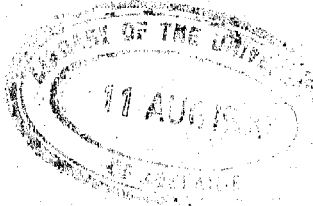


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# Ondit



Newspaper of the Students Association 48 Number 16



**JOIN IN THE PROSH  
FESTIVITIES  
AUGUST 8**

# GRABATHON

# Ondit



It is quite a paradox when people have to be earbashed into using their rights. This raises the question 'When does a right become an imposition?' The elections held last week are a good example of this.

Attitudes have ranged from an aggressive boycott through disinterest and ignorance to a dutiful fulfilling in of ones ballot paper while candidates anxiously canvassed the few votes that were being cast.

At least it can still be said that most of today's students are motivated to put some sort of effort into their study. This may not be the case in ten years time. According to the *Advertiser's Education Extra* printed last Thursday the prevailing mood amongst the seven and eight year olds of this State is already well ingrained. 'Why bother, what's the point' is their response to parents and teachers who tell them they can do better.

It's not the drive to achieve that we are concerned about. The concentration on achievement has long produced an academic hell for those whose abilities don't match the prevailing standards. It would not be a bad thing if ability were de-emphasized.

What is disturbing is the almost unnoticeable way in which people are being lulled into a state of stupefaction by the vast variety of information they are faced with today. The strain of maintaining awareness and the effort it takes to participate is becoming too much for many and the tendency is to specialize. Society however, grows daily in complexity and generates a pace of its own. Those who can't keep up with it leave themselves open to manipulation.

The more control we give up to others, the more we have tended to operate at the level of reception rather than creation. Armchair entertainment buffs and passive consumers are the disease of today and we are fast becoming incapable of doing many things for ourselves. Not only do people have to be forced into using their rights, at times they have to be forced into having a bit of fun!

Prosh this week offers a bit of scope for breaking out and it is our hope that it will be a more creative time than the feast of destruction for which it is notorious. Besides donations being solicited at various points (and in various ways) around Campus, The Prosh Rag will be on sale in the City and on Campus. Profits from its sale will go to Austcare as will any money raised from the raffling of articles collected in the Prosh Grabathon. We personally invite you to the Ondit Prosh Grabathon party to be held in the Ondit Office on Friday 7.00 pm on. Bide your time between grabbing or watch the fun. What we hope Prosh 1980 will mean is a resurgence of creativity and thoughtfulness in Prosh stunts. Pouring water over people is boring. Let's be a bit interesting for a change.

Thanks to Papas for kind permission to reprint his illustrations from the 1979 Collins edition of the *Screwtape Letters* by C.S. Lewis in the Editorial.

# News

## SHUT YOUR MOUTH

**N**oise in the library is a big problem according to Mr. Stephen Beaumont, Circulation Services Librarian.

The Library Committee has discussed a number of options to control the noise, but it seems little can be done short of throwing people out or providing areas for the noisy people.

Most complaints seem to centre around large groups of undergraduates who use the library as a lounge. Don Ray, SAUA president, is very concerned about the problem, and sees no solution but a 'get tough' attitude by the Library. Beaumont points out that Library staff don't particularly wish to act as police, and short of ultimate

sanctions, there is very little that can be done.

He says that the only hope for a real solution is for peer group pressure to be applied by students. Beaumont points out, that control of noise by Library staff is an extravagant use of money, a scarce resource at present.

"The Library may have to move towards providing defined areas for quiet study" says Beaumont, but he adds that any changes will take time to implement as funds are short. Recently the Library has ceased to buy open tables in favour of ones with a division; staff have found this reduces noise.

"Although society has moved to tolerate higher levels of noise, a significant proportion of students are seriously hampered

in their studies," says Beaumont.

If students are persistently noisy, Library staff will ask them to be quiet if a complaint is made. "Tell us about noisy areas", he adds.

### New Developments

In other Library developments, 100,000 volumes are expected to be moved from the Library to storage in the old Medical School Building. Turnaround time for stored items, mostly periodicals pre-1960, will be one working day. At present Library staff are consulting with academics about the choice of those volumes to be stored. All these will be marked with a label reading "store" and Library users are invited to comment on the choices made.

Geoff Hanmer

## Outrage at Olympics

I would like to publicly express my heartfelt thanks to someone. Thank you very much, Channel Seven, for your on-the-spot, event-by-event coverage of the celebrated Olympic farce. This year, the farce is even more hypocritical than usual. In the true spirit of international friendship and peace, the host nation -- the Soviet Union -- is concurrently engaged in a war of aggression against Third World peasants in Afghanistan. And the Australian Olympic team doesn't give a damn. Why should they? What could be more important than the glorious Olympic farce, with its gold, silver and bronze baubles, and its momentary adulation? Let us, then, indulge in a little timely cynicism, and see what has happened to the Olympics since good old Baron de Coubertain brought them back into style.

Originally, the Olympics of Ancient Greece were a celebration of youth and athletic vigor. They were important in that all of the Greek kingdoms would cease their feuds for the time of the games, and send their young athletes to Olympia to participate in an atmosphere of friendly competition. For the athletes, the only rewards would be an olive wreath, and the joy of the competition itself. Baron de Coubertain tried to revive this in modern times, and for the first two or three Olympics he may have succeeded. But look at what goes on now.

Now, things are very different. Many of the men and women who compete today are not exactly healthy people exulting in their vigor and prowess. Some of them are freaks. They have punished their bodies and pushed themselves past the point where human anatomy can cope with the stress, probably taking years from their lifespans. A lot of them have taken drugs and others have been bending their minds with hypnotism, and all to accomplish the great triumph of beating the electronic clock and shaving another one-thousandth of a second from the world record. Is this a celebration of good health? Maybe it is, but I don't think so.

And let's not forget our ideals of international friendship. Look at the bigotry of East Block judges and umpires, for example. Look at the jingoist medal-counting that goes on in the newspapers. Look at the biased coverage given by the television commentators. Remember the coverage given by the American networks of the Winter Games in Lake Placid earlier this year? To hear them talk, one could have thought that the U.S. ice hockey team was the greatest thing to have happened to humanity since the invention of the wheel.

But let's not throw the baby out with the bathwater. There is certainly nothing wrong with sport itself, nor even with serious international competition. Sport can be a very rewarding and fulfilling pursuit for those gifted with athletic ability; and international competition encourages ordinary people to participate in physical activity, and thus promotes good health. But there is something wrong with the nationalistic, drug-dosed spectacle that the modern Olympics seem to have become. One pundit has predicted that the partial boycott of the present Games is the beginning of the end for the Olympics. Looking at the way things have been going, that prospect does not bring me too much grief. Maybe we'll be able to get back to having fun and a good time, and leave the television networks and the politicians to think of something else to screw up.

James Irving

### Music Course

Music 1A is one of the most 'relevant' subjects offered by the Conservatorium within the University.

It is the only music subject offered to students with no prior musical knowledge within a humanities course at university level within South Australia.

Music 1 is the basis and necessary prerequisite to Music 11 and 111 and if tutorage for the teaching of Music 1 or 1A is abolished, then these subjects will for many students become simply impossible to pass.

I would not have come to Adelaide University, had Music 1, in its present form, not been offered within the Arts degree. I would not have passed Music 1 had it not been for the personal help that I had from my tutor in that subject. More than any other subject, Music 1 (music in the western world for students with no prior musical knowledge!) requires teaching by tutors.

Mark Sobels

### Serve You Right

I feel I can offer no sympathy for my fellow students if they complain about the Union fee rising to \$142 next year. Last year they had their chance to elect a group of students who were dedicated to slashing the Union fee. However the apathy, ignorance and conservatism of most students reigned triumphant and the current crew were elected.

Good luck to the Moscow/Peking/ALP apologists (and other careerists who run the Student Union) if the overwhelming majority of students could not care less if \$142 is extorted from them. For my own part I resent being told by senile academics, fat-cat bureaucrats, and aspiring Jack Mundey's that I have to join the Union.

Julian Glynn

### Anarchy

Dear Citizens,

Anarchists of the World Unite! The time to rise up and right the insurmountable wrongs done to you by the purveyors of petty - pathetic student politics is nigh. Revolt! against those who Revolt You!

"Anarchy Now!"

We the politburo of the AAF (Aquinas Anarchist Federation), by ignominious decision detail the following five point plan for the Anarchisation of the Adelaide University Campus.

- 1) The shooting, or at least drowning (i.e. Uni foot-bridge) of all student politicians.
- 2) Burning of all books in the Barr Smith Library that do not contain at least five references to Aquinas or Anarchy!
- 3) Renaming of *Ondit* to Aquinas Anarchist.
- 4) Disbanding and renaming of *Bread and Circuses* to Aquinas and Anarchy.
- 5) The restoration of the campus to its natural Anarchistic state.

And it will not be until all of those fore-named preconditions have been met, that socially denigrating advertising propaganda (of those enemies of Aquinas Anarchy) will be returned. Though what good it'll be to a bunch of wet politicians floating upside down in the Torrens, we don't know.

Aquinas Anarchist Federation  
This outburst was received after we heard reports that election banners and other assortments from around campus had disappeared - Ed.



## SYDNEY UNI STAYS OUT

**Sydney University students have voted overwhelmingly (1535 to 846) to remain out of AUS.**

The shock decision, taken during a poll held July 21-25, seriously affects the chance of an early revival by the national student union, a victim of mass defections in 1979.

Sydney SRC President Paul Brereton says he is "utterly stunned" by the result. Paul, a Centrist ("CentreUnity") student, was narrowly re-elected President during the poll on left preferences. The vote rejected AUS by a greater margin than last year's move which caused Sydney Uni to leave the Union. Paul Brereton says the result was influenced by a low voter turnout; the left voters who normally support AUS failed to cast their votes.

### Reasons for Vote

Nothing specific can be blamed for the defeat according to *On Dit's* sources from the centre and left. AUS supporters ran a good campaign, with several hard working organizers and media back up from AUS headquarters in Melbourne.

Leaflets urging an anti-AUS vote were issued by Steven Lewis, a prominent Macquarie University student and leader of the Australian Union of Jewish Students. Paul Brereton said this campaign had "some effect" on the outcome; left wing sources say the 200 or so votes influenced by Lewis' campaign were decisive.

Certainly the centre-voting students of Sydney Uni were split, which is seen as reversing an earlier pledge of support for AUS by Centre Unity leaders according to left observers. A bitter debate between "zionist" students and the Red Pen collective (read 'Communist Party') had occurred on Sydney

Uni's campus and in the pages of *Honi Soit*.

### Effects on AUS

AUS Vice-President Graham McCulloch is visiting Adelaide as we go to press. He has been reduced to silence from his normal loquaciousness by the stunning result, as has the whole of AUS. A similar vote to rejoin AUS at Macquarie University is now taking place, and the result will be known this Thursday. AUS supporters are determined to battle on.

The hopes of an AUS revival in 1980 were fired by a large majority vote to join, held at Milperra CAE in Sydney's western suburbs earlier this term. The vote at Sydney is the first at a series of the larger campuses that left AUS last year: a planned comeback campaign by the national union. The Macquarie vote is crucial as the centrepiece of AUS campaign for a rapid comeback. A reformed electoral structure, education lobby, and a research programme instead of polemics forms the basis of the new style AUS, which seeks a wide base of support. The new look AUS was created despite far-left opposition. Failure of these larger campuses to rejoin, will leave AUS with only a thin sprinkling of smaller or isolated campuses in Queensland, NSW and Tasmania. Without the larger campuses it will be hard for AUS to remain a national union.

The temptation is for AUS to retreat to a role as an umbrella for only left-wing students. If the votes go against the National Union at Macquaries too, elsewhere students may well lose their only national voice.

Pro-AUS students harbour the not unreasonable hope that the Sydney University vote was an aberration. Whether or not a serious re-evaluation of AUS is needed will be revealed by the Macquarie result later this week.

*John Sandeman*



## MANDYDATE TO CORNWALL

**Candidates with little experience of the Students Association were severely disadvantaged in the recent Elections according to Returning Officer John Sandeman.**

Paradoxically its good to be able to make that criticism: it's an indication that new faces eager to get involved in the Students Association stood for positions. Like any other student election there was fierce competition for some positions. Cynicism can't have taken over campus completely when people actually fight to get 'into action'.

Voting this year was largely spontaneous, with few burning issues. Many candidates had similar policies. A lot of propaganda was spread about; banners, posters, leaflets, tape recordings, even beer coasters! Everbody this year knew there was an election (even if they didn't know where to vote), but we all wondered what it was about.

Behind the scenes there were a few problems. These make interesting reading if only to note the minutiae that occupies the minds of those who run elections. Ah! the folly of human kind...

When questioned after preliminary counting of votes last Friday, Returning Officer Sandeman stated that at present there were no strict guidelines as to how access to facilities in the office is to be regulated.

Office bearers and others with media skills have no statutory responsibilities at present as to how they are to fairly provide help. As a result, those helped by Andrew Frost (Mandy Cornwall) and the *On Dit* editors (Paul Hunt

and James Williamson) had access to the process camera for work after the office had officially closed. One possible solution, said Sandeman would be to employ one person specifically to do everyone's camera work at a fixed time. There were also no regulations at present concerning bias in election coverage by the student Media — *On Dit* and Student Radio. In fact, the directions regarding malpractice are extremely vague apart from requiring the Returning Officer to authorize all election material before it is used.

Another problem was the lack of any limit on financial outlay by candidates for publicity. This further discriminated between candidates on the basis of willingness to spend money.

### No Candidate Vote

A difficulty was encountered in the elections for multiple positions. The high 'no candidate' vote was higher than that registered by some candidates for AUS annual and regional councils. After much debate at the Students Association Executive meeting last Friday it was decided that even if they reached quota anyone who scored less than the 'no candidate' would not be elected as a delegate. This is contrary to AUS policy which recommends that all candidates who fulfill quota be elected. 'A No candidate position is meaningless in multi-purpose elections' said Sandeman.

Sandeman was appointed Returning Officer one week before the elections in replacement of Adam Russell. He felt the turnout, 969 or 11% of the student population was comparatively high considering the lack of major issues separating candidates this year. Last year's vote totalled 1,100 or 15% of all students.

### Mistakes

When asked if he felt he had made any mistakes, Sandeman mentioned the 'Rotten Egg Day' on Tuesday where candidates were supposed to make policy speeches on the Barr Smith Lawns, and the placement of a ballot box outside the Bar from 3-5 pm on Friday afternoon. He regretted that in both cases he had failed to notify all candidates that the events were happening.

The decision to place a ballot-box outside the bar was made midway through last week in imitation of a similar practise at the Flinders Uni. elections. This particular event raised some controversy due to the fact that: a) it was felt that Edwards-Maddocks team and Peter Maddern were being favoured since they had been able to publicize themselves there. b) the validity of a contract (re, a vote) made by someone who was drunk left a little to be desired.

As it was, 40 people voted at the Bar and observers at the box denied that any of them had been drunk.

### Results

The provisional results available to *On Dit* at the close of counting on Friday night were as follows:

<b>President</b>	
Cornwall	488
Edwards	278
No Candidate	96
<b>Vice President</b>	
Glenn	407
Maddocks	297
No Candidate	129
<b>On Dit Editor</b>	
Hunt/Williamson	468
Maddern	399
No Candidate	38

*Andrew Fagan and a tired mutant hobbit*



An alarmed big red Fire Engine

## Alarms Alarm

**False Fire Alarms are costing the Union big money according to Derek Giles, Union House Chief Steward.**

One of the major problems is people triggering the alarms deliberately by lighting matches under them.

Three units are called out when an alarm goes off; cost \$150. As well, the fire alarm system must be reset costing up to another \$150. There may be as many as fifty false alarms in one year, which costs the Union over \$4000. Vandalism of this and other types is a significant problem according to Giles who

is angered by the extent of the problem.

### Thefts of equipment

Recently Union instrumentalities have been losing a worrying amount of equipment to thieves. The Steward's cassette recorder was taken several weeks ago, and now it appears that someone has taken *On Dit's* 85-210 zoom lens.

