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# LIB. EDUCATN POLICY

18 OCT 1976

**RALLY - SEPTEMBER 30TH**  
**4:30pm, VIC. SQUARE**



**That will wipe the smile  
off your face**

**ON DIT 16**

## chile edition

Congratulations to you and the contributors on the Chile issue, *On Dit* 15 (n.d.). I feel like sending a copy to everyone I know. It is disillusioning how many people whom one would like to regard as civilised insist that such regimes as Chile's and South Africa's are none of our business - or are simply ignorant of them.

There is a sculpture group on the lawn in front of Darling House at Aquinas College, entitled "Dancing Sculpture for Victor Jara", by Bill Clements (it was on North Terrace during the Festival of Arts). It consists of five non-naturalistic pieces in cast steel. The largest one is a sort of cosmic or orbital Christ-figure, the next a guitarist, the next a pregnant woman; these three echo each other in posture or other ways; the remaining two are a mountain-and-seascape and a plough-landscape.

During University prosh week the figure of the pregnant woman - Joan Jara in effect, imagined however abstractly in the Santiago stadium at the time her husband was tortured and machine-gunned to death - was removed by practical jokers and sprayed with various disfiguring colours of paint.

KEVIN MACAREY

## change must begin here !

Dear Sir,

I find it a bit ironic to read about starving people in Chile and all that effort you seem to put in describing their suffering and then ending your editorial by saying 'As far away as Australia anything we can do may seem to be useless.....'. Do you have any idea about how much flour was wasted on the last prosh day at Adelaide University?

I would like to know your estimate! I remember in Nigeria, University students would wear old rags on Prosh day and would collect contributions from people inside and outside the university campus. That money would then go to people who are really in need of help. That is a "practical" example of Prosh day celebration in a country still relatively poor. One of

"Tyranny beheads the bards, but by secret subterranean springs their voice returns from the bottom of the well to the surface, and even in the darkness rises to the lips of the people."

—Pablo Neruda



the first lessons, those children learn in poor countries is never to waste food. Do you think bringing revolution in this country would be easy? You have to change the attitudes of people at a very young age. And who can do it? My answer may be too revolutionary (even for your ears!) to put down so I won't.

Yours sincerely

M. AHMED (Physics)

## misrepresented

Dear On Dit Collective,

I wish to disagree with Noel Usher in *On Dit* 14, when he stated that a pamphlet I was involved in producing was insinuating that Geoff Adam supported Liberal Club Candidates.

All we said was that Geoff Adam, a Liberal Club preferred Candidate would Chair the Lawn Meeting over

page 3



### The On Dit Collective.

Peter Otto (Editor).  
Gai Wilson, Max Hicks (Features Editors).  
Beth Kriewaldt (Israeli Correspondent).  
Photographers: Bill Veitch Louise Urbanik, Ross Mayne.  
Theatre: Andrew Bleby and Andre Jute.  
Film: Vimala Bott, Paul Manos, Anthony Lee-Lawrence.  
Education Newsletter: Peter Love.

ALL DUCK ILLUSTRATIONS ARE DRAWN BY IAN STEHLIK  
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GRAPHICS AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATION: Sue Parham.  
Bernie, Rodney Teakle, Sabina Wacyk, Adrian Lyons, Gi.

On Dit is printed at the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide by Frank, it is typed by Linda and the plates are made by Maureen.  
page 2

(1) Editorial.....	page 2
(2) Letters.....	page 3
(3) Campus News.....	page 5
(4) Union Fee for 1977.....	page 10
(5) Education Mobilization.....	page 12
(6) How much money is young Philip really giving to Education.....	page 14
(7) Young Malcolm knows how to use a razor as well.....	page 20
(8) Education cuts are being felt already.....	page 23
(9) Trees.....	page 24
(10) The Budget.....	page 26
(11) Barry Weisberg, ecology and the multi-nationals.....	page 28
(12) Broken Cisterns.....	page 32
(13) Reviews.....	page 39
(14) Jazz Rock and Blues.....	page 43
(15) Bits.....	page 47

the Liberal Club pamphlet "A Bull Shit Diet."

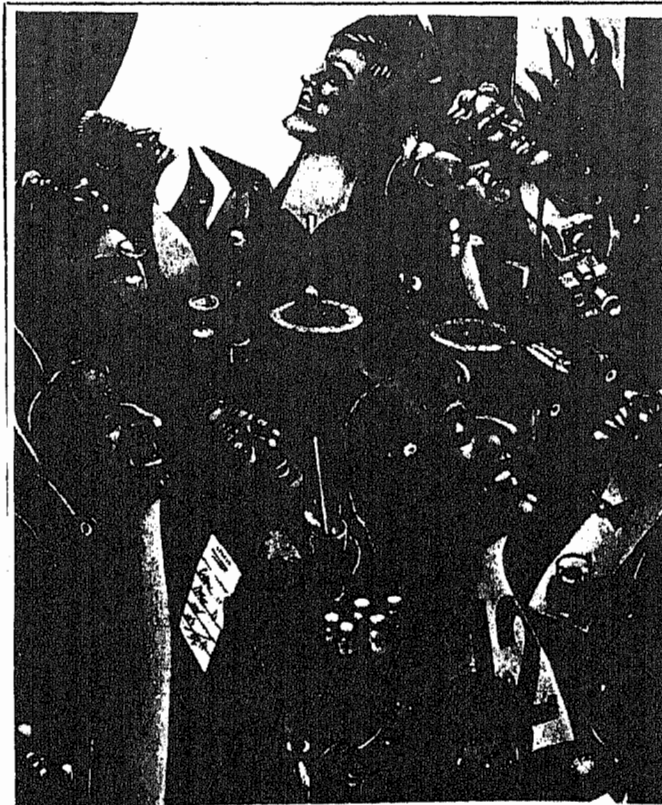
It was meant that Geoff Adam was preferred by the Liberal Club. We based our belief on the "How to Vote" Card which put all the Liberal Club candidates first along with other selected candidates, and stated that the card was produced for and by the candidates indicated.

Our point was that the Liberal Club would have confidence in Geoff Adam as Chairman, as he was a Liberal Club preferred candidate. We said that Geoff Adam was Liberal Club preferred candidate. We never said that the Liberal Club Candidates were Geoff Adam preferred.

I would also like to Noel from Noel Usher why, of the four people whose names appeared on that pamphlet, I was singled out in his criticism. The others were Lynn Smith, Ralph Bleechmore and Rob Bray.

Unlike certain other people producing election material, we had our names authorising the pamphlet.

PETER LOVE



## POETS ?

This is more in the nature of an open letter to all those Uni Students who write poetry either in their spare time or whenever. I know there are more than the one or two of you that have, on rare occasions, appeared on the pages of "On Dit", and it makes a welcome change to read something else that does not connote of politics, economics, or the social problems confronting us today.

Although I do not deny these topics their prominence, surely there is more in the life of the Uni Student than all this, and Kate Lewellyn certainly made this point with her poem "Beach Walk" (On Dit 14).

It is time that the poets in hiding came out and used this magazine as their vehicle for sharing with others feelings and experiences that can only be conveyed through the unique and individualistic medium of poetry.

DALE MALONEY

## LABOR CLUB SUCCESS

As a result of the success of Trade Union and Labor week and the expansion of the club's activities it foreshadowed a motion was passed at the AGM of the Labor Club on the 9/9/76 to enlarge the executive from 3 to 5. Those elected:

President: Michael O'Brien (re-elected)  
 Vice Pres: Justin Malbon (new position)  
 Secretary: Adam Wynn  
 Treasurer: Brian Avery

EXECUTIVE MEMBER: Loine Kennewell, (new position). Plans are afoot to contact Labor club on other S.A. Campuses and the possibility of a state body exists, On the social side; beach parties, sailing days, B-B-Q's car rallies, theatre evenings and film showings are likelihood and watch for the first Labor Club publications, hopefully out before the end of term.

If you would like contact with the club the next meeting is 1.00 pm Thursday 23/9/76 in SAUA office or contact Adam Wynn, ON cont act Department.

AY ELMER  
JUST WHAT IT NEEDS!!

## CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

Campus Activities South Australia, the culture collective group for tertiary students which brought you Ross Ryan, Jeannie Lewis, & Community Celebrations and more earlier this year, now brings you Ariel and A.P.G/ Matchbox on campus tours.

The A.P.G. (Australian Performing Group) /Matchbox group are here exclusively for Campus Activities S.A. for a period after October 12th. Venues and times will soon be announced (watch for posters). There are twelve performers comprising 6 musicians (ex-Matchbox) and 6 acrobat/performers. Don't miss this. Hopefully a videotape will be shown of their performance.

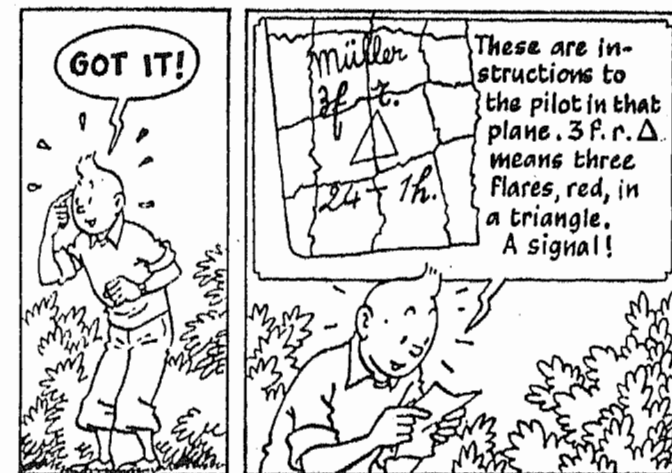


## FOOD BUSINESS

How many Union Members know that Refectory food is actually cheaper than in other eating places. Even though some prices were increased by up to two cents at the beginning of this term, prices for many articles are well below those recommended by the Mixed Business Association.

For example, a small carton of orange juice is 16c (recommended 20c), a cappuccino is 27c (recommended 37c), a ham roll is 49c (recommended 59c), a steak sandwich is 69c (recommended 83c), and a cheeseburger is 52c (recommended 74c). Hot food prices have not been changed at all during this year, and a recent survey of nearby cafeterias showed that the Refectory's hot meals were the cheapest and the most copious. Bar prices have been set between front bar and saloon bar prices, but a schooner of beer costs the same now as at the beginning of the year.

This information was discussed at the last meeting of the Catering Management Board. Other matters considered included a promotion for hot meals in October, when Union members will be able to try out a new range of hot meals at exceptional prices. Surveys will be organised shortly to measure Union members' attitudes towards the Refectories and the Bistro, and the information so obtained will be the basis for a comprehensive Marketing plan for 1977, which will be prepared during the Christmas vacation. In addition, the Catering Department's budget for 1977 was examined and it is expected that the operations will break even. Peter Balan Catering Management Board.

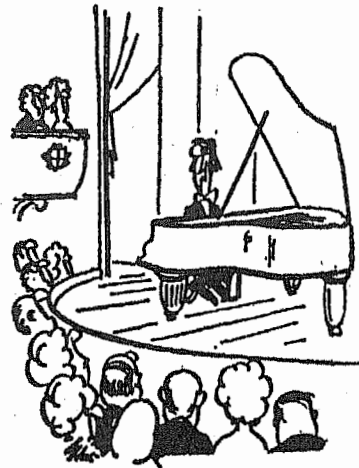


## CRAFT STUDIO

During third term there will be demonstrations in the Craft Studio on Tuesdays, from 1.15 to 2 pm. The programme will be:

- 5th October Clay tiles
- 12th October Applique - cushions with a difference
- 19th October Acrylic casting
- 26th October Tie-dye - with added fabric and thread
- 2nd November Fibre woven baskets

The Craft Studio is an open area for all Union members to work and explore their creative ideas. Equipment is provided and most materials can be purchased at cost. For enquiries, see Marcia Thomas, Craft Studio, Level 4, Union House (extn. 2857).



"I can't remember the rest."

## 5uv University Concert

THURSDAYS AT 7.00 PM

OCTOBER 7th Malcolm Watson piano, Debussy Three "Imager" from Book Two; Robert Hunter piano, Prokofiev Sonata no 5 op 38; Elder Conservatorium Brass Ensemble conductor Standish Roberts, Gabrieli Conzon Noni Toni, Bonelli Toccata from "Athalanta", Monteverdi Three Sinfonias from "Orfeo"; Roger Pyne violin, Pauls Ezergailis violin, Mihaly Kis Szvit, Sarasate Jota Navarra.

OCTOBER 14th Sandra Tancibudek violin, Stephen Walter piano, Brahms Sonata in D minor op 108; Gillian Wood Soprano, Stephen Walter piano, Angento Eight Songs from the Diary of Virginia Woolf.

OCTOBER 21st Beryl Kimber violin, Clemens Leske piano, Beethoven Sonata in A op 30 no1, Prokofiev Montagues and Capulets, Stravinsky Berceuse, Danse Russe; David McSkimming and David Stanhope two pianos, Grainger Fantasy on George Gershwin's Porgy and Bess.

OCTOBER 28th The University of Adelaide Chamber Orchestra leader Wendy Thompson, conductor Ronald Woodcock, Corelli Concerto Grosso no1 in D, David Galliver tenor, Finzi "Dies Natalis" Cantata for Tenor and String Orchestra; Sandra Tancibudek violin, Stephen Walter piano, Debussy Sonata in G minor.

PLEASE NOTE NEW TIME: 7.00 PM

## GAYMENS' GROUP

Meets Thursdays at 1.00 pm in Meeting Room 3, Union Complex.

Informal discussion, support and social contact for homosexual men on campus.

## SOFTBALL

Two courts are available on University Oval for recreational use - nets and balls can be borrowed from and returned to the Sports Association Office.

## LOTTERY

1ST PRIZE G. WIRTH  
2ND PRIZE PATRICIA WATSON  
3RD PRIZE MR P.B. GOSZTOLA (ESQ)

Prizes can be collected from the Student's Association Office. The presentation of the winning tickets is required.

## WANTED ???

Responsible people require house in Hills Area, any condition, to rent for respectable time. Information from student(s) vacating same in coming months would be appreciated. I. Unger, History Department, 4th Floor Napier.

## A.G.M.

Annual General Meeting of Modellers Club. Thursday 23rd September, 8 pm, Craft Room, Level 4. Refreshments provided.



"Now, regarding Mr. Nixon, I have tried not to bother him since he has been in office..."



## WORK ACTION

Many students are starting to think about employment for the long vacation. Quite a few have already come into Work Action to find out what is happening in this area.

Work Action has been ringing many of the commercial employers who gave students jobs through us for the last long vacation. At the moment no firm is able to commit itself to employing students after the exams. However, no firm has been particularly gloomy either. It appears that most employers will not be able to make decisions about student employment until the end of November or the beginning of December.

At the moment there is very little demand by students for jobs, apparently people are thinking more about exams than they were earlier in the year. Because of this we are operating the Work Action office only from 9 am to 2 pm daily. We are arranging for calls from employers to be transferred to my home phone number which is manned in the afternoons.

Towards the end of the exam period we will be starting a publicity campaign directed mainly at making known that we will have many students looking for work in early December. We hope to get the co-operation of the media as we did, with success, last year. At that time and for the busiest part of the vacation, we intend to man the Work Action office each day from 9 am - 6 pm and in the weekends if necessary.

I would advise all students who are needing vacation employment to come to see us about the end of their exams when I hope that we will be able to help them much or more than we did last year.

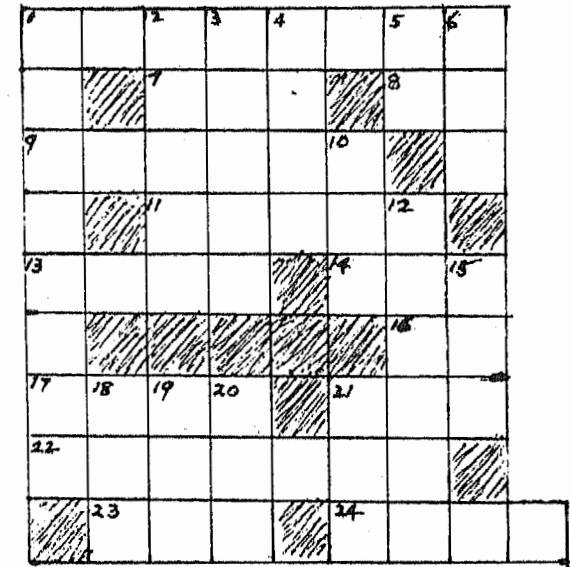
BILL VEITCH  
WORK ACTION

5. my wife's reply to all my best intentions.
6. Some people believe in it.
10. Bishops have dioceses, the Pope the Holy.....
12. guides the crane
15. new (prefix)
18. Fraser's answer to inflation.
19. every fridge produces it.
20. the climate in (central Australia).
21. one - i.....

## HANNEY'S NASTY WORD

NUMBER 2

(still good for the digestion)

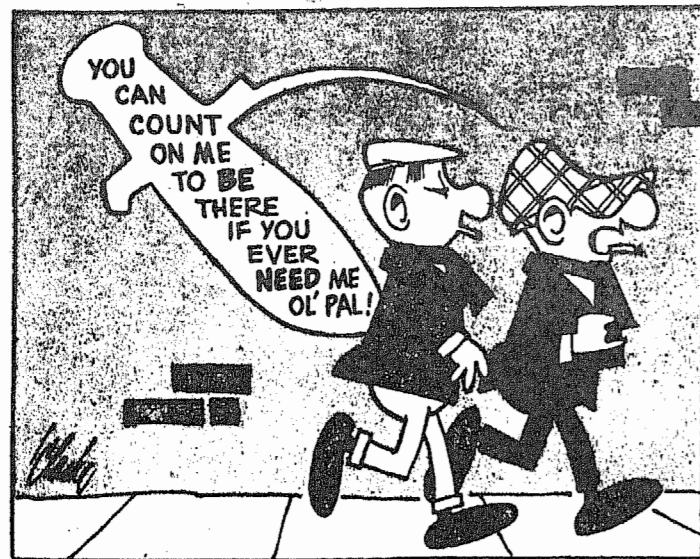


ACROSS

1. ....is one weapon that workers have.
7. won.
8. they put it in shampoo.
9. feminists would like to castrate them.
11. some say Kerr.....others say it was conspiracy.
13. ....of wind.
14. A very, very long time
16. a nasty U.S. multinational.
17. eggs are.....
21. its blue and supposed to wash clothes.
22. poo.
23. a squeal of delight.
24. burn.

