

# Early days

"I AM SURE they (Japan) are only waiting for us to give them the go-ahead."—Michael Somare, Chief Minister. "It is about time that the Pacific peoples changed their attitude to Papua New Guinea."—Reuben Taureka, Minister for Health. "We are too big to remain part of the Pacific world and too proud to remain tied to Australia's apron strings."—Ebba Olewale, Minister for Education. "The time will come when Papua New Guinea and Indonesia are in conflict."—Albert Maori Kiki, Minister for Labour. These sentiments were voiced at a recent Port Moresby seminar by some of Papua New Guinea's leading politicians and their importance lies in the fact that they are the first attempts by leading New Guineans to formulate future foreign policies for an independent Papua New Guinea.

The basic motivation of most of the statements made at the seminar clearly reflects rather cheerful anti-Australism, a desire to escape from Australia's overwhelming paternalism, to cut ties and establish an independent image. Despite the simplistic nature of most of the statements, of which the quotations above are indicative, they are nevertheless a healthy sign. Papua New Guinea must not only have an independent foreign policy, based on its own assessment of its interests. It is also in Australia's interests that it should be seen to have one. It will certainly not be in our interests to have a near neighbour and former dependency heavily dependent upon Australian policies and decisions, important though some of these will be to Port Moresby.

But even if it is early days yet there are danger signals. Mr Somare is right

in saying that Japan will become increasingly important economically to Papua New Guinea. Very much so. But is the reverse true? In looking to Japan to redress the balance with Australia, Mr Somare may find he is throwing out the baby with the bathwater. He should look at the same time at the caution with which Indonesia and neighbouring States conduct their economic relations with Japan. Dr Taureka's remarks and those of Mr Olewale reflect similar confusions about the future and are mutually opposed. Dr Taureka believes, with some justification, that Fiji's objections to Papua New Guinea joining the Pacific Forum in the near future are not technical but because it fears Papua New Guinea, because of its size, will dominate the forum. Mr Olewale on the other hand dismisses the Pacific, as so many Papuans do, as irrelevant to New Guinea, even though its closest eastern neighbour is the Solomon Islands.

Mr Maori Kiki's cheerful acceptance of possible war with Indonesia over the West Irianese raises, once again, one of the gravest problems facing an independent Papua New Guinea, some of whose politicians cannot learn soon enough that the old pan-Papuan dream of a one island State is over. Indonesia will prove a friendly neighbour to Papua New Guinea in the years ahead, for it wants stable States on its borders. But it will prove anything but friendly if New Guinean politicians attempt to exploit or create problems in West Irian which, in Jakarta's eyes and in Canberra's, let alone the world's at large, is inalienably part of the Indonesian Republic.

# Police force reforms

THE NEW broom at NSW police headquarters, Mr Hanson, has refused to take credit for recent changes designed to improve the efficiency of the police force. The acting commissioner says the changes were initiated by the former commissioner, Mr Allan, before he left on retirement leave. Mr Hanson is being very fair, but these innovations hardly warrant so much concern. Allowing traffic police to carry out general duties from time to time and reorganising night police rosters are not going to transform the police force, useful though the changes may be. Much more sweeping reforms will be necessary to improve the performance of the force so that it provides the public with the protection it needs and deserves.

Mr Hanson has come to the police commissioner's post with a great deal of public goodwill. In his first major statement, the acting commissioner indicated that he was receptive to new ideas, prepared to move with the times and willing to delegate authority. His views heralded a new approach to the administration of the police force. The community wishes him every success and is looking forward to his introduction of new and more effective police methods. What is not wanted is a continuation of

the old policies which proved so inadequate.

Whatever may be said about the accuracy of crime statistics produced by the computer system, there is no doubt that they reveal a highly unsatisfactory record. The fact is that the crime rate in NSW is too high and the clean-up rate by the police is too low. People cannot walk the streets in safety in some parts of the city. Bashing and robberies are too prevalent. While the police might not regard housebreaking as a serious crime, they would not deny that it is a much too common offence. The off-hand attitude often adopted by police towards house robberies does not impress or console householders who demand protection for their property as well as their persons.

