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THE GREAT TAX REVOLT IS SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE

THE AUSTRALIAN

NUMBER 4359

FRIDAY JULY 21 1978

20 CENTS* FREIGHT EXTRA



JOIN THE AUSTRALIAN TAX REVOLT

TAXES TAKE-UP



Don't

APPLICABLE) BY A

1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	%
\$ 439			
675			
991			
1,341	1,560		+16
1,691	1,898	1,784	-7
2,041	2,176	2,048	-6
2,330	2,235	2,104	-10
2,391	3,079	2,904	-6
3,386	3,838	3,520	-8
4,291	4,067	3,704	-13
4,511		3,779	-16

THE AUSTRALIAN

FACTS

TAX REVOLT

The tax revolt is here

THE SIGNS are disturbingly clear that the Federal Government is planning to play put-and-take in next month's Budget — by putting extra burdens on taxpayers through indirect taxes, thus taking away the bene-

...ing less than \$10,000 ar. At that time they re hted 85.6 per cent of

REGISTERED FOR POST

THE WEEK

NUMBER 4360

JULY 22-23 1978

AUSTRALIA 60c AIR DELIVERED COPIES NEW ZEALAND 60c

Page 2 EDITORIALS: Page 8 BUSINESS: Pages 12-16 TELEVISION, CROSSWORD

Now taken rned! Australian Public



WHY DON'T YA SIT DOWN AND HAVE A



GARBAGE CAN? ONLY 2 1/2%

I'LL SELL YA ME PIPE -15%



A CAMERA, 27 1/2%
CASSETTES, 27 1/2%
SUNGLASSES 15%
STEREO 27 1/2%



WANNA GO GAY? ... ALL MAKE-UP 27 1/2%

This is the second edition of "On Dit" to be produced in this format, in an attempt to provide you with a proper newspaper. We have worked very hard at "On Dit" this year, to try and give you what we think is value for the money that "On Dit" costs you, and we think that we are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel, as it were. "On Dit" costs you about \$3.50 each per year; the production budget is \$16,000; the Editor's salary is \$3,600; office services amount to about \$8,000, and printing services amount to about another \$4,000.

There are basically two reasons why we have done this (it would have been very easy just to coast along). The first is that we feel a responsibility to you to provide you with a paper that will attract contributions of an intellectual standard commensurate with the status of this University, and with your intelligence. We feel that we have at least partly succeeded, and the creativity, sensitivity and intrinsic value of our content has been improving all year.

The second reason is more complex. For some years now - perhaps ten - the image of students in the community has been steadily declining. It would be gratuitous to repeat the epithets that are applied to us, we all know them only too well. We have been seen as irresponsible, etc., etc. Concurrent with this, "On Dit" rapidly deteriorated. Some years ago when people like Paul Paech and Peter Love were editing the paper, they were achieving a creditable result. Then it ran downhill, bottoming out in 1975 and 1977.

(To say that without qualification is unfair to the people who were the Editors in those years; they were the victims of a malevolent dynamic

that was beyond their control, which involved the total quality of student life).

We believe that by producing a paper worthy of being called a newspaper, we will be contributing to the restoration of the image of students in the wider community. We want to see a student newspaper that is respected in the real world, that is quoted in the mass media as an authority on the aspirations of students, and which makes a real contribution to the quality of intellectual life in South Australia.

As this is written, the SAUA/Union elections are still in progress, and we do not know if we have been re-elected or not. In the final analysis, the result should not matter, and it would be the height of arrogance on our part to presume otherwise. If we are re-elected, then we are confident that we will go on to make "On Dit" bigger, better, and more relevant to you. If our opponent is re-elected, then we are also confident that he will be able to take up where we leave off, and using the impetus we have provided, and with your help, continue to improve your paper. "On Dit" is improving as part of a natural dynamic of which we are only a part, and we count ourselves fortunate to have had the opportunity to participate in that.

One area of conflict is developing, and it is to a certain extent threatening the openness of "On Dit". This is that, as we are developing into something approximating to a newspaper, we are reaching the situation where our staff are producing much of the paper's content. This raises the question of whether we should allow ourselves to offer editorial comment on contributions.

We have in fact done this with an article submitted to us this week, by a representative of the church of scientology. The article provoked this response by displaying several extremely negative characteristics. The worst of these is a readiness to "cash in" on the current wave of interest in fascism. Unfortunately, amny groups both on campus and within the wider community have a tendency to label anything with which they disagree, as 'fascist.' This has led to a debasement of the term to the point where it is in danger of becoming meaningless.

The article in question - which purports to be an expose of Interpol - is an excellent example of this disturbing trend. Cloaking the attack on Interpol is a profession of concern with civil liberties, and the allegedly pernicious pervasiveness of Interpol. It is worthwhile mentioning (since the article does not) that the founder of scientology, one R. Hubbard, was recently convicted in a French Court, in absentia, on charges arising from various of his activities, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued through Interpol.

It is also worth recalling that some years ago, the South Australian Government of Mr. Hall banned the practise of scientology in this State, as a response to an official Victorian Inquiry into its activities. Subsequently, the scientology movement formed itself up as a church.

In this light, and in the light of Gordon Laverick's research into the factual basis of the article, we should reflect upon the motivations for it.

Next week we hope to run an article on the scientology movement.

Bilbo

Brisbane's "Semper" from Queensland Uni has transformed itself into a community based paper. Recently it carried a story about a radio station that is decidedly, well,.....er.....community based. Brisbane's newest FM station 4PR (People's Radio) began broadcasting in May. As "Semper" says: ".....whilst its' rival 4ZZZ is kept eagerly awaiting the results of a forthcoming FM license hearing, the only public hearing People's Radio is likely to undergo is when you tune in, or alternatively when the station's operators are cross examined in the Magistrate's Court Pirate Radio lives!"

Could be a possible solution for Adelaide, where four candidates are competing for three licenses.....?

One student politician to another student politician after the recent election special/meet the candidates lawn meeting....."I gave you a Dorothy Dixter and you *t!*"ed it up!"

Prosh Brekky tickets go on sale, 2nd week before the end of term. Special prizes are being offered by Prosh this year for "cunning stunts" (and exhibits in a "gross" gallery. Actually its' all a bit unfair really. The Prosh Committe is bound to win first prize.....Bilbo hasn't seen anything grosser in a long time.....

Bilbo would like to report on a disturbing phenomenon. On Dit Editor Sandeman has been observed working through the night on three occasions recently, and is believed to have gone two consecutive nights without sleep. Chief Investigative Reporter Laverick has also lost two nights' sleep, and Assistant Editor Nonee Walsh has not been getting a lot of sleep either. Bilbo would like to know what it is about On Dit that makes the staff work all night, and why do they have to be clandestine about it anyway?

Credits

Helped Ably and Admirably by:

Nonee Walsh
Gordon Laverick
Juliet Davies
Barry Salter
AUS
Brandon Wainwright
The On Dit Distributors
Mrs. Osman
Peter Bowen

Health and Welfare Students Collective, and even Prosh!

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Editorial

ELECTION RESULTS

STUDENTS
HAVE MADE
THEIR CHOICE

Capper — President

PRESIDENT	GENERAL SECRETARY	INTERNATIONAL OFFICER
CAPPER C. 405	BILLS K. Close result,	JOHNSTON D. 478
PROIOS V. 263	MACDONALD S. recount	KOURAKIS C. 251
KLAVINS J. 158		
GUERIN 128	TREASURER	WOMEN'S OFFICER
	GABRYNOWICZ S. 553	BRYDEN J. _____
	GLYNN J. 286	DUNSTONE J. _____
VICE-PRESIDENT	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Vote for 2 only)	
KENNEWELL L. 411	BILLS K. _____	
ANDERSEN P. 344	PATTISON K. _____	
LAVERICK G. 124	CONNOLLY T. _____	
ON DIT EDITOR	LOCAL A.U.S. SECRETARY	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER
SANDEMAN/WALSH 629	EDE G. 270	KLAVINS J. _____
HALL D. 219	MITCHELL J. 535	SANDEMAN J. _____



P.A.C. MEMBERS (without portfolio) (vote for 3 only)	
GOSZTOLA P.	_____
HANMER G.	_____
PROIOS V.	_____
WIDMER P.	_____

Court overturns Uni Verdict

The University has also granted money to those who were acquitted, to defray their legal costs.

This is interesting to note in the light of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Union at the University of Western Australia. These amendments were proposed as a response to last years' attempt to rig the Students' Association voting, by Liberal students at the University of Western Australia, when it was found that the Union had no power to take any action against them.

The proposed amendments will give the Union Council power to suspend a member of the Union from the use of facilities for such breaches of conduct..

While this is certainly a necessary amendment, it now seems that where such students are punished by an University group, they are often able to overturn the decision simply by appealing to an outside body — something we must unfortunately always be aware of.

At the University of Western Australia some time ago there was an incident involving violence by men outside a Women's Night at the Guild Tavern. After some agitation by the people involved, the Discipline Committee of the University of Western Australia investigated the matter.

Six men, five of whom are members of the University of Western Australia Liberal Club, were charged with wilful obstruction, assault, and wrongful dealing with University property. Four of the six were fined, and five were cautioned. However, since then three of the students fined have won appeals before the University Senate Appeals Committee.

GRADUATES

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THE TREASURY
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News

Sports Assoc Attacked

PLANNING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Planning Committee of the Union has proposed, and in principle supports, a motion to the Union Council that all members of groups affiliated to the Union be required to be members of the Union. This means that all members of the Sports Association (and Clubs and Societies) will have to pay Union fees. These would amount to at least \$31 per year, and would be in addition to any normal club membership fee.

Some Union members are dissatisfied with the failure of the Sports Association to give proper financial records to the Union relating to what happens to the money raised in "associate fees".

The proposal arises following dissatisfaction with the Sports Association policy allowing non-Union people to become "associate members" by paying a sum equivalent to the per capita subsidy of student Sports Association members by the Union.

Another viewpoint argues that the Union services (which include welfare services) should not be considered separately, but always as a whole, and that people should not be able to pick which of those services that are of benefit to them. (Some people are more disadvantaged than others it is felt, and thus that the Union should provide them with the basic services such as child care and employment finding — which we may not all need — but which some people need to stay at University.

Clubs and Societies also have associate members, but here a much smaller amount of money and people are involved. The Planning Committee proposals are likely to be opposed by Clubs which have large numbers of off-campus members. (CSC Constitutions are so worded that off-campus people cannot have control of funds).

Non-campus members of the Sports Association can, however, vote. The movers of the Planning Committee motion feel that only members of the Union should have any control over funds allocated to the Union.

Union plans to move into Information Processing

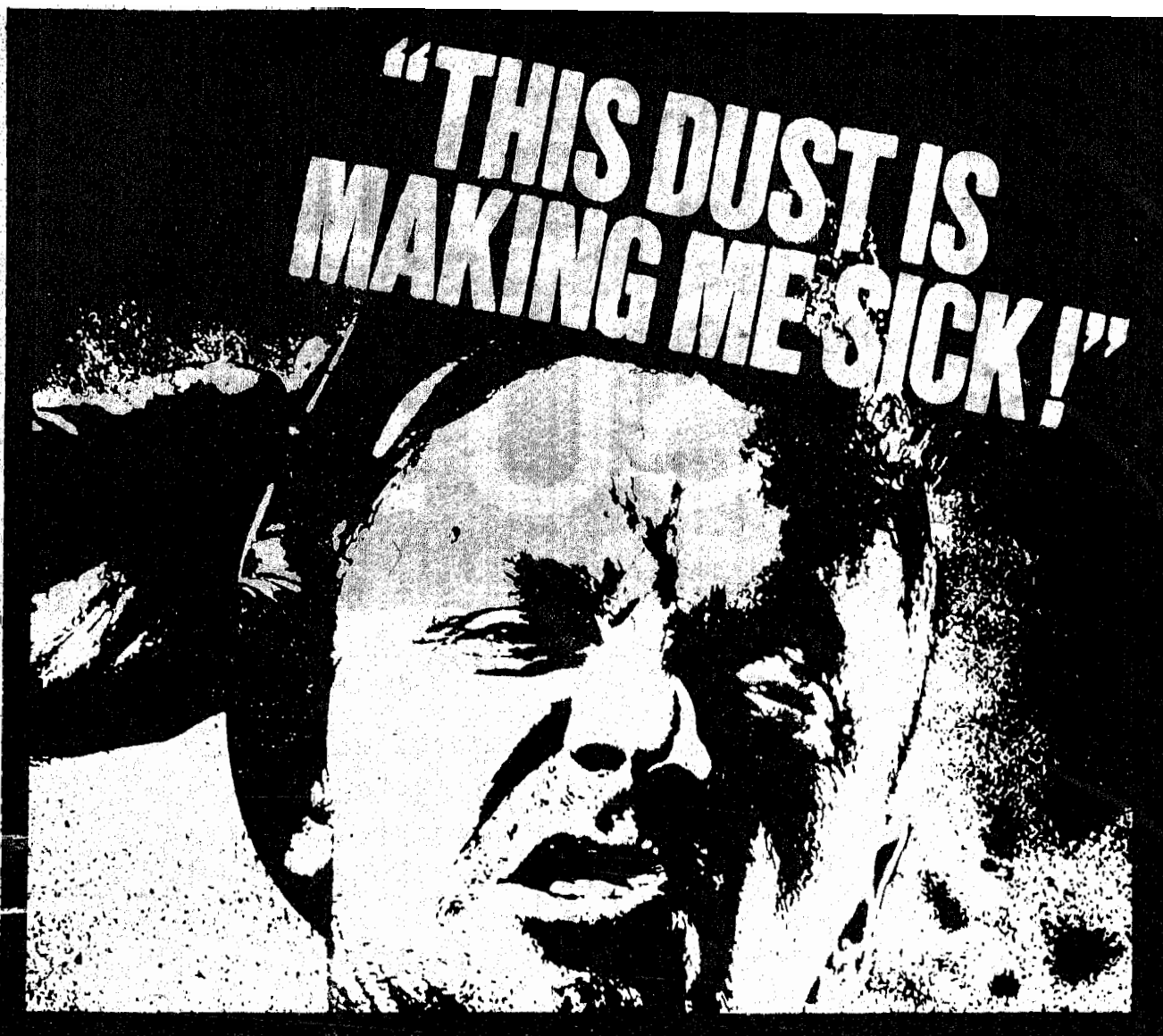
Various groups in the Adelaide University Union are investigating the use of information processing machinery — with the aim of establishing a system using the University's existing hardware.

The Postgraduate Students' Association wants to establish a thesis typing service using equipment to allow storage on tape of a draft version of a thesis — with corrections and re-drafting being made using a Visual Display Unit. This is expected to cut thesis typing costs by almost half.

On Dit, moving into typesetting on campus for the first time this year, would like to see a permanent installation. Typesetting makes it easier to produce and proof a readable and more presentable newspaper.

The Secretary of the Union, Mr. David Muir, is looking at the possibility of installing a system to involve all union typing, invoicing, etc. This is likely to reduce the administration costs of the Union considerably — and they form a considerable component of the Union fee structure.

Mr. Muir is also reported to be looking at centralising the Union's typing facilities. While administration would be easier, the Students' Association would lose its own typists and have its typing done by a pool. This would make it easier to reduce staff numbers when technology is adopted. Student access to typewriters and other equipment would also be reduced. (Many clubs use the equipment to type their own newsletters etc.) The autonomy of the SAUA would be lessened. For example — it would be harder for anyone to campaign against proposals to spend a lot of Union money on campsite-mansions.....



The Price of Progress??!

(ANS)—Reactionary mining millionaire Lang Hancock has played down the plight of asbestos disease victims as the price of technological advancement. "Some people have to suffer so the majority can benefit from asbestos," he said.

Hancock was original owner of the Wittenoom mine in Western Australia, which has been linked to more than 200 asbestos disease cases, including 45 deaths. He said he believed that he had saved millions of lives by producing asbestos. "You need asbestos in car brake linings and you couldn't fly aircraft without the material," he added.

Asked if he had any sympathy for the 45 people who had died from lung diseases due to their association with the mine, Hancock said: "People die from lung cancer all the time. You can get it from smoking." (Many of the victims died from a cancer called mesothelioma.) He said he did not want to discuss diseases caused by asbestos, but would be pleased to talk about its benefits.

CSR Trust Fund

Hancock sold the mine in 1943 to Australian Blue Asbestos (ABA) a subsidiary of CSR Limited. ABA operated the mine until 1966, when it closed. Hancock then bought it back.

CSR announced recently that it was setting up a trust fund to aid people affected by the blue asbestos. But the \$200,000 a year trust fund is a mere half of one per cent of their \$40 million a year profit. Hancock said he was not even interested in contributing to the trust fund.

Many of those affected are workers' relatives and others who came in contact with the asbestos dust merely by living near the mine. The Government Insurance Office pays \$3000 a week in compensation to former mine employees.

The latest victim is Janet Joosten, a stenographer in the mine office 25 years ago, now dying from mesothelioma. Joosten and her husband have been fighting for compensation for asbestos victims. They believe that Hancock (the present owner of the mine), as well as the State and Federal Governments should match CSR's grant.

State Labor Opposition leader Ron Davies says that if CSR is seriously concerned for the victims of its operations, it would increase the amount in the trust fund and contribute substantially to medical research. He added that the company's \$200,000 a year is tiny compared with its financial strength and its profit from the mine.

