

STOP THE CARNAGE



As students we are in a position of having greater access to information and debate about what is really happening in the Gulf and questioning what the mainstream media is doling out in terms of propaganda. We often have access to our own alternative media where these issues can be raised. We are in the position of having the resources and capability to organise and mobilise around certain issues and impact on the decisions of Governments and other bodies. Along with this we should also recognise a responsibility to share our knowledge and resources with the wider community. Students have always played an active role in the Peace and other social justice movements for many of these reasons.

Since the invasion of Kuwait students have been active in building an anti-war movement to end Australia's military involvement in the Gulf. Over the holidays as the threat of war drew near, existing anti-war campus groups, individuals and progressive organisations such as the Monash Greens, Left Alliance, Resistance, ISO and Left Labor Students organised themselves into an inter-campus network against the war. At the first meeting, the group called itself Students United Against War and shortly before the January 15th "deadline" a joint statement was issued endorsed by Campus Presidents from across Victoria

SUAW Charter of Aims

- actively campaign amongst students against the war in the Gulf;
- campaign for the withdrawal of foreign forces in the Gulf and an end to Australian military intervention in the region;
- campaign against anti-Arab racism
- campaign for the de-militarisation of Australia and the world;
- promote the self-determination of the Palestinian and Kurdish peoples;
- campaign for the withdrawal of foreign bases in Australia
- campaign for an education system which promotes a sustainable and just peace, not one which provides the technologies, ideologies and professions of militarism.

calling for a non-military solution to the crisis in the Gulf, the return of Australia's military contingent and a promise to continue to struggle for peace until our demands are met.

Since that time Students United Against War has been meeting, organising and playing an active role in the anti-war movement, such as the mass rallies, the vigil, a teach-in, forging links with peace movements overseas and the production of posters, leaflets and a newsletter (SUAW news). SUAW is committed to working for truth in the media, fighting the anti-Arab racism in Australia which has escalated around the Gulf War, and attempting to make an educative and productive contribution to the wider peace movement.

In the words of a student speaker at a recent anti-war rally:

"Students United Against War cannot separate the issues of peace and justice. It cannot and will not condone the use of force to reinstate greedy oil-obsessed Governments in lands that have been artificially created, divided and consequently war-torn. Students of Australia demand peace, justice, democracy, education and adequate health and housing for all. War cannot provide this...We are appalled at the lack of true education for our children and youth about the Gulf and we issue a warning to the Australian Government that the students in this country will not by any means lie down and take this stupidity."

Don't take this war lying down! Make this warning a reality. Participate in the Students Rally on March 13th. Call for a ceasefire in the Gulf and oppose Australian military expansion and research for war on our campuses. Participate in anti-war activities on and off your campus, join your anti-war campus group or if one does not exist contact Students United Against War. Only through working together can we ensure peace through justice in the Gulf, in Australia and throughout the world.

Students United Against War

Peace Press

The American network CNN has been our main access to "up-to-the-minute Gulf Updates". All our media reports, either directly from the USA or our own are centered around CNN-style reporting; that is simplistic, jingoistic, US-success-drenched reporting. Commentary is completely absent unless it focuses on the latest high-tech weapons or mindless predictions on the course of the war. Ten seconds may be devoted to Iraqi claims of success, immediately after "allied" body counts flash upon our screens. We are to understand that Iraqi claims are completely false, or perhaps the critical observer works out a figure between the discrepancies. Massive allied successes are repeated over and over again, then later it is admitted that the success was not as complete as originally stated.

Behind the bloodshed in the Gulf, the television stations at home have had their own battles with claims of viewer ratings. The ratings war has seen the gulf conflict packaged into manageable 15 to 20 minute block icons of the War - symbols of the conflict have been quickly found that allow us to represent the situation more simplistically, removing the realities of the carnage and suffering.

In this war the icons have become military hardware and U.S. success presented by a constant stream of politicians and Army Officials. The human element has been lost. Gas masks, precision bombing on Iraqi defence headquarters and the take-off of a F-11 fighter, occupy our screens at the beginning and end of news breaks. Human tragedy - a reality in this war - has yet to be presented in this packaged manner. It is not because of a lack of images either. Streams of refugees leaving Baghdad and the tragic picture of an elderly woman outside her devastated home have briefly crossed our screens. Our media, in an act of covert support for the war, have chosen militaristic images with which to present this conflict.