Police strength in this State now stands at 7,600—the highest in the history of the force. For the first time in 20 years the force is at its authorised strength. Now is the time for the acting commissioner to begin showing how he plans to wield it into an efficient crime prevention and detection agency. If he has not yet initiated any reforms he should be thinking of doing so. The public will await his innovations with great interest.

# Old Sydney versus new space

SIR,—What is happening to the Sydney I knew from 1959 to 1964?

Friends write to me about this or that redevelopment, streets I would no longer recognise, areas obliterated, new roads, yet higher buildings...

And now I receive a photograph of "Woolloomooloo \$A400-million redevelopment project—how it will look in 1985."

Not one single feature in this photograph do I recognise of the Woolloomooloo I used to know; though no doubt pathetic fragments will be preserved in museum-like isolation; cynical gestures to a heritage that developers misinterpret and dislike.

Does Sydney really have a pressing need for 325,000 square metres of office space? Are shopkeepers camping out for lack of

92,000 square metres of retail space?

Has anyone stopped to ask whether idiosyncratic and charming bits of Sydney are not something more than opportunities for a fast dollar? Has anyone taken a good look at other, similar redevelopments in other cities—to find out what they mean when completed and occupied?

Here in England, and particularly in London, it has come home to us with considerable force lately that our own efforts (less dense and less spectacular than Woolloomooloo) may have been a disastrous error. We are beginning to see that there may be some connection between gigantic, comprehensive redevelopments and the disenchantment, the alienation of ordinary people.

It is a subtle and complex matter, outside the scope of the cost-benefit calculations that planners and developers wave in our faces. It is something to do with loss of familiar places, the old and time-worn; something to do with the clash between individuality and conveyor-belt organisation.

And the irony is that although

we have a space problem (55-millions on a tiny scrap of land) Australia does not.

Who is it that decides that the redevelopment should be in Woolloomooloo and not in a few new towns?

Think again, Sydney! JOHN CARTER, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.

# The new weather

SIR,—At my age I am entitled to some dismay at the prospect of having to learn a new metric vocabulary to describe my environment and to cope with my merchandising.

However, I accept this inconvenience because of the great benefits which will ensue. But I am not prepared to accept the lack of logic being demonstrated by the Weather Bureau in clinging to the measurement of rainfall in inches. I am prejudiced against the use of the name Celsius to describe what has always been called the centigrade scale, but it is at least logical, because a man's name, Fahrenheit, was also used for the old temperature scale.

When the bureau records, for example, 70 points of rain, it sounds metric, but it is 70 one-hundredths of an inch. Unless it reports that, say, 17 millimetres of rain have fallen, it should logically revert to the matching use of barometric inches and degrees Fahrenheit.

Then, when the temperature is given as 100 degrees, I will at least know how much I am suffering.

R. H. MATHEWS, Safety Beach, Woolgoolga.

# Early radio

SIR,—After requests from a number of people, I am writing a book dealing with the early days of radio and its great advances since, embracing short vignettes, recalling many of the great favourites with humour and pathos—quite a number of these, thanks to television, are still with us.

With the great interest that still lives may I request that any interested reader who may recall some sidelight—humorous or otherwise—write me their own little story for inclusion in the book?

MYRA C. DEMPSEY, 23 Rowe St, Roseville Chase, 2069.

# Canada's confederate crisis

From RICHARD JACKSON in Ottawa

CANADA has a chronic "crisis of confederation."

The crisis had its beginnings 105 years ago when French and English Canadian politicians began stitching together the quilt of nationhood now covering ten Provinces and two Territories. It is centred in Quebec and the "special status" demands, as it terms them, which this French Canadian Province makes of the nine English provinces. In a nutshell, Quebec wishes to be treated as a "State within a State," not quite separate or independent but with more autonomy than the other Provinces.

But Quebec wants Canada as a whole to finance this, permitting it to enjoy all the economic benefits of confederation while standing apart but not actually separate. It wants autonomy in all social and cultural services, welfare, health, pensions, social assistance, unemployment insurance, education and associated fields of Government responsibility.

Quebec has a population of six million. It has always been different from the other Provinces and Territories, with their 16 million. French Canada objected to fighting in the two world wars, protesting that they were "British wars." Twice it successfully resisted conscription.

