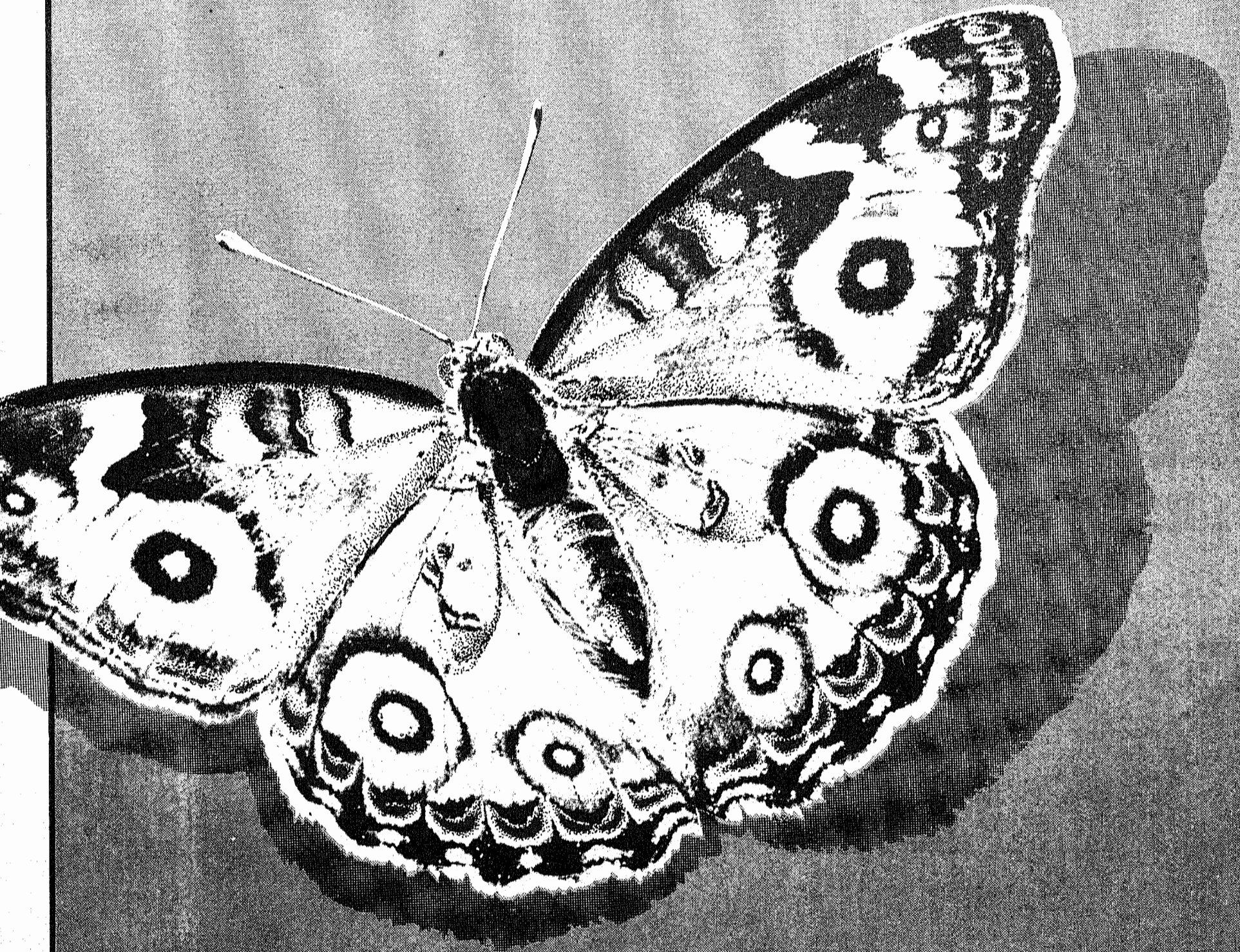


07846
05
19

22 SEP 1980

On dit

Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 48, No. 19, September 1980





The decision by University Council to only support a voluntary boycott this Thursday is very disappointing. Have these people no regard for the quality of their own University or for students who are now working and fighting so hard to try and get Education out from under the Fraser Government's tank tracks? Has the Council become so conservative, so hide-bound that it cannot support actions even though it acknowledges that the funding situation is parlous? How is it that Council could proclaim a voluntary shutdown in support of a national Medibank strike or a Vietnam Moratorium when it won't even give hearty support for the things it exists in the community to supply, viz an adequate education.

In his speech Kerry Hinton pointed out that the Computing Department couldn't afford the latest computer technology and so it's graduates would be unable to cope with the new machines when they graduated. A farce. How can Fraser or Fife talk about adapting education to industry needs when things like this are occurring because of funding cuts they choose to make? How can Council hold it's head up amongst the student community when it has effectively voted to go halfway on your education?

At least let's show our displeasure about Education cuts by turning up *in force* on Thursday. And don't forget the student meeting on Tuesday.

The rush is on in more ways than one with the announcement of the October 18 election date last week. It seems that the Liberals are trying their best to get it over and done with as quickly as possible. With a budget full of no surprises and Malcolm's recent world tour eclipsed by the Noonkanbah issue, the present Government is proving itself to be the most boring one in Australia's history. This would be all right if it weren't for the fact that its operations over the past five years have been ruthlessly inconsiderate of many Australians; its stubborn commitment to big business overriding any real concern for areas of social need.

In the same style the South Australian Government is moving quickly to get Dow to establish their petro chemical plant at Redcliffs. It is difficult to sympathize with their reluctance to gather all the facts before proceeding. This is especially so in light of the lack of conviction carried by any claims that the project will provide a significant amount of employment.

Despite the Government's claims to the contrary, the fact that public discussion is being suppressed is a sure sign that Dow's assessment is only one side of the story.

The public must be involved in this decision as the Government obviously has no critical contribution to make. Their short sighted fixation with money and investments does little credit to the intelligence of their electorate. The Spencer Gulf could soon become a new testimony to the old adage 'Haste makes waste'.

Protest had Problems

A lot of women felt alienated by the slogan "strike out Fraser" according to Chris Barry last week.

Commenting on the just completed AUS Women Under Attack Week, Ms Barry (the Women's Officer at Adelaide Uni.) said that the slogan had diverted attention from the real issues at hand. These stemmed from the fact that the present Government wouldn't implement its policies with regard to women due to the pressure put on them by conservative lobbying groups. The AUS campaign should have focused attention on to these groups.

Commenting on the poor attendance to last Thursday's lawn meeting, Ms Barry was not happy with the lack of imagination that went into its organisation. She favoured a more diverse presentation, with greater use of entertainers as well as a forum involving prominent politicians from the major parties. Due to her inexperience with working through the Students' Association, however, these things had not come about.

Speaking after the meeting on

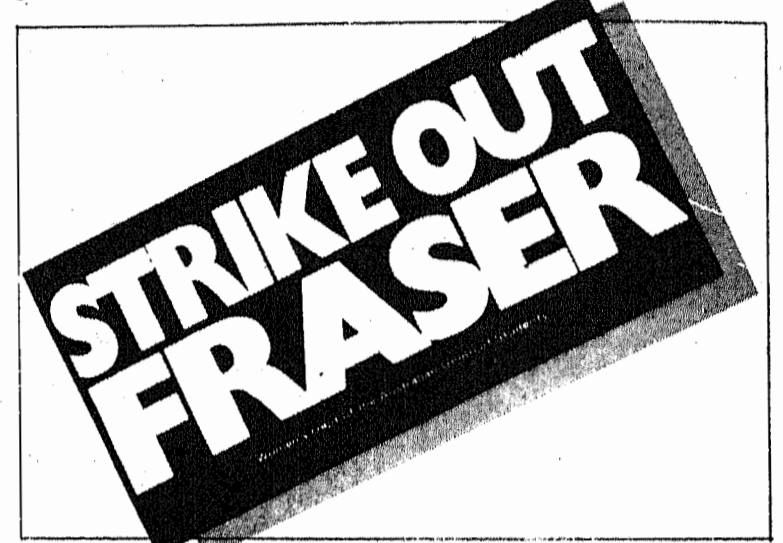
the Barr Smith Lawns last Thursday, Sue Aujard from Flinders University (and one of the organizers of the 'Women Under Attack' week in South Australia) said the week had been "effective in raising people's consciousness".

Visiting AUS Women's Officer Barbara Weimar had spoken at four campuses during the week - Hartley and Salisbury CAE's and Flinders and Adelaide Unis. When asked what she thought of the slogan, Ms Weimar said that "slogans are fucked - but you've got to have something to stick on

posters". However she felt that the slogan used did centre on the most visible attack on women at the moment - namely the recent Fraser budget. Speaking about her experience in other states she said that people in Sydney didn't like the siege mentality conveyed by the phrase "Women Under Attack".

Ms Weimar has now left for Perth before returning to Melbourne where she will be involved with producing submissions and resource kits for the rest of the year.

Andrew Fagan



PESO, Nothing to Lose?

Dear Andrew,

I am complaining to you about media bias over the article "PESO lose Smith" in Vol. 8, No. 18, last week. In the original draft which I consented to be printed, stated in words to the effect that I would continue as PESO Secretary on the Public Affairs Committee. The inclusion of this statement in the article is the clear contradiction to the heading "PESO lose Smith".

Another philosophical point is, PESO in South Australia has got nothing to lose. It has nothing. PESO in South Australia has yet to become a viable and effective organisation. The only loser is the AUS Region as stated in the article, i.e. "no one responsible to inform campus presidents in South Australia".

As regards the National PESO Organisation within AUS, if I am elected to go to AUS Annual Council to represent Adelaide Uni, I shall do so. If I don't get elected to go to Council, I am still going anyway, to debate for AUS to maintain and increase its funding of PESO and its motions for action in 1981, not forgetting the part-timers' vote at Macquarie Uni.

I shall also be reminding AUS that a very significant proportion of mature age students are from the working class AUS, in principle, believes more working class people should have higher education.

Ross Smith

Report Beef

Dear Andrew and Geoff,

I was dismayed upon reading the report of the Beef March in a recent *On dit* to find the lack of any mention of one of the largest groups present on that day demonstrating its support for the unemployed, namely the Australian Democrats. There is a depressing reluctance on the part of many of those "leftists" who declare themselves most concerned with the interests of the underprivileged to ignore any other group which although embracing and acting upon their concerns will not espouse their ideology.

I do not have the space to relate all Australian Democrat policy on the unemployed, but as a token of our concern I would mention that we are now discussing and moving towards a commitment to a form of guaranteed minimum income for all Australians.

I would also like to take the opportunity to comment on the letter of Graeme Heaton of the Australia Party Club. The Democrats have a great deal of sympathy and respect for the Australia Party, and as is well known, many of our members were previously Australia Party members. But although espousing many of their concerns, we are not resigned to remaining "small and weak".

My own platform should be indicative of the similarities:

- Conservation and improvement of the environment.
- Immediate implementation of renewable energy alternatives

- Attention to the quality of life, and the scaling down of present destructive consumption patterns
- Community participation in decision making
- Integrity, openness and vision in government.

It should be immediately evident that employment opportunities and general community welfare would be greatly improved by an honest move towards the type of society which these objectives imply, and which most recognize to be necessary even if they are too lethargic to do much about it.

David J. D'Angelo (Law/Arts)
Australian Democrat Candidate, Sturt.

The Whole Truth

In reply to David Mussared and Geoff Hanmer's article regarding the Mike Bowden suspension.

I consider it necessary that this article should not go unchallenged. My criticism is twofold; firstly the extreme ignorance and bias that surrounds the report and secondly the tactics used by DM and GH in discrediting the Uni. gym staff.

It is appropriate to point out that neither DM nor GH were present when the incident happened.

(The next part of the letter has been deleted as it derogates one party to the dispute.)

Perhaps DM and GH got the time or people mixed up, who knows, it seems anything is possible in DM and GM land.

Also of concern to me is the cheap tactics employed to discredit the Uni. gym staff. To say that the Uni. gym staff threatened to walk out solely due to pressure from Mr Crouch is an insult to all. It derogates the staff by suggesting they would not have the strength to resist such pressure; it insults Mr Crouch by suggesting he would do such a thing, and it insults *On dit* readers that they should succumb to such tactics. Do DM and GH really consider it likely such a situation would occur when it was the Uni. gym staff mentioned (and not Mr Crouch) who were allegedly involved (substitution).

When one considers that *On dit* is the major communication channel of the University and will therefore tend to carry a lot of weight, it is clear that it is in everyone's best interests that such a channel should provide an unbiased and truthful version of matters that concern them. The Uni. gym is a public place and there are other people who wish to use it minus temper tantrums from others who seem to have misplaced the line that draws between that which is right and that which is privilege. The incident has caused the waste of a lot of time and money and has set a lot of bureaucratic wheels in motion. But let us not forget (deleted) and who convened the Board of Discipline. While I believe that summary powers should not be given to any one man, I do believe that

the actions taken were, if a little harsh, in the right direction.

Russel Canter

Our intention was not to discuss the actual incident. As far as we know the University Board of Discipline will be hearing and deliberating about what actually happened "soon". Therefore it's improper to discuss details of the case, and On dit is not the forum to apportion blame. On dit's source for the staff walkout story still believes the original version is accurate.

The major point of the story was about the Centre's need for a workable set of rules. The present situation is very serious and one that all students should know about. Let's not forget that this incident has escalated to the extent that Bowden's reputation has been summarily called into question with no avenue open for him to seek redress. Surely a dangerous precedent sparked by a petty incident.

Grossly Improper

Gentlemen,

I think your "lead-line" to my article on the Budget was grossly improper. The article was written merely by a non-economist to all non-economists on campus, and was intended to set the record straight, not to jeopardise Mark Duffy's political career in any way.

Yours in free enterprise,
Jodi Tabalotny

The Worm Turns

Wow, it all happened so fast - wait I'll start at the beginning. Tuesday the 8th, just gone 1.00 pm and I was sitting in the Upper Refec lunching with an attractive lady companion. After swallowing three mouthfuls of different salad, and at the same time partaking in heavy discussion on individual personality traits, my fourth spoonful of salad greeted me with an unknown visitor. Now this little worm was not your average 'squishy-squirmy' little crawly but a worm with definite character. I watched it for a moment, hoping it would introduce itself but on closer examination it seemed upset, or rather, offended that I had in fact disturbed its peace. When it reached out and seemed to say, "Hey, watcha doin' man?..." I nearly fell off my seat. Mind you, the lady I'm supposed to be impressing with my pseudo-intellect yawns for the fourth time. Subtly and inconspicuously I raced my little "friend" and showed him off to the ladies at the serving area, and complained that this little fellow needed an interpreter. Casually I was asked to choose between having another serve and money back. I was reimbursed very quickly. I don't think I could have maintained a discussion of personality traits with a lady and a worm. Now, the moral of this true to life experience is that if one ventures to indulge in vegetarian salads in the Upper Refec, beware the meat they may overlook, or rather, spare a thought for the little worms (especially the ones with character) from getting drunk on your hydrochloric acid. Worms after all do burp a lot!

Paul Kassapidis

Former Judge for Evatt Lecture

The 4th Annual H.V. Evatt Memorial Lecture will be presented on Wednesday September 17th by Mary Gaudron, former Justice of the Arbitration Commission, at 1 p.m. in the Little Cinema.

Ms. Gaudron will be speaking on "Technological Change and Industrial Relations."

The H.V. Evatt Memorial Lecture is sponsored by the Labor Club as a tribute to the late Dr. Evatt, High Court Judge, International Statesman and leader of the ALP from 1952-59.

Mary Gaudron was the first woman ever to sit on the Arbitration Commission when she was appointed by Labor Minister Clyde Cameron in April 1974. When she resigned on May 4 1980, she was the second person ever to step down from the bench in this way. The first President of the Commission, Justice Higgins, resigned in 1920 after a row with Prime Minister Billy Hughes.

Justice Gaudron's resignation was the culmination of a turbulent period on the Commission which has come to be known as the "Staples affair". Justice Staples in late 1979 awarded Storemen and Packers a substantial wage increase as part of a work value case. This was significantly reduced by the full bench on appeal, and as a result the Union, which controls the export of wool from Australia, went out on a long strike, demanding a reinstatement of the Staples decision.