As students we have an important role to play in providing a forum for discussion of the ideas presented by the media and should be attempting to provide an alternative, critical coverage of the war. It is with this goal in mind that students from campuses across Victoria produced this broadsheet. We hope that it contributes to a more realistic and humane discussion about the war. Perhaps you will be motivated to contribute to the debate, by writing in to your local and student papers, ringing up on talkback radio, researching and writing articles for publications such as this. Hope you like it.

Peace and Solidarity - Students United Against War



Teaching War

It is often difficult - and inconvenient - to see militarism and technocracy at work in the institutions where we live and work. There is little motivation to find the connections between our daily activities, the practices of our institutions, and the violence and mass destruction we associate with war, particularly when they are not immediately apparent, being so much part of the scenery that we no longer notice them. Yet while it is admirable to protest against the war of itself, it is vital to examine and understand the day-to-day manifestations that link us as students directly to the practical and cultural construction of war and its machines, so that we can maintain our protest even when the violence is (temporarily) interrupted.

The scope of militarism, and of technocratic solutions to human problems, extends much further than the pressing of a button to kill people one doesn't even know. Corporations and governments make enormous profits from the selling of arms, and from access to labour made cheap in large part by that weaponry. Only a few institutions in our society can claim to be relatively free from the culture of militarism and technocracy. The education sector is not one of them.

Deakin University, for example, is stepping up the Strategic Studies elements of its Social Science courses, so as to market them to military personnel who may benefit from what are basically courses in military analysis.

La Trobe University, with the help of academics from Monash University, is planning to undertake research into radar and surveillance technology. This will be a joint project with the Defence Department's Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO), which has staff at Pine Gap, as well as AWA Ltd. (the notorious suppliers of military equipment).

The Aerospace Engineering Department at RMIT also engages in joint projects with the DSTO, as well as aircraft weapons manufacturers such as Hawker de Havilland, MacDowell Douglas and others. Its graduates go on to work for the Defence Department.

Footscray Institute is the home of a co-operative venture between Amecon and the Australian Navy to design technology for Australia's new frigates.

Many South Australian institutions have been engaged in the development of the building of frigates and submarines for the burgeoning Australian defence force and accompanying export industry. The submarines will be the largest conventional types built outside of the Soviet Union.

These latter instances of education-linked military development were a major factor in the siting of the Multi-Function Polis (MFP) in South Australia, which is also a vehicle for the integration of tertiary research, multinational corporations and militarisation.

The trend which pervades the above examples, and is reflected in the establishment of Research and Development (R&D) Parks and Co-operative Research Centres (CRCs) in most tertiary institutions in Australia, is the forging of ever-closer ties between education, private enterprise and the armed forces, where Universities are being pressured to market themselves as commodities available to the highest bidder.

If students' and academics' careers, particularly in regard to direct funding and possible extra-institutional employment, depend upon the goodwill of armaments manufacturers and/or the military, then they are likely to direct their study, research and teaching towards goals amenable to such bodies, while simultaneously shying away from any criticism of those goals.

Concurrent with the growing links between the military and educational institutions, the ability and freedom of our supposedly independent and analytical learning institutions to criticise this tendency is increasingly limited as all research and teaching is forced to be more 'productive' and 'profitable' (as defined by the companies and governmental departments who are the only ones that profit from such moves and the knowledge and technologies they produce).

For us to be effective as participants in the Peace Movement, we must not only call for a ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign troops in the Gulf and a peaceful resolution to this particular crisis, we must also work to change the very structures that exist around us which allow mass destruction and suffering to be an acceptable or 'inevitable' occurrence. Hence we, as students, must campaign for an education system which promotes a sustainable and just peace, not one which provides the technologies, ideologies and professions of militarism.