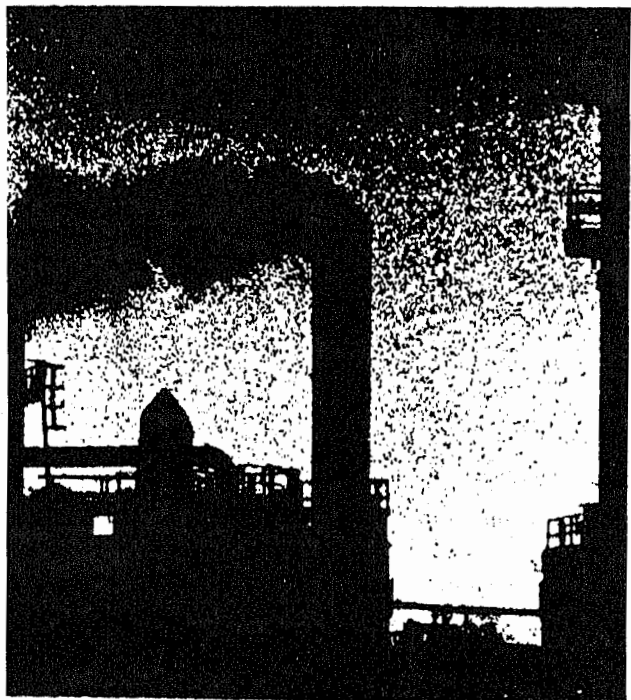
recently. West Australian farmer Carl Vos said his 47-year-old wife, Christine, spent the last seven months of her life in agony, before dying of mesothelioma. He said his family had received a total of \$600 in compensation for his wife's death.

Under WA law, up to \$41,000 in workers' compensation is available to disabled workers from the Wittenoom mine. This money is paid in weekly instalments, with the balance distributed to the family on death. But families of female victims get no payment on death unless the female is the breadwinner.

Regarding Hancock's statements, 'Age' columnist Nancy Dexter commented: "At least Mr Hancock has put into words all the callousness that has mostly been concealed by our captains of industry.

"In the name of big business, people's health has been wrecked through excessive noise, heat, stress, boredom or fear of sacking.

"Mr Hancock has at least made it abundantly clear where his priorities lie, which is more than we will get from the boardroom of various other companies who are trying to run with the hares and hunt with the hounds." ('Age', June 17, 1978)



News

Vigil For Human Rights

He said that anti-Semitism was official Soviet policy, since it was politically impossible to allow emigration. If emigration were permitted, he said, this would lead to enormous pressures by the various subject nations, to be allowed to express their own national identities.

In the USSR the various subject nations, particularly the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have been subjected to a continuous program of Russification since their conquest.

The rally was opened by Rabbi Rafalowicz who blew the ram's horn, symbolic of the blowing down of the walls of Jericho. Professor Mann quoted Anatoly Shcharansky, who said "World opinion is what keeps us going, it keeps us alive." Professor Mann said that the USSR was extremely sensitive to world opinion, and that it was hoped that ram's horn would be symbolic of a wave of vocal protest that would shatter Soviet walls against human rights.

Petitions to the Soviet Embassy, and the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were circulated at the rally, calling for the release of Ginzburg, Shcharansky and Pyatkus, and all other prisoners of conscience in the USSR.

Professor Mann estimated that over 1,000 signatures had been collected, and predicted that many thousands would be collected over coming weeks. He said that failure to support the protest was in fact condoning the denial of basic human rights to millions of people within the Soviet Union.

The rally was addressed by the Premier, Mr. Dunstan, Mrs. Jennifer Adamson on behalf of the Opposition Leader, Dr. Tonkin, the leader of the Australian Democrats, Mr. Millhouse, and a spokesperson from the Lithuanian Community, all of whom supported the protest.

The mood of the rally is perhaps best summed up by the Premier, who said that any attack on the liberties of anyone, anywhere, is ultimately an attack on the liberties of all people, everywhere.

The rally was highlighted by a group of young people in prison garb, symbolically chained together.

The President of the A.U. Australian Union of Jewish Students, Mr. John Tversky, said he was extremely pleased at the strong support given to the protest by Adelaide students.

Anyone wishing to sign a petition can contact John Tversky (Dentistry), or Gordon Laverick, at the "On Dit" office.

After the Beer Sculling Contest, we hope to Drink The Pub Dry. Last year's effort was nonexistent, so please come along this year, and really try to make it happen. Don't miss the Irish SFA CUP FINAL on the BSL, and the same goes for the Prosh Ball and the All Night Movies. You even get a SURPRISE if you come.

Friday, as everyone knows, is the Big Day. It begins at 8.30 a.m. with the Prosh Brekky and will be followed by various other events. All the events for PROSH Day and the preceding week will be printed up with a timetable, so look out for the posters which will be put up around the University.

Remember! Stunts for Prosh should be submitted to the Prosh Committee pigeon hole by July 31. The Prosh Committee is really getting everything under way, but keep in mind that no matter what is planned, Prosh will be deadly dull unless students are going to take an active part in as many events as possible.



The Travesty Trials

It looks as if demonstrations on the steps of Parliament House are coming back in vogue. Twice last week, the peace of North Terrace was shattered by the dedicated. (One suspects that the rot was started back in February when that arch radical, David Tonkin, addressed 3,000 rowdy geriatrics on the hallowed steps.....)

At 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday June 19, between three and four hundred people gathered for a candlelight vigil in protest at the treatment of political prisoners in the USSR.

Although the protesters were predominantly Jewish — the rally was organised by Mr. J'R' Sulan, of the SA Jewish Board of Deputies — they were supported by a large contingent from the Lithuanian Community, as well as members of civil liberties, human rights, and Christian groups.

The protest was triggered by the barbaric sentences handed out to several Soviet dissidents on July 13 and 14. On July 13, Alexander Ginzburg, 41, was sentenced to 8 years in a "special regime" labor camp. For Ginzburg, who suffers from TB and has an ulcer, this is as good as a death sentence.

Also on July 13, Viktoras Pyatkus, 49, already a veteran of 16 years in Soviet prisons, was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp, and 5 years' Siberian exile. At his age, this too is virtually a death sentence.

On July 14, Anatoly Shcharansky, 31, whose wife was allowed to emigrate to Israel prior to his arrest, was sentenced to 13 years in labor camps.

The "crime" of these people has been their attempts to monitor the Soviet Union's observance of the Helsinki Accords, signed by the USSR on August 1 1975. Among other things, the Helsinki document guarantees religious, political, and industrial freedom, and freedom of movement, speech and assembly. As these people have exposed the flagrant Soviet breaches of the treaty, they have been methodically and ruthlessly repressed.

Speaking on behalf of the rally, Professor Leon Mann said that in addition to the well known cases of Shcharansky, Ginzburg and Pyatkus, there were thousands of other political prisoners in the gaols and mental hospitals of the USSR. Two examples were Ida Nudel and Vladimir Slepak, who had been sentenced to 4 and 5 years respectively for "malicious hooliganism": their crime was to place placards demanding the right to emigrate to Israel, outside their apartments.

Professor Mann, who is Professor of Psychology at the Flinders University, said that of the 3,000,000 Soviet Jews, probably 750,000 would be prepared to emigrate if they had the opportunity.

A PETITION TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY, CANBERRA, AND TO THE PRESIDENT, SUPREME SOVIET, USSR, THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW, USSR.

We, the undersigned citizens of South Australia, join together with citizens throughout the world:

1. To appeal to the USSR, a signatory to the 1975 Helsinki Agreement on Human Rights, to fulfill its' obligations to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. To appeal to the USSR to discontinue the persecution of its' citizens who monitor breaches of the Helsinki Agreement.
3. To appeal to the USSR to release Alexander Ginzburg, Anatoly Shcharansky, Viktoras Pyatkus, and all Soviet citizens who have been imprisoned for speaking out for human rights.
4. To appeal to the USSR to allow freedom of emigration as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The week you've all been waiting for begins August 7. Events have been planned for Monday thru Friday, and Prosh needs all the help it can get, i.e., its' dying for more student participation. After all this is your week and it happens only once a year. Remember that the first thing we must do is to CELEBRATE the death of Prosh '77. There'll be a short service which, out of respect for Prosh, we should all attend, and everyone's invited to the wake that evening. Come with plenty of cash for the Second Hand Sale. It could prove to be a treasure trove and the various charities will benefit from every sale made.

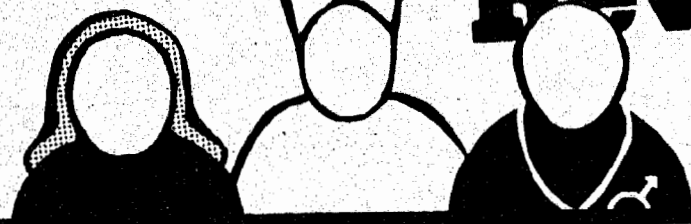
Simultaneously, or even at the same time, you get your chance to wet your favorite person — so practise your aim, and in the evening there'll be a Jazz Band up in the Uni Bar. The "Grand Prix de Plaza" will also be held — that has been organised by the Architecture students.

PROSH WEEK

NEWS

ABORTION

The Radically Human Demand Revisited



SELFISH?

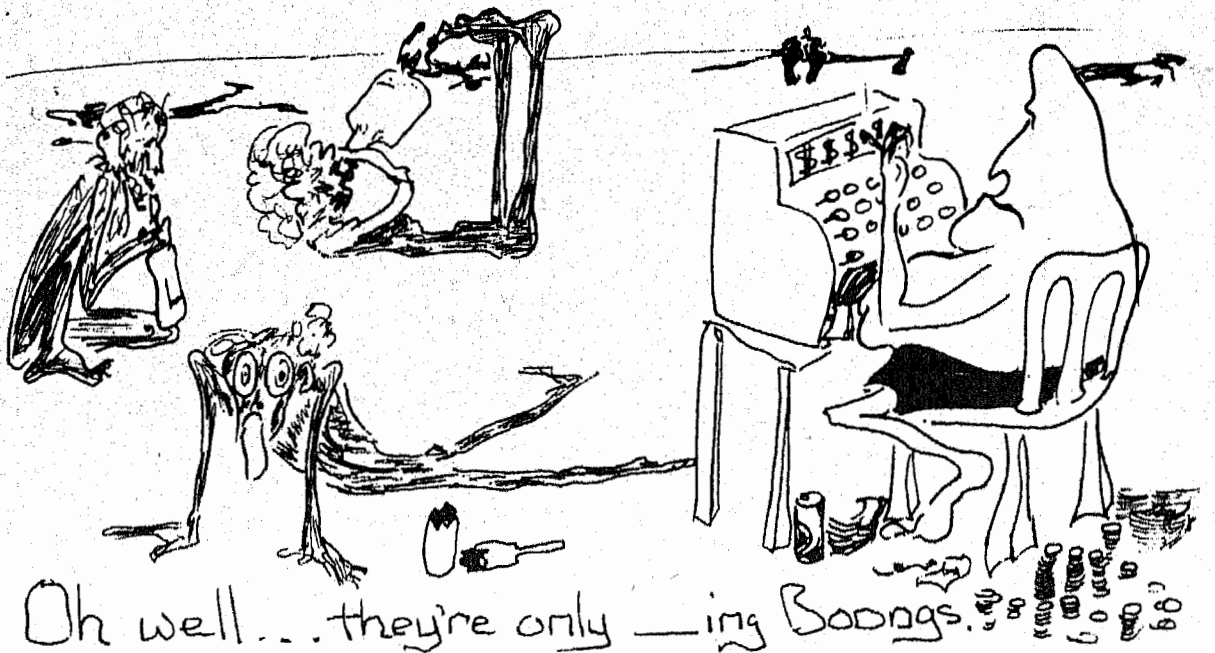
In reply to the article "Abortion, the radically Human demand," "On Dit", July 10, 1978.

Throughout the ages the bourgeoisie have continually found it necessary to rationalise away the usurpation of the rights of other people upon whose backs they must ride in order to maintain their own comfortable standard of living. This they have always typically done by portraying the people whom they wish to oppress as being either intellectually substandard or malicious and undeserving, their humanness being in some way therefore less than that of their oppressors.

The wealthy have always had to do this since you can never be rich without making someone else poor. Hitler and his regime did it, portraying the Jews as evil conniving parasites, greedy for gain through extortion and exploitation. We have done it, first of all in our mindless genocide of the Aboriginal people (how often do we appease our guilty consciences in the manner portrayed below?) and now we are doing it again, putting forward some very imaginative attempts to justify the mass slaughter of some 60,000 babies a year in Australia, thinking up wordy theories such as appeared in On Dit two issues ago, courtesy of Max Hicks, who in postulating that infants have no sense of identity up until a period of at least six months after birth, endeavors to put over that this possibility in some way must detract from their humanness.

In an effort to drape this involved and complicated defense of abortion with some semblance of respectability and give it an authoritative base, it was claimed that this new definition of humanity was "scientific." This is entirely false and misleading, as anyone who has thought about the practicalities of scientific method will instantly see. There is no way in which the theory lends itself to conclusive testing in which it may be proven true or false, and so there is no reason in a scientific sense to passively receive it as gospel truth, than there is to dismiss it as politically biased speculation.

As the writer of this article himself admits, he is aiming to provide the tools with which to dismiss the "spurious ideological notion of the rights of the foetus." This is done admirably by simply redefining humanness in such a way as to conveniently exclude the foetus, making it a nonhuman. If you want an abortion



then rest in peace, for he has provided "the tools" very successfully, with which to ease the doubt lurking in the back of your mind that you will in any way be guilty, but you could hardly call them scientific.

They are purely abstract rationalisations to justify a prior desire to kill the foetus and be rid of the nuisance. Anyone with a bit of imagination can redefine humanity in a similar way so as to exclude any group of people who happen to be a nuisance. Hitler did.....

We are in a bit of a dilemma therefore as to finding an objective definition of humanity. I must confess that I am myself not altogether clear as to what exactly constitutes a human being. What does decide me in the issue of abortion is the fact that to this day I have not heard one argument in favor of abortion that has not been pitifully self-centered. I have no doubt about the wrongness of such reasons, and I'm afraid I have little sympathy for someone who fights tooth and nail for the "right" to throw away a defenseless baby with the rest of our garbage simply "it's inconvenient to have around."

This of course does not apply to unavoidable abortions such as where the mother's life is in danger.

This issue is a very sensitive one in which the answers are by no means well defined, and I am very disappointed at the bigoted way in which Max scorned those who in the matter of abortion choose to obey God rather than the hopelessly relative morality of our present alienated generation, which alters with every random

change in the shifting sands of our opinions.

Our Creator has spoken, and his concern for the tiniest sparrow speaks volumes when seen against the empty pseudo-respectable sophistry with which we feebly cover up our crass selfishness. You are hiding from God if you so readily lap up the hypocritical misrepresentations of pretentious politicians and self styled churchmen who manipulate the people's understanding of God to rationalise away their own oppressive injustices while refusing to acknowledge the rich history of selfless concern shown by thousands of people who have known God throughout the ages; Mother Teresa, William Wilberforce, George Muller, John Newton..... the list is endless. What Christ said and did is plain for all to see. You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind, and you shall love your neighbour as yourself.

The issue of abortion although important, is in another sense merely peripheral and symptomatic as it is merely another expression of the root of all our problems which is our basic self centeredness and unwillingness to inconvenience ourselves to accommodate others as is equally expressed in a thousand and one other oppressive and exploitative means which we use both within our society and collectively as a society on other countries. In saying this I am not in any way detracting from the seriousness of the crime of needless abortion, but am calling on us to hang our heads in shame at the unthinking way in which we use and manipulate people whom we do not happen to like, and then go and do something about putting it right.
ANDREW FAGAN'

Letters

EUGENICS?

A SOCIALIST REPLY TO MAX HICKS, or IS MAX HICKS OUT TO DEVELOP A NEW THEORY OF EUGENICS?

Dear Max,
As a committed socialist and unequivocal supporter of the Womens Movement, I too must enter the debate on abortion, to which you made a contribution in the last edition of "On Dit." (Vol 46, No 13).

Your argument is little better than a recipe for the worst kind of eugenics (i.e., population engineering), and the "theoretical basis" of your argument is no more than a load of garbage.

Let me state from the outset that I too support abortion on demand, but approach the question from different angles and I am in no need of the pretentious sophistry you employ, which would be catastrophic if adopted by the Womens Movement.

Your argument depends to a large degree on Sartre's famous quotation;

".....freedom is the irreducibility of the cultural order to the natural order." You merely replace one category, freedom, by another, humanness — this is what I call vulgar reductionism at its worst! Are you trying to tell us then that humanness and freedom are one and the same thing? That is, to exist or to be, means that one is free? Better still, it is plainly preposterous to get into arguments about whether or not fetuses are human, or at what point they become so. One can never tell what that point is, but even to argue about it in the first place is stupid. In the context of any argument about abortion, the condition of the fetus is irrelevant, what we are arguing about is the condition of the woman.

Recently the practical consequences of defining humanness or, more human than, or less human than, etc., must never be overlooked. Was not the excuse for the extermination of six million Jews, after all, the fact that they were not human, or less human? The Nazis went to great lengths to demonstrate this, and had theories about human nature which they tried to empirically verify. Did not christians burn women at the stake in the middle ages because they were witches or less than human etc. Have not scores of primitive cultures been wiped off the face of the earth by white European imperialism in the name of christianity — the ideological justification for such actions was often that the natives needed to be subjected to a process of humanisation (your quote). Those cultures were regarded as less than human, because they were not christian ones.

You have now developed a theory which says that new born infants up to a certain age are (upon what criteria are these infants to be declared human?) are less than human. Is this another recipe for mass murder, on the basis that one section of society is less human than another?

The only argument for abortion on demand is that which concerns a woman's right to control her own body and hence fertility. However the need for abortion should not arise in the first instance, and abortion should never be seen as a safe method of contraception. It is a pretty horrendous thing to do, have happen to

a woman's body (in the sense that all surgery, involvement with doctors, hospitals, medical authorities etc. are horrendous).