The lens, a Tamron series 1 with a Nikon mount was taken from the office on 22nd or 23rd July. The serial number of the lens is 8619338. Anyone knowing its whereabouts should contact *On Dit*. The matter has been placed in the hands of the CIB.

*On dit staff*

### For sale

**Calculator:** TI58, plus stats module \$130 (Union Shop price TI58C plus stats module is \$181) save \$50.  
80 memories or up to 480 programme steps, and with library modules up to 5000 steps.  
9 levels parentheses  
4 types of testing display value without Complete programme editing  
Over 170 functions and operations in scientific/engineering and stats fields.  
Ph. 537 2505, ask for Andrew.

## Counter Edit.

**Nominations are still open for the position of 1981 Counter Calendar Editor. As yet no one has nominated.**

The closing date for nominations is this Friday, so anyone considering the move

should act now. Mandy Cornwall, last years counter calendar editor is disappointed in the response but still hopeful. 'There is potential for the Counter Calendar to be a great success' she says. An honorarium is paid to the editor.

*Ondit Staff*

## Accident Goes On

**F**our minutes after Metropolitan Edison began releasing Krypton gas from the damaged Three Mile Island nuclear plant on June 28, radiation alarms sounded, forcing a halt to the venting.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of residents of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, area had already evacuated their homes, dismissing Gov. Richard Thornburgh's plea to carry on business as usual.

For months, Met Ed, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and government officials at all levels had assured the neighbours of Three Mile Island that the venting posed absolutely no health hazard. Equipment for the decontamination procedure was virtually foolproof, they contended.

Yet as news of the radiation alarm reached the public, officials attributed it to a "malfunction," a "false signal," an "oversensitive monitoring device".

### Another chapter of lies

What really happened to spark the alarm remains unknown, adding another chapter to the history of lies and cover-ups that have accompanied every event since the nuclear accident began on March 28, 1979, in TMI's Unit 2.

To Harold Denton, head of nuclear reactor regulation for the NRC, it was just "another glitch" in the effort to clean up the nuclear accident.

The day before the venting began, 10,000 gallons of radioactive water spilled in the Unit 1 building, which has also been shut down since the accident began.

By the afternoon of June 29, the "oversensitive" monitoring equipment had been "reprogrammed" and the venting resumed.

The monitoring devices that were connected to the alarm measure particulates - specks of dust inside the reactor containing long-lasting contaminants, such as cesium 134, cesium 137, strontium 90, and cobalt 60.

### New Study

Just 10 days before the venting began, a non-government study was released asserting that the NRC and other agencies had failed to consider the possible health effects of some 70 other radioactive substances inside the TMI reactor building. Many of these, the study said, would be released in particles.

The study, of Energy and Environmental Research in West Germany at the request of a coalition of antinuclear groups in the Harrisburg area, was based on Met Ed's own data.

Conceding that it was only a preliminary study, West

German scientists Bernd Franke charged at a news conference in Washington on June 18 that the NRC had approved the immediate plan because it was the cheapest way for Met Ed to dispose of the krypton.

Franke said the venting could result in radiation exposures 50 times greater than those estimated by the NRC and could lead to four additional cancer deaths.

Met Ed, Vice-President Arnold charged the report was "obstructionist, entirely uncalled for, and does the people around the Harrisburg area a great disservice." He then admitted he had not read it.

### No public hearing

The NRC meanwhile unanimously approved the venting plan and waived the required 30 day's public notice. It ruled that if a public hearing on the plan was requested, it could be held after the venting was over.

The NRC denied a request to reconsider this decision from the Middletown People Against Nuclear Energy (PANE) and the Newberry Township Three Mile Island Steering Committee.

PANE and Steven Sholly of Mechanicsburg then went to court, arguing that the waiver of the 30-day waiting period was illegal. A three-judge Federal appeals panel turned them down on June 26.

Nancy Cole  
"Militant"

## VOTERIGGING COVERUP



**NOTICE OF A GENERAL UNION MEETING**  
Thursday, 27th March, 1980.  
1.00 p.m.

## NEW MOVES ON UNI ELECTIONS

**S**tudents wishing to vote for representatives on University Council will have to enrol themselves on the Undergraduate postal roll now being prepared.

This move is a direct result of the concern shown earlier this year over electoral procedures. It was alleged that a ballot rigging had taken place during the 1979 University Council Elections. As a result of this belief, Don Ray, SAUA President launched an action to overturn the election. Subsequently this action was dropped when his legal funding situation became doubtful.

The change, suggested by the Council working party on election procedures, means that voting papers will be sent through the mail only to those students enrolled. This will eliminate the possibility of tampering with ballot papers distributed to pigeon holes, but it will require extra effort on the

part of students to vote.

If students do not remember to enrol, they will have to go to a University bureaucrat to receive their voting papers.

### Setback

The move is a setback to the SAUA whose demands for an election system that was tamper-proof have been met, but in a way calculated to cut down access of students to the polls. The system effectively means that students will have to do something twice to vote. Considering the low turnouts in most undergraduate elections, the move could mean that elected representatives will be dangerously unrepresentative if the new procedures discourage significant numbers of students from voting.

Student President Don Ray is angry at the move. He says the new procedure is no solution to any problem: "All that it does is acknowledge that a problem existed."

It's unclear at this stage what action will be taken.

Geoff Hanmer

## Whats On This Week

### CINEMA

**AU FILM GROUP - UNION HALL**  
Tues & Wed 12.10 "Apocalypse Now" - total mayhem with helicopters, explosions, flares and 500,000 litres of burning petrol gives way to deepest Vietnam and the Heart of Darkness. "Apocalypse Now - Wasn't that the one I was bald in?" - M. Brando.

**AU FILM GROUP - LITTLE CINEMA**  
Thurs 10.30 pm All-night movies - "Mad Max", "Holy Grail", "Flesh Gordon" & "Flesh For Frankenstein". Members \$3, others \$5.

**NFTA - LITTLE CINEMA**  
Mon "Bloodsport" & "Wronsky" - two interesting independent Australian film of the last year, plus "Au Hasard Balthazar" - dir. Robert Bresson.

**TRAK**  
Sun 3pm "Ivan the Terrible" - SA premiere of the film of the 1975 Bolshoi production of Prokofiev's ballet.

**VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI**  
Mon-Sun 7.30 & 9.30 "Meetings with Remarkable Men" - Peter Brook's film of Gurdjieff's search for the answers to his questions about life, the universe and everything.  
Fri & Sat 11.30 pm "Jubilee" Derek Jarman's holocaustic view of near-future England, replete with anarchistic punks and their music, and lots of horrifying violence.

**CHELSEA**  
Mon-Thur 7.30 "The Rose" and "All This and World War II".

### DRAMA

**OPERA THEATRE**  
Thurs-Sat "The Kingfisher" with Google Withers, John McCallum, Ron Frazer.

**ST IGNATIUS COLLEGE, ATHELSTONE**  
Thurs-Sat Court Theatre Company presents "The Physicists", comedy-drama by Friedrich Durenmat.

**Q THEATRE**  
Wed-Sat 8.15 "Charley's Aunt" - classic sit. com. with swindling students and fake relatives from Brazil, where the nuts come from.

**MATTHEW FLINDERS THEATRE, Flinders Uni.**  
Wed. 12pm & 8pm, Thurs. 2pm & 8pm. "What did you do in the war Dada?" by Unemployed Peoples Theatre Company also Thurs. 14th 2pm, Friday 15th 2pm & 8pm, Saturday 16th, 8pm at the Shedley Theatre, Elizabeth.

### MUSIC

**TIVOLI**  
Thurs 8.30-12 "Nuvo Bloc" & "Systems Go" - the more 'progressive' side of Adelaide rock music. \$2.50.

**UNI BAR**  
Sat End of term Rock 'n' Roll. "The Hares" & "The Beatniks" - two fast moving goodtime Adelaide bands to move about to. Only \$2. Recommended.

**ANGAS HOTEL**  
Wed "Vitamin Z"  
Thurs "Private Eyes" - modern & up tempo entertainment. \$1.50.  
Fri "Bodgies" - foot exciting R'n'R. \$2.  
Sat "Full Moon Howlers"

**Fri, Sat & Sun "The Sports" & "The Swingers"** - venue unknown at this stage. Watch press for details. (Sat at the Arkaba)

### UNION HALL

Wed 13 Aug. 8pm. Anti Nuclear concert featuring "Redgum" with speaker John Hirt. Students \$3.50.

### MARCH

**RUNDLE MALL FOUNTAIN**  
Fri 7pm Candlelight procession to mark Hiroshima Day.

### BALLET

**FESTIVAL THEATRE**  
Tues-Sat Australian Ballet presents "A Tribute to Borovansky", the 'father' of Australian ballet.

## Ondit

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## Kids Care Flop

**T**he McKinnon Parade Child Care Centre is not catering for the needs of those students who need it most.

There is no question that the services provided are necessary for mature-age students with dependent children. The centre fulfils the need of quality child-care. However its availability of service to students is questionable.

### Other centres used

Over the past few months I have met a number of students who require child-care and use the services provided by outside community centres. The reasons for this are varied,

1) McKinnon Parade does not provide after-hours care for students with late lectures practicals and tutorials.

2) Although the centre advertises competitive rates, a sliding scale for fees and special concessions for student parents, students find outside community centres more economical

3) McKinnon Parade centre does not provide care on an hourly basis, only four hourly sessions

4) Many students find the centre inconveniently situated and would prefer services on campus.

### Finances

The Union financial commitment to the centre has dwindled from an initial grant of \$12,000 to

\$4,000 and there is doubt whether any money will be provided this financial year.

It appears that both the University and the Union expect the centre to become a viable non-profit self supporting business. If it did students could say goodbye to any concessions.

### The building

Because the centre is improvised and not architecturally designed for children, great expense is needed to redesign and maintain the premises. The University has provided the building rent-free with a no-interest loan to cover such expenses.

I feel this is inadequate support from the University and makes the centre less financially viable than the community government subsidized care centres as these centres receive an initial grant for these needs.

### Further needs

The University should be more committed as service is available to staff with children and the student parent service is advertised in the University Calendar.

There exist further needs for child care on campus that are not provided for.

1) Care during after-hours social, academic and informative activities

2) Care for children after hours of school age

3) Means of contact of parents when an emergency situation arises.

Chris Pope

## GRABATHON

**It's the On dit Prosh Grabathon! Never before have so few ... etcetera. August the eighth will never be the same again. It's the story you've been waiting to see all year!**

Friday, the last day of term will be the On dit Prosh Grabathon - raising money for Austcare and raising the flagging spirits of students in those last desperate days before exams wipe out your mind.

From Friday noon onwards you are invited to grab whatever takes your fancy (no legal responsibility accepted) and bring it in to On dit for adjudication. Bus tickets, cans, politicians and other bits of rubbish off the street will be worth one point each. Ministers or shadow ministers are worth one thousand points each and Piggy Tonkin isn't worth anything much except that we will generously award anyone who brings him in two thousand points!

Prime target, of course, is any

television news announcer providing he or she is kidnapped no more than one hour before the news is to go to air. Bonus points given the closer it gets to air time. For a stunt like this expect five thousand points and a good crack at the grand prize, awarded to the person or team with the highest aggregate score. On dit will attempt the onerous task of raffling back this stuff to its owners for charity - lets see how much we can make.

All the fine details are available in a sheet available from the On dit office at the Western end of the cloisters.

*The winner will receive a grand travel prize sponsored by Student Travel.*

### And the rest

Not only that, but the On dit office will be holding a grabathon party from 7 p.m. that night - live music may yet be supplied. Come to the office B.Y.O.G. and help the night along.

Sellers are still needed for the Prosh Rag if you're interested come along to the On dit office this week and leave your name.

*On dit staff*

## ALP-TEAS UP

**If elected, a Federal Labor Government would increase TEAS allowances to a level comparable with the value of the award when first introduced according to Shadow Minister for Education, John Button.**

Senator Button recently released a paper outlining the steps that a Labor government would take to improve Education.

Aside from TEAS increases, there would be an immediate return to triennial funding as introduced by the Whitlam Government in 1972 as well as substantial boosts to spending in research and equipment. However, the document prefaces the proposals by stating that the ALP will 'introduce developments in a steady, planned progressive manner taking account of the resources available within the national economy'.

### Fees dismissed

The policy rejects the introduction of fees, but the commitments to TEAS is far short of AUS claims for the allowance to be raised to 120% of the Henderson poverty line. ALP policy will result in the allowance being raised to \$54 a week an increase of \$8. No mention is made of the guidelines for administering the scheme other than it will be subject to immediate enquiry.

Post Graduate allowances

would also be raised by Labor to around \$6,500 per year. This represents a level on par with their value when first introduced.

Nevertheless, the Labor Party's Education Policy will only begin to reverse the attacks on Education mounted by the Liberal Government.

### Vague Promises

The policies outlined are vague and do not promise to fund tertiary education to anywhere near the levels adequate for needs.

While the Labor Party says it will provide a small increase in recurrent funds, the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) has constantly pointed out that there needs to be an annual increase of 2.75-3.25% in these funds just to maintain the institutions in a steady state. There would need to be an immediate increase in recurrent funds of 7% just to counteract the steady decline in this money over the last 5 years.

Capital funding has been savagely cut by 51% in the last 5 years. The TEC has capital projects to the value of \$30 million, outstanding from 1978 and this does not include projects not approved due to financial constraints. All the Labor Party is prepared to offer in this area is a return to triennial funding without any increase.

The promise to increase the equipment grant by \$2 million is small when it is considered that this campus alone needs \$1.5 million to replace obsolete equipment.

*Geoff Hanmer/Anne Gooley*



Union Council

## COUNCIL CARRY ON

**Union Council rebuked its Chief Executive Officer, David Muir last Monday, during a two hour debate that was held in camera.**

Council moved into camera soon after it convened at 5.30pm. Despite opposition from a number of councillors, observers were excluded from then on till 7.30pm when Council broke for tea.

Allegations about Muir's conduct were made in a paper prepared by Andrew Frost. Frost alleged that Muir had not invited two shop stewards to Council despite being requested to by the Chair and further that Muir had reported to Council that invitations had been issued. The staff members were to be present at a debate canvassing early closure of the refectory. Further, Frost alleged that Muir had misrepresented Council's normal procedure and tried to prevent Steward John Shires from addressing the meeting.

### "Reproachment"

Frost's paper canvassed two motions, one of which was a

severe rebuke to Muir. This motion was defeated, and another motion was passed asking for no recurrence of the incident. The other motion, concerning the rights of staff in relation to decisions made by Council was amended in camera and then passed on the public record. It reads;

**1. Union Council resolves that**  
a) staff participation and feedback in all areas of Council decision-making is vital to the smooth functioning of the Union;  
b) whenever a matter before Council appears able to be dealt with more effectively by the invitation of staff member(s), Council or the Chair shall instruct, in writing, the Secretary to invite them to the meeting;  
3) such Agenda items shall be dealt with first and the staff member(s) concerned shall, if necessary, be provided with transport to and from the meeting.

Frost states in his paper that his action in producing the document "...is a reproachment on some of the Secretary's actions which, I believe, it is the duty of Council to take action over if it

appears what Council perceives as its best interest is not being carried out."

While the document wins no prizes for English expression, the message is clear.

In the minutes of the meeting of 30th June, Muir states that he had invited both shop stewards personally but they were unable to attend. This is disputed by the staff members concerned, Olive Mellors and Roger Clark, who provided a different version of events. They claim they were both asked to advance an opinion about the dispute, an opinion which Muir said would be communicated to Council that night.

In fact, Muir did faithfully communicate their comments to comments to Council.

Although council has passed the motion and the matter is theoretically finished, shock waves from the affair will reverberate for some while.

Opinion on council is divided about the issue; some councillors regarded the whole discussion as an excuse to attack Muir while others thought that it was a legitimate concern of council.

*Geoff Hanmer*

## BOWENS BLUNDER

**Lord Mayor J.V.S. Bowen denied that Perina Units, a company that he directs, was an unlisted subsidiary of John Martins several hours after G.E. Coles, the managing director of J. Martin had admitted this was the case.**

This was reported in a story appearing on the front page of July 22nd's *The Advertiser* concerning the closure of the Richmond Hotel.