Australian Militarism

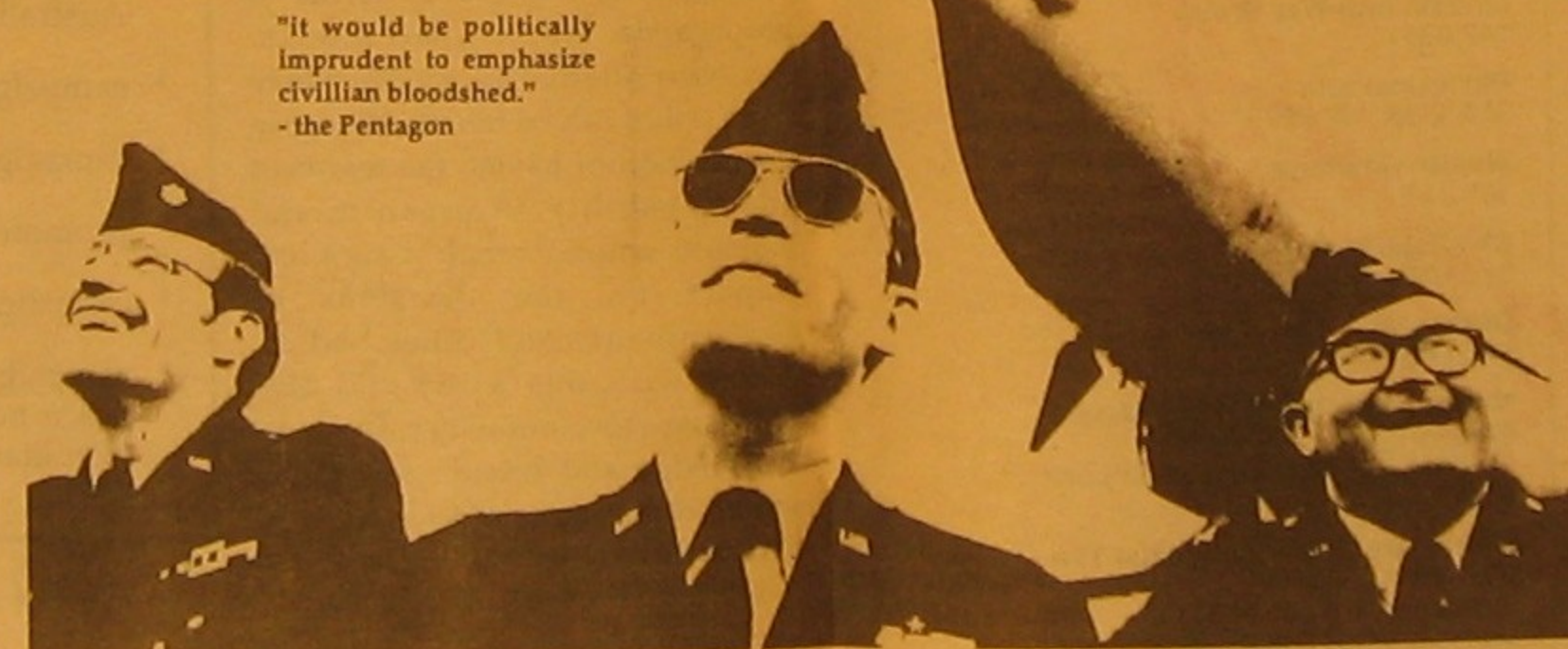
Australia is involved in a regional arms race. In September 1990, Bob Hawke "raised the possibility of conflict in Australia's region as a reason for the decision to send warships to the Gulf" (Age 22/8). Australian military growth now represents the biggest military buildup since WWII. This has been a result of increased military spending, encouragement of the domestic arms industry and the fostering of an Australian military-industrial complex. In addition, the Hawke Government has openly aided the development of an Australian arms export industry.

Australia's new militarism now costs \$9 billion a year. That is, a "defence" budget of \$21 million a day, and exercises like "Kangaroo 89", the joint Aust./U.S. invasion practice, worth \$232 million. Australia faces no direct threat in the near future, yet Defence Minister Kim Beazly recently ordered the \$1.6 billion submarine project and the Williamstown frigates project; investments that give Australia the ability to intervene militarily anywhere in the Asia-Pacific region. The submarines will be the largest conventional (non-nuclear) submarines in the world, and are mainly attack weapons and useful for "spying" operations on our Asia-Pacific neighbors. Evidence of this is the addition of over \$1 million dollars worth of electronic communications which essentially are there to contribute to the US intelligence network.