French Canada is volatile, often hysterical, racked by endless labour disputes, massive civil service strikes, and, more seriously, the terrorism of the separatist Liberation Front which less than two years ago kidnapped the British diplomat James Cross and murdered the Labour Minister, Pierre Laporte.

The Front uses the dynamite bomb not so much as a weapon but as a tool in trying to dismantle confederation.

The heart of the matter is money. The central Federal Government, with jurisdiction over all the Provinces, collects all personal and corporate income tax and tariffs. If then distributes a share to the Provinces.

This year it is collecting \$15,700 million. Of this, \$1,300 million is directly transferred to the Provinces on the basis of economic need, in the interest of evening out regional disparity. The idea is to bring the living standard and level of Government services in such underdeveloped Provinces as Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland as close as is eco-

nomically possible to those of the wealthy Provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Quebec is one of the "have not" Provinces, as the underdeveloped regions are called. As a result, it gets more out of the Federal Treasury than it puts in through national taxation.

But, for Quebec, this is not enough.

In addition to the \$1,300-million which the Federal Government directly transfers to the Provinces, it spends other federal funds on them, some on a cost-sharing basis. These payments include \$3,800 million on health and welfare services, \$2,200 million on economic development, \$700 million on education and \$400 million on culture and recreation.

The other nine Provinces are united with Quebec on its demands they should all get more than \$1,300 million in direct fiscal transfer payments as their share of federal taxes. But Quebec goes against the wishes of the other nine in demanding control of all the other hundreds of millions the Federal Government spends on social services, economic development, education, culture and recreation. It wants that money, and more, and wants to spend it with no Federal Government voice or direction in the spending.

The central Government protests that it can scarcely hand over hundreds of millions of dollars to Quebec on these terms without giving the other Provinces equal treatment.

Some of the other Provinces—the poorer ones—would prefer federal management of the spending. They are convinced that this would guarantee them more equitable economic treatment than they would enjoy if on their own.

Quebec, in its determination to be "master in our own house," imposes a Provincial income tax on top of the federal tax but allows the Federal Government to collect both and remit the Provincial portion. In this way, the Quebec Government gets its own income tax plus a share of the federal income tax collected from all Provinces. But Quebec's taxpayers pay for it through double taxation.

Quebec demands not only what it calls "fiscal integrity," the right to spend federal funds as it wishes without federal direction, but also quasi-independence in other fields. It

carries on a low-key kind of diplomacy of its own with France and former French colonies and Territories. The result is the surprising, if not ridiculous, doubling up of Canadian diplomatic representation in conferences in these French countries, with both Canada and Quebec represented.

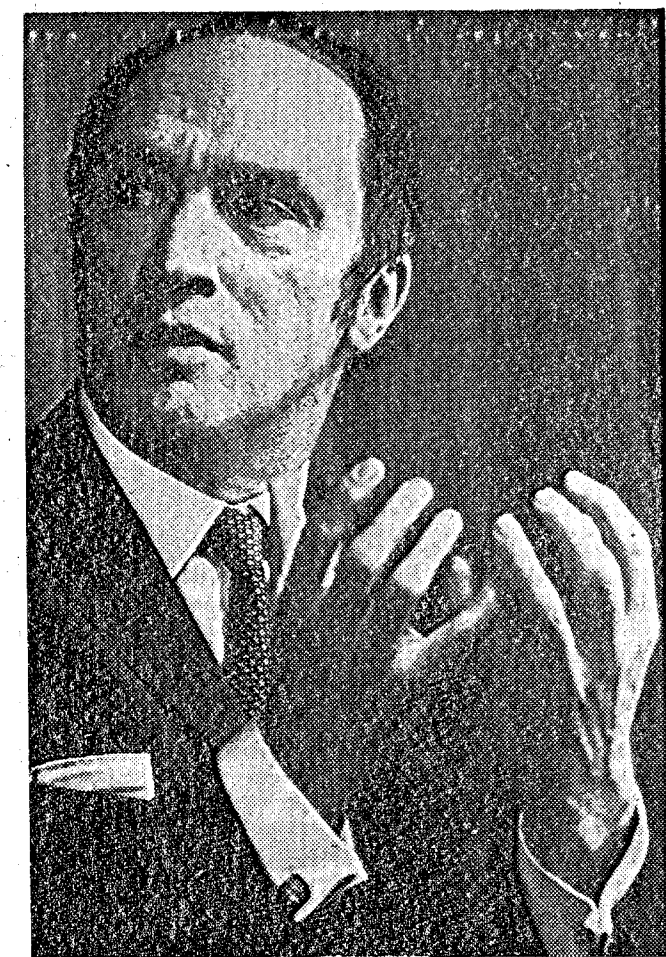
Four years ago Mr Trudeau, a French-Canadian, was elected Prime Minister largely on the votes of English-Canadians who were led to believe that he would "put Quebec in its place."