The story was brought to *Ondit's* attention after a group of Engineering Students were told their annual dinner, to be held at the Richmond (see story) would have to be cancelled due to the closure of the Hotel.

Investigations produced an interesting picture of the Lord Mayors business affairs, and the connections between John Martins and the Adelaide Business Community.

Bowen's claim that Perina Units was not a subsidiary of John Martins was an unfortunate breakdown in communications between G.E. Coles, general

manager of John Martins and Bowen. Coles had told the Advertiser on Monday that Perina Units was an unlisted subsidiary of J.M. only to have Bowen dump a bucket on himself later in the night in denying the connection.

### Set Up in N.S.W.

Perina Units was originally set up by several N.S.W. businessmen but registered in South Australia. Meanwhile L.J. Hooker had bought out Bowen's Business, John Wildes, and installed Bowen as a South Australian director of Hooker. The building was bought from Mr. Jim Hanby by Perina Units through (surprise, surprise) L.J. Hooker (Sydney) for \$475,000 in 1969. Perina has a nominal capital of \$10,000 and a paid up capital of \$4. Added up this falls far short of the \$475,000 paid for the building.

It is believed that J.V.S. Bowen and T.H. Proeve hold one share each in Perina - which was restructured with Bowen as director and Proeve as Secretary. Proeve was an employee of Hookers, but later left to join Joe Emanuel. His share was transferred to Mr. Mike Norman

who worked at Chesser Wholesalers, a company owned by Bowen. Since that time, Norman has left Chesser and the secretaryship has passed on. The building is insured under a master policy in the name of John Martins.

### History

Since Phoenix Hotels took over the premises, no lease has existed between it and Perina Units. *Ondit* believes no rent has been paid for a period of about two months. Perina had promised in a letter of intent to renovate the hotel but failed to carry out some of the work. Phoenix retaliated with a rent strike until the case was brought before the Supreme Court. This resulted in a settlement with a termination of Phoenix Hotels tenancy, it's assets purchased by Perina Units.

Phil Anderson, proprietor of the Hotel, was told to cancel bookings and sack his staff. It may be that John Martins believes the real estate can't be made to pay its way - whither the future of Rundle Mall Trading?

*Geoff Hanmer*

## Story Comp.

**Literary talents of Ondit readers will receive a timely boost with the announcement of a Short Story competition to be held in third term.**

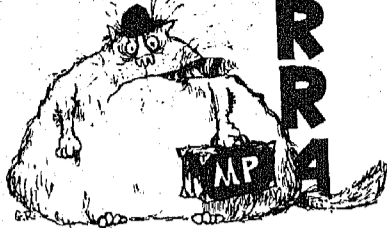
Two months have been given to get entries in, the closing date being Monday September 22. The entries will be judged by four prominent literary critics, to be announced next term. Length

has been limited to 2,000 words and the results will be printed in a specifically Literary Edition of *Ondit*.

Substantial book voucher prizes have been offered and they are as follows:

**1st Prize**  
\$50 sponsored by Liberty Books  
**2nd Prize**  
\$25 sponsored by City Books  
**3rd Prize**  
\$10 sponsored by Mary Martin Bookshop.

## CANBERRA



Malcolm Fraser entered Parliament when he was 23, Grant Chapman entered Parliament when he was 28. Malcolm went to Oxford, Grant went to Adelaide. However, there are some similarities. Both stood for marginal seats, and both spent a quiet, if right-wing first five years in Parliament.

Grant has held Kingston, the most marginal seat in South Australia, since the 1976 landslide.

At Adelaide University he was regarded as a hawk on the Vietnam War. There is nothing particularly dishonourable in this, most Australians supported the war. However many Australians have become less right-wing with time. Grant does not seem to have joined them.

Two examples from his parliamentary career suffice:

In October 1976 he asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education whether he was aware that a minority of tertiary students had gone on strike over TEAS allowances. He went on:

"Will the minister investigate the possibility of removing the allowances from those who went on strike, and using these and other funds to increase the allowances of those who remained diligently at their studies last week?"

Early this year Grant again achieved distinction by being the only South Australian in the House of Representatives to support the controversial Matyr anti-abortion amendments. Not even John McLeay would come at that.

Out of Parliament his performance has been distinctly unstatesman like. I quote in full from an article in *The National Times* Feb 13-18 1978:

"The Federal Young Liberal Convention held in Adelaide recently ended with a noisy mob of conference members entering the flat of a young woman living in a hall of residence at Flinders University where some conference members were staying.

Claiming that the woman's flat-mates had damaged convention barbecue equipment, the group arrived at 2.30 am and refused to leave. They shouted, "We're going to get you," "Kill!" and "Rape!", she said.

"Present was Grant Chapman, the Liberal member of Kingston who, the woman claims, told her she could expect to get no sleep that night.

"Mr Chapman confirmed that he was present. 'I just happened to be there,' he told *The National Times*. 'I was trying to calm them down. I told her she wouldn't get any sleep because of the convention going on.'

Students should know who their friends are. Grant Chapman is up for re-election at the end of this year.

Canberra Correspondent

# ANGER OVER NURSE TRAINING

Friday's march on Parliament by 500 nurses will mark the start of a strong campaign of opposition toward state government moves in nursing education.

The convenor of a public meeting following the rally and march, J.F. Cochrane of the S.A. Task Force for Implementing Goals in Nursing Education said "This is only the beginning, not the end" of the issue.

The Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia (TEASA) recent proposal to close Sturt CAE and relocate Nursing education from Sturt to Flinders University, could have serious effects on the future of nursing education throughout the state, according to Taskforce member Mrs Pat Slater. Mrs Slater said that the implementation of the proposal could set nursing education back by 50 years in South Australia. The planned closure of Sturt CAE is part of national moves by Education Department authorities to "rationalise" colleges in an effort to combat a perceived over supply of teachers.

### Amalgamation

The announcement of Sturt's proposed closure comes with the state Government's decision to amalgamate Hartley, Adelaide and Salisbury CAE's into one multi-campus college of advanced education in the near future.

Mrs Slater said "The college

which conducts the best basic nursing course in Australia has been told to close, amalgamate or be run by someone else", accompanied by a decision to have nursing training accredited by tertiary education authorities."

Mrs Slater said there was a great deal of support for the opposition to the closure of Sturt, not only from interstate branches of the Nursing Task Force but from the Doctors Reform Society and the Royal Australian Nursing Federation.

It was revealed at the meeting that discussion of the issue between the RANF and the Australian Medical Association was planned "For the near future".

On the unusual event of nurses "taking to the streets and demonstrating", one spokeswoman said "What option do we have - there is no way that we can show people that nurses will not be pushed around except by getting very angry and very militant".

Mrs Slater urged nurses to continue the "political pressure", by marching and "other ways of keeping publicity going" in future months.

Nurses would be fighting for the maintenance of "human, warm, caring nursing services", she said, and the amount of "political clout" they could muster would "bring about the change".

"If we all work together there isn't the slightest doubt that we can reverse the decision," she said.

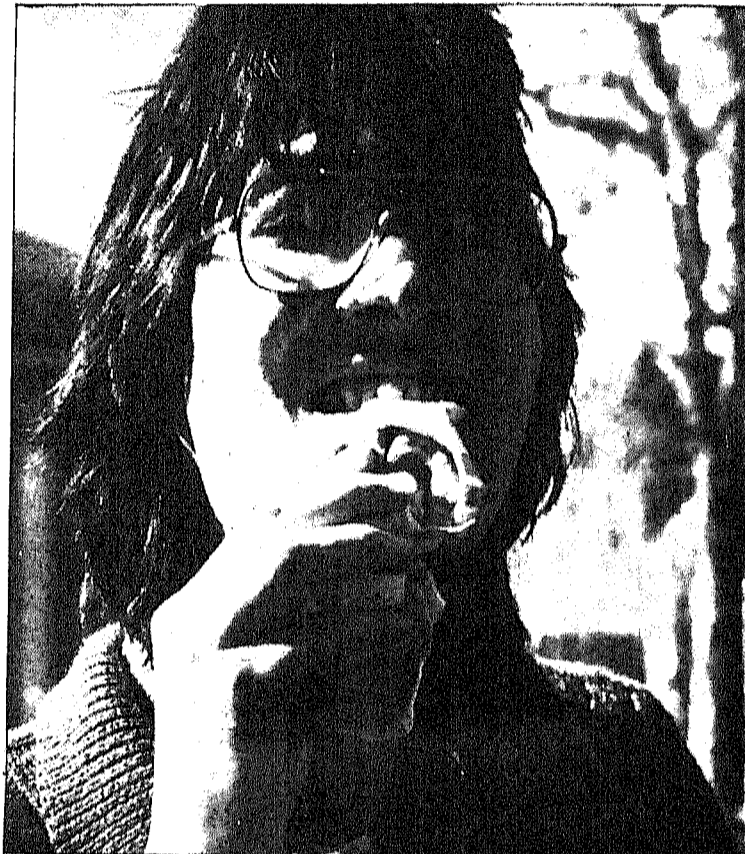
Another spokeswoman at the meeting said Australian Universities "are good at their job, but they are not good at any vocational training outside the medical profession." She said that universities in many places in the world had successfully incorporated vocational training. In fact most places except

Australia had already done so. "It would be a welcome thing if Australian universities showed an interest in more direct vocational courses. There is a great need for more higher degree courses for nurses to take," she said. The closure

proposal meant a "shotgun marriage of nursing students to universities which are short of students," she said, and those involved in nursing education would "prefer to stay as they are until the universities show a change of heart and interest".

Convenor J.F. Cochrane said "We must ensure that the wonderful work at Sturt over the last few years is not lost, to ensure for posterity that there is a true comprehensive and professional education for nurses to give the community the service it has every right to receive."

Phillipa Fox



Holton Egg day on the Lawns

## Seminar One Dimensional

Dr John Coulter was the main speaker at seminar on the inadequacy of the information in the Redcliff Environmental Effects Statement, published recently.

The seminar, sponsored by the Post-Graduate Students' Association, was held in the Games Room on Wednesday July 30.

Also on the panel was Martin Holt, researcher in Classical Studies, replacing Dr Halls of Environmental Studies, who was unable to attend. Both men are on the Redcliff's review panel for the Conservation Council of SA. People representing other views, though invited several times, were not represented, the absence of Dow representatives and Dept. of Environment reviewers being conspicuous.

### Ethylene dichloride.

Coulter pointed out the failure of the EES to adequately address the problems of ethylene dichloride (EDC), the proposed product at Redcliff, in the Upper Spencer Gulf. EDC is a mutagen in test animals and humans, a possible cause of cancer and mutations, is toxic to fish and is highly flammable; moreover it is not containable by South Australian technology, since in the event of a spill, it does not float, rather sinks to the bottom. He suggests it would be more sensible to develop the site to produce the end product PVC, slightly less toxic, rather than face the environmental risks in shipping the intermediate, EDC.

### Contradictions in Report

Dr Holt demonstrated the official Dow statement contains

obvious contradictions: 1. it states atmospheric emissions would not exceed SA standards, yet in two instances chloride and nitrate levels violate state standards; 2. sea grass (important fish and prawn feeding grounds) dies at 31°C; they claim sea grass will not be adversely effected, yet the thermal pollution levels are projected at 30-32°C; 3. Cooper Basin gas will provide cheap power, but Dow may not realize SA has committed its gas supply to NSW above and beyond known reserves. One-fourth of Adelaide's own gas allotment intends to go ahead.

The Conservation Council's objection to the project is based on the environmental effects on the fishers' industry due to uncalculated thermal and toxic pollutants. They have challenged government and industry on their rejection of alternate sites, deemed more costly but more environmentally sound. The taxpayer also is powerless against government plans to spend \$253 million on infrastructure related to petrochemical development with an uncertain future.

Some poignant questions posed by the audience indicated that concern is greatest when pollution is in one's own back yard, but there is little outcry when large companies opt for setting up plants in poor countries without environmental restrictions. The issues have become polarized for each special interest group: government-political, company-economic, public-environmental. Only one group was represented at this seminar. How will differences be reconciled when groups will not even get together?

J. Gibbs-Clema

## SLAP STICK

The Returning Officer was the one who ended up with egg on his face during the SAUA election speeches given at Tuesday lunchtime last week.

The Returning Officer, John Sandeman, was splattered with embryonic chicken by a persistent Mandy Cornwall. Earlier, in a rare show of bi-partisan co-operation, Mandy and Rick Edwards narrowly missed Sandeman in a carefully planned attack.

The speeches, given to an attentive crowd of around ten were generally overshadowed by the egg-throwing antics. Most candidates were prepared to say nothing much as quickly as possible and then get off.

Howard Glenn and Simon Maddocks were an exception, engaging in quite a prolonged

knock out brawl. Maddocks proved a surprisingly strong performer against the debating skill of Glenn who, several people agreed, came out of the tussle a little the worse for wear. Bread and Circuses

Andrew (A<sup>2</sup> for B + C) Allison came through with some nice flute playing, dispensing with the boring formality of an actual speech. Not only that, but he entertained the crowd for a while afterwards in a seemingly desperate attempt to attract votes.

Peter Maddern livened up the crowd with an airforce cap, goggles, beanie and, of course, a Glenelg footy scarf. Like Allison he seemed to be playing the unconventional line for votes; he certainly looked different.

Hunt and Williamson's pitch for *On dit* came through with a speech and a smile. Hunt spoke and Williamson smiled and that just about wraps proceedings up.

Geoff Hamner

## Techno. Talkfest

The fifth national Political Economy Conference titled "Australian Capitalism in the 80's" will be held at Melbourne University on 16 and 17 August.

A wide range of topics are scheduled for discussion; among them, discussion of technological change in society and its economic effects is likely to consume a fair amount of time.

### Class Structure

Another focus of the conference will be the presentation of new material about the class structure of Australian society.

The conference will also debate the question - "What difference would an ALP Federal Government make?"

Organizer for the conference in South Australia is Andy Mack who can be contacted on 223 3866 in the SAIT Sociology Department.

On dit staff

## Labor Debate

**The Labor Party's Socialist objective must be changed according to ex Labor Club President Terry Connolly if they are to make any progress in Australian politics.**

He said this when opening a debate at the Club's lunchtime meeting last Tuesday.

Socialization which he equated with Nationalization is not an objective, but one of many means to the end of an equitable distribution of the means of production.

He went on to say that social control is not electorally possible as most workers aren't interested in it. They are merely concerned with the acquisition of more possessions for themselves. What is needed is not public ownership of the means of production so much as better work conditions and the democratic freedom to participate in the shaping of institutions.

### Little support

Connolly found little support

from others at the meeting who were unsatisfied with his departure from the principle of class struggle. They erupted with a flood of Socialist jargon that all but drowned the sounds of the three times larger EU meeting next door. If ownership was not taken from the capitalists, then it could not be seen how they could be prevented from retaliating as soon as worker demands become inconvenient. No one addressed the question of how democratization could be implemented once public ownership was enforced and some present were disappointed at the lack of participation of those women present. However the Club will proceed with further debates in the coming weeks.

This was the first of a series of open forums to be organized by the Labor Club. This Tuesday in the South Dining Room, former Secretary Mark Blumberg promises an equally provocative discussion on the question, "Rupert Murdoch is the Labor Party's best friend."

Mark Duffy/Andrew Fagan

## Union Fee rise

**The Union fee will definitely rise to \$135 in the coming year. This was decided when the Budget was passed by Union Council last Monday.**

The new fee is an increase of eight dollars on this year's fee of \$127.

### Major Cuts

It was decided not to renew the \$10,000 annual grant to the Non Collegiate Housing Management Board for repairs for 1981.

The fate of the Theatres is yet to be decided and a Special Council Meeting will probably be held in the last week of the holidays to consider it said Council Chair Mr. Kerry Hinton. It presently costs the Union \$33,500 to keep the Union Theatres open for live performances. If the Special Council meeting decides to

continue this, the Union fee will probably be raised to around \$140.

The McKinnon Parade Childcare centre will also suffer, receiving only \$2,000 of the \$6,000 they said they needed.