In a speech to the Industrial Relations Society of S.A. in March, Justice Staples criticised the role of the Commission in appeals on work value cases, and in effect accused the commission of abandoning its responsibilities for preserving industrial justice. As a result of this attack, Justice Staples was removed from any responsibilities on the bench. As a Federal Judge, he could not be sacked -

instead, he was moved sideways and stripped of power.

Labor Appointee

Mr. Justice Staples, another Labor appointee, was widely regarded as being sympathetic to the workers cause. With his effective removal, the Commission is now heavily weighted with Justices from employer backgrounds, severely threatening the union movement's faith in the impartiality of the Commission.

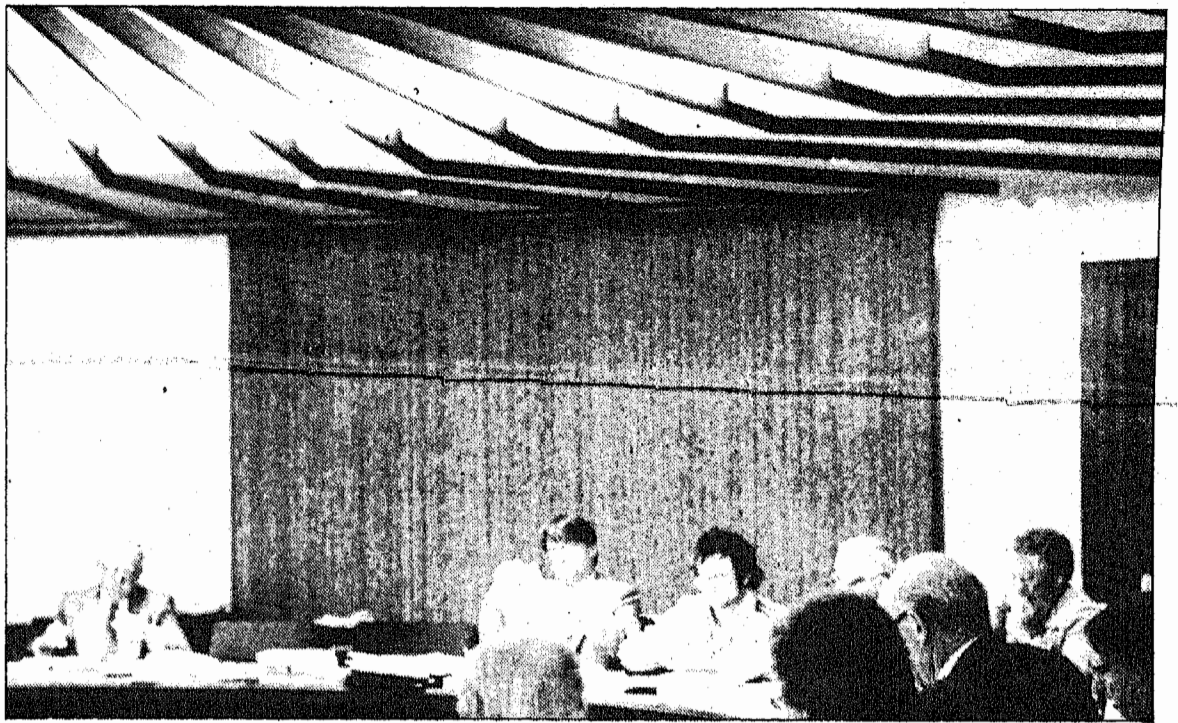
Justice Gaudron signed a letter in late April, along with the other members of the Commission which was sent to the President, Sir John Moore, and which expressed concern over the remarks of Justice Staples. Although intended as a confidential communication, his letter was released by Sir John as a justification for his decision to demote Staples. It was this which sparked off Mary Gaudron's resignation.

Mary Gaudron's most important work while on the Arbitration Commission was the settlement of Australia's first "new technology" strike in 1978. Telecom workers, concerned at the introduction of new equipment that threatened jobs, insisted on full consultation with management before the equipment was introduced. Telecom and the Government refused, and the result was a strike which after five weeks threatened the collapse of the national telephone system.

The settlement terms proposed by Justice Gaudron established for the first time the right of workers to participate in the planning of new technology, and to be fully informed of the employment implications of such changes.

Mary Gaudron's involvement in this historic decision makes her ideally suited to present the 1980 Evatt Lecture, on "Technological Change and Industrial Relations".

Terry Connolly



The University Council Meeting, debating the shutdown.

No Closedown; But Council Support Rally

The University will effectively close down for two hours this Thursday, and a public meeting will be held in Rundle Mall.

The meeting to be held at 1 p.m. in the Mall will bring to public attention the state of education funding generally, and is a conscious attempt by University Council to make Education funding an election issue.

Council have said that any student or staff member who wishes can participate in the close down and, of particular importance to students, will see that there is no academic victimisation involved.

Further to meeting this Thursday the University will also be arranging a public forum on education funding, and Professor Stranks will be writing to all South Australian candidates for the Federal Election to determine their attitude to education funding. The replies to these letters will be publicized.

New aggressiveness

Council did not pass an earlier motion supporting an all day shut down. This was moved by student Council member Kerry Hinton who was disappointed by the eventual watered down proposal.

"This Council is far more reactionary than it was five years ago when it supported voluntary shut downs for the Medibank issue and the Moratorium," he said. "If Council can't act effectively on Education issues then where are we?"

Although disappointed, Hinton concedes it was probably the best thing that could "realistically happen". It does seem that Council is making some move towards backing up its relatively private protests to the Universities' Commission and the TEC. Julia Gillard, Education Officer of the SAUA was disappointed that the Hinton motion was not passed.

"It just shows how undemocratic Council is when it can

knock on the head a proposal passed by a democratic meeting."

Debate

Gillard said that the debate had been disappointing. In particular she singled out student Council Representative Kim Bills for criticism.

"He should be representing students not the Liberal Party," she said. "A meeting of students voted to close the University down and Bills, as a student representative, ignored this. He should have abstained if nothing else."

Meeting

There will be a meeting of students on Tuesday at 1.00 pm to discuss the decision and to vote on whether to proceed with a boycott.

"Council has been moaning and groaning about funding since 1977 and as yet has done nothing about it," said Gillard. "I urge all students to attend this meeting and take part in a programme of activities for Thursday," she added.

Various people in the SAUA are known to favour a boycott, but have decided to put the question to a general student meeting for ratification.

The Council Meeting

The Council meeting held last Friday afternoon, was attended by nearly a hundred students who generously applauded speakers to the motion, rewarding speakers against with a stony silence. The motion on closure that eventually passed was moved by Dr Harry Medlin after Hinton's motion was lost. Another motion moved by Professor Lloyd Cox nearly became the subject of the major Council debate in a procedural move initiated by the Chancellor John Bray. He ruled that Cox's motion was to be discussed first, effectively making Hinton's motion a non-starter. Eventually the ruling was overturned and debate went ahead.

Speakers For

Hinton spoke at length to the motion and was granted an

extension of time. He effectively put the case for a closedown:

"The University has said to the TEC that it was not prepared to mutely accept funding cuts. Now is the chance for action." He closed to fullsome applause from the assembled students.

Kim Bills, seemingly speaking as a Liberal Party representative, opposed the motion and suggested that the University should compete for money now supplied to CAEs. It appeared that Bills was asking the Council to support such actions as the closing down of Sturt College.

Professor Medlin opposed the motion although he agreed with much of the argument supporting it, a stance to be repeated by many other Council members.

The Vice Chancellor, Professor Don Stranks, agreed that the arguments supporting the motion were largely correct. He said that a statement made by Senator Carrick that funding had been maintained was "untrue". "Incremental creep ... is costing us \$300,000 a year," he said.

Although Stranks pointed out that we have an exemplary research record, he added that the standards of our graduates and research could fall if the funding situation wasn't corrected.

Eventually, Hinton's motion was defeated and the motion moved by Medlin was put and passed with amendments.

No Victimization

The last act was a motion that students not be academically penalised for participation in the rally.

This motion was felt necessary because already several staff have made known their opposition to the proposed close down, and have threatened to make work missed examinable.

The Students' Association (and *On dit*) is particularly concerned that such intimidation should not occur.

"Any instances communicated to us will be represented to Council in the strongest possible terms," said Julia Gillard.

Geoff Hanmer

General Meet About Closure

There will be a general meeting of students and staff on the Lawns this Tuesday at 1 p.m. to discuss a boycott of lectures on Thursday.

The decision to hold a meeting was made after University Council had rejected a motion calling for an all day University shutdown.

Students will be asked to democratically decide whether a boycott should occur. Students' Association organizers were confident that a meeting would return overwhelming support for

a boycott. The motion to be presented is:

This General meeting of the University community

(1) Calls on all students and staff of the University to boycott classes on Thursday 18th September (except where their employment or academic progress would be seriously jeopardised).

(2) Calls on all students and staff to attend the proposed rally in Rundle Mall between 12-2.00pm.

(3) Condemns any intimidatory behaviour by staff to coerce students into attending classes on the day of the boycott.

On dit Staff

Catholic Support

The Catholic Community at Adelaide University have come out supporting the proposed University closure.

In a statement issued last week, they disapproved of the

priority given in the recent Budget to Defence and Private industry over Education and Welfare. They pointed out that the high priority presently given to technical and further education was "simply aimed at a resources boom rather than at a more just and aware society".

On dit Staff



BILBO

During a recent Union Council mass-debate, Bilbo overheard the newly elected president of the SAUA (Mandy-ate Cornwall, for the apathetic majority) in an obvious lapse of ideological memory. All conscientious students, she claimed, attend student meetings. The majority who do not attend, we are invited to assume, are therefore demoted to a lower class of non-conscientious students to be exploited as protest-fodder or not, depending on the vote of those who do attend. Bilbo is a little confused by the relativity of conscientiousness, but thinks Mandy may have stepped over her Marx a little.

It's an unfortunate burden in writing a column such as this one; keeping secrets or being sworn to secrecy is such a strain on one's conscience. The appearance of numerous items referring to "highly placed officials" or "well known" persons of various persuasions are a stifling necessity. See if you can guess which "highly placed" Union Employee told another active Union Employee that "This place would be really good if it wasn't for students".

Guess who jaywalks? Bilbo can now reveal that none other than Michael Jacobs, ace *Advertiser* opinion writer and editorial hack; is privy to the complex and zen like secrets of successfully negotiating a busy city street. Could it be that Jacobs is turning anarchist? Is the *Advertiser* coming out against road safety? How fast does an *Advertiser* deadline creep up? Your hobbit is breathless.

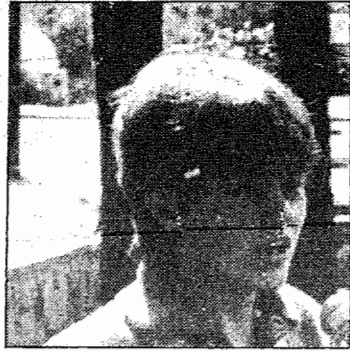
What is it about editors elect? Besides waffling on, next year's editors will both be able to delight in a sump shampoo or a polished propshaft. Almost simultaneously they have come into possession of Kingswoods. Ah me, it's good to see them both so energy conscious. Talking about cars, it can now be revealed that Howard Glenn's unfortunate vehicle is suffering from a chewed up radiator following a shoddy repair job occasioned by an accident that happened while the car was stolen. As Howard might say; Damnsname.

Your Hobbit occasionally suffers from a dose of misinformation, or the dreadful typo. But Bilbo believes his election date debacle was due to the wrong guessing of one Liberal senator. Thick as pigshit is all Bilbo can say.

A surprised *On dit* crew were momentarily distracted from the task of keeping their car on the freeway back to Adelaide by the sight of several missiles travelling Eastwards on semi-trailers. "But Russia's North" said a perplexed passenger.

A scurrilous individual later suggested that there would be a coup; depending on who won the election.

BARBARA WEIMAR SPEAKS



Barbara Weimar, the AUS Women's Officer.

Barbara Weimar, AUS Women's Officer, was in Adelaide recently to promote the "Women Under Attack" campaign.

The campaign, organized by the AUS Womens' Department, focused on the declining opportunities for and repression of women as a result of the recession (see News pages for a report on Activities).

Here is a short interview with Barbara.

The title of the campaign AUS is running at the moment is 'Women Under Attack' - Are there forces in the community that are deliberately out to erode women's rights?

Yes - One of the major forces happens to be the Government - that's the Liberal Government at the moment. There are also, of course, the organised right-wing groups such as the National Civic Council and Women who want to be Women, Women's Action Alliances and groups as such.

Are they setting out deliberately to spoil any gains the Women's movement may have made?

The organised right-wing groups are definitely doing it deliberately. We can look at their policies on Child Care for example. The gains that women, the women's movement have made in child care are being undermined by the Right's move to cut all child care facilities. What they want is for the women to stay at home and look after children and for children not to be allowed to go into child care centres which are supposedly bad for them, without even considering how this effects the women. Then again the government is another issue - whether one considers it to be deliberate

or not is another thing. I feel the government's attacks on Women are part of an overall attack on working class people and Aboriginal people and others.

Just as far as women are concerned - do you think there is any sort of general backlash against the feminist movement within the community.

Well I don't know if it is a backlash - I suppose it can be looked upon as such. There's always been these right wing groups in-existence. They come to the fore at the moment because the economic situation has allowed them to gain some sort of power, and the government has accepted their lobbying. It's to the government's advantage at the moment to have right wing groups pressuring to get women out of the work force, to narrow the parameters of the education system which tends to exclude mature age women and working class women. So I don't know if I want to call it a backlash; it's something that has always existed but has come to the fore at the moment.

How difficult is it to get across the message about sexual harassment and particularly in university? How difficult do you find telling women about that problem? Is there a lot of resistance to hearing that?

There isn't a great deal of resistance to hearing it because most women, I feel, have some sort of understanding about sexual harassment on campus anyway because a lot of women have experienced sexual harassment in one form or another. Whether it's through jokes they have to put up with from lecturers or whether it's by having actually been asked by the lecturer to sleep with him, just to get a pass.

The campaign you've been mounting just recently, the 'Women Under Attack' campaign - how successful has that been?

Well it seems to be quite successful. We're sort of half way through the campaign at the moment - I've just been to Queensland and I'm heading off to Western Australia and the campaign finishes on 21st September. We've had quite a bit of success in just speaking on campus. People seem to be receiving it quite well. I think it's mainly because people are interested in the issues.

There's been a rumour that you're going to stand for AUS President at some stage. Is that true or is it just an unsupported rumour?

It's a possibility. I haven't quite decided yet. I don't know exactly what I'm doing next year; it depends on a number of things really. Whether it's what the membership wants. I don't know if I could cope with another year of AUS, whether my course is still there in Western Australia, or whether it's disappeared. I think it's just one of those things that I think if you are ever going to decide to do something, then you've got to think about it for a long time, and think about all the pro's and cons.

How would a Weimar presidency work? What sort of things would you see as important and what sort of issues would you tackle?

Sounds like it's almost institutionalized already (laughs). I think the direction I would like to see AUS take next year would be slightly different to this year, but I think that's only because I've seen the way things changed. I think now what I would have done at the beginning of my term would be quite different. So I would really like to see the Union change towards getting more grass roots involvement.

Some people inside the Union (AUS) and some people without the Union have criticized the existence of the Women's Department. They say it shouldn't exist at all because AUS should be purely concerned with educational issues. How do you justify its existence?

Well if the Union wishes to represent the needs of women adequately, then I think the best way they can do that is through the Women's Department because what we push in the Union is what concerns women and tertiary education is not merely education but also the issues like child care, contraception, abortion; all these areas. It's a much broader scope than just purely getting an education.

Since Sydney didn't rejoin AUS and now with the unfavourable Macquarie result as well, what sort of future do you think AUS has as the national union? It must

be a difficult sort of situation at the present time.

I don't feel very depressed about the whole situation and I really feel quite optimistic because I think that we should not only look at the big campuses; I think we should also look at other campuses and AUS.

A lot of money has gone down the drain from Sydney.

Yeah. Sydney Uni. and Macquarie would have meant more money, but I think that's not the be all and end all. I think we could possibly get them back in a couple of years. But we've had small campuses joining AUS, a couple in Sydney and a couple in Queensland and Western Australia. I think that reflects the greater involvement of students in AUS - and I think that's a really good thing so I'm not really that disappointed in Sydney and Macquarie.