By privatising strategic areas of military production, the Hawke Government intends to significantly increase Australia's arms export business. Australian companies have sold arms to Iraq and Iran; the Australian Government earns millions of dollars in arms exports to the Middle East. These companies benefit from lucrative government contracts. They form a powerful economic lobby, with interests in militarism and arms exports. Indeed, part of developing the Australian arms industry is the development of export markets for Australian military products. To this end, in June 1988, the Government relaxed its restrictions on selling arms to regimes with appalling human rights records.

In 1989, the Australian Government fully supported AIDEX, a military bazaar advertised throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Over 200 overseas and Australian companies displayed arms, with the aim of securing contracts with the many governments represented at the exhibition. It is no coincidence that both AIDEX 89 and the coming AIDEX 91 are in Canberra, given the close access it provides for negotiation over "credit" and Government "incentives". The Australian Government is interested in an export-oriented military industry to reduce the trade deficit and "stimulate" the economy through the highly profitable weapons business.

Militarism sets in train a permanent crisis; an international destabilisation that becomes its own justification.



"It would be politically imprudent to emphasize civilian bloodshed."
- the Pentagon

US Bases

Australian militarism is linked to the US, through joint wars (such as this one), military "exercises", and the presence of U.S. bases in Australia. Senator Gareth Evans has already hinted that the contribution of the bases to the Gulf War far outweighs the commitment of frigates. This is certain, given that Pine Gap is collecting military intelligence signals from the Gulf, and Nurrungar is linked to the Patriot missile system. More than the frigates the bases are the tangible basis of Australia's role in the Gulf war, Allied bombers carrying out the destruction of Iraq and Kuwait would receive much of their targeting information from the US bases in Australia. Former ALP politicians have admitted that successive Australian governments have little knowledge or control over what occurs inside the bases. This combined with no discussion - compared to the inadequate discussion on the frigates - about what role the bases should play in the Gulf by parliament or the Australian people proves the manner in which the bases usurp Australia's sovereignty and implicate us in almost all acts of aggression by the US military. Australian militarism has indirectly intervened in Vanuatu and Bougainville. Now it is intervening directly in the Gulf. What next?

Earthcare not Warfare!!

The Gulf War will have a devastating effect, not only on the region's environment but also on the global ecosystem.

To begin with, there are many environmental problems like the destruction of rainforests, the Greenhouse effect and ozone layer depletion, which have reached a critical level and which the thousands of tonnes of explosives used and the tens of thousands of sorties by war planes will exacerbate.

This war may also involve nuclear weapons; the US already has about 1000 nuclear warheads in the region, as well as the whole range of nuclear facilities in the region from Israel's nuclear weapons plant at Dimona to Iraq's research reactors. According to the Global Alliance for Peace in the Persian Gulf, if these facilities are attacked there would be a wide dispersion of radioactive substances; and according to the Washington Post allied bombers have "thoroughly damaged" Iraqi nuclear reactors.

The burning of oil poses a major environmental threat. This war is being fought over 9% of the world's oil reserves. If oil fires occur, through the bombing or detonation of oil targets, the smoke, soot and chemicals subsequently produced could cause a short term regional or global cooling, similar to a "nuclear winter". Greenpeace have said that:

"A cloud of smoke so thick as to blot out the sun and reduce local temperature by up to 20 degrees centigrade. Smoke, which is an ozone scavenger, could also lead to a localised ozone hole in the gulf region".

This temperature decrease in the region would change the whole climate of the region, especially affecting the summer Indian monsoons, resulting in crop failures and the starvation of million in India.

Sulphur and nitrous oxides, from the cloud, would return to earth as an intense form of acid rain, and the soot and nitrogen oxides, if they travel high enough, can destroy the ozone in the worst case scenario.