### Retentions

Apart from the above, most areas remained funded as proposed by the Finance Committee. Debate was on the whole unspectacular and consisted mainly of chopping amounts of a few hundred dollars from various places. The positions of Education Research Officer and Graphics Designer will also be retained.

### Student Response

Union Secretary David Muir reported that a General Union meeting would be held in 3rd term to discuss the Union fee and opportunity would be given for students to raise questions regarding the reasons for the rise.

Andrew Fagan

## Faculty reps.

**Where have all the faculty representatives gone. A disturbing proportion of them are failing to participate in Education Action Committee meetings.**

Despite repeatedly being notified of meetings, the following student representatives to faculty committees and curriculum committees have never attended an EAC meeting or even sent an apology.

**Arts:** A. Riddle

**Dentistry:** J.M.Appleyard, N.M. Boyd, D.J. Cole.

**Medicine:** B.J. Conny, G.J. Maddern, G.R. Manzpeney, B.C. Masters, P. Rischbieth, A.D. Sciej

**Law:** G. Marrie, V.C. Patrickson, A. Nicholson.

**Music:** T. Sexton, A. Morris

**Maths/Science:** A. Kennington, Vervyfa.

Rather than assume that these student representatives are totally indifferent to the desperate situation each faculty is facing because of funding

cuts, they are to be given one more chance.

### Next Meeting

All representatives must attend the next Education Action Committee meeting on Wed. 13th July at 1.00pm in the Student Activities Office. These student representatives, especially those on curriculum committees must decide what courses are to be axed to cope with the funding crisis. An effective student voice about cutbacks must be heard. Faculty representatives where are you?

Julia Gillard - Education Officer

*Our apologies for the disaster we turned your article into last week. In the article titled 'Big Cuts', the shortfall of money supplied to the University for salaries is \$300,000, not \$30,000 as printed.*

*Our apologies are also due for the way in which we cut the notice of the imminent Education Action Committee meeting which you had at the end. This undoubtedly would've been one of the reasons the meeting held last week was poorly attended - Eds.*



Al Grassby

## BOOKS MAKE US RACIST

**Al Grassby, Commissioner for community relations was on campus to address a public meeting on 'Racism and Asian People in Australia' last Wednesday night.**

Grassby, the former Minister for Immigration, began the lecture by stating that racism had been an inherent part of Australian culture since the first settlements. Grassby described the "war of attrition which these settlers had carried out on the Aboriginals in nineteenth century. Justification for this action came in the "Racist Alibi", that the Aboriginals deserved to be wiped out because they were racially inferior.

### The Chinese

The next victims, according to Grassby, were the Chinese. After a long tradition of fishing in Australian waters which far preceded white settlements, the Chinese arrived in large numbers for the gold rush of 1858. By 1880 the number of Chinese people in Australia was 100,000.

With this influx of Chinese people into Australia came the usual feeling of distrust from the more established residents. It was interesting to note Grassby's account of the methods used by the Victorian elite in dividing and conquering the workforce by blaming the Chinese for the

shortage of jobs during the Depression of the 1890's.

### Racism in Constitution

Such was the power of these racist movements, that a racist clause was included in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. By this time, the Chinese population in Australia had been reduced to 17,000.

Grassby continued his lecture by describing the racist campaigns that victimized various minorities who had settled in Australia. These included the Irish, the Jews, and since World War II, people from Southern Mediterranean countries like Italy, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

He then gave a historical account of the xenophobic policies of Australian governments which had accompanied these racist attitudes. In keeping with Australia's colonial tradition, she did not trade or even communicate with her South-East Asian neighbours after the granting of 'autonomy' in foreign affairs by Britain in 1901.

### The White Australian Policy

This 'isolationist' policy was supported by the White Australian policy which remained in the statute books from 1901-1973 disqualifying non-White settlers from becoming citizens.

In bringing his discussion to the present situation, Grassby described the methods by which racist groups in Australia such as the League of Rights and the National Alliance spread their propaganda. They distribute leaflets in private letter boxes, at schools, trade unions and other institutions, bemoaning the arrival of the "boat people" who bring with them "leprosy, smallpox and republicanism".

The distribution of these pamphlets was impossible to stop because Article 4 of the United Nations Declaration on Racism makes it illegal to incite racism was not adopted by the Whitlam Government; thereby by allowing the distribution of these leaflets to remain legal.

Grassby concluded his lecture by stating that it was the duty of the Education system and the libraries to remove books pervading such attitudes from their curricular and shelves respectively. Once this was done, he was optimistic that such racist attitudes could be overcome in Australia.

In my opinion this optimism was misplaced because Grassby did not approach the question from the right angle. Racist attitudes are a result of much more subtle campaigns than leaflet distribution.

Bill Cornish



## Bilbo

It has been tradition that the President of the SAUA; have his (if this is the case) beard shaven off.

Could it be that Don Ray's possible resignation is due to the fact that he cannot face the thought of having his beard removed for him; or for Prosh?

Liberal Senator Don (Call me Attila) Jessop, always a thoughtful writer, was in fine form in Wednesday's *Advertiser*. The good senator got in a long letter that not only suggested that Ralph Nader was an agent for the ALP but a subversive to boot. Probably all the same thing to Don. Don's coy placement of the word 'foreigner' next to 'visiting' was deliciously subtle. (An American a foreigner; Bilbo thought the Libs were keen on a special relationship.) But the senator's missive really packed a punch; "It is time people recognised the dangers to our national objectives of subversive efforts of such visitors to Australia who act against the interests of our country." (sic)

Your hobbit presumes Don means the LCP's national interests. Anyway to even up the score, Bilbo is starting a subscription fund to send Don to America. No doubt about it, with

ability like that, Don could surely subvert any political party. Send your generous donations now.

You know the old saying the people in charge know least about what they're in charge of. That's why Bilbo wasn't surprised to find that a certain highly placed member of the Students' Association hierarchy was caught filling out his ballot paper for the recent election with crosses and not numbers. Bilbo believes that another highly placed official came to his rescue.

It's not often that *The Advertiser* prints SAUA candidates' policy speeches, but this appeared to be the case on Tuesday when a letter from Environment Officer elect Kerry Hinton appeared. Kerry started with "Life on Earth" and ended with the death of a seal. Not a bad effort considering he was only running against no candidate.



Wal Fife speaking to the Staff Association.

# FIFE CALLS THE TUNE

The Staff Association hosted the Federal Minister for Education, Wal Fife to give an address at the University Club a week ago last Thursday. *Ondit* was there and here is a transcript of some of the questions he successfully evaded.

**T**he Adelaide University Union recently put in a submission to you on TEAS prosecution. You replied that students would be charged for failing to notify the department if they had discontinued their course, only if there had been an inordinate delay and students had continued to accept and negotiate cheques to which they could have been expected to know they were not entitled. In the last two weeks I've witnessed four TEAS prosecutions in courts in Adelaide. The seriousness with which the Magistrate viewed these things can be seen by the fact that in three out of four cases the charges were dismissed without penalty and in two of them without any costs at all. The students had repaid the money, and delays had been caused by mistakes in thinking the University was going to notify the dept., after some of the students had been precluded from courses. It seems to me that these unnecessary court proceedings have involved a great waste of public money.

Well there are two aspects of course. The first is that if it is alleged that the student has in effect misappropriated funds then certain responsibilities are placed on the department by parliament and the department has to react on the laws. If it fails to react in the appropriate way well of course then the auditor general will attend to it. If this department or any other department fails to win a case, it doesn't mean that the department was wrong in taking action. What it points out is that justice has not only been done but has been seen to be done. The court is the place to determine some of these issues.

## Funding of Tertiary Institutions

The government has maintained its position of maintaining current funds at fixed levels. As a result of some items not being supplemented this university faces a \$300,000 staffing deficit. The university is having to consider reductions in the number of courses available. The university is also at the moment considering removing positions of tutors and reducing dramatically the amount of part-time teaching available.

Universities and CAE's at present receive their recurrent funds on a triennium basis. Those decisions which were taken for 1979, 1980-81 in the triennium legislation and that legislation will not be altered during the current triennium. But the question you've put to me relates to the next triennium, 1982 to 1984. We will as a government rely on the tertiary education commission which is in fact an advisory body, to determine what areas should be funded in this way. Areas that are presently funded may not be funded.

In other words the decision is taken on a three year basis and we believe that to be the most satisfactory way for universities and CAE's to be funded.

## Teacher Employment

Is it likely that the Government will take notice of what the Schools Commission recommends as to teacher levels and reconsider its stand in recommending cutbacks in teacher numbers.

As far as pupil, teacher ratio is concerned, there have been tremendous improvements in this field over the years. In 1965-67 I was assistant education minister in N.S.W. Since that period and now we've made giant strides. In relation to the quality of education as it relates to teacher training I have no doubt that the Auchmuty report which should be in my hand in a month; six weeks at the outside. That will focus on many aspects of quality. There will be some soft and some hard decisions to make. No doubt there will be some difference of opinion between the members that in that enquiry as to what decisions should be taken. The purpose of making the report public is to allow special interest groups around Australia to make similar input. I will welcome any comments from your organization.

## Student Union Legislation

Is it not true that despite welcoming comment from our national body (AUS) your government has taken action against that national body in Canberra and against student bodies and recommended to State governments that they do the same.

I assume that you're referring to the legislation that directed the ANU and the Canberra CAE in relation to compulsory fees. I take responsibility for that legislation. We have not said that bodies can't exist. What we've said is that so far as the ACT is concerned, membership should be voluntary. We believe that in a free and democratic society this should be so. That's a fair proposition.

Then how would the government survive if tax paying was made a voluntary proposition.

I don't want to sound offensive but I don't see how you can equate one with the other.

## TEAS

Many major bodies around the country including the Vice-Chancellors committee and the Chair of the Tertiary

Education Committee (TEC), Professor Williams, have pointed to the inadequacies of the TEAS allowance

Does your government have any intention to increase the level of the allowance and also to make adjustments to the means test which results in many students being ineligible?

I must point out that the TEAS allowance is not meant to equate with a wage or salary or to the unemployment benefits. TEAS allowance is supplementary allowance, an assistance scheme. It is not meant to be at a level to enable students to live without some other financial assistance.

Employment organizations have noticed a dramatic decline in the amount of part-time jobs and vocational jobs available to students.

Whilst the level of the allowance is under challenge from time to time, it's important for people to remember that the level of the allowance is reviewed annually in the run up to the budget. For 1980-81 the level is under review now. I'm not able to say whether it will remain static next year or whether it will increase. In the time when student assistance schemes are reviewed the kind of issues you're raising will be under consideration. Whilst the rate of assistance can be discussed and changed from time to time it must be recognised we're one of the few countries in the world that have this type of scheme at all.

When TEAS was first introduced in 1974 the minimum combined parental income that a student's parents were able to earn before they were means tested was \$5,300. This represented 100.1% of the average male wage. It's now \$9,400 which only represents 80.1% of the average male wage. The Bureau of Statistics has found that only 25% of male wage earners in this country earn a low enough wage to enable their student children to get a full TEAS allowance.

This situation is critical. Your own department has found that the average debt of students nationally is \$327 and a large percentage of those students expect debts of the order of \$1,000 or more. Currently we're facing the situation where only 41% of students get TEAS but your own government in the last two years has underspent the TEAS budget by \$30m.

It's impossible to estimate exactly or precisely how much money you'll need and you get into trouble whichever way you go. I'm in trouble with you now for allegedly underspending. If we had budgeted below the figure and overspent, we'd have people saying we falsified the books - that the deficit last August should have been higher than it really was. The more important points you made related to the means test and parental income. I can see there hasn't been a move in that over the years to keep pace with the CPI and with the average earnings of Australian workers. The means test is under review and I can say no more than that at this stage.

# STUDENTS TAKE THE LEAD

Consumer Advocate Ralph Nader has recently toured Australia sponsored by the Australian Consumers Association. A lawyer by profession, Nader Originally rose to fame in the sixties with the publication of his book "Unsafe at any speed" — an examination of cars produced by Chevrolet. *Ondit* interviewed one of his associates, John Richards while he was in Adelaide.

**Y**our visit to Australia is very short, about a week long in fact. What do you hope to achieve in this time?

Well a few things. First just to present some of the things that have worked well in the States to people here. One thing that we're focusing on is the PIRGS (the student public interest research groups). In the States now we have twenty-five of them. They vary in size, having as much as one hundred staff. Full time professional staff work for the students on a whole variety of issues - like making banks give mortgages in areas where blacks or a high population of low income earners are involved, population areas which traditionally banks have ignored.

## Student Research Groups

How are these sort of groups set up? It's an unusual sort of organisational structure. Were they set up from within the student bodies or were they set up by people outside with the students being allowed to take the structure over?

Well they have their origins in the early 70's after the [Vietnam] war. Many students contacted us round that time wanting to know what they could do to become part of what we were doing. We were able to bring some students to work with us as interns, but the volume was so great that we had to develop some other institutions. So we talked to a number of students around the country and came up with a concept that PIRGS are now using. Whenever a number of students are interested in starting a public interest research group on the campus, they circulate a petition, and get over 50% of all students' signatures on the petition. In the States that allows them to have a referendum, and if, in that referendum, over 50% of the students vote saying they would like to have a PIRG and they would like to pay \$2 per student per semester to fund it, then it's created. Students are elected then to serve on the board of directors to allocate how that money will be spent. They then hire staff, scientists, researchers, writers, investigators and students.

Fifty percent - Is that a very high turn out rate for a vote? Is that a quorum?

Fifty percent of the students have to sign the petition. Then various campuses have different criteria on what they expect. In a referendum, the actual student vote can vary depending on what else is being

considered aside from the PIRG commitment. The turnout can be anything from 20-80%. The majority of those turning out do have to vote for the PIRG. Sometimes there is a set numerical figure, i.e. 2/3 of the students have to actually vote in the referendum to have that referendum binding.

Do these campuses have any sort of existing structure with which the students can work, or is the PIRG completely separate, working outside any union structure that they may have?

Student unions are not very powerful in the States. The largest are in Massachusetts and it's floundering right now as a matter of fact.

The problem is in the States, that labour unions don't have quite the same good reputation that they have here and trade unionism as a whole is in a much less developed state.

What about your own involvement? Did you start as a student?

Yes. I was a student at the State University of New York. I spent one semester lobbying our State government on various issues and then went to work for the student group, after graduation, for two years.

## Voluntary Membership

You said that student unions are floundering in the States. How is it that the PIRGS have been so successful, presuming that they are?

Basically, it's because they have a different image than the unions have. It's something that doesn't quite have that tinge of corruption that some of the corporate entities in the States have tried to convey about unions. The other thing is it's very open, very democratic. Harvard students voted to have their tax levied but there is also minority representation in that anybody who doesn't want to contribute can then return and say "I'd like a refund" and they can get their refund. So it's a little less compulsory than here and it's tended to have very broad interest - everything from working on things like the environmental issues to consumer issues to corporate issues, all across the board, including health care. That's been one of its great strengths, the fact that it can cover a variety of issues.

Wouldn't most students see that they can get the benefits without paying their tax or fees?

It really doesn't happen to affect the PIRGS too much in the States. For example once a student contributes, they see the benefit of the PIRG. They're usually quite happy with what's going on and they realise the benefits.

What sort of benefits?

For example, decriminalization of marijuana was an issue that the PIRG in New York worked on. There was a bad law in the State of New York - very repressive. Students were losing respect for all laws as a result. By having that law amended, it's improved the situation for students.

Another big issue is voting. Many students in the States are disenfranchised and they're not allowed to vote because they are attending school in a different part of the country from where they live. That's been another big issue we've fought. Two other issues have been quality of education and waste in government. This is a very big issue. Often times in the States a limited amount of money is allocated to a campus for educational purposes, when in fact, if you look closely at what the legislature is doing, there's quite a bit of waste and if you cut the waste you find you don't have to cut the lean student budgets. Students were instrumental in New York, for example, in suing the State Legislature for giving themselves a pay rise while in office, at the same time that they were saying well we're not going to have the amount of money we want to offer in the form of tuition assistance, similar to your TEAS.

