

already employed, and not those seeking employment. That means maintaining and promoting high wages and fringe benefits, protecting jobs that are constantly threatened by increasing technological sophistication, and negotiating lucrative redundancy agreements when employment is lost through the introduction of new techniques. Since these functions can be fulfilled only through the maintenance of a monopoly, or a near-monopoly, of the labour supply, the trade unions cannot but view with suspicion the increasing armies of young jobless who are kept busy and underpaid by the youth employment programs.

Technology has not, of course, eliminated all unimaginative or humiliating work. The millions of "guest workers" imported into Western Europe from less-prosperous countries for such employment before the oil crisis was increasingly being replaced by young natives, the products of the European "baby booms" of the 1950s and 1960s, who have been educated with an inordinate emphasis on career success. Their lowering of long-term career expectations — itself a huge potential source of social friction — thus affirms an earlier OECD study warning Western industri-

alized countries that they are unlikely to return to a steady economic growth without the acceptance by their populations of changes in their mode of life.

Thus, to vast numbers of the unemployed young, the structural changes in industry introduced by their fathers have brought the real prospect of no employment — except, perhaps, in marginal business — for much of their lives. The sooner the truth is openly acknowledged, the less painful it may be for them to adjust to the industrial realities of the present and the future for which they have been ill prepared by the misleading pressures and expectations of their elders.

These structural changes also confront the rest of society with the inescapable need to allocate economic resources to meet the needs of people for whom "the essential (work) disciplines which we take for granted" are necessarily meaningless. Few issues are politically less palatable in a world still steeped in the work ethic of the first industrial revolution, which glorified human labour in the service of a now outmoded technology. Few issues are more urgent for the unemployed young — our own children.

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## Chile under the military

By Jacques Zylberberg

Under the Presidency of Salvador Allende, a growing populist movement in Chile finally backfired against its leaders. Traditional political institutions collapsed under the two-way pressure of opposing factions within the country and destabilizing efforts from without. The military élite was the only group that remained capable of filling the political vacuum created by the mutual neutralization of the parties in conflict. The military bureaucracy was the one state institution that was still cohesive and potent despite the political upheaval.

From 1970 to 1973, the army as an organization had refused to support the various generals, from Viaux to Prats, who had responded to a multitude of pleas from pressure groups, political parties, the Chilean Government, the multinational corporations and the Nixon Administra-

tion. This assortment of pleas, however, served to legitimize the concerted offensive by the army chiefs who finally seized power.

The collegial nature of the junta and the militarization of the various state institutions ensure that the military intervention will continue. After usurping constitutional, legislative and executive power, the army put an end to the relative autonomy of the administrative institutions. The administration was restructured in line with military models, efficiency being guaranteed through a massive influx of officers into the public service. Militarization ensured that the administration would function in a homogeneous, centralized manner, in contrast to the splintering and break-up of bureaucratic structures under the previous regime. In addition, the military clamped state