DOWN

1. A class.....is ensuing all over the world.
2. very thick strings
3. immobile
4. Australia's no. 1 tractor.



## HUMAN RELATNS

In view of the heavy demand for encounter, sensitivity, Gestalt and human relations training groups on campus, the Student Counselling Service will hold a residential workshop from the 27th November to the 4th December 1976 at Martindale Hall.

The group will be limited to 15 people and a number of places have been taken already. The programme will include relaxation, awareness, sensitivity training, movement, psychodrama and massage techniques. Benefits are likely to include improvement in communication skills, development of sensitivity to others, greater awareness of the complexities of interpersonal relationships, the deepening of current relationships as well as sheer enjoyment and a growth in self-knowledge.

Normally, these groups cost more than \$150 in the open market but are available to University students at \$20 in order to pay for food and cooks' expenses. Further details and a form of contract are available from the Student Counselling Service. The contract should be read before monies are paid. Places will be allocated on a 'first come first served' basis to those people who pay the full fee of \$20. Group leaders will be Ms. Ginny Hall from the Service to Youth Council, who is in charge of training Volunteer Services, and Norm Greet from the Student Counselling Service. The Student Counselling Service is located on the first floor of the George Murray Building, north-east corner of the Union.

## spring ballad

At the Napier Building of our university  
Grows the yellow-blossoming wattle tree  
That spreads out its wide wide wings, my girl, over thee,  
'Winging through the mild-yellow spring air with me.

Until this spring came I had never seen it before.  
Next year - I feel - I shall see it no more.  
Next year - who knows over whom our tree will spread  
its wings,  
When spring will be here again and someone else sings.

This year, this year, the tree is still with me  
Spreading the yellow-green arms, my girl, over thee.  
This year it is still our wattle tree,  
At our Adelaide University.

What about thee and me, my dear girl?  
It is now spring.  
Come under our tree:  
I shall whisper to thee.

We do not have many songs about our Adelaide University. Why not write and compose some? This one could perhaps be one: folksy and a bit oversentimental - to be half-sung, half recited, with guitar-accompaniment, in a dark cellar: consciousness shut out, and some red wine. Can anyone compose the tune?

K.P. 1975  
ENGLISH DEPT.

## archery

An Archery Club is in the process of being formed. Anyone interested in taking up this sport is asked to contact the General Secretary (Colin Pickering), Sports Association (Ext. 2403). Arrangements have been made with the Adelaide Archery Society to provide courses of instruction (three Sunday mornings of approximately 2 - 2 1/2 hours for \$6.00 - which includes use of good equipment) for beginners, the first of these has just been held. Groups of 6 - 10 are required to form a class. A range is available at the Waite Oval, Cnr. Fullarton Road and Claremont Road, and targets are being installed; a room in the Waite Pavilion will also be available for the Club's use.

## AUS is your union

### AUS CONSTITUENT MAIL

1. Deputy President Report to Executive
2. Presidential Report to Executive
3. Report of the Education Department to the Executive
4. Aboriginal Land Rights Bill 1976. The Promise and the Reality
5. Uranium Secrets Fallout
6. Friendly Society "Student Dental Scheme" Article
7. Medibank Moratorium Posters
8. Presidential circular 408176
9. Presidential Itinerary
10. Petition - Funding & Living Conditions - T.E.A.S.

The above AUS constituent mail along with other AUS files are freely accessible to all students in the S.A.U.A. office. I will welcome any questions on the above or about AUS itself.

JULIAN GLYNN  
A.U.S. SECRETARY



## STUDENT RADIO

### OCTOBER

Thursday 7th  
"The other Women"

A programme presented by Pip Giles on what can be said to be the lesser known artists, such as Brbra Thompson, "Fanny", and the Little Ladies of "Rock Follies" fame.

Friday 15th  
"Sunbury"

Simon Stretton looks at all the various artists that appeared, and the recordings that were made then and subsequently of them.

## ITALIAN FESTIVAL OF ARTS

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY ITALIAN DISCIPLINE

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO - LA FIGLIA DI IORIO

MATTHEW FLINDERS THEATRE

Sunday September 26 - 2 pm

Tuesday September 28 - 7.30 pm

Friday October 1 - 8 pm

TICKETS: \$3.00

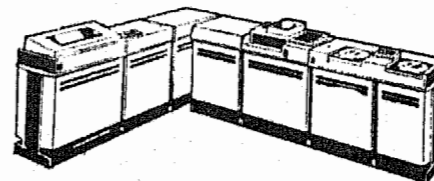
RESERVATIONS 275-2436

(STUDENTS: \$1.50

A.H. 268-3307

## homosexuality

A film for discussion Fri 1st Oct.  
1.00 pm - Little Cinema.



## AUS Exchange Program



## Tour of Vietnam

January 1977

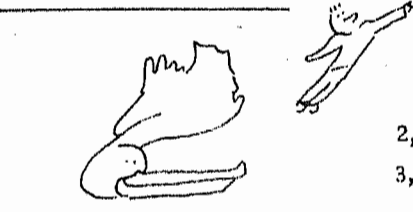
The Australian Union of Students has arranged for a group of twenty students to tour Vietnam during the last two weeks of January 1977. Application forms are available at your Students Association/Union/SRC/Guild, or at your AUS Student Travel office. Further details are available from the Services Vice President, AUS, 97 Drummond St, Carlton, Vic. 3053. Phone (03)3477433. Applications close 1 October '76.

# ITS YOUR DECISION WHAT THE UNION FEE WILL BE

## BUDGETS

The following summary and brief explanation shows the budget figure for 1977. Also for comparative purposes, the budgets for 1976 and the estimated actual expenditure for 1976 is shown. The number of dollars per full time statutory fee spent on the various sections is also shown.

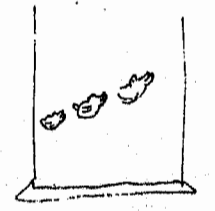
1976		1976	1976	1976	1976	1976
Budget	Est. Actual					
695,000	695,000	93	1.	Income (All Sources)	Expenditure	
45,000	45,000	6	2.	Loan Repayments	(20 year loan \$0.5 m. to Bank to build Union House)	
164,600	164,600	22	3.	Administration	(Cost of supporting offices of Union, Sports, Students Assoc., Post Graduates etc.)	
25,150	20,250	3	4.	Union General	(Fixed costs for running Union excluding wages)	
104,000	107,300	14	5.	Union House	(Costs of Cleaners, Stewards, Maintenance of House)	
46,500	46,500	6	6.	Union Theatres	(Costs of running Union Hall, Cinema, Little Theatre).	
-	-	-	7.	Union Activities	(Includes Crafts, Gallery, Work Action and Welfare)	
15,000	15,000	2	8.	Clubs and Societies	(Support for approximately 50 non Sporting Club Societies)	
60,500	60,500	8	9.	Sports Association	(Support for sporting Clubs, excluding Office Salaries).	
70,200	70,200	9	10.	Students' Association	(Support for activities of S.A.U.A.)	



1977		1977	1977	1977	1977	1977		
Budget	Fee Split							
77,050	102 *	18,000	18,000	2	11.	A.U.S. Membership Levy @ \$2.50 head	23,750	3
45,000	6	1,000	1,000	0.1	12.	Post Graduate Students' Assoc.	3,000	0.4
175,250	23	20,000	20,000	3	13.	Medical Students' Association (Grant)	3,000	0.4
38,200	5	20,000	20,000	3	14.	Agricultural Students' Assoc.	3,000	0.4
130,000	17	(96,400)	(98,000)	14	15.	Works of Art (for purchases of Art by Arts & Crafts Committee for Union display)	1,000	0.2
53,475	7				16.	Child Care Centre (support by Union for McKimmon Parade Child Care Centre)	9,000	1
69,195	10				17.	Union Cards (Cost to produce Union cards for 1977)	4,000	0.6
16,000	2				18.	Capital Expenditure (for Renewal and Replacements and Capital 1977)	30,000	4
87,000	12				19.	General Reserves (Start of Union general reserve previously used up in building costs)	25,000	3
54,780	8					Bank Accomodation (the amount of bank Overdraft which was carried forward from December 1975 and covers completion costs of stage II buildings and some capital items which were financed by bank overdraft).	-	-
		\$598,600	\$597,000	93			\$770,650	102 *

\* Please note that, owing to rounding errors the items 2 - 19 add up to 103. The exact figure was between 102 and 103. In the interest of being economical council opted for a fee of 102, allowing for the difference to be accommodated in the 'slack' of the budget.

\$1 of the Statutory fee = \$7526 income  
 Therefore \$102 = \$767,652 income (Budget - \$770,650)  
 \$103 = \$775,178



It is the Council's policy to discuss fee rises at a General Meeting of the Union, and also to ascertain the opinions of Union members through a referendum.

The General Meeting has been called for Wednesday, 29th September, in the Games Room or on the Lawns at 1.10 p.m.

The Referendum will be held soon after and details of this referendum may be affected by the deliberations from the meeting.

"The Union Council has resolved on a fee of \$102. The current fee (1976) is \$93. The 1975 fee was \$87.

## motions:

The business for the General Meeting is as follows:

1. Discuss Council's recommendation that the 1977 Union fee be \$102.

Entrance fee	\$20
Half-time	\$51
Quarter-time	\$25
Staff/Grad.	\$25

2. Consider an amendment that the fee be \$105 moved by Monica Adlington, seconded Roman Orzanski.

# HELP DEFEND YOUR EDUCATION!

A group has been formed within the Students' Association to support the AUS September 30th Campaign in protest over the Federal Government policies on education funding. It meets regularly at lunchtimes in the Students Association. The Union Council has already passed a motion in support of Student Protests on September 30th and a report of this will be published separately in On Dit.

## REFERENDUM

A referendum is to be held on a motion asking students to support the students Action on September 30th and calling for a cancellation of lectures from 3 pm to 6 pm on that date to enable students to participate. The Two National motions calling on AUS to hold a Student strikes will also be put to referendum (see separate report).

## THE UNIVERSITY

The Staff Associations are being approached to hold general meetings of members to discuss motions of support for the September 30th Action. One proposed motion for the Academic Staff Association is for cancellation of lectures from 3pm to 6pm: on September 30th Academic staff are also being approached to publicise the protest action in class. All the student faculty societies and the political student societies are being approached to debate similar motions at general meetings. So too is the Post Graduate Students

Association and the Graduates Union. The University Council already has policies supporting the upgrading of student financing and opposition to the reintroduction of tuition fees. It is being approached to agree that students who decide not to attend classes and staff who decide not to hold classes from 3 pm to 6 pm on September 30th in order to participate in the protest action should not be penalised. Students who are members of University and Union decision making bodies are being invited to a meeting of the Students' Association Representatives Committee (SARC) to discuss support for the campaign.

## CAMPUS ACTIVITY

During the weeks commencing on the 20th September, it is proposed to hold general meetings and teachins to discuss the issues involved. In addition the AUS S.A. Region is holding separate activities and the group is supporting those (see separate report). It is hoped that students will form groups in their departments in support of the campaign.

## WHERE DO YOU STAND ?

No one can avoid the issue if you don't support action against Federal Government Policies on education funding you only have yourself to blame if the action is ineffective. We will all be adversely affected by the Government Policies on education funding and it is imperative to make a stand now!

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

The campaign group needs as much help as it can get. Meetings are open to all university members. To make the campaign effective we need people to produce publicity. Distribute leaflets, put up posters, make placards, posters and banners, take up petitions, speak in class, conduct meetings, speak to students and staff throughout the university, participate in the regional activities etc. The group is composed of those who participate. Suggestions and supporting action are needed.

For further information contact the Students Office.

People to contact are Peter Love, Ralph Bleachmore, Geoff Adam, Kay Anastasiadis, Dennis Johnson, Michael O'Brien, Max Hicks and others.

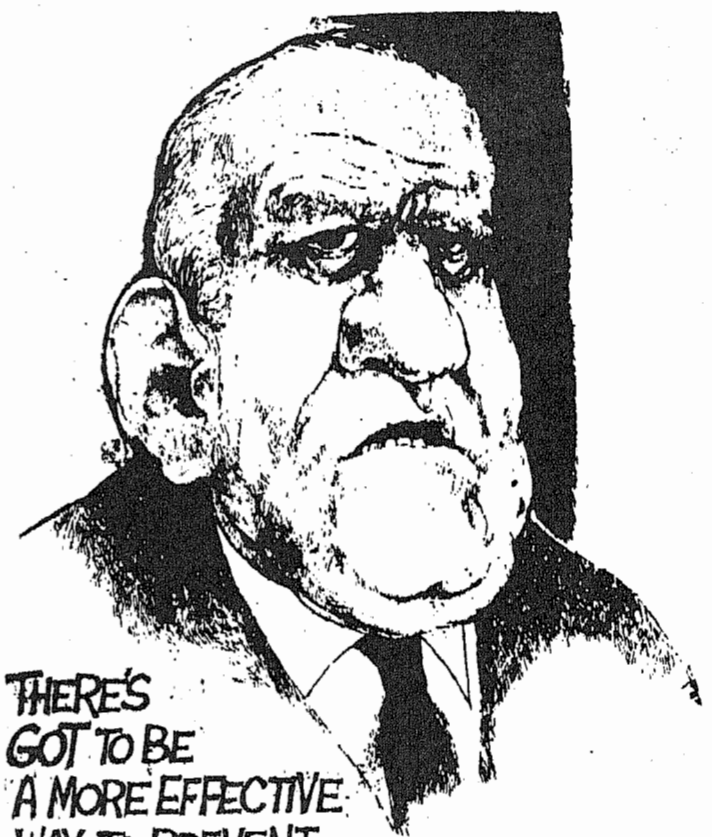
## PLANS FOR SEPT 30TH

A campaign group has been set up by the South Australian Region of the Australian Union of Students. Meetings are open to students from all the tertiary campuses and other interested persons. The Group meets regularly to plan the campaign. See the AUS Regional Newsletter in your students Office for details.

The following has been planned so far.

A mass rally will be held in Victoria Square at 4.30 pm

CONT. PAGE 43



**THERE'S GOT TO BE A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREVENT UNGRATEFUL STUDENTS FROM TAKING ADVANTAGE OF FREE SPEECH!!**

(anyway, I voted liberal and so why hasn't the problem been solved yet??)

# MOTIONS TO GO TO A REFERENDUM : 21-3 SEPT.



The second two motions have been circulated by the Macquarie University Student Council, calling on AUS to call a National Student Strike on September 30th and another Student Strike within seven days of the government decisions on Student financing if student demands aren't met. If these two motions are passed nationally this becomes AUS policy. The details of the first motion and the other two are given below. Some features of the Macquarie University motions should perhaps be explained.

These motions have been circulated for voting in order to decide AUS policy. They are not yet AUS Policy. A strike in the industrial context means the withdrawal of labour.

In this context it means national student action where for part or all of the day students don't attend classes but instead mobilise in protest activity e.g. campus meetings and regional protest rallies.

Already some campuses are being requested to cancel classes in order to allow students to mobilise. In ER 7.76 One of the demands is for no cuts in education spending. In some cases these have been direct cuts and in other cases the cuts have been made in forward estimates. It is the ongoing commitments that will suffer because of such cuts. Already at this university, there is a policy of no replacement of academic staff who leave, Courses have been cut and building programmes have been curtailed. In some cases there have been cuts in real terms, i.e. when inflation is taken into account, even though in cash terms there hasn't been a cut. There will be a cut of about 2% in real terms in the funding of this University in 1977. Another demand is for a living wage for all students. At present only about 48 percent of all students receive tertiary allowances and even then the allowances are totally inadequate to live on.

Despite the publicity in the press to the contrary, students do work when they study and this work will ultimately benefit the community, so it is appropriate that the Student Allowance is called a wage and there is justification for all students to receive financial support whether they be full time or part time, dependent or independent of their parents.

ER 7.76 Calls for a further national student strike within seven days after the announcement of the government decisions on student financing if the demands aren't met.

It may be argued that students should be attending classes, especially in view of the end of year approaching. This is obviously why the government is delaying the announcement until October and thus it is necessary for students to be prepared to take action in protest if student financial needs are not met. These ERS should not be seen to be in conflict with the first motion and you are urged to pass all motions.

The referendum is being conducted by the Students Association and will be held from Tuesday 21st to Thursday 23rd September.

A motion is being put calling for support for the Student Protest Action over Education Funding being organised by the Australian Union of Students on September 30th. page 12



# How much money is young Philip really giving to education ?

## EDUCATION FUNDING

In his budget speech the Treasurer, Mr Lynch announced an increase of 15.3% in education expenditure for the 1976-77 financial year. How real is this 15.3%?

To answer this question with any real clarity we must look back a few years and analyse the situation within a three to four year perspective. It is only by doing this that we will be able to clearly see what the Fraser Government is up to re Australian education.

## OFF THE GROUND

### AFTER 23 YEARS

In 1973 on the recommendation of the Karmel Committee, the Australian Labor Government adopted the target of improving 'overall recurrent resources of primary schools by 40% and those of secondary schools by 35% over the 1972 levels' (S. Com. Report 76/78 paragraph 3.17).

The Karmel Committee target date was 1979. The first setback inevitably came and seemed almost acceptable to the Schools Commission itself: 'As

compared with the original timetable the Commission feels that the primary sector target should be achieved by 1980 as the secondary target by 1982' (ibid).

The effect of this deferment of target dates was that 'The overall financing recommended will be as much as 20% below the costs anticipated had the announced policies been continued unmodified' (ibid).

It was directly in the context of this deferment, however, that the Schools Commission issued the following blunt reminder: 'Public spending on schooling in Australia remains lower than in most other highly industrialised countries.'

## THE HAYDEN BUDGET FOR 75/76 AND THE 'HOLDING YEAR' OF 1976:

In his budget speech on August 19, 1975 the then Treasurer, Hayden said;

"Ordinarily, the 1976 calendar year would have seen the start of a new triennium for the financing of



universities, colleges of advanced education and schools, and the technical and further education areas would have been phased into triennial financing in July, 1976, however, we have decided to treat the calendar year outside the triennial progression.

"During the period to December, 1976 we will continue programs of the education commission and present practices on escalating appropriations for cost increases will be continued.