There are numerous other environmental consequences. Oil spills will inevitably flow into the Gulf and will threaten desalination plants which are vital in making fresh water for drinking and agriculture. The oil will also cause much damage to marine life in the Gulf. The deployment of more than a million troops in the Gulf desert has already disrupted their rich and delicate ecosystems, for example the US forces are producing 10-12 million gallons of sewerage daily. Unexploded bombs and mines, chemical weapons and the possible destruction of Iraq's dams could decimate farming in the fertile valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

War for Oil

When we ask ourselves why do we need a war for oil, there is no environmental rationale. There would be no need if the US and other advanced industrialised nations pursued energy efficiency and conservation and renewable resources, and invested in research on alternative technologies rather than short term profitable and environmentally harmful ones. Recent administrations have often rolled back research programs and fought off attempts to make cars more fuel efficient and encourage public transport to reduce oil consumption. While advanced Capitalist countries account for less than a quarter of the world's population, they consume over three quarters of the world's resources, with the US consuming 27 times as much energy as the poorest 2300 million people. Who is benefiting from this oil war is obvious.

The present system we live under, which has fostered this war obviously puts arms and oil profits before the environment and people. A United Nations plan for conservation of the world's tropical forests would require some \$1.3 billion yearly for five years and \$4.5 billion over 20 years to combat desertification, this adds up to what the world spends every 12 hours and 40 hours on arms, respectively.



Women and War

Internationally, women have formed a significant proportion of the huge peace marches condemning the aggression in the Gulf. Various women's peace groups and the networks have been initiated to facilitate women's participation and visibility in the peace movement. International Women's Day will also provide a focus and a statement of strength for women opposing the war.

The theme chosen for Melbourne's IWD is "Stop The War On Women", which relates both to the situation created by the Gulf War and to the general situation of Australian women. It relates to rape, sexual harassment and violence, domestic violence and murder, sexist advertising, violence against lesbians, the imprisonment of women for poverty related crimes and the attacks on women's right to choose. The basic demands of the day are: "U.S. and Australia out of the Gulf", "Money For Childcare Not For Warfare" and "Stop Racist Attacks On Arab-Australian Women".

Egyptian feminist Nawal el Sadawi has pointed out that "The U.S. and many other superpowers are now speaking very loudly about the invasion of Kuwait, but they are silent when children in their thousands die of starvation - but they take the oil of the Arab people." War and the restoration of the Emir will not "liberate" the people of Kuwait, the majority of whom live in abject poverty, denied the most basic human rights. War will solve none of the tensions and conflicts in the Middle East, many of which originate in international aggression.

"Money For Childcare Not For Warfare" challenges the basic commitment of the Australian Government to profit rather than human need. It is estimated that the \$232 million spent by the Federal Government on the 11-day "Kangaroo 1989" exercise would be sufficient to increase childcare services to an adequate level. In a climate of "economic recession", Australia spends \$21 million per day on "defence" whilst childcare, welfare and women's services are viciously slashed, leading to the growing trend of "the feminization of poverty".

The Gulf War has also inspired anti-Arab violence in which Australian-Arab women, many of whom are easily identifiable by traditional dress, are a particular focus.

A major part of the IWD activities will be the workshops after the march, where the questions relating to women and the war will be discussed and perhaps acted upon.

Racism

The proliferation of racist attacks against Arabs and Muslims during this bloody war is in some ways the most obvious connection between the pursuit of military destruction and racism. There are some who would suggest that the connection is unfortunate, but avoidable and this war ought not be regarded as necessarily a racist war. However, it is precisely the implicit and widespread racism against Arabs that provides the fertile ground for the justifications for the atrocities perpetrated in the name of defending the "Free World" from the "Madmen of the Arab World".

The military strategists know this only too well: the Australian and American "costing" of the war regards one hundred Arab deaths as equal to one Australian or North American death. For every one Western journalist, count one thousand Arab deaths. Our balance sheets are racially and ethnically segregated. Moreover, one could also note the racial-ethnic composition of the US military personnel, where the grinding poverty that Black, Hispanic and Latino peoples experience forces many into the army as the only possible employment.

Arabs are not only considered as less human and therefore expendable (as are non-white Americans, though they gain status as "our boys"), but also as untrustworthy, fanatical, scheming and so on. Saddam Hussein is cast as "Madman of the Year", but surely George Bush deserves likewise in light of the history of U.S. foreign and domestic policy under his administration. The prevalent acceptance of Bush's refusal to negotiate is underwritten by our conception of Arabs as untrustworthy. If we were to switch the ethnicities of Bush and Hussein for a moment, Bush's posturing could well be read as a fanatical determination to raze Iraq to the ground.