The measure of his success might be the speech he made recently in Labrador City, Newfoundland. He said that Canada could not survive as a nation if Quebec became independent.

Quebec lies between Canada's four Atlantic Provinces on the east, and Ontario, the three prairie Provinces and British Columbia on the west. All of them are English speaking.

As Mr Trudeau said in Labrador City: "If, with Quebec independent, Canada were to break up in the middle, I don't think much of it would remain together as a country. I imagine some bits would become independent on their own and that other bits would become annexed to the United States."

Mr Trudeau says he does not believe this will happen. But in France and Belgium, the



Mr. TRUDEAU

Quebec independence leader, Mr Rene Levesque, who heads the separatist Parti Quebecois in the Quebec Provincial legislature, has been preaching the gospel of "Free French Canada," as he calls it. He has been entertained by French Government officials in Paris, having been told off only once—by Europe's "grand old man," Mr Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium, who warned him that Quebec, alone, would have a difficult time among the world power blocs.

Economists caution Quebec that as an independent State it would be swamped, a small French-speaking island of six-million in a continent of 250 million English-speaking people.

Quebec is bankrupt even now, and terrorism is driving industry and investment from the Province. Independence, the Province has been told

time and again, would for ever ruin it economically.

However, separation is taken by many Canadians as inevitable. Statements and letters appear in newspapers outlining the terms on which French Canada could go its own way. The main English Canadian demand is that Quebec provide a corridor between Ontario to the maritime Provinces.

Meanwhile, acting rather like a spoiled brat, Quebec goes on using the threat of separation to blackmail the Federal Treasury, for ever kicking and screaming for a bigger share of the national tax pool and the right to spend it as it wishes.

For years, twice each year, the Federal Government, Quebec and the other Provinces have been meeting in Ottawa to try to solve the problem. They have yet to find a way.

# Impact of the City plan

SIR,—There is no truth whatever in the claim by Neville Gruzman (Letters, June 22) that the recent proposal for a sports stadium straddling Centennial and Moore Parks is in any way a "recognisable impact" of the City of Sydney strategic plan.

The council's consultants in the strategic plan of July last year clearly stated that whatever the future of the Showground-Moore Park area might be there should be absolutely no interference with existing public open space in Moore Park.

We envisaged that the existing area occupied by the Showground, Cricket Ground, Sports Ground and Army Depot should be redeveloped within its existing boundaries.

As the City's consultants, we warned that this area "may not be large enough, nor sufficiently accessible" to the metropolitan population, to be capable of

serving as an Olympic Games venue. We felt, however, that any redevelopment of sporting facilities within the existing sites of the Showground, Cricket Ground, Sports Ground and Army Depot should be to technical sports specifications commonly referred to as "Olympic standards."

Further, policy 9 of the strategic plan, and action priorities 9A to 9F, (pages 122 to 127) clearly spell out that all the City's existing residential zones, including the Martin-Robertson-Lang Road residential zone, should be protected and conserved and, in some cases, extended by the rezoning of existing commercial or industrial zones.

Action priority 9D (page 125) specifically urges the conservation of existing houses in the Moore Park and Centennial Park residential precinct. To further refute any suggestion to the contrary, action priority 2E (page 91) designates the future role of the Moore-Centennial Park residential precinct as "exclusively residential."

We published the above recommendations and warnings in July, 1971. Responsibility for the preparation of actual proposals for redevelopment in the Moore Park locality remained with the Minister for Lands and his advisers. At no time were we consulted in this matter.