About your course. I've been told that at one stage you've wanted to study Architecture in Cuba. Is that true?

Well what I was going to do - this was my ten year plan - was to study Architecture at the WA Institute of Technology for three years and then go to Cuba for a year to study, and then come back and finish, but it seems so far away now, I can hardly imagine it.

Why was the original idea to go to Cuba; to study?

Being a communist, I want to put what I study into practice and I want to see how they did that in Cuba; like I read quite a lot about housing projects in Cuba and I was quite interested in them and I wanted to learn from what their experiences were.

Architecture is a bourgeois profession, so what do you see yourself doing when you finish your Architecture course? Obviously it's going to be a difficult time, as far as decisions regarding Architecture go.

Yeah, this is true. I started the course not wanting to be an Architect as a profession. What I wanted to do was get involved in housing, housing co-operatives, and also to do further study and start getting together some theories I've been thinking on in the areas of Architectural History.

Whats On This Week

CINEMA

AUFG - UNION HALL

Tues: 12.10 p.m. "The Bitch" - follow-up to "The Stud". Described as "Laced liberally with tongue-in-cheek (?) sex".

Wed: 12.10 p.m. "And Justice For All". Al Pacino as dedicated lawyer in search for truth, justice and an Academy Award nomination.

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI

Mon-Wed: 2 and 7.30 p.m. "Rust Never Sleeps" - Neil Young refuses to die but instead plays great rock'n'roll.

Mon-Wed: 10 p.m. "Allegro Non Troppo". If you don't know what it's about, it's about time you saw it and found out.

Thurs: 7.30 p.m. "Three Women" (Robert Altman) and "Norma Rae".

Fri: "High Anxiety" (Mel Brooks in unsatisfactory Hitchcock pastiche) and "Wizards".

Sat: "The Getting of Wisdom" & "The Devil's Playground". Two Australian films about traumas of adolescence at girls' or boys' boarding schools. Worth seeing.

Sat: 7.30 p.m. "The Maltese Falcon" and "Cassablanca" - a Humphrey Bogart double.

Sun: 3 p.m. "Cathy's Child" and "Sybil".

Sun: 7.30 p.m. "Modern Times" and "City Lights" - two Chaplin classics from the '30's.

AUFG - LITTLE CINEMA

Thurs: 1.10 p.m. "The Leopard Man" - from the team that brought you "I Walked With a Zombie" and "The Cat People". Free.

DRAMA PLAYHOUSE

Mon-Sat: 8 p.m. "What the Butler Saw" - savage, very funny farce on life in a psychiatric hospital. Written by Joe Orton. *Students \$4.50*

THEATRE 62

Wed-Sat: 8 p.m. "Traitors" - State Theatre Company production of a political thriller, set in Stalinist Russia.

Q THEATRE

Wed-Sat: 8.15 p.m. "You Can't Take It With You", by Kaufman and Hart.

MATHEW FLINDERS THEATRE, FLINDERS UNI.

Wed-Sat: 8.15 p.m. "The Good Person of Szechwan" by Bertold Brecht. About "...the impulse to do good, and the impossibility of doing good in the face of the need to survive at all costs." *Students \$1.00/Workers \$3.00.*

OPERA

OPERA THEATRE
Mon & Tues: 8 p.m. State Opera production of Franz Lehár's "The Land of Smiles", starring Thomas Edmonds.

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERY OF SA
Mon-Sun: "Pompeii A.D.79"

MUSIC

TIVOLI
Thurs: 5MMM-FM presents two very modern bands, some of Adelaide's most exciting sounds with "The Lounge" and "Systems Go". \$2.50.

BISTRO, 4th FLOOR UNION HOUSE
Tues: 6-8 p.m. Free popular and folk vocal duo.

UNI BAR
Thurs: 1 p.m. "Cinderella Says No" - Free punk rock, non-sexist satire by Troupe.

Fri: 8.30 p.m. Free rock'n'roll with "The Alleys".

Sat: 8p.m.-1 a.m. 5UV Student Radio night in the Bar. With half price

Torrens Ducks being Ducked

Adelaide City Council and the E&WS department have no idea who was responsible for the oil slick that appeared on the Torrens River last week.

In fact all investigations seem to have ground to a resounding halt faced with the labyrinth like complex of storm sewers leading into the culpable drain. No one seems to have any idea and neither does this reporter, except to surmise that the oil was accompanied by a lot of water. Oil strains around the mouth of the mystery drain indicate the outflow was in deluge like proportions at the time. Could someone be emptying a swimming pool with diesel oil slick? Who knows?

General Questions

But the story and its sequel indicate a few things; no one really gives a duck about the purity of water in the Torrens, and as long as nothing obvious like diesel oil or bright green dye

gets in, nothing is likely to change.

At present besides untraceable storm water getting into the river at numerous points, the zoo discharges some of its effluent and its apparently asking to dump more, on the grounds that the stuff they're going to put in isn't any worse than what's already there. Funnily enough, they probably have a point.

Some of the 'storm water' that flows Torrensward is little more than industrial effluent. For instance, the water flowing from the guilty drain is milky coloured and warmer than storm water should be. Who knows where the colouring comes from or why it's warmer, but it certainly isn't just storm water.

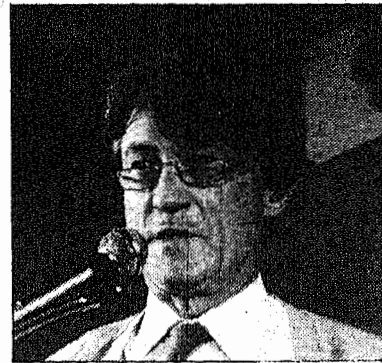
Rumours are that the Hospital blows down its boilers and feeds the effluent into the system.

Whoever is doing what isn't that important at present, but if the Government is serious about the Torrens as a park, it better start doing something about water quality.

Geoff Hanmer



Julia Gillard



Harry Medlin



Kerry Hinton



The Mayo Refectory, crowded out to vote on the closure.



Women Lose Out

In times of economic hardship, women get the chop first, said Barbara Weimar, AUS National Women's Officer.

She was speaking at a lawn meeting on Thursday as part of the Women's Department 'Strike Out Fraser' campaign, which is being held to make the major political parties aware of the plight of women in this election year.

Barbara spoke on the effects of the August Budget on women. 'Female' unemployment is 56% higher than that for men. 25% of 16/17 year old women are unemployed and only receiving \$36 a week.

She said, "Women miss out in Job Creation Schemes, such as CRAFT, where 95% of the apprenticeships went to young men."

Barbara outlined the recent SA Government's axing of the Women's Advisor to the Education Department. "As only 30-40% of students at tertiary institutions are women, it is vital that a Women's Advisor is maintained to look at the discrimination against women in education."

Joan Russell, publicity officer for the Women's Electoral Lobby, spoke on the attacks on women in the workforce. Although there

has been an increase over the last 5 years, of women entering the workforce, the worsening economic situation is forcing women to accept poor and deteriorating working conditions.

"Technology is displacing and deskilling women workers, but at the same time they are being trained for jobs that no longer exist."

Joan spoke of the changes that are occurring since the ACTU adoption of the Working Womens Charter and the Maternity Leave Test Case. She added that "We need these provisions instituted now, to help those women already working."

"Women need to be organised, unionised and actively pursuing their goals".

The final speaker Denni Fuller, outlined the recent state government attack on the Women's Health Centre, where a "divide and conquer tactic" was used in an unsuccessful attempt to weaken the existence of this service.

She stressed that "women should be ready and aware to fight back, in order to resist such attacks and maintain women's health services."

The crowd of 250 was also entertained by a moving song on abortion by Mary Nettle.

Vaia Proios

'Close the Uni' Says Big Meeting

An overwhelming majority of those staff and students present at a meeting last Tuesday, recommended to University Council that the University be closed on Thursday 18th September in protest at education cut-backs.

The meeting was sponsored by the Students' Association and filled the Mayo Refectory to capacity with approximately 800 students, ancillary and professional staff, and members of the press. Only twenty dissenters registered their disapproval of the following three-part motion that was put:

This General University Meeting:

- 1) Urges the University community to support the closure campaign aimed at publicising the staffing reductions and general plight of this University.
- 2) Urges the University Council on Thursday 18th September and participate in the publicity campaign on that day.
- 3) To support all measures designed to aid the effective implementation of the closure.

Speakers

The SAUA Education Officer, Julia Gillard, pointed out that in the four years since 1976, our University has lost eighty tenured lecturers and forty three tutors. In that time one hundred and three ancillary staff have either been sacked or not replaced upon retirement, which has meant fewer staff to service more buildings, effectively a 50% cut. There have been reductions in the number and range of courses, entailing a decrease in options available to students. Furthermore, since the evaluation of continuous assessment devolves upon ever fewer academic staff, assessment will revert to annual examinations

which are bound to disadvantage many students.

Julia said that our University Council had informed the Australian Universities' Council of the current situation and had received a totally unsympathetic response. She argued that a close-down of the University is necessary to induce a shock in the community, and to gain national publicity coverage in order to highlight the parlous state of the University. This action would be particularly appropriate considering the imminence of the Federal election.

Mr Paul Herbert, Secretary of the Ancillary Staff Association, said that the Association was loath to take strike action but that they fully supported student initiative in calling a meeting, and they supported a university close-down as long as members lost no pay.

According to Mr Colin Lawton, President of the Staff Association, the Committee of the Association applauded the student action to attract attention to the effects of funding cuts on campus but does not recommend a close-down of university activities to achieve this aim. He said a demonstration on a Saturday would be better calculated to achieve a more effective political result.

Opposition to Closure

The only opposition to the closure motion was voiced by Dr Harry Medlin who recommended that protest be directed through the Australian Universities' Council to the Federal Government, and that he would not recommend a closure of the University. He said that the general public would be confused as to whether a close-down was a strike or a lockout and that the University would lose credibility thereby. Dr Medlin made one of the most pertinent points of the meeting by remarking that the general public still regard academics as

fat-cats and University students as privileged members of the community. He warned that public reaction to a closure may be unsympathetic.

Anne Gooley failed to respond to Dr Medlin's comments but reiterated the \$300,000 shortfall in teaching salaries. She also stated that payment of salary increments will necessitate the annual sacrifice of twenty positions of lecturer and above.

In reply to Dr Medlin, Kerry Hinton charged the Australian Universities' Council with abdicating their responsibility to represent the needs of the University to the Government. He said that the Council was a pliant tool of the Government, prepared to push Government policy and displaying complete disregard for students' needs, financial restrictions, staff shortages or declining standards. Mr Hinton said it was useless to protest through the Australian Universities' Council, saying: "If I've ever seen a bunch of guppies they're it".

After the meeting, thirty people had responded to a call to prepare publicity material in the Student Activities Office, twenty of whom pledged support in distributing petitions, while five immediately commenced to prepare posters.

With apologies to Mr Keats, though the dull brain perplexes and retards, it doesn't take much gumption to recognize the danger of our inward-looking university community failing to accurately gauge the tenor of public support for a closure. A deal of political perspicacity will be required to avoid manipulation by media magnates such as Murdoch and his ilk.

It would be wise for those so adverse to pussyfooting to carefully assess the effectiveness of their strategy before rushing in where guppies fear to tread.

Paul Bennett

Staffing Cuts; A Guide



Vera Trust of the Craft Studio with an artisan

New Craft Program

A new artisans in resident programme has begun this week at the Craft Studio.

The project involves artists around the community, offering their knowledge in exchange for studio space two or three days a week.

The first of the artists, Maggie Carey, is a paper maker. Paper making only uses recycled waste paper, saving trees and giving the satisfaction of creating art out of rubbish. Making paper is quick, simple, and cheap. Products can be functional, and as it takes little time to get results, experimentation is much more possible than in something like weaving. Novices can come up with satisfying results in two or three hours which makes it a perfect student art form. A small exhibition of papers outside the Craft Studio shows the wide range of results possible - from note papers and envelopes (for

invitations) to purely artistic efforts. A November weekend workshop is in planning in order to get students involved in the more esoteric side of slopping around knee deep in paper pulp.

Other Courses

Running concurrently with this are many other projects. Three stained glass windows have already been placed in the Bistro. However, as there are fifteen more to go, there is still plenty of opportunity for student involvement in Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon workshops. A range of very cheap practical courses are also being run, ranging from photography and yoga to saddlery and hand sewn shoe making. Hair cutting is still available for only \$1 on Friday afternoons as are tarot readings - particularly popular around exam time. Information about any of the above activities can be obtained from Vera Trust of the Craft Studio.

James Williamson

New Scholarship

The Netherlands Government is offering three scholarships to Australian students wishing to undertake post-graduate study in the Netherlands during the 1981/82 academic year.

Amongst other things, the scholarships cover

a monthly allowance sufficient for one person only;

an allowance for books or other

study material and reimbursement of the cost of the return journey.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from and should be returned to:

□ The Secretary,
Department of Education
(Netherlands Government
Scholarships)
PO Box 826
WODEN A.C.T. 2606

Closing date for applications
15th December 1980.

On dit Staff

Music Awards

A major new competition for young Australasian composers was announced last week. It will result in three new orchestral works being performed on the opening night of the 1982 Adelaide Festival.

The Awards are a joint project of the Adelaide Festival of Arts, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Peter Stuyvesant Cultural Foundation. The Awards will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the ABC and celebrate the 1982 Adelaide Festival.

Awards will be made in three categories - an overture, a work for solo instrument and orchestra and a major orchestral

work (symphony or equivalent). The first category carries a single award of \$2,000, the second an award of \$4,000 and the third an award of \$5,000.

The Young Composers Awards, as the competition is named, are open to all Australians and New Zealanders aged 35 or under on September 1, 1981. The winners will be announced in December, 1981. Application forms are available at the ABC or the Festival Centre.

The winning works will receive their world premiere performance on March 5th, 1982 - the opening night of the Adelaide Festival - in the Adelaide Festival Theatre.

They will be performed by the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of a distinguished guest conductor.

On dit Staff

The decline in real money available for education is having its effect. Here is an indication of how various faculties are feeling the pinch.

Architecture. The new degrees in this faculty, first introduced in 1980 have undergone major revisions due to staffing reductions. The number of electives have been kept to a minimum and two-year courses have been substituted for intended three year courses. Tutorial groups in the new courses are unduly large and lecture programmes have been reduced. For example, *Design Studies*, a first year subject, has only one lecture per week, and *Studio Work*, a core subject, has been reduced to two terms in place of three over all five years of the course.

English:

(1) *English IIIB* and *Linguistics III* are no longer offered.

(2) *English IIIA* has had third term lectures reduced to two per week. By 1982 it is expected that lectures will be reduced to two a week throughout the year and course options will be abolished.

(3) The number of course options available to *Final Honours* students has been reduced to six in 1980, of which students must do four. In 1975 twelve options were offered, eight in 1979.

Dental Health: As a result of staff cuts staff have a minimum of twelve hours clinical student contact each week, plus lecturing clinical service commitments. The Department estimates that each staff member has teaching commitments totalling between nineteen to twenty two hours per week.

(1) *Pedontic* and *Preventative Dentistry* would be difficult to maintain without outside staffing provided by the Dental Department of the Royal Adelaide.

(2) *Periodontology:* With the disestablishment of a half time post at the end of 1980 it will mean the programme will not be viable unless there are replacement sessions.

(3) The Degree HDS in *Orthodontics* will not be offered in 1981 if part-time teaching money is not released for the course.

Economics: The Faculty operates a library of statistical information. Because of staff shortages the library's hours are restricted from 9 am till 5 pm. This means that it is unavailable for part-time students who represent over 30% of total enrolments.

(1) *Commerce.* Staff/Student ratio has risen from 13.9:1 in 1972 to 23.1:1 in 1980. This is the highest in the University. Tutorial groups have increased from twelve to twenty students per group and the Department considers them to be grossly overcrowded.

(2) *Economics.* The Department has had to revise assessment procedures. Most importantly essays in some courses are no longer set because of inadequate staffing.

