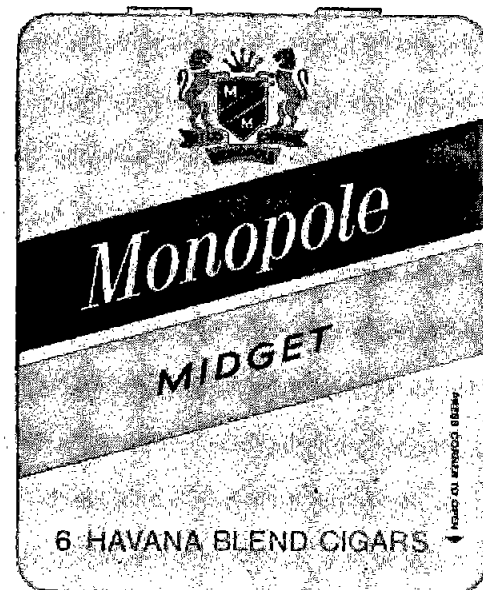
HIGGINS WILLIAM: Any person knowing the whereabouts of the descendants of WILLIAM HIGGINS who was born in Ireland in 1847 are asked to communicate with T. J. PURCELL & COMPANY, Solicitors, of 66 King Street, Sydney.

WILSON & CO.
 ROBERT MONTEITH WILSON
 JOHN HENRY MONTEITH WILSON
 DAVID CHARLES BOWLY
 (Members Brisbane Stock Exchange)
 344 Queen Street, Brisbane
 Telegraphic Address: "Wilsbars," Brisbane
 Phone: 51-1404 Postal: G.P.O. Box 669

every
month
35c

Australian
HOME
 Journal

You don't have to
go to great lengths
to enjoy
a great cigar.



Mildness and real Havana
flavour in a smaller cigar.



Monopole

WS19A.8.70

BATMAN'S MELBOURNE

THE AMBITION OF MR. FIVE PERCENT

THINGS ARE starting to improve a trifle. In most States except Victoria we are gathering Australian Archbishops. In most States except Victoria we are gathering Australian Governors. And even at our best public schools it is becoming the custom to have Australian headmasters and headmistresses.

Now it is seeping into business. Several weeks back BP Australia, for the first time, announced an Australian, Mr. Stafford Fox, as its top executive. Then last week, Ford Australia, after maintaining weeks of ruthless top security, called a mysterious lunch to make "an important announcement."

Ford usually manages to succeed with its "important announcements," for in the art of lunchmanship they are nearly the best in Melbourne. Their lunch on this occasion had a slight edge on the General Motors Torana lunch in the quality of the turkey, caviar, lobster and the age of the Hunter reds and whites.

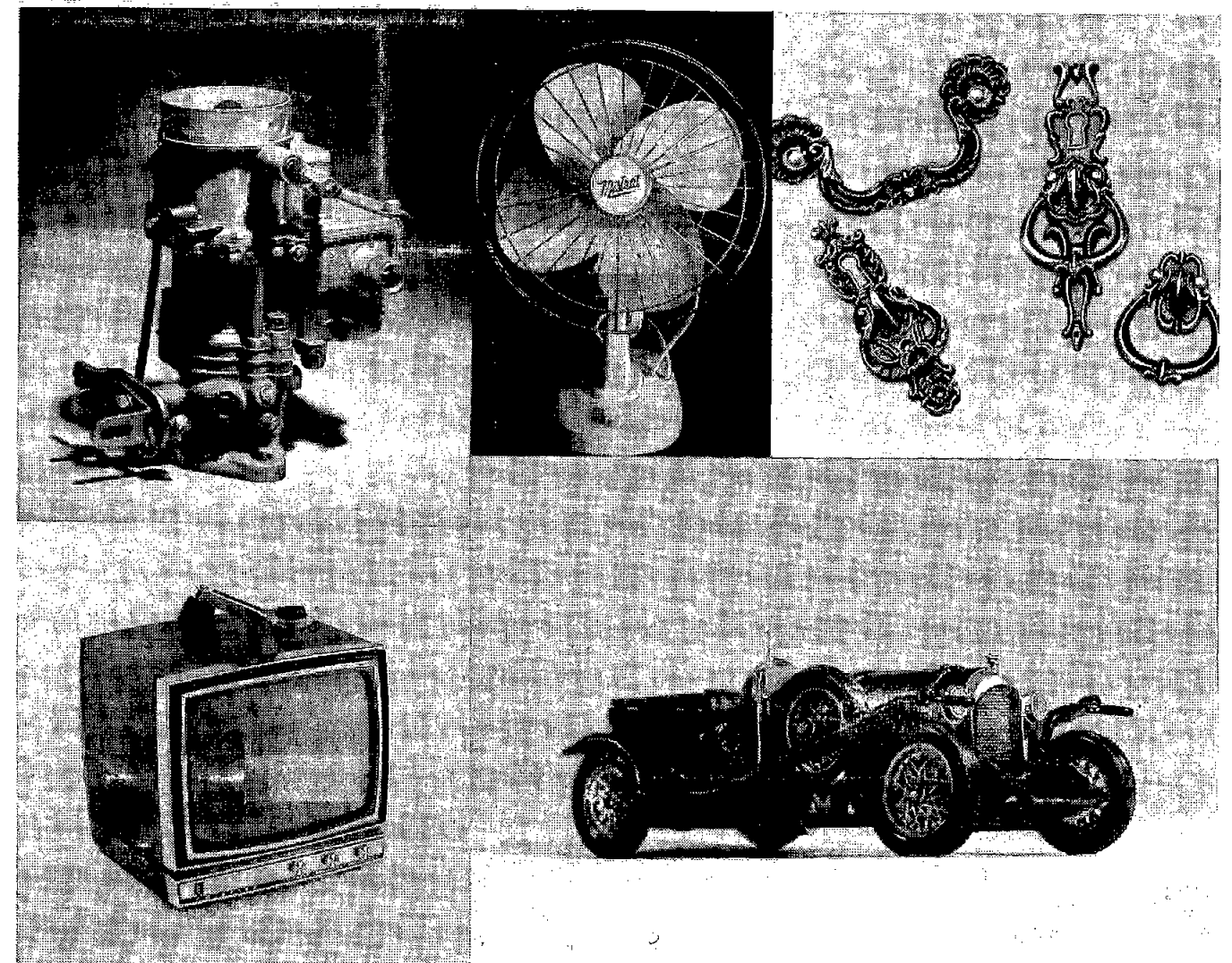
The lunch this time was to announce that for the first time an Australian, Mr. Brian Inglis, would become top executive of Ford Australia. Mr. Inglis is 46, friendly, a former Spitfire pilot with 453 Squadron, and strictly a Melbourne product.

He went to school at Geelong Grammar, where he was known as Bingles, and after his time in the RAAF he went to Melbourne University. He has risen through the Ford ranks entirely on the production side. He is large, capable and quiet. The contrast with the outgoing managing director, Mr. William O. Bourke, is almost awe-inspiring.

Mr. Bourke has been, and still is, one of our star Melbourne characters, and for him there is another announcement. He now becomes president of the Ford, Asia-Pacific and South Africa Inc., an entirely new marketing subsidiary, which, says Mr. Bourke, will deal with a third of the world's population.

So at 42 he becomes a Ford president, the youngest, and among the first ten executives of the company, with a beautiful chance of striking for the top. He told us of his ambitions: "I have always believed in setting my ambitions a little too high, then I'm not disappointed if I miss out by five percent."

William O. Bourke says that in the past three years he has made 150 public speeches, and he has been asked to give 750. He has made 29 overseas trips and in his new job he will go



BENEATH A THOUSAND PRETTY FACES THERE LIES A HEART OF ZINC



Zinc die-castings are the starting point of countless products you use every day. And expect to go on using day after day, year in year out.

Why? Because Manufacturers who are proud of what they make know that a zinc die-casting is tough and durable.

They know they're the most economical way of producing intricate designs with a minimum of components and a maximum degree of accuracy.

They know zinc die-castings take a variety of fine finishes easily and economically.

Insist on die-cast products with a heart of zinc. It will mean a lot to you — a lot of strength and durability, a lot of good looks, a lot of savings.

In short, functional beauty at low cost. And isn't that what quality is all about.



ELECTROLYTIC ZINC CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

Suppliers of EZDA Zinc Die-Casting Alloys — the finest in Australia.

Head Office: 380 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.
Sydney Branch: 8-12 Bridge Street, Sydney.
Adelaide Agents: A. Noble & Son Pty. Ltd., 246 Port Road, Hindmarsh.
Brisbane Agents: Noyes Brothers Pty. Ltd., 172 Melbourne Street, Brisbane.
Zinc and Fertiliser Plants: Risdon, Tasmania.
Mines: Rosebery, Tasmania.

GET THIS NEW BOOK

"Investing in the Seventies"

A simple guide to the Australian share market

by **JULES ZANETTI**

publisher of Australia's most successful newsletter "Your Money"

This 160-page book tells you all you need to know about when to buy, when to sell, how to select shares, how to choose your broker, how to make money in the market.

It costs \$2.50 POST FREE.

Send your cheque/postal note to:

Zanetti Publications Pty. Ltd.
23 Merriwa Street, Gordon, N.S.W. 2072

Available only by mail order or from the Publications Department of The Sydney Stock Exchange, or Collins Book Depot at The Melbourne Stock Exchange.

To Zanetti Publications Pty. Ltd.—enclosed is \$2.50 for my copy of "Investing in the Seventies."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Postcode.....

B29/8



**Finance Corporation
of Australia Limited**

INCORPORATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DEBENTURE STOCK

8 1/4%

PER ANNUM
4 YEARS

8 1/2%

PER ANNUM
6 AND 8 YEARS

8%

PER ANNUM
2 & 3 YEARS

Applications for debenture stock can be accepted only on the printed form referred to in and attached to the prospectus. Prospectuses and forms of application should be obtained from:

Cutten & Harvey (Members of the Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.)
Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Mount Gambier

Ian Potter & Co. (Members of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne)
Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane, Canberra, Perth

Members of the Stock Exchanges

Finance Corporation of Australia Limited
Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Perth, Canberra, Hobart

The Bank of Adelaide

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited

Trustee for Debenture Holders
Executor Trustee and Agency Company
of South Australia Limited

33

INVESTMENT

removal of the incentive element in the price of crude oil after 1970, the reduction of the off-shore subsidy payments now based on the Australian content of groups exploring off-shore, the ultimate effect of Section 77a deductibility provisions on Australian company profits if, and when, income is received from production, and the amendment to Section 82 of the Income Tax Act designed to eliminate the availability of concessional deductions to persons declared by the taxation authorities to be share traders.

The lacklustre oil board has only sparkled through mineral hive-offs and the plain fact remains that the majority of oil explorers just cannot afford to carry out any kind of extended oil-drilling program. The best that these companies can hope for are farm-in agreements with the moneyed overseas explorers — which often means giving away most of the equity in the process — the idea being that it is better to have a 10 percent interest in 10 wells than a 100 percent interest in one.

The recent oil and gas discoveries in a remote corner of South Australia indicate that, despite the age of this continent of ours, there are still worthwhile oil and gas reserves to be tapped if money is available to do the necessary wild-catting. In this instance the "club system" of financing drilling has been highly successful (there are six partners in the Tirrawarra well); but how the smaller Australian participants will finance the development of what could be a major field without major Government assistance will be interesting to see indeed.

One local company which has been on the scene for many years and seems to have all the right credentials, all the right partners and \$7 million of liquid assets is Woodside. The company has had its share of ups and downs and has experienced considerable bad luck in some of its oil exploration work, which — had it been luckier — could have taken Woodside well down the road to becoming a producer.

My gossiping Grandma, who has had her hearing-aid tuned in fairly well recently, has heard that Woodside is very optimistic about the future of the north-west shelf, despite the fact that so far its dreams have been unfulfilled. New horizons seemed to be opening up when Woodside's operating partner, Burmah Oil, announced late last year that hydrocarbons extending over many hundreds of feet had been encountered in the Madeline No. 1 well located north-east of Barrow Island. Alas, the nightmare started shortly thereafter when, following repeated attempts to retrieve some stuck drill-pipe, the well had to be abandoned without testing the interval considered to have the highest hydrocarbon potential.

Madeline was located midway

This month, 29 million Americans will read your advertisement.



Prestige magazines like these will carry American Airlines advertising to promote Australia in the USA.

It's part of our advertising campaign to tell the Americans about Australia and the South Pacific. We want them to consider coming here for their next holiday.

We're American Airlines. We have started services between the United States and Australia via Hawaii and Fiji.

We believe the Pacific is a two way street. If we can bring Americans to see Australia, most of them will fly home with us too. It's just good business; for all of us.

American Airlines is in a unique position to tell the Australia story. Consider these facts: We have 250 jets, 3500 pilots, 50,000 passengers a day, 19 million last year. We are America's most respected airline. When we tell our people about Australia, they'll listen.

Because we've been flying Americans for 36 years, we know what they like. They like to fly in the daytime; so our flights leave Sydney in the morning every Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

We give them a Flight Director who's chosen from management to help from check-in to baggage delivery.

They like food and entertainment; so we cook right on the plane, and offer a choice of three main courses no matter where they sit.

And we give them in-flight movies* and stereo music*.

We know how to keep Americans happy between the USA and Australia.

Then it's up to you.



Flights from Sydney to New York via Hawaii: Saturday 10.15 a.m. direct; Sunday 9.10 a.m. via Fiji; Monday 10.15 a.m. direct. There are also direct connections from Hawaii to Chicago and Detroit, or fly the next day to St. Louis and Boston. Reservations: Contact your Travel Agent or American Airlines: in Sydney phone 929 9841, Melbourne 63 4813 and in other cities phone General Sales Agents, Ansett Airlines of Australia. Air Freight: In all cities phone General Sales Agent, Ansett Airlines of Australia. *US\$2.50 headset charge between Honolulu and Sydney.

AGFA-GEVAERT

SOUND WITHOUT SIZZLE?

Isn't that what you want? High fidelity sound without tape sizzle? Then listen to this. If you play any ordinary polyester base tape . . . brand-new straight from the box . . . you will hear it sizzle.

With the new Agfa Hifi Low-Noise tape, you won't! But then Agfa Hifi Low-Noise is no ordinary tape. Test it on your player, and hear for yourself. From your tape dealer or photographic store.

AGFA HIFI LOW-NOISE TAPE



AGFA-GEVAERT LIMITED

*Registered trademark AGFA-GEVAERT Antwerp/Leverkußen

E330

from Melbourne to Detroit, every alternate month.

He has commented on everything in sight, our terrible roads, the crazy laws in Victoria, where we give people licence to drink and a licence to drive on the same day, and then there's his interesting theory, the better the power/weight ratio, the safer the motor car.

It has been an interesting week for such vehicles. General Motors have released a 130 mph version of their little Torana, Chrysler have a 120 mph-plus Valiant Pacer, and Falcon have begun delivering 140 mph GT saloons. You can get one of these Falcons for \$4800. A Torana or Pacer will cost you around \$3000.

Your correspondent, in his innocence, believed, and still believes, these machines are ideal for furthering slaughter on the roads. On the other hand it is interesting to study Bourke's law.

Recently I went to his South Yarra menage to do this. He took me for a ride in his Ford Falcon GT. This car is not just a mere Ford Falcon GT. Until a year ago it had the largest engine ever put in a Falcon GT. Until a year ago it had the largest engine ever put in a standard Australian-production car.

It is all black. It has special Mustang seats which go right up and support the back of the head, so that when you slip into the cockpit you feel you are taking over a Mirage fighter. Then it has ingenious devices like windscreen wipers which can operate at high speed or can be slowed down to a sweep only once every three seconds, ideal for the special Melbourne rain, which seeps rather than falls. Also there is a four-track stereo cassette record player with speakers in the front and back seats.

As Mr. Bourke let loose the car's power it sounded like a tramway bus with a bad throat. On the stereo we were getting the full power of Rachmaninov.

We were on the Burwood Road hill, when he showed me what he meant about the importance of power safety. He swung out and passed five cars in a row. The acceleration was like being in the cockpit of a military jet on take-off. One was pushed practically into the boot. The GT was around the five cars almost before the french horns in the Rachmaninov could play another bar.

I still wonder a little about when his Bourke GT Special is for sale five years from now at some second-hand car sales yard for under \$1000.

Meantime, in his new job, Mr. Bourke is concentrating on Asia. He is speculating not on a 160 mph car but one of very different power/weight ratio, something to sell for \$700 or \$800, perhaps even with plywood body and canvas seats. He sees it replacing the bullock in India. He sees it selling even in Communist China.

It will be interesting to see whether he has to readjust his ambitions by five percent.



New mail service to speed your Urgent Interstate Mail

Delivery Schedules and the Interstate Mail Guide now available at city and suburban Post Offices. The posting points are at those city and suburban post offices which handle the largest quantities of interstate mail. At each there is a special place where you can post 'Priority Paid' mail. Don't post it anywhere else, as it will then be included with normal airmail. The new service costs double ordinary postage, plus normal airmail fee on oversize items. You must also attach the special 'Priority Paid' sticker, now available at post offices.

You can choose Overnight or Same Day Service

On the Overnight Service you can post 'Priority Paid' late in the day, well after the normal airmail closing times. Alternatively, a Same Day service between the inner city areas of most capital cities is also available for 'Priority Paid' mail posted earlier in the day. Check the Posting and Delivery

Schedules for all closing and delivery times.

'Priority Paid' is already tried and proved

It was formerly known as 'Special Despatch', which had been operating in a trouble-free though limited way since 1967. 'Priority Paid' has considerably extended this service by including both city and suburban posting points and delivery throughout metropolitan areas. Further extensive live traffic tests have just been concluded. They were most successful, and confirmed 'Priority Paid's' complete reliability.

To get the best out of Interstate mail services

Always keep your copies of the Interstate Mail Guide and the Posting and Delivery Schedules handy. They're full of information that will help you use interstate mails to the best advantage.

Australian Post Office.

It's called the Priority Paid Mail Service, and it's operating now. 'Priority Paid' is faster than normal interstate airmail. It makes absolutely sure urgent mail posted late in the day is delivered in interstate capitals, including Canberra, by the next morning. It does this by getting priority treatment all the way from collection to delivery. This is possible because urgent items form only a small part of the huge total mail volume. 'Priority Paid' mail is separated out and rushed straight through, without affecting other mail services.

How you post 'Priority Paid' 'Priority Paid' posting points are listed in the Posting and

BE 6½% P.A. SMARTER
WITHDRAW ANY TIME PLUS INTEREST.

be 6½%
P.A.
smarter



INVEST & SAVE
AT
NO FIXED TERM

ST. GEORGE &
CRONULLA

PERMANENT
BUILDING SOCIETY LTD.

The progressive building society
with assets over \$90 million.

36-38 Ormonde Pde.,
Hurstville. Ph. 579 3322.

82 Elizabeth St., Sydney.
Ph. 28 2801. After Hours:
Ph. 54 1119, 521 5240.

Branches at: Bankstown,
Bondi Junction, Caringbah,
Chatswood, Cronulla, Crows Nest,
Gosford, Manly, Miranda,
Parramatta, Rockdale, West Ryde.



REAG60

INVESTMENT

town of Katanning since 1927. Share prices had not been above 50 cents since about 1949, as the company was being squeezed harder and harder by bigger and more diversified flourmillers. These bigger rivals established mills, bakeries and chains of bakers' shops to take wheat from the farm to the consumer. Katanning Flour did not own bakeries or stores and had to rely on small private bakeries to take its grain. Although no prediction could be made, it was inevitable that the mill would either be bought out or closed. In November, 1969, economist Nigel Guest and accountant Tom Hugall approached the major Katanning shareholders and offered 50 cents a share for their holdings. Thus, by eliminating larger shareholders and yet keeping within their means, Guest and Hugall gained a controlling interest in Katanning by December, 1969. Once this was achieved Guest and Hugall were elected to Katanning's board and then began Western Australia's most successful version of the old three-card trick.

In February, 1970, Katanning's shares staged a remarkable run on the Perth Stock Exchange in anticipation of an entry into the post-Poseidon mineral boom. On February 16, Katanning announced the acquisition of 27 claims at Kanowna, Cowarna and Murphy Hills, which was the nickel hot-spot in the West at that time. Names like Ken Shirley and Burrill and Associates were being dropped in connection with Katanning on Stock Exchange floors — and it seems certain that Burrill and Associates held about 40,000 shares in mid-February.

At this time, Guest and Hugall were using Katanning's prospecting-inspired premium for city-centre development, and their intention was to joint venture or hive off mineral interests at a later date. In July, 1970, Katanning announced it had bought an interest in 27 claims at Narndee — the successor to Murphy Hills as a nickel hot-spot. At this stage Magnet Metals probably came into the Katanning picture, as Narndee is the home of Magnet Metals, and Katanning — always selective in its claims purchases — could have approached Magnet for advice on these areas.

On August 6, in reply to a Perth Stock Exchange query, Katanning announced that negotiations were under way with Magnet Metals and that details would probably be announced the following Monday (August 10). On the Monday, Katanning said negotiations were continuing and would be announced on Thursday, August 13, when—in a shock announcement — Katanning said negotiations with Magnet had ceased and under no circumstances would be re-opened.

Negotiations were continuing with Ampart Pty. Ltd. and Nuttall Holding Ltd., which Ampart controls, in respect to certain claims in Western Australia. These claims are believed to be those lost by VAM Ltd. and Delhi-Australian Petroleum in a Warden's

Court last April. VAM and Delhi had a temporary reserve near Wiluna for about 18 months and recently two prospectors, John Zuvich and John Beresford Olive, pegged through the centre of this reserve on a forgotten stock route. VAM's objections were overruled by the Warden — and Zuvich was represented in the court by J. B. Macalwey, recently appointed to Katanning's board.

Zuvich's claims have since been sold to Allied Minerals and Consolidated Gold, but nothing has yet been heard of Olive's claims, in which Magnet Metals, Katanning Flour, Nuttall Holdings, Ampart Pty. Ltd. and even Westralian Nickel are said to be interested. VAM-Delhi are rumored to have spent about \$400,000 on this stock route, as it covered the strongest anomaly on the reserve. Assays of "up to 1.4 percent nickel" have been taken from there.

As Guest and Hugall control only 32 percent of Katanning, they are conscious of take-over possibilities — and yet they need a partner to share expenses on their mining project.

They would have to make a 30 percent placement to protect Katanning from the possible raiders — giving a third party a holding in Katanning equal to Guest and Hugall's — so a similar swap placement would logically be demanded, with Katanning insisting that all shares be listed. Magnet Metals is not listed and has not sought listing — and this could be behind the breaking off of negotiations.

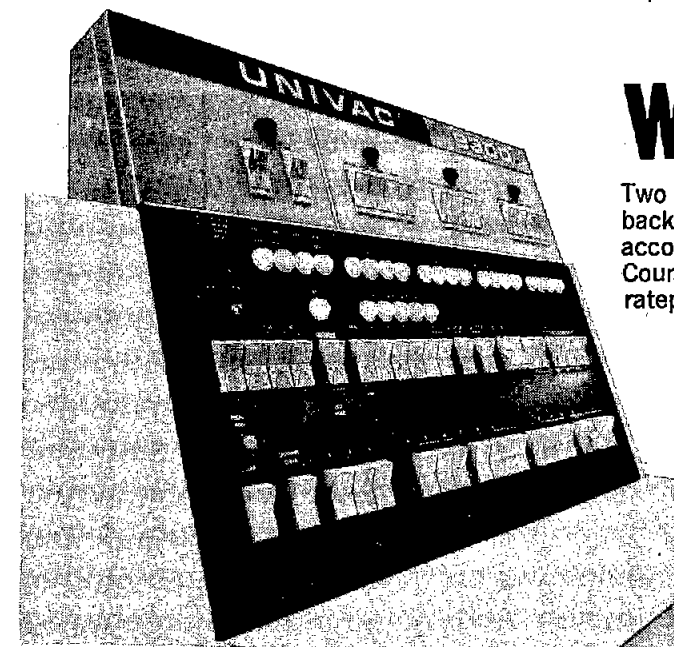
But this is not a crippling setback to the move out of the flour cocoon into the mining light. On September 8, Katanning Flour will split its 50-cent shares on a two-for-one basis and change its name to Katanning Holdings. The old flour mill is to be sold off, to help finance the transfer into mining. And from there on there seem to be all the ingredients required for speculative favoritism — tight capitalisation, dynamic management and tenements with a potential for excitement.