"In the meantime, the education commissions will be asked to review their recent triennial reports and to bring in revised recommendations by March next year for new triennial programs to commence in January, 1977." (page 8)

Although spending in the current year was maintained, overall allocations for the 1976 calendar year fell to \$465.2 million for \$504.9 million in 1975, a drop of 7.86% for that year above. The hopes of Australian Schools, still very much alive, rested wholly on the resumption of the triennium plan from the beginning of 1977 as promised in the Hayden Budget.

## **WHAT! ALL THIS BEFORE THE BUDGET**

Mr Lynch's statement of May 20, 1976 put a firm and final end to these hopes. In fact, the provisions of his



mini budget represent a permanent reversal of the program initiated and planned by the Karmel Committee and the Schools Commission. For far from regarding 1976 as a 'holding' or 'interim' year of strictly temporary deferment of the triennium program, Mr Lynch has adopted it as the base year from which long term future planning would proceed, and as a standard of adequacy against which future provision would be measured.

In real money terms, Mr Lynch's provisions for schools in 1977 of a '2% growth in real terms over the program approved for 1976' and his projection of this 2% annual 'real growth' for the two remaining years of the triennium means, even taken at face value, a short fall of \$501 million from the total expenditure of \$2070 million recommended by the Schools commission for the triennium. This shortfall of 24.2% (16 million per annum) from recommendations which had already been put back once at a 20% saving, then deferred for a further year, means, that the triennium program will run at least 44% below the levels of expenditure required by the original Karmel targets.

Education Minister, Carrick, confirmed the worst fears about the abandonment of the Schools Commission targets when he told an Australian Teachers Federation delegation on June 9 that while his Government accepted the Commission's target objectives, he could not say how soon they were to be achieved. He also warned

that funding may no longer be automatically indexed to cover inflation increases. If this policy is pursued, it will permit further erosion of real expenditure and with inflation at around 13% this would represent yet another dramatic cutback to Lynch's real growth. The inappropriateness of taking 1976 as the base year over which to claim 'real growth' becomes extremely apparent if we complete sections of the picture sketched above. As well as 1976 being a lean year for the Schools Commission in allocation, it was in this year that the Commission assumed a new area of responsibility, that of child migrant education.

In 1975 the Commonwealth spent \$17 million on child migrant education under the Immigration Act. To obtain a true comparison of 1976 Schools Commission expenditure with that of 1975, the 1975 child migrant education expenditure should be added to the Schools Commission expenditure for 1975, since all money for this education is coming from the Schools Commission in 1976. When this is done the drop in 1976 expenditure is from \$522 million to \$465 million.

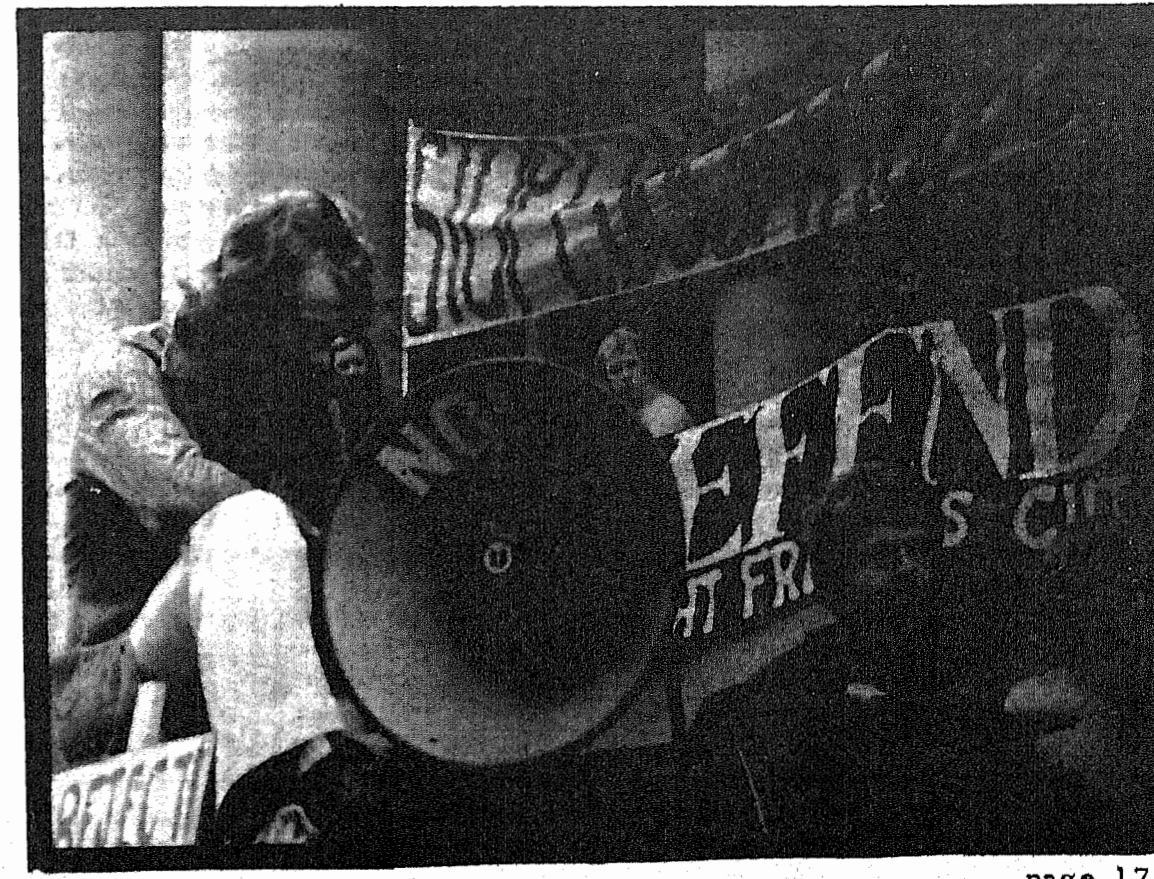
This is a fall in real 'real' terms of 10.9%.

The Tertiary Education Commission's guidelines issued by Senator Carrick require that 'the present total levels of enrolments in teacher education courses should be regarded as a 'maximum.' Schools Commission projections indicate that school enrolments will steadily

increase in the coming triennium and decade, (Triennium report 4.1), meaning that progressively greater numbers of teachers and teacher training places will be needed if Schools Commission targets for reduced class sizes are to be met. The announcement by Lynch of an expansion in the immigration program from 50,000 in 1975/76 to 70,000 in 1976/77, further increases the need for teachers and teacher training places and all this needs more money not less.

It's pretty clear that Mr Fraser's Government is out to give education funding the chop. But this isn't all. We not only have to defend and extend education funding for the benefit of our students' education, but also halt the regressive changes being made by this Government in the pattern of control of future planning and funding.

Under the Labor Government the Disadvantaged Schools with disadvantaged pupils to intervene directly by gaining funds for teachers and resources and hence, begin to remedy the situation. This scheme, which fostered the idea that people should have the funding to solve their problems in a way appropriate to them, benefited over 1,000 schools. In South Australia Taperoo, Le Fevre, Angle Park, Croydon, Salisbury North, Salisbury West and Salisbury Primary benefited among others. This scheme has been abolished by Mr. Fraser. All schools are at present funded by per capita grants. Bad luck disadvantaged kids!





The Schools Commission is also under serious attack. Recently, Senator Bland, who is head of an enquiry into spending and organisation of the Public Service, made a number of attacks on the Schools Commission (Financial Review 16/7/76, page 1). He has recommended that the Schools Commission becomes just an advisory body. At the moment, while it does not make decisions about funding will be carried out. Bland also suggests that responsibilities once under the Schools Commission should become the Business of the States. But will the Fraser Government give the States cash to honour these responsibilities. I doubt it. So do most State Premiers! The report also recommends that what students learn in school should be largely determined by a central body, the Curriculum Development Centre. This goes against a basic principal of Labor's Schools Commission. Namely, that the material kids learn should be relevant to them, that people involved in schools should plan materials for their students that parents and teachers should have more control over what is learned in schools. The LCP Federal Government is seriously questioning this principle.

I could go on to talk about pre-budget cuts and their implications, but I think the picture is pretty clear. In a nutshell, according to a Treasury Information Paper. April 28, 1976, Estimated Savings (i.e. education cut-

backs) for 1975/76 are 6 1/2 million dollars. Recent figures show that these 'expected savings' are pretty accurate. Well, with this perspective up our sleeve, let's have a look at Mr Lynch's Budget.

## THE BUDGET AND ITS IMPLICATIONS:

Briefly, the following should be said about the budget and its implications:

### GENERAL ECONOMICS:

\*Mr Lynch's talk of a 15.3% increase in funding is misleading:

- (1) His figures are compared to 1975/76, a period of cutback in education funding as shown earlier.
- (2) Even if we took the 15.3% increase as being real it would be reduced to 2.1% if we take last year's inflation rate of 13.2% into account. If the rate of inflation in education costs was to be 15% during the later part of 1976 at least another \$76 million would have to be provided at the beginning of 1977 just to maintain the same real level of expenditure.
- (3) The Government has given itself an escape clause by which it can effectively reduce the real spending on education. It is to decide on an ad hoc basis what adjustment to make for cost rises due to inflation.
- (4) Even a genuine 2.1% real growth in funds does not mean real growth in standards of education. There will be an erosion of funding in 1977 by growth in school enrolments (estimated at 1.5% for 1977, but will probably be higher because of the employment situation).
- (5) The Budget falls short of the recommendations of the education commissions by about 34% or about \$9 million. This represents a complete abandonment of the needs concept of funding for education.

### \*EFFECT ON STATES:

Plans made by the Karmel Commission and the TAFE Report aimed at bringing the standard of education to reasonable levels by stages, by early 1980. Without more spending on education now, the standard of Australian schools will once more slip back into the mire. These plans for minimum improvement depended on keeping State Government spending at the same level. The LCP Government's new federalism will place further strains on State budgets.

State school building programs are dependent on loans funds. The 5% increase granted by the recent Premier's Conference for school buildings is just not enough. At least a 15% increase is necessary just to keep up standing still. School buildings in SA have already been heavily

hit. This was dramatically illustrated by Mr Dustan's recent announcement that work programs for seven schools were to be halted. (Advertiser 11/8/76 page 3).

## \*DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS TO STAY DISADVANTAGED

Heavy cutbacks have been made once again in the area of Aboriginal, migrant and isolated children education. Overall, expenditure on disadvantaged groups is down - an estimated 17.9% on 1975/76 figures; Aboriginal and migrant children being worst hit (16.8% out of the 17.9% cutback is in these two areas).

### \* PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION:

Funding to pre-schools and child care centres as well as to pre-school teacher training has been cut.

### \*TRAINEE TEACHERS:

Trainee teacher intake numbers have been frozen; it seems there will be no increase in the number of teachers employed next year. This will mean few employment possibilities, bigger workloads and class sizes for teachers (we're miles away from attaining the A.T.F. Charter of Working Conditions!).

### \*SCHOOL LEAVERS:

The prospects for this year's school leavers are extremely worrying. The outlook for our students who are leaving school "is bleaker than at any time since the war.... they will be coming on to the market at about the time seasonally adjusted unemployment is expected to be at its worst." (National Times August 23-29, 1976, page 49). Advice to 1976 school leavers amounts to 'spend next year back at school or in some other educational institutions. Things will be better in 18

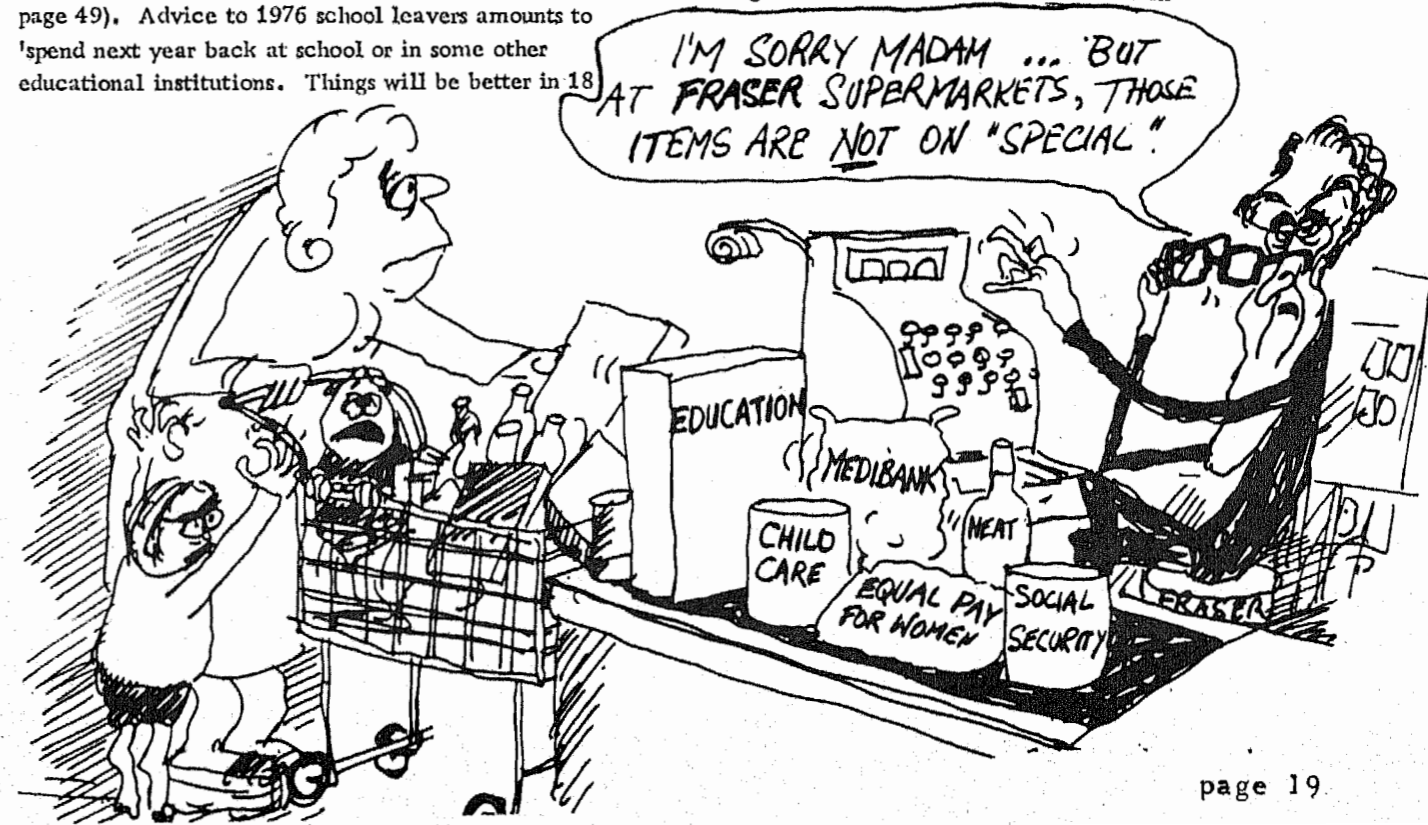
months time.' (Not very sound advice when one considers that in August 1976, 14,000 of last year's school leavers are still unemployed). If student's take this advice we teachers will be facing larger class sizes and work loads in 1977.

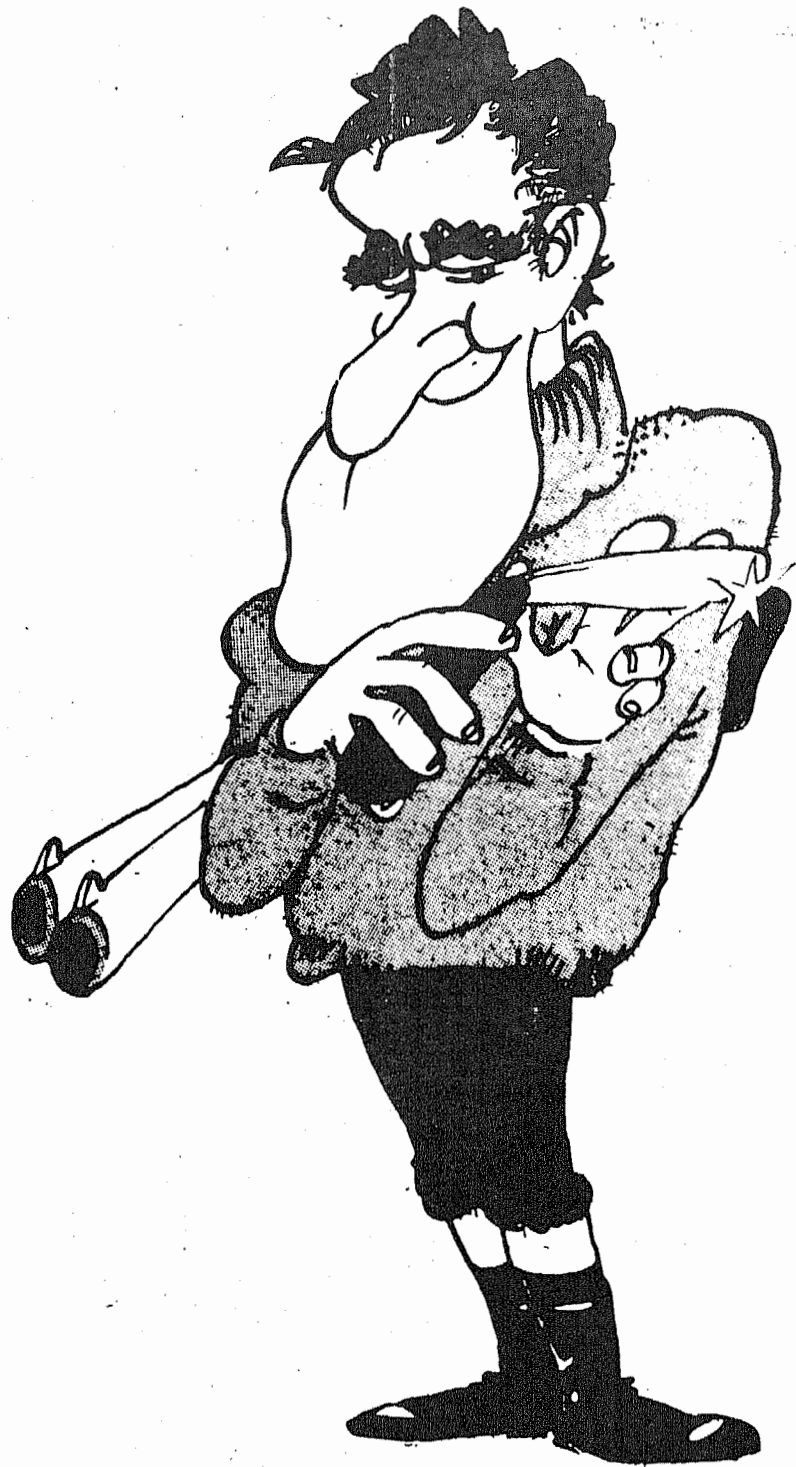
## BUT WHAT CAN WE DO?