Racism and the continuation of this war are inextricably linked. Many people have averted their eyes from the deaths of thousands merely because they are Arabs. We must challenge the assumption which considers some lives more expendable than others simply because of colour and ethnicity; and we must put a stop to this war which can only be continued by perpetuating that assumption.

Palestine

The hypocrisy of Bush, Hawke and the other Western allies attempting to justify their military aggression in the name of the liberation of Kuwait is obvious. They claim that force was necessary because Kuwait was annexed illegally and Iraq ignored the subsequent UN resolutions demanding its withdrawal.

The response of the West was very different, however, when its ally - Israel - forced itself on the Palestinian people and their land, repeatedly ignoring UN resolutions which called for Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories, which it had invaded in 1967. Since then, Israel has occupied all of Palestine and part of Syria as well as part of Lebanon since 1982, refusing to comply with UN resolutions demanding its withdrawal.

The US has refused to take action to force Israel to comply with the UN resolutions, blocking attempts made by other nations to force Israel to withdraw by using its power of veto in the UN security council and actually rewarding Israel's aggression with billions of dollars of military aid.

Both the current crisis and the Palestinian question have their origins in the invasion and occupation of the Middle East by Britain and France during and after World War 1. Despite having promised the Arabs independence after the war, the British and French governments continued to occupy much of the region and drew up borders which reflected their own economic and political interests. Kuwait was built out of an area that the Arabs considered to be part of Iraq and the state of Israel was created on Palestinian land despite repeated assurances to the Arabs that this would not happen.

From 1922 to 1948 British-controlled Palestine created Jewish-only enclaves and in these areas Palestinians were dispossessed of their farms and their goods boycotted. In addition to their political campaign for a Jewish state, the Zionists also launched a terror campaign against the Palestinians and the British. The Zionists were successful in getting the UN to partition Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state in 1947. Under this plan 57% of Palestine, including the most fertile lands, were given over to a Jewish state despite the fact that only 30% of the population was Jewish.

In the 1948 war the Zionists increased their control to 75% of Palestine and during and after the war attempted to drive Palestinians from the territory under their control. By the end of the war over a million Palestinians had been driven from their homes, and Egypt and Jordan occupied those parts of Palestine not under Israeli control; the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In the 1967 war Israel took over these lands as well as parts of Syria and Egypt.

Without a homeland, Palestinians are denied all basic human rights. Without a country they have no right to vote, and have little control over any aspect of their lives. In the occupied territories, the West Bank and Gaza, Palestinians are even denied the rights of people living under military occupation outlined in the Geneva convention.

The Palestinian people have not accepted their dispossession quietly. They have waged a long and difficult struggle not just against Israeli occupation but also against attempts by Arab governments to meddle in their affairs, and against international indifference and hostility. The PLO has recognised the need for compromise to reach a peaceful solution. In November 1988 the Palestinian National Council, the highest decision-making body of the PLO, accepted the UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 calling upon Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and inviting negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians, and an acceptance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as the basis for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East conflict. In accepting these resolutions the PLO is implicitly accepting Israel's right to exist and laying the basis for the formation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

The response of the Israeli government to the PLO peace initiative was to repeat that it would never negotiate with the PLO because it is a "terrorist organisation". The PNC took a clear stand against terrorism and, ironically, the present Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, was twice jailed for terrorism by the British.

The reason why the US was so upset by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was that unlike Israel's expansionism it conflicted with US economic and strategic interests in the region. Iraq has now indicated that it is willing to withdraw from Kuwait if the Palestinian issue is addressed a proposal the US has rejected.



RALLY

Wednesday 13 March 1 pm — Parliament House

March through city to Arms Company, followed by peace festival in park by St Kilda Rd

Facts on the War

"We have no opinion on the Arab-Arab disputes, like your one with Kuwait...our instructions are to remain on the sidelines. James Baker has instructed our spokesmen[sic] to emphasise this instruction."

US Ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, to President Sadaam Hussein, 25 July, 1990.