Computing Science. The Department has been forced to drop two *Computing Science III* units as well as being unable to introduce a new course in micro-processors/micro-computers, which is a rapidly developing field. As well, academic staff are heavily committed to teaching and find it difficult to devote adequate time to research.

Pure Mathematics: During 1980, the time spent on formal tutoring by lecturing staff has, on average, been two and a half times greater than in 1979. Further cuts in Teaching Grants will mean reduced marking of class exercises, possibly 50% for first year classes, a reduction in the number of tutorial classes and a corresponding increase in class sizes.

Anatomy and Histology. There has been a 20% increase in the number of lectures given by tenured staff members, and this has meant a corresponding decrease in time available for research.

Pathology: There has been an increase in tutorial group sizes to twice the size considered optimum by the Department. The Pathology Course for science students cannot be introduced, despite a demonstrated need.

Botany: The Department has replaced open laboratory sessions with fixed sessions in *Biology I* and tutorials will be reduced from one per week to one per fortnight. There is the possibility of no tutorials being offered in *Botany 1H* in 1981 and *Environmental Biology 1H* is to be dropped.

Geology: Three units of *Geology III* and *IIIM* and *Geophysics II* have been dropped. In addition there has been a 64% reduction in demonstrating hours in *Geology III* and *IIIM* for the rest of 1980 and a 31% drop in *Geology II*. It is also possible in 1981 that there will be no assistance in the laboratories for lecturers responsible for practicals in *Geology III* and *IIIM*. As well, demonstrators can no longer be paid to assist with field excursions in *Geology II* and

continuous assessment will be abandoned in 1981 as will the two redeeming exams in *Geology I*. **Microbiology and Immunology:** Tutorial group sizes have increased to fifteen to twenty students per group; double that considered desirable.

Physics:

(1) Tutorials have been cancelled in *Physics IIM* and the third year unit in *BioPhysics* will not be offered after 1981.

(2) The programme for the introduction of new experiments into second year Physics may cease in 1981 and only parts of second year weekly exercises are being marked.

Physical and Inorganic Chemistry: An ultracentrifuge, worth \$130,000, has not been used for twelve months as the person who operated and maintained the equipment resigned and the post was frozen.

Plant Physiology: In 1981, it will be necessary to curtail field excursions for students specialising in *Horticultural Science*, which will greatly impoverish the course.

Music:

(1) The training for and production of *opera* has been restricted by freezing of the tenured singing post and by cuts in finance available for part-time vocal training. A further 2% cut would make further productions impossible.

(2) The *Baroque Ensemble's* activity has been curtailed by 50% in 1980. A further 5% cut would make this area of training inoperable.

(3) The *Brass Ensemble* has had its tuition curtailed by 25% in 1980. With a further cut in single study enrolments there would be insufficient players to continue its operation.

(4) The *Percussion Ensemble's* training activity was reduced by 25% in 1980. A cut of 5% to the funds would force the disbandment of the ensemble. Without the current voluntary tuition the ensemble would not be operative in 1981.

(5) *Choral Training* has been abandoned for one term in 1980. A cut of 1% would force the discontinuance of this course.

(6) Second instrumental studies, the Contemporary Music Workshop and Composition Analysis have been abandoned in 1980.

(7) Students in instrument categories serviced by part-time teachers have not received tuition in 1980, unless the teacher concerned has given voluntary unpaid tuitions.

Ann Gooley -
Education Research Officer.

New Executive Meets

On dit will be able to put out at least six issues this term, thanks to support from the SAUA Executive.

Although the *On dit* budget is only \$14,000 this year (down \$2,500 from 1979) over \$3,000 worth of advertising has helped redress the balance. The editors are hopeful that future sales this term will pull *On dit* through without worry.

The Executive have guaranteed six issues for third term with a grant of up to \$500.

Since the elections, the newly constituted Executive has met twice.

New chairs of the standing committees are;

Public Affairs Committee

Julia Gillard

Media Affairs Committee

Rick Edwards

The Social Activities Committee is in the unfortunate position of only having three members. Don Ray, SAUA President, has ruled that since the Committee can never muster quorum, the SAC Chair cannot be elected but Frank Vaughan, ex-Chair of SAC is expected to continue to attend meetings although without a vote.

In another move, the Executive tentatively re-allocated up to \$3,135 toward the purchase of a

secondhand headliner for use by *On dit*. Expected cost of the item is around \$2,500; and it will be in place for 1981. At present *On dit* headlines are produced by transfer lettering and with Letraset costing \$7.25 a sheet. The new purchase is expected to show a saving within a few years.

On dit Staff

Banner Workshop

All Wednesday afternoon in the Craft Studio we will be making banners and placards for the Rally in Rundle Mall at 12 noon, Thursday. We need as many people as possible to contribute ideas, energy, hands, and enthusiasm. Come along and participate. (Not to mention having a good time...)

Craft Studio - Wednesday

New University Foundation

A foundation has recently been set up to aid the University in its time honoured tradition of delving into the pockets of private citizens.

In the very earliest days of glorious university history, the state of State generosity made it necessary for private benefactors to cough up to provide a reasonable standard of tertiary education for South Australians. Now, Federal observance of this fine tradition has brought the establishment of the University of Adelaide Foundation, which in order to provide a reusable level of 'extra curricular' activities to promote interest in the cultural and intellectual life of the University is calling for financial members from staff, students, graduates and the general business public. Staff support is asked for on an easy terms weekly pay deduction scheme, corporations on a "not less than \$100" basis - but then it is tax deductible.

The benefits of this scheme are obvious however. Many projects impossible under the present

government's economic policy - the sort of projects that make Universities academically interesting places, are now possible as many small donations, now more important, are banded together and directed at outstanding activities, rather than just paying the electricity bill.

Recent Beneficiaries

Recent beneficiaries under the scheme have been Mr Jim Dunn to research into East Timor and what Australia could have done there, the conservatorium with \$7,500 for a resident world class pianist and 5UV among others. Hopefully in this dearth of government funding, this scheme will allow more of the same, when the Foundation next meets in six months time for it is these sorts of things that make any university stand out in the academic crowd. For anyone who really cares about Adelaide University's academic and cultural standard, and who haven't been hit by government cuts in other ways - \$10 plus makes you a member - and it's tax deductible.

James Williamson

Remember Enrol

Malcolm can't cope any longer, not even until the expected election date in December.

October 18th is the date on which the Australian people can give a verdict on the Federal Government which has been looking after our interests for five years.

But of course to vote you have to be on the electoral roll. After 6.00 p.m. September 19th, that is,

this Friday, the roll closes. Many students are not enrolled, so take time off one day this week to register at any post office. There's one on campus behind the Mitchell Building.

Students have been particularly hard hit by the government's education policy, as I suppose everyone is well aware. Make sure you seize the opportunity to participate in the running of the country. It doesn't happen every day.

Howard Glenn

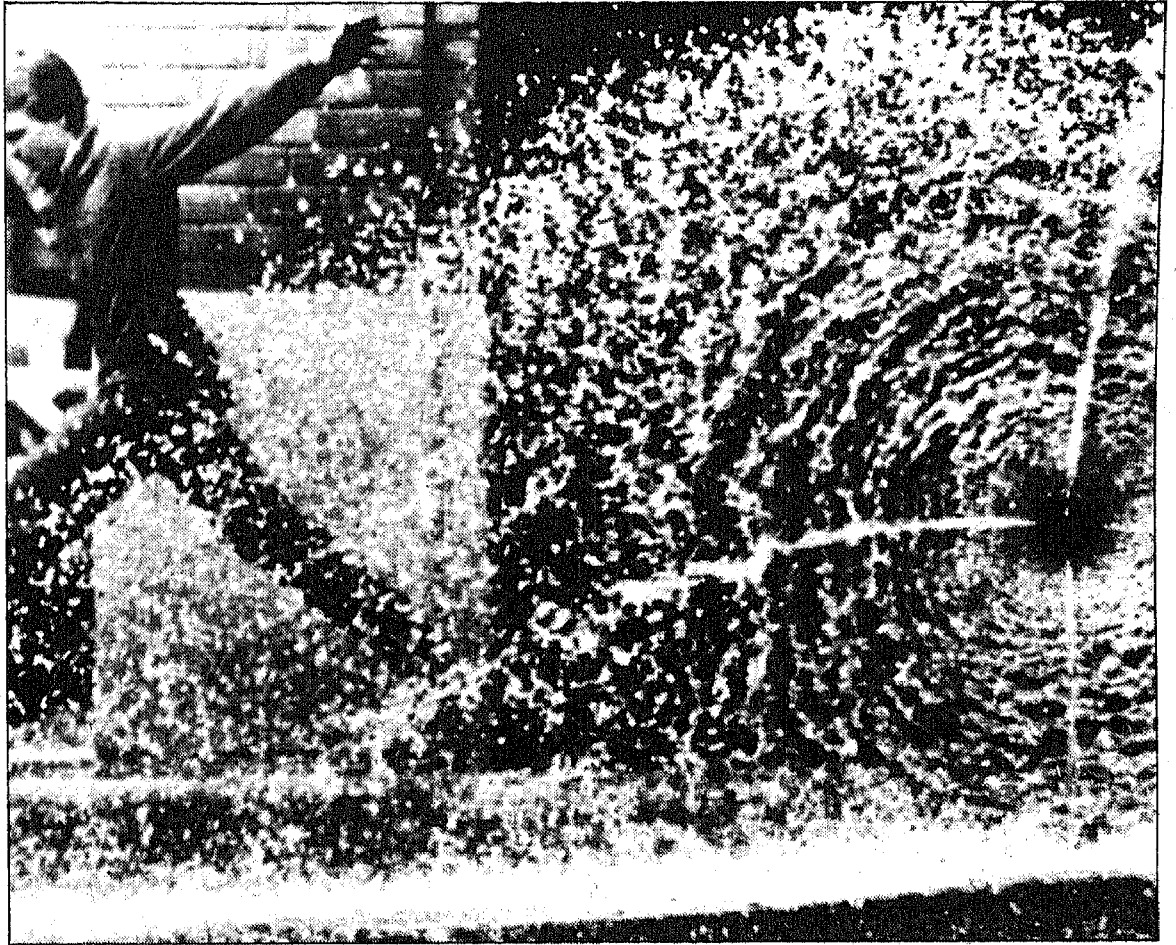
Oregon for Free!

Surprise, surprise, and it's yet another blockbuster On dit Competition.

This week the stakes are high and the competition stiff, with five double tickets to this week's Oregon concert up for grabs. They'll go to the first five

bunnies through the door of the On dit office who can tell us the names of all members in the band and what their main instrument is. (Hint: look at last week's On dit). All entries must be in writing - no correspondence will be entered into, etc. etc.

On dit Staff



Surprises for New Union Council

The first meeting of the new Union Council held a few surprises for Councillors.

On the Agenda was conscientious objection to part of the Union Fee brought by Ian Doyle. Although such objections have been heard before, only one has ever been allowed; in 1977 a Mormon student was given exemption to the fee on the grounds of his religious beliefs. Other appeals based on objections to policy pursued by the SAUA, AUS or the Union have been rejected.

Documents circulated to Councillors with the Agenda made the precedent clear, and Doyle's presentation assumed the role of a formality necessary for an appeal to University Council.

Doyle argued somewhat nervously that he was prepared to pay to charity the money from his Union fee that was supplied to AUS. Aside from this, he made various observations on the Union calling it "unrepresentative" and asking "what had it ever done for me?" He complained that he didn't know any Councillor "personally" and that On dit was "a waste of paper". After Peter Maddern, Catering Manager Board Chair had spoken to encourage and welcome him, Doyle, somewhat ungraciously, added that he thought the Catering Department's \$25,000 deficit was "pretty bad".

Rejection

Predictably his appeal was rejected, and Council has formed a working party to look into conscientious objection. Curiously, Doyle came ill prepared to Council and didn't argue effectively for any of the points made in his short initial speech. His appeal concerned the \$22,000 paid to AUS by the SAUA - a share per student of about \$2.50. Doyle apparently believed he paid \$22 direct to AUS.

Pursuit of the objection will require Doyle to next present his case to University Council - at

this stage there is no indication whether he will or not. Despite the difficulties involved in handling such a delicate situation, Andrew Frost, the new Chair of Council, handled his job convincingly. Although debate tended to run on a little later in the evening, Frost put in a promising first performance.

Other Business

In a grab bag of items Council discussed the troubled University Centre for Physical Health. Proposed statutes to govern behaviour in the Centre were rejected, although the contagious enthusiasm of a self-righteous Council to reject these 'swastika armband' statutes was indicative of a mentality similar to that for which they condemned Bob Crouch, the initiator of the proposal.

David Muir, the Union Secretary, reported on the proceedings of the Poulos case. Poulos, the ex-Union Bar Manager, pleaded guilty on a hundred and forty six counts of fraud. He was put on a twelve month bond. Muir said that Poulos had taken some \$9,000 of the Union's funds by ghosting employees and collecting their payroll. Council was told that Poulos now intends to sue for \$12,000 he believes the Union owes him. The intention to sue was believed to be included in the mitigating circumstances pleaded by Poulos. He is basing his claim for \$12,000 on allegedly working hours over and above his contract and beyond the hours expected of the bar manager.

Refectory opening hours were discussed, Kerry Hinton pointing out the old problem previously raised by late-night shopping in the city and suburbs. He explained that with extended opening hours, profits would increase only marginally while costs rose out of all proportion to the slight profit increases. Given the shortcomings of the present catering finances, any increase in the opening hours of the refectory would clearly have to be heavily subsidised, which the Union can ill-afford.

The increasing losses of the Catering Department have prompted the CMB to propose the employment of a marketing consultant to promote Union facilities. Peter Balan, who is offering his services as a paid consultant, claims that he can restore the Department to its profit making status by promotion and innovation. The estimated cost of his work to the Union would be \$10,000 in fees and \$10,000 for promotional purposes each year. The decision whether or not to employ a marketing consultant was put off until the holding of a Special Council Meeting so that possible alternatives can be researched.

Water Follies

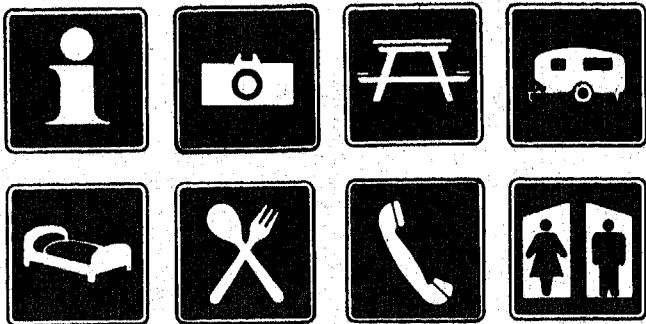
Due to the 'brick-wall' response of the Universities' Council to the Union, a motion was passed that the catering bill arising from their visit (about \$77) be sent to them, although one Councillor saw such 'typical University stunts' as being demeaning to the Council. It was revealed that the umbrella of indifference shrouding the Universities' Council was dissolved when a disgruntled and under-financed Howel 'Bunger' valve vented its disapproval of the funding cuts. Whilst examining a University experiment, the Council was apparently showered with watery abuse by the offended device (see picture).

A request was made by Julia Gillard for \$500 to be allocated to the closure campaign. Peter Maddern moved that this be increased to \$2,500, and this latter motion was passed in a general surprised atmosphere to the rather childish delight of Maddern.

Secretary David Muir was in a condescending mood at the meeting, and big-heartedly complimented Barry Salter, calling him the best Activities Officer in the State. Blushing, Barry made a pretty picture as he dipped his modest head with a mumbled 'Aw shucks!'.

David Mussared and Geoff Hanmer

ORIENTATION CAMPS 1981.



DIRECTORS AND COOKS WANTED

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS TO
DON RAY, C/O.S.A.U.A.
OFFICE BEFORE OCT 3rd

C.F.S Talk On Women

In a discussion particularly relevant to AUS Women's Week, the effect of Australia's political system on women was the subject of a paper delivered by Heather Gibb at last week's meeting of Christians for Socialism.

In what was more a ruthless attack on capitalism rather than an exposition of the advantages of socialism, she talked about the way much work done by women is undervalued today.