Arguments about abortion entail arguments about why unwanted pregnancies arise in the first place and entail theories about the oppression of women under capitalism. Some of these are sketched below:

(i) Patriarchal/sexist society: gives rise to the ultimate oppression of women: rape. The link between rape and abortion is obvious.

(ii) Science and technology under capitalism: which



can put astronauts on the moon, manufacture weapons of unintelligible sophistication, for the purpose of mass destruction (neutron bombs, cruise missiles, etc.) yet cannot develop a safe method of contraception. 75% of the USA's scientists, engineers and technicians work for the armaments industry, meanwhile the pill, with all its' deleterious side effects, is still the most advanced contraceptive.

(iii) Women are the one's made responsible for contraception. Most contraceptives apply to women: the pill, douches, diaphragms, IUDs, cervical caps, etc. Very few apply to men. In fact the condom is the only one I can think of.

(iv) The lack of effective sex education to all school kids; sex education then becomes a schoolyard phenomenon by which peer group pressure acts on young women, making them fornicate without being sufficiently aware of the consequences.

(v) Heterosexual society: Heterosexuality is the only acceptable, normal sexual form, and all other forms of sexuality are violently repressed. If homosexuality were not subject to such repression, many women would be able to achieve sexual fulfillment without coitus. The need for abortion, etc., would be markedly reduced.

The need for the pretentious "theory" you advance (which as I have sketched above is a theory of eugenics) disappears in the light of the above considerations. What is really needed Max, rather than such a theory is a strategy for social, political and sexual revolution and the people to carry it out.
MYKOLA (ZAC) LUZECKYJ.

Not funny

Dear Editor,

As a member of the Left Coalition and Women On Campus, I found the recent article "Funnies From the AU Liberal Club" inaccurate, trivialising and offensive,
JULIE BRYDEN.

Honey swelled?

Dear John,

Perhaps I am treading a very thin line. Nevertheless it now seems very unfortunate that On Dit chose to publicly announce the association between a certain evil multinational and the visiting British debating teams. It was one of the very few times they have received any publicity at all. While On Dit intentions were noble, surely the old maxim holds: there is never any such thing as bad publicity.

In no way should one condone the activities of such corporations. However, rather than drawing people's attention to this particular connexion, would it not have been preferable simply to have written an article more strongly and simply damning such organisations' contributions to the war effort?

Should people become aware of the association, then let them damn them also.

Perhaps the only thing "On Dit" accomplished was to ennoble the company's previously bloodstained reputation. As well as dragging the debating teams through the mud.

If the sponsorship was openly declared, then such exposure would have been warranted. It was not. Very little mention was made elsewhere, and none at the Flinders or Adelaide debates.

In conclusion, one can't help feeling that had On Dit not made a big noise about it, that certain corporation would now seem less noble. The moral, John, it would seem is not only to speak when speech is needed, but to learn the benefits of silence when such is more appropriate.

W.J.C.

Letters

Health and Welfare



HEALTH HAZARDS IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY. Cancer damage to liver, kidney, reproduction etc. from glands, metal poisoning, tremor, etc. Spinal damage, industrial accidents.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION
26TH AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER 1ST

Students Conference

If you are a student taking a course in dentistry, medicine, medical technology, medical sciences, any type of nursing, occupational therapy, podiatry, physiotherapy, social welfare, or are interested in health and welfare;

THIS CONCERNS YOU!

A CONFERENCE FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE STUDENTS.

The second Health and Welfare Students' Conference entitled the "Challenge of Change" will be held at the Adelaide University Union from August 28 - September 1. About 200 to 300 students are expected to attend. Travel subsidies will be available for those travelling from interstate.

S.A. HEALTH AND WELFARE STUDENTS' COLLECTIVE

The Conference is being organised by the South Australian Health and Welfare Students' Collective (SAHWSC) in conjunction with similar collectives interstate. The SAHWSC consists of students from a variety of health and welfare disciplines, who are dissatisfied with the present structure and nature of health and welfare services and delivery..

WHY A STUDENT COLLECTIVE NOW?

An organisation for health and welfare students has been lacking for some time. There are a number of reasons which have allowed this to go on. Students in these disciplines generally have heavy course and study schedules which severely restrict any type of non academic activities. Working student nurses may feel their job security threatened if they take part in an organisation which challenges the status quo. Students with progressive ideas are not tolerated by conservative courses and institutions and are subject to strong pressure to conform, both from above and from their peer group. This means these students hesitate to speak out or to work for change, for fear of isolation.

THE NEED FOR TOTAL HEALTH/WELFARE CARE'

Members of the collective feel there is a need for students to cross occupational barriers, as our courses and prospective areas of work fail to meet the notion of total health/welfare care. Although we all participate

in the same system, its inflexible divisions prevent an understanding of our own and each other's work and lead to the fragmentation of knowledge, and the under-utilisation of our skills. The people who lose out in the end are the patients and the consumers.

THE HOSPITAL MALAISE - AS AN EXAMPLE

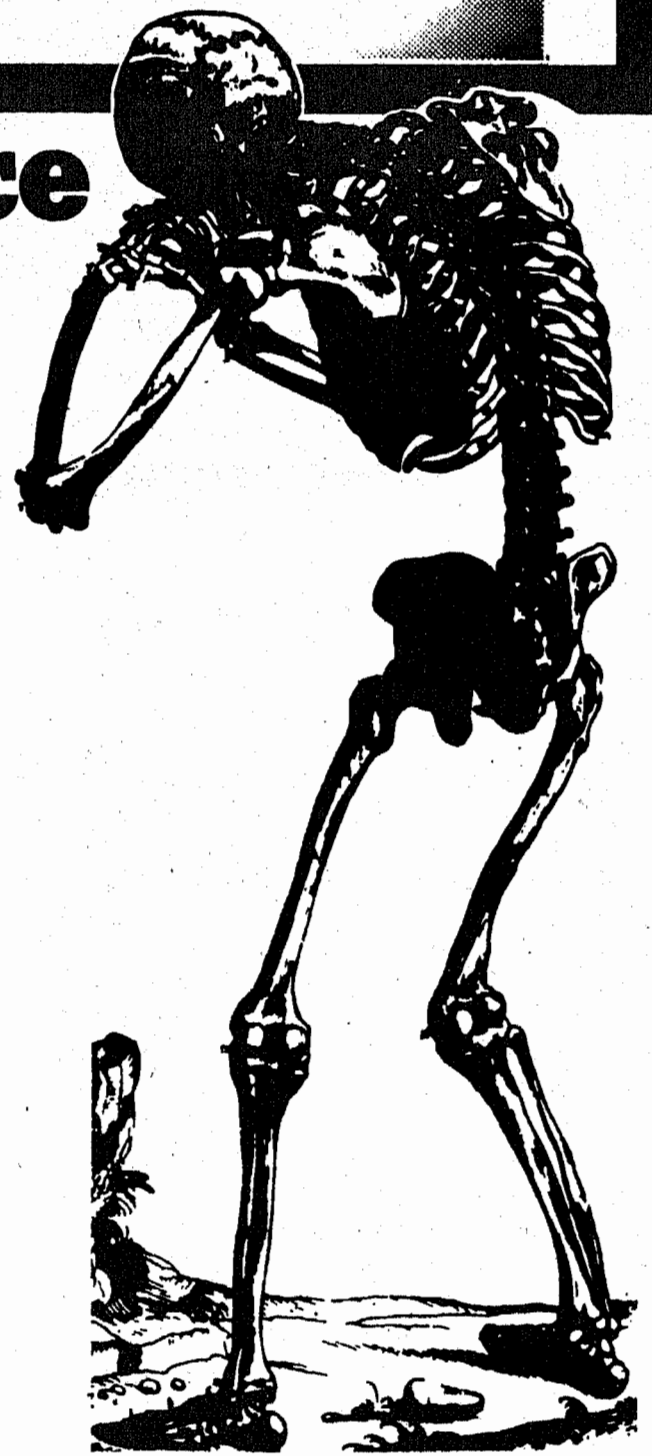
Workers in Health and Welfare also suffer. They find themselves in a military style hierarchy, complete with uniforms, ranks, titles and chains of command. For example, the Australian Medical Association has said that "it's members have the training and experience to be the natural leaders of health teams." This focus on doctors as the main decision makers is unfair to workers and patients and results in a gross underutilisation and distortion of skills of other health and welfare workers, for example social workers with resource and counselling skills, nurses and domestic workers who often have a good psychological rapport with patients and understand their social and economic situation, and alternative therapists who have less aggressive forms of treatment. As one nurse has said, "We are alienated from the decision making process, yet expected to keep the ship in order, the patients passive, and attend to the whims and egos of the doctors." The patients fare even worse - it is as if their bodies are handed over to strangers, and there is no attempt for the suffering person to be included as an active part of the healing process.

WHAT WE CAN DO

An important step that we are taking is that students from different disciplines are forming strong ties and beginning to meet and discuss issues related to the present nature of the health and welfare system, to challenge its deficiencies and excesses and propose alternatives.

AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

It is hoped that the August Conference will be an expression of the national Health and Welfare student movement, developing an analysis of health and welfare, and further that this be consolidated with concrete proposals, and the realisation of ourselves as agents of change. The conference is not a platform for experts. Rather, emphasis is placed on student



participation. Therefore delegates should be familiar with the subject matter of the conference. To facilitate this, preconference workshops have been organised in each state. The result of the workshops together with resource material and contributions from some speakers are to be collated into a Preconference Handbook for distribution to delegates before they arrive in Adelaide.

The Conference is planned in 3 stages.

1. HEALTH AND WELFARE IN WESTERN SOCIETY'
3 sessions.
 1. The influence of society and the environment on health and welfare.
 2. Industrial and Occupational Health.
 3. Unemployment

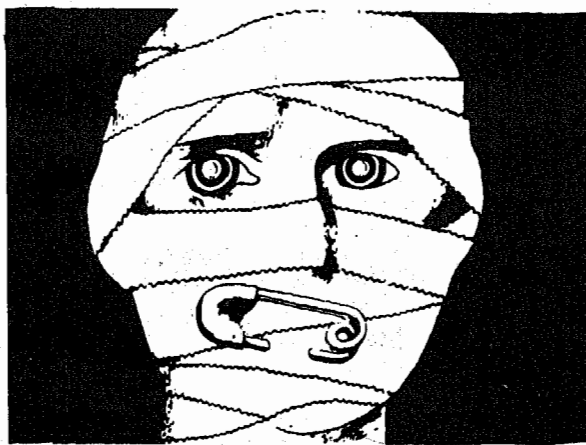
Health and Welfare Students Conference

Although people with problems present individually, their problems are often a manifestation of the conditions under which they live. The main attitude to illness and social problems is that individuals problems arise from individual faults and require individual solutions, while social and environmental factors are largely ignored.

This has continued despite the decline in severe infectious diseases (concomitant with improved nutrition and sanitary reform) and the alarming increase in the diseases of civilisation. The blame for such diseases as heart disease, lung disease, alcoholism, road accidents, psychological disturbance, is usually placed on individual lifestyles and risk factors. More and more research is proposing that factors such as employment, the effects of social inequality, work conditions (factory line speed ups, job instability) and the search to escape from otherwise intolerable living conditions with the use of drugs and alcohol, play a significant part.

Because of these things, it is necessary to understand the influence of our society and environment on our health and welfare, and why this influence is often overlooked. As an example we will be looking more closely at two important issues, industrial and occupational health, and unemployment.

Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, represents probably the greatest welfare problem in Australia today. What will the effects of chronic unemployment be - on the individuals involved and society at large? What should we, as Australian youth, demand from the Government?



2. THE SYSTEM, ITS DEFICIENCIES AND EXCESSES

2. sessions. 1. Welfare.
2. Health.

Apart from the dominant attitude of the Health and Welfare system, attention must be paid to its' structure, the way it operates, and its functions.

More and more people are realising that medicine has little to do with health, and Social Security and Community Welfare Departments have little to do with Welfare. In the session on health, the relationships of the administrative bodies (Health Commissions and Health Departments) with Government and health services will be considered. We will delve into aspects of finance (in particular the Medibank furore, and the Budget cuts) structure, control and content (who decides, who benefits, and who is deprived).

The welfare sessions will also examine the relationships

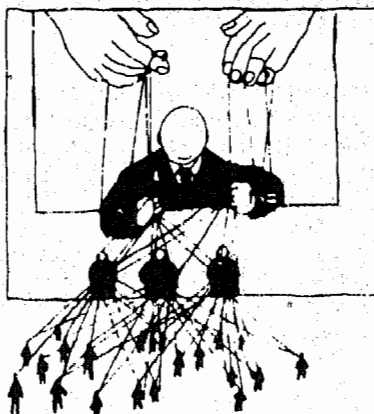
between the administrative bodies, Government and services. It is also relevant to discuss the effects these institutions have on patients/consumers (undesired effects of treatment, the denigration of being a welfare recipient) and on those persons working in health and welfare. Another pressing question is the adequacy of these institutions in meeting the needs of a majority of people and those groups with special needs.

3. ASPECTS OF CHANGE

2. sessions. 1. The dynamics of change.
2. The potential of students as agents of change.

The logical progression of these considerations is to look at tactics and strategies for change. A number of these have already been advocated. For example social and preventative approaches, alternative therapies, self-help, changes in our education. Will these mean significant change, are they compatible with present organisation or is a broader social and political change required?

A number of groups (provider and consumer) interested in health and welfare will be at the conference. This will be an unique opportunity for us to learn from them about their origins, policies, objectives and problems and to define our relationship, if any, to



them. This session is also to see where students can be effective in the change process. Change is essentially about doing things, and that requires commitment and an overall perspective to provide direction for action. In this session we hope to learn from others' experience and think about our future direction.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION

The contributions of students are expected to form a large part of the program. A considerable amount of time has been set aside for students to develop their ideas through the week. Working groups have the opportunity to thrash out ideas they consider important, brought with them to the conference, or arising from the content of the programmed sessions. On the Friday morning, it is hoped State groups will form to clarify the ideas developed during the week, to evaluate the good and the bad of the conference, and to decide on future activities. The plenary should be a summary of these things.

Organisers recognise that it is impossible to cover all that is of current interest during the programmed sessions. In any case, some subjects are best dealt with in small groups, and so during working group sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, two additional options will be offered:-

- (a) Structured Workshops: A number of workshops with defined purposes have been designed.
(b) Discussion Groups: Facilitators will be available to discuss topics in their area of experience.

Cost of the conference is expected to be \$15. Interested students should contact Hilary Regan, 298 Cross Road, Clarence Park, S.A., telephone 71 4434.

PULL YOUR FINGER OUT!



Come to the last PROSH MEETING!
1pm thurs 3rd aug
sua office

Funny, Unfunny

Some people thought that last week's "funnies" from the AU Liberal Club were not so "funny." And they were meant to. Other people thought them funny - or at least that's what some of the more deeply committed thought....anyhow, with characteristic courage, On Dit delves once more into the pages of "FACKS":-



Who said Liberals don't have a sense of humor? As a correspondent to an interstate campus newspaper said recently, it can be proved that even MAL smiles, and there are photographs around to prove it!

Here is another quote from "FACKS" which at least some of our readers won't find funny:-

Senator Carrick, Federal Education Minister, has regrettably resisted the move towards voluntary student political unionism until quite recently. Senator Carrick, presumably on instructions from the Cabinet, made a Ministerial statement to the Senate on June 1st this year. The statement said that the Government would legislate in the A.C.T. and N.T. (over which it has direct control) and that the Prime Minister was writing to the State Premiers asking them to do likewise.

While the Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education are set up under State Acts, the Commonwealth supplies the funds. It is strongly believed, that the Commonwealth will amend the State Grants Act so as to only grant the funds to those Universities and C.A.E.s comply with the Commonwealth guidelines on student unionism.

This process will take many months to implement, but at least the wheels have been set in motion. The campus Left will, of course, strongly oppose the Federal Government's initiatives, as it has bludgeoned off, and manipulated these compulsory levies for many years.

Whether the Left, can thwart these moves towards voluntary student political unionism is unsure, but times are certainly hard for the revolution.

J.P. Glynn

INTERPOL

The Third Reich Never Died At All

INTERPOL - THE THIRD REICH NEVER DIED AT ALL.
by Peter Bowen.

The Church of Scientology is an active participant in the belief that it is traditionally the role of the Church to get involved in social issues with the aim of making society more ethical. In this involvement, research done in the US and Europe by groups formed by the Church, have uncovered some startling information concerning a threat to the privacy of every citizen. The threat comes from Interpol - the International Police Organisation. This article summarises some of the research that has been done. If it whets your appetite for information about Interpol, then make sure you see the documentary film about Interpol being shown on campus on July 28 (see ad. this issue for details).

The recent Special Branch Inquiry stirred some broad public interest in secret police files, and confirmed what has at least been suspected in some quarters for some time. But being on file at Special Branch is only the start of an involvement with secret police organisations the world over which share a common disregard for the privacy and reputation of John Citizen.

The key to the story lies in Paris, France, where Interpol, an international private Police Club has its headquarters. Contrary to its public relations image carefully cultivated in books, magazines and Batman comics over the years, Interpol is not an international group of crime fighters hopping from country to country in pursuit of evil doers. In fact, it is little more than a private information relay network which passes data on citizens all over the world. Of the 125 member countries, 90% are non-democratic in nature, including both Communist and Fascist countries, yet Interpol owes no allegiance nor responsibility to any country. It rules itself, and is answerable only to itself.

Interpol began in 1923, with police representatives from 20 countries meeting, and forming their headquarters in Vienna. When the Nazis overran Austria at the outbreak of the war, all the files were moved to Berlin, and Interpol was incorporated into the Nazi Police State in the National Department of Security (RSHA). The Gestapo was also a part of this Department.