Blood for Oil

- After three weeks of war, estimated 300 000 dead.
- The US (importing 40%) and Europe (96%) are dependent on oil imports. Over half this comes from the Middle East.
- Gulf oil is the cheapest in the world.
- The Western powers are oil gluttons. The US has 2% of the world's population, but uses one quarter of all oil produced. It uses twice the energy per dollar of goods produced as Europe.
- 94% of this oil is used in industry and transport, making Western corporations extremely vulnerable to sharp oil price rises.
- Kuwait's production has already been covered for. Early price rises were provoked by speculation as to who would control oil reserves ("Financial Review").
- Half the world's oil reserves lie under the battlefield.

Cut-throat Competition

- The Majors are Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Chevron, Standard of California, BP and Shell. All seven appear in the list of the 12 largest corporations in the world.
- They control 85% of oil production, 57% of refining, and 40% of the world's tanker fleet.
- All are affiliated through the world's major banks to military-industrial companies. Many, such as Exxon and Mobil directly fill the Pentagon's fuel orders.
- Although real oil prices are lower than in 1974, the profit rate of "The Majors" has increased from 9%(70's) to 15%(80's), and it is estimated that for each \$1 that goes to the producer, \$9 goes to the distributor.
- "The Majors" are now "energy consortiums", having diversified into uranium, coal, electricity... even copper and engineering. Their interests are in maintaining oil price rises, thus making "alternatives", such as nuclear power, viable. At the same time, they must ensure a cheap source of oil.

Imperialism's Best Friends

- Kuwait is a despotic monarchy with a legalised form of slavery. In 1988, the parliament was suppressed, despite only 3.6% of the population being able to vote. Kuwait's Al-Sabah family earns more from foreign investments than from oil revenues. Unlike other oil producers, they have an interest in lower oil prices. In 1988, Kuwait began exceeding OPEC quotas, driving down oil prices and ruining Iraq.
- Saudi Arabia is another unpopular monarchy. Faisal Saud was placed in power by a CIA backed coup; Saudi Arabia has been a loyal customer for US weaponry, trading arms for oil.
- Iraq was supported during the Iran/Iraq war. Since then, Hussein has been demonised in the same way that Noriega was; he now finds himself the reluctant anti-imperialist.

What's on

War - What for? Politics in the Pub. Speakers from the Kurdish community and the Network for Peace in the Middle East. Thurs. Feb 21, 7.30 pm. Centennial Hotel, 87 Rankins Rd, Kensington. Organised by Inner West Locals Against War.

Stop the War, Cease-fire Now, Rally for Peace. Tom Uren, church, community, peace group speakers, music and street theatre. Sat Feb 23, 11am. Assemblée City Square. Followed BYO picnic for peace. Phone Network for Peace in the Middle East on 662 3346.

Groove for Peace Dance Party 2. \$5/3, 14 Anthony St City, Sat 23, 8pm

Secondary Students Against Gulf War Teaching. Sunday Feb 24th Feb 11am-14 Anthony St City. Issues incl Palestine, Aust militarism, Women in the Middle East.

Israel Zionism and the Palestinians. ISO public meeting. Mon Feb 25, 7.30pm. First floor, 328 Flinders St, City.

The Gulf Crisis public meeting. Mon Feb 25, 8pm, Toorak Library auditorium, 338 Toorak Rd, Toorak. Phone 662 3346 for info. Organised by Prahran Local Peace Group.

The Gulf Crisis, Imperialism and the New World Order. DSP forum. Tues Feb 26, 7pm. meal available from 6.30pm. 14 Anthony St, Melbourne. Phone 329 1277 for details.

Cambodia Support Group meeting. Thurs Feb 26, 6pm. CAA, 156 George St, Fitzroy. Phone Bruce on 428 7637.

Network for Peace in the Middle East general meeting. Thurs Feb 28, 7.30pm. At the YWCA, Elizabeth St, City. Phone 662 3346 for details.

Melb Uni Students Against Gulf War Benefit Gig. Thurs. Feb 28, 8pm. Empress of India, cny Scolcher & Nicholson st Fitzroy.

Secondary Students Against Gulf War National Day of Action. Rally Fri March 1st 5pm. GPO, end Treasury Gdn.