It is clear from the analyses above that LCP education policies and programs represent a very real threat to the maintenance and improvement of the standard of learning and working conditions in our schools. We must work out a way of stopping such regressions. Perhaps, some of the suggestions below may be useful.

- (1) Encourage other teachers and parents to discuss and analyse the budget and hence become aware of its implications for their students.
- (2) Speak to your school SAIT Representative, ring your SAIT Executive or President to see what Institute action is being planned that you and other interested teachers could be involved in.
- (3) Write to Federal and State Education Minister's expressing the concern of you, your school staff, parents' council etc.
- (4) Petition the same.
- (5) See if there is interest in an area meeting with representatives from staffs of local schools, Parents and Friends Associations, School Councils, other parent groups.

Let's not be short sighted or bury our heads in the sand. The Education of our students is being threatened. So are our working conditions. We must work to halt these regressions. Sue Nash





## EDUCATION FUNDING

On the Economy, Government Policy, and the National Student Mobilisation on September 30th.

## ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

It might be worth repeating some background information.

According to the superficial analysis of the supporters of world Capital; the chronic economic problems experienced in the West over recent years stem from decreasing profitability.

These problems have been variously expressed, for instance, the Mathews Committee of Inquiry into Inflation and Taxation reports, "Unless it is feasible for a firm to continuously raise fresh capital to maintain the scale of its operations, when the rate of inflation passes a critical level it ceases to be a viable economic unit; this is because it will have to either increase its indebtedness to the point of financial collapse or reduce the scale of its operations to the point of liquidation."

Other analysts (National Bank monthly summary July 1976) have much the same thing to say, "There can be no doubt that restoration of a reasonable level of profits is a necessary pre-condition to renewed economic growth,"

and "However, prospects for a more sustained improvement in productivity depends upon a resurgence of capital investment". (N.B. May 1976).

The Budget and associated government policy is best interpreted against this background.

If we recognise that government expenditure is necessarily unproductive, ie unprofitable (clearly, if government investment did generate profits, Big Capital would have looked after the situation long ago), then we see that any government expenditure is in fact a drain on the social product (ie a drain on potential profits).

## POLICY: GENERAL

Consequently, one of the ways for the economy to revive, under Capital, is to either cut back unproductive government expenditure, or to reduce wage costs. Either way the working-class is worse off.

The August Budget reveals both strategies. I won't go into details here, I'll just high-light a couple of areas in government policy over the past six months, and then concentrate on the tertiary education sector.

## TWO CONCRETE EXAMPLES

First, the massive \$33 million dollars slashed from the Aboriginal Affairs programme is a painful demonstration of the attempt to reduce 'unproductive' expenditure for

the sake of the business community, especially considering nearly three in every five blacks cannot find work at the moment.

Second, the confusing moves the government has made over Medibank have, in the final analysis, amounted to a lowering of take home pay by 2.5%. (This is the Medibank tax levy. Remember, only a 1.6% levy is actually needed to cover Medibank costs, the rest is simply a (successful) attempt to reduce wage costs for the business sector).

The funds raised by hitting the wage earner through the extra Medibank levy (and through tampering with indexation) are channelled to Capital in the form of tax concessions on stock evaluation and the like. These are estimated to amount to about \$700 million more to the private sector in the next Financial year (The Age 18.8.76).

It need hardly be stressed which class is getting hit by these economic strategies (They certainly don't own the means of production).

## TERTIARY EDUCATION

In tertiary education we witness two simultaneous moves. First, however, note that although education funding in unproductive, the economy requires a literate, docile and technically-proficient work force in order to continue functioning and expending.

# Young Malcolm knows how to use the razor as well

Hence, in the tertiary sector we see a possibly irreversible scaling down of funding to the Universities (a 2% 'increase' in money terms with inflation at 13-14%); and a reallocation of funds to technical education at the expense of socially critical humanitarian-type subjects (an increase of 5% in money terms to C.A.E.'s and Technical College, see also The Australian 8.9.76 "Government move to boost technical education").

This results in a technically competent workforce which doesn't question the status quo. (One of the urgent needs of late Capitalism, as it lurches deeper into crisis)

### T.E.A.S.

Possibly the most significant of all government moves to students is its Student Allowance policy. Funding for 1975/76 was \$110 million, for 1976/77 it is only \$111 million an increase of less than 1% (again with inflation at 13-14% this means that on January 1975 prices your T.E.A.S. is only worth \$20). Net effect:- Students from working families drop out or just never make it to the now privileged higher education system. So the restriction of unproductive spending in this case hits workers again.

### SUMMARY

If we survey the general effect of government policy and spending in tertiary education, bearing in mind too, the destruction of the N.E.A.T. Scheme, we see that the net result is that people from working class backgrounds are being systematically excluded from tertiary education, the system as a whole is becoming even more elitist, and is being forced to conform to the needs of a crisis-ridden economic system. The meaning of social class is again revealed in painful details.

### STRATEGY: SHORT TERM

As has already been noted, people employed in the government sector of the economy are unproductive with respect to Capital, hence they do not have any significant economic power re: big business, and

cannot offer significant resistance to the attempts made by world Capital to revive itself.

However, within the government sector there are various areas of spending and it is possible, by mass action, to influence government policy on certain issues.

In particular, the government has spent an extra \$325 million (17% increase on defence this year, intending to, "increase defence expenditure over the years ahead" (Budget Speech Pg. 15).

Now clearly expenditure on arms is unproductive, and not only unproductive but in the final analysis, totally destructive.

Consequently in campaigning for a reasonable living allowance and equal access to tertiary education we must strike at the insane expenditure on arms etc. and be particularly careful not to fight against other defenceless minority groups, who are perhaps suffering, even more, the effects of the economic system. It is important to realise that practically every minority grouping in the country (blacks, migrants, women etc.) have been severely affected by the attempt by big business to restore profitability.

The only way to affect any change in government spending and to divert it away from arms (say) is for all these groups to unite and work in unison and not to compete against each other.

Consequently, the National Student Mobilisation on September the 30th, must be seen as a demonstration of solidarity with these other groups, as well as an attempt to affect government policy. The sorts of moves made by the government at the moment have long term implications and it will require your active united support for the mobilisation and associated activities in order to resist and avert any possible irreversible change. Change that would turn Universities back to upper class havens and C.A.E.'s to mindless technocratic production lines. At the same time we must be considering and working on the long term questions raised by a highly developed, industrialised economy which cannot support basic education and welfare commitments (see in particular the article on government funding and the schools, this issue Pg. 14).

One requirement in this direction is the development of class unity inside Australia and across the world (see last issue On Dit 15 on Chile). The crucial point is that there are other eminently rational ways of running an economy which don't continually hit the working class.

DENNIS JOHNSTON  
for A. U. THEORY & PRACTICE

# EDUCATION CUTS are already being felt !

Phil Shannon,  
Arts Faculty Student Rep.

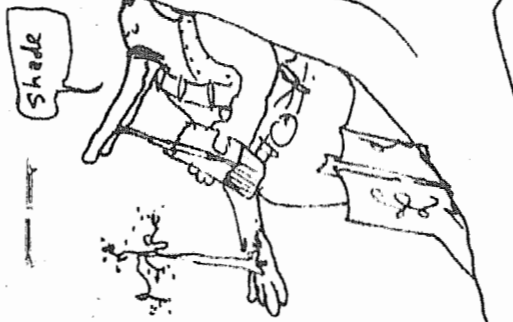
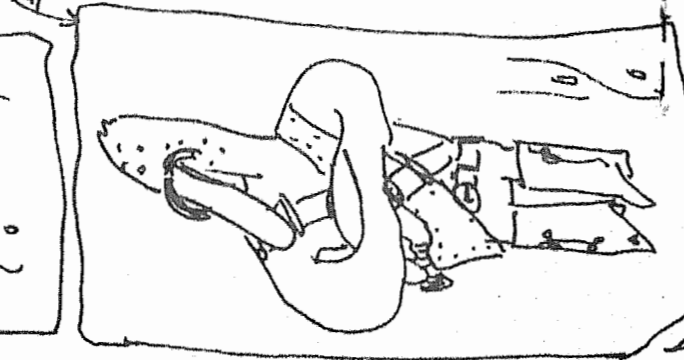
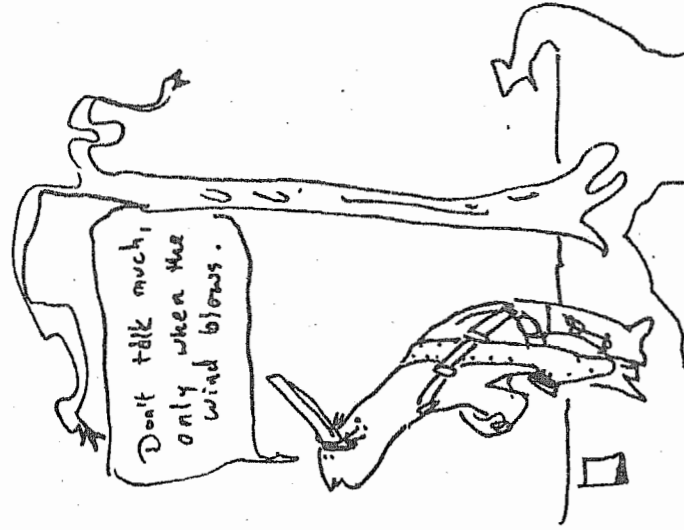
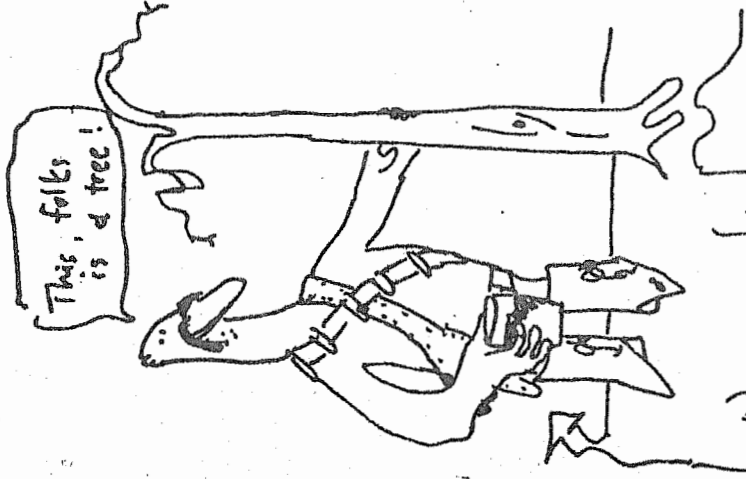
The Federal Government's cutbacks in education funding are affecting, and are going to affect, more and more students in concrete, bread-and-butter ways, for example, those struggling on TEAS, NEAT students, second and higher degree students, etc. Reduction of student intake numbers to the arts Faculty by 65 for next year is also under consideration. Another group of students to be seriously affected by the cutbacks are those doing Chinese and Japanese languages in the Centre for Asian Studies. Originally 30 students of Chinese and 30 students of Japanese, concerned that because of the cutbacks in education spending, Chinese III and Japanese III might not be offered in 1977 (when two years earlier it had been proposed to introduce these subjects), presented letters to the Arts Faculty Committee pressing the claims for priority in the allocation of funds to the third year subjects for 1977.

The reasons were (1) the geographical /cultural/ political relationships between Japan, China and Australia, (2) the complexity of the languages demands at least three years study to gain a working knowledge and to be useful for employment, (3) a number of second year students would have been unable to complete their degrees if the third year subjects were not offered (4) a majority of students taking the second year subjects intended taking the third year subjects and (5) if there were no Chinese III or Japanese III it is probable that fewer students would enrol in the first year subjects in future (this would have an adverse effect on Japanese presently being taught at many secondary schools). At the July Faculty Meeting, at which many Chinese and Japanese students were present (but not invited to comment), it was resolved that, to avoid seriously

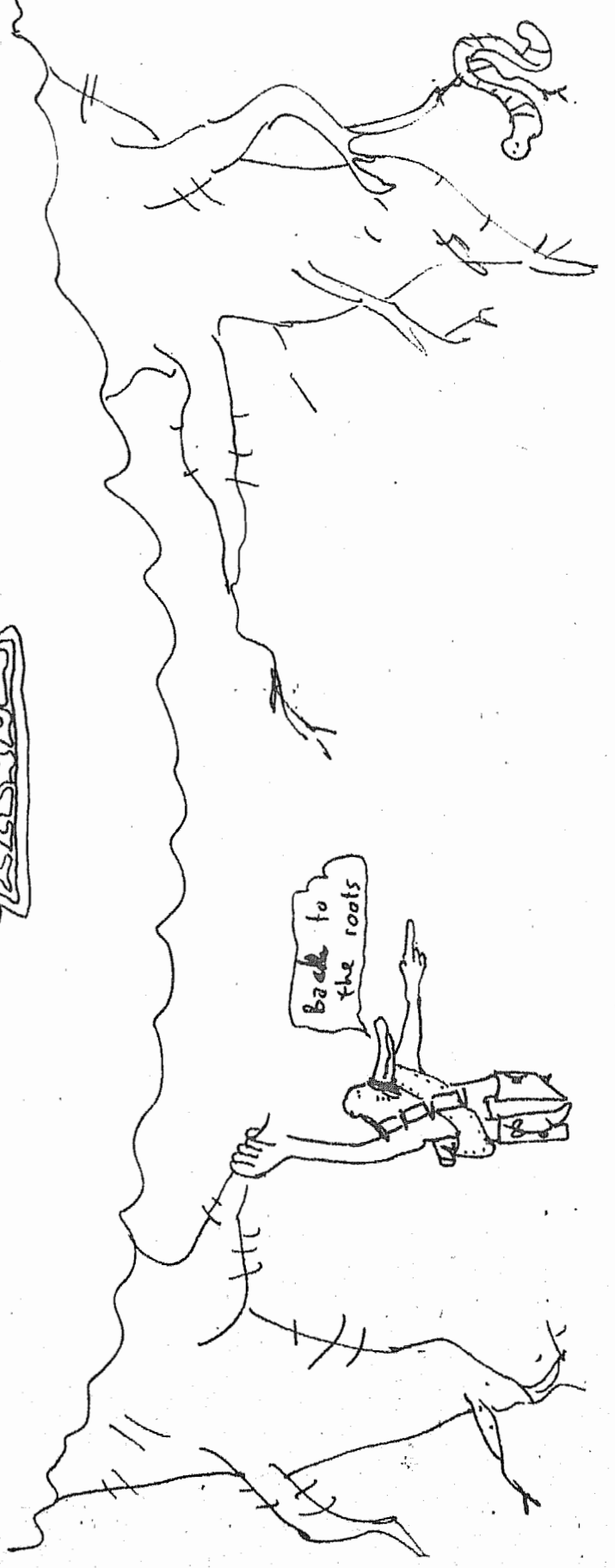
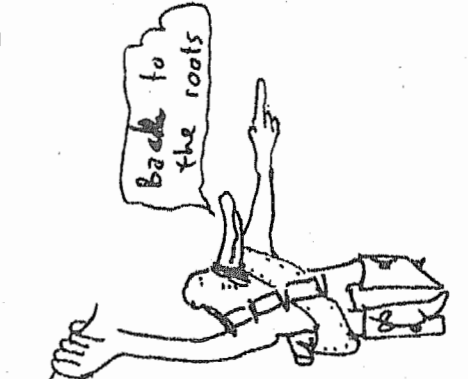
discommoding a number of students, the third year subjects would be offered for 1977 only, with no guarantee of them being offered from 1978 onwards. This solves (3) and (4) above but not (1), (2) or (5). It has since been suggested that the 1977 calendar entry does not completely exclude the possibility of Chinese III and Japanese III being offered after 1977, in the event of something unlikely happening (the government to tax BHP, the multinationals, etc. to pay for education ???). It has also been unofficially suggested that some transfer arrangement be worked with ANU and other universities that offer Asian languages, but this is very chancey.

The hard economic facts are that the Treasurer's purse is yielding less money to all sectors of the educational community; with one consequence being a cut in staff expenditure, replacements, appointments, etc., (\$350,000 is the estimate for Adelaide). Asian Studies does not have top priority in the Arts Faculty for development staffing, the development of Library Studies and a Chair in Anthropology have greater priority (and a greater claim on staffing funds) than a Chair in Chinese and without such a development, Chinese III and Japanese III will not be permanently established. Such economic amputation of certain courses is also affecting Drama as well as Asian studies and is likely to affect other courses in future; the long term effects of the education spending cutbacks will be fully felt in the months and years to come. Now is a necessary time for some united student action by supporting the coming national mobilisation and national student strike.





TREES



# NO ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC SPENDING SLASHED, MEDIBANK AS TAX, CUTS IN SEWERAGE, CONSTRUCTION, SHIPBUILDING ..... WHO DOES THE BUDGET HELP ???! \$

By Darryl Foster

The budget introduced by Treasurer Lynch on 17th August, reflects a continuation of the deflationary measures implemented when the coalition came to office in December. Fraser has been careful to unveil his policies piecemeal in order not to arouse widespread community opposition. The public spending cuts in January, the May mini-budget which slashed \$2.6 m off estimates on government spending, the Medibank cuts, the New Federalism which has forced states to increase charges and the last two wage indexation hearings which have reduced workers real incomes.

The August budget is just one more item. Because beer, cigarettes and petrol prices did not rise does not make this a good budget; - it isn't.

LYNCH'S STATED INTENTION IN HIS SPEECH WAS TO CUT REAL WAGES - THE SEVERITY OF THE RECESSION WILL CONTINUE - RISING UNEMPLOYMENT IS IGNORED.

The real effect is hidden in technical jargon, statistics etc. Here are some of the "hidden" features.

\*PAYE: Pay as You Earn income tax - the tax workers pay is to rise as a proportion of government tax receipts and company taxes are to be reduced.