As each new town was taken by the Nazis, commando groups were ordered to locate all police files possible; these were turned over to Interpol, which centralised it beyond its wildest dreams. These files showed their worth more than once during the war. When the Nazis wanted to gather up professional counterfeiters to make bogus British pound notes, it was Interpol files which made the rounding up of 140 of them an easy task.

Interpol president during the early part of the war was Reinhard (Hangman) Heydrich, also head of the SS. It was Heydrich who called a meeting at Interpol Headquarters on January 20, 1942, to discuss the final solution to the "Jewish problem." When Heydrich was assassinated in Czechoslovakia several months later, every man, woman and child was murdered in Lidice, where he was killed. His successor was Gestapo chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who was hanged in 1946 as a war criminal.

After the war, a Belgian Nazi collaborator, Florent Louwage, took the initiative to "re-found" Interpol. He acquired all the confiscated Nazi files, and the Interpol funds left at the war's end. Those files are still held at Interpol's headquarters in Paris. Louwage was elected President, a post he held until 1956. Interpol's President from 1968 to 1972 was a former SS and SD Intelligence Officer - Paul Dickopf.

With this background, it shouldn't be too surprising to learn that Interpol refuses to hunt down former Nazi war criminals, and classes their crimes as "political" which is outside its ambit. (This is conveniently forgotten in other cases where it suits Interpol to intervene - such as passing on information on Czech refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain back to Czechoslovakia back in the 1950's).

Interpol maintains links with the CIA, proving that it delves into intelligence matters as well as police matters. Students involved in demonstrations against Indonesia should be aware that both Australia and Indonesia are Interpol members. It is highly probable that information collected by Special Branch, ASIO or the Commonwealth Police is passed to Interpol for transmission to Indonesia.

The practical effectiveness of Interpol in reducing crime, or handling the drug traffic, is zero. It catches a few kids with some dope in their pockets, but doesn't even touch the multi-million dollar trade. In the US there have been several States propose legislation banning any liaison with Interpol, and one State, Minnesota, has already approved such legislation.

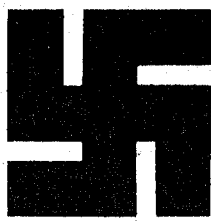
Interpol, according to a German court, is a 'legal non-entity'; yet it has wormed its way into a position of such power that not even members of parliament of various countries can get information on its inner workings. Not even the United Nations can get that sort of access to Interpol.

The right to privacy is a basic one inherent in a democratic society. When this right is eroded by secret police organisations such as Interpol, the freedom of whole societies are at risk. One only needs to look at Indonesia and Uganda to see this.

The curtailing of Special Branch and ASIO's dossier-collecting for its own sake is a good move. Sure, you need to stop terrorism and the like, but don't kid yourself. Very few of those on file in SA's Special Branch are terrorists, and Interpol has steadfastly refused to do anything about skyjacking, claiming that it is "political" in nature, thus outside its charter. So are the Nazis - remember?

Australia should cease having anything to do with Interpol, which is just a fascist hangover from World War II, and has never adapted itself to the needs of the latter part of the 20th Century. Until we do this, the security of everyone in Australia is at stake.

Did You Take This Article Seriously?

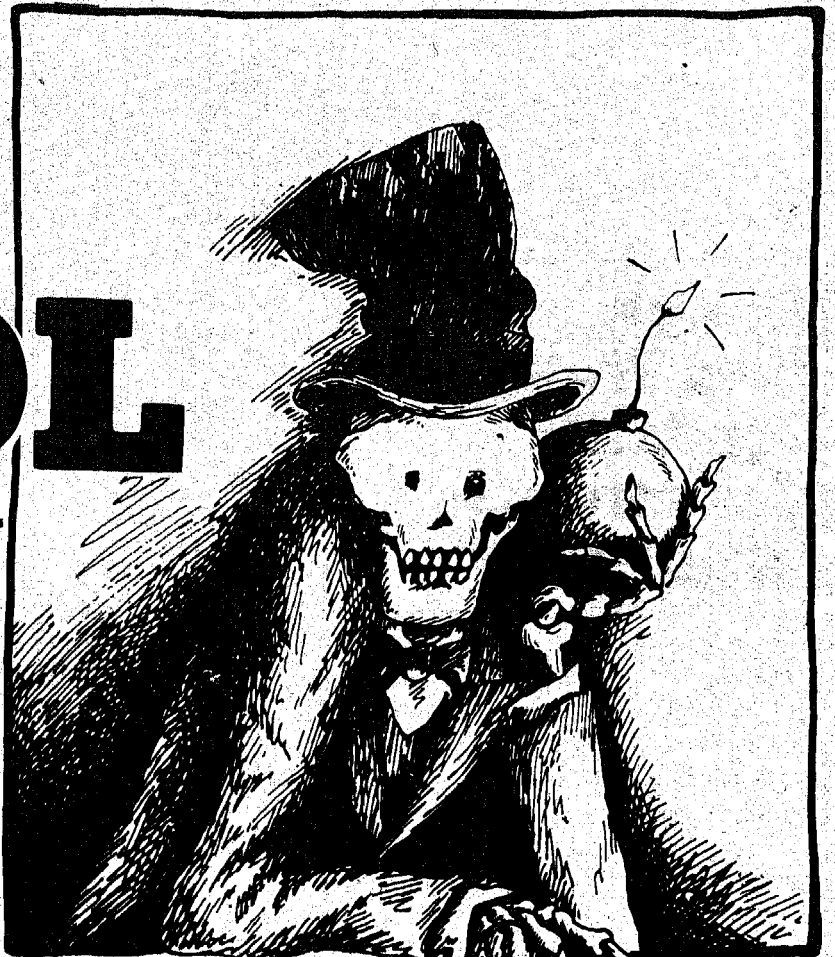


There are a number of inaccuracies in the preceding article, which cast severe doubts as to its veracity. While On Dit doesn't really want to be put in the role of defending Nazism, we are nonetheless reluctant to allow our readers to be misinformed in fact, in order to support what may only be conjecture. Consequently, we have soiled our Senior Investigative Reporter onto the article, and just look what he has come up with!

Firstly (para. 4 the original article): Austria was not overrun "at the outbreak of the War". Anschluss occurred in March 1938, eighteen months prior to the outbreak of the war. Also, to say Austria was "overrun" is rather questionable, since some 98% of the Austrian electorate, in a plebiscite, approved of Anschluss.

Secondly (para. 5 the original article): claims that the RSHA (Reichsicherheitshauptamt, or Central Security Office) was the "National Department of Security", and that the "Gestapo was also a part of this Department" show an entirely inadequate understanding of the structure of the Nazi police apparatus, in matters of hard fact as well as the finer nuances. There was never any "Department of National Security"; the RSHA was in fact the creation of Himmler, and as such the top echelon of the SS. The SS and the Gestapo were never formally connected, and the Gestapo was part of Goering's personal empire. Given the nature of the Nazi dyarchy, it is more likely that the SS/RSHA apparatchiki would have competed with their colleagues from the Gestapo.

Thirdly (para. 6 the original article), Reinhard Heydrich is described as "head of the SS". Heydrich was in fact head of the SD (the Sicherheitsdienst, the SS internal security service), and he was always subordinate to Himmler, who was the chief of the SS from its inception to its destruction.



Fourthly: para. 6 "murder of every man, woman and child" at Lidice, in retaliation for the assassination of Heydrich. Again, the record is quite clear. Of the inhabitants of Lidice, one hundred and forty three women and ninety children survived, albeit at Ravensbrueck and Gneisenau (concentration camps). An UNRRA report of April 1947 listed seventeen children who had been located and returned to their mothers!

Fifthly, para. 8 speaks of "Czech refugees fleeing the Iron Curtain back to Czechoslovakia in the 1950s." This is a bit strange, since Czechoslovakia has been "behind the Iron Curtain" since the Liberation, in 1946. Perhaps the author means Hungary (after the abortive uprising in 1956) ?

Most of the article, indeed, deals with suppositions, and the emotive details of wartime atrocities. These are only tenuously linked to Interpol via its wartime control by Heydrich, and Kaltenbrunner. In fact, despite the alleged prominence of ex-Nazis and/or ex-collaborators, it is eminently arguable that Interpol is not the same institution that it was in 1923, 1938 or 1945.

Examples of prominent German public figures who were active combatants during the war are legion, perhaps the most famous being Major Ernst Otto Remer, who since the war has entered West German politics. (Major, later General, Remer, was responsible for putting down the military rebellion against Hitler in 1944). We are told that Paul Dickopf was a former "SS and SD Intelligence Officer." He must have been very young at the time - no later than his early twenties or thirties - so one can imagine his vast executive responsibility!

The whole theme of the article is that Interpol was, and therefore still is, run by Nazis. This is very tenuous indeed; what about the German Red Cross? The whole German State apparatus was run by Nazis until 1945, and, indeed, that of all the occupied countries. There are no tenable examples of any nazi/fascist/whatever activity by Interpol since the war, other than the peculiar (to say the least!) reference to Czech refugees "fleeing the Iron Curtain back to Czechoslovakia." (sic).

Additionally, we are asked to believe that an organisation that has "links with the CIA" (para. 9) is a tool of both "Communist and Fascist" countries (para. 2). The CIA and the KGB hand in glove? Come now!

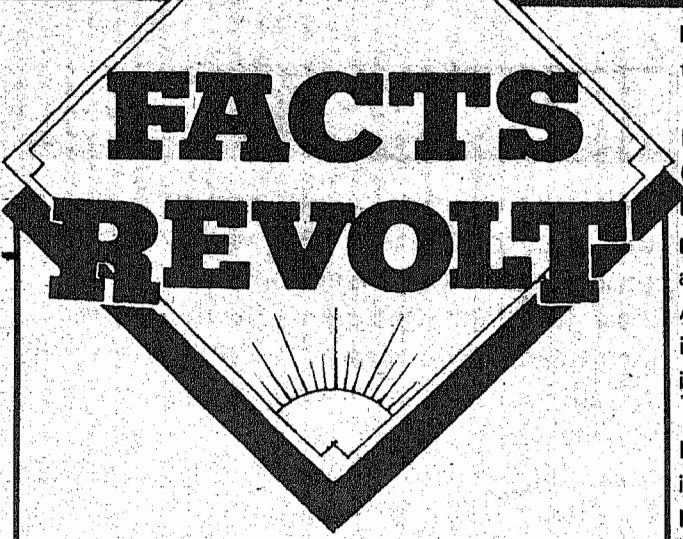
Another point made is that Interpol "has steadfastly refused to do anything about skyjacking." A little intelligent reflection will persuade most people that it is almost impossible for Interpol to do anything in this area, which is in fact the domain of airport security. This is completely aside from the extremely political nature of aircraft hijacking, which is currently the subject of extraordinarily delicate negotiations between West Germany and Yugoslavia.

In fact, the whole article is something of a shambles, and a rather tasteless attempt to capitalise on the current public awareness of the barbarities of Nazism, in order to discredit Interpol. If Interpol is to be discredited, then it should be done properly, with due regard for fact, and without the use of innuendo and ill-based assertion. To accept the thrust of the article - prepared by the public relations officer of the Church of Scientology - is rather like saying On Dit is a communist rag because we occasionally print contributions from communists, or that we are a right wing rag for the same reasons (we've been accused of both this year, so perhaps we'll leave it at that!)

Unfortunately I was not given enough time to properly research the Church of Scientology, so I will give you that report in time for the next issue of On Dit.
G.P. LAVERICK.

JOIN THE

On Dit



The figures in the panel on this page, compiled by the OECD, will serve to rebut the "tax revolt" that has featured prominently in the pages of a member of the Murdoch daily print media lately. Both "The Bulletin" and "The Australian" have headlined talk of a "tax revolt", a reportedly grass-roots movement of revulsion against over high Australian taxation.

It all began as a result of the success of Proposition 13, a citizen initiative proposal (referendum) that won a recent Californian poll. The proposition rolled back land tax in California, limiting the percentage of property value that can be assessed. Opponents of the "tax revolt is here" mentality can claim from the figures on the table that the defeat of an increase in a minor tax in another, more heavily taxed society does not mean much for Australia. The tax revolutionaries can say that the revelation of a mental attitude, "I'm as mad as hell, and I've had enough," is as widespread as Macdonalds, and spreads as far as the golden M can be found.

The panel figures show however, that there is no simple relationship between levels of inflation and taxation, and this deals a blow to the small-government-leads-to-utopia ideology behind the press campaigns. There is much more that might be said about the situation — the harrowing description of Australia as a consumer/free enterprise society in one front page Australian editorial (since when have freedom and consumerism really been compatible?). The economic facts and figures could profitably be discussed a great deal more, but the main direction of the "On Dit facts revolution" will be at the role of the Press in the issue.

This is because the "tax revolution" has very much in common with Australia's last "revolution" (the Channel 7 revolution) — both are essentially public relations excercises.

"The Bulletin" and "The Australian", the main instigators, began the revolution in the second week of July. "The Bulletin" headlined "Our Tax Revolt", while "The Australian" less subtly announced "The Tax Revolt Is Here". In both cases practically no hard evidence of concern in the community was adduced by either paper. "The Australian" found one "tax revolt"; 150 miners in Queensland staged a street march about the possibility that the Federal Government was about to tax their subsidised housing. (Funny how that march wasn't illegal.....)

In the main, however, coverage has focussed on an editorial and comments. In the meanwhile, "The Australian" found that disquiet at a proposed land tax assessment in Victoria was a tax revolt. Strange how similar things in the past haven't counted as revolutions. Still, "The Australian" managed such headlines as, "The Great Tax Revolt Is Spreading Like Wildfire."

"The Australian" used red spot color all over the front page of a Saturday magazine section, but few other fiery operations have been visible. The whole excercise

has been one of the shabbiest in manufacturing news to be seen for a long time.

Reflecting the wishful thinking of newspaper executives (or their efforts to influence the Federal Government's Budget strategies) the campaign reaches a new low in press bias. We are not merely told what to think — we are told why we are doing it. If we didn't have "The Australian" we might never have discovered that we are in the middle of a revolution. Its' nice to be sure, isn't it?

It is fair to ask the media what it is that makes this instance so special. A range of books, from Professor Henry Mayer's "The Press In Australia," to Humphrey McQueens' "Australia's Media Monopolies" have documented the atrocities of the Australian Press Barons and their papers. Some readers might not be aware, but the concentration of ownership (and potential for abuse) in the media industry is growing. The ownership of the major dailies, with associated electronic media is well known — although an ownership diagram of these organisations reveals a lesser known extension into the fields of suburban newspapers, and magazines, which is growing. For example, Melbourne's "Standard" chain of suburban newspapers, a printer of many student and other alternative publications, was recently swallowed by a major chain. Rationalisations, have occurred in the three Eastern States, where smaller and formerly independent operators have been bought out, and subsequently closed. (In Adelaide, the operator of the various "freebie" suburban weeklies, Messenger Newspapers Pty. Ltd. is 51% owned by the Advertiser Group, and that quality weekly "The Sunday Mail" is jointly owned through a holding company by "The Advertiser" and "The News").

On Dit this year has attempted to respond to the student community by developing an openness which means that the diversity, stresses and strains of the situation are built into the paper. Activity, perception and sensitivity have been the bases on which articles have been selected, with the editor's biases and predilections sublimated, if not entirely eliminated. There have been one or two organisations with genuine complaints where articles have been delayed in publication, and have become dated, but by and large the system has worked.

The system was devised to give readers control over what went into the paper, as was said in the 1977 policy speech: the paper should be a Naked (open) Vicar (servant). In addition, some articles have been run at the behest of the staff, where student interest was suspected (most notably the TV column). Sometimes we have run articles on controversial subjects in order to provoke replies.

Bias can never be eliminated in a paper, but that is no reason not to attempt it. It is certainly no excuse for the manufacture of "news" — as we are seeing in the case of the "tax revolt." Whether it follows a revolution of a different kind or not, we need a "facts revolution."

INFLATION RATES AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING

COUNTRY	INFLATION RATE 1977	GOVERNMENT SPENDING AS A % OF GDP 1976-77
Switzerland	1.1	31.1
West Germany	3.5	41.7 *
Luxembourg	4.3	42.1 *
Austria	4.6	33.9 *
Japan	4.8	21.6
Netherlands	5.4	52.2
Belgium	6.3	41.6 *
USA	6.8	33.0
France	9.0	40.0
Norway	9.1	43.2
<u>Australia</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>28.6 *</u>
Canada	9.5	36.4
Ireland	10.8	34.8 *
Finland	11.9	34.7
Britain	12.1	41.5
Denmark	12.2	42.8
Greece	12.8	27.7
Sweden	13.0	49.8
Italy	14.9	40.6
New Zealand	15.3	(Not available)
Spain	26.2	23.4
Portugal	27.3	27.2 *
Iceland	30.2	(Not available)
Turkey	46.8	18.0 *

These figures are from the OECD. indicates GDP figures for 1975-76, except Ireland (1973) and Turkey (1972). GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product.

These figures show that Australia spends less in the public sector than all but five countries, and that low inflation is not associated with low Government spending.

EDUCATION CUTBACKS

4. Capital funding cuts

Carrick said when announcing the guidelines that "it has been necessary to impose substantial restraint on this stage of the capital programs for universities and colleges for advanced education in 1979." In fact, "substantial restraint" is a somewhat misleading euphemism for a 39.3% cut.

The restraint of capital funding will affect new building developments, current uncompleted building programs, and also maintenance and overhaul of old buildings. Capital cuts of this nature will lead to a steady deterioration of facilities — capital spending has more purposes than just expansion.