Environmental consequences of the Gulf War Resistance forum. 1pm Sat March 2. Speakers from environmental and solidarity movements.

IWD women's dance. Featuring women's bands and multicultural performances. Profits to 3CR's women's music collection. Fri

March 8, 8pm. Northcote Town Hall, High St Northcote. Phone Lyndall on 329 1320 for info. Organised by 3CR and International Women's Day Collective.

Stop the War on Women! International Women's Day Rally and March. Speakers from GLAD, Secondary Students Against the Gulf War, Real Rape Reform Group and the Koori and Arab communities. Sat March 9, 12noon. Assemble at Parliament House where the rally will be addressed by some speakers. Women's only march to YWCA, Elizabeth St. Mixed march in solidarity will follow 5 minutes later. Women's festival, including stalls and workshops, at YWCA. Phone Trida on 347 9289 for more details.

Impact of the Gulf War on Women. Radical women public meeting. Speaker: Dr Susan Williams, US feminist and anti-war activist. Sun March 10, 4pm. At the solidarity Salon, 1 Appleby Cres, West Brunswick. Phone 386 5065 for details.

Students United Against War Rally. Wed March 13, 1pm. Rally at Parliament House, then march to demonstration outside arms company, followed by festival for peace in park by St Kilda Rd.

A History of Women in the Peace Movement. Resistance forum. Sat 3pm March 16. 14 Anthony St City.

Concert for Peace. 1-6pm Sat march 16th Myer Music Bowl \$8 conc/\$18 group/\$20, sponsored by Network For Peace and Community Aid Abroad.

Students United Against War general meetings. Every Sun, 1pm. Uniting Church, 127 Napier St, Fitzroy. Phone 419 6738.

Melbourne University Students Against the Gulf War organising meeting. Wed. Feb. 20, 7pm. Blue room, 1898 building Melb Uni. Phone 544 6957 for info.

International Women's Day Collective. Every Thurs, 6pm at Ross House, 247 Flinders Lane, City.

La Trobe University Stop the War Group. Every Thurs, 11am at the SRC. Phone 479 2976.

Monash Greens. Every Thurs. Phone 527 9990 for details.

Labor for Peace in the Middle East. Phone Frans Timmerman on 828 4637 for info.

Contacts

Students United Against War; 419 5937

Research; Damien 486 1284, Mark 347 6206

Contact lists and mailouts; Julie 544 7184, Rob 328 4898

Newsletter — Devan 479 2976

T-shirts — Felicity 660 2055

Stickers/Badges/Films — Geraldine 342 0381

Media Liaison — Pepe 306 4710

Street stalls/Festival — Jim 699 4593

Finances — Sally 482 4861, Lyndall 744 5249

Speakers — Damien 486 1284

Teach-in — Tom 480 0427 David 429 4390

Street theatre — Kaz 348 1497, Angela 347 6772

Benefits — Kathy 419 2303, Sophie 486 1402

Staff liaison — Devan 479 2976, Jason 822 6182

Intercampus networking — Rob 328 4898, Jason 822 6182

Melb Uni Students Against Gulf War 344 4810, 344 6957

Monash Greens 527 9390, 544 6619

LaTrobe Stop the War Committee 479 2976

RMIT 370 6883, 6602058

Lincoln Anti-War Group 342 0381

Phillip Institute 350 5338, 468 2226

Western Institute 365 21 27

Chisholm Institute 571 1066, 789 4555

Deakin Uni (052) 434 767

Network For Peace In The Middle East 5th floor, 252 Swanston St, City 662 3346

Secondary Students Against The Gulf War Michael Arnold 689 8669, Danielle Morell 836 3018

Northcote Peace Network Ted Macinroy 416 1455

Outer Eastern Suburbs Peace Network Tom and Daphne Spencer 758 8604

Footscray Peace Network Bob Feltez 687 5700

Carlton/Fitzroy Peace Network Brendon Condon 419 0430

Workers Against War John Lennox 510 3952

DEMAND:

- No military research on campuses
- No Australian military expansion
- Cease fire now!
- No US military bases in Australia
- Withdrawal of Australia's forces from the Gulf