\*Income Tax is not reduced; company tax is reduced by investment allowance "stock adjustments for tax purposes" handouts to mining oil companies - many of them multi-national. Cost next year for this lot is \$566 m. Already foreign investment regulations concerning local ownership have been abandoned. WORKERS WILL PAY TAXES FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF MULTI-NATIONALS TO SELL THE FARM FROM UNDER THEIR FEET.

\*The budget makes no analysis of unemployment. It is left to take care of itself. A 2 per cent increase in jobs is projected - this will leave the present unemployment pool where it is, since there is a "natural increase" of 2% each year in employment due to population growth and migration.

\*Total revenue from personal income taxes are to rise 23% because Lynch regards Medibank fees as a tax. Tax indexation introduced in July can now clearly be seen as a swindle. The Medibank levy cancels out

whatever gains were made here.

- CUTS -

The cuts are not in areas of "wasteful and unproductive" expenditure.

\*Housing has been cut by 25% in real terms - though S.A. is reasonably well off, the situation in the eastern states is chronic. No jobs in this industry will be available for some time. Massive unemployment in this industry is likely to increase still further. More firms will collapse.

\*Cuts in sewerage, construction, shipbuilding and in employment creating projects signed by private contractors for government jobs. Workers in the ship-building industry are presently being persuaded by the government to accept no wage increases for a year, no industrial disputes just to keep a job. If they refuse the government will let shipbuilding contracts overseas.

\*Cuts in urban land commissions will allow a return to the exorbitant land prices seen in previous years as private speculators seek to maximise their profit potential.

\*Cuts in payments to states for public works - that is to rise only 9% - a reduction in real terms. Coming on top of the cuts already announced at the last Premiers Conference the states will be forced into several options.

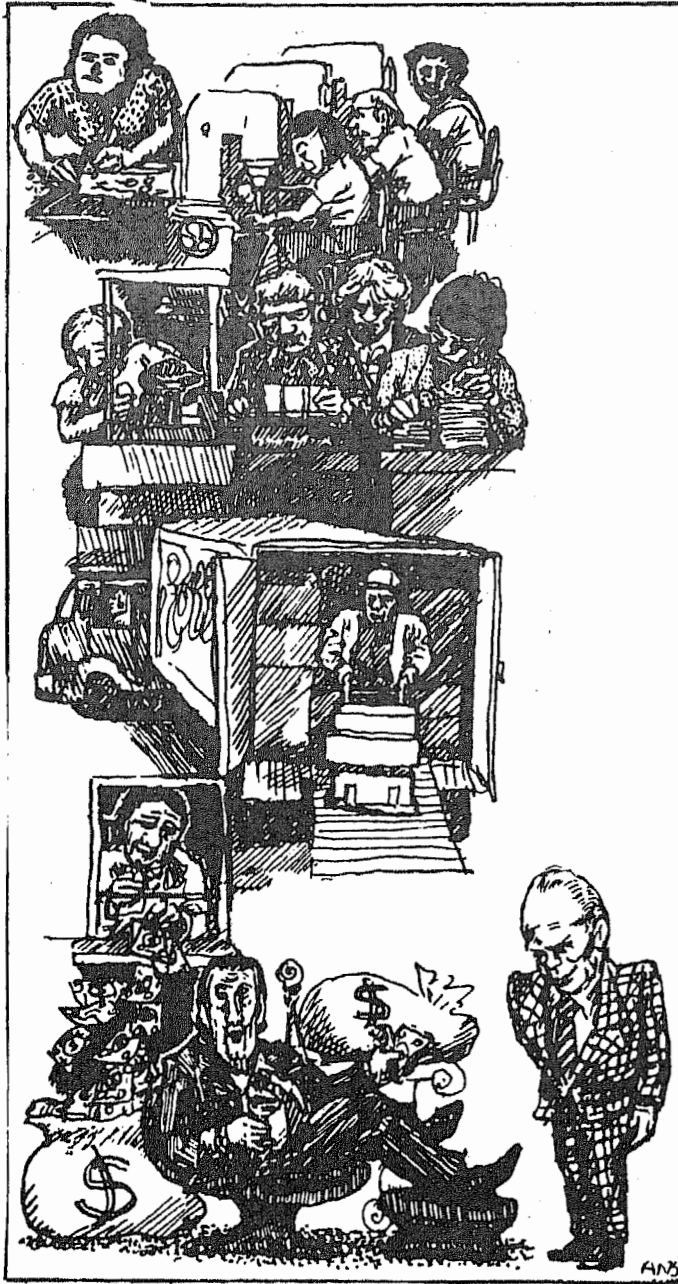
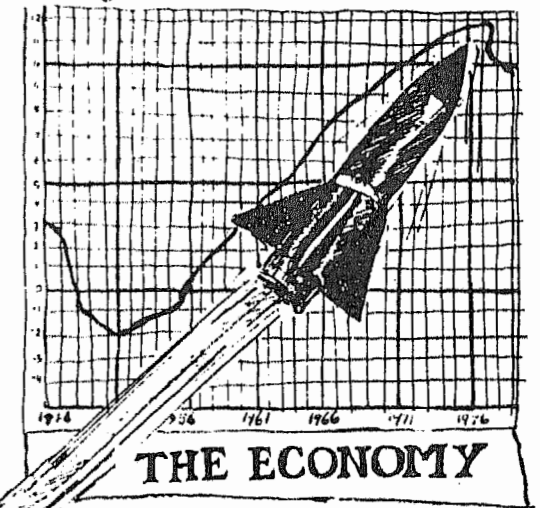
- (1) Cut their own state expenditure and increase unemployment.
- (2) Increase charges and generate more inflation and unemployment.
- (3) Do nothing and pauperise their respective states.

## BUDGET "STRATEGY"

Lynch tells us that the budget "slots" in with the governments other policies to cut real wages, prevent full

wage indexation and to exercise a tight reign on the money supply (i.e. A CREDIT SQUEEZE, predicted by many economists as a logical outcome of this budget). Lynch say that the share of profits must increase - that the private sector must have room to "breathe". WHAT IS THE POINT OF TRANSFERRING THE BURDEN OF TAXES FROM COMPANIES TO WORKERS, IF THE WORKERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED THEN CAN'T AFFORD TO BUY THE GOODS THEY PRODUCE. This budget is just one step in a long and carefully planned programme. Expect to see:-

- (1) Further reductions in wages at the next indexation hearings.
- (2) Attempts by Lynch to fiddle the C.P.I. figures.
- (3) Increasing unemployment.
- (4) Reluctance on the part of businesses to invest.
- (5) Continuing recession.



In the sixties Barry Weisberg was involved in the growth of the student movement and the civil rights movement in the United States.

Since then he has travelled widely and has spent time in the Middle East and China and has written regularly for various American magazines and journals.

In addition to this, Barry Weisberg worked until recently as an organizer for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union of America.

His particular field of interest is the role of the multinational corporation in the ecology crises and "alternative paths for development."

Mr. Weisberg was brought to Australia as a guest speaker at last years Radical Economy Conference.

The following is a talk given at Adelaide University last year.

Australians would like to believe, I am sure, like the residents of any country, that they have control over their own country.

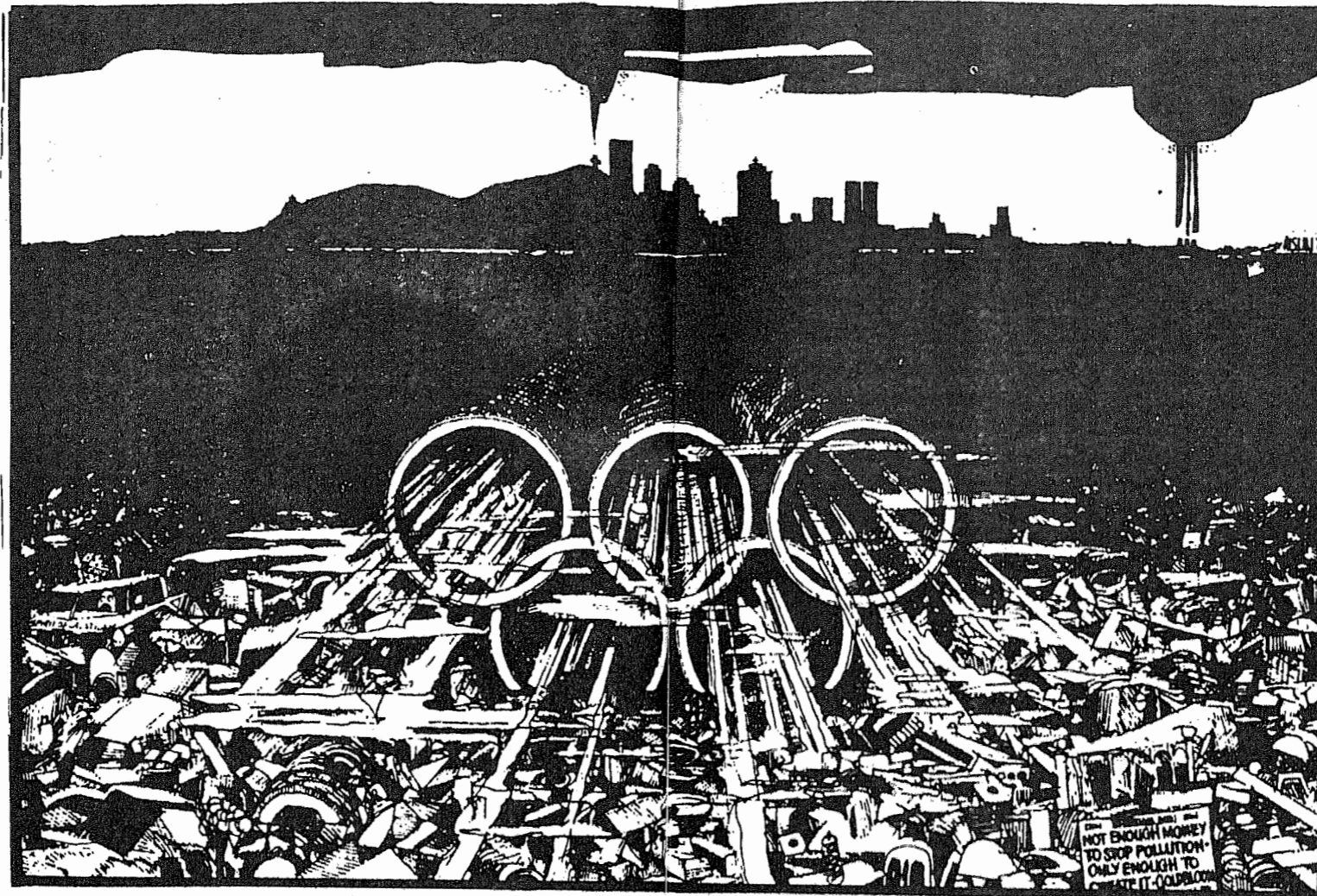
But how is it possible to have control over their own country?

But how is it possible to have control over Australia when the largest private employer in Australia is not an Australian Company but an American corporation, General Motors? And how is it possible for Australians to have control over Australia when Australia is ringed with several American military bases? Some of these bases the Government has not even been permitted to inspect. One of them actually contains, from my information, nuclear reactors.

The answer, obviously, is that it is not possible and that Australia (like many other countries in the world), has come to be dominated by multinational corporations - monopolies which have grown up in the early part of twentieth century, which operate on a world-wide basis, affecting not only the economy but the political and ecological structure of many countries in the world.

The most obvious example for Australians would be the case of General Motors. General Motors for instance, if you were to take it as a nation, would be a bigger nation than over half of the countries who are members of the United Nations. Standard Oil of New Jersey, which is the largest of the multinational corporations, operating over many decades on a world-wide basis has enormous power - power on a scale which I am sure not many Australians have come to think about. Standard Oil of New Jersey, for instance, has a navy which is greater than that of the Soviet Union. It has combined annual assets which are more valuable than the total real estate value of Los Angeles, Chicago and New York combined.

page 28



# BARRY WEISBERG ecology and the multinationals

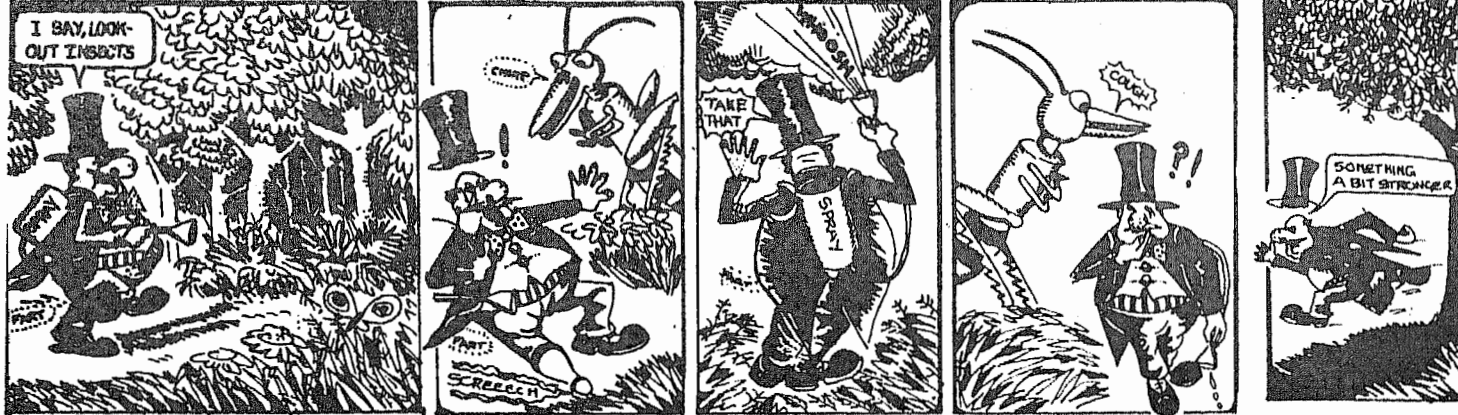
And if we were to take Standard Oil as a nation, it would have a bigger annual operating budget than the combined budgets of Australia and Canada. A BIGGER ANNUAL BUDGET THAN THE COMBINED BUDGETS OF AUSTRALIA AND CANADA! Think of that for a moment and the enormous economic, political and ecological power involved.

Economic power which allows it to dominate the economy, the employment, the balance of trade payments, and other factors in Australia. Political power which has enormous influence, in that it has helped to force for instance, Australia to send troops to Vietnam. Internationally we have seen operations such as the overthrow of the government in Chile as the most obvious example. And enormous ecological power as well, because the major source of the pollution of the life support systems of the Earth, the pouring forth of lead, mercury, cadmium and other deadly poisons, comes from these multinationals. And while everything in Australia may, on the surface, appear to be very beautiful today, think for a minute what would happen if one of the large supertankers of Standard Oil of New Jersey, 400,000 tons, 500,000 tons, with plans up to a million tons, were to break open on the Great Barrier Reef. It would wipe out in a matter of two weeks most of the life on the Great Barrier Reef, affecting literally hundreds of food chains and hundreds of species of animals. It would wipe out the fisheries on the eastern coast of Australia in a matter of months, not only affecting the ecology, but affecting the economy, the food supply, and other factors.

The lessons should be quite clear from what I am talking about and that is, in a society where man dominates man, where a few people achieve private profit and the rest of us work for wages, in which men dominate women, in which white people dominate black - in a society where man dominates man, man dominates Nature. So it is that the causes of the ecological crisis are deeply tied up with the economic and political inequities in society. It is not an accident that the large multinational corporations take no responsibility for the well-being of the population of Australia, whether it be for the worker who is poisoned on the job, or the housewife who consumes products that hurt her, anymore than they take responsibility for the life-support systems, such as the air, the land and the water because there is no profit in taking responsibility for the life-support systems, there is no profit to be made from being concerned with the well-being of the people of Australia, or the quality of life, or the natural life-support systems.

It takes no ecological responsibility because there is no profit. And it takes no economic responsibility - no

page 29



economic responsibility in the sense that when a severe economic crisis begins to develop in the United States, far worse than the one we are currently seeing, when the economy of the United States catches a cold, we can expect the economy of Australia to catch pneumonia. That is to say, a company like General Motors would much sooner close down its plants and operations in Australia rather than risk the threat of massive unrest in the United States by closing down an auto plant in Detroit.

Now the answer to this problem obviously is not simple, and yet in order to eliminate the ecological hazards which we face we have to achieve a society in which man does not dominate man - the kind of society for instance, which operates a refinery, such that I saw in China, where the surrounding area is so clean that they grow cabbages and (other) vegetables right in between the refinery pipes. A very dramatic difference from any large industrial centre which we would find in Australia.

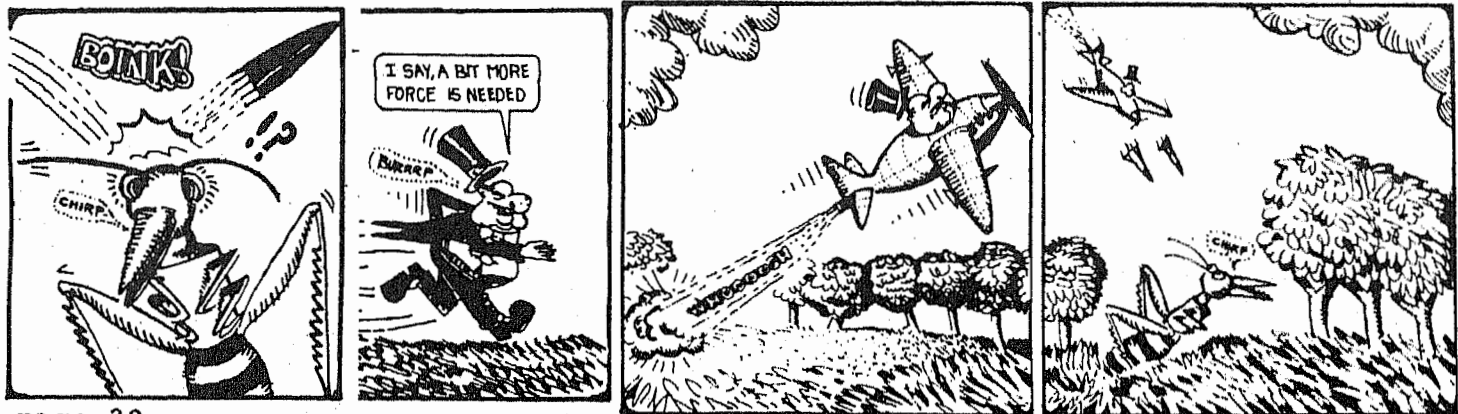
That's the key to understanding the ecological questions we face. We have to get to the real essence of the problem. It does no good to put a road and an official boundary around a natural park, and believe that it is going to be preserved, if at the same time that park is being poisoned from carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide produced in a city hundreds of miles away. Likewise, it is no good to clean up the litter unless we get at the process of production which produces the enormous waste in packaging. It is no good to control

pollution - the source of the problem has to be attacked. Namely, that we have to have control over production so that production does not provide these dangerous and deadly poisons.