Security analysis

Little luck despite good credentials

WHILE IT is becoming increasingly apparent that Australia will need bigger and better oil discoveries if we are to be self-sufficient in this commodity, the Federal Government seems to be making moves which may destroy the incentive for the local oil boys to get out there and dig. Several recent Government decisions appear to be resulting in reduction of onshore oil exploration and have been vigorously attacked by an increasing number of oil companies.

These steps have included the

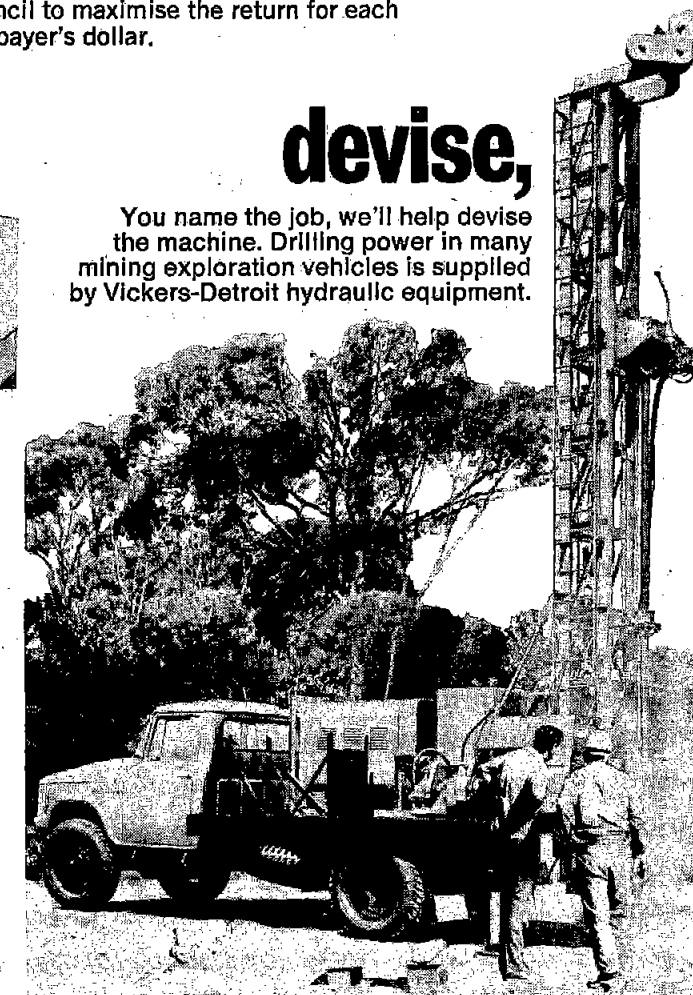


We maximise,

Two Univac 9300 computer systems work back-to-back handling the administration accounting load of Bankstown Municipal Council to maximise the return for each ratepayer's dollar.

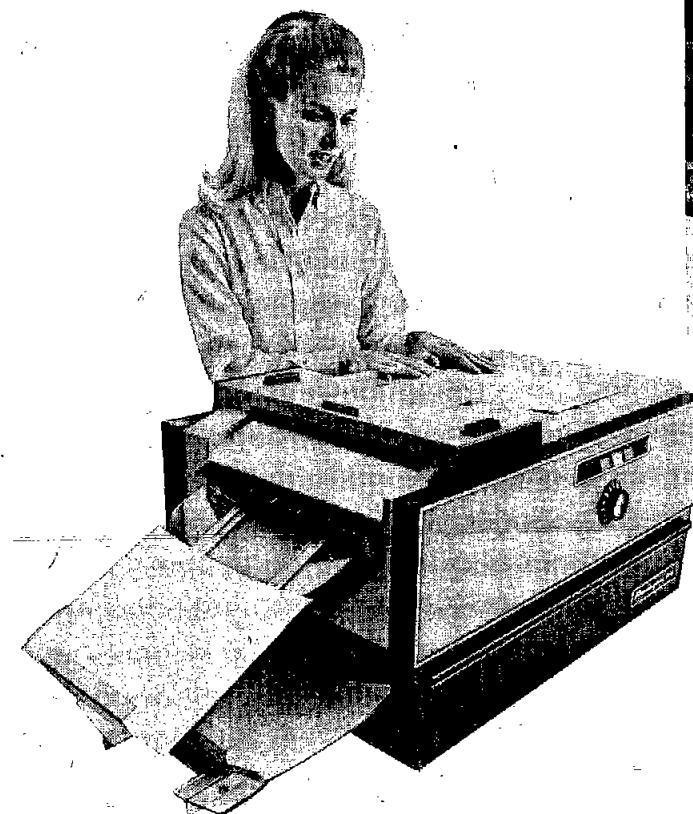
devise,

You name the job, we'll help devise the machine. Drilling power in many mining exploration vehicles is supplied by Vickers-Detroit hydraulic equipment.



economise,

Our Remington R-2 Electrostatic copier works three times faster than competitive machines. At the same price per copy.



enterprise.

... on behalf of Australia. With many systems and machines designed and produced by Australians. We enterprise because we do so many different things. And we do each one better because we do all the rest.

In a word — we're synergistic. We enjoy a kind of technical rub-off between our divisions.

A problem we solve at Sperry today can help solve another at Remington tomorrow. And vice versa.

Thus we're bigger than the sum of our parts. And that's synergistic.

SPERRY RAND
AUSTRALIA LIMITED

NEW HOLLAND FARM MACHINERY—REMINGTON RAND OFFICE EQUIPMENT—SPERRY AEROSPACE AND MARINE NAVIGATION—VICKERS-DETROIT HYDRAULICS—REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVERS—UNIVAC COMPUTERS.

SR 8.107

NOW OPEN!

SYDNEY WATER BOARD LOAN

7.0%

For 7 Years

7.25%

For 15 Years

7.2%

For 10 Years

HIGHEST GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED INTEREST RATES

The N.S.W. Government unconditionally guarantees half yearly interest payments, and full repayment of principal on maturity.

Trustee Investment.

The Loan is an Authorised Trustee Investment in N.S.W., Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Convert Now!

You are invited to convert to new higher interest rates if you hold any or all of these 3 Sydney Water Board Loans maturing 1st October, 1970: Loan No. 139 (4¼%), Loan No. 320 (5¼%), Loan No. 550 (4¾%).

Cash Applications.

You can invest the full amount now or make a 10% deposit, and

pay the balance on or before 30th November, 1970.

Invest at any office of the Commonwealth Trading Bank; Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited; Bank of New South Wales; The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited; The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited; English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited; The National Bank of Australasia Limited; Rural Bank of New South Wales; through your stockbroker, or at the Board's offices in Sydney, Wollongong and Parramatta.

For Prospectus and further details, phone 2 0648 (Sydney) or 29 9033 (Wollongong).

SYDNEY WATER BOARD LOAN

Underwritten by A. C. GOODE & CO., Members of The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited.

AND ANOTHER THING

Peter Coleman



WAITING FOR TOM

THERE WERE long faces at Sydney's All Nations Club last Friday night at about half-past six. A large crowd was expected to come to hear a panel debate on civil disobedience, since the main speaker was to be none other than the Federal Attorney-General, Tom Hughes, of cricket-bat fame. But the word had just come from Canberra that the Attorney-General's plane had been grounded and he might not make it at all. The audience could still get the thoughts of the other panelists—the Rev. Mr. Norman Webb, of Wesley College, Mr. Ken Buckley, of the Council of Civil Liberties, and me—but there clearly was no substitute for Tom the Cricketer. The organisers stared at us gloomily. We moved from foot to foot. Then one of them said, "Well, let's go and drown our sorrows."

The meeting started late to give Mr. Hughes time to arrive if he could. Chairman J. D. Pringle gave the speakers ten minutes each as a starter. Mr. Webb said that our society needed an upsurge of faith, hope, love and sacrifice and that civil disobedience, properly understood, is justified because righting injustice cannot wait on the due process of democratic change. By civil disobedience he meant an infringement of the law, without violence and without self-interest, accepting or even seeking the due penalty, taken out of a conscientious regard for a higher principle than the law, in order to demonstrate the injustice that the law maintains. Its main component is conscience rather than confrontation. We should not hide our conscience under a bushel. He wished he had the guts to refuse to pay the defence part of his income tax and go to jail for it.

Then I said my piece—that whatever we may say about civil disobedience movements at other times and places, the one here and now in Australia was not a revival of the radical conscience but of a barbarism of a new kind often associated with universities and the children of "good homes"; and that while government must play its part in combating it, we should all look to the defence of our traditional authorities—law, university, school, Church, family.

Mr. Buckley said he had got tired of ticking all my clichés off his list of expected platitudes. He did not accept the supremacy of law without qualification. Everything Hitler did was "legal" in Germany at the time. It was some-

until now nothing significant has turned up on the Australian platinum scene, and, although there is certainly some prospective geology on the continent, it remains to be seen whether Australia will be able to produce a viable platinum deposit of her own.

A smelter for sands

A NEW DEVELOPMENT on the mineral sands horizon is that of a high-temperature smelter which, according to the Canadian company responsible for its development, could result in "quite spectacular reductions" in the cost of refining rutile, ilmenite and zircon.

Vice-president of Ionarc Smelters, Mr. Merl L. Thorpe, who was in Sydney recently for talks with Canadian mining entrepreneur Isaac Shulman for the setting up of Ionarc Smelters (Overseas) Ltd., said that production tests on a pilot plant in America had shown that ultra-pure electronic-grade silicon metal could be produced for about \$6 to \$12 per kilo compared with \$40 by its closest competitive method.

Ionarc, in planning to raise up to \$2 million through its Australian offshoot, can see a tremendous future for its process in Australia because of the wealth of high-value minerals which lend themselves to refining by the process. Thorpe said that iron ore could be refined in the smelter but that far

bigger smelters would be required to make the smelting economic. For that reason the company believes that smaller, less expensive electrically powered gas or plasma smelters would be ideal. Thus the Australian company will hold world licensing rights for the process.

Ionarc developed its process in 1961 as part of a NASA contract to test the heat resistance of missile nose cones, and since that time has used NASA grants to further improve its process.

Lounging in his Sydney hotel room after a heavy session with Isaac Shulman, chairman of Triako Mines N.L. and Buka Minerals N.L., and Mr. Martin Baral, chief of Warren and Strang, Mr. Thorpe was confident that the smelter would enable Australia to become a major exporter of such metals as silicon, titanium, tantalum and zirconium. In addition, he pointed out, Australia's requirement of \$35 million worth of zirconium per year over the next five years for use in atomic reactor cores, could be provided at a fraction of the cost of imported zirconium.

He added that a smelter to refine the minerals would cost about \$1 million while a furnace to produce metals would cost another \$5 million.

Mineral sands miners have reacted with interest to Ionarc's smelter plan, but while interested, they are still sceptical of Australia's possibilities to export finished titanium and other minerals, considering the enormous invest-

ment which is already committed to such operations in America—which rates as one of the world's leading users of titanium metal, and some of the other exotic metals.

From flour to mining

IT IS tempting to compare the emergence of Western Australia's Katanning Flour Mills Ltd. with that of an industrial bug shedding its cocoon to become a colorful minerals butterfly. But perhaps this is rather too flattering. Certainly, it has had a traumatic birth as a mining newcomer after 44 years as a staid and restricted flour-miller. Perhaps the best comment was a tongue-in-cheek remark from a mining industry observer—"It's been a long hard grind, but Katanning Flour looks like coming into the dough."

Katanning's erratic share-price movements over the past two weeks symbolise the company's dilemma whether to go into joint ventures with its mineral interests and continue in real estate or leave real estate and switch completely into mineral exploration. It is to be mining, based on claims pegged in the centre of VAM Ltd.-Delhi-Australian Petroleum's temporary reserve near Wiluna at the northern end of the nickel belt.

Until October, Katanning Flour Mills had been grinding wheat into flour at the south-western farming

ESANDA LIMITED

The main business of Esanda Limited is to conduct general finance hire purchase and leasing operations.

NEW ISSUE

Earn up to

8 1/4%
per annum

UNSECURED NOTES

Currency	Issued at par	Interest
6 years		8 1/4 %
4 years		8 %
3 years		7 3/4 %
2 years		7 1/2 %
12 months		7 %
9 months		6 3/4 %
6 months		6 1/4 %
3 months		5 3/4 %

FIRST CHARGE DEBENTURE STOCK

(Secured by First Charge over all the undertaking and assets of the Company other than land)

Currency	Issued at par	Interest
8 years		8 1/4 %
5 years		8 %
4 years		7 3/4 %
3 years		7 1/4 %
2 years		7 %
12 months		6 1/2 %
9 months		6 1/4 %
6 months		6 %
3 months		5 1/2 %



Applications can be accepted only on one of the forms of application referred to in, and attached to, printed copies of the prospectus which are available from

MEMBERS OF STOCK EXCHANGES

ANY OFFICE OF THE ES&A BANK LTD. OR ESANDA LIMITED
287 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000

UD
UNITED DOMINIONS
CORPORATION (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED

8³/₄%
FOUR YEARS **p.a.**
 paid quarterly

4, 6, 7 & 10 years 8³/₄% p.a.
 3 years 8¹/₂% p.a.
 2 years 8% p.a.

DEBENTURE
STOCK

Applications can be accepted only on the form referred to in, and attached to, a printed copy of the Prospectus which is available from:

Underwriters J. B. WERE & SON
 Members of The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

- All recognised Stockbrokers.
- Commonwealth Trading Bank Branches.
- Any United Dominions Office—
 Sydney 2211411, Melbourne 601261,
 Adelaide 231202, Brisbane 511771,
 Rockhampton 64344.

2804

FROM FLOOR TO ROOF
THERE IS SOMETHING
FOR YOU IN THE
Australian
HOME
Journal



INVESTMENT

centres upon three areas — the Jimberlana Dyke in Western Australia, the Leonora-Laverton region, also in Western Australia, and the Fifield district in New South Wales. As the geological environment of ultrabasic structures in Western Australia is believed similar in many respects to that of the ultrabasics in South Africa (where most of the world's platinum is currently produced), it is only natural that such structures should become prospective exploration targets. Furthermore, platinum, at least in trace amounts, is detected with nickel sulphide mineralisation in ultrabasic structures world wide. Platinum and palladium, for example, are present in the nickel concentrates produced by Western Mining Corporation at Kam-balda, but they are not being recovered. The Jimberlana Dyke, near Norseman, in Western Australia, is an ultrabasic intrusive 110 miles long. Western Mining, Central Norseman Minerals, Charterhall and Jimberlana Minerals (a spin-off from Barrier Exploration) are all currently probing the Jimberlana Dyke structure. Traces of platinum are present, but nothing significant has been uncovered so far.

The Leonora-Laverton region is being investigated by Laverton Nickel NL, which is concentrating its exploration in some massive serpentinites at Mt. Stewart. Average values of 2.8dwt. platinum were reported by the company, along with .87 to 3.45dwt. gold. However, as the accuracy of these analyses was contested, an independent laboratory was called up to confirm the presence of platinum in the cores. They reported an average value of 2.18dwt. platinum — still not an economic proposition. With free-market platinum currently selling for about \$A.125 per ounce, the platinum value in these samples corresponds to perhaps \$14 per ton, with gold contributing another \$3.50 per ton.

The Fifield district in New South Wales is being investigated by Platina Development NL, floated in March, 1969. The company is hoping it can locate the primary ultrabasic source of platinum in the area, but so far nothing significant has turned up. Drilling is being pressed forward on its primary platinum prospects at Kelvin Grove, Flemington and Wanda Bay. It is also hoped that additional sections of the ancient stream channel or the weathered conglomerate, which furnished platinum in earlier days, can be uncovered.

Finally, showings of platinum in the Broken Hill area are being investigated by Hill Minerals NL. In conjunction with an international mining group, Hill Minerals is also searching for platinum in the Goldfields region of Western Australia. Central Norseman Minerals is investigating some platinum values associated with the copper mineralisation at Coopers Creek, in Victoria. Despite all this activity,



Think Australian

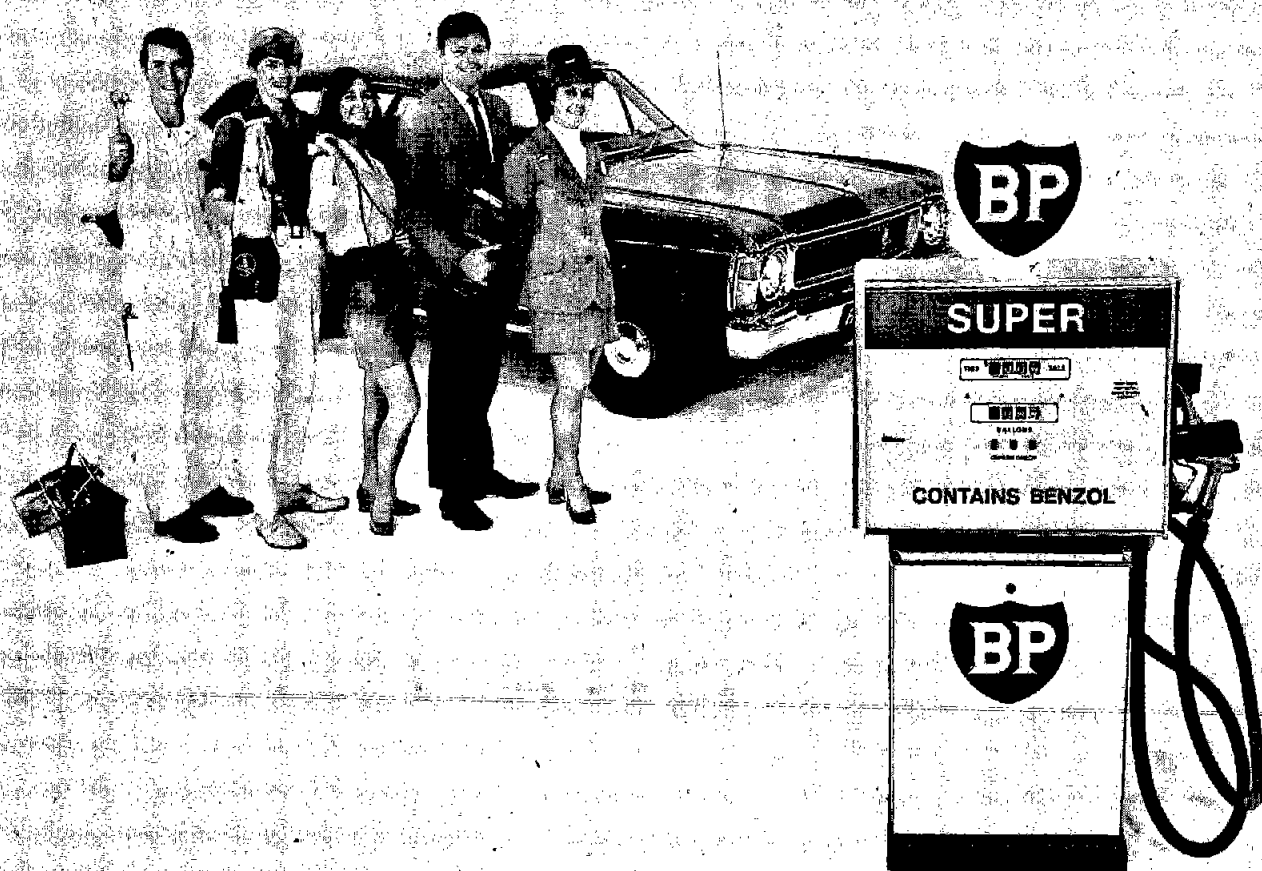
AWA does

Many companies rely entirely on overseas research and development; a growing Australia needs to combine both overseas and local knowledge. AWA carries out research and development in physics and engineering within a subsidiary, AWA Laboratories Pty. Limited, for both its own needs and those of others on request. This is one of the reasons for AWA's continuing leadership which has extended over half a century.



Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited
 An active Australian company

The friendly Avis team works with the right spirit



Special care for everything, even to the right petrol in the tank—that's what trying harder means to the friendly Avis team. We know BP brings out the best in

Avis cars. We fill them with BP super and service them with BP lubricants. The friendly Avis team throughout Australia uses BP—because their spirit blends so well with ours...

our determination to try harder. We use BP exclusively... why don't you?

we try harder **AVIS**

AR1038BFPM

THE BULLETIN, August 29, 1970

because of the capital increase following the one-for-two bonus issue in late 1969.

Competition from the traditional clay-brick manufacturers is becoming increasingly fierce, as Calsil mounts successive assaults on their established strongholds in eastern States. But general prospects for Calsil seem encouraging. A good indication of the demand pattern in the brick industry is the fact that in the nine months to March 31, 1970, sand-lime brick production increased by 42 percent, while clay-brick production increased only seven percent (sand-lime bricks sell up to \$10 a thousand cheaper than clay bricks).

Judging by Calsil's past record and brick expansion, it appears the chairman's target to supply 20 percent of the Australian brick market in the foreseeable future may not be too optimistic. With increased earnings, its competitive ability and the eventual opening of its second Sydney factory, Calsil seems to offer investors an impressive long-term opportunity with good medium-term prospects.

Selling at around \$2.03 on the market (compared with the Sydney 1970 high of \$2.39 and low of \$1.40) Calsil's 50c shares are returning an attractive three percent on dividend and a 9.7 percent yield on earnings and seem to offer a good entry point for medium- and longer-term gains—with some possibilities of shorter-term appreciation as well.

Mining

Three hopeful areas for platinum finds

PLATINUM IS one of the rarest elements in the earth's crust, and its unsurpassed performance as a catalyst makes it highly esteemed by industry throughout the world. As South Africa currently provides 70 percent of the free world's supply of this unique material, one can understand why industry shudders at the possibility that racial strife could one day interfere with its major source of supply—especially when it is appreciated that South Africa's share of the platinum market will probably increase to 80 percent by 1973. The implications of this situation for Australia—should she be successful in her search for platinum—could be tremendous.

The biggest imponderable in the platinum-market outlook is predicting the extent of its usage to combat air pollution. The president of Engelhard Industries has stated that if the U.S. Government were to require the removal of lead tetra-ethyl from petrol (which appears likely at the moment), the consumption of platinum would increase 500 percent over current levels.

There are two approaches to the abolition of pollution by automobiles—each of which could open sizable new markets for platinum. A platinum catalyst-muffler could be required on exhaust systems to oxidise unburnt hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides and/or the banning of tetra-ethyl lead in petrol could necessitate greater use of platinum reforming catalysts in the manufacture of motor fuels to increase octane ratings.

Naturally, petroleum companies and other organisations have been spending large sums in their search for an acceptable platinum substitute. But, so far, their efforts have met with only minor success. While the campaign against air pollution is escalating, attempts to predict developments in pollution control—and, especially, the scope and timing of legislative action by the U.S. Congress—are very difficult.

In view of South Africa's dominance over the platinum scene and Russia's unpredictable supplies, industrial users (who account for over 90 percent of total consumption) would probably feel much more sanguine about platinum's prospects if there were some alternative source of supply. Small wonder then that the discovery of a viable platinum deposit in Australia would be a prestigious accomplishment.

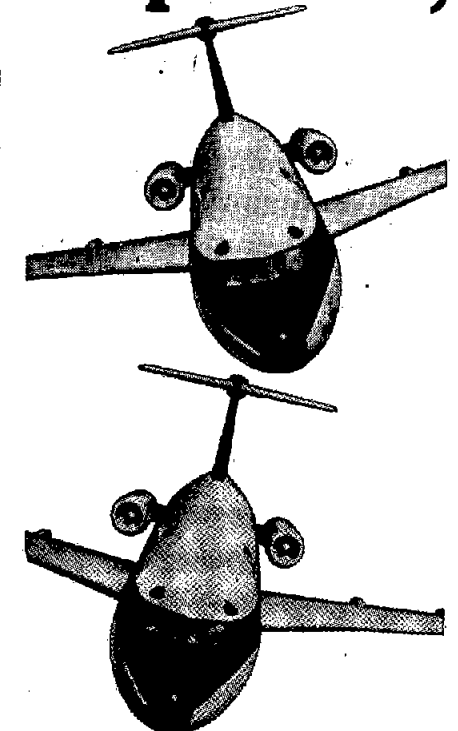
Since 1950, platinum production in Australia has been negligible. Total recorded output to date amounts to slightly more than a meagre 21,000 ounces of platinum and 32,068 ounces of osmiridium. New South Wales has been the source of most of this platinum, but Victoria and New Guinea must also be credited with a few hundred ounces. Most of the production in New South Wales has come from the Fifield district, 315 miles west of Sydney. Here, platinum occurs in placer deposits at the bottom of an ancient stream channel or in the vicinity of a tertiary conglomerate—but the original source of platinum mineralisation is still unknown. Production in this region ceased in 1945. Showings of platinum have also occurred in the Broken Hill district in association with lenses of serpentine.