With regard to new buildings, the lions share of these were to have been in the Advanced Education sector. "The Commission accepts that the physical plant of many colleges has not kept up with the massive increase in enrolments that took place in the first half of the 1970s....Some of the colleges have developed from institutions which have been operating for many years and which are housed in obsolete or inappropriate buildings. In addition there are particular developments, such as the Australian Maritime College, which the Commission is required to fund under the guidelines...." said the TEC.

For the Universities the TEC noted that a number of building projects recommended by the former Universities Commission for the triennium 1976-1979, should be instituted. "The urgency of them has increased with the passage of time....they include buildings and approved developments which have been underway for some time, projects to catch up on, substantial backlogs of accommodation occurring as a result of the rapid expansion of numbers at particular universities in the 1960s and early 1970s, projects to replace obsolete facilities, and the cases of some institutions, expenditure to concentrate activities on fewer sites."

For these reasons, the TEC recommended a small increase in capital expenditure for Universities of about 5% in 1979.

Few of these development projects will even get off the ground. (The Maritime College is likely to be one which does). The \$52 million available in 1979 for capital works will largely be taken up by current uncompleted projects. The TEC has predicted that \$40 million will be necessary in 1979 towards fulfilling this function, though undoubtedly some existing programs will also not be completed — another example of the waste factors inherent in the cuts. The new institutions, those that are still expanding, in particular may suffer, because they need to establish basic facilities and diversify their course offering sufficiently to justify their existences.

Capital projects not undertaken by the day of the Ministers statement introducing the guidelines may be scrapped. Said Carrick:

"The Commission is therefore asked to reassess in consultation with the States all major capital works under existing programs, except for those for which contractual building commitments have been entered into by June 9 1978...."

This means that projects which are being completed in several stages and which have been completed up to say Stage 1, may go no further unless they had reached the contractual stage in time. Of those future and existing projects that will not be proceeded with, some will be student union facilities. For example, at RMIT students will not receive their long awaited union building while at nearby Melbourne University, the planned Union extensions will probably be forgotten.

FROM LAST WEEK

The Government's June 9 education funding guidelines for 1979 — 1981 will have horrific consequences for universities and CAE's.

These funding levels are easily the worst since Fraser took power in 1975. For example (all figures based on constant Dec. '77 prices):

1) Funding for universities and CAEs is 2.2% less than 1978, a \$26 million cut. Funding for post secondary education (including TAFE) is 0.5% less, yet Carrick promised on June 3 last year that there would be a 2% increase in 1979.

2) Funding for capital works at universities and CAEs will be 39.3% less than 1979, a massive \$33.6 million cut. The Government has taken \$52.3 million from the capital requests of the universities and Advanced Education Council and \$27 million from the recommendations of its adviser, the Tertiary Education Commission. There will be few new building projects and existing standard facilities will continue to run down. Future planning is now in chaos.

NOW READ ON

The capital cuts the annual nature of capital funding make the TEC supposed role as an education planning body virtually impossible. On one hand the TEC is supposed to "plan building programs some years in advance," while on the other, it has been shown that in any one year its funding recommendations may be cut by a third and a review demanded of all its works, throwing its future projections into chaos. Annual decision making in the capital sphere will perpetuate many problems. The time required for proper planning and construction is often several years, and uncertainty about future finances means many projects are continually deferred. Because of these uncertainties, and the time required for planning, cash allocations for capital works, pitiful though they are, may not even be spent! For example, of over \$20 million made available to Victorian Institute of College campuses in 1978, probably less than \$14.5 million will be able to be spent. This of course will mean less will be allocated in the future.

It is possible that there will be an increased expenditure on capital works in the Budget, but the main source of any additional capital expenditure could be the fixed allocation to recurrent expenditure. Said Carrick: ".....the Commission.....may exercise a degree of discretion in recommending final allocations between recurrent and capital expenditure, within the total funds determined for these sectors."

However, recurrent funds cannot be 'raided' like this without serious consequences, as we shall see.

5 Recurrent funding cuts

"Since 1976," the TEC report admits, "operating expenditure for universities and colleges of advanced education has been under severe constraints."

One of these constraints is the relative inflexibility of

budgets when an institution's effective income is shrinking. The vast bulk of the expenditure of Unis and CAEs is on wages and salaries. On virtually all campuses this amounts to at least 80% of recurrent funds; on some it is as high as 90%. Most of the salaries bill is paid out to tenured academic staff, who cannot be sacked, or contracted academics who are only removable when their contracts expire. Job security is a right we should of course support — it should be extended throughout the workforce — but tenure and contract mean that cuts in recurrent funding have to be contained across a narrow area of each institutions budget.

Firstly, staffing reductions are felt all at the level of junior academic staff (tutors, demonstrators, non-contracted lecturers, etc.) or non-academic campus workers. Employees in these areas will be disproportionately affected — a 2 per cent cut in recurrent funds may mean that all remaining junior tutors are sacked. Secondly, the nonsalary parts of recurrent expenditure such as books, scientific materials and equipment, power, maintenance, teaching aids, students services and the like are also disproportionately hit.

Apart from junior staff, students are the big losers in this situation. The staff they have the most contact with are likely to be sacked. Students are also directly affected by most of the non salary item cuts, which we will now examine in detail.

(i) Junior Staff Sackings.

The TEC has suggested that "it is desirable that some of the economies be made in the area of staff. Indeed there is evidence that some institutions have already effected staff economies." Retiring staff are often not replaced, and wholesale cuts to junior staff positions have already occurred. Further economies could mean the total abolition of junior department tutor positions in some departments, schools, etc. As well as the worsening of the general staff-student ratios and drastically reducing many students contact time with staff, institutions to transfer teaching from tutorials and seminar groups to large scale lectures. The disadvantages of this are obvious — lectures are impersonal, boring and remote in comparison with tutorials. They allow no opportunity for feedback and crossable discussion, and do not assist students to become articulate as tutorials can. Lectures are an authoritarian, "top-down" style of teaching which require the students to become automatic receptacles of knowledge. The lecture system takes the critical aspect out of education.

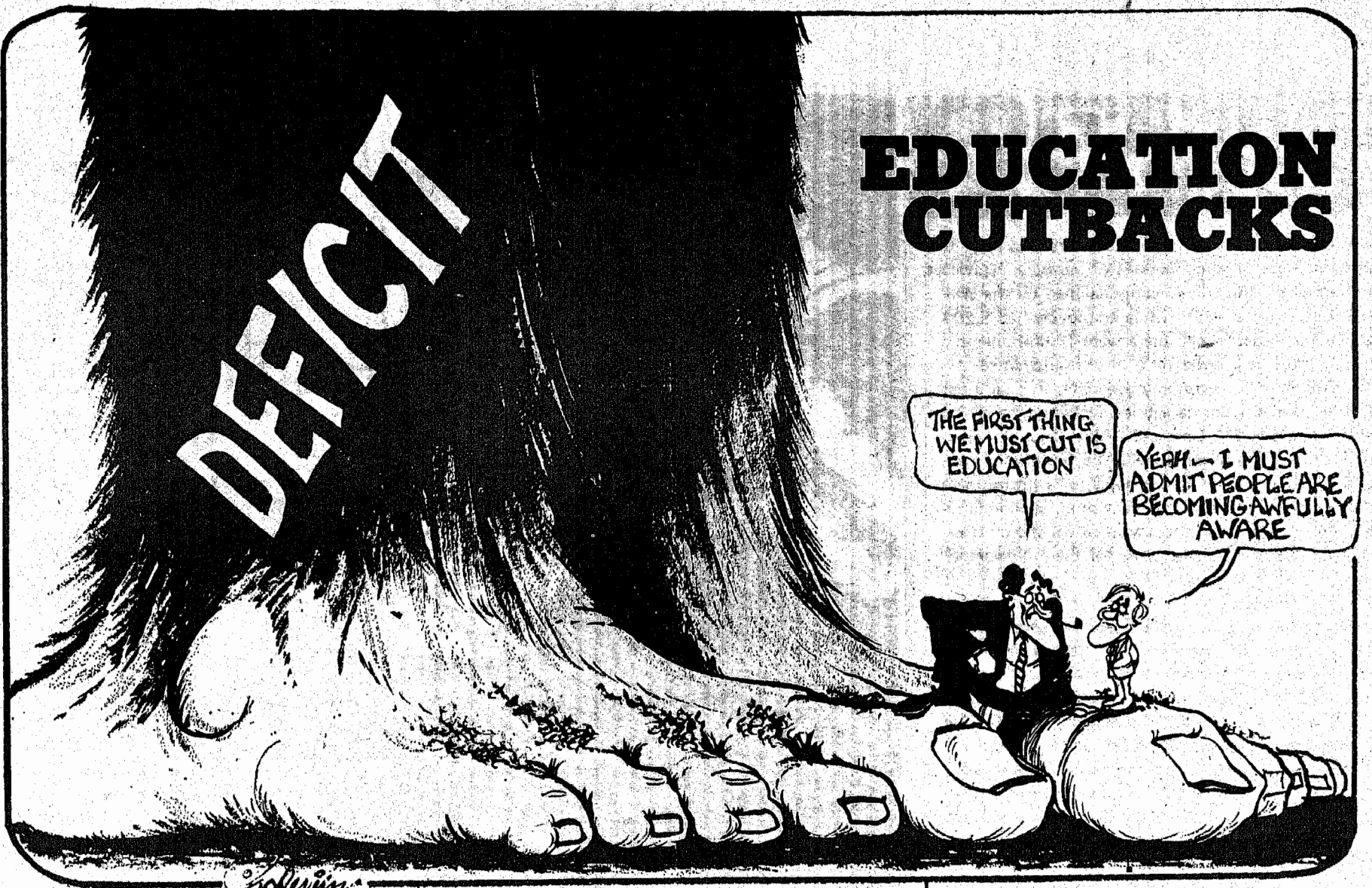
(2) Post Graduate Students' Incomes Cut.

Many postgraduates rely on tutor positions for their living. This avenue will become increasingly closed at a time when other employment opportunities are few, and postgraduate awards are losing their real value.

(3) Increased Emphasis On Mass Assessment Methods. Just as it will be cheaper to run lectures rather than tutorials, it will be cheaper to assess students through mass exams and tests with common questions, rather than individual projects or group assessment. Student choice of assessment methods will thus become considerably reduced. Assessment methods that do not involve time consuming feedback discussions with students, such as end of year exams, will be encouraged.

(4) Reduced Mailouts To External Students.

At the Uni of Queensland, the 1975 education cuts resulted in reduced mailouts to external students, from weekly to one in three weeks. The 1979 cuts could have similar consequences at institutions offering external studies.



EDUCATION CUTBACKS

DEFICIT

THE FIRST THING WE MUST CUT IS EDUCATION

YEAH - I MUST ADMIT PEOPLE ARE BECOMING AWFULLY AWARE

(5) Reduced Access Within Institutions.

Some course areas, particularly the expensive ones, will be more difficult to obtain access to. More and tougher quotas will be applied to special subjects, honors Courses etc. Flexibility between faculties/schools/departments may be lessened.

(6) Axing of Progressive Courses.

Among the first courses to be axed will be the interesting, educationally innovative, student centered, and (occasionally) politically progressive ones such as women's studies, black studies, interdisciplinary studies. They will go because they do not produce specifically employable graduates (i.e. the courses are not required by business.) They are often run by nontenured and noncontracted staff, and they are sometimes politically controversial. Where such courses are established through student pressure, they will probably be removed if - as often occurs - the pressure has slackened off since the course was introduced.

(7) Reduced Institutional Hours.

Because of the need to make savings in nonacademic areas, some institutions will close earlier. This will affect the use of institutions for recurrent education and community education purposes. (The most efficient use of an institution would be on a 24 hour basis, another example of inefficient waste in present funding levels.

(8) Truncation of Library Facilities.

Less books and periodicals will be bought, fewer library staff will be employed, and some libraries will close earlier. This will particularly affect part time students who rely on night time and weekend library access.

The Universities Council has referred to "the decline which is becoming evident in the standards of some university libraries." Unlike Senator Carrick, the Council realises that the decline in standards is related to the decline in funding. In its submission to the TEC, it said:

"Recent evidence available to the Council indicates that at a number of universities there has been a decline in the proportion of general recurrent funds being spent on libraries. Further, there has been a shift within the balance of library expenditure at some universities, with relatively less being spent on books, periodicals and other library holdings, and more being spent on staff salaries. The Council recognises that in times of financial limitations, there is a tendency for trends of this nature to occur and believes that the absence of cost-

supplementation adjustments for nonsalary components of recurrent expenditure from 1978 will increase the problems facing libraries in maintaining adequate stocks of books and periodicals."

The Council urged the Commission to recommend additional recurrent funding to the Government to enable library standards to be maintained. Neither the TEC nor the Government have considered the request worthy of formal comment.

(9) Reduction of Teaching Aids.

Such teaching aids as audio-visual equipment will become scarcer.

(10) Reduction of Student Services.

The recurrent funding squeeze will inevitably have repercussions on the quality and availability of subsidised student services such as student health, student counselling services, student financial aids, etc.

In addition to these ten specifically student related effects, the cuts to recurrent funding over the period 1979-81 will have other general consequences that should be mentioned. Firstly, new developments are in part financed from recurrent funds; some are wholly financed from this source. In the case of the unis, the TEC recommended that four specific proposals be given a high priority: "an expansion of the output of dental graduates, clinical pharmacology, rehabilitative medicine and additional funds for research."

The Universities Council had also recommended the extension of continuing education: additional enrolments for Griffith University to push it up to 2,500 undergraduate places by the mid 1980s, enabling Griffith to offer "reasonable diversity in its course offerings"; and an expansion of general development grants to all Universities, not just Melbourne and Sydney (such grants should be extended to the colleges also). With recurrent funds increased by only 0.7%, it is hard to see any of these new developments occurring, unless the Universities do so well out of the funds carve-up that the developments happen at the expense of the colleges.

Secondly, as the TEC and Universities Council both specify, the level of research funding has been allowed to drastically deteriorated since the mid 1960s. (We might add that research funding in the CAEs is paltry, and in TAFE it is nonexistent). This can be seen from Table 7;

TABLE 7:

RESEARCH EXPENDITURE PER UNIVERSITY RESEARCH WORKER.

YEAR	1966	1970	1973	1976
Research Expenditure per research worker (December quarter 1977 cost levels. Research worker includes academic staff, lecturer and above, and full time higher doctorate and Ph.D	\$7,380	\$5,260	\$4,700	\$3,800

Even assuming expansion of Unis enables certain economies of scale to occur in research, it can be seen that research funding almost halved over the ten year period. Moreover the proportion of total research funds originating from recurrent grants has slipped, and a greater proportion of research funding has been from private industry. This means that more research money has been tied, often to socially undesirable projects such as those relating to the nuclear or armaments industries, and less money is available for general research use at the discretion of the institutions, i.e., that pursuit of knowledge that Vice Chancellors so often refer to when putting on their small liberal hats for the community of scholars.

The TEC claimed in its Vol. 1 report that its funding recommendations made provisions for "some increases" in the level of research funding for unis. This provision has now surely disappeared following the release of the 1979-81 guidelines.

6. TAFE funding

The expansion of TAFE funding must be welcomed, although it is not enough. TAFE, including Adult Education involves 871,000; next year the enrolment will be 941,400. It is the only form of postsecondary education to most people. TAFE has long suffered from the neglect of both Federal and State Governments (87% of funding is from State sources) and the quality of buildings, staff, student ratios, teaching materials, student services etc., is low. In this context the Governments proposed TAFE increase of \$18.9 million is only token.

But why is the Government moving to upgrade TAFE at the same time as it is moving to reduce the level of funds available to all other levels and sectors of education? In the Prime Minister's election policy speech of November 21 1977, announcing the provision of an extra \$50 million for TAFE capital works in the 1979-81 period (now 1979-82), Fraser referred to TAFE as a previously neglected area. However, 'previous neglect' is not usually a sufficient guarantee of funding from the present Federal Government.

Increased TAFE funding has become fashionable, and one of the reasons most often cited is the shortage of

EDUCATION CUTBACKS

skilled labor, particularly in the trades area, to meet the immediate needs of some sections of industry. However, according to an ABS survey commissioned by the Williams Committee last year, while employers had 5,200 vacancies for tradespeople, there were 16,000 unemployed. While this is a lower ratio of unemployed to vacancies than in the economy generally, it is on a par with other skilled labor categories, including many occupations trained at Unis and CAEs. Thus the argument for increasing funding for TAFE because of either a current shortage of tradespeople, or a future increased demand for them in the event of an economic recovery is no better than the argument for the increasing the funding of Unis and CAEs for the same sort of reasons.

However TAFE has other attractions for business and its Government. TAFE courses have little or no critical component, are often structured around authoritarian teacher-student relations and encourage a mechanistic rote learning approach — ideal preparation for the large corporation, where the factory or office floor is involved. Secondly and more importantly, TAFE courses are cheap to fund. It will cost the Government \$123.75 to fund TAFE in 1975. It will cost the State and Federal Governments together approximately \$350 per student in recurrent grants. By comparison, funding of Unis and CAEs will cost \$3,649.68 per student altogether, and \$3,484.07 in recurrent grants.

Thus the heralded shift to TAFE appears to be a means of funding education on the cheap. Unfortunately this will deprive many people of educational opportunities, including the chance to do post secondary courses with upward educational mobility that are provided more generously in the other two sectors.