Put in a nutshell, only a society in which man does not dominate man, has the capacity to provide a balanced relationship with the natural life-support systems. That's the answer to the ecological problems and it's an answer which we have to fight to obtain. Even though that may be clear as the goal that we are working for, the question that obviously arise is; "how are we going to get there?" How are we going to build such a society?"

To answer that question we have to first answer two others, the first of which is who is most affected by the environmental problems that exist and secondly, who is in the best position to do something about it?

In regard to the effect, the answer is quite obvious. It is the people who actually work in the plants, the refineries, the cotton mills, the railroad yards, the textile plants, which suffer the greatest from the environmental damage that we see around us. We found a case in the United States for instance, where the cancer rate and leukemia rate of the men and women who work in oil refineries and chemical refineries was much greater than that of the average community. We see a situation where men who work in asbestos plants contract "asbestos"; a deadly disease. Where coal miners get "brown lung" and



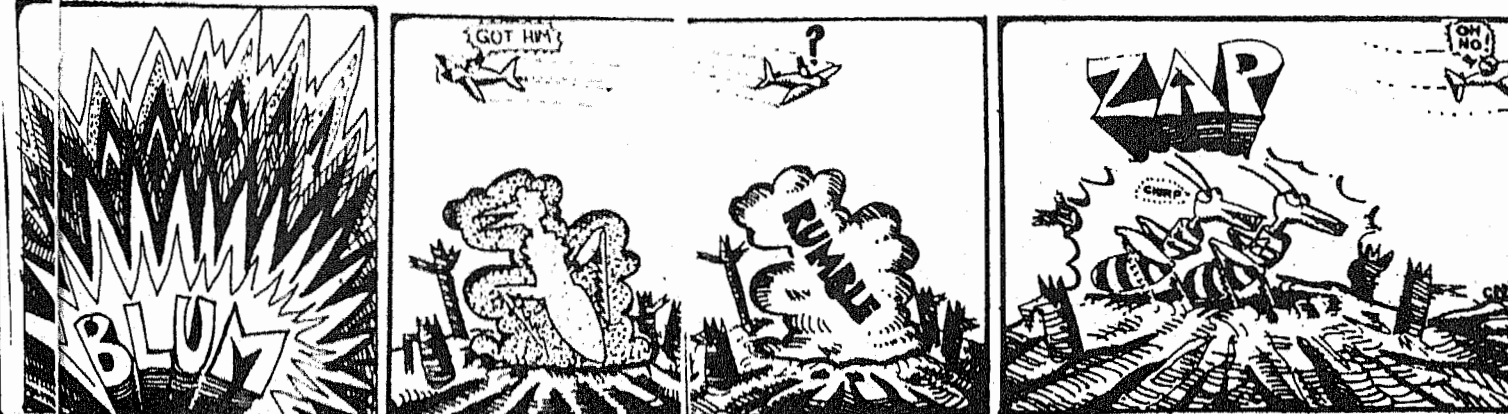
"white lung". A remarkable situation where in the United States, out of eighty million working people, there are a million people a year who die because of their jobs - a million people who either die on the job, or die as the result of diseases contracted on the job. At the same time, there are another twenty-five million people in the United States who are injured as a result of their jobs - injured by some kind of sickness, injured by losing a limb, losing an ear losing a finger, losing their sight. Then the question as to who is most affected should be obvious. It is the people which are closest to these deadly poisons which are most affected. At the same time, it's the people in the community who are also affected. From near a refinery in Los Angeles, downwind from that refinery, the cancer rate is forty percent higher than the national average. So the answer as to who is most affected is obvious. The same is true as to who is in the best position to do something about it. How long can we continue to count on elected officials, on Union leadership, on people in top positions in corporations, to solve problems which we ourselves are in a position to solve?

This is not just a question of who works in the plants, and whose wages are high or whose wages are low, but a question of what happens in the schools, what happens in the hospitals, why it is that the media in Australia is dominated, particularly in the entertainment field by American influences. Why it is that the courses that are taught in universities are largely influenced by

American academics and intellectuals. Why it is that the quality of the medical care which we have is very much determined by the role of the monopolies and the grants that they give to universities and things like that.

And these interests are going to become clearer and clearer as time goes on because with the economic crisis which the United States is facing, with the military "pull-back" which the United States is forced to endure as a result of defeat in places like Indo China, we can be sure that the United States is going to expect even greater service from Australia than it has rendered in the past. That means more U.S. military bases in Australia; that means nuclear-powered submarines with nuclear-tipped missiles located south of Perth; that means even greater pressure from the United States to store its radioactive wastes in Australia, as it has already tried to do and it means that the economy of Australia will be more and more subservient to the United States, because in Asia, the United States has no place to go except Australia - all of its allies are pulling away.

And this means that the struggle against the monopolies becomes all the more important with every passing day. All the more important that we realise that until these monopolies are defeated there is no chance for us ecologically, economically or politically. And that in order for Australians to determine the future of Australia, they have to throw out these monopolies.

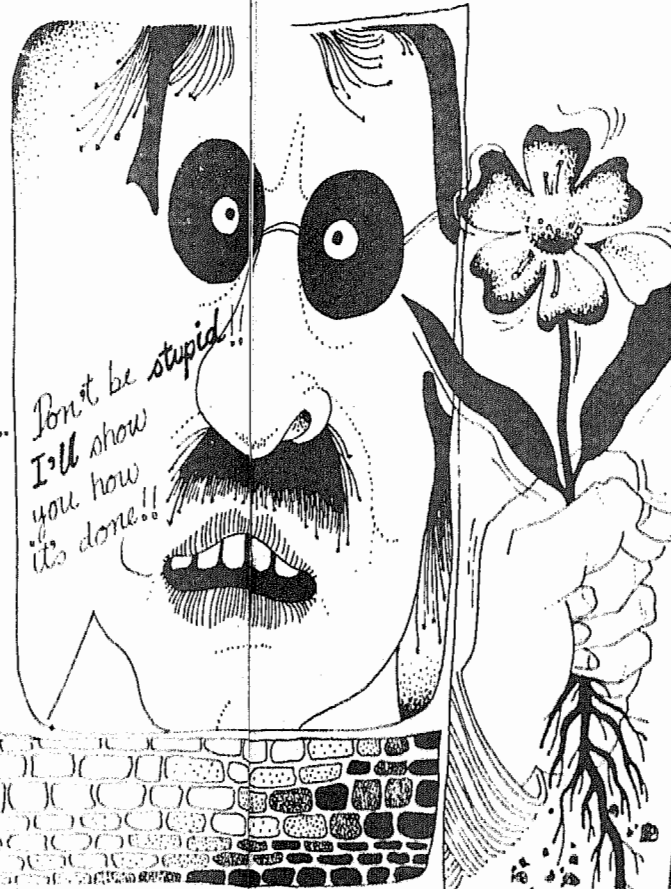
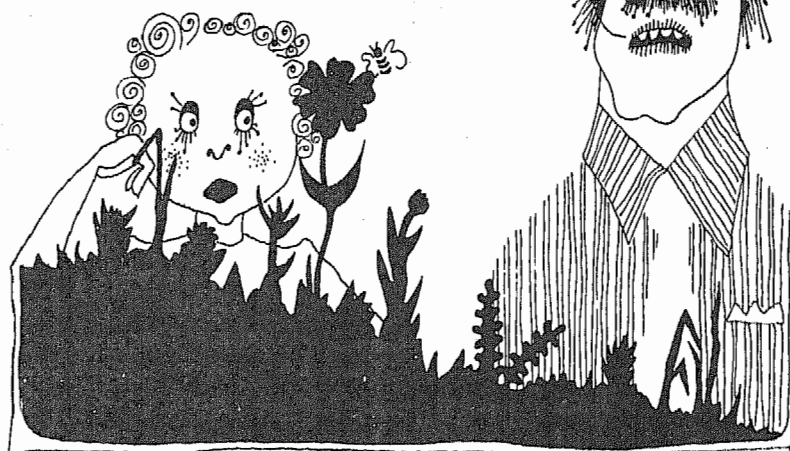




# GOING TO PIECES

The purpose of human techniques is ostensibly to reintegrate and restore the lost unity of the human being. But the unity produced is the abstract unity of the ideal man; in reality, the concrete application of techniques dissociates man into fragments.

Jacques Ellul — "The technological society."



This article is intended to be an introduction into analysing the major forces and principles which are operative within our culture and society. Before anyone can be meaningfully engaged in action, that person needs to have carefully calculated and appraised the situation. The radical as well as the bourgeois is prone to manipulation, through blindly accepting the phraseology and propaganda of his or her group.

Before entering discussion of society, within its fragmented and technical urban-industrial nature, it may be helpful first to examine a basic idea of the relationship between society, its art and actions.

Within any community social forms are adapted. These inevitably involve a wide range of activities, varying in degrees of usefulness, which in turn are dependent upon that which society acknowledges as being useful and purposeful. But within any social framework there is a basic philosophical or world view, which underlies all activities. (Not that all individual actions are necessarily motivated by such conceptions, but that all actions are of necessity influenced and tarnished by a society's underlying beliefs).

Therefore individuals within a society are guided by what it proclaims to be normal, which accord with its basic motivations.

For example, a community will always be directed by its 'ends', by its philosophy and values. A small village community is keenly interested in its production of crops. (A materialistic end). All other activities within this society will therefore have relegated positions serving this end. Language will be purposeful, to the extent that it enables the necessary information to be communicated to meet the needs of production. Varying other activities may be included, in that they meet needs of the end, from the most productive to the least.

To the extent that the end is cast in doubt, the whole structure is also questioned. 'Reality' will be defined by the actions of society, based upon its motivations. Thus, its politics and its culture, its actions and its arts<sup>1</sup> are metaphysically and psychologically determined by its 'reality'.

For example my reasons in writing have been influenced by what is accepted as 'real' within our society. Although in this case, I am largely writing in opposition to the so-considered 'reality', I am nevertheless still influenced by the environment around me. I may react negatively towards what I consider to be its falseness, but I have nevertheless been affected by it.

What then is this falseness? It is the falseness of society's

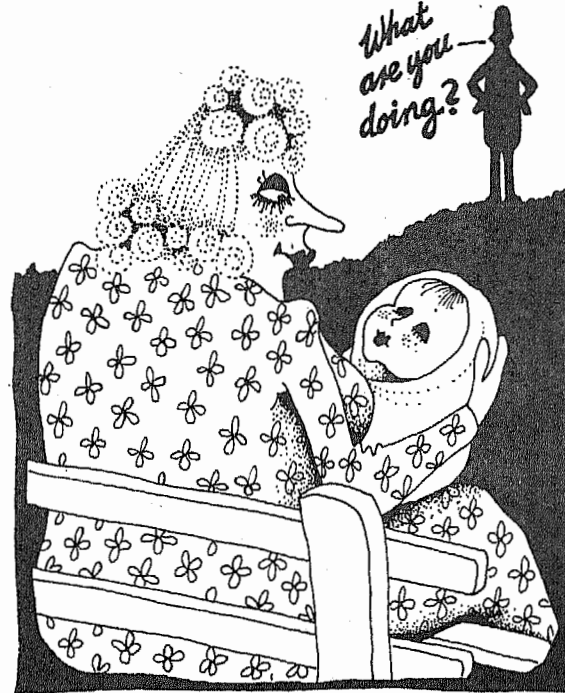
values, consciousness, and technical industrialism, which Blake and Goethe, and Marx and Engels protested. (Marx and Engels against the social evils particularly and Blake against the reductive nature of rationalism within the sciences, evidenced in Newton). It is the falseness which stems from the inherent failure within the movement of Humanistic thought, from the time of the Renaissance. The falseness and insecurity of autonomous thought and dialectical reasoning. The falseness of a mechanistic mentality propagated within the "Age of Reason", through men like Descartes, Hume, Hobbes, Newton and Locke, causing a movement to reduce knowledge to being artificial absolute abstractions, which did not have to be embraced, valued and felt with the whole personality. A knowledge which had no energy or emotion; which did not have to be known. But nevertheless absolute abstractions were powerfully energised into the social framework of politics, economics and industry; in the process of what might be called, anti-knowledge. It is this falseness which motivated the division of life and knowledge, established by the Romantics. The falseness of a material, mathematical, mechanistic 'reality', as opposed to an inner, 'imaginary', consciousness<sup>2</sup>. This is the 'reality' which today has been perpetuated still further. Statistics, 'Science', and mechanical responses are 'real' within our closed world, our automatic world. Personal consciousness, work, freedom, choice, and values are purely illusory.

Yet this 'closed world' view of the universe and man himself, has only existed so long as it has been viewed thus, by man. For any view, whether it be 'scientific' or otherwise, only has existence in that it is within the conscious decision making, knowledge and its consequential actional expression of a man. How is it then, that in our history since the Renaissance, our humanity's knowledge of itself has been intent in reducing its knowledge of itself, as if it had no purpose, no objective in its objectivity?

Why is it that our technical and industrial society has lost sense of its humanity?

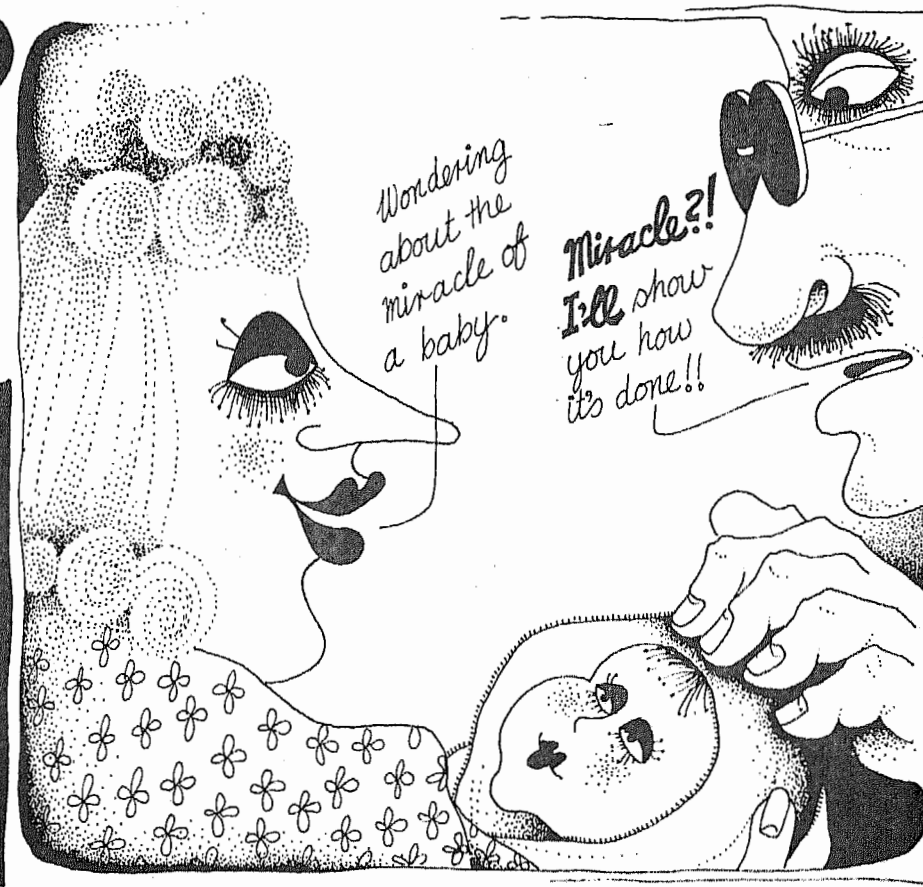
Our contemporary culture, within its politics, lifestyle and education has fostered the loss of consciousness. No longer does life have any absolute value, all moral purpose is cast in doubt, reduced to existential ethics, or illusions. The common philosophy, depicted in the nonchalant Australian cry "No worries" reveals men's instinctive and momentary guidance, thus leaving the way open to easy manipulation. All value now becomes the exclusive prerogative of objective science and organized techniques. Techniques, segmented and dichotomized areas of knowledge and action, have become the rule in an all embracing way within all actions of our society. No longer do we find universities but rather multi-versities, which express fragmentation of contemporary man's thought. And

# GOING TO PIECES



from these positions, the intelligentsia is absorbed into an even more intensively specialized and technical position, so as to maintain and perpetuate the machinery of the technology of 'cheap' consumerism and individualism, within our present society.