Over the 11 months since its publication, the major "recognisable impacts" of the City's strategic and action planning process have included an extensive public discussion of difficult and controversial urban issues; formal adoption by the aldermen of the Sydney City Council; the decision to preserve and restore the Queen Victoria building; the establishment and staffing of a new City planning department and the commencement of work on a statistical data bank under energetic and competent leadership within the Town Hall; the establishment and planned extension of the Martin Place Plaza; and the first steps in implementation of a City-wide pedestrian traffic, beginning with the traffic-free network for the northern part of the City between Martin Place and Circular Quay, centred in Wynyard.

Other major impacts of the City's strategic and action planning process include the beginnings of severe cutbacks in the amount of car parking and floor space in future central City buildings.

It is not surprising that any architect working in the central business district should disagree with these measures, but we believe them to be as essential for the future of the City as the preservation of the public open spaces of Moore and Centennial Parks.

GEORGE CLARKE, DONALD GAZDAR, (Professor) R. N. JOHNSON, Sydney.

# VICE-REGAL

His Excellency the Governor-General attended the Priory of St John of Jerusalem chapter meeting at St Mark's College, North Adelaide, on Saturday morning.

In the afternoon, Sir Paul attended the Australian Nursing Championships in the international pavilion, Wayville Showgrounds, South Australia.

That night the Governor-General was guest of honour at dinner at Government House, Adelaide.

On Sunday morning Sir Paul attended the combined cathedral church service of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and church parade of the St John Ambulance Brigade at the Cathedral Church of St Peter, North Adelaide. Afterwards, His Excellency attended a luncheon at Government House, Adelaide.

The Governor-General returned to Canberra from Adelaide on Sunday evening.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr David Cutler and attended by Captain R. G. Martin, aide-de-camp, was present at the Rugby match, Sydney University versus Randwick, at Sydney University Oval on Saturday afternoon.

Lady Cutler, attended by Miss Dimity Scales, opened stage one of the new building plan, Sydney Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Loquat Valley, Pittwater Road, Bayview, on Saturday afternoon.

The Governor and Lady Cutler and their family attended divine service at St Mark's Church, Darling Point, yesterday morning.

# Letters

TO THE EDITOR

The Minister for Health has asked any interested bodies to submit to him their views of the proposals by June 30.

As the alternative Government, the Labor Party wants to be fully informed on the views of all the interested parties, before the legislation comes before the Parliament.

The Health Committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party will be pleased to receive any submission, and meet any organisation, wishing to comment on the proposals.

If necessary, the committee is prepared to receive submissions, on a confidential basis.

KEVIN STEWART, MLA, Chairman, Parliamentary Labor Party Health Committee.

Sydney, 2000.

# Pornographic?

SIR,—I read with astonishment the claim by H. MacNeil Saunders (Letters, June 21) that "most pornography is concerned with the revolting exhibitions of the female human body," which, to say the least, represents a poor reflection upon the God in whose image, it is commonly believed, we are made.

Personally, I have found the typical female human body quite attractive. I would be startled to discover that ladies, whether as magistrate or jury, would share Mr Saunders' revulsion at the female form.

Were his assertion correct, it would be difficult to explain the steady sale of full-length mirrors. Perhaps their sale indicates the gross moral deterioration of our community.

ALFRED J. van der POORTEN, Clovelly.

# Taking poverty out of pensions

SIR,—With the federal Budget coming up in August and, later, the federal elections, a number of organisations and individual persons are advocating abolition of the means test in relation to social service pensions.

Our association, which in the

main represents persons who rely principally on social service pensions to exist, is opposed to this viewpoint.

While we subscribe in principle to the means test being abolished, we believe that to do so in one action could very well leave the person dependent on the present pension in a much worse position than at present.

First, we must take the poverty out of the present pension for those dependent upon it. To this end our claim of a base pension rate of 30 per cent of average weekly male earnings would do this. Then, and then only, would we advocate abolition of the means test.

There are a number of issues connected with the present means test that require immediate attention, and our association is active in bringing these to the notice of the Minister for Social Services.

J. SHARROCK, State Secretary, Original Old Age and Invalid Pensioners' Association (NSW).

Redfern.

# Amateur theatre groups

SIR,—A great many people have expressed concern over Sydney's diminishing live theatre, but not very much about our struggling amateur theatrical societies.