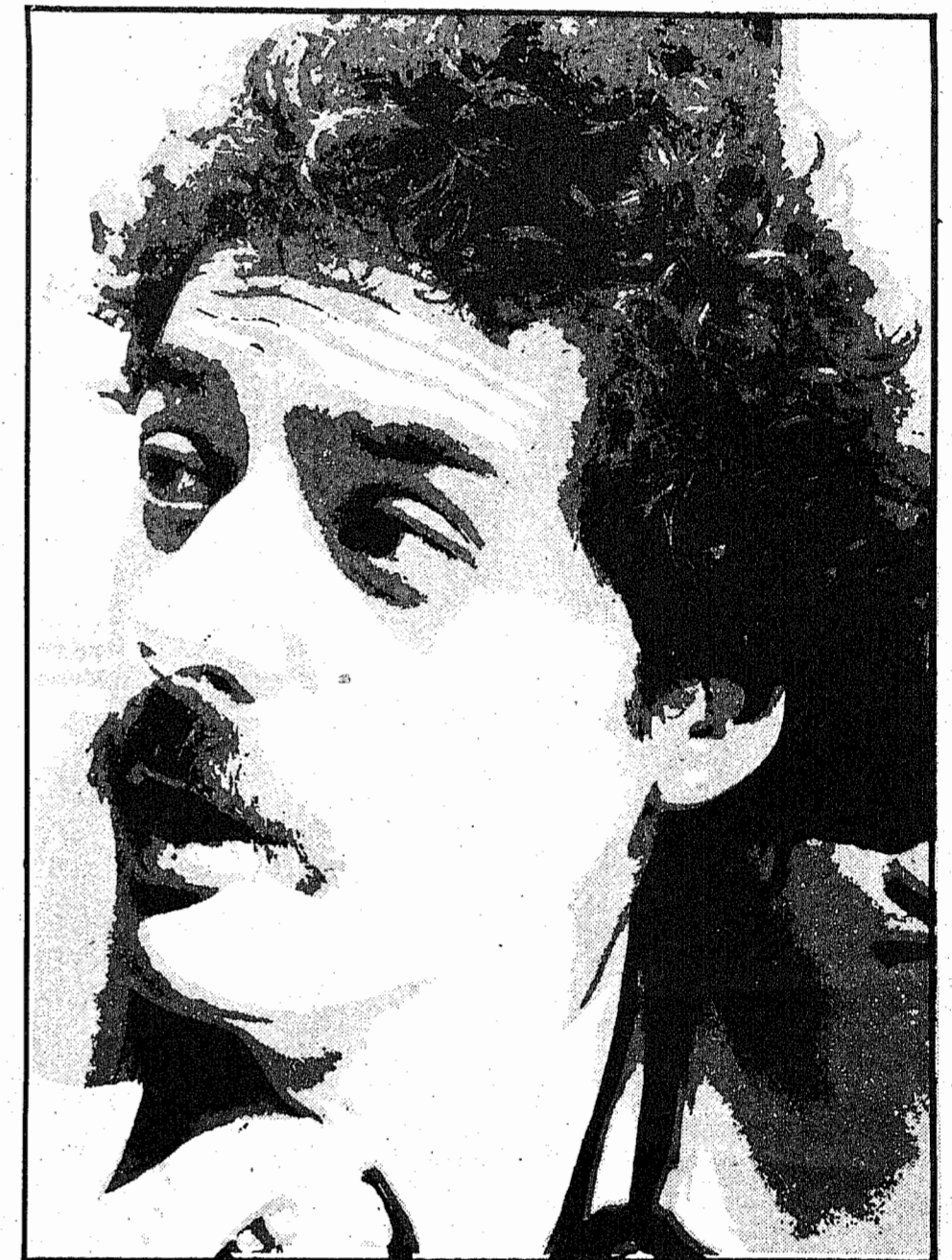
Those are benefits that people who don't pay their fees can still gain. Is there really a lot of self-motivation for membership in the PIRG groups?

In addition to that, once someone has contributed the effort it takes to go and obtain such a small amount as two or three dollars in refund is usually not enough to make them do it. Everyone has to pay at the beginning of the year. After paying, they can get the refund and what you find is that usually those people who really are opposed to what the PIRG is doing will make the effort, but by and large most people won't. To go and obtain the refund is going to take effort and they weigh it up; "Are the benefits greater than the effort it's going to take me to go and get this \$3 refund?"

## Education Funding

The funding situation in the States is considerably different to that in Australia. Fees are still charged by the university unless you have a State scholarship or something like that. How much work has been done to make education more accessible for people in the States by the PIRG groups?

It's varied from group to group. In New York, for example, quite a bit has been done in terms of maintaining funding especially for low-income students, those who are the most adversely affected by raised tuition fees. They've done a number of other things as well - the kind of structural things I talked about before - Looking at how money is being allotted to education, as opposed to how it is being allotted everywhere else within the State budget. For example, in looking at energy waste in municipal buildings. In the States they're renowned for waste and often students just going through and technically surveying the building can recommend ways in which energy can be saved a great deal. That's kind of the thrust they've taken, fighting for the rights of the disadvantaged student and then on the other hand, looking for the waste and showing how the waste should be cut. One of the student unions that is strong,



John Richards, an associate of Ralph Nader

Pennsylvania, held a very dramatic kind of representation of what the real impact of students was on the community, economically. The state of Pennsylvania was thinking of cutting student scholarships and increasing tuition at the same time. Students decided that they wanted to demonstrate to the local people how valuable it is actually to have students. They traded in their paper dollars for silver dollars. It had a very dramatic effect on the merchants who realised just how much students spend, because you really can't distinguish what's coming in and what's going out otherwise. But having a number of people present you with a silver dollar in the course of a week kind of makes that image a little more dear to the community person. Those community persons then responded in kind by contacting the legislators and saying "Listen we don't think you should raise the tuition fees. We don't think you should lower the scholarships available. It's important that the students still have the access that they have." It was self-interest but at the same time it was good because people previously viewed that money as going to students and stopping there, not recirculating through the rest of the economy.

## Freedom of Information

A lot of people see the Nader organisation as an organisation which stops GM from producing shoddy cars. Now Ralph Nader's been talking a lot about freedom of information. Where's the nexus between shoddy cars and freedom of information?

People need to be able to find out information whether it's in the way of gaining access to information that the government possesses about how industry operates, or about what the industry does with given individuals. The aim is to make an industry accountable -

like GM making a safer car. It comes down to that case of corporate responsibility and government responsibility; institutional responsibility pretty much across the board. And that's really the nexus of most of what we like to do with our organisations, mostly trying to give each individual a little bit better chance of confronting the powers that they are affected by.

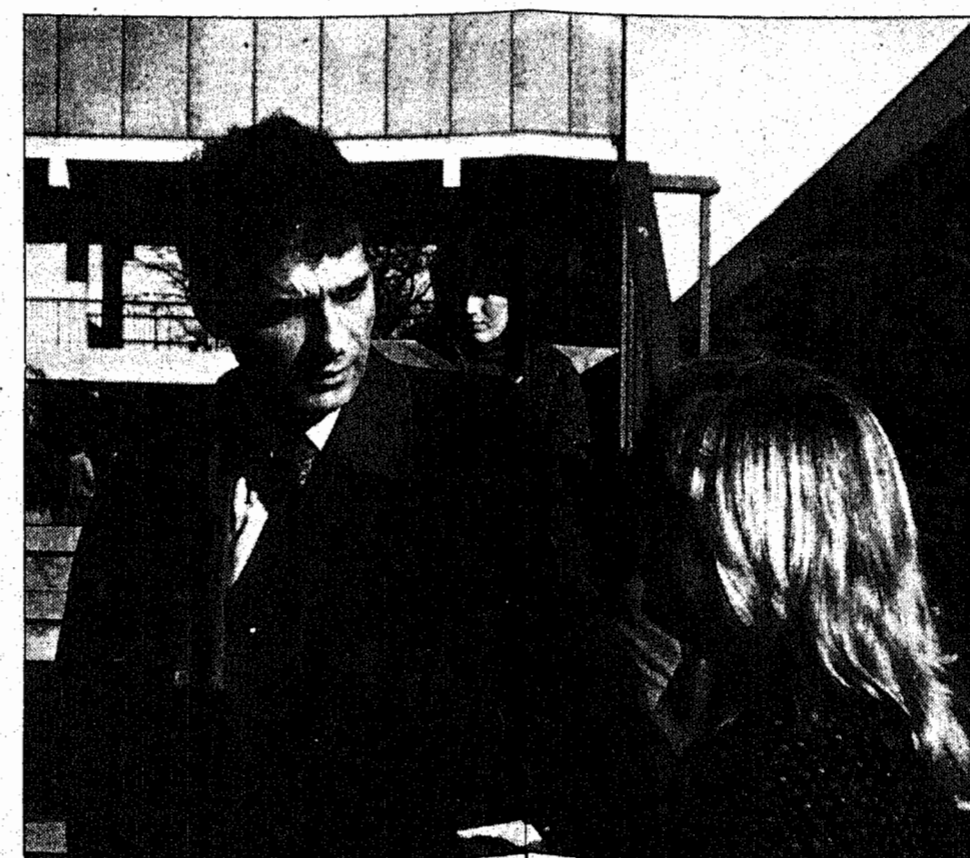
## Working within the system

Other people might say it would be more effective to devote your energies outside of the system - to overturning the system completely and then rebuilding something. Why have you chosen to work within the system?

Well, for a couple of reasons. One is that we've been pretty successful within the system. We've been able to increment and gain quite a bit over time. The free information act, for example, the creation of an artificial safety health administration to fight for the rights of workers in the State, the environmental protection agency, a Federal drug administration which monitors drugs very closely.

That's a pragmatic assessment of why you've done things. There must be a philosophical basis to why you've done things?

In two parts. One because what we've always tended to do has worked. And second because in the States, any kind of effort from the outside would be very difficult to be influential. There are, of course, the downtrodden, the oppressed but they're such a small minority and they are placated to such a great extent that you really can't move them to action. You work within the system because it works for you. The other option just isn't that viable in the States.



Ralph Nader speaks to a consumer at Flinders Union.





# WASTING AWAY



The uranium ore has been mined, loaded and transported to the enrichment plant. What enters as natural uranium will emerge as 'enriched ore', ready for the reactor or the nuclear warhead. The enrichment process - its by-products, implications and role in the nuclear fuel cycle - must be examined for environmental and humanitarian reasons as well as purely economic ones. It is especially relevant to South Australia as it is possible that a Liberal government will confront South Australians with the reality of an enrichment plant here in this State.

The processing of natural uranium to reactor fuel involves two distinct operations - conversion and enrichment. After mining, the ore is crushed and treated so as to isolate the uranium, resulting in 'Yellowcake'. Next, the uranium undergoes chemical processing which converts the yellowcake into Uranium Hexafluoride, or 'Hex'. The conversion is completed by heating Hex, thus creating a gas.

The isotopes U-235 and U-238 are found in natural uranium. Enrichment involves the isolation and concentration of the U-235 isotope, as it is this which starts the 'chain reaction'. However, a chain reaction is only possible if the uranium contains 3% of U-235; alternatively for nuclear weapons the concentration of U-235 must be 90%. To achieve these levels of U-235 it is necessary to 'enrich' the ore, as natural uranium only contains 0.7% of this isotope.

Various methods of enrichment are either already in use or still in the experimental stage. For example, in 'Gas Diffusion', the Hex gas is cascaded through porous metal. After repeating this process several thousand times with the less-dense U-235 flowing

quicker than U-238, enrichment to 3% is achieved. 'Hex Diffusion' involves extensive use of energy and resources - for example 750 acres of land and 5/6% of the State's industrial energy consumption is used by the Paducah plant in Kentucky. The method favoured by Urenco-Centec, 'Ultra-Centrifuge', is relatively cheaper as it uses 10% of the energy required for gas diffusion and the plant can be constructed in small stages, whereas with gas diffusion a large plant must be constructed initially if it is to 'pay'. This process also utilises the differences in density of the isotopes to separate U-235 by placing the uranium in centrifuges which work on a spin-dryer principle.

Still in the research stage is the Laser method, which involves absorption of light waves by U-235. It is compact, efficient, and can produce weapons grade material in a single stage. After enrichment, the uranium is divided into two sorts: 'Enriched' (15%), and 'Depleted' (85%).

What would an enrichment plant mean to South Australia? The logical question to ask is - what happens to the 'depleted' uranium? It is highly unlikely that the public would favour the disposal of solid waste in the local municipal dump or pumping liquid wastes into a creek handy to the plant as has been done in Springfield (Britain). It is a fact that scientists have been unable to provide a safe method to dispose of 'tailings' - ('Synroc' has yet to be tested in a practical situation) - which come in the form of solids, liquids and gases, and all of which constitute radioactive pollution resulting from 'normal operating conditions'. Thus the 'tailings' would have to be stockpiled.

The building of an enrichment plant in South Australia would mean that all uranium mined in Australia would be sent

to South Australia for enrichment. The transportation of uranium also poses many questions. For example - could it be transported in isolation from the people in the areas through which it travels? If an accident did occur during transportation, how serious would the effects on the population and the environment be?

Urenco-Centec is one company which engages in the enrichment of uranium as well as the sale of technology. It is a multinational company (based in Britain), having been established by Shell, Philips and British Nuclear Fuels. Another company, Eurodif, is French-based and operates on a partnership with Belgium, Spain and Italy. (France in fact has the whole nuclear fuel cycle within its borders, except waste-disposal.) Quite naturally, these companies exist to 'make a profit' - rather than to magnanimously solve the world's energy problems, they wish to make money out of it.

The 1976 report to the Premier's Department proposed the building of two plants which could convert 5,000

tons of yellowcake to Hex per annum, with five enrichment plant modules to produce enriched uranium and an acid plant to produce anhydrous hydrofluoric acid. Obviously this issue demands consideration now, before the reality of a South Australian enrichment plant is imposed on a fence-sitting population who may later regret their previous silence.

Who should decide? In some countries which already have enrichment plants, protest groups have acted on their decision and organised: in Britain, 'Stop Urenco Alliance'; in the Netherlands, 'National Energy Committee' (LER) and 'Break Atomic Chains in the Netherlands' (BAN) are some examples.

Scientists can supply us with information. Governments can act on this information (if they can see past the next election). However in the final analysis the issue of an enrichment plant in South Australia affects us all.

R. Kersten - AU Cane

## Galloping Indigestion

by Resident Connersewer Polly Unsaturated -

This week he and me had a fight and so I went to dinner with a large, multinational business tycoon - a fire extinguisher salesman. I am fairly sure he only had a one track mind because he only knew one joke, a sure sign of a lack of originality and opportunity. He kept offering to put my place of fire out so eventually I felt obligated and put his face out.

Enough of my personal matters. We went to the Red Wine Grill for dinner (by now not talking ... or unable to in his case). Upon entering I grabbed the manageress and embraced her passionately. He looked moderately shocked and said 'Polly, I'm surprised at you'. 'No, my dear Richturd, she was surprised you are amazed' I replied.

Who says I am pedantic? We sat down. A handsome wine waiter came over and said 'Sir, does this slag drink the same piss as all the others?'

'Yes she does,' replied Richturd. I was deeply offended by this. I mean I am so frigid that when I open my legs a light comes on.

'Now look here,' I remonstrated 'Let's

order and then you're dropping me home, OK?'

We both ordered Lobster flambe (flamed lobster to you and I). I was quite embarrassed by Richturd's ever present sample case. He was so unrefined it was unbelievable. In fact I think he thought he had ordered a foreign meat pie.

The waitress brought the lobster to the table with a pot of flaming brandy. She poured it over the lobster, producing a sheet of flame. Richturd, reacting instantly, grabbed his sample case and turned his fire extinguisher on the hapless lobster and the even more hapless waitress.

"I take it you won't require the other lobster flamed," remarked the waitress dryly.

"But I ordered an Alaskan meat pie," protested Richturd.

The waitress looked at me, I nodded and in chorus we shouted "Fuck off", and walked arm in arm into the moonlight. P.S. Moonlight and love songs never out of date, Hearts full of passion fruit, lobster and steak

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# Superpower or Superflop STUMBLING INTO THE 80's

by David Thornley

America, the so-called super-power of the West is, whether we like it or not, the head of all Western foreign policy. World War Three will see the United States, and not Britain or France, heading Western World military operations. In the event of a war, Washington will be primarily concerned with the America and Russia battle, while Australia will be left on her own. Foreseeing this, it is about time Australia stopped relying so heavily on American defence support, and started to create a "fortress Australia".