In Victoria, platinum has been found in association with copper sulphide mineralisation in a copper mine at Thomson River. Platinum occurs here as sperrylite (platinum arsenide) and a grand total of 311 ounces of platinum-palladium were recovered in the course of smelting the ore for copper!

Platinum and osmiridium have also been recovered from various alluvial deposits during gold-mining operations in Papua and New Guinea. A total of 332oz. of platinum and 971oz. of osmiridium have been produced from these sources. The rest of Australia's osmiridium production has come from Tasmania. Platinum and osmiridium have also been detected in beach sands and alluvial deposits in Queensland, but no production has been recorded.

Australian interest in platinum today

double the comfort, the capacity, the service, the pleasure,



Two MMA Fokker-jet airliners now make it twice as easy to fly from Perth to the North-West and Darwin. Cruise above the clouds at 530 m.p.h. Relax and enjoy air-conditioned comfort (even on the ground) of Australia's most modern jetliners. MMA's famed hostess service will care for you in flight. MMA Fokker-jet services double the comfort from Perth to Newman, Dampier, Port Hedland, Broome, Derby, Kununurra, Darwin and Kalgoorlie. MMA Fokker-jets provide the Perth-Darwin jet link in the Ansett chain of round-Australia jet services. Full tour and flight details from MMA, Ansett Airlines or your travel agent.

Your airlines in Western Australia

MMA
MAC ROBERTSON MILLER AIRLINE SERVICES
A Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.
Cathedral Building, 22 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Tel. 21 2227

MM 29

THE BULLETIN, August 29, 1970

Winchcombe Carson's earnings, profit falling from \$688,174 to \$533,612. Dividend has been cut from 8½ to 8 percent.

Behind the balance sheets

Sand-lime brick's triumphant march

IT IS A paradox that West Germany, with little available sand, has established a sand-lime brick industry which outsells the clay brick, while Australia, the land of sand, is only now starting to drive the silica wedge into the tightly knit clay-brick manufacturing brotherhood.

Wielding one of the heaviest hammers is Mr. George Schaffer, who stepped ashore at Fremantle in 1949 after 35 years in his native Yugoslavia. His happiness on arriving in a new country on his daughter's third birthday was tinged with a little doubt at the prospect for success he hoped would come with the cement block-making machine he had brought with him.

Had somebody told him he was entering a decade in which the firmly entrenched clay-brick manufacturers were to embark on a skilled-labor importation program to give themselves a captive migrant-labor market, the cement brick-making machine probably would have stayed on the boat. But it came off — and within three months George Schaffer had his small block-making factory in operation. In the 21 years which followed, he built his humble factory into a million-dollar industry.

He is the managing director of Calsil Ltd., sand-lime-brick manufacturer which recently announced a net profit of \$338,640 and a 12.5 percent dividend, which sent the shares up to their 1970 high of \$2.35. Mr. Schaffer says current Calsil plans will enable the company to supply about ten percent of Australian brick production, and this could be lifted to 20 percent in the foreseeable future.

From 1949 Mr. Schaffer watched his small cement-brick factory grow slowly until 1955, when Calsil Pty. Ltd. was formed with \$120,000 as paid-up capital. More than \$23,000 was added to the initial capital in the years to 1964, when Calsil Ltd. became a public company with an issue of 113,692 50c shares. Following the public float in December, 1965, Calsil took over Colortone Holdings Ltd.'s brickworks and sand quarries in a cash-and-share deal.

Nearly two years later, in October, 1967, Calsil began operating Western Australia's first fully automated sand-lime-brick plant at Jandakot. The advantages of sand-lime (calcium silicate) bricks over conventional clay bricks are impressive. Only three men are

needed to operate two presses with a capacity of 750,000 bricks a week. An additional one man can operate an overhead crane for loading and unloading. Silica sand and lime are both clean materials and can be found in most parts of Australia. Both are easily mixed proportionately, so consistent quality can be maintained. Their appearance is pleasing to the eye, and they can be used successfully in contemporary design. There are none of the furnace problems associated with clay bricks.

In November, 1968, at Frankston (Victoria), a plant similar to that at Jandakot was commissioned and in October, 1969, the Jandakot works was expanded and another press commissioned at Kurnell, Sydney. January this year saw another automatic press installed at Kurnell. In March Calsil announced a placement of 700,000 shares at a premium to finance the first stage of a second brick factory at Blacktown, Sydney, to cost \$2.5 million.

George Schaffer could not have envisaged his brick-and-mortar empire growing as rapidly as it has when he stood on the Fremantle wharf in 1949

looking at a city where clay bricks and double-brick walls were almost a status symbol. He did not dream that his company would ever take over companies such as Great Southern Brickworks, its wholly-owned subsidiary Albany Brick Co. Pty. Ltd. and Colortone Holdings' brick operations.

Nor could he have foreseen the rapid growth earnings this expansion was to produce. Profitability since listing has grown rapidly in each year except 1966, culminating in the near doubling of profit — from \$169,823 to \$338,640 — in the year to June 30, 1970.

This latest result was after a leap in taxation from \$56,184 to \$103,395 and a rise in depreciation from \$96,956 to \$178,788.

The growth in earning rate has been equally as impressive. After falling from 20.3 to 6.2 percent in 1966 (when profit dipped from \$40,516 to \$12,406 following the absorption of losses acquired with the takeover of Colortone Quarries Pty. Ltd.), the earning rate jumped to 32.9 percent in 1967, 33.4 percent in 1968 and a peak 44.5 percent in 1969. However, the latest year has seen the rate slip back to 40.6 percent



A five-storey block of home units in South Perth built of sand-lime bricks manufactured by Calsil Ltd. . . .

times necessary to dramatise the issues by civil disobedience as in the past the Quakers, Gandhi and the International Workers of the World had done so. Humanity recognises this and long after our names are forgotten people would remember the names of Martin Luther King, Gandhi and Clarrie O'Shea. If "the law" as understood by the conservatives was so important, why did the Government jail those who tried to incite defiance of the National Service Act? "We've been fined but many of us haven't paid our fines. We won't. And we haven't been sent to prison." Is it because the Government is afraid to take action against the inciters who include such famous names as Mr. Patrick White? He was sorry Mr. Hughes had not arrived yet because he wanted to know why Mr. Hughes would not engage in discussion with his critics. True, Mr. Hughes had listened to a deputation courteously, but he had only listened, and he had not discussed the issues. Chairman Pringle said that matter had better wait until Mr. Hughes arrived—and we all looked anxiously again toward the door.

At 9.40 the Attorney-General hurried in in his red tie. There was no conspiracy to be inaccessible, he explained. Blame Sir Reginald's airline. He had got here as quickly as he could, undined and unwined. (Someone rushed a whisky and a plate of sandwiches to his table.) As far as he was concerned the right to demonstrate "forcefully and effectively" was undoubted. He believed in the soapbox. "I don't belong to a family that has ever felt it was part of an Establishment." But protest must be within the law. He respected Gandhi as a great Indian patriot: "Not for him the tactics of intimidation and invasion of personal privacy now in vogue among some mindless vandals." But Gandhi's India was very different from Australia today. "Let not the practitioners of civil disobedience make the mistake of thinking that they can frighten people in government into modifying a policy that has received the mandate of the people by a resort to violent protest and to infringements of the law. I shall do my best to see that the democratic institutions we cherish will not be undermined."

Mr. Buckley repeated his question about Mr. Hughes' alleged inaccessibility. The Attorney-General said that no politician is insulated and that unlike academics his job was on the line every three years. "I'm so inaccessible that in July I 'insulated' myself from my home and family for 21 days out of 31." He did, however, try to avoid off-the-cuff statements with the risk of misquotation.

Someone asked him what he would do on the next Sunday if the reported 200 picketers turned up outside his Bellevue Hill home. He did not know. Mr. Buckley said he was sorry to hear that for two Sundays running Mr. Hughes' children would be deprived of

FOR AUCTION

Magnificent

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SITE

4 ACRES

FRENCH'S FOREST—BEACON HILL
LOT B, RODBOROUGH ROAD (AT EASTERN END)

This commanding site is the last in the area.
Panoramic views over the ocean and surrounding districts — can never be built out.

An ideal site for prestige offices and factory premises.
LAND 222ft. 9in. x 789ft. 2½in. 4 acres 0 roods 7½ perches.

Solicitors: Allen, Allen & Hemsley

For further details, contact

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

RICHARDSON & WRENCH
LIMITED

109 PITT STREET, SYDNEY. PHONE 25-3051

For Auction Sale at the Threaltette, 7th floor Australia Square
ON FRIDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER, AT 10.30 A.M.



ECONOMIC POLICY AND RESEARCH

The General Financial and Economic Policy Division and the Overseas Economic Relations Division of the Commonwealth Treasury have opportunities for graduates of superior academic attainment to work in the field of economic policy and research. In the General Financial and Economic Policy Division, the areas of work include fiscal and monetary policy, internal economic conditions and short-term forecasting, taxation policy, and Australia's longer-term potentialities for economic growth. In the Overseas Economic Relations Division, the areas of work include Australia's balance of payments, international financial and commercial relations, membership of international economic organisations, and aid to developing countries, including Papua and New Guinea.

SALARY

Positions are available at three levels (female rates are in brackets):—

RESEARCH OFFICER, GRADE 1
\$4,040-\$5,183 (\$3,636-\$4,765)

RESEARCH OFFICER, GRADE 2
\$3,856-\$5,875 (\$3,428-\$5,447)

SENIOR RESEARCH OFFICER, GRADE 1
\$6,048-\$8,612 (\$5,020-\$8,084)

Commencing salaries within ranges will depend upon qualifications and experience. The minimum commencing salary for graduates with a first class honours or higher degree is \$4,500 per annum (\$4,072 for females) and \$4,200 per annum (\$3,730 for females) for a second class honours degree. Equal pay for females will be attained January, 1972.

QUALIFICATIONS

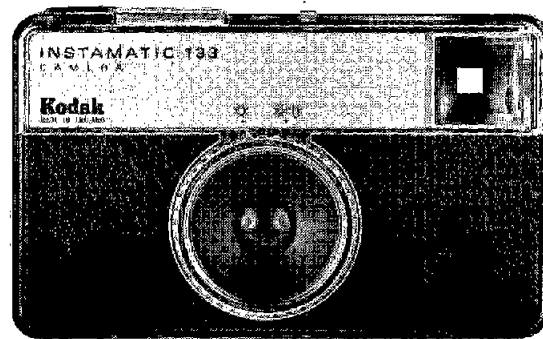
Degree in economics, Commerce or Arts (Economics), preferably at first or second class honours or higher degree level. Suitable honours graduates in Statistics and/or Mathematics would also be considered for appointment to the General Financial and Economic Policy Division. Final year students may apply for Research Officer, Grade 1, positions.

Applicants for Research Officer, Grade 2, and Senior Research Officer, Grade 1, positions should have appropriate experience in economic research.

Additional information and application forms may be obtained from:—

The Secretary,
Department of the Treasury,
Department of Treasury,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

Applications close on 3rd September, 1970.



If you can use
this **Instamatic** camera

You can make color movies

It's easy with this **Kodak Instamatic Movie Camera**.

If you own, or have ever used a Kodak Instamatic camera, then you can make color movies just as simply with the Kodak Instamatic movie camera. They both work the same way.

Simply drop in the film cartridge, aim and shoot. No fussy gimmicks, and no complications.

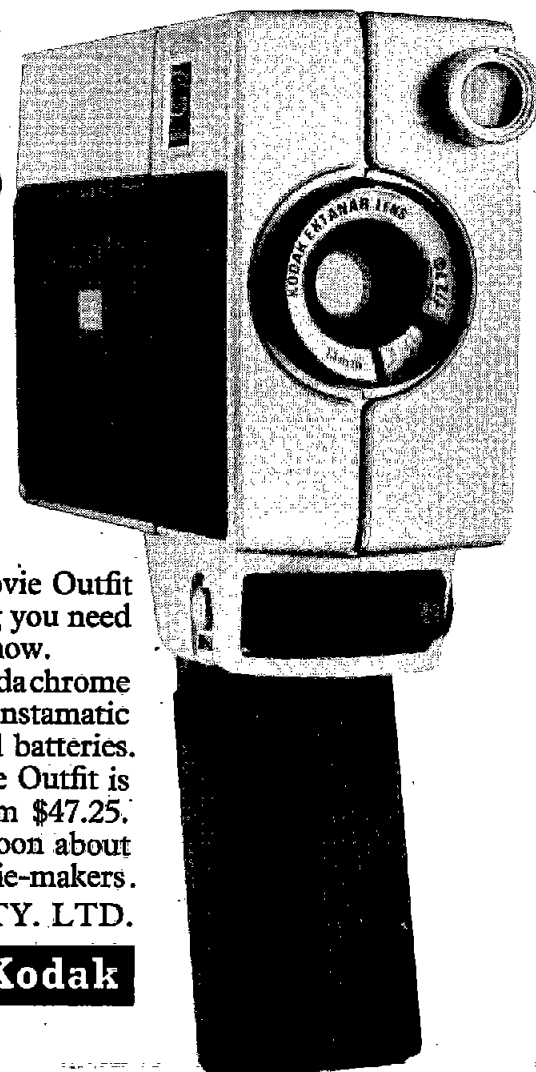
The Kodak Instamatic M22 Movie Outfit comes complete with everything you need to start making movies right now.

You get a drop-in cartridge of Kodachrome II super 8 Color Film, a Kodak Instamatic M22 Movie Camera and batteries.

The Instamatic M22 Movie Outfit is one of a range priced from \$47.25. Talk to your Kodak dealer soon about these easy-to-use movie-makers.

KODAK (Australasia) PTY. LTD.

Kodak



The computer room at Adaps . . . one of the seven listed groups to pick from

of good results this situation may change. But on the whole it is not always wise to invest in an unfashionable stock.

The others on the list are: IDAPS (which specialises in the insurance industry), Adaps Holdings, Computer Dynamics and Square Computing. These have been listed for a short time only and as yet have not displayed any early discernible market "form."

One possibly good investment in these market "tail enders" could be Square Computing. Since April this year the directors have been engaged in an across-the-board reorganisation of the operation. Very recently a four-day period showed a 40 percent rise in Square's market price (admittedly only from ten to 14 cents). The word in the industry is that Square is "doing very well lately" and that a break-even point is not too far away. After importing a new leader (Ken Oastler) from Berlei via Nabalco, it was decided to move away from the original "Square" system which was invented by the founder of the company and produce more special-industry system-and-program packages, and this policy seems to have paid off. Square does not own its own computer and relies on buying block computer time to process its clients' work. With recent sales around 14 cents, it could be worth a risk buy.

Unfortunately, the really interesting computer operations are not listed. Should the extremely successful Engineer Computer Services ever decide to go public, it would have to go on the "must buy" list of every investor interested in the industry. ECS specialises in the provision of graphic outputs for civil and mechanical engineers and its Sydney service centre works 24-hour shifts to keep up with the demand. One major task ECS is currently performing is to assist in the remapping of the whole of Australia.

Another interesting computer organisation if it ever went public would be the tiny but very successful Computer

Projects. This bureau specialises in payroll preparation and market research. It does not have its own computer, preferring to hire block time from Honeywell or IBM users with a surplus. Perhaps this indicates the pattern an investor in service bureaus should seek — look for the small but vigorous service bureau with strong management and specialising in one or two activities only.

One of the facts of computing life must be remembered. More than half the computers in Australia are employed to about 75 percent of their capacity and the owners of these under-employed computers are constantly trying to sell their surplus time. This represents a considerable challenge to the marketing of service bureaus' services because "amateur" bureaus mostly undercut the market price for computer time and generally tend to get in the way of the "professionals."

Not only is there this vast discount-house type of operation going on but the service bureaus themselves seem to be multiplying at an almost suicidal rate, and this makes competition within the industry very severe.

Briefly

Poseidon makes two big takeover bids

A CONFUSED week's trading on the mining boards was matched by a more restrained tone among industrials, which reacted calmly to the implications of the Federal Budget. Volatility on the mining boards was illustrated by wild swings in Spargo's Exploration in anticipation of (and later in reaction to) its report of low-grade nickel, copper and zinc assays at Lake Barlee in Western Australia . . . Peko Wallsend added a bright note to the week

with a \$2,773,507 jump in net profit to \$9,925,630, following increased metal prices, higher production and inclusion for the first time of a full year's production from KIS.

Big news came from Poseidon. In a major step aimed at converting its Windarra (W.A.) nickel lease into a full-scale mining operation Poseidon plans to take over Lake, View and Star (with an offer of one Poseidon share for every 40 Lake, View shares held) and associate Samin Ltd. (with an offer of two Poseidon shares for every 15 Samin shares held). In addition, the company is making a 1-for-20 bonus issue. The previously tightly held capital will be increased by about one-third if all three moves are successful.

Melbourne-based maker of concrete reinforcing grids and precast concrete ARC records its third successive increase in earnings, profit rising from \$2,470,283 to \$2,710,090. Dividend is up 2½ percent to 12½ percent . . . Tasmanian cement producer Goliath pushed profit from \$823,969 to \$900,384 lifting earning rate slightly higher from 13.4 to 14.6 percent . . . Farley and Lewers' earning rate leapt 9 percent to 35 percent following a 56 percent jump in profit from \$453,937 to \$710,025, and dividend is up from 12 to 14 percent. Shareholders are also to benefit by way of a one-for-ten bonus issue. However, earnings growth slowed for concrete masonry maker Jayworth, profit crawling ahead \$2042 to \$154,278 . . . Growth also slowed for steel and aluminium merchant William Atkins — whose profit moved ahead from \$303,365 to \$316,006 . . . However, metal smelter and refiner O. T. Lempriere had an excellent year, with earnings up from \$264,101 to \$432,146, while engineer Bliss Welded's fluctuating fortunes took a decided turn for the better, profit leaping from \$60,697 to \$108,049.

Directors of Loloma have unanimously rejected Mining Finance's takeover offer. Meanwhile, takeover documents revealed a \$5,647,350 slump in MFC's portfolio market value between December 31 and July 15 this year . . . Clarence Oil has recovered nickel values assaying as high as 1.87 percent from its Pilbara, W.A., prospect . . . Kratos found over 100 anomalies on its Northern Territory uranium prospect . . . but Hastings and Pine Vale's joint venture at Carr-Boyd Rocks has not been very encouraging.

Australia's leading automotive parts manufacturer and distributor, Repco, is raising dividend payout from 15 to 16 percent.

Results from wool brokers were mixed. A marginal lift in net profit from \$254,087 to \$280,684 prompted Pitt, Son and Badgery to increase dividend payout from 12 to 13 percent . . . Geelong broker and pastoral house Denny Lascelles did slightly better with a profit rise from \$236,596 to \$303,510, but is holding dividend steady at 11 percent . . . Drought conditions in Queensland and lower wool prices clipped 22.5 percent from

week's announcement of an 8.5 percent increase in net profit (from \$8,340,000 to \$9,050,000) and a lift in the dividend rate from 10 to 11 percent, failed to generate much enthusiasm in the stockmarket — although it did lift the shares several cents above their pre-report level. At last week's closing price, Tubemakers' shares are returning a respectable 4.2 percent yield on dividend and 8.7 percent on earnings.

However, on the whole, Tubemakers' earning performance has been good over recent years, although on occasions subject to slight downward fluctuations. Fairly strong advances have been achieved in the last three years and the earning rate on unchanged ordinary capital has advanced from 17.9 to 20.8 percent in 1969 and 22.6 percent in 1970.

The latest result included provision for the recent rise in company tax rates, following the 1970-71 Budget (which lifted the tax provision by \$1,716,387 to \$8,739,000) and was after a fall in depreciation (from \$4,601,000 to \$4,131,000) and minority interests (down from \$231,000 to \$157,000).

The public holds a 12½ percent equity slice in Australia's largest pipe and tube manufacturer, while the remaining capital is held beneficially by Stewarts and Lloyds and BHP (each with a 37.5 percent holding) and Tube Investments Pty. Ltd., which has a 12½ percent interest.

Several factors, which probably did not make a major contribution to the 1969-70 earnings performance, should give a considerable boost to this year's profitability and aid longer-term growth.

A reorganisation within the company, designed to change Tubemakers from a group with subsidiary companies into a "single company and divisions," was initiated in May this year. There are now five basic product divisions: Stewarts and Lloyds, the British Tube Mills division (which manufactures steel and alloy tubing and components for automotive cycle, furniture, domestic building and other applications), the cast-iron pipe division, the water mains division and the S & L pipe fabrication division.

Rationalisation within the steel

distribution and servicing industry, which has been under way in the past 18 months or so, should also bring increasing benefits to Tubemakers.

Several recent expansionary moves have been closely related to these rationalisation steps, including a new \$492,000 warehouse at Townsville (Queensland), which will service the S & L steel service centre and a new \$571,000 warehouse at Dandenong (Victoria).

Benefits should also come from recent rationalisation moves in the manufacture of water mains and other large-diameter steel pipes, under which Humes Ltd. and Tubemakers have merged their activities into a new, jointly owned company.

Apart from rationalising existing operations of the two groups in this area — allowing them to compete more effectively against Japanese imports — the merger should also open up some new opportunities for growth. This suggests that Tubemakers warrants serious consideration as a solid industrial stock at current market prices.

A restricted choice

LOCAL INVESTORS have long dreamed of cashing in on the computer-population explosion. But regrettably the investor has only seven stocks to pick from. Six of these are either wholly dependant on the sale of computer time or, at the very best, are substantially involved in this hazardous industry. In addition, most of the six have a large portion of their efforts devoted to the writing of specialised client-application programs. The cost of producing these programs is often difficult to recover in full, and this adds one more trouble spot to an industry already somewhat long on problems.

Only one listed computer stock, Information Electronics, is currently engaged in hardware production. Significantly, the market values this stock more highly than the service companies and although its \$1 shares closed at about \$1.55 last week — well below their previous \$1.70 low point — this still leaves a good premium. The

company's earlier peak was a high \$3.10. It would be a bit optimistic to expect any dramatic profit announcements from Information Electronics in the near future, but the company's sales have been moving up steadily and the computer industry regards its product range highly. Computer stocks are not all that glamorous at the moment and it seems possible that the price could move down a bit. But in the longer run Information Electronics could do very well indeed.

The best market performer of the six listed service-bureau stocks is the Sydney-based service bureau, card-punching service and computer-support-equipment supplier, Datacard. Issued at \$1.20 (at a premium of 70c), Datacard has not fallen below its issue price this year. On the other hand, it has not been higher than \$1.50 with recent sales about this level. The scope for expansion in the service-bureau industry isn't too great and, probably, no great developments can be expected from this section of Datacard's operation in the next few months.

Perhaps the best strategy with Datacard is to wait and see. One point to watch is who gets the contracts to supply punched cards to the Federal Government. Datacard's result could be seriously affected if it fails to gain a fair share of this huge business.

Despite the market's apparent lack of interest in Computer Accounting Service Ltd. (issued at 50c at a 25c premium and now selling at about 39c), this stock seems one of the best prospects in the industry. CAS operates in both Sydney and Melbourne and has established special relationships with suppliers of small accounting machines and paper-tape-producing typewriters. These arrangements supply a steady stream of referral business for CAS and also account for a very good commercial intelligence network.

In addition to its active bureau-sales operation, CAS has a 25 percent share in Computer Resale Brokers Australia, a company set up to sell and lease used computers to local users. As time passes, this connection should assume greater and greater importance, with more computer users trading in their old models. Similar operations are already under way in England and the U.S. with great success.

One recent CAS move was to invite the chairman of Comsec to join the board. Comsec is an unlisted specialist service bureau operating in the securities industry, and this move — while it could be only an attempt to strengthen the board — has sparked off some rumors in the industry of a "possible merger" between the two bureaus. In market terms, CAS seems fairly cheaply priced at the moment.

The other listed service-bureaus stocks seem to have had such a poor market performance that no matter how sound they may be in actual fact, there seems to be little incentive to invest in them at this time. Perhaps after some time and a possible series

their cricket bat, Mr. Hughes was not amused.

As the meeting broke up, the organisers were all smiles of relief.