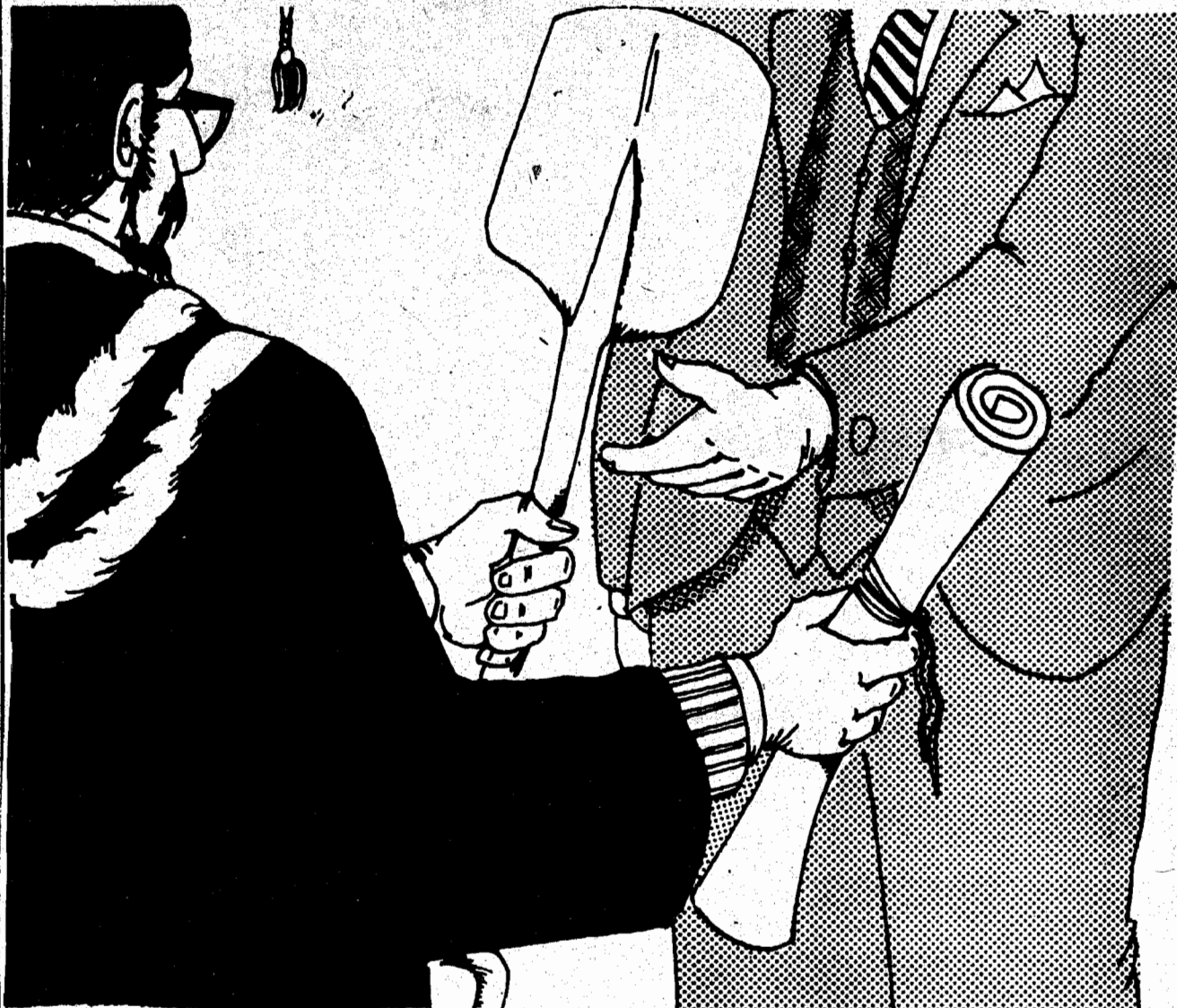
7. Other decisions announced

Carrick's announcement of the 1979-81 funding guidelines has other aspects which should not be overlooked.

(1) **Deferral of Allocations Between Unis and CAEs.** In an extraordinary move, Carrick did not announce a breakdown of funds between Unis and CAEs, instead announcing combined recurrent and capital funding figures for the two sectors — despite the fact that the TEC made separate recommendations, for each sector, and that a breakdown was required to enable the Universities Council and Advanced Education Council to properly inform the TEC of how the available funds should be utilised. The political decisions involved in the funding split up have been left to the TEC itself in Vol. 2 of its report to the Government, which must be completed by August 31 this year.

This decision will intensify competition between Unis and CAEs at a time when important decisions are being made about the future of post secondary education, through the National Inquiry into Education and Training (the Williams Inquiry), the Teacher Education Inquiry, the Nurse Education Inquiry, etc. By playing the sectors off against each other, the Government is creating a favorable climate for cutting off funds available to both, and limiting their autonomy. Hopes of defending education in part depend on a unified response from the sectors — 'divide and rule' is a clever tactic.

(2) **Partial Return to Triennial Funding.** The Government has agreed to the TEC proposal for a return to limited triennial funding. In the guidelines, Carrick's fixed recurrent funding for 1980 and 1981, apart from equipment. Capital funding will remain on an annual basis. The move should be welcomed, but with three qualifications. Firstly as noted, capital programs require at least triennial funding if waste of expenditure is to be avoided. Secondly the level at which the Government has chosen to fix recurrent spending is the lowest level made available to Unis and CAEs for many years; an increase of 0.7% in recurrent funding being actually equal to a real cut of between 2.0% and 2.55% (see Section 2). The return to triennial funding has meant the institutionalisation of the



that it does not feel bound to honor previous forward planning commitments, even one year ahead, let alone three — e.g., its promise not to institute the 2% real growth in post secondary education. The re-establishment of the triennium simply cannot be taken for granted. Political/economic decisions are taken on an annual basis, if not more frequently, especially by this market fixated Government.

(3) **Cuts to Teacher Education.** Before its proposed Teacher Inquiry has begun to meet, the Government decided that it will be necessary to further cut teacher education. Carrick said on June 9 that the Government "notes the intakes to pre-service teacher education courses have been falling in recent years, and believes it important that the Commission have discussions with State and institutional authorities — as indeed the Commission has foreshadowed in its Vol. 1 report — with a view to achieving further reductions in intakes into these courses in 1979 in response to the present and prospective surplus in the supply of teachers."

(4) **No Federal Funding to State Co-ordinated Bodies.** From January 1 next year State Advanced Education coordinating bodies and any new coordinating bodies established at the State level will have to be funded by the State Governments. This includes bodies such as the Victorian Institute of Colleges and the State College of Victoria the various Advanced Education Boards and the new Commissions — the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission, (which was already funded by the State Government), the Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia and the Victorian Post Secondary Education Commission. When the Federal Government took over the funding of advanced education coordinating bodies in 1974, it deducted a corresponding amount from the grants to the States. However, Carrick did not announce any impending transfer of funds back to the States, which will accordingly be hard pressed to pay the costs. It is possible that the institutions themselves will be levied to pay for these bodies.

This decision is an anomalous one, especially in the case of the advanced education coordinating bodies — advanced education is funded wholly by the Federal Government, yet it is to be organised by State funded bodies. It is however consistent with recent TEC emphasis that there is a need for State bodies to make detailed decisions on the local funding implementation of general funding allocations, and also the primary role in the rationalisation of the education system being undertaken by these same bodies. It is likely that the Government decision prefigures a move back towards at least partial State funding of Advanced Ed-

ucation, a step which would meet with the approval of all three Liberal National Party State Governments as they indicated at the recent Premiers' Conference. This would be a catastrophic development. Under State funding arrangements Advanced Education would deteriorate even more rapidly than at present, and course accreditation and transfer arrangements would become more chaotic.

(5) **Increased Role for State Coordinating Bodies.** The Government has decided to accept TEC proposals in Volume 1 of the 1978 report to give more responsibility for course approvals to State coordinating bodies. Generally the TEC will approve "fields of study" only and the State authorities will be responsible for individual courses.

The TEC proposal to transfer control of distribution of funds between CAEs for recurrent expenditure, equipment and minor works from itself to the State coordinating bodies was "noted." A final decision shall be made after the TEC presents Volume 2 of its report.

8. The economic and political context

(1) The Government has decided to fix funding levels that will "accommodate the Commission's projected increases in total enrolments." The TEC projections are for a freeze on first year intake at Unis and CAEs so that it reaches a plateau after 1981. This is despite the fact that the TEC's own report shows that there are "no grounds for believing the demographic forces will of their own accord reduce the number of tertiary enrolments in the 17 - 22 year age group." The age structure of the population is resulting in an increased mature age student demand. This can be seen from Table 8:

TABLE 8: POPULATION PROJECTIONS TO 1982³⁴

AGE	1977	1982
17 to 22	1,474,000	1,563,000
22 to 39	3,519,000	3,944,000
40 to 59	2,951,000	3,081,000

(based on net migration of 40,000 people a year. Bureau of Statistics).

Says the Commission: "intakes to the Universities and Colleges should not be further expanded into 1980 and 1981.....Indeed the stabilisation of intakes into universities and colleges which resulted in 1976 and 1977 has already reduced the relative numbers of places available for school leavers to enter universities and colleges and it will

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GARRY AND HIS GONADS,

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JOHN REVOLTA,

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LUO SPEED,

AND MANY MORE

TICKETS ON SALE FROM 10AM ON FRIDAY
AUGUST 4TH,
IN THE STUDENT ACTIVITIES OFFICE
PRICE: \$5.50

TWO TICKETS PER STUDENT WITH
STUDENT CARDS

THE BREKKY STARTS AT 8.30AM ON PROSH DAY
(FRIDAY AUGUST 11TH) IN THE
MAYO REFECTORY.

NOTE: NO AMMO ALLOWED
IN THE BREKKY.



National Forum on June 19, CRA Chairman Sir Rod Carnegie, was reported as follows:

"Industry should back Government cutbacks in welfare health education and defense in the coming financial year, the Chairman of CRA, Sir Rod Carnegie said yesterday.

"He told the forum it was inevitable that the Government would have expenditure difficulties, mainly because of the effect on revenue of its income tax cuts and the investment allowance.....

"We must remember that with many expenditure programs the costs are spread over the community at large but the benefits often accrue to a smaller, very articulate group(1)," Sir Rod said.

Similarly the Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia argues in its June 1978 submission to the Government:

".....we reiterate our previous recommendations that higher priority should be given to capital expenditure in the Budget. As a corollary, the major burden should fall on those areas of current spending which have grown fastest in recent years — health, welfare, and education."

Australia is in the midst of a long term economic recession exacerbated by a structural crisis centered around the artificially protected manufacturing industry. Features of this recession, for those of us who are not owners of capital, are growing unemployment, increasing job insecurity, reductions in levels of welfare provision and the gradual depression of real wage levels. For those lucky enough to share ownership of the means of production, it is a different story. While many small businesses are being swallowed by their larger competitors, most large companies are increasing their profit levels. Certainly the living standards of top capitalists like Sir Roderick Carnegie are holding up well.

However, business is calling for more Government subsidies and further transferred of resources away from wages and deferred wages (education health and welfare which are paid for by our own taxes). This is because despite the relative health of big business, the level of production is stagnat. For a generalised economic recovery of business to occur. certain specific conditions need to be met:

(a) Real wages must be brought down significantly, to increase the rate of profit (ultimately this can only be done by breaking the trades unions' wills to resist, through unemployment and through restrictive anti-union laws).

(b) A centralisation capital is required to knock out many small, inefficient businesses (already happening).

(c) A rapid upgrading of technology is need in various fields (already happening).

(d) An expansion of markets is required. Previous periods of economic stagnation have ended in the development of war economies (e.g. in World War 2) or through the expansion of colonial markets.

It can be seen that the first three of these conditions are fulfillable during a recession period. Thus in the long term the present economic crisis can act to benefit big capital through the sorting-out process that the downturn facilitates. It is in the interests of at least the larger companies for the Government to pursue policies that act to prolong the recession while assisting structural changes in the economy, providing those companies themselves are not thrown out of business and providing that the mass of the population continue to passively accept the decline of their wages and social conditions.

Simon Marginson
Education
Research Officer
Australian
Union of Students

EDUCATION CUTBACKS

continue to do so. By 1980 there will be some 13½% more young people in the final year of secondary schooling than in 1975, but the number of places will remain unchanged."

Thus the TEC, the Government's planning body, wants to see an effective reduction of access to universities and CAEs. Presumably increased student demand will be partly taken up by TAFE courses, which have a projected growth rate in student numbers of 8.1% in 1979, and 7.4% in 1980. Mature age students and other non sixth form type entrants will increasingly have no other choice but TAFE, which functioning as we have noted, as education on the cheap. This will significantly reduce the tange of student choice of courses and further restrict access to some professions and occupations.

The freeze on enrolments is being used to justify some funding cuts, which are being used to justify the freeze in enrolments. The ruling class attitudes to education can be summed up in the catchphrases "education is a privilege, not a right," and "less education for less people."

(2) Space does not permit a thorough analysis of Government economic policy here. Instead I will confine myself to a few remarks.

In reducing the quality and availability of education facilities, the Government is pursuing a course of action that only benefits a tiny minority of the population, the owners of capital, who have consistently urged that the Government bite deeper and deeper into the health education and welfare facilities and transfer more resources to boost the profit rates of the private sector. For example at the Confederation of Australian Industry

Adelaide, 1 Cambridge, 0

I heard today that three members of the Adelaide Uni Debating Club have ordered new hats, all two sizes larger than the ones they own at present.

Despite the storm in the teacup controversy surrounding sponsorship, it was a fine achievement for Adelaide University.

It would have been more so were it not for the fact that Cambridge's best previous performance was a tie with Flinders. Even that only happened because the adjudicator backed down from any decision.

From what I saw of the Cambridge team, their failure to win debates is not truly indicative of their ability. More pertinently, I think that a continual run of debates across the country rather sapped them of their mental energy.

The subject of the Adelaide debate, held last Friday in the Games Room, was "friendship is only the Suspension of Hostilities." Cambridge took the somewhat cynical affirmative. Our noble Adelaide team logically then took the negative. While the debates both at Flinders and at Adelaide were certainly the most popular and entertaining in recent times, I feel the standard might have been improved.

The affirmative case was substantially put by drawing analogies with the international scene. That is, friendship between countries is merely a transient expedient, merely detente in fact. The negative case was best

supported by the more emotional arguments about personal and intimate associations between individuals. In consequence rebuttals largely consisted of both teams arguing about definition. As the question was sufficiently loose to accommodate both sides, this was largely a vain exercise.

Emotions were well acted by both teams. Cambridge members insulted each other and the audience in a superbly cynical and hopefully, feigned, hostile performance. The Adelaide team were exemplary of optimism, altruism, and all that is warm, nice and noble. The voice and actions of Sheryn melted many a heart, and her allusions to Pooh Bear and Christopher Robin all but brought tears to the eyes.

Adelaide's performance was unfortunately marred by a rather nasty remark by their final summing up speaker. He somewhat unsubtly suggested that Danielle (President of the Cambridge University Union) had introduced a certain strain of disease to Sydney after his three day stopover in Bangkok. Very bad taste.

Finally, Cambridge's admission that they were pleased to be debating an argument they believed in was somewhat mystifying. Are the British really so cynical? Adelaide suggested that such cynicism was indicative of a nation whose glory has long since faded. That might well be true. In fact, such pessimism explains why it was once hoped by all that the sun would never set on the British Empire. Can you ever trust an Englishman in the dark?

TWO new 'alter native' papers for Adelaide

A group of people associated with the Down To Earth Movement — the ecological/alternative lifestyle group of which Dr. Jim Cairns is the most noted member — is planning to found a weekly alternative newspaper for Adelaide. The proposed title is "Adelaide Free Press," although it will cost 20 cents to buy. Individuals from the Environment Information Center and the Unemployed Workers' Union are involved in early planning of the paper, which it is hoped will commence in about a month. A staff of three to seven is envisaged, and it is believed that these will be mostly part time employees. The 16 page paper of tabloid format will be a welcome addition to the Adelaide scene.

A second group is also planning an alternative newspaper for Adelaide. This is intended to be a magazine, monthly to begin with, and growing to a fortnightly. It will be aimed at the youth sector of the community. The group behind the proposal, who have a name for neither themselves nor their paper as yet, are all associated with the unemployment program Community Improvement Through Youth (CITY), and its' paper CITY LIFE. Dissatisfied with the restrictions of that paper at present, they are planning to start their own. This group has some very competent people in it — it will be interesting to see who moves first.

Midwinter Nights entertainment

This year marks the completion of forty years' of operation by the Theater Guild. To celebrate, what better choice than one of Shakespeare's best loved and most familiar comedies, one which the Guild itself has previously produced on two occasions, in 1946 and 1956; *a Midnight Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Director Jim Vile has set out to capture the spare, cynical, astringent comedy which he believes characterises the play. Accordingly, he has set the production in a modern Arabic/Islamic context, believing that this offers one of the closest parallels to the rigidly hierarchical society of Shakespeare's play. From the Arabian context, too, has come the inspiration for the treatment of the fairies. Jim Vile has drawn upon the malevolent djinns and benevolent genies of the world of the Arabian Nights. Their malevolence, towards the humans, and towards each other, reflects the harsh strains of Islamic culture.

From a similar world of sensual, earth-bound deities, this time Islamic Nigeria, comes the inspiration for the set — a startling construction of huge modern pylons (emblematic of the oil-rich Arab world), surrounded by layers and layers of wind-swept rubbish, the "forest" in which the humans wander and the spirits live.

Hippolyta, the one character in the play who is an "outsider" in this context, is portrayed as the American bride of an Arabian Sheik. Lacking knowledge of the rigid forms and protocol of the hierarchical world of the play, she is a major source of irony and comedy.

This production, with its piquant contrasts between the traditional and the modern, and the cynical comedy arising from those contrasts, promises to be a worthy celebration of the Guild's forty years of operation.

DETAILS:

DATES: Wed - Sat July 26 - 29.
Wed - Sat August 2 - 5.
Wed to Sat
Wed - Sat August 9 - 12.

PLACE AND TIME: UNION HALL, 8.00 p.m.