Those societies wishing to present their productions at the Conservatorium of Music are confronted with costs far beyond their reach.

The Conservatorium charges \$100 per night for rent, \$8 for each of 24 spotlights, amounting to \$192 per night, \$8 for hire of piano and \$100 for each time the orchestra pit is lifted or lowered.

This is a total cost of at least \$400 for each performance. Surely, the magnanimous State Government can see its way clear to give these societies a fair go and to examine the outrageous charges to societies attempting to give live theatre to Sydney.

DEREK MARGERISON, Concord.

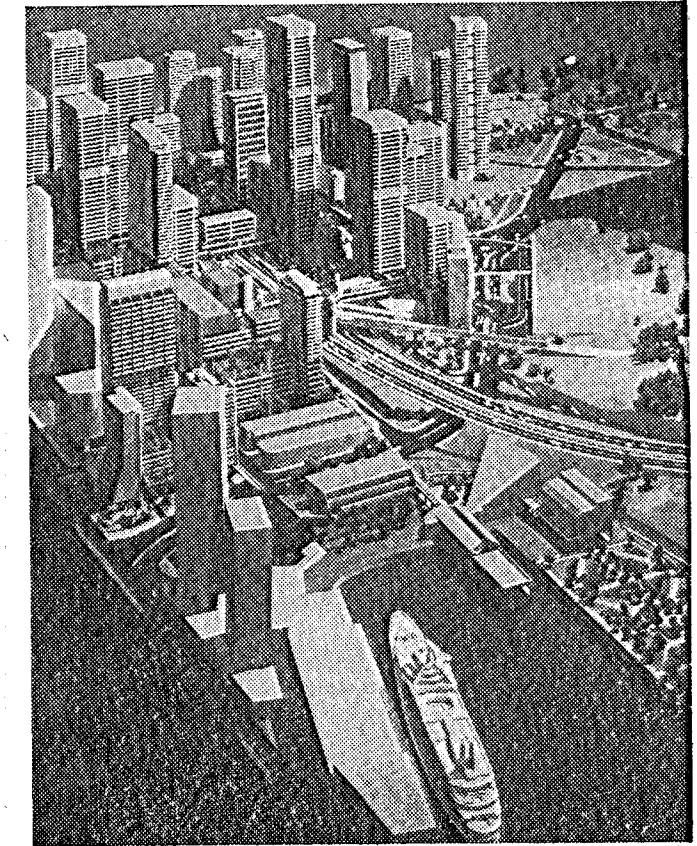
# No case to answer

SIR,—Recently three teenage boys were arrested and charged with behaving in an offensive manner. When their case came to court after a couple of deferments, the judge ruled that there was no case to answer.

Their combined legal expenses were \$295. They each lost three days from work and if they'd not had understanding employers they might well have lost their jobs.

Although the police do a good job in keeping teenagers out of mischief, they're not infallible. Why shouldn't the Police Department or the Department of Justice be liable for payment of legal expenses at least in such cases?

M. EARL, Roseville Chase.



A redeveloped Woolloomooloo



## WORLD NEWS

NEW GOVT  
SHUNNED  
IN ITALY

ROME, Monday. — The Italian Premier-designate, Mr Giulio Andreotti, last night appeared ready to present a Centre coalition Government to President Giovanni Leone within the next 36 hours.

But the Christian Democrat's Cabinet will be deprived of some of the nation's more able politicians, including Mr Aldo Moro, a veteran of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Leaders of the Christian Democrat and Liberal parties all had talks with Mr Andreotti last night on the distribution of ministerial posts in the Government, which will receive outside support from the Republicans.

Declining the Foreign Ministry, Mr Moro pointed out that the left-wing of the Christian Democrats, including himself, had voted against the formation of a Centre Government—Italy's first in 10 years.

He said he must remain consistent with this decision and in doing so would show that the possibility of re-forming a Centre-Left Government remained open.

A November poll would be 10 months before expiration of the Government's scheduled four-year term of office.

First indications were that the Social Democrats and the Liberals four. The balance of ministerial posts, probably 17, will go to the Christian Democrats.

Italy has been ruled by a Centre-Left alliance for the past decade.