Because we live in a capitalist society - where only wage labour

is valued as productive labour, Gibb argued that women are oppressed both as non wage earners in the domestic sphere and as lower paid workers in the labour force. Because woman's biological capacity as a mother has come to define her social and economic purpose, she is thus in effect excluded from production and public life.

Discussion which followed indicated a concern for adopting new concepts of family and a more conducive family structure which eases the needs of everyone, including the elderly who are noticeably the down and outs of this society.

On dit Staff

Recipe Winner

This weeks winner in the On dit - Ritas Recipe Competition is Brett Ardner with his precocious little dish, savoury bean sprouts and cabbage.

Diane Wiesner, last weeks winner, reports on her free meal at Rita's on page 23.

You can win a free meal too, and give starving students a chance by submitting your favourite cheap, quick and nourishing recipe by 2 p.m. Wednesday. Congratulations Brett, call into the On dit office to arrange your prize.

Sponsored by Ritas Indian & Vegetarian Health Foods Shop 28 Southern Cross Arcade.

10% discount upon presentation of AUS card.

Savoury Bean Sprouts and Cabbage

Ingredients

1/2 cup bacon cut small
1 Tablespoon Butter
1 large onion cut small
2 Cups shredded Cabbage
1 small red capsicum cut small
1/2 lb. Bean Sprouts
1 small can Champignons

Method

Cook bacon in butter until crisp. Add onion and capsicum and cook until tender. Add cabbage and prepared bean sprouts and cook until tender (approx. 4 or 5 minutes). Stir in drained champignons. Serve with rice and grilled sausages.

Brett Archer

On dit

Volume 48 Number 19
September 15th 1980.

Edited and Published: every Monday by Andrew Fagan and Geoff Hanmer for the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide.

Phone: 223 2685

Circulation: 5500

Deadline: Every Monday except for replies to current edition.

Printed by: Adrian Dibben at Bridge Press, Murray Bridge.

Cover: Peter Mumford

Typesetting: Chris Gradolf and Jo Davis.

Photography: John Hyland, Geoff Hanmer, Andrew Fagan, Paul Hunt.

Thanks to: Alan Kennington, Chris Sen, Suzy Oliver, Jo Mausolf, James Williamson, Paul Hunt, Katie Weedon, Steve Rogerson, Tim Dodd, Rick Langdon, John Sandeman, Andrew Frost.

page 8

University on 5UV

Distinguished academics of the first fifty years of the University of Adelaide will be the subject of a series of Seven radio talks to begin on Radio 5UV (531 Mhz) this month.

The programme, to be called 'Scholars of Distinction', to be played every Wednesday at 7.30 pm, has been put together by Vic Edgeloe whose connection with the University dates back to his enrolment as an Arts student in 1925.

His appointment on graduation as Registrar's Assistant in 1927 began his close and special relationship with the distinguished scholars and academic affairs of the institution. Vic Edgeloe became Assistant Registrar in 1947 and Registrar in 1955. Since his retirement in 1973, he has focused active attention on the archives and history of the University.

Vic Edgeloe has confined his talks 'substantially to the University's first building and a selection of distinguished scholars and scientists who taught in it'. He looks at their formal roles, but also includes some of the colour of these personalities.

1. The Mitchell Building

Built a hundred years ago in the 'modern Gothic style', the Mitchell Building was designed to meet all the needs of the infant University founded in 1874.

2. Five Early Arts Professors

Adhering to a condition of the Hughes bequest for their posts, the first two professors of the University were clergymen, the Revds. Davidson and Read. Their successors Kelly, Boulger and Binsley 'were of the genuine academic breed'.

3. Lamb and Bragg

As foundation professor in mathematics for nine years to 1885, Horace Lamb began an illustrious teaching and publishing career 'which greatly influenced the development of applied mathematics in English and Australian universities' (Professor Ren' Potts). William Bragg was 23 when appointed to succeed Horace Lamb. His research interests lay in radiation and x-rays; with his son Lawrence, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1915.

4. Tate and Ives

Geologist and botanist, Ralph Tate, was appointed in 1875. During his quarter-century in the University, his studies included the River Murray cliffs and recognition of the geological significance of the Hallett Cove area. Adelaide was the first university to provide for the academic study of music (1884), but its first professor, Joshua Ives, proved neither a distinguished musician nor respected teacher.

5. Salmond and Jethro Brown

New Zealander John Salmond served as professor of law for nine years from 1897. His

enduring fame as a jurist and practical lawyer rests on two books written during his service here. Jethro Brown, professor of law from 1906 to 1916 (when he became President of the newly established Industrial Court of the state), strongly advocated major developments in the provision for law as a part of the University and its service to the community.

6. Henderson and Naylor

George Henderson served as professor of English literature and modern history for twenty years from 1902 and was a popular public lecturer. Darnley Naylor, professor of classics from 1907 to 1927, was also in demand as a public lecturer, and interested in University sports, particularly football. He made many contributions to the *Classical Quarterly* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

7. William Mitchell

Remembered as scholar, educationist and administrator, William Mitchell took his appointment in 1894. While maintaining international standing as a philosopher, he was unpaid Vice-Chancellor from 1916 to 1942, a period of remarkable expansion in the University. He was a member of the University Council for fifty-two years.

Copies of the scripts of the seven programmes have been placed in the Barr-Smith Library.

On dit Staff

Craft Studio Program

The Studio has an excellent reference library, a slide library and projector, video equipment, electric kilns, sewing machines and other numerous tools needed for all the crafts. Courses and workshops with visiting tutors are offered each term for students and the public.

Opening hours

Monday 1 p.m.-10 p.m.
Tuesday 10 a.m.-10 p.m.
Wednesday 1 p.m.-10 p.m.
Thursday 10 a.m.-10 p.m.
Friday 11 a.m.- 5 p.m.

MONDAY

Spinning and Weaving: 7.00

Spinning and Weaving:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

Creating Clothing:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

Introduction to Photography:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 7 weeks. \$17 members. \$21 others.

TUESDAY

Macrame:

10.00 a.m.-12.00 noon. 8 weeks. \$10 members. \$15 others.

Simple Furniture Making:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. \$15 members. \$24 others.

Silk-screen Printing:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 6 weeks. \$15 members. \$24 others (plus materials)

Yoga:

6.00 p.m.-8.00 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20. Dining Rooms (15 people limit)

WEDNESDAY

Pottery:

10.00 a.m.-12.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

Stained Glass:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

Jewellery:

7.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m. 8 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

THURSDAY

Shoe Making:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

Pottery:

7.00 p.m.-9.30 p.m. 9 weeks. \$20 members. \$24 others.

Jazz Ballet:

6.00 p.m.-8.00 p.m. 8 weeks. \$20.

FRIDAY

Haircuts: \$1.

Stained Glass: 2-4 p.m. Free Workshops.

Tarot Card Readings: \$2 1-4 p.m.

SATURDAY:

Studio available to Painting Club members and by appointment.

Herbal Cosmetics: Herbal Cosmetics will be a

weekend workshop in third term. Many of the plants to be identified will not grow before spring.

Stained Glass Workshop:

Free. If you would like to gain the skills of leadlighting, here is the perfect opportunity: Join in making five windows for the Bistro restaurant at the Adelaide University Union.

Monday 2-4. Wednesday 2-4. Friday 2-4 or evenings of choice.

Ethnic Folk Dance Club

Every Friday Lunchtime - 12.30 pm - 2 pm

Dining Room, Level 4, Union Building.

Come along. You'll be taught dances from a couple of dozen countries including Greece, Roumania, Hungary, Denmark.

Enquiries, Paul Jewell Home phone 272 6662.



Cricket Starts

Cricket players will be glad to hear about the commencement of the Uni Cricket Club practices at the Uni oval at 4.00 p.m. on Tuesday, September 16.

Practices thereafter will be every Tuesday or Thursday as well as on Wednesday (7.30-8.00 p.m.) and Saturday (10-12 a.m.)

at the Adelaide Uni Indoor Centre. A wide selection of teams are offered, 5 in district cricket and 3 in the Turf Association. Ability of players ranges from prospective State players to those merely interested in a social game, however those who play District Cricket will be tied to the club due to SACA by laws. The first games will begin on October 11 for turf teams and on October 18th for SACA sides.

MURDOCH; FRIENDSHIP SCANDAL?

Is Rupert the Labor Party's best friend? Mark Blumberg of the Labor Club thinks so and here's why.

The Labor Party is not working towards the complete abolition of capitalism. Its objective is to wipe out capitalism — to nationalise — only 'to the extent necessary to eliminate exploitation'. The objective is not outright nationalisation. Nationalisation is only to be done 'to the extent necessary'. In short, the Labor party accepts capitalism, upholds capitalism and is a capitalist based party. Whilst it is true to say the Labor Party operates on the assumptions of the capitalist society, it is still very different from the Liberal Party because the Labor Party in theory and in government adheres to ameliorative capitalism — cutting off the rough edges. Ameliorative capitalism is a more accurate description than democratic socialisation because it puts the emphasis on capitalism.

Once the Labor Party accepts capitalism it accepts the class structure of society and therefore accepts that Rupert Murdoch has more power than the factory worker at GMH.

Labor's Election Victories

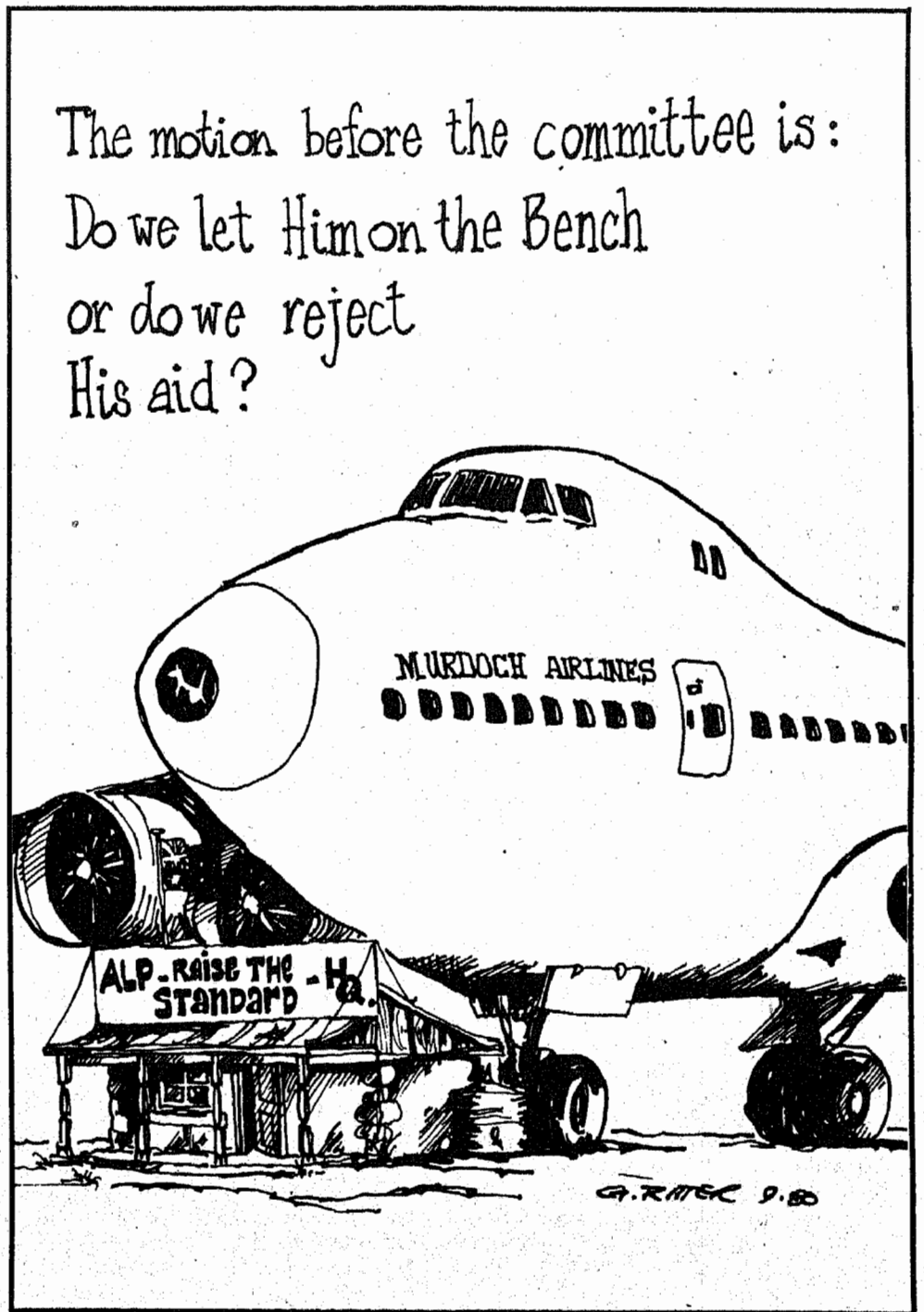
It is no surprise that in every election after 1920, except 1943, that the Labor Party has won, a fraction of capital has openly supported the Party. During the 1920's the Bruce-Page conservative governments gave most of their attention to rural development ignoring the growing manufacturing sector. Small manufacturers mobilised and in 1928 recommended abstention from voting

within their associations. In 1929, when Labor won the election, these groups urged for a positive vote for the ALP. Their role in ousting Bruce-Page has been described as major. This saga has just recently come to light in an article by P. Cochrane in Wheelwright and Buckley's *Essays in the Political Economy of Australian Capitalism* called "Dissident Capitalists: National Manufacturers in Australian Conservative Politics 1917-1934". the next election the ALP won in 1943 was an exception but it could be said that with the wartime disintegration of the United Australia Party there was no viable alternative to the Labor Party. In 1946 the ALP was returned with the support of BHP and in 1972 with the support of Rupert Murdoch.

The problem with the Labor Party comes when it parades around as if it were a Socialist Party with a capital 'S', not worrying about getting the support of the powers that be, yet at the same time it confesses if elected it will not nationalise or greatly hinder the most powerful and influential class's interests. After Bank nationalisation was attempted in the forties the ALP is once bitten and twice shy.

Murdoch can help

Murdoch can assist an ALP campaign as he has done in New South Wales. Neville Wran is Premier of that state in no small part because he gives Murdoch preferential business treatment. Since the ALP operates on the assumptions I have



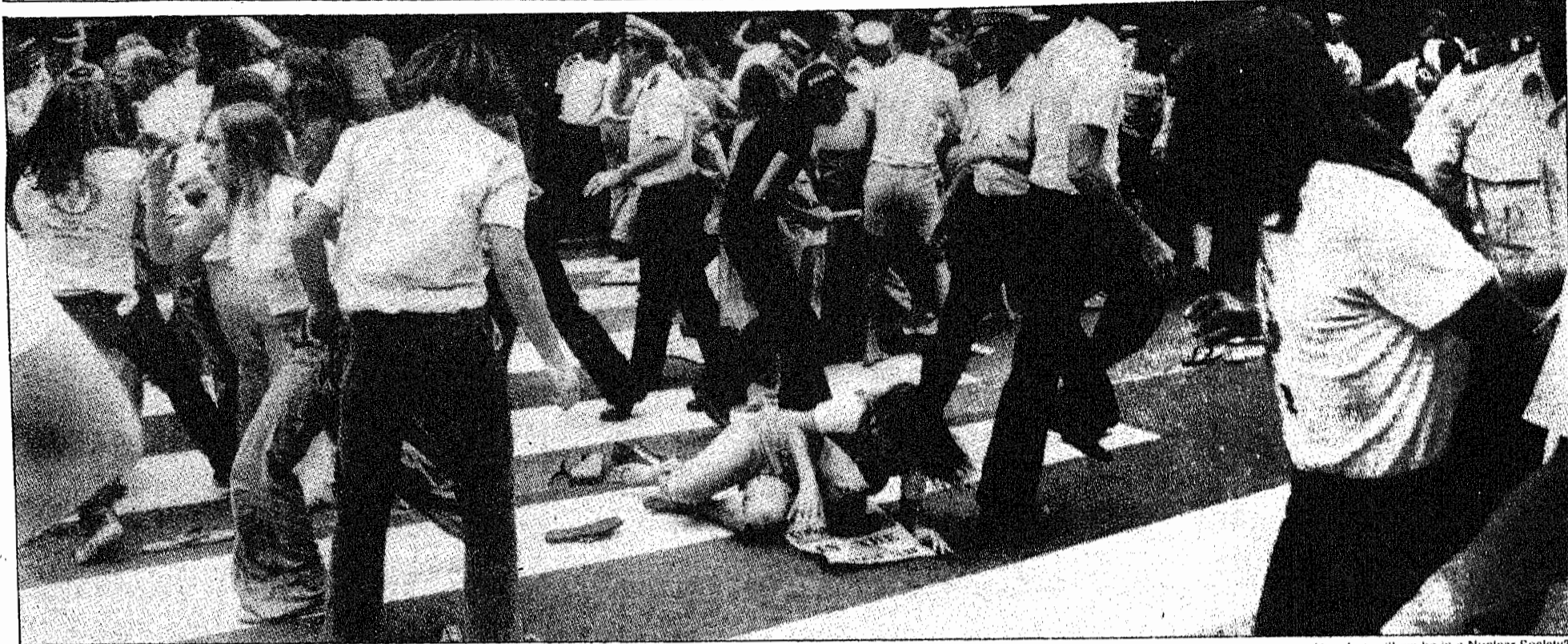
outlined it must do the same at the federal level too.