TICKET PRICES: Adults \$4.00 \$4.00
Guild Members \$3.00
Students/Pensioners \$2.00
Group Concessions available.
Enquire Guild Office.

BOOKINGS:

John Martins (booking fee).
Theater Guild Office, Union Hall
Tel. 223 4333, Ext. 2407.

GAYSOC

Gaysoc has in the past been accused of being elitist, in that it only functioned with homosexuals on campus who were "out" and political. The enormous problems that a homosexual has when accepting his or her situation is exacerbated by the individuals seeing themselves as being isolated.

Ignorance of what the true Gay world is like, and how it operates, is probably the largest problem facing an individual coming out. Who to talk to? Where to go? What to do?

For these reasons and more, Gaysoc is arranging a series of discussions with guest speakers, at their weekly meetings, started on July 20. The program is:

August 3 — Myths, Legends and Facts about Homosexuality. Anita Bryant, as the figurehead of the "Save our children" organisation, and the Festival of Light have run bigoted and rhetorical campaigns to denigrate the position of homosexuals in society. Most of the material that these organisations use is without foundation. We hope to have a speaker from the Adelaide Homosexual Alliance and from the Anti-Mary Whitehouse campaign with us for this meeting.

All meetings are held in Meeting Room 1, Level 5 of the Union Building on Thursdays from 1—2 p.m. If you are gay, come along and find out about Gaysoc. If you aren't gay, but want to know more about the gay world, come along too. The meetings are very friendly and casual and we feel that we can achieve more if we can all contribute. PETER MCGEE.

Notes

'CAMPUS AND CITY'

When walking homewards, evening late
 Thick-layered on each wall
 See peeling posters plastered deep
 Hear each muted clarion call
 Calls to action, calls to arms
 Born of anger, hope or hate
 For revolutions yet unborn
 That stop sharp at the gate

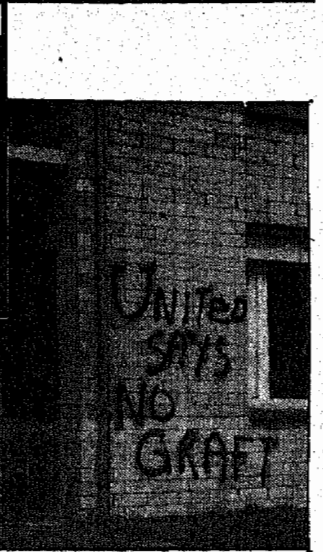
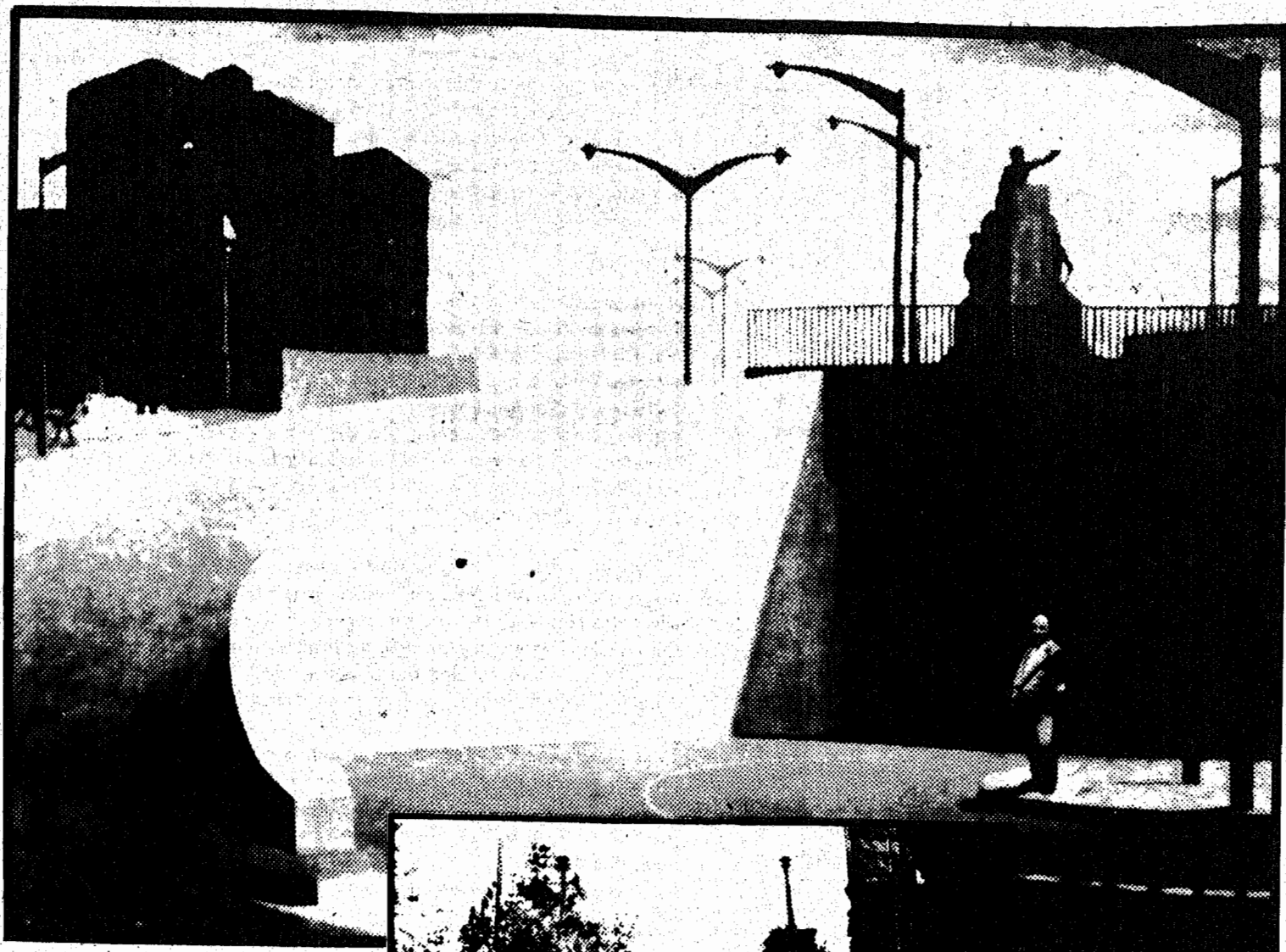
And meanwhile on King William Street
 The office blocks stand tall
 Though philosophers with eyes aflame
 With ragged beard and shaggy mane
 Still hope to see them fall

In our little world of discontent
 Where slogans sprawl across cement
 And brave new worlds in ink ferment
 All winds of change seem heaven-sent
 And utopias days away

Yet as on sees when travelling home
 Through streets where lamps are glowing gold
 The solid stones of Adelaide
 Still firmly, greyly hold
 And in between the cars still dance
 And the shop-windows gleam
 While the current of the shoppers
 Seems the large worlds stable stream.
 For othermen with lesser dreams
 But deeper rooted they
 Seem still to keep their world on course
 From day to hum-drum day.

So are they then true hurricanes
 These great word-storms of ours
 That seek to set the world alight
 And shake the earthly powers?
 Or as a traveller almost home
 Above the bustling cars
 Sees wisps of clouds go scudding by
 Beneath the constant stars.

W.M. ERICSON.



NEAPTR OPINION POLL

Council has decided to seek the views of the University on a number of possible entry routes for the light rail transit system (LRT) proposed under the North-East Area Public Transport Review (NEAPTR).

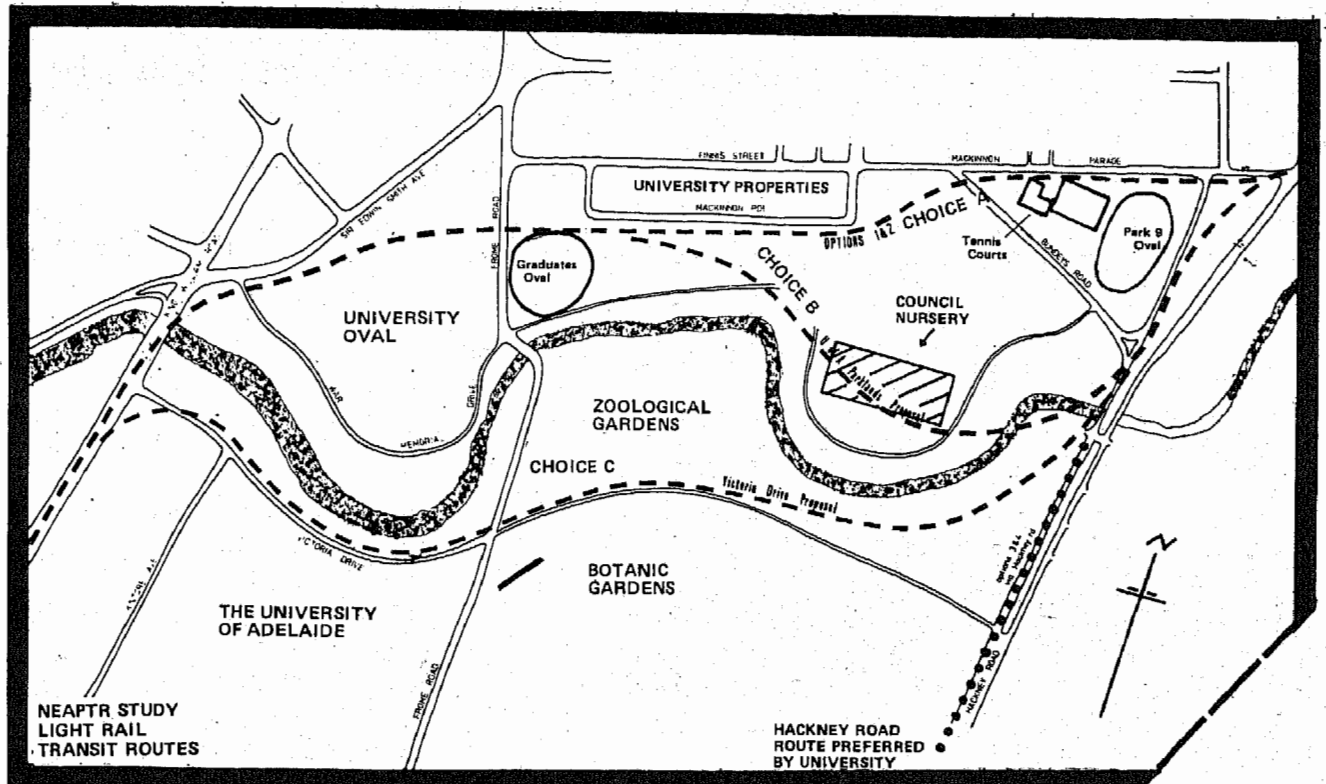
The University, while seeking views on three possible routes, still strongly supports a fourth opinion which involves an entry route to the city along Hackney Road. The Hackney Road route would need to enter Grenfell Street across the East Parklands probably along the old tram route. The objection to the Hackney Road option is that this does not allow a straight-through connection with the Glenelg tram at Victoria Square.

The University NEAPTR submission advocating Hackney Road and pointing out a number of objections to Choice A was forwarded to the Director-General of Transport on 6 June and acknowledged on 16 June. The University objections emphasised the disruption that Choice A would cause to the basically residential area in North Adelaide and the manner in which it would cut off the area from the parklands, resulting in a significant loss of amenities.

Council members, when discussing the proposals last Friday (14 July), pointed out that if the LRT route crossed Frome Road then it would completely disrupt north and south bound peak-hour traffic. They thought that the only feasible solution was for the LRT route to pass through a tunnel under the parklands and Frome Road.

The three possible routes on which the Council is seeking an indication of the University community's preference are shown in the map as Choices A, B and C.

CHOICE A: This entry route is favoured by State Cabinet. It passes north of the University's property at Gilberton and then along Mackinnon Parade beside the University properties in North Adelaide, such as the Mark Mitchell Centre for Physical Health, Kathleen Lumley College, several non collegiate housing properties and the Mackinnon Parade Child Care Centre. The route then passes along Sir Edwin Smith Avenue into King William Road and terminates at either the Festival Centre or Victoria Square. The route would cut through one of the University's grass courts and one of the hard courts in Park 9 and would involve about \$10,000 worth of resiting if Bundeys Road was closed and the University was allocated a compensatory area on the south side of the existing courts. Some other minor adjustments would be necessary.



CHOICE B: This proposal has been developed by the University from a suggestion that the route should follow closely the Torrens River until the Zoological Gardens and then pass in some unspecified manner through the University Oval to Sir Edwin Smith Avenue and King William Road. The University proposal is that the route should swing up from the river near the Zoo, through the Adelaide City Council nursery and across the parklands to pick up the line of Choice A just past the Mackinnon Parade Child Care Centre and north of the Graduates Oval and pavilion.

CHOICE C: This proposal was suggested by the Minister for Planning in his public comments on the NEAPTR scheme and involves a route passing through Botanic Gardens and along Victoria Drive to King William Road. Although it is conjecture at this stage, this route could lead to the closure of Victoria Drive to all through vehicular traffic. This would compromise the 'Backs Proposal', made explicit during the University's Centenary, in which gardens would replace the whole

of Victoria Drive and thereby offer an important community gain in inner-city parkland amenity.

I support the University view that the Hackney Road route is to be preferred over other choices.

Please indicate in the boxes below YOUR PREFERENCE (1, 2 or 3) for the various possible choices for a light rail transport route through the parklands to the north of the University if the S.A. Government is unwilling to support the Hackney Road - Grenfell Street route.

CHOICE A
 Along Mackinnon Parade, Sir Edwin Smith Drive and King William Road.

CHOICE B
 Along the River Torrens to the Zoo and then through the parklands to Mackinnon Parade, Sir Edwin Smith Drive and King William Road.

CHOICE C
 Through Botanic Gardens and along Victoria Drive to King William Road.

YES or NO

Please RETURN to the INFORMATION OFFICE by P-2501

Television

We want to know why you like or dislike an ad, and what your criteria for judging them are. For example, your columnist thinks that one of the best ads is the one for Cooper's Extra Stout, because it's original, artistic, amusing, non hard selling, etc. He thinks possibly the worst ad around at the moment is the one for a particular brand of hair shampoo, which has two women models giggling their way through what must be the worst script since Number 96.

We have an eminent panel of judges: the "On Dit" Editor John Sandeman lends his unique artistic talents; "On Dit" Assistant Editor Nonee Walsh brings to bear her keen social and political insights; Senior Investigative Reporter Gordon Laverick is there, although no-one is quite sure why; last year's "On Dit" Editor Nick Xenophou will be there to make sure there's no racial prejudice; and SAUA President Kerry Hinton will keep Gordon Laverick in line.

The judges' decision will be final (unless John Sandeman abstains, in which case homicide may ensue), and any correspondence will be referred to the Arbitration Commission. If we can inveigle a suitably impressive personality into presenting the prizes, we will, and if we can't, we'll sulk but you'll still get your \$10.

So, go to it, and let's see what you can come up with. There may even be a booby prize; an invitation to become a guest columnist for "On Dit," or a year's free subscription to the Australian Democrats, or something like that.



SATURDIT JULY 29.

- 12 noon 10 THE 300 SPARTANS Movie, re. for the cast, with Diane Baker, Sir Ralph Richardson.
- 4 p.m. 9 THE CURIOSITY SHOW. Best children's show available on television today.
- 8 p.m. 7 THE GREAT WALTZ. Movie, rec., the life of Johann Strauss the younger.
- 8.30 p.m. 10 THE QUIET MAN Movie, highly rec., one of John Wayne's better efforts.
- 9.20 p.m. 10 WINGS Excellent British war serial.

SUNDIT JULY 30.

- 11.30 a.m. 2 VISION SPLENDID - NO BUSINESS IN THE BUSH. Excellent - farming in the bush.
- 7.40 p.m. 2 WHEN THE BOAT COMES IN Excellent British drama series about trade unionism.
- 8.30 p.m. 2 THE LONG SEARCH - FOOTPRINT OF THE BUDDHA. Excellent documentary on the world's great religions.
- 9.30 p.m. 2 CAPRICCIO! ISADOR GOODMAN Rec for lovers of good music (who doesn't).
- 10.30 p.m. 10 WORLD SNOOKER. Rec. for connoisseurs. Tonight; Davis vs Thorburn.

MONDIT JULY 31.

- 7.35 p.m. 10 M*A*S*H* Rec. hilarious American comedy, about the Korean War.
- 8.30 p.m. 2 THE TRUCKIES. Rec., a new Australian drama series, should be good value. Can someone submit a review?
- 8.31 p.m. 9 LOVE AMONG THE RUINS. Excellent, one of the best movies of recent years, with Katherine Hepburn and Sir Laurence Olivier turning in brilliant performances. This is why I can't review "The Truckies."
- 10.20 p.m. 2 WOMAN IN QUESTION - SISTER ANNE. Excellent ABC series. Tonight, Sister Mary Anne Byrne.
- 10.30 p.m. 7 THRILLER. Rec. series of very good productions, if you like being spooked.

TUESDIT AUGUST 1.

- 9.30 p.m. 7 HOUSE OF 100 DOLLS. Rec. drama.
- 10.10 p.m. 2 ARTS IN PERSPECTIVE. The restoration of Rembrandt's famous painting, vandalised 3 years ago. Excellent series.
- 10.35 p.m. 10 URANIUM REPORT. Rec., but 10 need a kick up the *P! for screening it so late at night.

WEDNESDIT AUGUST 2.

- 7.30 p.m. 7 CHER. Fair to quite good entertainment although I miss Sonny.
- 8.35 p.m. 10 THE HAUNTING OF HEWIE DOWKER Rec. Australian movie, with John Waters. Please support Australian productions.
- 10.20 2 MUSIC IN HEIDELBERG SCHLOSS. This should be really excellent, featuring Bizet, Prokofiev and Hadyn. Watch it.