(AAP-Reuters)

November  
poll bid  
by Brandt

BERLIN, Sunday. — The West German Coalition Government, headed by Mr Willy Brandt, will seek elections in November to restore its parliamentary majority, the Foreign Minister, Mr Walter Scheel, said yesterday.

He did not say what procedure would be used to achieve the elections.

A November poll would be 10 months before expiration of the Government's scheduled four-year term of office.

Aryans or hairy-uns? One in every three West German males aged between 16 and 29 has a beard or a moustache, according to a survey published in Bonn.

Des Moines, Iowa, Children's Zoo has turned to something handy to combat vandalism. They will use a lion to patrol the grounds after dark.

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'Last fling' in Ulster—6 die  
IRA REBELS' THREAT TO CEASE-FIRE

BELFAST, Sunday. — Violent death and destruction raged in Northern Ireland throughout the week-end during a precarious countdown to peace.

Two men were shot dead in gunbattles in Belfast, bringing the province's death toll to six in the past two days.

One was killed by British troops. The body of the other — a man aged between 20 and 25 — was found after one of many shooting incidents.

Explosions shattered targets in many centres.

The three nights and

two days of almost non-stop fighting threatened an uneasy truce between the IRA and the British Government, due to begin at midnight tomorrow.

Some dissidents among the IRA's "provisional" wing were thought to be having a "last fling" with their stockpiles of bullets and bombs.

But there were also fears that a tough hard core, dedicated to the movement's struggle for a united Ireland, might disregard the work of what some call "truce-mongers."

The reports, which originated in Dublin,

identified them as Martin Meehan, a former "provisional" commander in Belfast, and another "Dutch" Docherty, another well-known IRA militant.

Both men staged a spectacular escape from Belfast's Crumlin Road prison last year.

Sources close to the "provisionals" in Belfast said the two men were capable of defying the movement's leadership, but added it was highly unlikely they would be allowed to stay in action for long.

Any support they got would probably come from the younger militants, not seasoned veterans.

The "provisionals" yesterday claimed responsibility for the land-mine ambush near Dungiven in which three soldiers were killed.

Three more soldiers were injured, two of them badly, and a civilian was also seriously hurt.

A "provisional" spokesman said the blast, which hit the soldiers' Land Rover was caused by two 60lb bombs.

Army headquarters have reported scores of shots in Belfast during Friday and Saturday nights.

There were suspicions that Protestant extremists might be taking advantage of the pre-cessfire confusion to settle old scores.

A 17-year-old Catholic youth shot dead on Friday night was the victim of Protestants, neighbours claimed.

There may also be inter-nicene clashes between IRA factions.

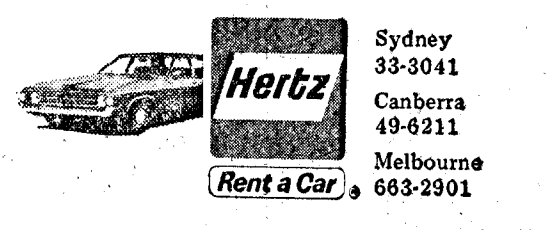
(AAP-Reuters)



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HZ502

\$420,000  
hijack:  
Big hunt  
after  
bale-out

NEW YORK, Sunday. — More than 100 FBI agents scoured woodlands north of Kokomo, Indiana, today for the hijacker who leapt from an American Airlines jet with about \$420,000 in ransom money.

But they were not sure whether they were seeking the hijacker — a heavily armed man in his late 20s — or his body.

It was reported that bits of clothing and money were found in the fuselage of the Boeing 727 jet when it landed later.

There was also speculation that the hijacker may have landed in a large reservoir and drowned.

The bizarre hijacking attempt began south of St Louis, Missouri, on Friday night, when the man, armed with a pistol, sub-machine gun, grenade, knife and two sticks of dynamite, seized a stewardess as hostage and ordered a plane bound for Tulsa, Oklahoma, to return to St Louis.

There he released 80 people, mostly women and children, and demanded the ransom, plus parachutes, a portable radar set and a collapsible shovel.

He then ordered the plane aloft again and it circled St Louis with 20 hostages while airlines officials collected the money and equipment.