AS I
SEE IT

Alan Reid

TRYING TO BE THE MOST MILITANT OF MILITANTS

NEW SOUTH WALES Premier Askin says ACTU president R. J. ("Bob") Hawke is "power drunk and strike happy." Mr. Hawke says he is not.

Both cannot be right. But one thing is certain: Mr. Hawke is competing in an arena in which the competition for the image of industrial radicalism has intensified in recent years. Once this is understood some of his attitudes become understandable. The intensity of this competition is ironically due to the fragmentation of the Communist Party.

I know it is unfashionable to mention Communists at the moment. If you mention them you are a "red baiter." But how can you attempt to trace the history of Australian unionism and the influence of forces now at work within the Australian trade-union movement without mentioning Communists or the Communist Party?

Academic Alastair Davidson, who recently produced "A Short History of the Communist Party in Australia," can hardly be described as hostile to the ACP. The "Australian Left Review," theoretical journal of the ACP, lists him as a member of its editorial board, along with, among others, the assistant Federal secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Mr. Laurie Carmichael, who was the main figure in the GM-H strike some years ago, and who was prominent in the recent oil dispute. Mr. Davidson was speaking of a slightly earlier period when he wrote (page 82) "... one in four of the hardcore cadres were trade-union officials, and many members of the central committee were simultaneously senior officials of some of the most important unions in Australia."

The position has not changed significantly since, except that some of the members of the central committee have moved to other Communist groupings now competing for this image of industrial militancy.

Once there were — broadly — three forces at work within the Australian trade-union movement. Force one was the ALP's rightwing. It strove to give an impression of moderation and reason, and used the strike weapon (the symbol of militancy) only as a last resort and for purely industrial reasons and to win gains for workers.



a gentle
smoke



AMPHORA

This is Australia's leading imported pipe tobacco, for it is made from the world's choicest tobacco leaf, each masterfully mellowed and blended. Pick a pouch of Amphora in the blend to suit your taste — it will give a mild, gentle but satisfying enjoyment.

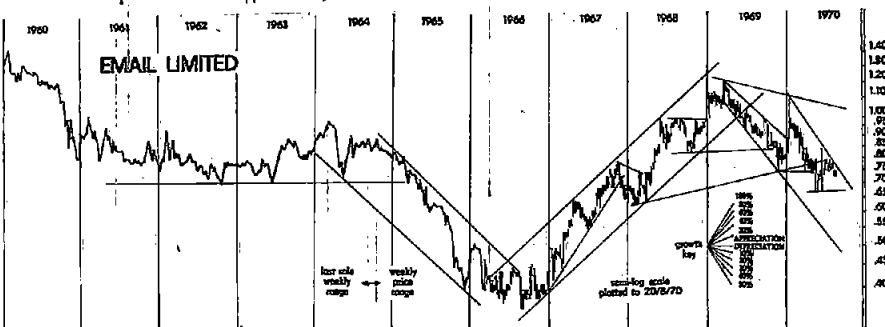
2oz.
70c

Regular blend is in the **BROWN** pouch, Mild Aromatic is in the **BLUE** pouch and Full Aromatic is in the **RED** pouch. Two ounces are only 70c. Also available in 8.oz. tins for \$2.80.

A product of Douwe Egberts Tobacco Company, Utrecht, Holland.



THE CHARTIST SAYS: EMAIL LIMITED and the impact of the Budget — has the future already been discounted? The chart says NO. The long-term trend on Email shows the importance of support levels and the value of trend lines. There appears to be little prospect of short-term recovery and the overall picture suggests that prices will continue to move down to the 1966 support level at 45c. Last sale price on August 20, 1970 — 73c.



How to organize a Convention: read this, relax with TAA

First, you have to get them there. Usually interstate. That's where TAA's group travel discounts can save you 10% of the fare, for groups of fifteen or more adult members.

Next is the venue. Here again, your TAA Conventioneer can organize it. The right price, style and location. And if wives come along too, TAA can turn on day trips, shopping tours, theatre parties.

Then there are the many smaller details. Like laundry and rent-a-cars. But you can forget them all. Everything will be organized for you.

What next? Simply call your nearest TAA office and ask for Convention Planning. For everything except speech writing.



TAA the friendly way

BHP's leap in steel profits

THIS TIME the pundits have been caught running a bit ahead of events in their anxiety to see the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. start earning profits from its oil and gas operations. And it was not even iron ore — now that BHP's annual report is out, it is known that the group's spectacular 1969-70 results (showing a profit of nearly \$60 million) were almost entirely due to huge earnings from steel, including sales on the export markets.

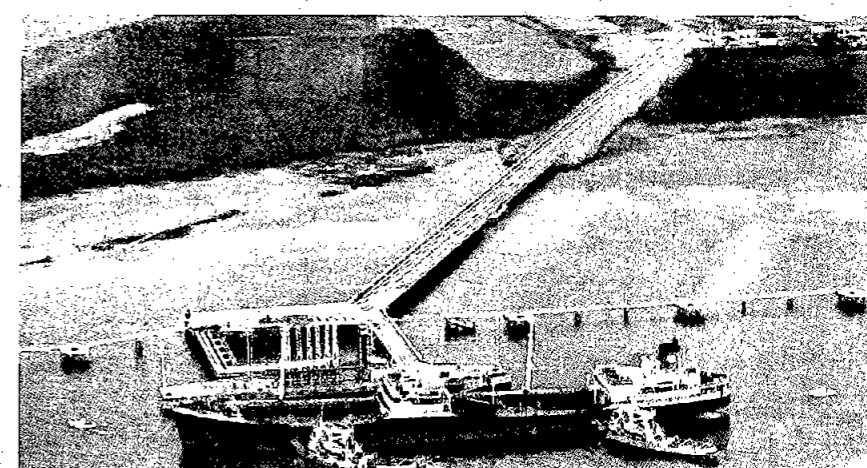
The oil and natural gas subsidiary—Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd.—incurred a \$900,000 net loss in the year to May 31, despite its \$1,961,000 trading profit, which turned to a loss when interest and fixed assets utilisation charges were taken into account. The profit from the Mount Newman iron-ore venture was also relatively modest, contributing \$5,565,000 to aggregate profit "without any deduction for interest on capital or taxation."

However, it was a great year for BHP's steel operations — probably the greatest in the company's history — despite the strikes and the earlier decision to postpone the Port Kembla expansion program. The huge profit came almost entirely from steel, with output rising by 2.6 percent to a new record of 6,765,000 tons.

This once again shows that it is very premature to relegate BHP's steel operations to a subsidiary role and focus all the attention on the group's coming bonanza from iron ore and oil and natural gas. Steelmaking may be expected to remain BHP's main profit earner for some time yet — and earnings from oil and gas and iron ore may be treated as lavish additions of cream to the cake in the shorter run.

Despite last year's loss from Bass Strait operations, the oil and gas profit outlook is now very encouraging. The oil and gas subsidiary is trading profitably and should contribute to group earnings in 1970-71. The situation at Mount Newman is also improving, with total iron-ore shipments this year expected to rise to 13 million tons. The outlook for a commercial lateritic nickel mine in Queensland is distinctly better, with the annual report saying that recent investigations have improved prospects for developing the Marlborough deposits.

There was one sour note — ironically regarding steel. Buoyant domestic demand and the effect of industrial



BHP's first crude from Bass Strait . . .

disputes forced a reduction in steel exports. While the \$150 extensions to the Port Kembla plant will be completed this year (raising its capacity to 5.4 million tons a year), valuable time has been lost in a period of strong overseas demand for steel and Japanese steelmakers, and BHP's other competitors, may be expected to take advantage of this. Fortunately for the company, the jump in world demand for steel was not anticipated by most overseas producers as well, and a determined effort by BHP should allow the company to regain its share of the export market with the aid of increased steel output.

However, all over the world, steelmakers are rushing to increase their capacity to catch the wind in their sails, and this could lead to another period of world steel over-capacity, creating a feeling of uncertainty on the world steel scene. But this should worry BHP less than most other producers because of its huge and expanding domestic market.

Dear money defended

THERE WERE no surprises in the Reserve Bank of Australia's glossy and sedate annual report, released two days after the Federal Budget was brought down, and its general tone tends to reinforce the Budget's veiled suggestions that more deflationary measures may be on the way.

The Reserve Bank clearly states that fixed capital formation and personal consumption were expanding strongly toward the end of the year to June 30 and — although there has been a rise in international liquidity and some easing in domestic demand and labor pressures — a relaxation of monetary policy would be premature.

Encouragingly, the Bank's report says that although the growth in demand remained strong toward the end of 1969-70 it did not appear to be run-

ning far ahead of the growth of available resources, perhaps hinting that this gap — the classical cause of inflationary pressures — has been narrowing down.

Reading between the lines, the Reserve Bank's report suggests that Governor Philips and his board have carefully considered criticisms of their policy on two major contentious issues: dear money, and the continued limitation of saving banks' flexibility by the requirement that they should hold a minimum of 65 percent of depositors' balances in liquid assets and public securities. Predictably, the report strongly defends the dear-money policy and, while acknowledging the savings banks' difficulties, makes no mention of any possible easing of the limitations under which they have to operate.

However, on the first point the report admits that "it is clear that when interest rates rise some sectors may experience hardship associated with increasing costs of financing, a factor which needs to be watched closely." The report then explains that the board feels that cheap money is associated with price increases and results in much greater difficulties than any hardships caused by dear money.

But, despite its spirited defence of the *status quo*, the Bank's board obviously does not have a closed mind on vital issues, and one of the most interesting sections of the report contains the suggestion that there is now more scope for flexibility in monetary control methods through open-market trading in Government securities.

Worth a good look

ONE OF 1969's "better" premium listings, Tubemakers Australia Ltd., has not been doing so well on the stock-market of late. The shares are currently selling about 5c below their \$1.35 issue price, after having fallen as low as 94c earlier in the year. Last

WANTED

**PRIVATE
COMPANIES
with
PAST PROFITS
or
CURRENT PROFITS**

Write for our Memorandum explaining this safe, attractive cash offer

**ACQUISITIONS
PTY. LTD.**

39th level, Australia Square,
Sydney 27-9983

Brisbane 26-973

Bottled in
France Specially
for you



over 150 years tradition
in every bottle

CC104

Speculator's Diary

Marching out of step once again

ONCE AGAIN everyone else except me is marching out of step together. For I consider that the Budget will have a decidedly bullish longer-term influence on the sharemarket even if it doesn't give much cause for excitement in the mining-punting market. The reason for my somewhat contrary view is fairly straightforward, and is a result of the impact of the changed tax schedule on likely institutional thinking. After all, the big life offices account for a pretty fair swag of sharemarket buying-power, and their new higher tax position (up 2½ percent) suddenly makes equities so much more attractive than those dull fixed-interest things like debentures and Commonwealth Bonds that they could stay out of the fixed-interest end for a while and go full bore for equities until such time as the yield spread widens to allow for it. So, overall, these will be what you might call a solid undertone to the equities market, unless the life offices turn instead to property investment in a really big way.

Individually it doesn't seem likely to affect any particular group too severely, although the transport operators could feel the pinch from having to pay an extra 3c a gallon to the Government, unless they can pass on their charges to the long-suffering public trying to make an honest dollar. But trying to make an even more honest buck out of punting, even if that extra money in your pay packet from the tax concessions now allows you a bit extra to punt with, after you take off the extra cost of the booze, fags, and the petrol, may not be easy.

What is there to punt on? No one's really struck nickel for ages, and until it happens the market seems likely to continue on a pretty quiet path, even though the odd exciting flurry is sure to send a few stocks up every so often. To my mind there are two views to take of such a market. On the one hand, this is the time to be quietly accumulating a parcel of mineral punting stocks, so as to be in when she takes off again. That's why I've got roughies like Sundowner, Towarnie, Bounty, and Omega. These relatively small holdings in my overall portfolio will give me a jump ahead on the market when it moves into top gear.

But in the meantime there are still plenty of ways of making money — and did you know that you can make money on a stock even when the price doesn't move? In fact, I reckon I can add a few cents to my bank account even if the price of the shares actually falls! This may seem a little difficult to new chums to the market, but dexterous use of the stock-options market can produce some worthwhile returns if

you are nimble enough. I've already made a little money the last time I used an option, when I took out a three-month call option on Poseidon when they were \$220 and shorted the shares at the same time. This is a very useful tactic to use when you're very bearish about the stock, but you're not game to short the shares.

This time I used a quite opposite application of share options when I came in as a writer of an option. Writing call options is a fairly sophisticated way of making money but it can be quite rewarding. When my broker told me he wanted a writer for a three-month call option on 4000 Hall's Peak shares at an exercise price of 11c and a premium of 2½c, I thought it looked OK, so I took it. What you've got to do when you write a call option is to buy the shares in the market, the 2½c premium lowering your cost nicely back to 8½c. So, as long as Hall's Peak stay above 8½c for the next three months, then I'm on clover, although, of course, there is a limit to my profits in that if they go to 50c in the period, I still have to sell out at 11c when the option gets exercised, so my profits are quite limited.

But when you work it out, the return from this deal is not bad at all. If my net outlay of 8½c turns into 11c in the three months life of the option, then that's still 29 percent before brokerage. Done four times a year this would be 116 percent in a year's trading, so more than doubling my money. The main problem with writing call options is that the price of the shares may fall sharply during the three months that you are hanging on to them. If Hall's Peak drops back to only 6c, say, by the end of November, then I will have done my dough — but, of course, not as much had I bought the shares outright and not written a call option. However, the one thing that a writer of options perhaps really appreciates is the fact that there are almost no extra charges — only 25c was taken out of the \$100 I received.

This one rather complicated way of trying to make money left kitty \$349 lighter at \$1910.

BOUGHT			
4000 Hall's Peak	11c		\$449
WROTE			
Three months' call option:			
Hall's Peak 11c at 2½c			
Received: \$100			
500 Cleveland Tin	20-1-69	\$1.17	\$1.05
300 Woolworths	11-12-69	\$1.00	.98
100 Peko Wallsend			
option	12-2-70	\$7.00	\$5.70
400 Valentines	March-July	\$2.22	\$2.00
400 Aust. Antimony	7-8-70	.65	.65
1000 Omega Oil	4-6-70	.11	.11
1000 Bounty Oil	18-6-70	.11	.10
500 Datacard	25-6-70	\$1.30	\$1.45
300 Beach	25-6-70	\$1.90	\$2.10
2500 Towarnie	9-7-70	.14	.18
1000 Custom Credit	16-7-70	\$1.90	\$1.92
500 Aberfoyle	23-7-70	\$1.70	\$1.70
400 Minster	23-7-70	.68	\$1.02
1000 Perm Wright	23-7-70	.78	.74
1000 Castlereagh	30-7-70	.25	.26
300 Thices	30-7-70	\$3.30	\$4.00
500 Tancrod	6-8-70	.80	.87
200 Austim rights	14-8-70	.09	.06
1000 Sundowner	14-8-70	.13	.17
4000 Hall's Peak	21-8-70	.11	.10

Force two was the ALP's leftwing, which was prepared to use the strike weapon freely to win gains for workers, though it was also prepared to use the strike weapon occasionally for political purposes. Force three was the Communist Party, which was also prepared to use the strike weapon freely also to win gains for workers (without securing such gains it could not hang on to its control of a union) and to advance the Communist Party's political aims.

It was these last two who competed for the image of being the most militant of the militants. In many cases the Communists won out. But it would be a mistake to accept that it was the Communists who turned the unions they control to militancy. Often these unions — the Waterside Workers' Federation and the mining unions are examples — have traditions of militancy stemming from the almost sub-human conditions under which they were once expected to work and which long predated the Communists.

It is a paradox of the Australian industrial movement that most Australian workers are rightwing in their political attitudes and vote for ALP, not Communist, candidates, while in certain industries they are leftwing in their industrial attitudes. Once the Communists took over such unions all they had to do was to channel this militancy into Communist-approved channels.

And to say that the rank-and-file members of a union, because of their political attitudes, can prevent this happening is to close one's eyes to the facts of life. As Federated Ironworkers' national secretary, Laurie Short, now an anti-Communist but once a Marxist, said in a recent TV interview, "Union meetings can be managed from the platform" — a viewpoint which any person who has attended a union meeting (or for that matter any other meeting of a mass character) must concede has considerable substance.

These were the relatively simple forces once competing for the image, of being industrially the most militant of the militants: the ALP leftwing and the Communist Party. But now the situation is more complex and the competition fiercer. Competing are:

- The ALP leftwing, which, in association with the Communists and other militant groupings, helped lift Mr. Hawke to his present position of power in the ACTU.

- The official Australian Communist Party (the Aarons group, which follows what is known among Communists as the "Italian line," a form of nationalist Communism).

- A section of the official ACP (which is anti-Aarons and follows the historic pro-Moscow line of the ACP and is condemned by the Aarons group as "ACP conservatives").

- The Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist (which follows the "Peking Line" and condemns Mr. Hawke and the Aarons group as belonging to the "phony left").

- The "Trotskyists," who demand

immediate revolution produced through "unlimited general strikes." (The Trotskyist movement has recently been strengthened by an influx into its ranks often from academic circles.)

The Aarons group condemns the pro-Moscow group because the Muscovites do not want unlimited general strikes until a greater degree of unity has been achieved with the ALP (the "Australian Socialist," July, 1970). The Aarons group wants the violence of the recent builders' laborers' strike extended by more powerful unions with more resources as part of this group's new industrial policy of "occupy and destroy" ("New Left Review," August-September issue).

The Peking men condemn the Aarons group as "revisionist" and assail the "building trades group" of trade unions for not supporting the builders' laborers' policy of violence. ("Vanguard," July, 1970.)

Where this puts Pat Clancy, Communist secretary of the Building Workers' Industrial Union, I do not know. But it may be significant that Mr. Clancy, whose tradesmen members were abused at least verbally for not assisting the builders' laborers in the policy of "occupy and destroy," has since resigned from the national committee (of which the BLU secretary, Mr. Jack Munday, is a member) and from the industrial committee of the Communist Party.

All this may seem very amusing. But it has to be remembered that the publications I have mentioned above are read by some of the most strategically placed men in the Australian trade-union movement and are regarded by these men as their industrial bibles, providing the guidelines for the industrial policies along which they are bound to urge the unions they control.

The pro-Peking group, for example, has officials in several very strategically placed unions whose tradition of industrial militancy could with adroit management be channelled to violence. "Vanguard" is this group's theoretical organ. Dealing with the BLU strike, "Vanguard" says: "... an eight-storey building was occupied. The cops were brought out again — in force. The builders' laborers told them to go away. The strikers barricaded the stairs and refused to move. The foreman, who is treasurer for the Master Builders' Association, was given a short time to come to his senses and shut the job down. He refused, so the job was smashed up with the police standing by ... The cops could not stop the strike and could not defend the property of the bosses ... The recent strike struggle of the builders' laborers is a good lesson to all workers."

It is with such elements that Mr. Hawke appears to be competing for the image of the most militant of the militants. Perhaps in that lies the explanation of why a motion passed unanimously by the ACTU interstate executive for the holding of anti-Budget rallies was elevated on announcement into "a national strike."

**"It's the steady
6½% net p.a.
promptly withdrawable
plus interest
that appealed
to us."**



**"We invested with the
'N.S.W. PERMANENT'**

where our money

earns
interest
at **6½%**
net p.a."

There is no fixed period required for you to earn a secured safe 6½% net p.a. interest. Withdrawals may be made easily in full or part, without loss of interest. No costs or charges. Starts earning from first day. Interest is paid twice yearly, June and December. Make a sound investment with Australia's largest permanent building society, with assets of \$130,000,000, and see your money grow with safety.

Send now for 31st Annual Report

Send coupon now, or phone
Head Office: 307 Pitt Street, Sydney.
Telephone: Mon.-Fri. 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ph.: 2 0520.
After Hours 7 days a week to 10.30 p.m. Ph.: 82 0400.
Branches at:
BONDI JUNCTION: 38-5259
BURWOOD: 747-4426
CHATSWOOD: 419-2261
DOUBLE BAY: 36-1282
EASTWOOD: 858-1624
GORDON: 49-7327
HORNSBY: 476-1572
MANLY: 87-3255
MARLBOROUGH JUNCT.: 34-6960
PARAMATTA: 635-4890
PENRITH: Pen. 2-3066
ROCKDALE: 58-2939
SPIT JUNCTION: 860-1643

To: N.S.W. Permanent Building Society Ltd., Building Society House, 307 Pitt Street, Sydney.
Please mail me Annual Report and Investment literature without obligation to me.
Name.....
Address.....

AUSTRALIA'S LEADING PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

one more week one more week one more week

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

SUBSIDIES to the arts in this year's Budget, \$3.8 million, are almost exactly matched by what it costs to run ASIO. Of course, some people feel that Australia's intelligence service is not without entertainment value.

WORTH A TRY

CUSTOMS Minister Don Chipp has been concerned for some time at the light penalties being handed down by courts for drug offenders, particularly smugglers and non-addict pedlars. But he is loath to attempt to induce courts to lift their punishments. However, as one way around it, he has commissioned a departmental comparative survey into drug penalties and those for other offences to find out if there are any inconsistencies.

Mr. Chipp has also asked his department to investigate the penal codes for drug offences in other countries. In one Scandinavian country, for example, a third conviction for peddling carries a minimum 20-year jail term. In Turkey, pedlars are executed by firing squad. "I don't think we'll go quite that far," said one Customs official last week, "but some of us wouldn't mind if we did."

STUDYING THE CHARTS

THE LATEST stock-market private tipping-sheet, "Minscope," has retained the services of an astrologer. As a starter, he has cast the horoscope of that ancient Greek deity Poseidon,

which, he reports, fits "Australia's own horoscope like no other share." But then, he points out, he "hasn't found a really great stock which does not closely coincide with the nation's horoscope chart."

What is Poseidon's future in the stars? "There are signs of big fluctuations and controversy about finance. I can't see Poseidon zooming back to its former dizzy price levels in the near future. In fact, there is a hint that Poseidon could fall to an unrealistic level in the first quarter of next year." "Minscope" says it makes no fancy claims for its astrologer. However, it sounds exactly the sort of thing you get from your broker, and he calls it expert advice.

STIRRING A LITTLE

THE OLD possum stirrer, Arthur Calwell, was in great form in Canberra last week. As the voice of tradition, he strongly attacked the Labor Party's decision to oppose in the Senate legislation which will give the States their \$125 million in revenue from the receipt duties tax; this may, at the invitation of the DLP, be linked to the Budget, to enable it to get an easy passage through the Senate, where the Government is in a minority.

It was against constitutional practice and ALP tradition, Mr. Calwell told Caucus last week, for an upper house to interfere with a money Bill. The recommendation to the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party to oppose the receipts tax Bill in the Senate was a recommendation made, Mr. Calwell said, by a Parliamentary executive of "aging men desperate to implant

their rears upon the back seats of ministerial limousines." "You will live to regret this," said Mr. Calwell, who, as a matter of interest, is the only surviving Labor member of Federal Parliament who has ever had his rear on the back seat of a ministerial limousine.

When Senate Opposition Leader Lionel Murphy claimed that it was ALP policy to oppose money Bills in the Senate, Mr. Calwell gave him a swift one-two. "How can it be — our policy is to abolish the Senate?"

DEPLORABLE

THE "what-will-the-neighbors-think?" reaction is as strong as ever. Last week the N.S.W. Opposition Leader, Mr. Pat Hills, attacking the recruitment of foreign-trained teachers, said: "I am concerned that the deplorable state of our education system should have reached New York and London to receive adverse comment." More to the point, of course, to be concerned about the deplorable state of our education system and try to do something about it.

CLOSING THE GAP

WHETHER there's a gap between the young and their parents or not, there is certainly one between the law and the way young people live. Today, about a quarter of 20-year-olds and 13 percent of 19-year-olds in New South Wales are married, about 8000 people under 21 are householders, 3000 of them are self-employed and 800 are employers of labor. Also, their wages



N.S.W. Industrial Safety Convention in session . . . reiterating the basic needs

one for the firm itself, there are areas in which Governments must take action, since these may be areas in which Governments have helped create the initial problem. Mr. F. O'Sullivan, President of the N.S.W. Building Workers' Industrial Union, made it only too clear that the immigration program had tangible disadvantages, at least in the safety field.

"The language barrier is one of the strongest potential accident hazards that could be imagined," he said. While the Government is belatedly improving its English-for-migrants training, in an industry like building with a 50 percent immigrant labor force, often illiterate in its own language, the problem is here and now and very acute. Universal safety symbols may be the answer, but meanwhile one worker in five suffers a time-loss accident in excess of three days every year.