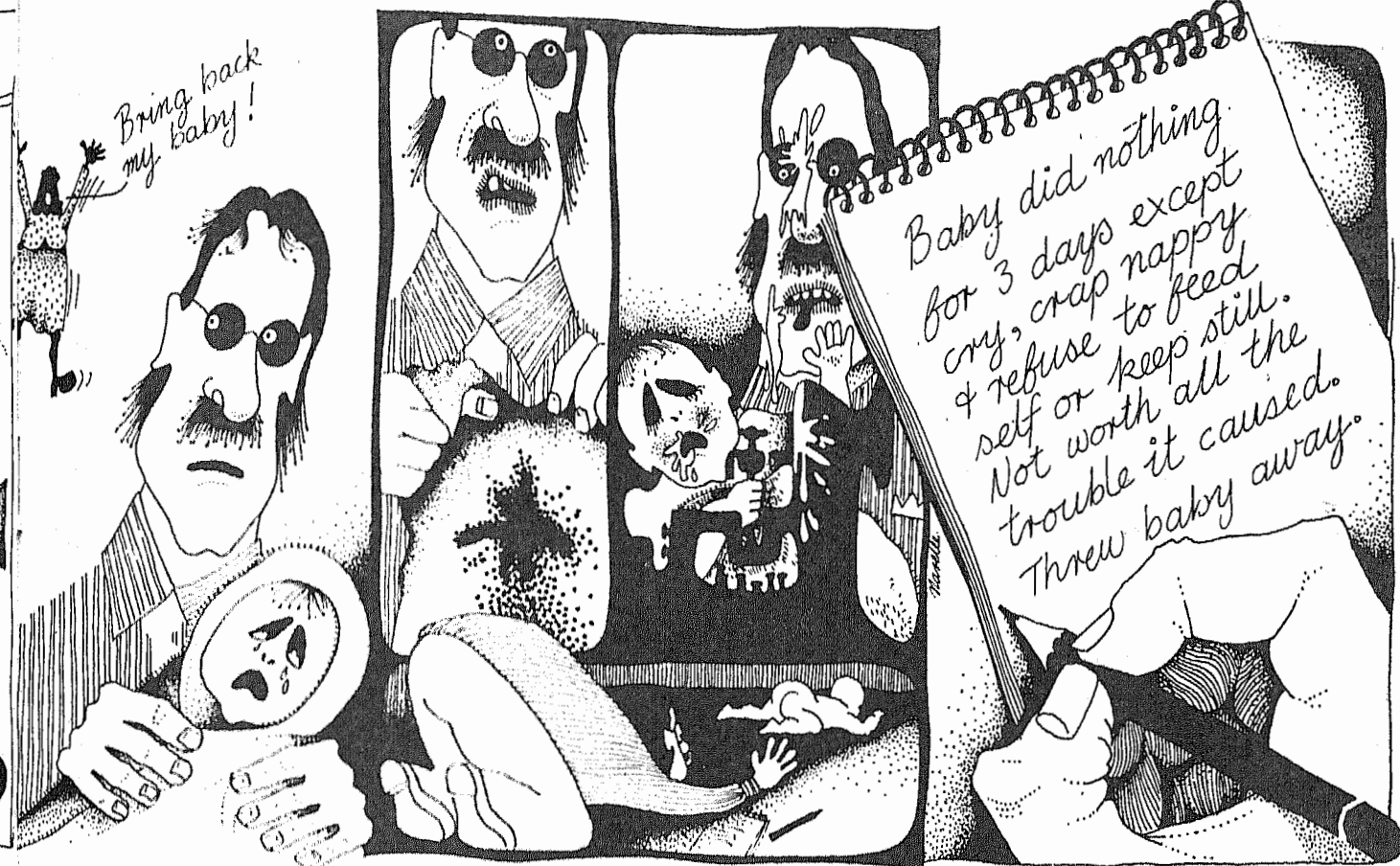
Fragmentation had been inherently evident ever since the rise of Humanistic thought within the renaissance. (It was also experienced previously to that, but its present intensification is more directly related to the sequence of events in recent history since the renaissance). Fragmentation was perpetuated within the "Enlightenment". The autonomous nature of men's thinking became more exaggerated. Rejection of the personal universal God revealed in Christ, had consequently brought the 'reality' of a cold, hard, clinical and analytical god of 'reason' to men's minds. Mechanics came to the fore. 'Ends' thus became more and more technical and fragmentary. 'Reality' had been reduced in men's thinking. Universal eternal knowledge and holiness of all things now became irrelevant and meaningless. Men took up positions propagated by their economic views. Man's actions became employed in technical and autonomous areas. A cry could be heard: "Man is merely an economic animal, a machine<sup>4</sup>; therefore why should he not become part of a more 'efficient' machinery?" It is an amazing, and grievous thing, that man within his



technical autonomy is dependant to define his 'standard of living' in terms of numerical statistics, and monetary values.

Seemingly knowledge was becoming fragmentary and factual; but it nevertheless only contained the meanings which men were trying to give it. Science thus became Scientism, the ultimate meaning of all. Thus this fragmenting action through men's minds and knowledge was unified in that it was intent upon denying the value and basis of man's personality by which he knows his relationship with the eternal, absolute, universal God.

Marx was undoubtedly right in his critical analysis of the bourgeois social values. For through the industrialization of the mechanistic knowledge which it clasped, there resulted suppression, reduction and dehumanization of a whole society. Marx saw 'all that is holy is profaned'<sup>5</sup>. Was this in the name of reason? Very little has changed from what Marx had predicted, except that the proletariat has been bought off and largely tends to oppress itself, plus the escalating technological development which has intensified the problem. Marx was at least right in his observations of society's technical development, although his answers were nevertheless inadequate. The communist state remains a dialectical ideal, a technical



hope, perpetuating the same values of materialism, consumerism, and the mechanistic consciousness within the industrial and technological society. So that in both the capitalist and communist states, exactly the same capital and technical phenomena are operative. In either, man finds himself engaged in a futile and technical work perpetuating the problems of technical and mechanistic activity, presumably so that he can embrace more of the material world, with his technical mechanistic and statistical values. Within Keynesian economics, technical progress is the indispensable factor in the economy.

William Blake, on the other hand, more deeply recognized the failure of Western man's consciousness. His poem 'Jerusalem' offers a strong critique of Western Society.

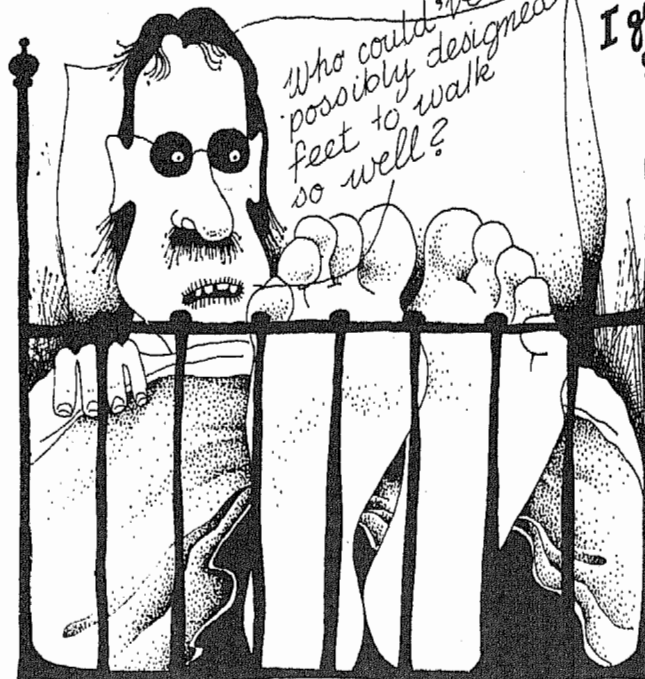
'.....Such is my awful Vision:  
I see the Four-fold Man, the Humanity in deadly sleep  
And its fallen Emanation, The Spectre and its cruel Shadow.  
I see the Past, Present and Future existing all at once.  
Before me, O Divine Sprit, sustain me on thy wings,  
That I may awake Albion from his long and cold repose;  
For Bacon and Newton, sheath'd in dismal steel, their terrors hang.  
Like iron scourges over Albion: Reasonings like vast  
Serpents,

Infold around my limbs, bruising my minute articulations,  
I turn my eyes to the Schools and Universities of Europe  
And there behold the Loom of Locke, whose Woof rages dire,  
Wash'd by the Water-wheels of Newton; black the cloth,  
In heavy wreathes folds over every Nation: cruel Works  
Of many Wheels I view, wheel without wheel, with cogs tyrannic,  
Moving by compulsion each other, not as those in Eden,  
Wheel within Wheel, in freedom revolve in harmony and peace.'

Blake was indeed prophetic of the failures of a rationalism which denies all reason, to a science which saw itself no longer as an art. What man knows today is no longer of importance to him, for what he knows, what he detachedly acknowledges, with fear, makes him unimportant. Man now attempts to know other things. His dream world, the imaginary world within himself, becomes his reality and provides a means of escape. Thus in his knowledge, modern man amplifies his alienating forces. Some, such as Bertrand Russel, have suggested that man embrace a politics of despair, but meaninglessness can offer no meaning, such a life becomes an ever greater tragic illusion.

Blake was extremely perceptive and foresaw that the autonomous mentality of the Renaissance, with its mechanistic

# GOING TO PIECES

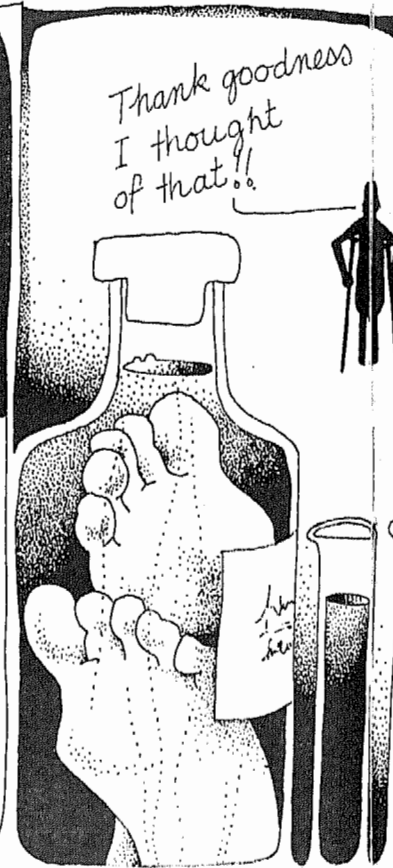


Who could've possibly designed feet to walk so well?

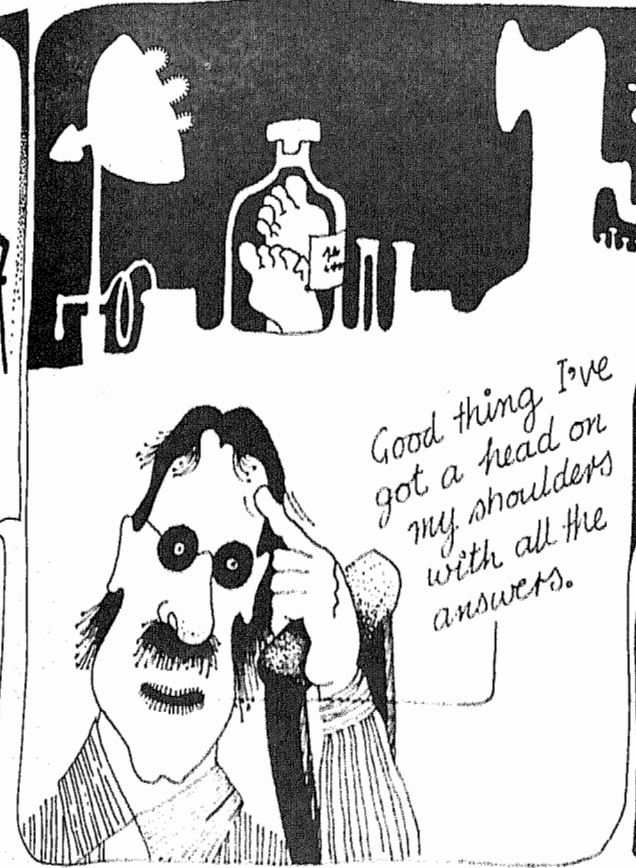


But... perhaps they won't when I get old!

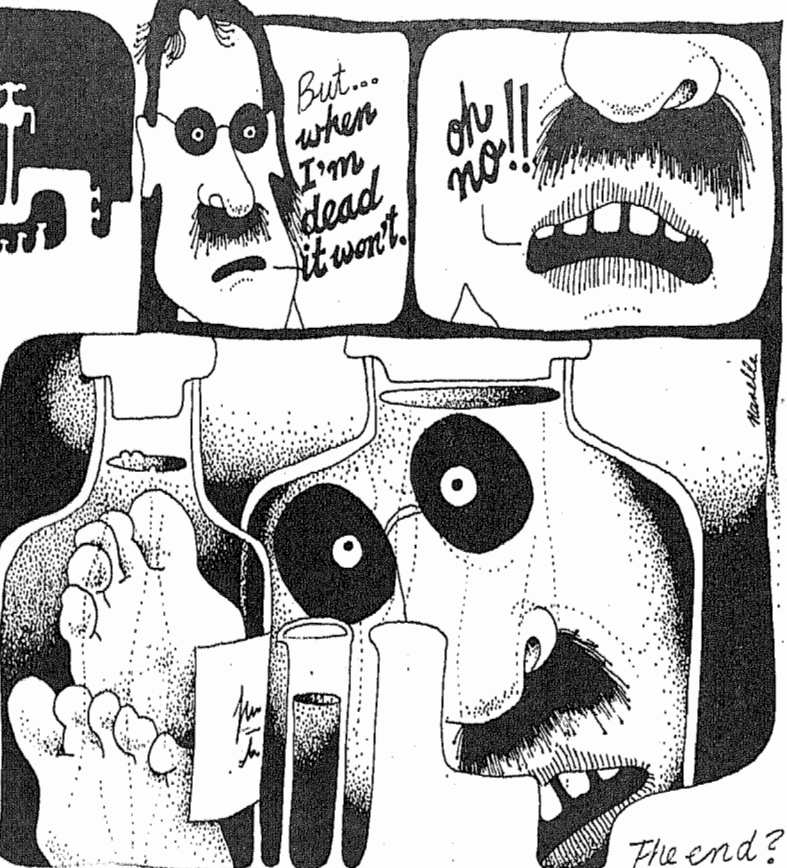
oh no! What'll I do??



Thank goodness I thought of that!!



Good thing I've got a head on my shoulders with all the answers.



But... when I'm dead it won't.

oh no!!

The end?

absolute, was to erode the person, the mind, the politics, the life-style of the consciousness of the nations. The nations of the west, now north south east and west.

' There Babylon is builded in the Waste, founded in human desolation.....  
The walls of Babylon are Souls of Men, her Grapes the Groans, Of Nations, her Towers are the miseries of once happy families,  
Her Streets are paved with destruction, her houses built with death,  
Her palaces with Hell and the Grave, her synogues with Torments.  
Of over-hardening Despair, square'd and polished with cruel Skill'<sup>6</sup>.

And Blake saw that all this had been motivated by the lie of empiricism:

' We are led to believe a lie.  
When we see with, not through the Eye,  
Which was born in the Night to perish in the Night,  
When the soul Slept in Beams of Light.'

There have been other protests against the fragmentation, within the movement of our culture. Recently these have

tended to be more superficial, tackling specific issues, but failing to go to the root cause. Perhaps a responsive fear of seeing, that on modern man's epistemology, he has no basis for tackling anything.

The 'Romantic' protest and the absurdism of the 'avante-garde' are two areas which stand out. The former being more respectable, as it was earlier on within our history of 'rationalism'. The Romantic movement, in that it created a double reality, infact denied itself. Its existence became an unreal area in man's knowledge (Yet this was a complete about-turn, to the intension of the early Romantics, such as Blake, Goethe, Wordsworth and Shelley. For many, music, painting and poetry have become improper vehicles for philosophic criticism - unrelated to knowledge). Therefore, the Romantic movement then became an unreal protest, a politics of despair, as if were able to justify, or establish themselves within their despair. Schubert's Songs portray an early example of this pessimism, yet in their refined form were still appealing. The movement of the absurd, with its politics of despair, also finds itself within this duality by which it precariously has its 'existence'. It protests against the falseness of 'rationalism', yet is an anti-protest which denies itself, and thus reflects the futility of man's 'rationalism' within society.

Obviously there have been many deviations from the course

of western consciousness. But these broad underlying factors nevertheless remain. Human personality had been polarized from its essential nature. Man's knowledge had become meaningless and irrelevant; cheap, denying the wholeness of his being in God, and therefore his personal nature, his value and knowledge. Why else was there the attempt to de-personalize knowledge? The reduction to mechanics, knowing-not, had become man's knowledge.

What do we find with contemporary man within the monolithic western society? We find a man within the existensial anguish of his denial, seizing hold of all manner of fragmented and technically random works, which the propaganda techniques of our materialistic society assure him will make his life happy, meaningful and prosperous. In short, make him a person.

How many utopian ideas do we hear, where man no longer needs to be moral? Communism is one mere example which seeks an economic 'ideal', but whose ends are far from being merely economic. How many autonomous technical areas have been created? 'Perfect systems - in themselves', which have become so distant from human values, that those organised within their activity merely reproduce the mechanical expectations? How many procedures and methodologies? How many mindless tasks are performed?

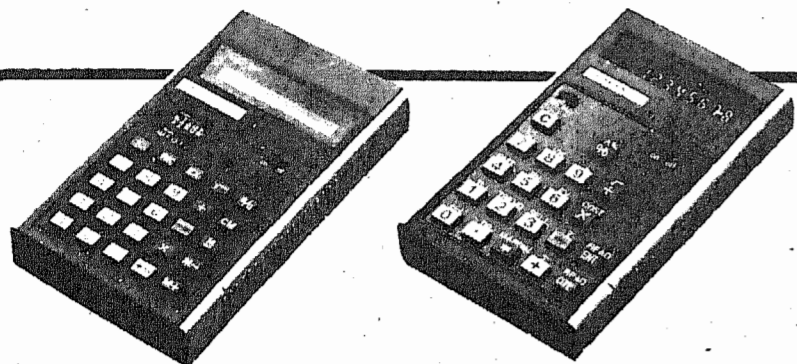
Fragmentation is a force deeply rooted in the mind of western man. Its processes of dis-location are exerted upon all of us, if not promoted by us. These processes within the spirit of our age, are far from being a metaphysical airiness, or a distant reality. The man of the present has been deeply moved and manipulated by the mindlessness of the technical rationalism. This spiritual state has been deeply embedded into the economic organization, the technical absolutism, of our social life-styles.

Chris R. McNicol

### Footnotes:

1. There is confusion and various meanings given to the 'idea of 'art''. Dispute over its 'reality' within our culture, largely results from it being given an autonomous 'reality' by many, stemming from the Romantic movement last century.
2. Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" and his "Critique of Practical Reason" reveal this duality which developed in western thought within the Romantic movement. Kant's scheme carries us to the very brink of the unconscious, where epistemology merges with mechanistic psychology.
4. "L'homme -machine", a famous French phrase, and the title of Julien Offroy de la Mettrie's renowned work (1748) is an example of this.
5. Karl Marx Friedrich Engels "The communist manifesto"
6. W. Blake "Jerusalem". Ch.3.