There are several objections to this, all of which can be countered:

- 1) Why have an ALP? What about the fundamental principles of the ALP? The ALP is about power — it is not a Fabian society or a Philosophy club or a Left Coalition. Principles are not much good if you can't implement them;
- 2) What will be the differences between the ALP and the conservatives? The capture of Murdoch will, unlike the conservatives, not be an ideological commitment permeating through all policy decisions — it is mere
- 3) Where will the line be drawn? This is

not a sellout it is a partial sellout and one sells out to the extent necessary to win office, no more no less because that is what the ALP is about;

- 4) The media doesn't have the influence I credit them with. The working class do not win elections the swinging voter does, and if we accept Professor Crisp's definition of such voters they are influenced — at least by the headlines. "Most floating voters are in fact people without systematic, positive political philosophies and are likely to be uninterested in or even downright repelled by discussion and advocacy of them".



How free will we be in a Nuclear Society?

FREEDOM IN A NUCLEAR AGE

It is said by proponents of the utilisation of nuclear fuels that any industrial society which fails to develop a "peaceful" nuclear energy programme will inevitably falter for want of energy sources and that, in consequence, extensive and undesirable changes in life habits will have to be accepted by members of that society. What is less apparent and more easily overlooked is that the adoption of nuclear technology may usher in equally far-reaching and unwanted modifications of lifestyle. One domain which the use of nuclear fuels will adversely affect is that of human freedoms. While citizens of countries whose economics are based on uranium may, on the claim of nuclear protagonists, retain the more basic physical comforts offered by an inexhaustible energy source, they may pay a price which is out of all proportion to the benefits derived. The fact is that occupants of many countries and particularly occupants of the western industrialised states have come to assert, as inalienable rights, a certain minimum freedom of movement, expression and association; intrusions into customary rights of this kind are deeply resented and have significant psychological effects on those against whom they are enforced. The extent of this diminution of civil freedoms is difficult to assess because the problem lies largely in the future and discussion of it must of necessity be speculative.

Secrecy

Because of the very nature of the nuclear fuels and of plutonium in particular, the State may have to enshroud its entire nuclear cycle in a web of secrecy and security no less rigorous than that which protects military projects of the highest level. The principal reasons for this are twofold.

First, non-renewable energy sources must become more and more costly. Plutonium, which is viewed as a renewable energy source because it is both the fuel and the by-product of fast breeder reactors, will become very valuable; states will go to great lengths to protect stocks of it and of its precursor, enriched uranium. If plutonium becomes scarce, a black market in it may develop and commercial piracy may occur.

Secondly, plutonium lends itself to use by saboteurs, terrorists and extreme political activists; it may be used, or threats may be made to use it, as an explosive device; it may be dispersed in the atmosphere or in water supplies in order to exploit its carcinogenic properties. It is the ultimate ransom tool.

In addition, nuclear facilities themselves are amenable to sabotage for terrorist purposes.

Impact in Australia

Clearly, peaceful uses of nuclear fuels will most drastically curtail human freedom in those countries which operate fast breeder reactors and reprocessing plants. Restrictions will be less in those countries which operate standard reactors. They will be least in countries

At present certain weaknesses are tolerated in our security system for the sake of freedom. With the progression of a Nuclear Age, will these weaknesses become too expensive? Philip McNamara, a lecturer in Law assesses the risks.

whose sole role in the nuclear fuel cycle is the extraction and enrichment of uranium.

On present indications, Australia will fall into the third class of country. The mining of uranium itself poses no special threat to freedoms. A greater threat is inherent in proposals that uranium enrichment facilities operate in South Australia and in Queensland.

If uranium is enriched in Australia, then the international safeguards scheme administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, of which Australia is a member, may need to be invoked here from time to time. This would involve audits and investigations by members of the IAEA Inspectorate of the fuels enriched. Once an IAEA audit has been administered in relation to a particular consignment of fuel, the importing State has a compelling interest in securing the delivery of that consignment intact to its own reactors and may insist on very strict secrecy and security safeguards both in the plant and during the process of exportation in order to avoid commercial piracy or extremist diversion. Security measures at the enriching facility may need to be very strict if it is thought that it may be the target of political dissidents from the importing State. This could well involve the deployment on Australian soil of security forces, private or public, which, as in England, must be heavily armed; further, internal security checks of plant employees would become more exacting. The past has shown how easy it is for repressive security measures to be imported from abroad even when the threat against which they are addressed does not actually obtain in Australia.

It must never be forgotten that the international uranium cartel is very influential. Already, several steps have been taken to restrict civil liberties in Australia, in order to foster the uranium industry. Three examples loom most largely.

First, by virtue of the interdependence of the Atomic Energy Act and the Approved Defence Projects Protection Act, all works of the Atomic Energy Commission, notwithstanding that they may be civilian in character, are deemed to be military projects. One consequence of this is that active political opposition and industrial action against the exploitation of uranium in Australia (which may not be unlawful under the general law) may, where the mining project is sponsored or approved by the Commission, have been rendered illegal as being activities prejudicial to the defence of this country. Thus, the law has abridged the freedom of association, the freedom of political expression and the freedom of workers to withdraw their labour.

Secondly, the anti-uranium demonstrations in Brisbane were effectively curtailed by legislation which abrogated the common law right of persons in Queensland freely to associate on public streets.

Thirdly, legislation enacted by the federal Parliament in 1976 confers on the Attorney-General the power to deny certain ordinary litigious rights to parties involved in litigation abroad. This legislation was enacted in order to prevent the Westinghouse Corporation from obtaining evidence in Australia for use in an anti-trust suit being conducted in the United States, but is not confined to the Westinghouse litigation nor to the uranium industry; it is a law of general application to foreign litigants. Its form and effect are objectionable because the decisions of the Attorney-General are unappealable. This is an excellent example of the way in which legislation intended to meet one specific perceived problem lingers on to find an operation over a wider field than necessary and even further erodes civil rights.

In the light of these examples, one can but wonder what kind of legislation Australian parliaments would enact if the uranium industry were truly jeopardised. In this regard, it must not be forgotten that Australian law knows no entrenched civil rights: all our existing freedoms are legally capable of being abrogated.

Safeguards

Protective and security measures are always oppressive and inevitably have some adverse impact on civil rights. Perhaps the most appalling aspect of security measures prescribed in relation to enriched uranium or plutonium is that, while being oppressive, they cannot be demonstrated or guaranteed to be effective; in other words, they may be or appear to be unavailing except as against those whom they are intended to protect, the ordinary members of society. Actual events and expert predictions confirm that, despite all practicable safeguards, terrorist diversion, commercial piracy and white collar embezzlement of nuclear fuels from facilities and in transit is a real likelihood.² Certain annual losses of enriched fuel from reactors are accepted without inquiry if they do not exceed prescribed limits for "material unaccounted for"; that material might find its way into terrorists' hands; computer tapes on which fuel stocks are registered can be tampered with to conceal diversion; reactor sites in France and Switzerland have been bombed; in Germany, reactors have been entered by unauthorized armed persons. Security and audit procedures operative in relation to enriched fuels must be flexible, furtive and highly secret or they would too easily be circumvented. But a cloak of secrecy

renders unchallengeable all assertions that security measures are efficient and workable and thus those assertions must be accepted, if at all, on faith. The public cannot satisfy itself that it has obtained benefit for the price paid for those measures, in terms of freedoms foregone. More crudely, the cash price paid for those measures will be borne by the public, which will thus be paying for its own oppression. Public ignorance is incompatible with a considered, informed appraisal of the total implications of a growing nuclear commitment. Even Parliament and the courts, which have played a limited role in preserving civil liberties in the face of executive action, may be helpless. In addition, it is accepted that security forces guarding nuclear fuels must be active and aggressive and not merely defensive; all aggressive security measures lend themselves to abuse for ulterior motives.

At present, one does not know whether and how governments can stop the misappropriation of nuclear fuels, nor what security measures might prove necessary to that end; one does not know what infringements on civil liberties and what kind of political climate will follow in the wake of a commitment to nuclear technology. We live in a society which boasts freedoms inimical to an effective security system. At present, security weaknesses are tolerated as part of the price to be paid for our valued political institutions, including our freedoms. If the society became wedded to nuclear fuels, it may be that this will become too high and the institutions sacrificed if the security weaknesses cannot be eliminated consistently with them.

Plutonium presents uniquely difficult security problems; it offers uniquely terrifying potential for threat to and blackmail of society. The risks flowing from a malevolent abuse of nuclear fuel are so substantial that they might be used to justify a virtually unlimited range of aggressive security procedures. To traffic in nuclear fuels is to attract terrorism; the combatting of terrorism requires oppressive measures; in a society exploiting nuclear fuels, especially plutonium, the drift from a secured state to a security state will be an easy one.□

Footnotes

1. See M. Flood and others, *Nuclear Prospects*, 1977, 34-62; Justice, *Plutonium & Liberty*, 1978, 6-18; Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, Sixth Report, *Nuclear Power and the Environment*, 1976, (H.M.S.O.) 128-130.
2. See H. Edelhertz and M. Walsh, *The White Collar Challenge to Nuclear Safeguards*, 1977, XV-XVII, 96; Justice Report, *supra*, para. 43; Flood, *supra*, 38-39.



**BOYCOTT
THURSDAY SEPT 18**

**RALLY RUNDLE MALL
FIGHT EDUCATION CUTS**



On dit in 1973, when strippers were banned from the Prosh Ball.

FEMINISM AT ADELAIDE UNI

During Orientation Week 1970 Adelaide Uni. students assembled in the Union Cloisters, which at that time still existed in their original unmodernised form, and prepared to witness what had come to be regarded as a traditional orientation event - the annual Miss Fresher contest. They were expecting the usual parade of the cream of this year's female first years, and preparing to whistle and yell subtle comments like "Get it off" and other witty remarks in their usual sophisticated masculine style.

However, their entertainment was marred on this occasion by the attendance of a small but vocal group of women who carried placards and staged a modest protest in front of the catwalk. They declared the contest to be an insult to women, pointed out that it treated them as nothing more than sex objects, and was in fact just a glorified cattle parade. These ideas were rather new to the assembled audience, and to most of the people of Adelaide who read of the event in the following day's *Advertiser*. It caused quite a stir.

The protest was fairly effective. No attempt was made to hold a Miss Fresher contest the next year, and *On dit* gave up printing Bird of the Week photos.

It was the first salvo of a battle that raged for the next few years, not only at Adelaide University, but throughout Australia.

Betty Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*, published in the mid-sixties, was one of the first attempts to question the happy home and family ideology being pumped out from America by television shows like *Father Knows Best*, and movies like Walt Disney cinema delights. Then at the start of the seventies Australia was hit with Germaine Greer and *The Female Eunuch* - a really shocking book for many people, and even more so because it was written by an Australian.

Although all this was happening only ten years ago, the world for women was a much different place then. At work we were usually paid much less than men, even when doing the same job. There were separate pay awards for women and men, the female always being a few dollars lower. In many jobs women were required to leave when they married, vast areas of employment were completely closed to women, and it was only recently that the situations vacant classified columns stopped being strictly divided into male jobs and female jobs.

South Australia had led the way with liberalised abortion laws, but in most states abortion was illegal, and contraception less easily available than it is today. There was a 27% luxury tax on the pill. There were no Women's Health Centres, and the Family Planning Association had not been around for very long. There were no Women's Shelters, no Rape Crisis Centre, no government

What has the impact of the Women's movement been over the last decade? *Mary Venner recounts some of the major issues encountered by Feminism in Adelaide Uni. in the seventies.*

appointed women's advisors or Equal Opportunity Commissioner. There was no Supporting Parents' Benefit for single or deserted mothers who were severely economically disadvantaged. Other forms of discrimination were petty - like women being excluded from the bars of some hotels.

The fashion and social mores of the time were also different.

The fashions and social mores of the time were also different. The 'natural look' in make-up and hair didn't arrive for several years. In the late sixties girls were still smothering their faces in pancake foundation, thick black eyeliner, layers of false eyelashes and sickly pink lipstick. They tortured their hair with curlers and teased it into bouffant styles for Saturday night dates. In 1970 very few women at Uni. wore jeans, or even slacks, and for a while the women's magazines debated the issue of wearing slack suits to the office.

The rebellion against all of this that was conveniently pushed under the label of 'Women's Lib' was an outrage in the minds of many people. It took a lot of courage in those days to give up wearing make up, to cut your hair short, to wear jeans or overalls, to throw away those solidly built bras, to have women as your friends. It still does, of course, but today it seems as if non-conformity is not as obvious or unusual. "What's an attractive bird like you doing getting involved in women's lib?" was a popular pick-up line at parties, and a subtle warning as well. In 1971 the Women's Liberation group at Adelaide University began to meet regularly, and in 1972 the first Women's Centre at Bloor Court, just off Currie Street, was set up. The focus of the movement then began to move away from the University, but this is where it had its beginnings, and where many important battles were still to be fought.

The demands of the first women's group were much as they are today: equal pay, abortion on demand, safe contraception, better child care, equal opportunities. But there were also the less easily expressed demands for equality at a personal level, for respect and independence. A rebellion against wolf whistles in the street, against being regarded as someone's bird, against being treated, for want of a better word, as a sex object. The expression of these ideals was at first met with universal derision from male students, and often

fierce opposition from many women who preferred the security of the status quo to the dangers of non-conformity.

Over the next few years, however, opinions changed rapidly. The bulwarks of male chauvinism at the University steadily crumbled under the constant onslaught of feminist arguments. The issue could never be avoided or forgotten. It came up in every context - in tutorials, in Students' Association meetings, at political rallies, at parties and over lunch in the Refectory. Debates over such issues as the use of 'chairman' or 'mankind' or Ms. may have seemed trivial, but it brought the question of women's role into every forum.

... the final SAC speaker referred to the women's lobby as witches who should go and masturbate with their broomsticks.

The 'Strippers at Prosh' controversy in 1973 gave some indication of how far student opinion had changed in three years. The Social Activities Committee booked several strippers to perform at the annual wallow in excess and depravity known as the Prosh Ball. Feminists who found out about it quickly organised a general student meeting and passed a motion forbidding the appearance of the strippers. Not to be defeated so easily the SAC whipped around with a petition calling for another student meeting to reverse the decision. The attendance at this meeting was spectacular. The whole Barr Smith Lawn was packed. The arguments on each side were put and the final SAC speaker referred to the women's lobby as witches who should go and masturbate with their broomsticks.

The vote was close, the crowd divided and each head was counted. The women won. There were no strippers at the Prosh Ball.

The next year, at AUS Council 1974, the women from the various campuses were organised into a lobby group and pushed for a women's department in the union. Very few delegates argued against any of their proposals and all their motions were passed unanimously.

By now support for the women's movement was beginning to permeate the world outside the University. Equal pay eventually arrived and other aspects of society began to show the effects. The connection may be debatable but the fashion trends during those years seemed to be an indication of the changes that

were taking place. Suddenly, now that many women were giving up bras and make up, the 'natural line' bra and the 'clean skin' cosmetics were brought on to the market. Heels were lower, skirts were a little longer than the mid-sixties' mini, and hair styles were simpler and easier to look after. It was a case of capitalism cynically exploiting the very ideals that were meant to defeat it, but at least 'barely there' underwear, the Natural Look make up made it easier for women to do without them altogether.