Dr. T. Dennison, Safety Superintendent for Australian Iron and Steel Pty. Ltd., was rather less damning. Migrants were not bad safety risks, he said, but he emphasised that the whole basis of migrant-safety experience depended on the ability of the employee to understand the rules and regulations. English was therefore essential, though his company still used interim multi-language signs. Even then there were problems. When they had wanted to convey to German workers that it was dangerous to walk out from under the charging floor into the scrapyard because of the possibility of objects falling from cranes, they had translated into academic German. In colloquial German the sign read that it was unsafe to walk out unless in possession of a passport!

The Convention was at its most interesting when dealing with occupational health — fatigue, heart disease, the identification and treatment of

alcoholics in industry. A number of speakers pressed the case for implant medical services. Dr. S. F. McCullagh said it was cheaper to set up such a service than put up with sickness absence running this year at the rate of 1000 cases per 1000 employees, with an average four days lost. Industrial physician Dr. Margaret Raphael commented that where full-time medical officers and nursing facilities were available there was less absence through sickness. She added that industry would only believe cold hard facts, somebody had to prove the financial validity of a medical program, and professionally this was neither ethical nor the job of the doctor.

Governments have been too slow to act on past recommendations. In 1911, a N.S.W. Royal Commission, inspired by the then shortage of labor, looked into working conditions for females and juveniles in the State. It recommended the provision of systematic medical supervision and that medical inspectors should include at least one woman doctor. This recommendation has never been made law, and is only intermittently carried out, if at all. Only one State in Australia, Queensland, provides that factories employing 300 or more people must engage a registered nurse. Dr. O. Longley talked of the value of group clinics to service the medical needs of a group of small factories, but these are still as scarce as hen's teeth.

Conventions, commissions, and investigating bodies keep reiterating basic needs, but the chances are that the same case will need to be restated again at what, next year, will be a Commonwealth Conference on Industrial Safety.

The depressing thing about conventions is that so much of what eminent and authoritative speakers have to say

is so practical and feasible but so little of it is ultimately implemented, either through Government tardiness or the simple unwillingness of industry to see the built-in cost-saving factor rather than the initial cost outlay. Dr. Raphael talked of the need for more part-time work for women in her paper on the health and safety of women in industry. In an age of acute labor shortage it seems extraordinary that industry will not give itself the chance to be selective in the rush of female applicants for the proffered part-time job, preferring to grub around for full-time women.

The mental and physical fatigue which afflicts the woman worker is not only a matter of occupational health but one of safety as well. While men keep pressuring for a shorter working week, the woman's is getting longer, and it's certain that the occupational health of women, notably the two-job married women, will become of increasing concern as their numbers grow as a proportion of the workforce.

The failure of industry to see beyond its profit-conscious nose into the realm of cost saving through accident reduction or into the area of increasing productivity through ensuring that workers are not unduly fatigued — noise is a major fatigue factor — is a sad reflection on its progressiveness. Industry sadly lags in its attitudes. It's all very well for Dr. R. Webb to say that the physically handicapped person has emotional characteristics such as gratitude to his employer which make him valuable as a trusted worker, but how eager are employers to take him on? It may be true that the mentally "unhealthy" oversuspicious paranoid may make a good gatekeeper or accountant, or the obsessive, once cured of his headache, may make an excellent secretary, but industry generally wants the "normal" man notwithstanding. People who have suffered from heart disease properly assessed and placed in suitable work may prove to have good safety records, but who's taking them on in any number? Alcoholism, said Dr. Margaret Sargent, accounts for an \$8½ million loss in earnings a year, not to mention the immeasurable losses from inefficiency and wrong decisions, but industry has done little to identify and treat the alcoholic.

The Convention's output of a vast quantity of valuable paper may simply remain on the files of the converted, when in fact much of it could and should be acted on in the interests of the workers themselves, let alone the economy. The problems are really much more serious than the ones outlined by Sir Charles Moses in his opening address on the responsibilities of industry in the seventies. It wasn't enough to provide safe, hygienic conditions at work, he said. Industry should help the workers to live a more interesting life outside. And there should be heavy fines for any organisation which allowed its buildings to look dreary and inadequate. "Flowers and shrubs have a place in the factory."



What ever happened to the apathetic Australian? The current crop of demos: Arn Tate's one-man hunger strike for the Gurindjis; outside Attorney-General Hughes' house at midnight; in front of the N.S.W. Governor for more pay for the Navy; and against the British pastoralists Vestays at Sydney Central Court.

a new mineral strike than long-term economic misgivings — has reacted to Mr. Bury's maiden Budget in such a relaxed way.

AIRLINES IATA is angry

MR. LESLIE BURY'S Budget both pleased and disappointed Australians, but hardly anyone got quite as hot under the collar as the executives of the international airlines which operate in and out of Australia. "One can only imagine that they want to discourage tourists from coming here," grumbled one accountant who was busy working out how much the increase in landing fees would cost his airline a year.

The new landing fees for Sydney make Kingsford Smith Airport far and away the most expensive in the world, with a charge of just over \$900 for a Boeing 707 or VC-10 and \$2300 for a jumbo, more than double the international average.

Mr. Knut Hammarskjöld, director general of the fare-fixing international Air Transport Association (IATA), paid Treasurer Bury the dubious honor

since Sydney airport was highly profitable, and other international airports only marginally so, they should not be called upon to pay more money.

"It's not our business surely to pay for the cost of defence or national development or rural airports," said one airline man.

But there was one dissenter on the working committee — believed to be the man from the Treasury.

"The first I heard about the increase was in the Budget speech," said Mr. Cole. "So much for consultation. I have been trying ever since to discuss this matter on behalf of IATA with a Government Minister. I have been ringing Senator Cotton all day, and have been told that he has been tied up at Cabinet meetings. I get the impression that he does not want to discuss the matter."

Despite their anger it's unlikely that the airlines will gang up and boycott the increased charges. The most likely next step will be at the IATA traffic conference in Honolulu next month when the carriers are expected to request an increase in fares to and from Australia, which will add another \$10 on the already high cost of getting to Australia.

overlapped, but since this year the Convention had endeavored to widen the whole scope of safety discussion to include an extensive coverage of occupational health rather than confining itself to the engineering and mechanical implications of safety and safety promotion, the program had taken on a bewildering variety. There's probably a case for having two conventions — one on safety and one on occupational health — that is, if you're prepared to accept the value of mammoth, all embracing conventions.

Even some of the organisers now appear to be having doubts. Like Father's Day, it comes round every year, but what real value does it have? Certainly, in the past it's been a case of preaching to the converted, and the ones who really matter, the industries which don't seem remotely concerned about safety programs, have been influenced not at all. This year the organisers at least tried to get to the level of supervisors and safety officers rather than simply to top management. It is, after all, at factory-floor level where safety begins and ends. Even then only the converted turn up.

This has been one of the major concerns of the National Safety Council of Australia. Its valuable educational material tends to land at the doors of the faithful, making a minimal impact on the far too slaphappy small- and medium-sized factories.

Leaving aside the pressing problems of occupational health, the problem of safety itself is an enormous one. The Council is not backward in commenting that Australia has nothing to be proud of, with a national safety performance much poorer than that of the U.S.A., U.K., Japan or Germany. It has been estimated that industrial accidents cost Australia somewhere between \$550 million and \$1000 million each year, or two to four percent of the Gross National Product, compared with a work-accident cost of less than one percent of GNP in America.

The Council believes that the total cost of accidents could be halved within a reasonable time span, though it's fairly obvious from the roughness of the above estimates that statistics are sparse. They are not even adequate to compare safety performance between States or different types of industrial activity. The Council is confident of the room for improvement simply because the performance of its own members, who employ one-third of the Australian workforce, has been so good, though on average a lot worse still than in the U.S. In one Australian State it has been calculated that the average accident frequency rate (industrial accidents per million man-hours worked) for all industry is 96, three times the average rate for NSCA members in the same State.

The problem is that many companies simply do not associate safety with profit, foolishly enough, but until they do they're hardly likely to introduce positive accidents reduction programs. But though basically the problem is

one more week one more week one more week

and salaries are increasing at a far faster rate than those of adults.

So the Minors (Property and Contracts) Bill which went through the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly last week and which gives minors the right to buy and sell property, to make and enforce contracts and to make valid wills merely makes legal what a large number of young people are already doing. The next step is to lower the voting age to 18.

ITCHY FEET

COUNTRY PARTY members are going to have itchy feet in the House of Representatives for a long time to come; Labor's Rex Patterson discovered last week that the new 100 percent pure wool carpet is 100 percent non-Australian. The carpet, woven for the House by a Melbourne firm, is reputed to be one of the most extensive and expensive contracts ever awarded for the carpeting of a single room. So far, Government officials have steadfastly refused to divulge the cost, but certain Members of Parliament are now determined to extract this by way of questioning in Parliament. Dr. Patterson put forth his own questions last week and was staggered to learn that wool used came from India, Pakistan and New Zealand. Australian wool was "unsuitable."

MORE MORATORIUM

THERE'S another Vietnam Moratorium week coming up in mid-September. The organisers are planning a greater emphasis on conscription this time and hope to involve rank-and-file trade unionists more than in May when proceedings were pretty well dominated by the under-25s, mainly students. Already the Brisbane Trades Hall has set up a draft resistance centre as part of the campaign and others are expected to follow suit.

But the signs are that organising this Moratorium is appreciably more difficult than last time. Some early proposals — that regular Vietnam protest days be held each month, for instance — have fallen by the wayside. And no sooner had Professor Sol Encel finished saying in "The Australian" that a feeling of let-down after the initial success was natural than Opposition Leader Gough Whitlam, the "Canberra Times" and some Moratorium supporters were criticising the decision of the Moratorium to invite members of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam to Australia.

Universities and schools are on holidays, hampering organisers and frustrating militants. In N.S.W.,

faction-fighting has been surfacing between Aarons-line Communists and members of the Goulburn Street Resistance over questions of control of the Moratorium's office (though neither, in fact, runs it) and the State ALP has declared that it regards this Moratorium as different in aims from the last and will hold its own separate events.

Then last week came the fracas at the Bellevue Hill home of Attorney-General Tom Hughes. As it turned out he seemed to make more political mileage out of the Moratorium placards than their owners and quickly silenced Labor Party interjectors in Parliament later in the week. Normal Moratorium supporters like poet Robert Fitzgerald (a relative of Hughes') and law lecturer Tony Blackshield took the protesters to task for their actions. Civil Liberties secretary Gordon Johnson added his voice of protest at the demo.

The outstanding feature of the May events was the avalanche of support that came in the very last days. Moratorium organisers expect this to happen again. Sydney journalists are producing a paper, "Out Now," which will come out regularly up to the last week.

DEFINING YOUR TERMS

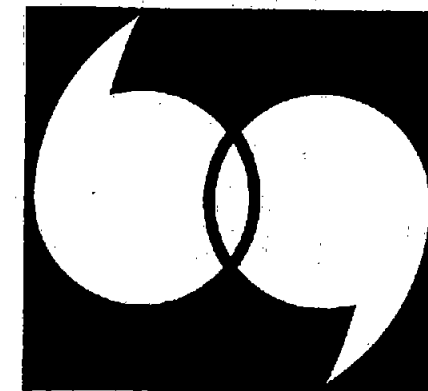
ONE pre-Budget problem in the Treasury was defining a middle-income earner. It is said that the secretary of the department, Sir Richard Randall, could not see himself as anything but an ordinary middle-income earner. On the margin of one paper which suggested \$12,000 as the ceiling, he is said to have written: "I suggest \$18,000 as the maximum for the middle-income range." (Sir Richard has had a rise since, taking him up to \$22,750 like other senior Departmental heads.) But the Treasurer also had to be squeezed into the middle-income category, so \$32,000 seemed a good cut-off for income-tax relief.

WAITING FOR THE DATE

SYDNEY travel agencies regard the visit of Pope Paul as a truly great bonanza. One has reserved more than 500 beds in the city and the August "Hospitality," the national magazine of the accommodation and catering industries, says the rush to see the Pope has been "quite frantic."

In response to persistent pressures for facts about the Papal visit, Sydney's Bishop Muldoon, the Church's man for the mass media, last week released a trickle of information. The Pope will participate in three major ceremonies: a public Mass at Randwick racecourse,

an ecumenical ceremony and a service for children and youth. Aborigines would be invited to take part, the Bishop said. (It is hard to see why they should be singled out for mention; it is assumed all sections of the community will be represented.) What the trade is waiting on, more anxiously as time wears on, is the date of the Pope's arrival. This is likely to be Monday, November 30.



Aborigines know darned well that if they bothered one of my girls they would be dead men, just like that, and you would get away with it here, too.

— U.S. manager of the U.S.-owned cattle station in the Northern Territory, San Springs, Mr. Les Whitley, on an Alan Whicker TV program shown in Britain

It seems the Government has no clear policy on agriculture, except to maintain handouts, increase farm operating costs, kowtow to the urban vote, and keep its fingers crossed.

— Mr. R. H. Black, of the United Farmers and Woolgrowers' Association

We have in Canberra three generations of civil servants and they are developing an intellectual elitism which needs to be watched if Parliament is not to be downgraded.

— Mr. R. F. O'Connor, Labor MHR, in the House of Representatives

Whenever I see a newspaper I think of the poor trees. As trees they provide beauty, shade and shelter, but as paper all they provide is rubbish.

— Violinist Yehudi Menuhin

We have got to marry grain and livestock.

— Dr. Rex Patterson, Labor MHR, in the House of Representatives

There is more real debate on programs like "Four Corners" or "This Day Tonight" than ever happens in this House.

— Mr. H. B. Turner, Liberal, in the House of Representatives

There are more Australian actors, writers, producers and designers working and succeeding in England than there are in Australia.

— The president of the Australian Writers' Guild, Mr. Lance Peters



Boeing 707s and VC-10s at Sydney airport... the world's most expensive international air terminal

of sending two IATA members to Australia to listen to the Budget speech. By last weekend one of the members, Mr. Bob Cole from Pan American, was extremely disgruntled and took off, dissatisfied, back for the United States.

Under normal international protocol, IATA is usually consulted when plans are afoot to raise charges. In this case a Government working group had been studying costs for some time, and some while before the Budget produced a recommendation which was sent to Air Minister Senator Cotton. The report suggested that the books were sufficiently well balanced for an increase at this time to be unnecessary.

The airline representatives on the working party were convinced that

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Preaching to the converted

By YVONNE PRESTON

UPPERMOST IN the minds of the 700 delegates to last week's three-day N.S.W. Industrial Safety Convention was probably not industrial safety at all but how on earth they were going to keep their blood circulating in the unheated hall at Macquarie University in the coldest snap the State has had this winter. They might also have been pardoned for wondering how they were going to digest the mass of material which was about to issue from the platform — with no fewer than 59 speakers on the agenda, their topics ranging from alcoholism in industry to the measurement of floor slipperiness.

Admittedly some of the speakers

Why Australia's first automatic transmission means more than just a sweet change of gear.



GMH's new three-speed Tri-matic is the first automatic transmission developed and built in Australia.

We call it the fastest-thinking gear change in the world. For good reason. It knows *precisely* the right time to change up, or change down. And does it so smoothly you hardly know it's there.

But the Tri-matic means much more than just a sweet change of gear.

It has ended Australia's dependence on imported transmissions, saving us considerable foreign exchange. It has generated large overseas orders. Most important of all, it has created more jobs and pioneered new skills in Australian industry.

The Tri-matic is a result of GMH's policy of full-scale local manufacture, consistent with the spirit and the letter of

the Government's plan for the automotive industry. We believe Australian industry should lead, rather than follow. Innovate rather than imitate.

Projects such as the Tri-matic not only make your driving easier, but introduce new technology to Australian industry and help the nation towards full industrial maturity.



The Budget's hidden teeth

By EUGENE BAJKOWSKI

ECONOMICS is really and truly a dismal science and there can be no giving without taking. At least so it seemed until Mr. Bury delivered his first Budget last week. For this time there is precious little giving in real terms, but a great deal of taking virtually right across the board.

There may be joy at the sound of fanfares announcing a "10 percent" cut in personal income tax rates for the middle income group, and relief at the fact that company tax has gone up by only 2½ percent and that indirect tax rises have been somewhat lower than was generally expected.

But the hidden implications of the Budget clearly spell out the fact that Canberra is not prepared to place any curbs on its own massive spending and is fully determined to try to combat mounting inflationary pressures at the expense of the private business sector and wage earners alone.

On closer examination, most of the giving seems to be somewhat illusory with the exception of straight handouts to primary producers in subsidies. It is also difficult to expect that the increase in indirect taxes could effectively reduce the rate of inflation (which is such a powerful disincentive to personal saving). In fact, closer reading of the Budget suggests that indirect tax increases have been intended only as subsidiary measures. The real battle against inflation is to be fought elsewhere — at a much higher cost to the private business sector and in the face of Canberra's refusal to admit the inflationary effects of its own spending.

The lack of any sign of restraint in the very high rate of the public sector's expenditure, and the accompanying indications of Canberra's intention to offset the effects of Government spending by severe deflationary pressures in the private sector, seem particularly disturbing.

The Budget provides for \$7887 million to be raised in Australia in 1970-71, but only \$7314 million to be spent in the country — leaving a balance of \$573 million to be withdrawn from the private sector and not returned to it (compared with \$510 million in 1969-70, \$215 million in 1968-69 and nil in 1967-68). This means a second successive strongly deflationary Budget for the private sector, with no corresponding reduction in Government spending. In other words, the battle against inflation is to be fought only in the private sector, and private business



The Federal Treasurer, Mr. Leslie Bury . . . precious little giving but a great deal of taking

will have to bear all the burden of deflationary moves.

This impression is reinforced by the fact that all Government spending is to come from revenue. As the National Bank of Australasia aptly pointed out in its comments on the Budget, it is unlikely that the Federal Government will not raise any loans in 1970-71. Since all Government spending is to come from revenue, the implication is that any loan money raised this financial year will not be put back into circulation, which must strongly increase the Budget's real deflationary effect.

This, in turn, seems to make Mr. Bury's expectations of a better liquidity situation next winter look rather optimistic and tends to explain why the rises in indirect tax and company tax have been milder than generally expected.

It seems that Mr. Bury, who is keenly aware of the dangers of inflationary pressures, intends to rely on the restrictive effects of two successive budgetary surpluses as the basic instruments to control inflation. The dangerous aspect of this approach lies in the fact that should the effect of the 11.2 percent increase in Government spending (com-

pared with last year's 7.9 percent) outweigh the deflationary influence of the budgetary surplus, Mr. Bury would probably try to reinforce it by resorting to new monetary restraints.

There is also the possibility of a supplementary mini-budget after the Senate elections, if the effect of personal tax concessions, aggravated by wage rises inevitable with a tight labor market, will prove too generous for the Government's liking and Government spending will accelerate inflation more than Mr. Bury appears to expect at the moment.

The business world seems to have expected some reduction in Government spending, but otherwise it was prepared for a much tougher sounding Budget. Mr. Bury has also been very successful in diverting everybody's attention to personal income-tax concessions and the effects of higher indirect taxes. Because of this, the Budget's deflationary implications and its hints of possible supplementary restrictive moves have not been immediately obvious.

This probably explains the ease with which the share market — largely dominated by short-term considerations and more likely to be influenced by

YALUMBA SUGGESTS



FOR A DELIGHTFUL CHANGE

YALUMBA GOLDEN RIDGE

Late Picking (Spatelese) RIESLING

A slightly sweeter Riesling appeals to many people. Yalumba Golden Ridge (late picking) Riesling is still a true-to-type delicate white Rhine Riesling, except that these grapes from the higher vineyards of the Barossa Valley are allowed to fully ripen. Golden Ridge has such a good balance that it finishes quite crisp and clean to the palate.

A winner at international wine competitions



Vintaged by
S. SMITH & SON PTY. LTD.
Yalumba Vineyards, Angaston, S.A.

SPORTSWORLD

Nicholas Fox

THE STATE OF THE FOOTBALLING NATION

IS RUGBY LEAGUE dying? Yes. Not in the sense that it will become extinct, but in the manner of, say, tennis, which in the '50s blazed across the Australian sky to fade a decade later. Rugby League, which trespassed our every day in the '60s, is fading into the horizon of the '70s.

Whether the code's lapse is temporary or long-term will depend largely on the efficacy of the New South Wales Rugby League trouble-shooting committee established to divine the reasons for a 250,000 drop in aggregate crowd attendances this year compared with last year, a 350,000 drop since 1968. The committee need look no further than the game itself, its rules and particularly the four-tackle rule, which lies at the very heart of the code.

The biggest single difference between football codes, the single factor which most distinguishes them, is the method by which play is restarted after a movement ends. League developed as an alternative to Rugby Union's unpalatable loose mauls. For years League has been evolving, but now finds its rules, the very lifeblood of the separatist movement, unable to cope with the professionalism it sought. The four-tackle rule was an attempt by English League administrators to provide their code with the same speed and alternation of possession as Soccer. They grafted Soccer's speed but overlooked League's more restrictive off-side laws.

Australian Rules, though less disciplined than League, is naturally much closer to the Soccer ideal than League could hope to be. Thus, League is stuck with the problem of sustaining the basic Rugby game as a spectator sport, something Rugby Union gave up as hopeless years ago. What can they do?

Waiting for the answer, standing in the wings, are Australia's other three football codes, pretenders to the League throne. Rugby Union's pompous officialdom insist their game is a participatory sport, not a spectator sport. They have done a good public relations job. While N.S.W. has 1200 junior teams and a stranglehold on high school swards ("The code is a great character builder," Mr. Charles Blunt, Australian Rugby Union president), its total attendances most weeks at Sydney premiership matches wouldn't reach 15,000. Yet in Queensland, Union is making a determined bid for football leadership with their new field — "Ballymore is Beautiful" — while

in Sydney the Gordon club persists in routing the ARU's defeatism by using handbills, posters, and stickers to draw the biggest gates.

Soccer is the confidence trick we play on visitors. If we can't sell them the Harbor Bridge we trot out our junior Soccer statistics — over 100,000 registered in N.S.W. and probably 200,000 nationwide — and wait for the reaction. It was 1958 when the manager of Hearts of Midlothian remarked: "With so many youngsters it is just a matter of time before Australia emerges as a world-class competitor." Everton, Chelsea, Roma, Manchester United, and Manchester City have repeated the conviction in a span of 12 years. Still we hibernate. Unfortunately in N.S.W., the Soccer stronghold, football spectators are still suspicious of this foreign game. In Victoria, the Victorian Football Association is challenging the Soccer Federation as the number two sporting organisation to the Victorian Football League.

But it is Australian Rules which is executing the most dangerous flanking movement on League. In Melbourne the VFL expects a record 3.25 million spectators in attendances this year. In the country the game blooms and names like Janeczek, Debono, and Maggioro are not uncommon in rural teams. The Australian Rules council pours money into the code in weaker States, and if the Victorian Government relents and permits TAB betting on games, the VFL will acquire unlimited finances for promotion. The Rules council makes no secret of its ambition for Australia as a Rules-dominated country before they sortie overseas. South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania have long been Victoria's allies and the code has infiltrated the Riverina and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area as far as Wagga, Cootamundra, and Leeton. The Australian Capital Territory is so strong they have defeated N.S.W. for four consecutive years.

Queensland provided the biggest surprise when they trounced N.S.W. by 60 points last June, the product of better standards of football emanating from a more entrenched code. Brisbane has eight premiership clubs and 26 junior clubs. Teams stretch from the Sunshine Coast to Rockhampton. It is not inconceivable that the code could creep into N.S.W. from all sides, eventually isolating Sydney and Newcastle from the continent, much the same way League has been sandwiched into a tiny region in the north of England.

Australian Rules, as Fleet Street sports writers acknowledged after an Australia House screening of a VFL grand final a few years ago, is a splendidly spectacular sport. But no one else plays it. I deplored the blind nationalism occasionally witnessed in world competitions, but to renounce internationalism is tantamount to suspending languages from our schools. If League is dying, long live Soccer.

Australia

"The sheer rapaciousness of the income tax system has hardly been glimpsed so far"

The great income tax racket

By PETER SAMUEL

INCOME TAX structure, which charges people proportionately more tax the more they earn is an essential part of the social order of Western societies, a firmly accepted welfare policy. But it is a political monstrosity. It provides a government with money it does not have to work for politically. It creeps up on the electorate, unannounced and unjustified.