When the plane landed at St Louis for the third time, Mr David Hanley, owner of a local engineering shop, drove his Cadillac through three chain-link fences and smashed into the Boeing 727 at an estimated 80 mph.

The car jammed between the wing and landing gear. Mr Hanley was taken to hospital.

The hijacker demanded a second 727 and with FBI snipers unable to train their sights clearly on him, he transferred to this plane with a hostage crew and forced it to take off.

Reprisal threat  
to Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Israel warned yesterday it was ready to strike hard at Arab guerrilla forces in Lebanon if attacks on Israeli settlements continued.

The Chief-of-Staff, General David Elazar, said that Israel would take all steps to curb guerrilla activities unless the Lebanese Government charged its permissive policy to the terrorist forces in its territory.

He was speaking only hours after an Israeli naval force reported sinking an Arab guerrilla vessel off the coast of Lebanon.

It also followed another massive artillery barrage on guerrilla bases in Lebanon after a rocket attack on a western Gal-

ilee village yesterday morning.

The Lebanese-Israeli border flared up again on Wednesday after an Arab guerrilla ambush of a civilian bus in the occupied Golan Heights, the previous day.

Israeli forces, striking with jets, tanks, artillery and ground forces in a thrust across the border, captured five senior Syrian officers.

General Elazar said yesterday the five officers had admitted they were touring the border area on a joint Syrian-Lebanese reconnaissance and planning mission.

General Hayim Herzog, a retired chief of Israeli Intelligence, told the English-language "Program of Israel Radio" yesterday

that the capture of the Syrians raised again the question of the status of the so-called "Fatah Land."

General Herzog described it "as a part of Lebanon, which the Lebanese Government has abandoned to the Palestinian terrorists."

"It is, in fact, a form of no-man's land," he said. "The Syrians, too, are taking this territory into consideration within the framework of their military planning."

Meanwhile, the UN Security Council yesterday discussed the Israel-Lebanon conflict for almost five hours and adjourned until tomorrow to permit delegates more time to consult on a possible resolution.

(AAP-Reuters)

Solo yacht  
racers  
fail to  
report

LONDON, Sunday. — Only a few of the 34 competitors in the trans-Atlantic solo yacht race from Plymouth, England to Newport, Rhode Island, have reported their positions as they logged their first week at sea today.

The race favourite, Jean Yves Terlain, of France, and Britain's master mariner, Sir Francis Chichester, 70, have both failed to report since they left Plymouth.

The London "Observer," the race sponsor, said there was "some concern" for Sir Francis in Gipsy Moth V as he had been seriously ill and was advised by doctors not to take part.

Mr Terlain's yacht Vendred is believed to be well in the lead, but lack of contact has made it impossible to fix the positions of most of the yachts.

(AAP)

Bomb fear  
in air crash

TOKYO, Sunday. — Police said today they had sent two experts on bombs to India to help inquire into the crash of a Japan Airlines DC 8 jetliner near New Delhi on June 14.

They said the Indian authorities had asked for help after finding what appeared to be a time bomb at the crash site. The airline has denied that an explosion caused the crash, which killed 86 of the 89 people on board.

(AAP-Reuters)

\$1m LIBEL  
SUIT ON  
REVIEWER

NEW YORK, Sunday. — The author of a new book on composer Igor Stravinsky has filed a \$1-million libel suit against a reviewer.

He claims the review wrongfully compared his work and reputation with that of Clifford Irving, the admitted forger of the Howard Hughes "autobiography."

The action was filed on Friday in the Manhattan Supreme Court by Robert Craft, author of "Stravinsky — Chronicle of a Friendship, 1948 to 1971."

Named as defendant is the Washington Post Company, publisher of the "Washington Post," which ran a review of the book on June 18.

(AAP-Reuters)

According to the complaint, the article is entitled "End of the Chronicle: Craft's Last Tape," and casts doubt on the collaboration between Stravinsky and Craft.

Opening with the question "Is Robert Craft the thinking man's Clifford Irving?" the article, according to the complaint, "throughout continues to compare the works, books and reputation of Robert Craft with that of Clifford Irving. The comparison is defamatory and libellous."

The court papers seek \$500,000 in actual damages plus an identical amount in punitive damages.

(AAP-Reuters)

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