THURSDIT AUGUST 3.

- 9.35 p.m. 10 POLDARK. Excellent BBC historical drama, 18th Century Cornwall.
- 10.30 p.m. 7 DAVE ALLEN AND FRIENDS. Rec., he can be extremely funny.

FRIDIT AUGUST 4.

- 9.30 p.m. 7 BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST. Excellent, a screen gem from 1941, with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon; the story of the founding of a series of orphanages in US.
- 11.20 p.m. 7 CRY TOUGH. Movie, quite good if you are an insomniac and can't hack the Christopher Lee rubbish elsewhere at this hour.

Well, at last we've got some response; a lecturer from Adelaide CAE dropped in last week to congratulate us on the column. It makes it all worth while, although you out there are remaining stubbornly silent. Never mind, we'll plod along.

It was pointed out to us by the gentleman above that we were a bit harsh on Channel 9, who produce the best children's show available on TV, the Curiosity Show. We accept the rebuke; apologies to Channel 9 on that score. We should point out, though, that this column is for University students, not preschool and infant children, although we do have a responsibility to student-parents. Also, Channel 9 consistently screen some of the vilest crap imaginable during children's programming.

The coming week is a bit poor all round, with only about 6 1/2% of the available fare worth your consideration. Channel 2 seem to have extracted the digit a bit, with 9 showing the best movie of the week, "Love Amongst The Ruins." The same pattern is apparent, though: Channels 7 and 10 provide the vast bulk of the decent programs, with 2 a bad third, and 9 practically worthless.

We watched "Policewoman" last week, and were absolutely appalled. How 7 can program such insipid, violent trash is beyond us. Earl Holliman should have stuck to driving a jeep in "South Pacific" and Angie Dickinson (you can break a brick on its' face) is at her best, a poor B-grader.

To take your minds off the drudger' of daily life this week, we announce a FREE COMI _ ITION (yes, you too can get something for nothing, or almost nothing). Write in to "On Dit" and tell us, in about 150 words, what is the BEST, or the WORST advertisement you have seen on television recently. There will be two categories; a "BEST AD" category, and a "WORST AD" category (original, aren't we?) The competition is open to all students and staff, except: anyone who works for a teevee station, any member of the "On Dit" staff, and Rupert Murdoch.

Prizes in each category will be: First - \$10 cash; and Second - a year's free subscription to "On Dit". The competition closes on Fridit August 4 (next Fridit) and the winning entries will be published in the following edition of "On Dit" (Prosh Week).

Radio

HERE'S

FM RADIO: A new station!

HOW WE THINK OUR WEEKLY PROGRAMMING FORMAT WILL LOOK. GIVE US YOUR IDEAS!

slot	weekdays	weekends	slot
4 p.m. ↓	Stark Raving Radio (a special teen show)	The Music of Adelaide (local artists and groups live and on tape)	7 p.m.
6 p.m.			12 a.m.
6 p.m. ↓	Special Interest Music (featuring programmes on jazz, folk, electronic, experimental)	Contemporary Rock Music	12 a.m.
9 p.m.			2 a.m.
9 p.m. ↓	Spoken Word (news, reviews, criticism and wimsy)	General Music (with reviews, interviews and information on the music scene generally)	12 noon
10 p.m.			7 p.m.
10 p.m. ↓	Contemporary (rock music - in the 'Rockturnal style)		
1 a.m.			

THE PROGRESSIVE MUSIC BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION

Post Office Box 362, Norwood. S.A. 5067

Media

Young Modern

Young Modern currently appear at the Tivoli Hotel for the rest of the month on Saturday nights. Manager Sabina Anderson describes them as "new wave"; "power-pop" would be more accurate. They are all young guys, basically amateurs coming good. They have a varied repertoire, but interestingly, they write most of their own material.

Perhaps the best feature of Young Modern is the excellent audience rapport they have developed. They are not real experts yet, and their presentation has a few loose ends that could well be tightened up, but they have come together very well, and their audience love them. There is a unity in their style and material that is sadly lacking in many of the young bands currently appearing around town.

FOLKIES

For those interested in intimate folk music, there's a co-operative folk group getting it all together aout at the Royal Oak Hotel, O'Connell Street, North Adelaide, every Friday night, in the little lounge out the back. If you've got a bit of musical skill, then you can rock along, and they'll even let you use their instruments. Which is, as we said, very co-operative!

We met Peter (banjo), John (guitar), Paddy (vocals) Arthur (vocals, concertina), Randall (guitar) and Tony (flute). The theme is Australian folk music, and intimate, friendly enjoyment. The group are into non-competition, and don't even have a name, because they are not into commercialising what they are doing. They want to enjoy themselves, and entertain other people. They are mostly composed of unemployed and students, and no-one is paid a cracker,

Also, you get in for free, which is really good. In addition, the group get together out at the Family Hotel, Gawler, on Saturday nights. So, if you're interested in Australian folk music, and fancy a strum or a warble, then you'll enjoy yourself. If you just want to sit back and listen, and maybe meet some really friendly people, then you can do that too.

They are concerned with noise level, which is good. When we went to see them, they followed Cunning Stunt, who are probably individually better musos, and have a somewhat tighter presentation. Unfortunately, their volume is deafening, and they literally drove your reviewer out! Having the glasses vibrating may appeal to teenyboppers, who seem to think that the louder it is, the better it is, but this writer likes to be able to hear the lyrics, and offer an informed comment.

Wanna Be A Birdman is probably their best number, and is original material. The lyrics — which you'll have to rock along to hear — are nice and tight, and the beat is good dancing material. Which brings me to the second best feature of Young Modern; they are a dance band, unlike a lot of their contemporaries. You can really get up and have a good time.

On the debit side, they are not doing anything *new*, and I wouldn't put them in the class of contributing to their style of music. At the moment, they are basically imitative, which although not bad in itself, is a bit disappointing for the musically radical. They dress much like the high school bands of the mid sixties, which is different, but not *new*.

Go along if you like fair quality, gutsy rock, and something different. What fascinated me was the amazing audience, some of whom are pictured here. If you like to be a voyeur of Adelaide's punk scene, then its' well worth the three dollar cover charge.

G.P. LAVERICK.



PUNK ROCKER

D. Spratt/ANS

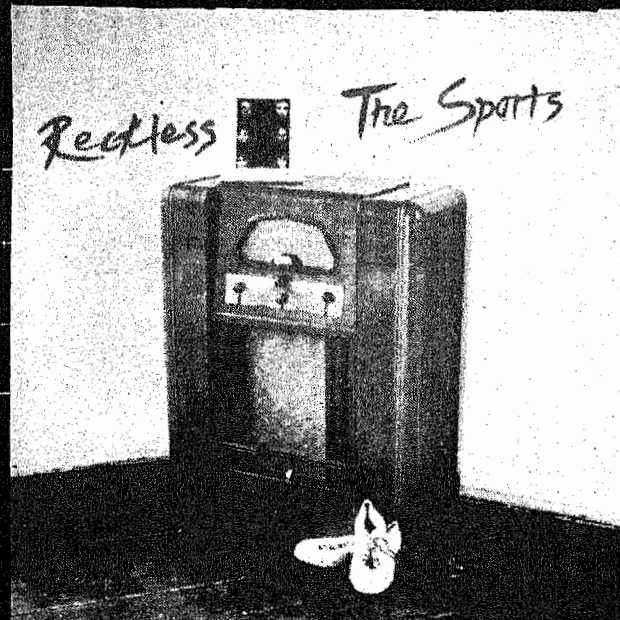
CARLY SIMON

Carly Simon. Boys in the Trees. Warner Bros. 6E-128.

Another beautiful, laid-back musical presentation by the mistress of soft, poetic rock. Again produced by Arf Mardin and featuring such fine musicians as Correll Du Pree on electric guitar, Steve Gadd on drums and predictably James T on a number of tracks, Carly displays a furthering musical maturity. Unlike a number of her earlier albums, this is fairly diverse, ranging from a reggae song called "De Bat Fly In My Face" (with John Hall on backup vocals) to the almost classically influenced song "Haunting" and surprisingly even featuring "Melt My Heart" which a strong Bee Gees-type rift throughout. Very Disco Carly!! I had no disappointments — an album I readily added to my collection.

SABINA ANDERSON'

Reckless
The Sports
The Much Talked
About Debut
Album...
Out at Last!



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PERSONAL MANAGEMENT JOHN LIVER

36571

MUSIC

THIS WEEK

SUNDIT
DEPT OF MUSIC concert in Elder Hall, 8.00 p.m.,
Guest Artist HERMANN BAUMANN, world famous
German Horn Player, with the UNIVERSITY OF
ADELAIDE BRASS ENSEMBLE and the UNIVERSITY
OF ADELAIDE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA.
Admission: Adults \$4.40
Students and Pensioners \$3.00

MONDIT.
Evangelical Union AGM, 6.30 p.m. in the Chapel. All
members should attend.

DEPT OF MUSIC Free Concert in the Elder Hall,
1.10 p.m. CONCERT OF VOCAL CHAMBER MUSIC.
Works by Monteverdi, Handel, Ibert, and three songs
from Willaim Shakespeare.

TUESDIT
CRAFT STUDIO, free demonstration of collage - wall
hangings, 1.15-2.00 p.m.. All Welcome.
AUG screens ANNIE HALL, 12.10 p.m. DELETE THIS
AUG screens ANNIE HALL, 12.10 p.m., Union Hall.
Members 60 cents, nonmembers \$1.20.

DEPT OF MUSIC free concert, 1.10 p.m., Elder Hall.
Works by Mozart and Hindemith performed on clarinet,
viola, violin, cello and pianoforte.

HIROSHIMA WEEK

HIROSHIMA WEEK August 1 - 6.
Organised by Campaign Against Nuclear Energy (CANE)
and affiliated regional groups in protest against those
groups in the Australian community who are contrib-
uting to the realisation more Hiroshimas.

TUESDAY 1.
Street Theater outside Conzinc Rio Tinto (CRA), 62
Grenfell Street, 12 - 1 p.m. in protest against its
involvement in uranium mining, and its tacit support
of the arms race and proliferation.

WEDNESDAY 2.
Alternative energy fair, Museum Laws (Nth Tce) 12-2 p.m.
In support of a safe, nuclear free world.

THURSDAY 3.
Picket outside AMP (Cnr Nth Tce & King Willaim St.
City) organised by Adelaide Uni CANE from 12 - 5 pm
in protest at AMP involvement in uranium mining, etc.

FRIDAY 4.
Picket outside ANZ Bank, Cnr. Currie and King
William Streets, in protest at ANZ Bank involvement.

SATURDAY 5.
March to protest against the arms race, nuclear prolif-
eration and uranium mining. Starts at Victoria Square
at 10.30 a.m. with stops at ANZ, AMP and CRA.

All night vigil at Victoria Square in memory of the
Hiroshima dead. Starts at 8.00 p.m. with candlelight
procession from Elder Park, marching down King
Willaim Street to the site of the vigil.

SUNDAY 6.
On August 6 1945 at 8.45 a.m. the Hiroshima bomb
was dropped. Amemorial service will be held at 8.45
in Victoria Square. At 12.30 p.m. Action for World
Development will hold another short memorial service
at Victoria Square.

SHOW YOUR SUPPORT; REMEMBER! MARCH!
PROTEST! PEOPLE NOT PROFITS!
NO MORE HIROSHIMAS!

Rugby

Uni results over the weekend show that the club is
lacking in just one department, and that is numbers.
We have the experience, skill and plenty of enthusiasm
in the club, but to do well we need more players.

In Division One our side was weakened due to injuries
and some late withdrawals. The team played the top
side side, and although losing were not disgraced. Res-
ults were Brighton 20, Uni 6. Best players were
Jeremy Cape, Andy Brady and John Lyons.

In Division Two our side also played the top team.
Uni were left one player short after Andy Vogan had
to leave the field just after half time. The result was
Brighton 21, Uni 6.

Our Division Four team also lost to Elizabeth. This
side is considered to be a social team. They are still
sadly lacking in players. If you want a game of
enjoyable rugby, and a good time, then join up with
the fourths.

It is still not too late in the season to start playing.
We have positions to fill in all three sides. Contact the
club through our pigeonhole in the Sports Association,
or come out to the Waite Institute Sports Grounds
any Tuesday or Thursday at 6.00 p.m.

Fixtures

This On Dit was delayed over a weekend so that the
Fixtures have skipped one week and the scores are those
of the weekend before last. Another On Dit should
appear later this week and this will carry the
scores and results for the weekend just past.

SPORTS FIXTURES		- SAT. AUG. 5TH	
WM. HOCKEY			
A. RES	v	Grange	- Grange 3.15
B1.	v	Burnside	- Burnside 3.15
B3.	v	A.C.A.E.	- Uni. Oval 1.15
C1.	v	Flinders	- Uni. Oval 3.15
D1 (Lincoln)	v	Graduates	- Uni. Oval 3.15
FOOTBALL			
A1 & A1.R	v	Henley D. & OS.	- Uni Oval
A3 & A3.R	v	P.A.O.C.	- P.A. PR.
A5 & A5.R	v	C.B.C.O.C.	- C.B.C.O.C.
A8.	v	Goodwood	- Levels 2
RUGBY			
DW.1 & I.R.	v	N. Adelaide	- Shutter
Div.4	v	Elizabeth	- Flinders
SOCCER			
Metro League			
Tral. Stud.	v	S.A.I.T.	- W.Beach 1.30
Uni. Red	v	Uni. Blue	- W.Beach 1.30
Uni. White	v	Uni. Black	- W.Beach 1.30
Graduates	v	Sturt	- W.Beach 3.15
FED Div.3	v	Woodville Melira	- Uni Oval
& Div.3 Res.			
MEN'S HOCKEY			
A1 & A1.R	v	Forestville	- W.Beach 3.30
A2 & A2.R	v	Happy Valley	- W.Beach 1.30
B1	v	S.A.I.T.	- Levels 3.30
B2	v	Campbelltown	- W.Beach 1.45
D1 (Uni.)	v	Burnside	- Murray Pk. 3.30
D1 (Lincoln)	v	Kingswood	- Kingswood 1.45
E1 (Uni.)	v	St. Marks	- W.Beach 3.30
E1 (Grads)	v	Scotch O.S.	- Scotch 3.30
E1 (Aquinas)	v	Happy Valley	- Happy Valley 3.30
MENS LACROSSE			
Sun 6th A	v	Brighton	- Payneham
Sat 5th B	v	West Torrens	- W. Beach
U.19	v	East Torrens	- W. Beach

LAWN TENNIS CLUB A.G.M.
TUESDAY AUGUST 8, 7.30 p.m.
JERRY - PORTUS ROOM
(Behind Sports Association Office)
Free Refreshments.

Football

BLACKS NEWSLETTER Round 13, July 22nd.

A1; Uni 8.5 defeated Teachers 6.9
Goalkeepers; Olekalns 2, David 2,
Kerr-Grant 2, Kenny, Bartlett.
Best Players; Bartlett, Duffy, Olekalns,
Schwartz, David, Wills
Coach's Comment; This probably was the e
effort of the year. No doubt about Barty
when there is money about.

A3; Uni 6.6 lost to Greek 9.6
Goalkeepers; Croucher 2, Skov, Georgeson,
Goodall, Faulf.
Best Players; Goodall, P. Lyster, D. Lyster
Coffey, Larkin, James, Skov.

Coach's Comments; Another good effort from
all players.

A1 Res; Uni 6.10 lost to Teachers 9.11
Goalkeepers; Favilla 2, M. Williams 2,
Franklyn, P. D. Mills.
Best Players; McDermid, Brown, Simmons,
K. Williams, McLeay, Penhall, Bellby.
Coach's Comment; Didn't get a Goal in 1st
half (0.7 to 7.8) But what a second half!
Great team!

A3 Res; Uni 4.3 Defeated Greek 3.5
Goalkeepers; Kitchener 2, Hill, Holle
Best Players; All played well especially
Beard, Le Page, Moore, Boehm.
Coach's Comments; Gutsy Determined Stuff,
Nothing can stop us now.

A5; Uni 4.4 lost to St Raphael's 26.16
Goalkeepers; Sandery 3, Gannon.
Best Players; Brewer, Gannon, Sandery,
Bellchamber, Offe
Coach's Comments; No Comment.

A8; Uni 17.13 Defeated Ethelton 6.4
Goalkeepers; Carman, Kemp 3,
O'Driscoll 3, Fischer, Tucker, Darwin,
Nurk, A. Hall, De Ridder, Jeanes.
Best Players; Kemp, Fischer, O'Driscoll,
Gibbon, Davies, Darwin.
Geopsi's Poem;
The Ethelton Boys came to Park Nine,
And like the weather failed to shine,
Not even the Rain, mud and mire,
Could stop the Blacks showing their fire.

As the Ethelton Mob complete with Tatoos,
The Boys from the Port were such thorough loons,
They wouldn't be able to read their own cartoons.

A5 Res; Uni 3.2 lost to St Raphael's 6.8
Goalkeepers; Balcomb 3, Grulich 2
(Owing from last game)
Best Players; Whitford, Alexander, DeBoar,
Churches, Giles, Wray etc etc....
Coach's Comments; A Good Effort against the
top side. They would never have scored
if we hadn't had to leave the ground
during the downpour in the third quarter.

Soccer

Results from July 22.

Division 3 Seniors: Adelaide Uni 4 Brighton City 2
(Half time 3-0)
Scorers: Hynd, Maresca (2 pens), Larosa.
Division 3 Reserves: Adel Uni 0 Brighton City 2
(Half time 0-0)
Division 3 Juniors: Adel. Uni 3 Brighton City 0
(Half time 1 - 0)

Sport