As people's incomes rise they move into higher tax brackets. So the Commonwealth Government, without telling the electorate that it needs a greater proportion of resources by way of an explicit tax rise, silently gets richer and richer. Though it may be socially just, a progressive income tax scale, if left unaltered year by year, becomes a racket. It provides a government with a growing pool of "unearned" money, which it can use as a kind of slush fund to buy support

by giving special advantages to special groups.

Easily raised money is unlikely to be well spent, and it is arguable that Australia's income tax slush fund has been squandered in a most anti-social manner — above all, in subsidies to farmers, which have more than quintupled in the past decade. Though many farmers don't know it, these subsidies haven't even helped those of them who should have been allowed to face the facts of life long ago and been helped to shift into areas of the economy where there is a real honest, unsubsidised livelihood to be had.

Without the great income tax swindle of the past decade, the politicians might not have been able to get away with the social and economic nonsense of exploding farm subsidies.

The sheer rapaciousness of the income tax system has hardly been

We've had one cut: we'll need another by 1972

THE GOVERNMENT feels it is on a political winner with its restructuring of income tax. Liberal parliamentarians, and many ALP men, too, say there is amazing popular pressure for a lessening of the income-tax burden. They say that in private correspondence and in conversations in their electorates income tax has become the number one complaint. So this year Mr. Gorton gave it top priority and, indeed, the whole Budget had to be designed around the tax cut.

Until only a month ago the Government was going to reduce income tax by stages, the most popular idea being that it should make two five-percent reductions. But so strong has been the feeling in the electorate for reform — as judged by parliamentarians — that

Mr. Gorton decided it should be done in one hit.

According to parliamentarians, the pressure for lowered income tax has been coming from all sections of the community, not merely from people with above-average incomes who have most to gain. Influential Liberal backbencher Kevin Cairns says that many unionists and Labor voters have been among the strongest urgers for a tax cut. It is argued that people won't mind the prices of a few items being higher (through the larger excise duties and sales taxes) if they have more in their pay packet each week.

But Peter Samuel argues in this article that all the benefits of the present cuts will be dispelled by the Budget after next.

Federal Treasurer Leslie Bury: no warmth for the pensioners



total number of sitting weeks a sinister attempt by the administration to reduce Parliament's watchdog role. Liberal Harry Turner, although one of the most diligent supporters of parliamentary reform, said the longer sitting weeks would turn Parliament "simply into a quicker rubber stamp." Others opposed the idea simply because they couldn't stand the thought of staying in Canberra for a weekend. The quorum idea was equally attacked. "This proposal will encourage the laziest possible government," said Labor MP Al Grassby. "This Parliament will become a dying dinosaur if we cut the size of quorums any further."

Despite the opposition, both proposals were carried with two to one majorities. Another reform, which finally allows MHRs to call the Senate a senate and not "another place," went through unopposed (possibly because the alteration will not prevent traditionalists using the old reference).

The ALP's caucus parliamentary reform committee is now studying a few other proposals which could lead to far more important changes in the running of Parliament. One is the establishment of a petitions committee to study grievances — and possibly even take evidence from petitioners — rather than the present hypocritical system of receiving petitions and then dispatching them to the parliamentary basement. Another would give the speaker a far more independent role as the guardian of the rights of the backbencher. A third involves considering ways of giving backbenchers more control and power to scrutinise Ministers.

The reform committee may have a hard job piloting its proposals through its own caucus, let alone Parliament.

CITY PLANNING

Strategy for Sydney

FOR 20 YEARS, from 1948, the central City of Sydney was run by Labor aldermen. They were elected by the residents of the old working-class areas to the south of the business district — the industrial suburbs of Darlinghurst, Surry Hills, Ultimo and Glebe — given to them by the State Labor Government in a helpful rearrangement of municipal boundaries. They displayed a very perfunctory interest in the real heart of Sydney, arguing that business could look after itself, a belief vividly demonstrated as untrue.

The Askin Government ended the era of non-representation by excising the Labor areas and allowing the people who work in the downtown business district — the technocrats, the entrepreneurs and professional people — to gain control of the City Council.

The new council has now appropriated \$100,000 for a "strategic plan" for the city, the first of its kind commissioned in Australia, although work along similar lines has begun in Perth. The job went to a consortium consist-



Working on Sydney's "strategic plan": Roger Fortescue, Darrel Conybeare, Alan Proudlove, George Clarke and Peter Casey. Professor Proudlove is Professor of Transport Studies at the University of Liverpool, England

ing of Urban Systems Corporation Pty. Ltd., McConnell Smith and Johnson and W. D. Scott, management consultants. They are now under contract to the City Council to complete a city plan by the middle of next year.

They are not working on an old-style city plan. There will be no map in different colors to show the areas reserved for different land uses — red for housing, green for parks, yellow for offices. Says Mr. George Clarke, director of planning in USC: "That sort of planning was appropriate to the static situation of the 1930s, but we have to deal with a dynamic situation which requires a quite new approach."

What the consortium members are really working on would better be described as a "development strategy" for the centre of Sydney. The \$100,000 is going to be spent on buying the time of a team of about 40 technocrats — sociologists, architects, management consultants, engineers, transport economists, town planners and geographers. The project will attempt to use these technocrats to assemble information and ideas on the development of the city centre to highlight problems and opportunities.

In this exercise the technocrats will follow a rapid "work-and-decision schedule" in which they will attempt

to maximise public participation. Not, of course, by romantic mass meetings of Sydney's citizenry, but by "a circular process of decision-making" in which ideas and information are to be thrown together into a tentative strategic plan which is then to be subjected to progressive doses of public consultation and plan adjustment.

The consultation will be at various levels. Six leading members of the team hope to interview over a hundred of the most significant people in Sydney — heads of companies, Government instrumentalities and societies, opinion leaders and other prominent people — to get ideas and information. They want to involve the wider public through the media by inviting submissions and floating tentative ideas to observe reaction.

At the end of all of this they optimistically talk about being able to report on 12 things, as set out in their contract brief. Number one is a picture of the developing physical structure of the city. No one has ever quite worked out what sort of city all the existing projects for redevelopment and transport will generate. Two is a review of business and population trends. Three, an inventory of existing community facilities and an evaluation of suggestions by community groups for improvements. Four, an assessment of the transport needs in different parts of the city. Five, ways to get

Everything except his genius

By L. C. F. TURNER

Churchill: A study in Failure 1900-1939, Robert Rhodes James. Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London. \$8.40.

THIS IS A CURIOUS but important book. Rhodes James has made a deep study of twentieth-century history and is well acquainted with British official documents, including Cabinet papers recently released. He has written several biographies and is the author of a highly rated history of the Gallipoli campaign. He is certainly well qualified for the formidable task he has undertaken.

Initially, he had the support and advice of Randolph Churchill in this enterprise but, as he tells us in his preface, their relationship terminated in "high words and an estrangement that was destined never to be repaired." In view of Randolph's "intense devotion" to his father this is hardly surprising.

There is no question that Rhodes James has made some extremely effective points, and his indictment of Churchill as a peacetime statesman cannot be lightly set aside. Churchill's admirers can hardly contend that he was a successful Chancellor of the Exchequer, while his hostility to Indian independence was based on prejudice rather than knowledge. His behaviour during the abdication crisis of 1936 was highly irresponsible, while his intervention in Irish affairs in 1914 was very dangerous and landed the Liberal Government in a serious humiliation. His hatred of Communism was not only deep-rooted but extravagant; expressions like "the foul baboonery of Bolshevism" or "the reptiles of Leninism" hardly do credit to such a master of English style.

Yet even in the criticisms of Churchill's peacetime activities, the book does not always carry conviction. Churchill was certainly very bellicose over Chanak in 1922, but Rhodes James does not mention that he was profoundly affected by the hideous massacre of the Greek population of Smyrna after the Turkish Army had entered the city. If Churchill sponsored the Black and Tans in the Irish Civil War of 1919-21, he was provoked into doing so by one of the most ruthless terrorist campaigns in modern history. Moreover, in the Irish treaty negotiations in 1921, he was quick to respond to the audacious spirit of Michael

Collins and threw his influence in favor of a wise and generous settlement.

In spite of the author's skill, the book is really too short for an adequate analysis of Churchill's multifarious activities. A single page is devoted to Churchill's handling of Middle East affairs as Secretary for the Colonies in 1919-21. Rhodes James makes this comment on Churchill's efforts to solve the Palestine problem: "Perhaps Churchill could have done little other than he did, and the fact that he failed to produce a workable settlement in the area cannot be held against him. It was a task beyond his capacities, but it is probably true to say that it was beyond the capacities of any individual to accomplish." Not only do Rhodes James' criticisms sometimes give an impression of superficial vagueness but he frequently adopts a carping tone which is out of tune with his very real critical abilities.

Not all historians will accept Rhodes James' sweeping denunciation of Churchill's shortcomings as a peacetime Minister. Writing of his work as Home Secretary between 1908 and 1911, Martin Gilbert has said: "Churchill's record as a social reformer was remarkable, an achievement which future historians may well rank with his war leadership." Nor is sufficient attention paid to Churchill's tremendous vitality and driving power. Sir James Grigg has said: "The range of his official interest was extraordinary," while Lord Boothby has commented: "The essence of genius is vitality, fecundity and versatility. These were the most impressive things about him. His output was colossal."

Of course, Churchill's metier was war; it can be said of him as Pozzo di Borgo wrote of Wellington: "He was born for war like a hound for the

chase." Asquith wrote of him on October 7, 1914: "His mouth waters at the sight and thought of K's new armies. Are these 'glittering commands' to be entrusted to 'dug-out trash,' bred on the obsolete tactics of 25 years ago — 'mediocrities' who have led a sheltered life mouldering in military routine' . . . He is a wonderful creature, with a curious dash of school-boy simplicity . . . and what someone said of genius — 'a zigzag streak of lightning in the brain'."

Lloyd George explained Churchill's political vicissitudes by referring to the maxim that "mediocrity is the eternal enemy of genius." Rhodes James quotes the significant incident on October 4, 1914, when Churchill, having travelled to Antwerp, offered to resign as First Lord of the Admiralty in order to take command of the Royal Naval Division: "His offer, when read out to the Cabinet, only provoked 'roars of incredulous laughter.'" Yet the author admits that Churchill's intervention prolonged the resistance of Antwerp for a week and says: "The Belgians would have surrendered on October 3, and the seven days respite almost certainly enabled Dunkirk and Calais to be secured."

Much is made of Churchill's alleged weaknesses in the technical aspects of war — his "faulty appreciation" of the effects of naval gunfire at Gallipoli, or his "misleading views" on armored and aerial warfare in the 1930s. It is significant that virtually nothing is said about Churchill's role in sponsoring the development of the tank in 1914-16. His great work as Minister of Munitions in Lloyd George's Government in 1917-18 is slurred over.

Churchill was certainly unfortunate in his choice of Professor Lindemann as his "scientific adviser" in the 1930s.

Books



Churchill at the window of his Hyde Park Gate home on his 88th birthday

CORIO 5 Star Whisky PRIZE

for painting in oil
or similar media:
\$1000 Acquisitive Prize
conducted by
Geelong Art Gallery
Association.
Entries close
24th September, 1970
Judge:
Mr. John Baily
Director of the Art Gallery
of South Australia.
Entry forms from
Geelong Art Gallery,
Little Malop Street,
Geelong.

OUT & ABOUT

Sandra
Hall



SCRATCH A BYSTANDER AND YOU MAY HAVE A MOVIE DIRECTOR

PADDINGTON, the home of T & M Productions, isn't exactly Hollywood, and the making of a pilot for a half-hour Australian television series might not be material for classic reportage about the cinema. But movie-making doesn't have to be in the blockbuster class to be spellbinding — even when you are only watching. And by the time I saw a finished print of T & M's "The Girl from the Family of Man" last week I had become involved enough to ignore completely the fact that T & M and MGM don't have much more than an initial in common.

"The Girl from the Family of Man" was first given literary life by short-story writer Frank Moorhouse, who is the M part of T & M. T is Michael Thornhill, film editor, critic, film maker and generally film-fixated. And this week they are showing their pilot to both the ABC and the BBC in the hope of getting the go-ahead to expand the idea into a series of stories about Americans in Australia.

If they succeed, it will mean not only a small victory in the row about bringing more local content on to Australian television screens. It will mean a victory for the personal, as opposed to the big-company style of series-making, with the sort of concentration on characterisation and relationships that has so far been pretty well confined to the single hour-long play on local television.

The girl in the title of the pilot is pretty, American and has "commitment" in the way other people have children or hobbies that consume their conversation. There's also an Australian boy, who doesn't mind politics, but is rather more interested in sex, a minimum number of walk-on characters, extras and locations.

The crew numbered six people, the bulk of the shooting, in Eastmancolor, was done over seven days, and, throughout, Thornhill, as director, behaved rather like a manic octopus — overseeing the script, editing the film, peering over the shoulders of the laboratory technicians to make sure he got the toned-down luminous quality he was after in the color.

When I first saw him at work, he was doing his "Medium Cool" bit. It was the first day of the May Moratorium in Sydney; George Street was massed with sitting demonstrators and he was standing on Woolworth's awning, filming the scene with a hired Bolex, having

bluffed his way in past a nervous Woolworth's man by pretending to be with the ABC.

That day, he took away shots for the introductory scenes of the film, but finance was then uncertain. The initial backer had withdrawn after seeing Moorhouse's name on a list of Moratorium supporters, and the hunt for money was on again. But the executive producer, a lawyer, managed to find someone to put up enough to start the shooting, and by the time it was over, the rest had been raised. The backers, however, have remained anonymous.

Next came the casting — with screen tests in a friend's refurbished Paddington cottage, chosen because it had "the compact, claustrophobic" dimensions Thornhill felt suited Moorhouse's two-handed plot. The part of Kyle, the boy, went to Gerard Maguire, an actor whose handsomeness has a tough touch, and the girl is Vicky Mann, an American actress, who, on film, conveys the sort of passivity which is somehow right for Angela's brand of single-minded certitude.

The trickiest scene, in which Kyle offends Angela's sense of non-violence in a scuffle with a boutique owner, brought unexpected problems. They found the right sort of boutique in Elizabeth Bay, but blue gel, a necessary adjunct to the camera lens in a mixture of daylight and artificial light, was beyond the unit's finances. So the cameraman decided blue cellophane would do. It did, but caught fire.

One scene was shot at the group's favorite pub in Balmain the same afternoon, after waiting one-and-a-half hours for the crowd to forget the presence of the cameras. And the final shots were done that night with the co-operation of a cab driver, who was quite casual about the film-making bit and happy about earning \$4 for several sweeps up Pitt Street with a cameraman in the front seat and the two stars in the back.

By then, my Hollywood complex was well advanced. When the editing started I peered into Movielas, obsessed with the importance of understanding precisely how a camera angle can dictate a point of view, enlightened by seeing a close-up momentarily allowed to spoil a joke by turning it into an intensity. I learned about the mysteries of sound-mixing — that there are several sorts of silence and that the volume at which a door slams can make or break a joke.

I heard the Don Burrows' score grafted on to the film, and by the third week I was fascinated by the fact that the director was still laughing in the right places, because I no longer knew what the film was like.

But last Sunday, I heard a room full of people also laugh in the right places, which must mean something. In any case, the sounds were sweet — especially as they were aimed at something that cost a third of the price of a "Skippy" episode.

co-operation of other public bodies in some common strategy. Six, a concise statement of the critical problems requiring more work. Seven, eight and nine cover a statement of priorities and instructions for these detailed studies. And the final three items of the brief are recommendations on the form which city budgeting should take, on programs for public participation and on reforms in the structure of decision-making in the city.

Mr. Clarke points out that most of his team have been living and working in Sydney most of their lives, but while they might have had their own floating enthusiasms before his firm got the contract, their work will not be done in bits and pieces of bright ideas, but will follow three general considerations: "movements systems" (how people move around the city), "activities systems" (what people do in the city) and "management systems" (how things are run in the city). This "systems approach" means that instead of looking at parking stations and public transport, for example, as two different things, there will be planning of a comprehensive "movement system."

But at least one particular question can't be left until there is a general plan — the concept of parking stations

operating directly off the western distributor which is being built above Sussex Street along the Darling Harbor Docks. This idea has to be rushed or it will be too late. Work is already under way on the first leg of this elaborate elevated expressway, and the Department of Main Roads is doing detailed working drawings for the remainder now. Unless they can be persuaded to design ramps to take cars straight off into future parking stations, traffic will flood into the city's surface streets, making the scheme unworkable.

Last year USC designed the pedestrian plaza to be developed outside the GPO in Martin Place. But they do not seem the least enthusiastic about any general turning over of streets to pedestrians. Darrel Conybeare, who has the title "environmental planning leader" for the project, says tentatively that he sees a need for a great variety of approaches to street traffic. He suggests that in some places pedestrian plazas could be extended — up Martin Place toward the Domain, in particular. Elsewhere, he thinks there may be a case for footpath widening or for reintroducing kerbside car parking as a kind of buffer between pedestrians and traffic. He thinks there may be a case for an imaginative programming of

traffic lights, parking policies and traffic directions to reconcile the conflicting needs of people in different parts of the city. He thinks the character of different parts of the city can be redefined by applying different policies in different areas.

The main job so far has been trying to discover the *status quo*. Just how do things happen in Sydney now? In Mr. Clarke's office is a most amazingly complicated organisation chart mapping various paths that developers and others take in order to get things done. He won't provide it for publication because he is not sure yet that he has got it right.

IMMIGRATION Gains and losses

THERE MIGHT BE a method in the madness of the academics who have been among the leaders of the anti-immigration stampede. Having raised doubts about the effects of the immigration scheme serious enough to get the Federal Government to start a series of reviews of the whole operation, the academics are now about to reap most of the research benefits.

The Immigration Department itself

Breaking up the school bureaucracy

THE BIGGEST change in ways of running Australian schools since the second half of the 19th century is about to be tried out in South Australia. It does away with the over-centralisation that has been the distinctive curse of Australian education, and, in the enthusiastic words of a former South Australian Director-General of Education, "teachers will be given professional freedom until it hurts."

The new Director-General, Mr. A. W. Jones, has now defined the freedoms the Department is prepared to give to principals, teaching staff — and students — within the broad framework of the Education Act, general curriculum and general policy: "the widest liberty to vary courses, to alter the timetable, to decide the organisation of the school and the government within the school, to experiment with teaching methods, assessment of student achievement and extra-curricular activities."

Last week, The Bulletin asked Mr. Jones for more details. "I believe as many decisions as possible should be made as near as possible to the source of action, and that is in the classrooms of the schools," he said. Mr. Jones sees education as a co-operative community matter. He envisages that school councils and committees will have more authority and more responsibility for the conditions of their schools, and the department is trying to give councils more facilities for carrying out the responsibilities. While the school prin-

cipal would remain in control, it was hoped that anything done in schools would be the result of co-operation between principal, staff and parental bodies. "Any major change should be with the full knowledge of parents," he says, "and parents must not be put to expense without their concurrence. If a head wants to bring in something which involves greater expenses for parents, he will have to sell the idea to them."

He has told his school principals that in the government of schools provision should be made, particularly in secondary schools, for student opinion to make itself known. This has already happened at Marion High School, where a students' representative council has been introduced which can take suggestions for the government of the school to the principal or staff. This innovation is expected to spread and the Department believes it will replace the prefect system.

Another innovation which is helping experimentation in schools is the flexible-unit classroom devised for the South Australian Education Department. They have movable divisions to provide flexible areas which can accommodate a variety of activities. "These new units epitomise the new attitude to teaching and learning," says Mr. Jones. "They allow flexibility, freedom, movement, activity, independence, variety, co-operation, and discussion."


The greatest limitation remains the

Public Examinations Board and university entrance requirements, but there are developments here. The Department has introduced a fifth-year secondary school certificate as an alternative to matriculation and it is running TEEP (Tertiary Entrance Examination Project) tests, which it hopes will ultimately replace matriculation by showing the potential of a student to go on to further study.

The other limitation may be the teachers themselves. The Department admits to a shortage of qualified teachers, and the South Australian Teachers' Institute says that in high schools only 46 percent of male staff and 29 percent of female staff are fully qualified, while in technical schools the figures are 36 percent and 25 percent. In all secondary schools almost 20 percent have no qualifications.

But the feeling among teachers is that most will readily grasp the new responsibilities Mr. Jones has offered them, and he believes teachers will accept "the extra responsibility and accountability which goes with this freedom and delegation of authority."

The limitations imposed by the Department are clear enough — no experiment must commit the Education Department to supply more staff, more accommodation, more equipment or more funds without prior consultations.



CRANBROOK SCHOOL

BELLEVUE HILL
SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2023

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS AT CRANBROOK SCHOOL

*An Independent
Church of England School*

FULL DAY AND BOARDER
SCHOLARSHIPS WILL BE AWARDED
TO SUITABLE APPLICANTS ABOUT
TO ENTER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS
WILL BE HELD ON
FRIDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1970.

A number of Exhibitions and
Bursaries are also to be awarded.
An Old Cranbrookians' Association
Scholarship valued at \$200.00 p.a. for
sons of Old Cranbrookians about to
enter the School or at present attend-
ing the School is also to be awarded.

**The James Laidley Dowling
Memorial Scholarship**

will be awarded to a Boarder or
Day Boy who is the son of a serving,
deceased or honourably discharged
member of any of the Australian
Armed Services.

Fee concessions are granted on appli-
cation to the sons of School teachers,
members of the Australian Armed
Services and Clergy.

ALL APPLICATIONS CLOSE
WEDNESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1970.

Details from
The Registrar,
CRANBROOK SCHOOL
VICTORIA ROAD, BELLEVUE HILL,
N.S.W. 2023 — (Tel. 38-6864)

Brett, the chief of the geochemistry department at NASA, is an Australian. He made me feel at home. We had to change out of our clothes every time we went into the sample laboratory and put on a white-robed suit."

Because the scientists were working with methods they could use from behind glass, normal detective chemistry could not be applied. "My job was to carry out the chemical analysis and to find out what was in the sample," said Dr. Taylor, "and here I had to use an emission spectrograph — it needs only a few milligrams of sample and is very quick and very sensitive, and though it goes down to only a few parts per million, it has the potential to detect some 60 or 70 elements."

"This was really working under pressure; quick, if only preliminary, results were expected; Pressmen were waiting outside, wanting to know what the soil of the moon was like. We got the samples at midday, and by four in the afternoon we were expected to produce results."

The first analysis showed that Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin had discovered little that was sensational. There did not appear to be life on the moon; the most exciting and profound observation was that the rocks showed signs of being formed much earlier than some of the oldest rocks on earth.

"The general features of lunar chemistry revealed themselves almost immediately," Dr. Taylor said. "The very first impression was that the moon was not a primitive object in the solar system, nor were we looking at a unique sample. The main features of the chemistry of the earth were also present in the rocks from the moon. We also made a preliminary estimate of age as 3.7 billion years."

Later Dr. Taylor refined this as the time when the great maria (or seas) of the southern part of the moon were flooded with lava, thus completing the formation of the moon. The Apollo-11 mission, in fact, based itself on the Sea of Tranquility, which like the other large mare was undoubtedly excavated by very large meteorites estimated to be up to 100 kilometres wide. This followed the intense meteorite bombardment of the highlands of the moon, which has produced its pock-marked surface. It is significant that there have been very few craters on the mare, indicating that they were the last to be formed.

The same process was repeated for the Apollo-12 mission, when the lunar module Intrepid set down at a site south-south-west of Copernicus in the Ocean of Storms. Once more the rocks were brought back to Houston in a sample box with a lining of steel mesh and bricks.

And again the 200 scientists in PET made their examination, to come to much the same conclusion as before — but adding the interesting comparison that although the Ocean of Storms rocks were of roughly the same content

as those picked up in the Sea of Tranquility, they were also about ten billion years younger.

Further tests at Houston, and also at the University of California at Berkeley and at the ANU in Canberra, showed in more detail the composition of the rocks, which resembled barbecue briquettes or volcanic rocks and which contained several oxide or silicate metals. "There was a very high titanium content, which was present as the mineral ilmenite (titanium is a strong, low-density, highly corrosion-resistant metal that occurs regularly in igneous rocks and is used to alloy aircraft metals for low weight, strength and high

it is possible to measure age. Other decay experiments are also taking place — potassium to argon, thorium to lead, and uranium to lead; after a month of contact it is possible to make a precise estimate, within two or three percent, of the rock's age.