By 1975 it seemed as if we had come so far. 1975 was officially designated International Women's Year. It was a platitude, a rubber stamp and a pain in the neck, but it meant money for many worthwhile projects, and a lot of publicity. The women's movement, or at least its milder streams like the Women's Electoral Lobby, which works through the established political system rather than outside of it, now had a certain degree of respectability and public support.

"Women's Lib" as many people still liked to call it, was becoming far more diversified.

Women's Lib, as many people still liked to call it, was becoming far more diversified. Some women aligned themselves with different political groups ranging from the Australia Party through to various Communist and Socialist factions. Others favoured a 'back to nature' solution to sexism and came up with the "women are natural vegetarians" argument. A significant group chose lesbianism and separatism as their personal solution to life in a male dominated society.

All these extreme positions, however, have made it easier for the majority of women to move the boundaries of the acceptable middle ground. Hysterical demands for a female revolution make requests for job opportunities and equal rights legislation seem comparatively moderate and tolerable.

If you compare the situation of women today with that of ten years ago it is quite amazing how many things have changed how many men will now pay lip service to the idea of equality, and to what extent government policies and funds support services to women that were once seen either as unnecessary, or as sedition against the family.

But how much *real* change has there been, especially at the level of interpersonal relationships? How much control do women have over their own lives? How often are women still treated as sexual receptacles? And most importantly, what danger is there of a slow and steady return to the bad old days if we should simply look back at what we have achieved and drift into self centred complacency?



East Timor - atrocities continue

DUNN REMEMBERS

New light was shed on the Timor tragedy earlier this year when Jim Dunn, the head of the Foreign Policy Research section of the Federal Parliamentary Library and Professor Ernst Utrecht a specialist in Indonesian affairs spoke at the Malcolm Caldwell Memorial Lecture.

Malcolm Caldwell was a radical historian and political economist killed in Phnom Penh in 1979. His struggles against oppression in the "Third World" were outlined by his long time associate Dr Jonathon Fast, a member of the Politics Department.

Jim Dunn is best known for his involvement with the Parliamentary Library. Earlier this year Dunn was temporarily removed from his job after a furore erupted over a briefing Dunn gave to Bill Hayden. Dunn claims that the media prefer to focus on this issue rather than the issue he has worked hard to bring public attention to, the struggle in East Timor against Indonesia.

Jim Dunn, an expert on East Timor, served as Australian Consul in Dili in the early sixties. He believes Australia was particularly well placed to influence the outcome of events in East Timor, and that we had an obligation to the East Timorese to allow them to exercise self-determination. In hindsight this would have meant saving the lives of up to 300,000 believed killed since December 1975.

He sees our obligation based upon more than adherence to ideals of justice or humanitarianism. The evidence conclusively suggests Indonesia would not have forcibly annexed East Timor without at least the tacit approval of Australia. Indonesia's rulers did not decide to proceed until they had the support of the Australian Government, the Federal Opposition, the US and the ASEAN countries.

Dunn says that Australian officials and diplomatic corps are more concerned with maintaining good relations with Indonesia than with the fate of the East Timorese. This is consistent with US foreign policy aims. He attacks both major parties for their similar stance in 1975 and their failure to change it in the light of events in Timor. He pointed out that East Timor's supposed economic non-viability is not a basis for refusing

Jim Dunn, of Parliamentary Library fame, was recently appointed to the Politics Department to complete a major study on *Austrian-Indonesian relations over East Timor*. Mike Khizam recalls some of what Dunn said on the subject here earlier this year.

self-determination and that many other nations just as "non-viable" have gained statehood in the past. The non-viability argument is still held in most quarters as justification for the annexation and the resultant slaughter. Dunn dismisses the claim that most of the deaths in Timor were a result of the month-long civil war prior to the invasion, between Fretelin and UDT, two pro-independence parties. Jim Dunn visited Timor shortly after the civil war with a Red Cross team which had served in other war zones. After considerable investigation they put the death toll at between 1500 and 2000.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik later admitted that 80,000 had been killed. He sought to attribute their deaths to the civil war. The official Indonesian Government line is that they went in to restore order and stop the killing. According to Dunn, Indonesia did everything to foster the conflict as an excuse to intervene. In October 1974 the Indonesian National Security Council resolved that steps should be taken by stealth to integrate East Timor with Indonesia, a decision that Australian officials were aware of, according to Dunn. The Indonesian Government feared an independent East Timor would spark or encourage secessionist movements elsewhere in the archipelago or at least initially in the Christian Indonesian part of Timor. (Indonesia is primarily Moslem.) Also they thought that Fretelin, a reformist left party with majority support, was communist. With the liberation of Vietnam fresh in their minds they were concerned about their security. (The generals' security, not the peoples'.) Dunn recalls that the generals went so far as to claim that North Vietnamese were acting as instructors in East Timor, an unlikely and never substantiated flight of fancy. It appears that the tendency is to regard any opposition as communist. Dunn recalled two amusing and revealing

incidents he experienced on his return from Timor after the civil war and prior to the invasion in 1975. The Chinese and Soviet ambassadors to Australia sought an audience with him. The Soviet Ambassador asked if Dunn had seen any Chinese involvement in East Timor, while the Chinese Ambassador asked whether Soviet weapons were in evidence!

Unfortunately, both countries have decided to appease Indonesia rather than ensure justice and survival for the East Timorese. Similarly the position of the US with respect to third world people here followed the pattern of Chile, Vietnam, Palestine, South Africa and Eritrea.

East Timor's fate may be counted as another Kissinger success. Henry and Gerald Ford stopped by in Jakarta to wish Suharto luck in his endeavour.

The US helped bring the present regime in Indonesia to power, and supports them with arms and training. Prior to the attack Indonesia informed the US that their arms were to be used as US arms sales are made with the proviso that they be used for defence only. It's quite permissible for the Chilean military to defend itself against the unarmed Chilean people and for Israel to defend itself against Palestinian refugees. Once Indonesia was in East Timor US arms could be supplied to cope with an "internal" problem. Jim Dunn revealed that US Intelligence had found the Indonesians weren't succeeding in East Timor and needed more equipment; the US Government complied! Andrew Alcock, a representative of the Campaign for an Independent East Timor (CIET) disclosed that the Australian Government is sending 200 army vehicles to Indonesia as military aid. We are in fact aiding and abetting genocidal policies in East Timor and West Irian. Dunn accuses the Australian Government of handling the issue so as to shield Indonesia from criticism - to hide their own complicity and appease the US

Government.

Canberra regards the forcible annexation and continued oppression of East Timor as an irreversible fact and refuses even to pressure the Indonesian Government to fulfil its obligations under the family reunion agreement. Both Dunn and Utrecht see hope for East Timor in the shaky position of the Indonesian military. The invasion was undertaken without the full support of the army, and whole battalions have refused to go to East Timor. If Suharto falls it's possible that those around him who favoured annexation may also fall. Dunn drew attention to the petition signed by fifty five US congressmen and presented to President Carter in the vain hope that pressure would be put on Indonesia to withdraw.

Outlining the condition of the East Timorese, Dunn attacked the limited nature of the aid being sent. Sending food and medical supplies was insufficient while their distribution was left to the same Indonesian Army which created the problem. Sending military aid to Indonesia sanctioned the occupation and contributed to the killing. Dunn says that the vast majority of the population are not resigned to their current state and remain hostile to Indonesia. In the words of a UDT official, "This is recolonization not decolonization". Dunn summed up by saying "Here was no superpower or ideological confrontation, one place where the issue could be easily resolved".

Between a third and one half of the East Timorese are believed dead from slaughter or deliberate starvation while thousands languish in concentration camps and a few fight on. How many must die before we act, before the media declares it an "issue". We are better placed to help in an election year through letters to newspapers and parliamentarians. Our responsibility is to demand the total withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor now and the immediate cessation of Australian military aid to Indonesia. For more information or to get actively involved contact the Campaign for an Independent East Timor.

Mike Khizam
Left Coalition

To get in contact write to CIET, c/o WORLD WORKSHOP, 112b GAYS ARCADE, ADELAIDE 5000.

Not necessarily gospel truth

Wake Up, Lucky Country!
By Dr. Daniel CH Overduin
Fr. John I Fleming
Published by Lutheran Publishing House,
Adelaide. 1980.
Available from the Union Bookshop.
\$12.95

This book is a critique of the social changes which took place during the 70s. For Dr Overduin the book "represents an opportunity to express, in more popular form, some of his research and findings published in his doctoral thesis (Christian Marriage, in Theological and Secular Perspectives)." Father Fleming's numerous newspaper articles and radio broadcasts are also used as a basis for the book.

Almost half of the book deals with the question of abortion, a large section deals with family law legislation and the remainder of the book deals briefly with censorship, religious education, homosexuality, rape, drugs and population.

While the book refers to the whole Australian scene there is particular references to South Australia, especially on the question of abortion. The book provides an excellent coverage of the parliamentary debates which occurred at the time, and this coverage is combined with a great deal of statistical data. The chronological presentation of the debates is one of the book's greatest assets.

As the authors point out in the introduction, the book has a fourfold purpose:

"To trace the changes which occurred in the community through social legislation in the 1970's"

to evaluate critically the reasons for change put forward by parliamentary reformers."

"To look at the consequences of the changes made."

"To discuss the grounds for a reconsideration of the legislation and to suggest new directions for the 1980's."

In terms of its aims the book falls short. The authors are at their best in the presentation of facts only. Their interpretation of events leaves a lot to be desired.

They pretend to present the issues in a non-partisan manner but the book is riddled with political bias (very subtle of course). The inference is that the Labor Party is responsible for the social decay of our society.

They often criticize the validity of the official statistics available but then use these figures as a basis of their own data. In most cases they are happy to 'just inflate' figures to meet their needs. Most of their arguments are subjective, and this results in them 'preaching' to the reader. It is a case of preaching to the converted.

Their basic thesis is that the secular humanists in our society have "conspired" to destroy the community's Christian fabric. They warn us (Christians I presume) that we should look at the wider implications of social legislation.

The book is superficial and simplistic at its best and treacherous at its worst. The authors, like the Church generally ask the wrong questions, so that they can arrive at the answers they want.

- They ask (a) should abortion be available to women on demand;
(b) should marriage laws (divorce) be liberalized;
(c) should censorship laws be tightened;
(d) should the use of non-medical drugs be kept as a criminal offence, etc, etc.

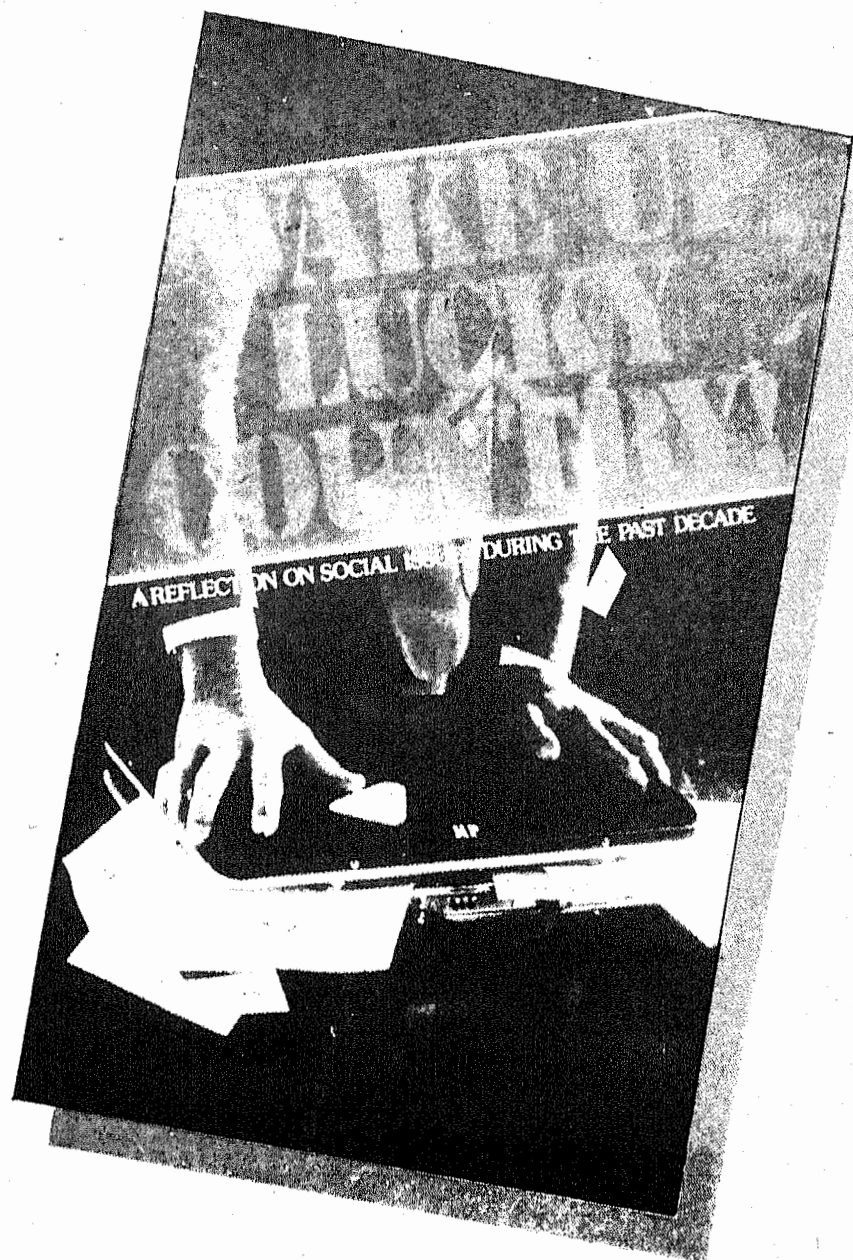
In essence they ask all the wrong questions if they are attempting to analyse social attitudes and behaviour in our society.

The question the authors should have asked, is why people behave as they do and not whether their behaviour is right or wrong.

This would be a more fundamental and realistic approach. They neglect to analyse the effect the economic recession has had on people's behaviour. They don't explore the consequences of the stress being absorbed by families because of the economic recession.

The book makes some good points, and the chronological presentation of the evolution (no pun intended) of social legislation is well documented. However, the authors' simplistic views (i.e. everything is either black or white) offer no positive answers. It is worth reading as long as you realize what they say isn't necessarily the gospel truth.

Tony Piccolo



Hubby eat your heart out



Compromising Positions
Susan Isaacs
Penguin \$3.95

The first thing most people see on a book is its cover; in this case it depicts a semi-naked lady. Covers like this put me off as I tend to assume that the content is cretinous, and Penguin have gone out of their way to reinforce that line of thinking by quoting Jackie Collins boldly across the front.

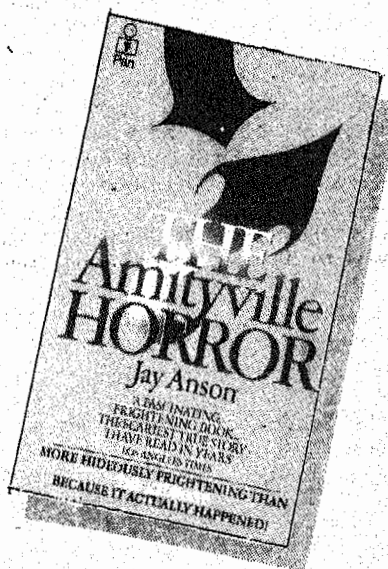
Why did they bother? Who knows; but the book past the hype is interesting, tightly written and enjoyable. That's not to say that it's a novel of much substance, but it has at least the basics. The plot keeps moving and the characters are believable. Isaacs writes in an enjoyable clipped style - easy and pleasant to read. Being confronted by someone who writes economically (and incidentally, with some humour) is a pleasant change from the tendentious style favoured by many recent authors.