For a country which holds so much responsibility, you would think America would act with a bit more common-sense. The plan to use military force to rescue the hostages in Iran was not only very foolish and had very little chance of succeeding, but it was also extremely dangerous. We may think ourselves lucky that the 'mission impossible' was aborted when it was. Had it been continued fully, then world peace would have been put at risk.

The chances of the mission succeeding would have been very slim indeed. If it had somehow been brought off, Carter would have been a world-wide hero; instead he is an embarrassment to the whole Western world. Iranians and Russians are making fun of him - and why not? Who else would have planned to go through with the mission, against almost impossible odds, while also placing world peace on the line? Why did he try it? Not only to free the hostages, but because a successful rescue would have made his re-election as President later this year a certainty. It failed though, and so Jimmy thought that he had better put all his energy towards achieving a successful Olympics boycott, in an attempt to win the hearts of all the anti-Communist American voters.

Afghanistan, Iran and the Olympics boycott have all coincided in Carter's election year. He has the advantage over his opponents in that he, as President, can use these issues to his own advantage (if he is skilful enough).

As we stumble forward into the Eighties, can we trust the fumbling Jimmy Carter to carry the whole future of the Western World? No longer a super-power but a super-flop, America is, nevertheless, still the head of Western foreign policy. Because of America's military strength, and our present helplessness, Australia will have to rely on the United States for military help in the future (no matter how risky this may be). Hence, the elections in America later this year are of great importance to us all. If Carter is re-elected we can either start praying or take a crash-course in Russian.

While on the elections, the Democratic choice is a certain southern peanut-farmer (part-time President), whose weak character is not exactly awe-inspiring in these times of international tension. Carter seems to spend most of his time making wonderful speeches, but finds little time to take much action.

The Republican alternative, however, is not all that encouraging either. The anti-Carter Presidential campaign is headed by Ronald Reagan, the super-conservative, anti-Russian, all-American ex-actor. The aging former 'cowboy' appears to be somewhere between John Wayne and Adolf Hitler. However, he never had the same acting ability as Wayne, and it is doubtful whether he has the same political skill as Hitler. Reagan's basic defence philosophy is to make America so powerful that Russia wouldn't dare to strike the first blow. If America does reach this defence supremacy over Russia in the future, let's hope that super-defence isn't changed into super-attack.

Reagan's support is coming from those people who want a solid, well-defined foreign policy, and who want a strong, positive-thinking leader. In the short term,

I would favour Reagan to Carter, but with Reagan as President I wouldn't feel all that secure about the future. The Presidential race really comes down to the lesser of two evils.

Although the majority of American Democrats don't think so, I believe it's time for another Kennedy in the White House. He alone can save America in these troubled times. There are two very different reasons why I like Kennedy. The first is rational, the second somewhat irrational. Firstly, I believe that Senator Edward Kennedy has the political skill to make a very good President. He has had a long apprenticeship as a Senator. Kennedy is ready to be President. He is a brilliant orator and has that charisma that all politicians need to be successful. Support for Kennedy may also be calculated by a process of elimination. Once you've decided that America would be better off without Reagan, it comes down to a battle between two Democrats. Kennedy has a refreshing, positive attitude to politics and issues which Carter lacks. Kennedy's determination and will-to-win would be favourable assets in the demanding job of President.

I am not a Monarchist who believes in hereditary succession, but I am a republican who loves family tradition. I therefore greatly admire the Kennedy family as a whole. It is not so much a belief that the Kennedys are America's "Royal Family", but a belief in the great Kennedy tradition. John and Robert Kennedy were both great politicians, and there is a lot of evidence to suggest that Edward will continue this tradition. Edward Kennedy is down but not out. 1980 was not his year. But I am sure that it will not be long before we again hear the shout: "Kennedy For President!" □

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# IT'S ALLA

The Dutch Theatre Company 'Silk' left Adelaide last week after a two week stay. *Tim Dodd* reviewed their second play *Orestes*, and afterwards spoke to their Artistic Director Jean-Pierre Voos.

The second programme that Silk is performing in Adelaide is the Greek trilogy *Orestes*. *Salome*, which was reviewed last week in *On dit* was a far more accessible piece of theatre. It's tension and eroticism, coupled with the dramatic quality of the heroine's ghastly excesses was easily grasped and understood by the audience.

*Orestes* is different. To begin with it's a work of epic proportion. Three ancient Greek plays, *Agamemnon* by Aeschylus, *Electra* by Sophocles, and *Orestes* by Euripides describe the little epilogue (I suppose it is) to the heroic Trojan Wars and *Seige of Troy*. The epilogue however is a whole story in itself. *Agamemnon* the king arrives home as victor, but is tainted by the weariness of the long seige and the manner of his victory. His wife *Clytemnestra* has taken a lover and together they kill *Agamemnon*. *Agamemnon's* daughter, *Electra*, swears

to avenge her father and bewails the impotence of her sex until her brother *Orestes* arrives in disguise and they kill both their mother and her lover. Then onto the last play where *Orestes* is struck mad by his matricide and he and *Electra* are threatened with death because of their crime. *Menelaus*, the brother of *Agamemnon* refuses to support them for political reasons even though they avenged his brother's death. They look as though they've well and truly had it until *Apollo* intervenes with justice for all.

*Agamemnon* was presented as a ritual in the ancient Greek language, *Electra* as a nightmare in medieval Latin, and *Orestes* in English as a melodrama. There was certainly a mythic quality engendered by the naked ash grey bodies of the cast. The images stay with me. Flailing bodies and arms; tableaux like so many statues; swift co-ordinated movements orchestrated with strange ancient sounds. A comprehensive plot précis of the first two plays was distributed and with some prior study it was easy to distinguish characters and events. But the overall effect was not to present the events one knew were being enacted. Instead the performance appeared as a mythic and dreamlike accompaniment to these events. Like a theme and variations.

The first two plays were concluded with a single actor performing a gross comic parody of the main theme of the play, while the other actors, having cast off the very scanty concessions which had been made to Greek apparel (and which were not costumes in any essential respect I add for those who only voyeur at productions like this) wandered around naked clearing the performance area. The comedy lent some mirth to the proceedings and it did lead me to think that the first two plays were intended as, perhaps, figments of imagination written upon the blankness of these nude grey bodies which afterward removed all signs of their habitation and vanished. We are

left with a remembrance of them in the form of the comic character who was a distortion of the dream and far closer to the human psyche. He was far more easily recognizable than the strange world of dreams which preceded him.

So on to *Orestes*, the last play. It was in English and this denouement of the cycle was a humourous melodrama full of heroes and villains.

Why the melodrama? Euripides wrote it that way and even though something was conceded to reality by performing in English, the melodramatic emphasis did preserve some atmosphere of the unreal.

But to confront a more difficult question, what was the motivation of the production as a whole and its progression of style from ancient to modern?

**What were the origins of Silk?**

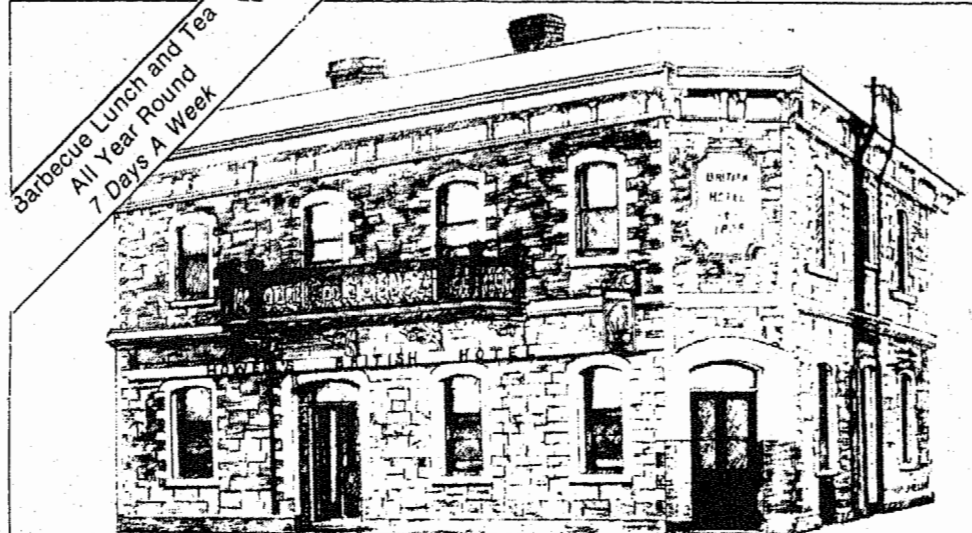
The origins of *Silk* were in London. A group of actors I was working with were very enthusiastic about the play *Orestes* by Euripides. We rehearsed it one summer in the south of France with the intention of bringing it back for the opening of the London season, but we were invited by French theatres and festivals to stay there so we did not return to England.

**In the *Orestes* trilogy which you are presenting at the Space, what is the reason for performing *Agamemnon* and *Electra*, the first two plays, in ancient Greek and medieval Latin.**

The characters in *Agamemnon* are representing not human beings but are primitive creatures rising out of the dust rather like archetypes might do in your dreams. Aeschylus was writing about primitive archetypes in a very beautiful, but very solid, poetic language; heavy imagery (in its complete form) it would bore the pants off most people today. And we don't want to bore anybody in the theatre. Greek, however, offers a certain authenticity; it's quite interesting to hear Greek. And it certainly has qualities of dynamism, architecture and rhythm. It's a beautiful language for us, the actors, to speak. We hope that the audience finds it fascinating to listen to. The second play, *Electra*, is more fluid in concept, and more human. We use Latin because Latin is much closer to us than Greek; it sounds very much like Italian. In the third play, *Orestes*, we think the characters are now fully fledged human beings, with all their terrible flaws. So we use English, the language of action. It's easily accessible. We can get comedy out of it and I think this play is very funny.

**They were popular plays when they were written. Does your version have the popular appeal which the originals had?**

make them accessible. If people are not frightened of the idea of a Greek play, if they come to see it for what it is; high



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# GREEKA TO ME

energy performances, passions and conflicts on stage done in the raw, then I think they should get something out of it.

No, not at all. Not foreknowledge but just readiness, openness and the absence of preconceived ideas.

**Now *Salome* is a more accessible play. The way your group do it, it is immediately recognizable to a modern audience. The mother, *Herodias*, experiences a throw-back to the personality of her lost daughter. Did you reinterpret *Wilde* to achieve this psychological tension?**

Yes. The original play of *Wilde's* is very much a fable; very charming, almost a fairy story. But I don't think it would mean very much today. We liked the theme of the play and the possibilities it offered dramaturgically because it seems to reflect exactly what is wrong in our society. The West in general appears to be heading for ever more material satisfaction. It's always "how to satisfy our needs as fast as possible", and a lot of people feel there's a certain decadence creeping in. [*Salome*] is a parable outlining and demonstrating the dangers of that. To make it a more intense psychological drama we have taken a leaf out of *Edward Albee's* book, and just as he has two characters creating a fictitious son in "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?", *Salome* herself is a fiction which the mother needs for her schizophrenic personality. Half of her appears to be this little pure daughter that she has lost, and the other half is the wanton, thoroughly evil, self-gratifying woman who made life hell for *Herod*. *Herod* also needs this fiction to tease him, to provoke him and to erotically stimulate him. He is presumably at an awkward time of life. The whole thing is a very intense psychological drama. The sexual undertone is very strong.

**I think your performances have a primitive, elemental quality. You don't use any technological gadgets to conjure illusion.**

Yes. Conjure is a good word. We like to be more like magicians who conjure up the character of a play before your eyes out of as little as possible. In a way we toe the party line of *Grotowski* who wrote the book "Towards a Poor Theatre", and I am proud to be one of his disciples. He believes that the essential of theatre is the actor and the spectator and really nothing else. Just the actor himself, his body and his voice, should be able to create the drama before your very eyes. Even if we don't play it [*Salome*] in the round we would not have a decor; those objects that you see in *Salome* are there because we need points of reference, first of all in the dance, otherwise she'd fall over, and also in order to keep the very essential props.

**By using few aids do you lose any of that traditional "magic of the theatre" which is supposed to turn artificial props and backdrops into reality?**

I hope we don't use magic in that sense. I hope we replace it with the magic of the audience. To me, much theatre treats the audience like nitwits. In theatre we lie fifty to one hundred years behind. We are still spoon feeding the public. We tell them what things ought to look like; we are not leaving it to their imagination. Each individual's imagination is richer than anything any director or designer could feed you with.

If you read a novel, whether it be *Dostoevsky* or a cheap novel, you will visualize it for yourself. You will picture it; you will interpret it. You will put a lot of your own imaginings into it and will feel you have participated. Similarly, with a play, we like to make audiences work a little bit themselves, so we give them the essentials; not the bare essentials, but the provocative essentials, things which will provoke them to see for themselves what is happening. We don't want to go back to a Hollywood situation where all you see is what the director thinks it was. It makes the audience passive and we don't like passive audiences.

**It presupposes a bit of audience foreknowledge, doesn't it?**

**Would you distinguish between watching a play performed in a foreign language and watching dance?**

No, there's very little difference. The sound of the language replaces the musical score of the dance. We are not dancers so we don't pretend to preserve that po-face and we don't make all the emotions pass through the body. But by using our voices to create the score we involve ourselves as characters considerably more than a dancer would. The only thing which is removed from a foreign language performance is the semantic meaning of the word. But don't attend only to the semantic meaning, but attend to what is happening. Words can fool you. Expressions can speak volumes and are far more interesting than words themselves. I think their place is in newspapers, between the covers of books, and so on.

**Why do you prefer the sort of theatre you're in now to the traditional theatre in which you began your career?**

I can work better alongside the actors and create things with them. There's more dialogue between us than in traditional forms of theatre where I'm supposed to direct. Here it's more of a collaboration with other minds. Theatre to us is something that can only be in live theatre. Some movies are pure film. You can't imagine them any other way. Most paintings are like that; to write about them won't be it. But theatre has always been a bastard art. Too much theatre spends its time putting literature on the stage.

**Have you at all lost faith in traditional theatre, or have you just transcended it?**

That's a big word. Lost faith is also. I'm just not interested in it. I find it boring.

**You were involved initially in the entertainment industry, television, as well as conventional theatre. Did your own motivation for your present work evolve rather than grow from an ambition to enter creative theatre?**

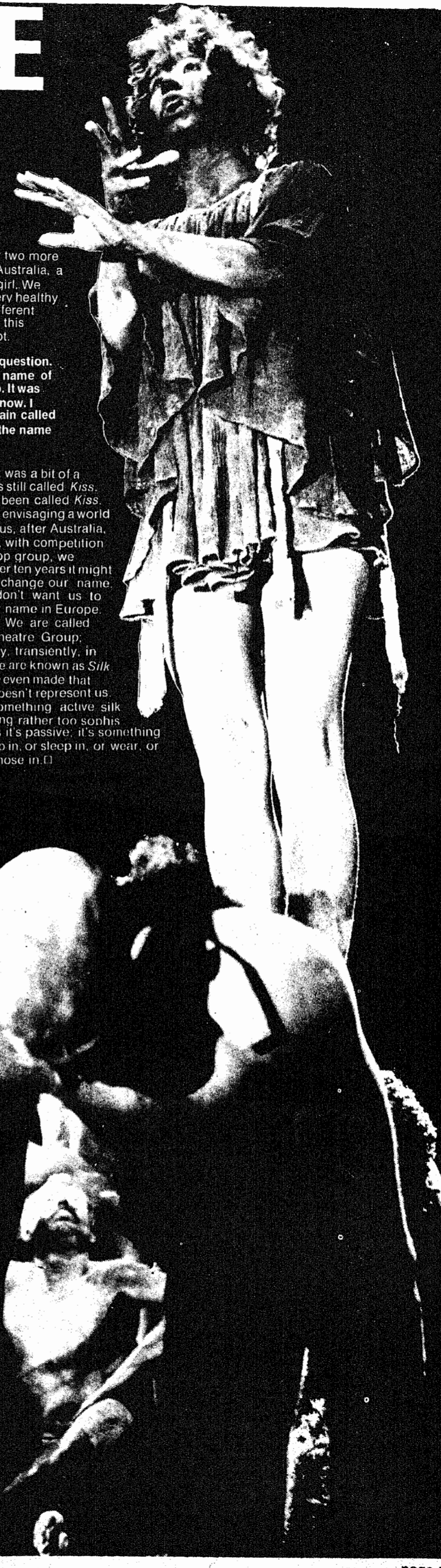
Right. I came to it pragmatically. I didn't set out to do what I'm doing now. It came step by step. I originally trained as a scientist and my evolution has been empirical. It is to do with the people one works with, the excitement that it generates, the feeling of adventure and exploration.