In Professor Ringwood's department, highly sensitive and extremely expensive equipment is used by Dr. Green and his team to make an accurate chemical analysis of the tiny specks of minerals present in the moon rocks. The principal item is an electron-probe microanalyser operated by Mr. N. J. Ware, which can analyse all elements heavier than carbon right down to two



The public display of a piece of the moon began circuiting Australia with a week at Sydney's Geological Mining Museum this month

temperature stability. It melts at 1675deg. C.). There were also a large number of refractory elements, while volatile elements, such as lead, were strongly depleted," said Dr. Taylor.

Apart from titanium there was also a significant quantity of zirconium, which is a valuable strong ductile metal used chiefly in ceramics as an alloying agent, or in nuclear reactors. There was also present in a small amount the silvery metal yttrium, again used in various metallurgical applications, notably to increase the strength of magnesium and aluminium alloys. There was also calcium and aluminium.

Compared with meteorites found on earth the concentrations of magnesium are low; and earth metals like nickel were rare. There were no signs of any organic material, and if there was any water at all it was down below four parts per million.

Tracking down the age of the rocks — and thereby of the moon itself — is a fascinating process which is carried out in Dr. Bill Compston's Dating Laboratory at ANU — said to be one of the best in the world. Age is measured by the rubidium-strontium decay process. The rubidium is locked into the rock and slowly decays. A daughter isotope forms in the same rock, and by assessing the rate of decay and the size of the new isotope

microns diameter. (A micron is one thousandth of a millimetre.)

An electron beam is focused in magnetic lenses to impinge on a spot (one micron) on a polished mineral surface. The elements in the volume of mineral hit by the electrons are excited and emit X-rays, whose wavelength is characteristic of those elements and whose intensity is proportional to the amount of element present. Thus the X-ray intensity is used to determine the exact chemical composition of exceedingly small mineral samples.

Another test is to melt the moon rock under the same atmospheric conditions that prevail at the moon's surface, and then to put it under the microanalyser. By comparing results it is possible to assess the temperature and cooling rate of the rock when it came to the moon's surface. Next the scientists wanted to find out how the rock was formed in the moon's interior. "In the laboratory we can produce the whole pressure range from the moon surface to the centre, and we can heat rocks to their melting temperatures at these pressures," said Dr. Green. "We can then determine the nature and composition of the crystals

bert, Mahony, G. R. Ashton, Percy Leason, and even more directly comic draughtsmen like D. H. Souther, has an interest, detail and charm akin to the work of Dutch and Flemish domestic painters, or the depictions of daily life in the backgrounds of much religious art. I am not suggesting that between about 1855 and 1960 Australian cartoonists deliberately set out to assist future social historians by delineating dress, architecture, advertising display, saddlery, household and pub furnishings in town and country, animal husbandry, city street life, etc., etc. But in fact Vane Lindesay's selection shows that this is what they have done, and done excellently. High and often inflated claims are made (against world standards) for Australian literature, painting and music. Yet we tend to disregard this area in which Australia was once pre-eminent and could, with encouragement, probably still excel.

In his 73 pages of text Vane Lindesay provides a helpful commentary on the book — he also gives a sad account of the present-day situation caused, he thinks, almost entirely by editorial economics. His selection shows that fashion in comic taste is quite as fickle as fashion in dress. There are of course age-old and timeless comic themes — in this country the drunk has always been, and remains, good for a laugh. But other topics and targets come and go. Today's "sick" relish for physical deformity and mental illness (which in itself is a return to eighteenth-century taste) will no doubt seem as unfunny to our descendants of 2070 as this book's jokes at the expense of Chinese, Jews, Aborigines, servants and ignorant mispronunciations of words. Timeless comedy depends on wit as much as on situation, and there is in fact no lack of true wit in "The Inked In Image."

Russian-born Nicholas Chevalier who got Melbourne "Punch" off the ground in 1855 is the real pioneer of comic illustration in Australia. His artistic limitations and the inflexible printing techniques of his day disqualify him

from comparison with men like May, Low, Cross, Mercier and the Lindsay family, but his beer-drinking shepherd being accosted by a thirsty traveller: "... Let me hear thee shout; Thou happy shepherd boy!" seems as funny today as Bruce Petty's more sinister TV screen which urges a middle-aged couple to "Let American Experts live your Emotions for you Tonight."

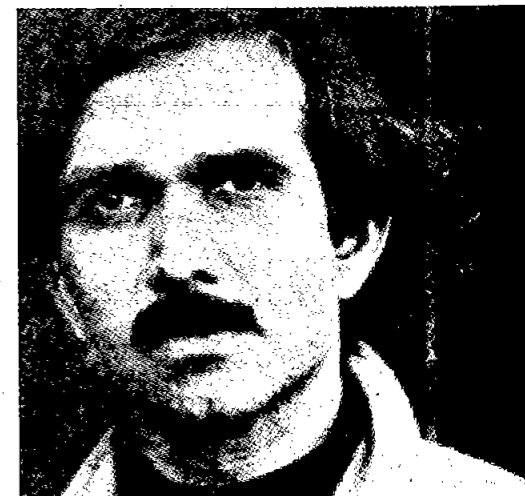
I really don't think most Australians want American Experts to provide the bulk of their black-and-white art, either. Satirical art is as popular today as ever it was, as a visit to any Paddington pad or proliferating poster shop will disclose. The poster shop I often patronise sells out of almost anything of Australian interest quickly — but most of their stock comes from America or Europe. Perhaps the day of the illustrated journal is indeed finished, but one hopes this book may inspire some present-day man of enterprise to tap Australian resources again, and to commission new work for a medium as suitable to our era as Archibald's Bulletin, a complete innovation in its time, was to the late nineteenth century.

ART/ELWYN LYNN

Color with meaning

THE TEXT for today is color; it's perhaps irrelevant for the worshippers of situations, environments and odd objects dispersed here and there, but, since Van Gogh, Les Fauves, Delaunay and Matisse it has engaged some platoons of the *avant-garde* and generates such ecstatic works as those of Patrick Heron, recently at Komon's, and the more contemplative and iridescent veils by Natvar Bhavsar at Gallery A.

It seems that painters have had enough of flat, dehydrated, inert and harsh hues spawned by hard-edge painting. The aim, as exemplified by James Doolin recently at Central Street, is for a pulsating luminosity; Doolin's was one way and there are at least



Natvar Bhavsar . . . on the birth and life of color

three others: a vague luminosity with psychedelic overlays; a semi-opaque lyricism with atmospheric evocations, as with Bhavsar, and the flat, opaque, high-pitched color that unites color and organic form, as with Heron. Heron characterises his own and psychedelic color in an article in "Studio International," for December, 1969, and just reprinted in his catalogue for London's Caballa Gallery, where his show concluded on August 15: "I am not in the least interested in what is now loosely known as psychedelic color — the sensational and hallucinatory nature of which couldn't be more opposed to the calm actuality of the color I value in painting. I dislike intensely the filmy, essentially unsubstantial, transparent, veil-like revolving vapors of 'color' now universally associated with 'the psychedelic.' The sensation of space I value is one generated by plain opaque surfaces placed at a measurable distance from my face . . ."

Certainly in the name of lyrical distraction we are in for some vaporous fairy floss and filmy decor; in the situation Natvar Bhavsar's position is quite crucial. Born in India, he has lived in New York since 1962, and last year made his one-man debut in the inaugural exhibition of Max Hutchinson's New York gallery; he excited critics who saw him as no mere floater of amorphous stains, but as an artist who set real problems of the control of expansive, uncontained color, drifting, vaporising, condensing, and focused around the brilliant, melting dots of red, yellow, green and purple that he flicks on to the canvases that have been covered with slow-drying acrylics. These dry pigments, which are reminiscent of the dry designs made in the method that Indians call rangoli, adhere like burning stars in the flux of what has been called a Milky Way, and certainly the beautifully drifting, pale *Hemantaa* (81in. x 96in., \$2200) with soft pink and yellow stains and granular, melting, sooty spots looks like the heavens. These "stars" and some fugitive

A Percy Leason drawing from The Bulletin of 1923: "The Finish of the Old Buffers' Race"



created "super-stars" representing rebellious disaffection.

While the drama that has emerged is an antidote for the marshmallowy excesses evident elsewhere on the Melbourne stage, it comes dangerously near to a palliative for the real problems confronting a technological civilisation. Its crudity is recrudescence; a throw-back to the vulgarian routines of Roy Rene, "Mo," and beyond that to the rough-house revelry of the Wild Colonial Boys in an age which has moved, for worse or better, beyond these impasses. "The style has grown out of the plays," Blundell says. Although the myth activated by it has been beneficial to the actors, it can become a stultifying influence on the writers, once it is accepted as an easy attitude instead of being a spur to searching analysis and more complex endeavor.

The recess was called in time to prevent this occurring. The Australian Performing Group decided to undertake a group-created play. The work, to be presented in October, is being developed along the lines used by the Royal Shakespeare Company in their creation of "US." It is, says actress Kerry Dwyer, a semi-historical event, which delves into personal histories and the problems of immigrants, resulting out of the inter-action between members of the Group (writers as well as actors) and using total-theatre techniques and a lot of contemporary ideas.

The insight Graeme Blundell and Kerry Dwyer have gained into immigrants through teaching drama to their children, and a seminar series on early Australian plays, political and economic history, the memories of old-time actors and the recollections of mums and dads of Group members are all being used to stimulate invention.

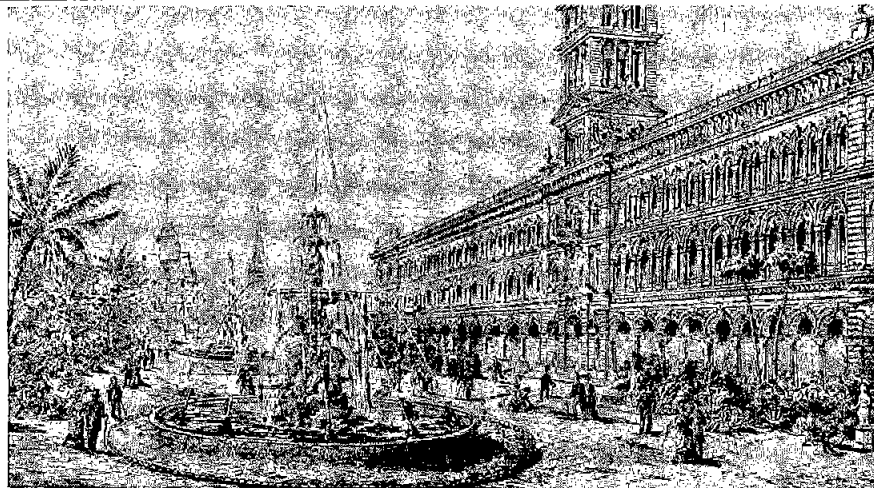
Whether its newest experiments lead to some major Australian drama, or whether it continues, as it has done in the past, to influence the mainstream of theatre by the ideas it evangelises among young people, its influence seems invaluable.

DESIGN/COLIN MCGILVRAY

Off on the wrong foot

AS FROM September 1 this year, nearly two years to the day after the scheme was approved by the City Commissioners, Sydney's Martin Place is to be turned into a plaza yet again. This time it's going only halfway (or less); it is only temporary (for six months) — this on the advice of the Traffic Advisory Committee, to show up any pitfalls in the scheme.

It's a pretty half-hearted approach, almost designed to show that people aren't going to make much use of it, even given the chance. And why should they, when the area is to be presented in such a starkly unattractive light? Close the Place between George and Pitt Streets, spend a few hundred thousand dollars on tree planting, street



An 1888 dream of what Sydney's Martin Place should have looked like

furniture, new paving and the opening up of cafes and there could be a successful ending to an unhappy history. Otherwise dreams just go on replacing dreams.

Martin Place was never really planned; it just kept edging its way up from George Street until the facade of Sydney Hospital finally stopped its progress, after its breakthrough into Macquarie Street in 1935.

It would have remained as it was originally intended — a piazza flanking the northern facade of the newly completed Post Office — but for the fact that the most spectacular fire in Sydney's history, in 1892, destroyed a whole city block from Pitt to Castle-reagh Streets — and Martin Place started its march eastward.

There have been many improvement schemes put forward: piazzas in front of the Post Office; civic squares between Macquarie and Phillip Streets (knocked on the head in 1949 because of the slope); ceremonial walls complete with fountainheads, spillways and concourse flowing down to a pond at the Cenotaph. One of the finest was reported in "The Illustrated Sydney News" of January 26, 1888, enthusing over a perspective view of Victorian fountains: "What a capital vision it would be if our artist's suggestion could be realised! Imagine the splendors of the greenery and the spraying fountain . . . It would be a perpetual spring of metropolitan delight!"

A less delightful prospect is the latest rumor that a couple of "shadowy towers" are planned for the north side opposite the Post Office, under the pretext of opening up the new plaza area, letting it flow on between the towers.

The sites in question were once intended to be part of a much larger Post Office Square, anyhow, 178ft. wide, extending to Angel Place. But the Bill to establish the larger Square was knocked back as too expensive and a slab of real estate carved from the northern side to help finance a smaller square in 1892. Even then there was concern that the northern side should be developed handsomely. The Government Architect drew up the plans for the whole block, but they vanished beneath an onslaught of developers and subdivisions.

The mishmash that resulted is largely

what we are left with. If the current plan to improve it as a city amenity survives its six-month trial period, the area will be paved with slabs of South Australian pink granite, flagpoles will go up to the east and west, new glass-and-aluminium kiosks will be installed, together with some supplementary greenery and a raised surround for the Cenotaph — something to look forward to next year. But the thought of putting the scheme on trial for six months in such an incomplete form simply by banning traffic from the area rather suggests that the Government hopes it may never have to come to that.

Australia's own art form

By NANCY KEESING

MY NEW ZEALAND-BORN father travelled and sketched widely in Western Europe as a young architectural student. His story is that he saved £40 in New York, where he first worked as a draughtsman, and returned to Australia about 1914 with £40 in his pocket. He did not live in luxury. But wherever he went he could usually find a cheap cafe which, among the newspapers and magazines provided for customers, displayed the pink cover of the Sydney Bulletin. It was not displayed for its famous stories, poetry and political articles, but for its black-and-white drawings. In out-of-the-way places he met people who regarded Australia as the "home" of black-and-white art, just as he, then, regarded Paris as the "home" of painting and architecture. The printed humor which accompanied the jokes must have meant little to most of those admirers — a lot of it in this book matters little to us. What they understand is what I value here (*The Inked In Image: A Survey of Australian Comic Art*. Vane Lindesay. Heinemann. \$7.50) — excellent craftsmanship in illustration of people and society.

The work here by artists like Lam-

forming from the lunar rock at the various pressures — these tell us the possible parent rock from which the melt actually came.

"In this way we can learn of the nature of the deep lunar material — and already we have found out that it has a higher iron to magnesium ratio than the deep earth material. Also we know that at depths of at least 70 miles in the moon the temperature reached 1200-1300deg. C. 2.5 to 2.7 billion years ago."

The findings so far have been sufficient to enable scientists to revise many of their dogmatic feelings about the origins of the moon. In fact, the moon

the lunar craters in 1610 his critics refused to look through his telescope.

The fission hypothesis stemmed from the suggestion in 1878 by George Darwin that the moon was separated from the earth by the action of tidal forces. But, says Dr. Taylor, after conducting his experiments: "If the inside of the moon was similar to the mantle of the earth, then it is reasonable to suppose that lavas on the moon would be similar to those erupted on the earth. But the great distinctions in composition between the chemistry of the lunar basalts and their terrestrial analogues are strong evidence that this is not so."

Professor Ringwood's new theory, supported by Dr. Taylor, is a modification of the binary theory. Dr. Taylor explained, "It is assumed that the earth began to condense from cold solar nebula material. This accretion took place in a short period of time, probably less than a million years. As the radius of the growing earth increases, so does the gravitational energy of incoming material, which is vaporised when the surface temperature of the earth approaches 2000deg. C. in the final stages of accretion.

"The primitive earth develops a massive atmosphere, mainly of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, resulting from the reduction of iron from oxide to metal, but containing perhaps 10 to 20 percent of volatilised silicates. These condense and form a sediment ring around the earth. The gases and more volatile components are driven away, mainly by early intense solar radiation, leaving behind the refractory components. Thus material depleted in the volatile and siderophile elements and enriched in the refractory elements is left.

"Then, as the moon increases in size, larger and larger objects are swept up due to increasing gravitational pull. Finally the larger, 60-mile-wide objects are captured, and produce the giant mare basins by impact. Thus the moon is formed."

Dr. Taylor says this theory also explains the lava floods. "Initial heating of the moon's interior during accretion is reinforced by heating caused by radioactive decay of uranium, thorium and potassium. About half a billion years after accretion the internal temperature rises to the melting point of the lunar rock. The lava floods continue for perhaps half a billion years, until the interior cools down. For the past three billion years the moon has been relatively inactive and the major process has been the slow meteorite bombardment of the surface, producing very small craters."

The future of Dr. Taylor's work now very much depends on the future of the space program; he is particularly keen on obtaining samples from the lunar uplands. But the program is now in the doldrums, and morale is not high as a result of Dr. Thomas Paine's resignation as America's civilian space chieftain at NASA. NASA's program has been hit by the financial axe, and

Paine's successor will have to establish priorities, which will almost certainly involve a cutback in the moon program. There is little doubt that Apollo-14, due to blast off from Cape Kennedy in January, will be conducted as planned.

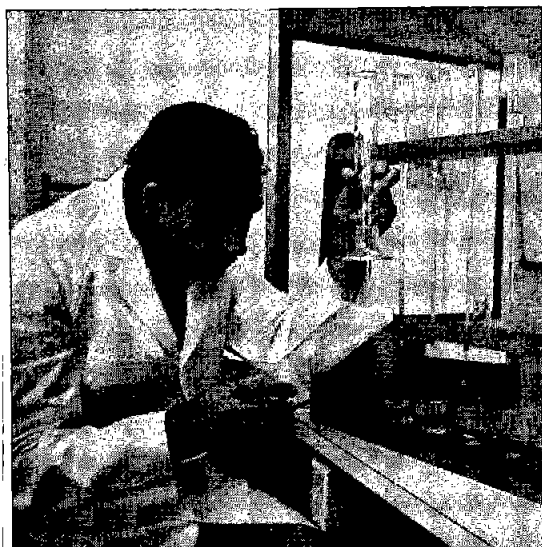
Apollo-15, which is already being prepared for launching, may be cancelled, but NASA is keen to keep Apollo-16 and -17 because they will contain a lunar roving vehicle, now being developed by the Boeing company, and expected to enable the astronauts to remain on the moon for up to three days and to travel for three miles or more from their landing site. But then after that Apollo-18 and -19 might be scrapped, because NASA is keen to spend resources on pushing ahead with a space shuttle, a reusable rocket designed for use as the launching workhorse of future missions; and, allied to this, the development of a 20-man space station, equipped with living accommodation and laboratories.

All this the men at the ANU find disappointing. "I think it has been necessary to have a man on the moon," said Dr. Taylor, "for although the unmanned surveyor missions were useful they did not provide us with any of the detail. One of the future cosmonauts is a geologist and that will be invaluable, although the astronauts so far have been well trained and know what to look for.

"In terms of GNP the space program comes to only half of one percent. The amount spent on Vietnam is nearly five percent; and yet the goodwill to the United States is inversely related to the amount spent. And even if the space program was cut altogether it would be nowhere near enough to carry out urban renewal, eradicate poverty, and improve health, education and welfare, which should all, of course, be done."

Perhaps Dr. Taylor is being unduly pessimistic? As the American economy improves and the spin-offs from space exploration become more widely known, the willingness to restore the cuts in the program will probably come. More than 50 countries are using U.S. weather satellites, and there have been huge advances in communications technology which have brought, or promise to bring, the countries of Africa, South America and East Asia into better television and telecommunications contact with the industrial world. A new satellite, EROS, planned for the early 'seventies, will use remote sensing equipment to make large area surveys of land use, detect forest fires and pollution, locate schools of fish, monitor water resources, and aid mapping. There are also advances in medical science and in aviation. The list runs into hundreds.

Dr. Taylor has one more. "Man is a territorial animal," he said. "Wars are over land and not over people. This is a good way in which he can channel his aggression."



Dr. Michael Vernon, one of the group at the ANU trying to determine the age of the moon

rocks have been discouraging to many of the livelier ideas. The cold moon theory in particular does not stand up. "Even if the moon started off cold, and is cold now, we do know that at one time it was very hot like the earth," said Dr. Green.

The three major theories for origin of the moon have also got into difficulties — the fission theory, which holds that the moon had broken away from the earth; the binary theory, which believes that the moon and the earth had formed side by side; and the capture theory, in which the moon is a primitive object captured by the earth's pull. At NASA conferences Dr. Ringwood has already doused these theories with cold water by saying that although the chemistry of the moon rocks showed certain similarities to that of the earth and meteorites there were also many striking differences which constituted probably fatal objections to the theories.

And his colleagues at the ANU agree with Professor Ringwood, and so do most scientists. The days are far gone when challenging the origin of the moon is a grave risk — Anaxagoras was banished from Athens for suggesting the moon was not the goddess Selene but a stone, and when Galileo first saw

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO

The Bulletin

AUSTRALIA'S LEADING WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE

By subscribing, you can
have **THE BULLETIN**
regularly delivered post-
free and save money.

6 MONTHS
26 ISSUES \$7.00
(saves 3c a copy)

1 YEAR
52 ISSUES \$13.00
(saves 5c a copy)

2 YEARS
104 ISSUES \$24.00
(saves 7c a copy)

This offer is available to readers in
**AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA, FIJI and
NEW ZEALAND only**, at the above
rates, other overseas and air mail sub-
scriptions carry additional postage—
rates on application.

**ALL RATES QUOTED IN
AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY**

BAS 29.8.0

MAIL THIS SAVINGS COUPON NOW!

You may place this order, with cash,
through your newsagent, at the same
rates.

Please send me:

- ☐ 6 months issues ☐ 2 years issues
☐ 1 years issues ☐ Bill-me-later
☐ Cheque enclosed ☐ (Send invoice)

Mr. _____
NAME Mrs. _____
Miss _____
ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE: _____

Please indicate whether this is
New Subscription ☐ or Renewal ☐

Send to SUBSCRIPTIONS DEPARTMENT,
BOX 4088, G.P.O., SYDNEY 2001.

LETTERS

playing to "dwindling" audiences, the three plays presented this year at the Canberra Playhouse each played to houses of at least 80 percent capacity. He also incorrectly named the author of the first play of the society's 1970 season—it was Priestley, not Shaw. Mr. Walsh appears not to know that the society has an active program of contemporary plays by such authors as Campton, Shellan and Wymark performed in its own premises.

MICHAEL WILSON,
Forrest, A.C.T.

SUDDENLY A FILM INDUSTRY?

Two years ago I was asked by "The Australian" what the Australian film industry (B., August 1) needed and my reply was "a Harry M. Miller." Well, at that time Mr. Miller wasn't interested in film production, but now it seems a different story. Mr. Miller could very well be the answer, but he states that "we won't have an industry until we have films that are made for and succeed on the international market." This is where all producers of Australian films make their first and biggest mistake.

To have an Australian film industry we have to make films firstly for our own market on budgets which give the film a chance of returning its negative cost and making a profit for both the producer and distributor here in our own country. This doesn't mean to infer that local films have to look mediocre or inferior; far from it, they can and should look as good as what's showing at the cinema next door. "Z" and "A Man and a Woman" from France, "Elvira Madigan" from Sweden and "8½" from Italy were made primarily for their own audiences; their international success was tremendous but unpredictable. The remainder are made on budgets that have to return their costs on the home market.

Warwick Freeman and James Fishburn have announced the production of the first local film for some time. "Demonstrator" is to be made on a realistic budget of \$300,000 and there is no reason why the film won't be a success and not only get its costs back in Australia but also return a profit for its producers. If it cracks the international market, all to the good.

Mr. Miller, meanwhile, should be encouraged to foster local production, but let's hope he realises that if he does spend \$5 million on "Voss" it will have to return at least \$17 million at the box office to break even and give him a profit on his investment as well.

ANTHONY BUCKLEY,
Clifton Gardens, N.S.W.

THE CRITIC'S ANSWER

The open season on Cargher continues. I praise Umberto Borsio and I am attacked. I praise John Shaw and I am attacked. I praise Gary Norman and I'm doubly attacked (B., August 15).

Perhaps I should try rubbishing artists for a change.

Just for the record, Margot Fonteyn still "stumbles" through "Giselle." What made her debut in 1936 so memorable to me and all others present was not her second act, which was not so superlative, but her Mad Scene, which was built around the *stumbling* which is still a feature of it.