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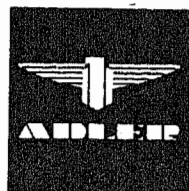
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# REVIEWS

## HELLO AND GOODBYE

- Athol Fugard

Reviewed by Andre Jute  
The Space, Adelaide Festival Centre

Consider the Shakespeare of the many themes on which several centuries of theatre rest more or less comfortably. Then consider Athol Fugard, who has dealt with all the shakespearean themes in a lesser number of plays. Fugard's work is all of exceptionally high standard but, to my mind -- and there are other opinions -- his greatest creations are Hello and Goodbye, Boesman and Lena, Sizwe Bansi is Dead and The Island. Whether he will be able to match or surpass these in breadth or intensity of experience is a moot question. What is certain is that Fugard's work represents a standard of almost forced audience involvement against which every serious playwright working now must perforce measure his own work at some time or another. All four of the plays deal with universal themes but the last three have coloured or black characters, a circumstance which somehow manages to blind the politico pseudo intellectual artie fartie crowd of armchair humanitarians to the other excellences of the plays, obscuring them with the easily identified bogie of apartheid injustice, much strengthened by Fugard's well known outspoken criticism of the regime in South Africa. It is therefore both refreshing and instructive to find in the current series of Fugard productions a play with white characters, Hello and Goodbye, to prove to even the know-nothingest of the fashionable theatre going crowd that Fugard deserves serious attention as a writer with more than one string to his bow.

Hello and Goodbye has, superficially at least, no theme of racism. One needs to know a good deal of southafrican history to understand the brief references to "the English" and "Kaffirs". The Afrikaners of the Transvaal Republiek and the Oranje Vrystaat between 1899 and 1902 carried on the longest colonial resistance ever undertaken against the might of the British Empire. There were only about 70,000 of them and they nearly won the war, finally surrendering only when Kitchener had split their country up into paddocks of barbed wire fortified with blockhouses and put their women and

children in concentration camps (the model for Hitler's extermination camps) where many of them died of plagues, hunger and lack of medical care. There are statues and plaques to the Australian "scouts" who died in Southafrica in every Australian city; the whole empire was involved in subduing this one small stubborn nation. The english are still hated. Thirty years later came the big Depression. Many Afrikaners were driven from the land to become poor whites in the cities. They took to pick and shovel work to survive, while starving blacks sat beside the rail lines they built, waiting for them to fall down from exhaustion, hungering for their jobs. The observed pain of others cannot but cause resentment against them, an enduring effect. It is to such a poorwhite family; stubborn and long suffering but proud in the constancy of their hatreds, that Fugard introduces us in Hello and Goodbye.



# REVIEWS

The action takes place in 1965 in a room in a house in one of Port Elizabeth's poorer suburbs. Port Elizabeth, anybody who has ever been there will tell you, is an industrial city dependent on the Ford and GM plants and on a second rate port; it is a hole in the ground with a chimney rising from it. There are only two actors, brother and sister Johnnie and Hester, played with elan by the southafrican emigre husband and wife team of Anthony Wheeler and Olive Bodill under the capable direction of Australia's leading Fugard expert, Peter Williams.

Johnnie has just buried their father, a bitter man crippled by a blasting explosion while eating prickly pears near the railway line he was working on. Having spent his life since their mother's death looking after his father, he is at a loss for something to do. Specifically, and sketched with admirable economy by Fugard

and Wheeler, he is in a crisis of identity, place and goal. (Ferrets can sketch in the shakespearean analogy refer alluded to earlier for themselves; I shall not offend them with the obvious). He is baggily dressed in striped cotton which could rather aptly be the pajama uniform of disease or the prison garment of another's illness which has chained him indoors all these years, destroying his dream of becoming an engine driver on the Railways, the poor white's nirvana. His sister Hester, a ravaged prostitute complete with short belted raincoat, arrives. She has sent a heralding letter but, either from pure inertia or because he was upset by his father's death, he has not fetched it from the postbox yet. When he fetches it she grabs it from him and tears it up without letting him read it. Memories and recriminations delineate the bitterness of poverty. In due time we find out what she came from: She knows their father must die -- Johnnie is pretending he is still alive and asleep in the other room, running thither every now and again with his universal remedy for all pain: Wilson's beef and iron tonic -- and she wants "her" half of all that is left, the house, the boxes of "good" things saved for the rainy day she has come to hate, and, above all, the money their father got as compensation for his lost leg. He agrees to let her search for the money if she will promise to leave him the house, to go and never to return. He fetches the boxes from their "sleeping" father's room and she searches. Out of their acrid talk Fugard fashions his themes. The bitterness of pride when it is your only possession. The coldheartedness of a just god. The lack of definition in time and space and personal identity of the rented room. The lusts of men. The sale of women's bodies for multifarious reasons of love or money, legalised or otherwise. The loss of purity and innocence. The inexorable creep of evil. Duty and its destruction of identity. The past destroying the future. There is much more. *Hello and Goodbye* is a uniquely individual experience offering each member of the audience a mammoth pyramid of relevant insights not to be partaken of vicariously.

Of course there is no compensation money. Hester returns to her whoring, leaving Johnnie with his secondhand stuff in boxes (many left shoes and rubber tips for crutches), his secondhand dream, his secondhand story of crippling of body and spirit, his secondhand self.

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## Richard Thompson

RICHARD AND LINDA THOMPSON - POUR DOWN LIKE SILVER (Island I. 35798)

The first thing you notice about this album is its surprisingly gloomy mood. Richard Thompson's indulgences are usually witty and satirical, but this one delivers a dose of pessimism. While the actual music is beautifully played and pleasing to the ear, the lyrical content, and in fact the very tone of the Thompsons' voices are at times quite depressing. Much of it seems to be (allegorically) autobiographical - Thompson reminiscing on his life, his painful experiences and his wrongturns. This would be an excellent album if it managed to be as thoughtful as it is without being so depressing.

Tony Lewis

## Eno

ENO - ANOTHER GREEN WORLD (Island I.35779)

If "Here Come the Warm Jets" was a morning jog 'round the block, and "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" was an afternoon at the zoo, then "Another Green World" might be reading a novel on Ocean Ecology while the sun sinks.

Most of the tracks swell in and subtly fade like slow waves. The fourteen pieces range from the brief "Little Fishes" to the four-minute "Everything. Merges with the Night", all packed with effective layering of rhythms

and harmonies, showing Eno's distinctive production technique. A lot of thought and (sometimes overlooked) skill has gone into this album, but to say too much in the way of "in depth" analysis would be boring without hearing the album. So try it out if you feel in the mood.

Peter Jolly

## Steely Dan

STEELY DAN  
 CAN'T BUY A THRILL  
 ABC (RCA)  
 PRETZEL LOGIC  
 ABCX 808 (RCA)  
 KATY LIED  
 ABC (RCA)  
 THE ROYAL SCAM  
 ABC (RCA)

As part of R.C.A.'s newly acquired ABC/Dunhill label, these Steely Dan Album have been re-released and the band's other album, "Countdown To Ecstasy" has now also been re-released.

S.D. are undoubtedly a pop band but that's where the similarity with most Top 40 bands ends. The reasons are these:- Firstly, the name Steely Dan at first applied to a band, but now, especially on "The Royal Scam", it applies to songwriters Walter Becker and Donald Fagen, who also play guitar and keyboards. Secondly, SD have a class that no pop band can match. They are characterized by excellent songs and lyrics, and presented in a manner that clearly shows that they care in how their material is presented. This case is emphasised in their

choice of backing musicians which reads like a who's - who of modern music, it includes - Phil Woods, Victor Feldman, Rick Derringer, and Bernard Purdie.

It would be silly to recommend one album at the expense of others, as each has its own feel and character. The impression of "Can't Buy A Thrill" is that of a first album, although "Reelin' In The Years" is a first class song. "Pretzel Logic" contains most of their well known songs, including "Rikki, Don't Loose That Number". By this album (their third) they had gained confidence and were prepared to be a bit more adventurous, both in backing and the songs themselves. This continued through "Katy Lied" and has reached its furthest level on "The Royal Scam". It is because of this, that reservations about "The Royal Scam" were held when it was released, but songs like "Don't Take Me Alive" and "Haitian Divorce" are among SD's best songs, and show that they are not prepared to become victims of their own arrangements.

Commercially, they deserve much more success, after all, they're had all the critical acclaim they could possibly get, but it seems the record buying public doesn't always see class unless it has the Record Companies big push.

MIKE PRESCOTT

## Leo Kottke

LEO KOTTKE - CHEWING PINE  
 CAPITOL (EMI)

# Jazz, rock + blues

# Jazz, rock + blues

There's no new Kottke here, just the usual unbelievable guitar brilliance. As on "Mudlark" and "Dreams and All That Stuff", he is joined by a basic rhythm section here and there. I can't help but feel that those tracks would be better without the accompaniment, as his is a style, which to me, relishes the solo spot. All too often the addition of bass and drums only accentuates the beats, which don't need the attention they get. But, to be fair, they don't detract much either.

A noticeable improvement is apparent in Kottke's 'geese farts'. His recent singing lessons have helped him rid of his major problem. If it sounds as though I'm being a little harsh on the boy wonder, it's not intentional. It's just that there's nothing really new or totally different here, so I have a tendency to pick on what faults are there. Kottke is still the guitar master he always was, and "Chewing Pine" is just yet another lesson in guitar playing, which isn't really marred by my quibbles.

MIKE PRESCOTT



## Dave Brubeck

DAVE BRUBECK - ALL THE THINGS WE ARE - ATLANTIC SD 1684 (W.E.A.)

Poor old Dave has had a lot of knocks from jazz elitists since he had commercial success with "Take Five" in the early sixties. Despite this, he still commands a great deal of respect from some of the great jazz musicians. On this album, three of Dave's most influential followers pay their respects to the pianist. Nothing really unusual about that, except that Lee Konitz and Anthony Braxton aren't really in the same musical direction, nor is drummer Roy Haynes for that matter. Konitz has been charting the new jazz for more than 25 years, while fellow alto saxophonist Braxton has gone as far into the avant-garde as anyone so far. Hence it's a surprise to see them both on a Brubeck album. Well, musically it's all you'd expect of brilliant jazz musicians, superbly played standards, with Konitz the most impressive saxist. Side 2 is taken up almost entirely by Brubeck and his regular drummer and bassist. This really shows his chordal style at its best.

Very often when an established artist from one area decides to experiment with musicians from a totally different area, the end result is a disaster. But here it's almost a total success. Excellent Brubeckian jazz with some strange frills, which add interest instead of clashing with the basic music.

MIKE PRESCOTT

## Karlheinz Stockhausen

KARLHEINZ STOCKHAUSEN CEYLON BIRD OF PASSAGE CHRYSALIS L35877 (FESTIVAL)

This album has, for some strange

notion that the young listener is ready for new sounds, been getting all the push of a rock album. The British Publicity agent says that since Pink Floyd have gained recognition for their sometimes unusual sounds, the young can now understand Stockhausen. I'm afraid I don't agree with him at all, apart from classical music, to which Stockhausen is a major figure, is surely just as strange to average rock listener as it is to the average classical. Suffice it to say that this album has absolutely nothing to do with Pink Floyd, they're in totally different realms.



ER.. FAR OUT...  
YEA MAN... ER...  
... FREAKY...

© FRANK FREAK PEOPLE

Viewed from the avant-garde angle, I've heard worse, but such music is hard to give an opinion on, and so I won't try. My only other comment concerns the label; on the review copy the labels have been placed on the wrong sides, but as any Stockhausen listener will tell you, names don't really matter. MIKE PRESCOTT

## Stephane Grappelli

STEPHANE GRAPPELLI - MEET'S THE RHYTHM SECTION - BLACK LION BLP30183 (WEA)

Yet another Grappelli album (that's about no 4 for 1976) of impeccable quality. Since re-emerging in the 60's, following submergence after his years with Django Reinhardt, he has simply poured out albums (about 20 so far), many in unusual settings.

# Jazz, rock + blues

Here Grappelli faces the rhythm section of the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis big band, ie, Rowland Hanna (piano). Jiri Maraz (bass) and Mel Lewis on drums. Not surprisingly, the music is very much in the violinists vein - distinctly 1930's, with 70's overtones. They are an incredible rhythm section, they simply reek of inspired genius, and make Grappelli really work. It's not hard to understand, therefore, that this is one of Grappelli's best releases of care and proves that old age doesn't mean the end of one's musicality.

MIKE PRESCOTT

## Stanley Turrentine

STANLEY TURRENTINE EVERYBODY COME ON OUT FANTASY L35926 (FESTIVAL)

Once upon a time there was a reasonable tenor sax player who found that playing straight jazz led him to such terrible plights as being offered a job in the post office by his wife. Horror of horrors! "I don't want to become a worker!" he thought, and so he decided (as many before him had decided) that he should change his music so that he wouldn't have to become a postie. And so he gave up playing jazz and played the Top 40 on his sax, added strings, horns and session men to make it all sound nice. Now he wears flash clothes, lives in a good neighbourhood with his new wife and plays disco music to the disco crowd. There's only one catch to this fairly tale of rags to riches - the resulting music has no character, substance, staying power or interest. At best, it's the muzac of the future. MIKE PRESCOTT

## Antonio Carlos Jobim

ANTONIO CARLOS JOBIM URUBU - WARNER BROTHERS BS 2928 (WEA)

Jobim is famous for those Latin-influenced songs with syncopated rhythms. No great singer, it is through composition that he has achieved his "success". This album is divided into two halves, songs and orchestral music. The songs are just what one would expect from Jobim, soft and romantic, but nothing that really affects the listener. Pleasant stuff. Side two is even less hot - the orchestral music (complete with girlie choir) would be much better suited to a sloppy sound track or piped music for an insurance office. I can't say anything more about the music because there's nothing in it to comment on. The albums only worth is in the songs, but to spend \$6.90 on half an LP isn't an attractive proposition.

MIKE PRESCOTT

## Willie Dixon

WILLIE DIXON - I AM THE BLUES TOADSTOOL L35915 (FESTIVAL)

This is the sort of Willie Dixon album that is designed to show where many of the classics of the Rolling Stones and Led Zeppelin came from. The album is comprised of tracks that have achieved much success in other people's hands, the common factor being they are all Willie Dixon compositions. The album was recorded with Dixon's Chicago All-Stars, and is virtually a "best of", except that it is newly recorded (1970). I can say little more, except that it is beautifully played

contains such classics as "I can't Quit You Baby", "Spoonful"; "You Shook Me"; "The Little Red Rooster" and 5 other songs, all of which are as well known as those listed.

MIKE PRESCOTT

## Alan Parsons Project

THE ALAN PARSONS PROJECT - TALES OF MYSTERY AND IMAGINATION - EDGAR ALLAN POE (20th Century L35891)

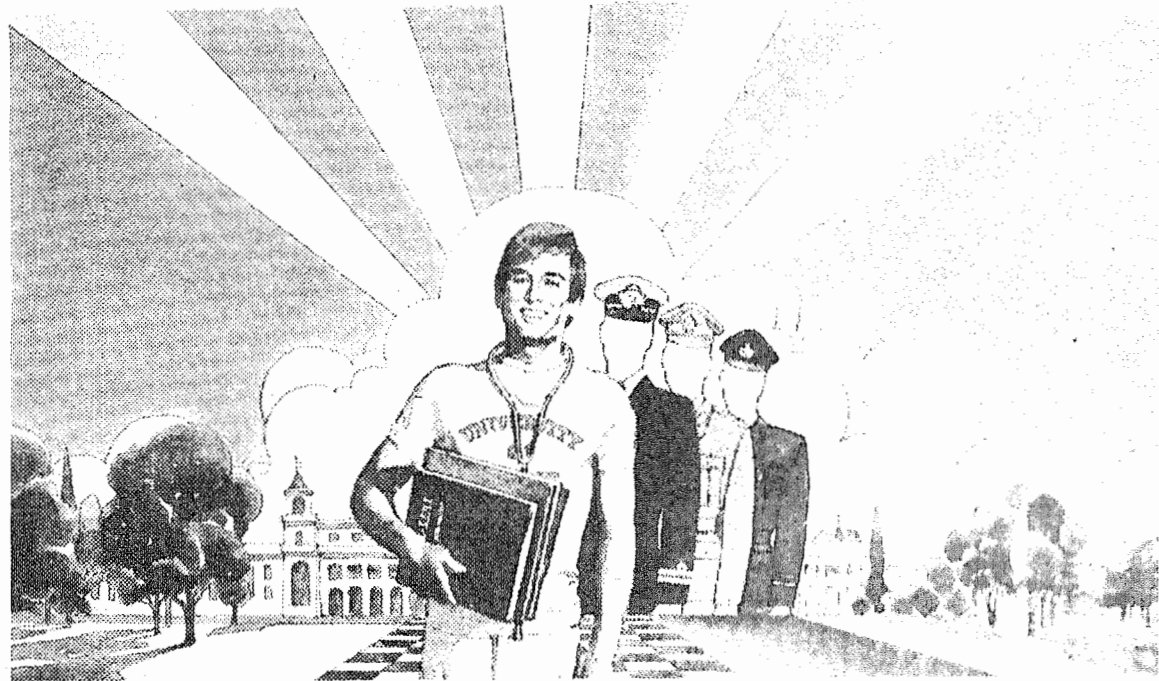
The intriguing title and lavish packaging create expectations which the album does not live up to. Parsons has used 200 musicians (the only one for whom I have much respect being Arthur Brown) to create two sides of dull, pretentious pop music, with no mystery and very little imagination. It's a product of the Concept - Albums - Are - This - Year's - Thing syndrome, whose pseudo-classical attempts to gain credibility result in the most boring musical non-events.

As a concept album it fails miserably - its only value is as light background music - and Alan Parsons should stick to engineering and production for a few more years.

TONY LEWIS

"IF I HAD MY WAY, ALL THOSE COMING PERUATS IN UNIVERSITIES SHOULD BE SHOT, STRUNG UP, AND MADE TO DO A DECENT DAYS WORK... IT'S TIME WE MODERATES HAD OUR SAY..."





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CONT FROM PAGE 13

on Thursday 30th September. There will be speakers and street theatre. At about 5.15pm there will be a march to Elder Park with speakers at the finish.

Prior to the rally, it is proposed to have Campus Meetings and in the Rundle Mall it is proposed to have displays and banners with Street Theatre and people giving out leaflets to the public.

On the Saturday morning prior to the Student Action (i.e. September 25th) it is proposed to hand out leaflets in the city and regional shopping centers to inform the public of the forth coming protest action and the reasons for it.

You are invited to participate. Contact the campaign group on this campus through the Students Office for further information.