It's like *Kon-Tiki*. They got the idea that if they made a raft they could get across the Pacific. I think it must have been a hell of an enjoyable, thrilling, exciting, dangerous experience and this is what I, and the group, are seeking. But the people on the raft with you are all important. It's not easy to find that sort of fellow traveller. There have been a lot of people passing in and out of the group. I'm

looking for two more now from Australia, a boy and a girl. We think it's very healthy to have different cultures in this melting pot.

**One final question. About the name of your group. It was *Kiss* and is now, I believe, again called *Kiss*. Why the name change?**

I'm afraid it was a bit of a mistake. It's still called *Kiss*, it's always been called *Kiss*. As we were envisaging a world tour taking us, after Australia, to America, with competition from the pop group, we thought after ten years it might be fitting to change our name. But they don't want us to change our name in Europe. We've tried. We are called the *Kiss* Theatre Group; momentarily, transiently, in Adelaide we are known as *Silk*. It's a pity we even made that choice. It doesn't represent us. A kiss is something active silk is something rather too sonneticated, yes it's passive; it's something you wrap up in, or sleep in, or wear, or blow your nose in. □



# WORKING FOR THE COMPANY

by Tony Piccolo  
(Dr.) Roy J. Kriegler  
Oxford University Press  
Published May 1980 \$6.95

**W**arning! Apologists for conservative politics may find some of the material contained in this book offensive.

Working for the Company is a description of how life was (the shipyard has since been closed down) at the BHP shipyards at Whyalla, South Australia. The account is based on numerous interviews conducted with both shift and blue collar BHP employees. Consequently the account is told in the words of workers.

The book focuses essentially on working conditions, worker-employer relations, company employment policies and trade unions; but it is also a critique of industrial society in Australia in general. The text is often a very moving account of how ordinary people's lives are manipulated and controlled by a third party - in this case the Company.

Dr. Roy Kriegler is a sociologist, and his book is based on his doctoral thesis which was completed at Melbourne University in 1979. As part of his research, he worked at BHP for three months to gain some inside experience.

In more cases than not, the above would be sufficient for a review, but to say so little about this particular book, I would be doing a great injustice to the author.

The book's strength lies in the fact that it is not only a critique of how life was at the BHP shipyards but also a critique of Australian society from a working class point of view.

Dr Kriegler reached the conclusion that life in Whyalla was more than just dominated by BHP;

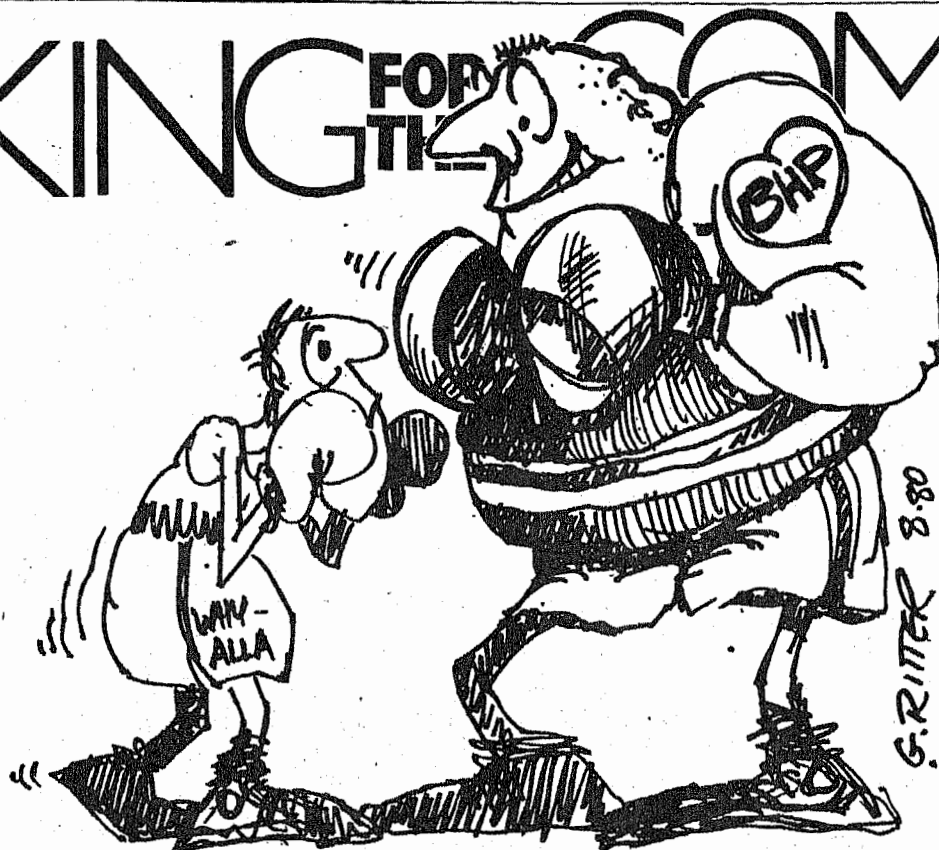
"Many of the businesses and smaller industries in Whyalla are dependent on BHP; they are like satellites orbiting around a giant star and the relationship between the giant and its satellite is such that if the giant sneezes, the

satellite dies of pneumonia". But this dominance manifests itself in a more subtle manner over BHP employees;

"...together with the retail stores and finance companies, BHP encourages immigrants [and Australians] to subscribe (and in some cases, over commit themselves) to time payment schemes. This ... is done to keep employees tied to Whyalla and the Company for the duration of their repayments ... [and life] ... The workmen who can't find jobs in Whyalla because they have been blacklisted [by the company] are usually forced to leave town and search for employment [elsewhere].

However, not only blue collar workers perceive their lives to be dominated by the Company;

"Like the manual workers, they [professional staff] complained about being mere instruments of production for the sake of Company profits."



Furthermore;

"...the Company actively and officially sanctions the most blatant and humiliating divisions between staff and workmen"

Dr. Kriegler found evidence that suggested the Company employed blackmail techniques to prevent workers taking action (for compensation) against the Company. In many instances, workers were forced (subtly) to withdraw their claims or 'accept' a trivial amount. The company would demote or even sack workers who dared to take action against the Company.

The workers' frustrations were compounded by the fact that most unions (and an emasculated ALP) continuously surrendered to the Company's hegemony.

The Company's employment policies were (still are?) often discriminatory to say the very least. As one Australian worker said:

"The Company depends on these [immigrants] to do all the dirty work and it seems to me that they exploit the bloody arse of them."



The Literary Society reads As you like it

## As You Like it Liked

As you like it  
Literary Society  
Little Theatre, July 30.

**P**lay readings can be awkward undertakings, often verging on the ridiculous. Actors read woodenly from their scripts, never raising their eyes, making real acting impossible. The Literary Society seems to have overcome these problems. The performers had obviously practiced together, and knew the play well enough to make the scripts inconspicuous and the acting convincing. (One wonders if the Literary Society would consider doing without scripts, and giving a full-scale play)

'As You Like It' revolves around a series of love affairs, in particular that of Rosamund and Orlando. Rosamund, escaping from a 'wicked uncle', finds it necessary to disguise herself as a boy. She uses the disguise to test the true nature of Orlando's affections, but also manages to attract unwanted attention from a shepherdess. Basically, the play is a 'situation comedy', relying on character, error and

ridiculous circumstance for its humour.

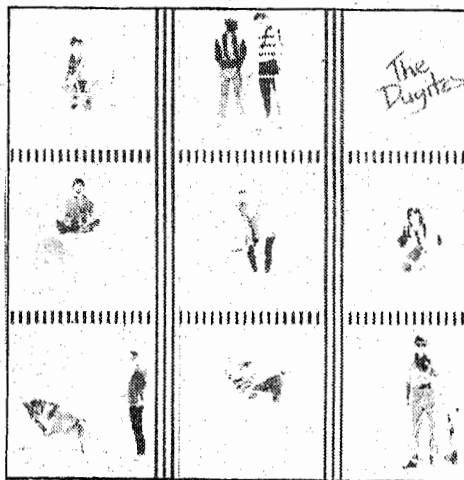
Casting is very important, and Director Alan Brissendon had given it careful thought. Marlon Campbell, as Rosalind, warmed to her part as the play progressed, and she was totally believable as the centre and initiator of intrigue. Orlando, played by John Edge, was a real charmer, with just the right amount of twinkle in his eye! Chris Bath and David Smith made the most of their parts as 'attendant Lords'. Finally Frances Hutton and Paul Salzman, as goat-herd and jester, acted with gusto and enthusiasm.

Unfortunately, there were parts of the play when the actors had their backs to half the audience for long periods. This is difficult to avoid in the small, semi-circular Little Theatre.

The play was entertaining, not least because the audience was able to feel that the cast were enjoying themselves too.

Performing in the Little Theatre, rather than in the Literary Society Clubroom, is an excellent idea. I hope the Society will consider further productions on this, or a larger scale.

Margaret Simons



## Dug Out

The Dugites - The Dugites - RCA

**A**s we all know, Adelaide bands are the best in the world, but Perth and Brisbane must surely vie for the number two position. *The Dugites* are named after a venomous West Australian reptile and hail from Perth. Although there is very little venom in this record, there is some very fine pop music. Non-hit single *In Your Car* opens side one and is one of the highlights of the album. Other aural delights include the brittle synthesizer breaks of *Thirteen Again* and the charming and humorous *No God No Master*.

Considering the musical field *The Dugites* work in, and the presence of a female vocalist, cynics may suggest a certain trace of Blondie. The similarity is there at times but is no doubt, as the saying goes, purely coincidental. The group deserve to be accepted on their own terms as a worthy five piece working band, building their support from talent and extensive touring rather than media hyperbole.

What *The Dugites* play is a brand of indigenous music far superior to recent feeble trash from America that attempts to pass itself off as pop music. The reason for this superiority is simply an understanding of the dynamics involved in this kind of music - an ability to provide some musical muscle beneath the superficial pop sheen.

Workers held the view that Company supervisors were nothing less than the Gestapo in disguise and the Company was Hitler's Third Reich.

**T**he book paints a very grim and disturbing picture of life in the Shipyards. The workers see themselves as outcasts, neglected by the ALP, unions, the media and society in general. They come to despise their work, their lifestyles and ultimately their own existence. To the BHP Shipyard worker, Whyalla is hell on earth (The blast furnaces take on a symbolic meaning). They see no way out - they see themselves in an occupational cul-de-sac.

It all looks like a scene from a Dickens' Novel. How can all this be going on in a Western democracy? Well Kriegler believes that the media is one (if not the main) culprit.

"Not only do the media distort, but they employ a host of subtle and implicit concepts and assumptions for evaluating and explaining all political phenomena."

In the last chapter of this book, Kriegler outlines some Human Relations and Industrial relations theories and relates them (very effectively) to the Whyalla situation. For example the Human Relations School [of thought] believe that workers are inherently lazy, lack innovation and need to be constantly supervised.

The historical material presented, enables the reader to a better understanding of the present situation.

Assuming that the techniques employed by Kriegler are statistically defensible, the only flaw I could find was with respect to corporate personality. The Company personality (both legal and real), as well as management/company relationships were not well presented.

Overall, the book is an excellent documentation of how life really is in Whyalla - behind the smoke screen. I would recommend this book to all community conscious people.

P.S. I would not recommend this book to economics students. □

As this album and the Scientists EP show, music is alive and living in downtown Perth. At last we can say: come home Dave Warner ... all is forgiven!  
Nigel Walker



## Blues Master

Now Appearing at Ole Miss  
BB King

**T**his two record set recorded live at the University of Mississippi has all the qualities of super blues. Sometimes you can find a live recorded performance which captures a unique atmosphere - this is one of them. By the time you're half way into the second side, you feel as one with the crowd in Mississippi.

The band consists of three trumpets, trombone, two saxes, three guitars, keyboards, a string section, drums and of course BB King on lead guitar and vocals. The solos are very rhythmical and melodious.

There is a wide variety of blues on the album - from very early charts to the modern urban blues. Among the best material is *The Thrill is Gone*, *Darlin' You Know I Love You* and *Caldonia*. The rhythms and backing produce a precise and accurate basis for King's behind the beat phrasing and his unmistakably brilliant improvisation.

The result is a relaxing, easy listening sound. Whether you have good taste in music or you're a blues buff, you ought to listen to this album.

Steven Turner

## Meetings with Remarkable Men Valhalla at the Capri

Peter Brook's film of the autobiographical novel by Gurdjieff, *Meetings with Remarkable Men* is a delightful tale of a young lad who grows up to visit magic places and discovers the meaning of life. Naturally, he has an inscrutable father (Warren Mitchell) who smokes a pipe and dispenses wisdom, punctuated by long silences and lingering close ups of his wizened face.

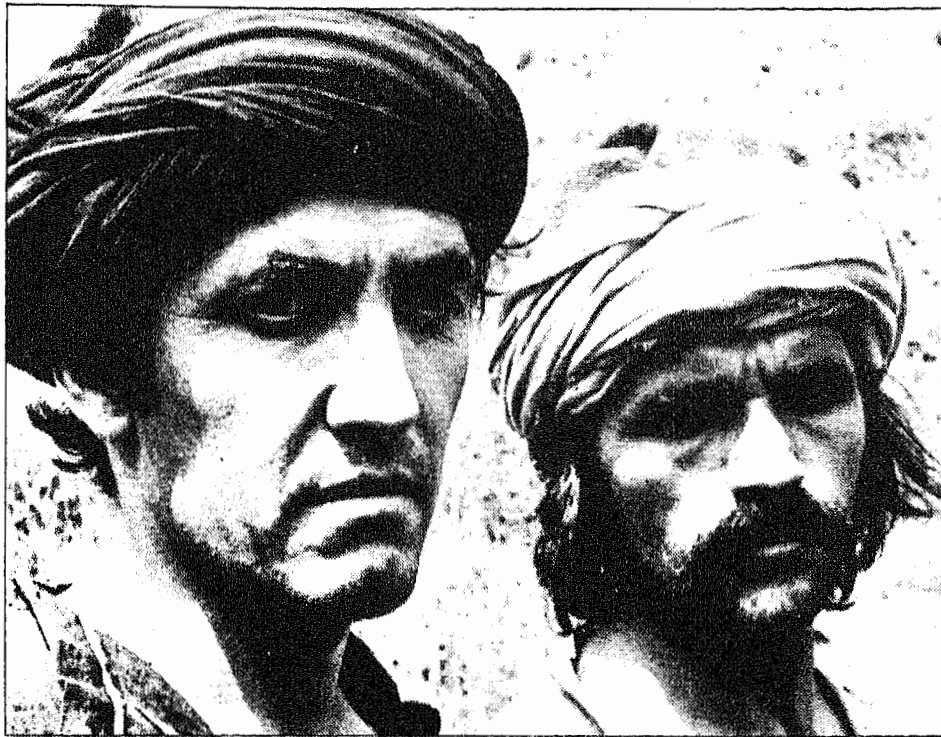
Along the way, Gurdjieff meets others who seek the secrets of existence; a professor here, a doctor there. They remain with him but a short while, sometimes to meet again. One companion leaves him with the immortal "I want to learn more about machines". Stirring stuff indeed, and he kept a straight face too.