JOHN CARGHER,
South Yarra, Vic.

ANOTHER CRITIC'S CRITIC

During a visit to Sydney I attended a performance of "Otello" and I completely agree with John Shaw (B., August 8) that John Cargher's remarks (B., July 25) were biased, dishonest and offensive. Due to the long time that Mr. Shaw has been away he would not know that music criticism in Australia has become a racket. The word integrity has lost its meaning, while corruption, charlatanism and personal vendetta are the order of the day. He would probably faint if he learnt that the person who had the audacity to write that the music critics, "the highly literate, deeply qualified and extremely stupid gentlemen who write about the medium they claim to love" (B., May 17, 1969) was none other than John Cargher.

JULIA GRIMALDI,
Murrumbidgee, Vic.

ULSTER'S HOPE

There is no truth in the claim (B., August 8) that the Irish Republican Army conducted a major campaign against Ulster in the mid-1950s. The campaign of resistance by the IRA in the mid-1950s was directed against illegal British rule and British armed aggression in British-occupied Ireland. The targets for IRA attacks were the illegal British Army of occupation, Crown Forces, key British-occupied military installations, British Customs, Posts, etc.

Unlike the British troops, who have been responsible for the killing of many Protestant and Catholic civilians in Northern Ireland, the soldiers of Ireland's Republican Army have not caused death or injury to any member of the civilian population, and I challenge any Member of the British Government to name one civilian of north-east Ireland who has been killed or injured by the IRA.

We hear and read a lot about outrages and violence, but it is on Ireland and her people that outrages and violence are being perpetrated. For 50 years the Irish in British-occupied Ireland have been gored and bullied into being British subjects. That is why the armed raids on garrisons in British-occupied Ireland have been welcomed by the suffering people of the North and are a beacon of light and hope to them in the darkness of their misery.

JOHN MURRAY,
The Ulster Association,
Cheltenham, Vic.

under continual pressures from both Malay and Chinese racial extremists.

By the time Lee does make his official visit to Malaysia, he almost certainly will have to deal with new leadership with whom it may be more difficult to re-establish rapport. Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman was to have been Lee's host last week. The two had been politically feuding years back, but recent private meetings have been friendly and productive. However, the Tunku's almost certain retirement this year means that when and if Lee does choose to visit Malaysia officially he will talk with men who govern in considerably different circumstances. This almost certainly will not be to Singapore's advantage.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Some are more equal than others

By JAMES HALL

THE FIRST graduates—14 of them—received their degrees from the University of Papua-New Guinea in Port Moresby last week. It was a big ceremony attended by the Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck, and delegates and visitors from the Anzaas Conference being held at the University. At about the same time, the Administration headquarters was announcing higher wages for senior Public Servants and a reorganisation of its upper echelons. And in Canberra the Commonwealth Government was outlining its aid for the Territory this year in the Federal Budget.

Five permanent heads and the Assistant Administrator, Tony Newman, who under the new arrangements becomes the deputy Administrator, received rises of more than \$1200 a year — increases which are double the yearly salary of some native officers.

The three separate events have a link — Papua-New Guinea's Public Service, an institution that is causing increasing concern for a number of reasons in many quarters of the Territory. The graduates are associated with it, for it is there that many of them will find their livelihood (some have already joined the Service). What they are watching is the gap between the wages of the men on the bottom rungs, mainly the natives, widen as the men at the top, the expatriate heads of Departments, receive substantial pay rises.

The point that raised many eyebrows was the fact that the rises were justified by Administrator Les Johnson, who missed out on any increase himself, with the statement that the officers in question were being asked to carry an increasing burden of responsibility. This seemed odd when the constant theme in recent months has been that the people of the Territory are being given more responsibility to handle their own affairs. These people are mainly the ministerial officer holders,

who now are supposed to share equal ranking with their permanent heads.

This was not how it was shaping up to most casual observers. One quipped: "If we were to believe what we have been told, these departmental heads would be getting decreases in their salaries in line with the responsibilities they are now sharing or giving away."

The issue that is increasingly worrying Territory leaders is that the Territory has no control over the Public Service, its size, the salaries and departmental structure. Last week's reorganisation, which included the creation of a new Department of Transport, was all controlled by Canberra. The complaint is that Canberra makes all the decisions, creates new positions and raises salaries, and then permits the Territory to foot the bill.

True, this year the Australian Government has made a step in the right direction by ear-marking part of its budgetary allocation to Papua-New Guinea to pay for the overseas allowances — the amount by which the salaries of overseas officers are kept above those of local officers.

But the crux of the issue is that the Territory still has to foot the bill for the rest of the salaries and it has no control over how big this bill is. To many people the issue points up the phoniness of claims that the Australian Government is now giving the people of the Territory, through the House of Assembly, greater control over what it does with its expenditure each year. This all emphasises the strong case that can be made (and has been by politicians in the past) for the transfer of some sort of control over the Public Service in the Territory to the House of Assembly.

An attempt was made in 1965 when the House passed a motion calling for the control to be transferred, but it was disallowed by the Governor-General — one of only two times the Governor-General has exercised his

power of veto over the House of Assembly. The Service is now controlled by a board which is responsible to the Australian Government. The forces are gathering to make another move to have the control transferred. The leaders of the move argue that such control is a prerequisite of any form of self-government being granted to Papua-New Guinea.

NEW ZEALAND

Muck pancakes

By ALEXANDER MACLEOD

THE 250,000 residents of Christchurch like to think theirs is the most English of New Zealand cities. But they are also being forced to realise that they are afflicted by one of the most English problems: air pollution. According to scientific studies carried out over the past two years, Christchurch's smog, which hovers like a giant pancake in the sky, can be compared with that in parts of London, and unless something is done quickly real dangers to health are certain to arise.

The plight of Christchurch as an increasingly smog-bound city is probably the most striking aspect of a report on air pollution issued by an investigating committee of the N.Z. Board of Health. The fruit of an intensive in-depth study of all aspects of air pollution, it details problem areas which, apart from Christchurch, include Auckland, New Zealand's largest urban complex.

The report recommends high priority be given to a Clean Air Act to supersede the existing loophole-ridden legislation which enables householders and industrialists to pump all manner of muck into the air.

With its relatively small and scattered population, New Zealand may not look like a prime contender in the asphyxiation stakes, but the 90-page report points clearly to the existence



LEADING INDONESIAN artist W. S. Rendra was arrested in Jakarta recently by Army police for leading a Saturday night sit-in in a protest against the corruption that riddles the nation's life

economic reform controlled ruthlessly by the centre.

For too long the Soviet leadership has been deadlocked to the point of sterility. Now, six years after the fall of Khrushchev, the successors of this extraordinary man are beginning to pick up at the point he had reached in the autumn of 1964.

There were signs that they were beginning to do this some three years ago. Indeed, they had never reversed Khrushchev's general foreign policy line—his highly personal overtures to West Germany excepted. They simply marked time. After they had tried to ease relations with China and been snubbed for their pains, and after Washington had conceived the brilliant notion of starting to bomb North Vietnam while Kosygin was actually in Hanoi, they seem to have found the very idea of developing a coherent foreign policy too painful to be endured (they were not, of course, alone in this) and to have given up all pretence of having one—apart from exploiting the opening in the Middle East, which even a child could have seen. It was not until this activity culminated, much to the surprise and alarm, in the fiasco of the Six-Day War that they pulled themselves together and started to think.

The first tentative moves resulting from this thinking were roughly interrupted by the Czechoslovak invasion. And the aftermath of the invasion evidently produced a renewed conflict of opinion between those who wanted to turn their backs on the West and stew the Soviet imperium in its own juice and those who believed it imperative to bring Russia out into the world.

Because of this conflict the Communist Party Congress in Moscow, scheduled for this autumn, had to be postponed. Before it could take place there had to be high-level agreement on the general lines of policy at home and abroad. The events of the past few weeks indicate that the deadlock has at last been resolved, and if things go reasonably well the Soviet leadership will be able to face the congress next year with the first coherent declaration of achievement and intent since Khrushchev's fall.

So long as we remember that all the Soviet leaders started their careers under Stalin in the Stalinist manner and have owed their advancement to one or other of Stalin's closest aides (and so long as we remember, too, that those concerned with foreign policy are Russians and have inherited the diplomatic tradition which produced Bestuzhev in the eighteenth century, Gorchakov in the nineteenth and Sazonov in the twentieth) there should be nothing for us to worry about—apart from the nasty little fact that the Soviet Army, which advanced into Czechoslovakia "to protect it from the Germans," shows no signs of moving out now that the Germans have promised to honor the frontier.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, the chief Soviet objective is not



Israel but the Persian Gulf and the freedom of the Indian Ocean. If the Russians like to behave in a 19th-century way in the nuclear age, which makes such behaviour silly and irrelevant, there is no need for us to follow their example. Israel has to be protected and reassured, but this is all that matters.

As far as Europe is concerned, she needs Russia just as Russia needs her. But Europe, the Common Market notwithstanding, cannot be said to exist as long as a great part of it is ruled from Moscow. This is a point to be made again and again, however painfully, until the day when those Russians (who are they?) who can see it for themselves begin to make their voices heard.

DRUGS The green, green grass of war

MARINE POTHEADS tried to blow up a sergeant who wanted to stop them smoking marihuana, according to evidence just heard by a U.S. Senate inquiry into the use of drugs by Ameri-

The U.S. Army has its drug problems, but the battleworthiness of its men in Vietnam is said not to be affected

can servicemen. Later, the session received a Pentagon report which conceded drugs were as much a problem in the Services as in America as a whole, but claimed the battle-worthiness of the Army in Vietnam was not affected.

Senior officers in Vietnam no longer try to cover up the drug problem. The American Forces TV station in Saigon regularly puts out warnings against the habit. One such "commercial" shows a GI on patrol smoking pot falling into a daze and muttering: "Leave me alone, man, I'm enjoying the war." The GI and his buddies are then shot dead by the Viet Cong and the camera lingers on the half-smoked marihuana butt.

This is the main GI drug in Vietnam. Opium, the traditional Vietnamese drug, is easily available only in opium dens, where GIs are not welcome. But Vietnamese middlemen will offer marihuana wherever there are American soldiers.

At first, most of it came from the Cambodian border. Indian hemp is openly used in Cambodia and the other Indian-influenced countries of

Perspective

The CASE AGAINST the CASE FOR National Service

By ROSS PARISH and
MENDEL WEISSER

THE Federal Government appears firmly committed to a policy of selective conscription. Most of its supporters during the last election would have justified this stance with the following reasoning: conscription is necessary because an Australian presence in Vietnam is necessary; an Australian presence in Vietnam is necessary because the American alliance is necessary.

But the prospects of gradual American disengagement in Vietnam and the interest of the Nixon Administration in the possibilities of a volunteer army, foreshadowed by the Gates Commission Report, cast an ironical sidelight on Australian official objectives. Is there a lag between the two countries in political consciousness at government level, just as there is in the import of architectural styles, marketing techniques and other manifestations of our Western way of life?

In an important statement Mr. Malcolm Fraser reiterated the Government's intention to maintain conscription, but he insisted that the need for doing so was not specifically related to Australia's commitment in Vietnam. The readiness of the Minister for Defence to separate these two highly contentious issues is to be commended. For, if the introduction of National Service was really independent of the occurrence of an emergency of the Vietnam type and represented only a measure of insurance against military risks inherent in our geopolitical situation, opposition to its continuation need not entail advocacy of any substantial revision of foreign policy. It is on the feasibility of a change from the partly conscripted to a wholly voluntary force that we must take issue with the Minister.

Mr. Fraser's defence of conscription took the familiar form of an assertion that the alternative to an all-volunteer Army is impracticable. It is impracticable, in his view, first, because experience—both our own and other countries'—has shown it to be so; and second, because it would introduce uncertainty into military planning, and

in particular would render uncertain our ability to respond to a military emergency.

The Australian experience referred to by Mr. Fraser was the Government's attempt in 1964 to stimulate voluntary enlistment by means of military pay increases (of about 30 per cent for recruits) and improved conditions of service. These measures had only a marginal effect on recruitment.

conditions were announced in July, 1964. Four months later, in November, the Government announced the introduction of National Service. In the Minister's words, "the effect on recruitment was marginal. It became clear that additions to pay were not going to attract an army of the size that Australia needed in the time frame that the Government believed to be acceptable."

"The Government wanted to expand the Army of 24,000 to about 40,000 over a two-year period. This would not have been possible without National Service. And so National Service was introduced."

If the Government seriously believed that inducements of the magnitude offered—which had the effect of bringing soldiers' pay roughly into line with the civilian earnings that recruits might hope to enjoy—would be sufficient to enable it to nearly double the Army's strength in two years, it was extraordinarily naive. The adoption of some much higher rates of pay would doubtless have done the trick, but such a course of action would have had the disadvantage that the pay-scales needed to secure the rapid build-up of manpower would, after the target strength had been achieved, have been much higher than the rates necessary to maintain the Army at its new strength.

Opponents of conscription concede that there are difficulties in using the price mechanism to secure very rapid increases in military manpower. Given the decision to expand the Army at high speed, the decision to opt for conscription may have been the most reasonable one to make in the circumstances. Given the size of the inducements to recruitment that were offered, it was also virtually an inevitable decision, one that could have been avoided only if the July, 1964, measures had succeeded well beyond all reasonable expectation. Consider the magnitude of the Government's self-imposed task of raising the Army's strength from 24,000 to over 40,000 men in two years. Assuming a 12.5



Is there a lag between the two countries in political consciousness at government level, just as there is in the import of architectural styles, marketing techniques and other manifestations of our Western way of life?

Their apparent failure has become the principal official justification for the introduction of National Service—"you see, we tried voluntary recruitment, but it didn't work"—and for its subsequent retention. The events of 1964 and the inferences that have been drawn from them therefore deserve careful consideration.

Improvements in military pay and

Ross Parish is Professor of Economics and Mendel Weisser is Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of New England.

and Resources J. J. Greene said the most important part of the new rule was the Government's stipulation that Canadian gas and oil, if discovered, must have access to any pipeline that is built. "Canada hasn't discovered any commercial oil or gas up there yet," said Greene. "But we have wonderful prospects."

GIVE ME YOUR FREAKED OUT

THE SQUATTERS who unexpectedly seized Ellis Island and occupied it for 13 days earlier this year have been given permission by the National Park Service to return to the island and proceed with their plans to turn it into a rehabilitation centre for 2500 drug addicts, former convicts and their families.

The National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organisation (NEGRO), to which the squatters belong, has been given a special use permit to remain on the island for five years and develop it. A spokesman for the Park Service said that such a permit is usually renewable after it expires.

The 27.5-acre island, through which 16 million immigrants passed from 1892 to 1954, was designated part of the Statue of Liberty national monument by President Johnson in 1965. Congress authorised the National Park Service to spend \$U.S.6 million to develop the island, but the money has not been appropriated and does not seem likely to be in the near future.

BRASILIA FLOWERS AGAIN

THE SUN takes a long time to set in the immense, clear sky. When it does, it leaves Brasilia pretty much alone except for the shirring and clicking of insects in the short, twisted trees and in the cracks in the dry earth. The city of 300,000, which celebrated its 10th anniversary as Brazil's capital last April, is a long way from anywhere. That, the founders would say, was the point of building it on a wide, high, empty stretch of the central plateau.

Since Juscelino Kubitschek made Brasilia enough of a reality to be inaugurated there in 1960 during his presidency, the capital has changed from a lonely monument into a growing community of civil servants and has become the frontier of consumer civilisation as Brazilians know it.

Congress, closed in 1968 by the military Government, has been re-opened, and the sophisticated civil servants of the Ministry of Foreign Relations have moved into their handsome, arched headquarters.

In the last three months, furthermore, middle-class life has begun to flourish again after a period of financial eclipse. And hundreds of Brazilians from many parts of the country, as if curious about a city that finally has apparently taken on a life of its own, have stuffed their families into cars and driven across the backlands to see their capital.

The week in Japan

Flight for death

FIRST TO be tried under Japan's three-month-old anti-hijacking law will be a former apprentice cook who is alleged to have failed in an attempt to hijack a Nippon Airways Boeing 727 jetliner last week. Sachio Inagaki, 24, faces from seven years to life in gaol under the law which became effective on June 7. Inagaki, deranged by the loss of his 16-year-old common-law wife, who ran away recently, was among the aircraft's 75 passengers and six crew when it took off from Nagoya for Sapporo, capital of Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan.

Several minutes after take-off, the young man pulled out a realistic toy pistol and the aircraft's captain followed his directions to land at the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force base of Hamamatsu, about 120 miles south-west of Tokyo. There the plane was surrounded by about 50 airmen and police.

The hijacker promptly demanded he be supplied with a telescopic rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition and two cans of petrol in return for release of the passengers. However, before he was given the items he permitted 58 passengers and a stewardess to leave the aircraft, holding the rest as hostages. Authorities immediately rushed several jeeps and a fire engine into place in front of the aircraft to prevent take-off.

One of the remaining women passengers said she was pregnant and complained of suffering advanced labor pains. Inagaki became angry, but said she could get off. Then he grabbed a young girl. Holding her close, he pressed the toy gun against her neck

as the aircraft's door was opened. Six plainclothes policemen entered and immediately recognised the toy pistol for what it was. A short scuffle ended the hijacking attempt.

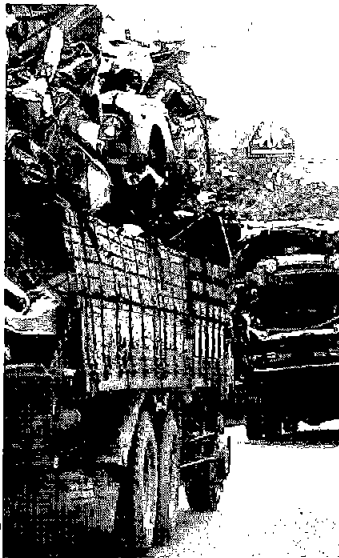
During questioning, Inagaki told police: "I was tired of living and had decided to die. But lacking the courage to commit suicide I planned to hijack an airliner to Hamamatsu Air Base to obtain a rifle. And when all crew members and passengers had disembarked I thought I could die easily as defence force men and police would fire at me." He denied any intention of killing his hostages and never explained what the petrol was intended for.

SUMMER BOON-TIME

SUMMER HAS been a long time coming to Japan this year, and now that it is here the prospects are that it won't last long. For officials of the National Food Agency this is a boon: there won't be a bumper crop which would impose intolerable burdens on already straining granaries. By the end of this year Japan's rice stockpile will reach 15 million tons, including 7.8 million tons of old grain no one wants.

A Government program to reduce production has been largely unsuccessful. The Government pays farmers a rice subsidy and in return the farmers solidly support the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. In 1954 and 1968 the Party pressured the bureaucrats into doubling the official rice price.

There is one slim hope in the dilemma: the Government has decided to pay farmers to leave ten percent of their paddies uncultivated in the hope that this will reduce production by 1.5 million tons.



TWO WAYS of dealing with the car. Written-off cars (left), now only good for scrap, are trucked to their final destination—a car-shredding plant. The Osaka City Council now chains cars (right) which have overstayed their paid time at meters to the meters. Drivers have to get a council official to unlock the chain, thus assuring payment of fines

South Asia. But GI demand has encouraged its wider cultivation. For a time a crop of it was raised by soldiers of the Thai division fighting in Vietnam.

American officers sometimes claim that the Viet Cong use pot to dope their men before sending them into battle. Nobody has yet proved this. Indo-China pot is strong and can be soporific—scarcely suitable for guerillas, who must always be alert.

ESPIONAGE

Keeping eyes on the Middle East

THE DELAY by United States officials in confirming Egyptian violations of the Middle East cease-fire has disclosed the weaknesses, as well as the wonders, of the world's most elaborate reconnaissance network.

It appears that America is using at least three systems to monitor military movements in the ceasefire zone: aerial photography, a 2000 mph "spy plane," the SR-71, television photography by satellites transmitting directly to earth, and photographs taken by an 8000lb. reconnaissance satellite, the 920A, that ejects its film over the Pacific.

Pictures taken by the 920A are said to be 1000 times clearer than those sent by television (from an altitude of 200 miles it can reportedly count the number of men in a jeep)—but are subject to delays in recovery. The satellites are launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, 150 miles north of Los Angeles, California. They enter polar orbits which, due to the earth's rotation, enable them to observe every point on the globe at least once a day.

Television signals are passed to a U.S. ground station at Asmara, in Ethiopia, and to ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

The 920A ejects its film—reportedly in batches of up to 16,000 pictures a time—at intervals of between one and two weeks. The film descends in a miniature re-entry vehicle, complete with heat shield and parachute, and is picked up by aircraft based on Hawaii.

Radar guides the planes to the intercept point, where the capsule is caught in the air by a primitive-looking drogue net.

The interval between film drops accounts for the time lag in confirming Israeli reports—based on old-fashioned low-level aerial pictures, taken obliquely from east of the canal—that the Egyptians have moved their missiles. It was to plug this gap that the U.S. called in the SR-71, one of which flew through the U.S. air base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, on the first day of the ceasefire accompanied by two older U-2 spy planes.

If the occasion arose Russian and American military satellite pictures

could be swapped on the so-called "cold-line" that, without much publicity, is used to exchange pictures taken by both countries' weather satellites between Moscow and Suitland, in Maryland.

The Middle East cease-fire is the first major test of the usefulness of satellites in world-wide peacekeeping operations. One way to make good the time lag in film drops would be to put up more satellites. Another would be to monitor the Middle East with a synchronous satellite similar to the Eye of Asia, the multi-purpose American satellite that hovers permanently over North Vietnam and South China.

PAKISTAN

No news is good . . .

THOUGH THE country is by no means short of newspapers, three new dailies have just been started in Pakistan. They are sponsored by political parties eager for a voice of their own in the current national election campaign. One of them—published in Urdu, the language of the people—will promote the claims to power of former Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Bhutto as leader of the new and left-wing People's Party.

The reason for this sudden proliferation of the Press is curious.

Few Pakistanis now suppose that Yahya Khan, their military ruler, is insincere in his declared intent to transfer power to the people at the end of this year. He has often promised to ensure that the elections will be free.

Yet he has not repealed the harshly restrictive Press ordinance imposed by the previous military ruler, Ayub Khan, removed from power some 18 months ago. Nor has General Yahya dispensed with Ayub's other instrument for commanding Press obedience—the National Press Trust, which still owns Pakistan's five biggest dailies.

True, the trustees have been changed.



YAHYA KHAN

General Yahya . . . no trust in the Press

But the new ones are chiefly rightwing industrialists, some of whom seem bent on using their papers to block the popular trend toward socialism by denying the leftwing parties a fair hearing. And it is difficult not to believe that they are being encouraged in this policy by at least some members of Yahya's Cabinet.

NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

How committed are the uncommitted?

CORDIAL AGREEMENT is not easily prearranged when those who lead the world get together. President Kaunda of Zambia must already be aware of this as he prepares for the third summit meeting of uncommitted countries, due to open in Lusaka next week—the first on African soil. Both the earlier gatherings turned out to be notably explosive.

Among the 40 world leaders likely to be there, a key target for African rhetoric may well be Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He must seem a slightly equivocal delegate. Just now he is negotiating with Britain, Australia and New Zealand a defence arrangement which can scarcely fail to strike his fellow delegates as heretical. Nor is he entirely sound on Britain's plan to sell arms to South Africa.

This issue will surely pervade the Lusaka summit, since, in the liberation struggles of southern Africa, Zambia is the frontier State. The question will also crop up decisively at the January conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers—over which Lee will preside.

Lee is planning to visit Tanzania, and perhaps Kenya, on his way to the meeting. In both these centres of African militancy, advance efforts will no doubt be made to shake him from his point of view. This discounts the importance of the arms deal to the eventual success of the liberation movements. Lee thinks what matters a great deal more is the ability of black Africa to mobilise an effective "black cong."

This does not mean Lee is at all partial to the existing red Viet Cong, the question of whose presence at Lusaka to represent the rightful Government of South Vietnam seems capable of raising one of the storms testing the statesmanship of the non-aligned leaders.

Lusaka is also in danger of being blasted by side-winds of Arab world dissent. The leaders of Syria, Iraq and Algeria intend to be there and will not be inclined to restrain their ardent opposition to Egypt's President Nasser and Jordan's King Hussein, now seeking a political settlement with Israel.

If the summit is to produce positive results, much tact will be needed to keep potential turbulence subdued. A lot may depend on the old-stagers of the non-aligned world—Nasser himself,