The film could be viewed in two ways; a puzzling tirade of complete stupidity or as an allegory to the search for spirituality that many people pursue today. Brook says that Gurdjieff is the most totally representative figure of our times... a Searcher. If we are meant to believe in Gurdjieff as the searcher, then perhaps Brook has pitched his story a little too close to the wind. While Gurdjieff's travels perfectly encapsulate urges of the 'me' generation, the subject matter might be getting a little stale. Searching for personal truth within mysticism has become decidedly less respectable. Brook's film clings to a sort of spiritual absolutism which assumes there are truths, and more importantly, that truths are necessarily ancient.

This tendency to believe in the past is having a dramatic impact on areas of endeavour today. Doubts about the very basis of our civilization and direction assail us. Art and Architecture are going through a prolonged period of questioning; often 'solutions' are found to exist in the re-examination of the past, or at least in imitation. Rather than build something new, we would save what is old. Have we lost faith in our abilities to create something relevant and new?

If we have gone wrong somewhere, what's to say that we can return' untangle the threads and start again?

Could it be that life is such a simple picture as Brook paints it - with the absolute truths of existence for all time. Rather than looking forward and using what knowledge we have now, or what we can find out, are we restricted to examining the old and repeating its messages, much like the chanting devotees in



Donald Sumpster and Dragan Maksimovic in *Meetings with Remarkable Men*.

## WHAT IS TRUTH?

the final retreat found by Gurdjieff?

But essentially, as Brook perhaps unwittingly shows, the re-examination of that which is passed down becomes a mime of irrelevant actions, actions which are only meaningful in ways which have been subtly changed with time. For surely the essence of our society, of our age, is the discovery of relatively, the rejection of absolutes.

We live in a world where our relationship to our existence is a mystery, but surely that is not our only concern? To pray, to meditate, to seek or to eat meusli, practice TM or get Rolfed are merely ways of satisfying the basic requirements of our existence. Anyone can eat their way to health, or 'experience' themselves to

perfect tranquility but to what end; What then? Brook doesn't show what happens to Gurdjieff when, and if, he actually reaches what he seeks. Does he find his goal and what does he do if he does?

To his credit, the film is tightly directed, and the photography for the most part is brilliant - Unfortunately there is a gross disparity between footage shot in the studio and the outdoor stuff. Anyone who is interested in Afghanistan will like the scenery. Sometimes painted backdrops of cities. Overall a film worth seeing.

Geoff Hanmer

## The Man With Bogart's Face Hindley Two

*The Man With Bogart's Face*, based on a novel by Andrew J. Fenady, is a good film that combines comedy with flashes of drama and action. It has no hysterically funny scenes but is consistently amusing from beginning to end. More than anything else it's an affectionate tribute to the great, suspenseful Hollywood private eye sagas and Whodunnits of the 1940's - particularly those of Humphrey Bogart.

The story is quite involved and has a couple of entertaining sub-plots, but it boils down to Robert Sacchi playing Sam Marlow, a Bogart double (via plastic surgery) detective hired to find The Eyes of Alexander, a pair of priceless sapphires. Of course, there are the inevitable villains, police and beautiful women to complicate things as Marlow edges closer to his goal.

It would be a daunting task for an actor to play that screen-immortal Bogart at any time, and in a comedy there's the ever present danger that the characterization could sink into a hammy oblivion. Sacchi, however, manages to avoid this. Not only is his physical resem-

## FACING UP TO BOGART

blance to Bogart remarkable, he's also perfected Bogart's mannerisms - right down to the famous twitch and lisp. It's not really surprising that Sacchi gives such a good performance; he's been imitating Bogart, off and on, for twelve years in commercials and on stage.

The best performance in the supporting cast came, to my surprise, from Misty Rowe. A few years ago she was dreadful as Maid Marian in the aptly named comedy (?) series "When Things Were Rotten", and even worse as Marilyn Monroe in "Goodbye Norma Jean". But she is excellent as Marlow's Secretary "Duchess" - the archetype dumb blond - and gives the role a wide eyed, breathless quality very much reminiscent of the young Monroe.

The rest of the cast, although generally quite good, isn't up to the standard of Sacchi and Rowe. The assortment of villains includes a Greek millionaire art fanatic, Commodore Anastas (Victor Buono); an evil Turk, Hakim (a miscast Franco Nero) and the slimy Mr Zebra (Herbert Lom). Buono and Lom give performances containing echoes of Sydney Greenstreet and Peter Lorre, respectively. Michelle Phillips has neither the beauty nor presence of the Gene Tierney character she's supposed to be playing, but still fares quite well. Olivia Hussey is also good as the unfortunate daughter of a murdered thief, and there's a certain curiosity value in seeing cameo-appearances by George Raft and Yvonne de Carlo. The only disappointments come from Franco Nero as Hakim, and Sybil Danning as his mistress, Cynthia. Danning has an attractive face and a spectacular body, but no discernible acting ability, while Nero is as wooden faced as he was in *Camelot*.

Bogart's widow, Lauren Bacall, is said to have been offended by *The Man with Bogart's Face*. She shouldn't be. The film isn't in any way insulting the memory of Humphrey Bogart - it's an enjoyable tribute to both Bogart and a bygone Hollywood era.

Peter Rummel

## Hinge and Brackett Opera Theatre

The superb musical ability of Dr. Evadne Hinge (George Logan) and Dame Hilda Brackett (Patrick Fyffe) is unquestionable. The musical taste of these two ladies - all important in a programme such as this, entitled *Stackton Tressel Favourites*, - is impeccable. The songs performed ranged from lovely Victorian Chestnuts like "Three little maids from school are we" ("we've found it works just as well as a duet") and "Land of hope and Glory", of the Musical theatre like Irving Berlin's "you can't get a man with a gun", and songs by Noel Coward and Ivor Novello. All treated with due respect.

The first half was pleasant enough - the performers relying frequently on slapstick humour, and gags whose origins lie, I suspect, in British Music Hall.

Unlike Barry Humphries' Edna Everage characterization, Hinge and Brackett's programme has 'Heart', and this is made most apparent in the second half. A sad romantic love song by Ivor Novello 'had he but noticed my greeting...' (or some such title) was moving. Then came the "Big Finish", in which the whole house sang "Keep the home fires burning", demonstrating that these two elderly artistes had completely won our hearts (we were an assorted bunch), and that they knew the old showbiz adage that I have used as a title for this article.

But it was the epilogue - after the big finish - that was for me the highlight of the evening.



## How it Finishes!

The artistes are winding down after the night's performance, swapping comments concerning how the show has fared. The safety curtain falls slowly on an unforgettable stage picture - two old ladies dozing off to an old 78 phonograph record of grand opera, which (to

Dr. Hinge's surprise and disbelief) was recorded by Dame Hilda Brackett in her youth. A touching finale to a nicely structured programme.

Mark Sobels



## Film News

by Neale Yardley

Peter Brook's *Meetings With Remarkable Men* is now showing at the Capri. It is based on the mystic George Gurdjieff's book, which follows him from Russia via Turkey and Egypt to the mountains of the Hindu Kush for answers to his questions about the meaning of human life. Overwhelmed by the need to understand the mystery of human existence (a need stimulated by the oral storytellers and mystics he encountered in his provincial hometown in Russia), Gurdjieff's search for knowledge led him to a group of seekers - the "remarkable men" of the film's title. With them, he travelled for twenty years among the religious sects and brotherhoods of the Middle East and Central Asia on his epic search. In this powerful cinematic adventure (as in his earlier films *Lord of the Flies* and *Marat Sade*), Brook demonstrates an original and unique approach to his source material with a directorial effort of ruthless purity and absolute personal rigour.

Francis Ford Coppola's *Apocalypse Now* will be screened twice this week in Union Hall as part of the Film Group's lunchtime programme (both Tuesday and Wednesday at 12.10 p.m.). Based on Joseph Conrad's novel *Heart of Darkness*, Coppola and fellow scriptwriter, John Milius have altered the setting to wartime Vietnam so as to incorporate their strongly held views on the evil of war and violence. The gripping action, adventure, special effects, and most importantly, the surrealistic traumatic effect the Vietnam war has on the soldiers, are combined in a sensitive and artistic synthesis of Coppola's view of 'the truth'.

The Film Group's end-of-term Movie Marathon will be held in the Little Cinema this Thursday night (10.30 p.m. to 6 a.m.). The four feature films to be screened are (in the following order), *Mad Max*, *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*, *Flesh Gordon* and *Andy Warhol's Frankenstein*. Admission will be \$3 for Film Group members and \$5 others. Be early!

Now screening at Hoyt's Midcity lighthearted comedy *La Cage Aux Folles* about two middle-aged men happily "married" to each other. Together they run the latest "in" nightclub in St. Tropez. One of them is the father of a son, and comedy and complications set in when the son plans to wed the daughter of the wealthy and conservative leader of the Union for Moral Order. Nominated for three Academy Awards in 1980, *La Cage Aux Folles* has proved to be the top grossing foreign film distributed last year in the USA, and has received critical acclaim around the world.

Details of the 21st Adelaide International Film Festival should be available sometime this month. Screening from September 19th to 28th, some of the films to be included are Andrzej Wajda's *Rough Treatment*, Frederick Wiseman's *Manoeuvre*, the comic Cuban film *The Survivors* by Tomas Alea, and *Marigolds in August*, the third collaboration between South African playwright, Athol Fugard and director, Ross Devenish.

# Casual Work



Employment opportunities may not abound but ideas are in no short supply. *Margaret Simons* brings some of them together in this article to suggest how you can go about finding yourself a part-time job.

**P**art-time and casual work is needed by many students as a way to get enough money to get by, but it is harder to get than it used to be. Here are some ideas on how and where you could look for work, and some warnings on the traps and pitfalls.

## Work Action

For a student on campus, the first place to start looking for work is the 'Work Action' notice board outside the SAUA office (in the cloisters). A wide variety of jobs are advertised here. Enquiries about any particular job should be made at the desk inside. Notices change daily, so keep on looking.

## CES

Contacting your local C.E.S. office (Commonwealth Employment Office) is probably a good idea. These offices have display boards of jobs available, and will also contact you by phone if anything especially suitable comes up. If you are prepared to travel, go to the central C.E.S. office in Grenfell St., where country and interstate vacancies are sometimes advertised. Contrary to popular belief, you do not have to be officially 'unemployed' (that is, receiving the dole) in order to register with the C.E.S. They provide a useful service for all types of job seekers. It is worth taking advantage of - even a one-off position might make a contact which could lead to later work.

## Initiative

In spite of the usefulness of these services, contacting employers yourself is hard to beat. Dropping in personally is best, but make sure you look reasonably neat, and that you are not being a nuisance. Try all the hospitals, Chryslers, the pubs, Target, small industry, bus companies, supermarkets, golf courses, theatres and so on. Look around your own district and try small shops and delis and local libraries and art galleries. Think laterally and you'll come up with dozens of possibilities.

## Special Events

A special event - a conference or festival, means extra job opportunities. During the recent ANZAAS conference at Adelaide Uni, dozens of students found jobs as ushers, collaters, carrying conference folders from A to B, and so on.

These positions were advertised by 'Work Action', but this will probably not happen when conferences are held

elsewhere. News papers, 'Diary of Events', and posters will advertise the events if not the jobs. Keep your ear to the ground, and contact the organizers well in advance. Keep pestering them, and a job opportunity is almost certain.

## Watch the Papers

Perhaps the most obvious way of finding a job is to read the daily press 'situations vacant'. Read your local paper as well. They also have a situations vacant column, and carry news of local businesses which may give you clues to further job opportunities. You need to be quick and early when answering newspaper adverts. Positions go quickly.

## Risks

There are some risks involved in answering newspaper adverts. Many seemingly innocent classifieds are really entered by pyramid selling companies looking for more suckers. The writer once answered an advert asking for a concerned person to work with a 'medical supply company'. It turned out to be pyramid selling of diet foods. Make sure the advert gives at least some job description. Watch out for adverts offering/asking for people with cars who want to earn good money in their spare time. This is nearly always selling. While there is nothing wrong with selling as such, it usually involves some cash outlay, and a great deal of work to make a profit. Most people find the idea of pestering people to buy things unpleasant. Furthermore, some companies make it difficult for you to leave once you're hooked.

Women need to watch out for waitress adverts. *Make quite sure* before you accept a job, that you will not be expected to go topless. Some of the less respectable restaurants don't make it clear in adverts that this is a requirement. However, if you don't mind being topless, the wages are far more for this type of waitressing.

## Examples of jobs.

Taxi-driving work is normally fairly easy to obtain but you must have a taxi licence. That requires a full South Australian licence; and taking various tests. Any of the taxi companies will explain the procedures. Work is hard and usually late at night. Large profits are difficult to make.

There is normally some demand for bar

work, but experience is nearly always required. you can always offer to turn up for free until you get the hang of it.

In South Australia, fruit picking jobs are particularly easy to get. Contact the Riverland C.E.S. offices, or any friends you have from the riverland. Summer is the best time for this work, but there is some seasonal work (with tomatoes, strawberries, etc) all year round. Accommodation can be roughish, and the work is long and hard. Payment is usually by quantity, and you need to be reasonably fast to make good money. Still, a lot of people do it every year, and it can be fun. Different property owners treat their pickers in different ways, so shop around a little. Ask pickers who have worked in the area before.

Mail sorting around Christmas time isn't as easy to get as it was, with the invention of the automatic letter shredder. but there is still some work. Get in touch with Australia post early August. Be prepared to stand on your feet for long periods of time. The strain on the eyes is considerable after several hours. If you wear glasses, or have an eyesight problem, you are less likely to be chosen.

Local newspapers occasionally require people to cover evening council meetings and other out of hours functions. They can also use people to distribute their paper, sales catalogues and other publicity. Having a car can make this worthwhile.

Women can sometimes earn money, or get free hair-do's, by letting apprentices practice on them. This isn't as bad as it sounds: - The apprentices are supervised.

Work out what you can do on your own - lawn mowing, gardening, painting, minor handyman stuff, car cleaning, dog-walking, baby-sitting, window cleaning etc. A lot of people would gladly employ someone reliable for an hour or so each week. Try advertising yourself on the free noticeboards in supermarkets, even pay for an ad in your local paper. You could work on a team basis with friends, offering a variety of services at various times.

When baby-sitting, parents will often feel re-assured if you have references, so when you have worked for a family for some time, ask for one. It will always come in useful.

## Rates payable

Rates for work are either covered by an award, (e.g. waiting and bar-work) or

negotiable. As a guide, rates per hour in 1980 seem to be:

Baby-sitting	\$2 plus
(more if you are expected to cook)	
Domestic cleaning	\$4
Gardening	\$4
Lawn-mowing (own mower)	\$5.50
Party-Help	\$4.00 - \$5.00
House painting	\$5
Tutoring - Matric	\$7 - \$8
- Year 11	\$6.50
- Year 9 & under	\$5

Distributing Leaflets \$15 per/1,000  
Private coaching/tutoring can be flexible and well-paid. Contact all your local schools personally, and ask the principal if your availability could be mentioned. You could consider some of the agencies who work in this field. (Check out their fees, though). You could also try advertising in local shops, supermarkets etc.

Keep in touch with the University Services Section, who advertise all positions for staff - gardening, laboratory assistants, etc. Also the Union Catering Division, which has a policy of employing students for refectory work.

Local, state and federal elections can also provide opportunities working in polling centres. Contact your local electoral office. (Listed in Commonwealth Government Section of the phone book). Census time can also be a bonanza.

Some final warnings:- There can be legal and financial aspects to consider when working in a self-employed capacity, and these will normally be your responsibility. If you have any queries, try talking to the Legal Aid Service.

*Always* get references, *always* mention previous work experience. People will employ those proved reliable, whatever the job. Turn up regularly and on time, act responsibly and reliably. You are far more likely to be offered work again, and, in any case, you will be able to get good references.

Lastly, make sure you have your priorities worked out. You are looking for work to help yourself through uni. There is no point if your academic work suffers greatly, or if you tire yourself so much that you can't study. Be careful that things don't get away from you. If you are really up against it financially, emergency loans are available. See Welfare Co-ordinator, Barry Heath.

Good luck!

*Thanks to LaTrobe University Careers Advisory Service for some of the ideas used in this article.*