Although *Compromising Positions* is not a particularly thoughtful book, it has its moments. Oddly enough for a book packaged to attract predatory males, the main theme deals with the role playing undertaken by women and their ultimate dissatisfaction with

life as accessories to men. Judith Singer realises she is being stifled by her husband, and decides to do something she wants to do which, conveniently for an entertaining plot, is to pursue an investigation of a murder in her neighbourhood. Singer is eventually embroiled with an investigating detective, and the book ends suggesting that although she ultimately accepts her entrapment within society's role confines, her life will not be the desert it used to be. *Compromising Positions* is not a great book, but it's a good entertaining one honestly pursuing some real problems and situations rather than being a fantastic concoction.

Geoff Hanmer

The Demons dunnit



The Amityville Horror
Jay Anson; Pan Books; 188 pgs.; \$2.95.

To the extent that I can verify them, all the events in this book are true," states Anson of the *Amityville Horror* and, herein lies the horror of the tale. Anson is not a great mystic or suspense writer but a factual reporter of a reality which is far more frightening than fiction.

The Lutz family, respectable, middle-class Americans, moved into 112 Ocean Avenue,

Amityville, on December 18, 1975. Within the next month the house of their dreams became a nightmare. The events which occurred at this house are the stuff of which cheap Hollywood terror-flicks are made. Green slime oozing from walls, the discovery of a secret blood-red room, chilling temperatures, apparitions, levitation and incipient demonic possession plague the Lutz family. (One cannot help wondering in fact why the hell they didn't fly from the house much earlier than they actually did!)

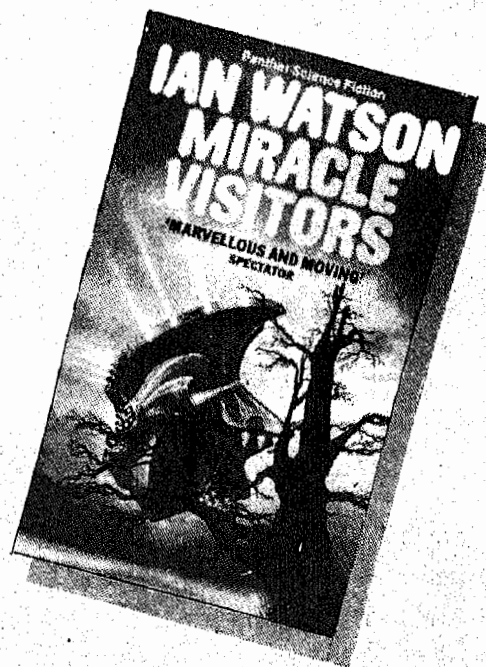
The detached style of the narration robs the story of some of its potential horror. The manifestation of demonic power in a phantom pig (Jodie) for example, is almost comic in this age of Monty Python surrealism (or, rationalized imbecility). One must, therefore, employ one's imagination, to a greater extent than one does when reading an ordinary 'novel' where mood is evoked more scrupulously than fact. The mere fact of authenticity here, however, is sufficient to instill a sense of awe in a mysterious negative entity, whether Poltergeists, ghosts, or fallen angels. The journalistic style is hardly the correct medium for evoking a sense of the latter, however, and indeed it would be easy to dismiss this book as another case for Scooby Doo if it wasn't for that haunting fact that what is related did occur and to people no more odd-ball than ourselves. (No irony intended.) Any recounting of psychic occurrences as recent as '75-'76, the most logical explanation of which seems to be the evil influence of demons, must be both fascinating and terrifying. Evil, is in fact, the key word here as these demons also appear to be responsible for a brutal mass murder by the house's former resident, Ronnie De Feo (whose ghost still haunts the house). Why did De Feo, a nice respectable guy, suddenly commit this atrocity? At his trial, De Feo was to plead that he was ordered to the deed by 'strange' voices. Naturally, this suggestion was scorned by a 'rational' minded court of law.

The conservative and sceptical Lutz's however, were eventually forced to realize that "there are more things in heaven and earth" than are dreamt of in the mundane philosophy of twentieth century society. George Lutz warns when speaking of demons - "They are real, and they do inflict evil when the opportunity presents itself."

This book is the recounting of an opportunity fully utilized by malignant spirits or (to satisfy sceptics) 'something', to inflict terror and pain on humanity. For better or worse it postulates broader expanses of reality which you can begin exploring - if you dare or desire - in *The Amityville Horror*.

D.R. Henderson

Fragmented



Miracle Visitors
Ian Watson
Panther Science Fiction

For some reason this book seems to have received great praise from several major British papers. I really can't see why.

I found the story very fragmented and some parts almost pointless. The plot is weak and far from well thought out. The major characters are not well developed and in the main appear to be a bit weak in the head.

It seems Mr. Watson has the attitude that if you have a convoluted story which jumps all over the globe, then it must be good. Believe me, it isn't. Apart from Watson's difficult descriptions of the settings his characters find themselves in, his style is difficult to follow and his concepts border on lunacy. Watson has brussel sprout cheeked and asparagus fingered green-gods of the Earth and various other insipid creatures roaming through the story.

There is only a sparse splashing of innovative concepts through the book and it certainly isn't \$3.50 worth. Perhaps he should have called it "Miracle Vacillators".

Kerry Hinton

Leaving Home

Recently I was asked to help a woman leave her husband. Betty is about 35 and lives in a pleasant, recently developed, middle-class suburb. She has two primary school age children and her husband, who is self-employed, earns a reasonable amount more than the average wage. He is also a hopeless alcoholic.

Betty was in a fortunate situation to leave, because Les was away on business for a week. She had been to the Housing Trust who had agreed to put her on the list for a low income home (there is a substantial waiting list). As she said to me, she wanted to get out without Les knowing, because she was afraid that if he became suspicious he would beat her up. She is currently on a course of tranquilisers and has been advised to leave by her doctor. She insisted to me that Les had never hit her so far. But she was terrified nonetheless.

I explained to Betty that she would have to get out and into either emergency accommodation - a women's shelter - or a flat, and yes, I could get her into a reasonably priced flat within twelve hours (about \$40 per week). Yes, she could bring the dog provided it was quiet and placid. I told her it would cost her about \$200 to \$300 to do this - a month's rent plus security bond plus the charges for connecting utilities plus whatever it would cost to remove her furniture.

Betty would need, I said, the refrigerator, table and chairs, lounge suite, three beds, probably the washing machine, a TV set (she's taking the children), bed-clothes, ordinary clothes, crockery and cutlery, and any groceries in the house. (Probably over 100 cubic feet of gear.)

Was that legal? Well, I don't know, except that in the event of a divorce, settlement would be in the hands of a court, and since she couldn't pick up the bricks and mortar she might as well have the furniture in the meanwhile. And I didn't think the police would be anxious to intervene.

Betty would also have to put the children into a new school. She was afraid that might be too much of a wrench. Well, what about Les taking the morning/afternoon off and lying in wait for her at the school, drunk? That was, she agreed, out of the question (Les has been known to consume a bottle and a half of brandy for breakfast - literally.)

And, by the way, she had better not tell any of her neighbours other than the two who approached me (with an offer to put up the money to get her into a flat somewhere), where she was going. Why? Because the first thing Les would do when he got home and found his house gutted of ever-loving little woman, children, dog and furniture, would be to doorknock the street as much to find a shoulder to cry on as to find out where they'd gone. And he'd



Women moving out, when the chips are down it's a man's world

find one - nothing surer. Somewhere up the street or across the road there'd be one of the lads who figured there were two sides to every story, and what a damn shame it was going to be for Les never to see the kids again (and hell what a bastard of a trick, taking the colour telly as well as the fridge).

So Betty is one of the lucky ones; she has a car in her own name, and enough friends to see her right now the crunch has come. It will be hard, getting used to hogget instead of beef, and corn flakes instead of bacon and eggs, but at least she's now out with a minimum of fuss. It'll be harder having to make new friends, but she's got the children and she's been coping with them for years on her own, and Les's never been much company - either too drunk to stand or fast asleep. Going out for the evening? Well, *Prisoner* beats watching Les get paralytic and then having to drive him home, two or three times a year. And who knows, after a couple of months of sanity she might be able to get off the tranquilisers, put on a

bit of weight and start feeling physically well again.

You think that's tough? Well think about the women who walk out cold, kids and all with maybe a suitcase and ten or twenty dollars in their purses. About one third of Australian marriages end in divorce, and when the chips are down, it's a man's world.

Years ago I got talking with a guy in the pub one night after work, a truckie, telling tall stories about the sheilas he'd scored on the roads or whatever. Eventually we got round to the prospect of wives playing up, and this guy declared that if his wife tried one on, then by the living Jesus, she'd get the hiding of her life.

But, I enquired, isn't that a bit rugged? After all, what's good for the goose is good for the gander and hell, hammering a sheila's a hell of an easy victory. "Mate", my informant declared, "she'd expect it. And if she didn't get it, she'd walk out on me!"

You don't say, Mate.

Gordon Laverick

Sex Roles AND Society

I am gladdened that a substantial number of Australian women are dissatisfied with the roles which are assigned to women generally by Australian society, and that they have seen fit to organise themselves into groups to work towards a reassessment of community attitudes in this respect, as recently demonstrated by "Women's Week" (see cover story, *On dit*, Mon. Sept. 8).

One of the great errors which often seems to be made in this area, to which I would like to draw everyone's attention, is that many of the problems faced by women are seen as being peculiarly "women's problems", as if the adult working-age female section of society has a separate and independent existence of its own. It does not. These problems are in a very real sense community problems; that is, everybody's problems, and it would go far better for all of us if they were removed quickly. Too many feminists pay lip service to this while encouraging an "us-them" divisiveness; and too many of the rest of us tend to see these problems as not concerning us directly. They do.

I agree that the roles assigned to women by community attitudes in Australian society today are not as they ought to be. By necessary implication, this would mean that the roles being assigned to men are not as they ought to be either, as the two are complementary.

We are all familiar with the stereotyped

idea of women as homemakers who are supposed to stay at home with the children, and that of the men, who are supposed to be the bread winners, going off to work each day. One of the major aims of the feminist movement has been to challenge this simple conception and to free women to use their intellectual talents and work skills outside the home, both for their own personal fulfilment as well as for the greater benefit of the community.

That is all very well and good, but I'm afraid it's looking at only half of the problem. You can't readjust women's roles without readjusting men's roles as well. The great surprise comes when you try to uncover the mystery of how these lopsided rules we adhere to are created and propagated in the first place.

It would seem fairly obvious, even to a non-psychologist like myself, that each person's basic ideas about the nature of men's and women's roles are formed during childhood. If most of us have a simple women-homemakers-men-bread winners concept of humanity, it is probably because we are fostering this attitude within the family environment. It would therefore be proper to undertake serious sociological studies to investigate the matter closely. Surprisingly, not very many studies seem to have been conducted in this area.

There have, however, been one or two. And those studies which have been made appear to point to a very

extraordinary thing - that within the Australian family it is the *mother* who has, far and away, an overwhelming influence upon the development of the children, when compared to the father. Incredibly, it appears that women themselves may be largely responsible for the lopsided conceptions of sex roles prevalent in Australian society, through the rearing of their children.

In his 1971 book *The Great Australian Stupor*, the Melbourne clinical psychologist Ronald Conway attempts a broad critique of Australian society in which he examines many facets of the Australian way of life, including the family, which he appropriately dubs "the laboratory of the personality". In his book, Conway refers to two major studies done on the Australian family:

- (1) The 1949 Melbourne University-UNESCO project on family relationships, commonly known as the "Oeser Hammond" study; and,
- (2) A 1957-8 Fullbright Research Project conducted by Dr Don Adler, of the United States.

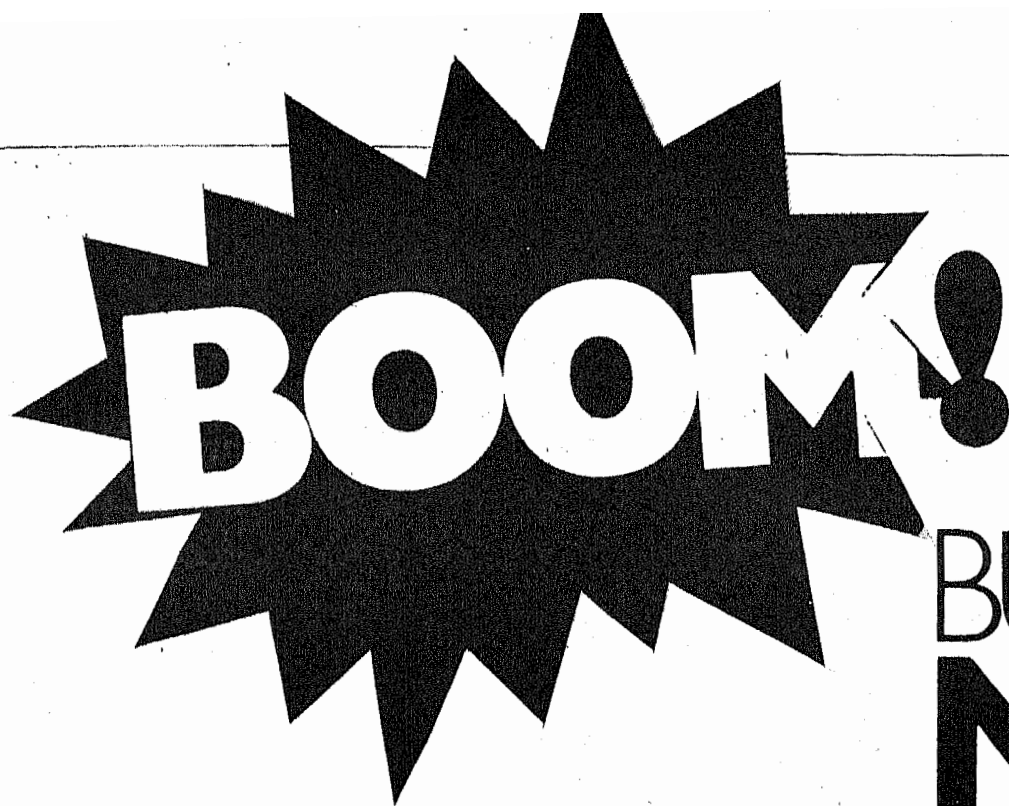
(Admittedly, these studies are old, and I am not familiar enough with this field to say whether any recent work has been done. The Human Relationship Commission may be a possibility. Nevertheless, social attitudes of this sort are slow to change, and these results must still merit consideration.) Conway says of the 1949 project:

"Children saw decisions about immediate punishments, rewards, food, clothing, permission to play, outings, educational problems, emotional demands - in fact *all* the most psychologically penetrating decisions, as being made by the mother. On the rarer occasions where his remoteness from domestic concerns has breached and his authority mocked, the father appeared more formidable. Hence his acts were given greater weight in the eyes of children than was warranted by either the frequency of importance of such acts."

Australian fathers then appear as aloof authority figures who leave the day to day upbringing of their children to their wives. In the case of male children, Australian women are left to teach them second-hand how men "ought" to behave. Who could be surprised if such an arrangement led to problems?

We've got to readjust our ideas. We've got to accept that a mature adult person is more likely to be someone who has had the benefits of equal influences from both parents. We've got to encourage Australian men to take a greater part in the nurture and care of their children. The revolution has already been seriously challenged, and now we must do the same for the traditional roles of men. We must look for a balance.

James Irving



BUT WHAT'S NEXT?

Jodi Tabalotny deserves congratulation for his most original first attempt at a serious economic analysis. There is no doubt that he has developed some innovative economic concepts. Take this gem as an example. The budget "hits no one for extra 'compulsory-expenditure' and gives a little". I'll be frank. I could not understand how a budget *could* hit anyone for any "compulsory-expenditure". I took this exciting concept to some of the gurus hidden in the catacombs of the Economic Faculty to find an explanation. To my surprise, their response was that the concept was pure nonsense unless one was to read this jargon as meaning "no more taxation" - and if so read it was not nonsense but bullshit! My initial reaction to this was to agree with the conclusion drawn by some of Jodi's colleagues that he is "just another pretty face". But on reflection the judgement may be premature as his article in fact raises some very important issues, and if you bear with me I will canvass several of them.

Jodi argues that the budget shows "the economy is approaching the stage where it can *equitably* support *all* members in a manner which allows them dignity and self-sufficiency". I regard Jodi too highly to accuse him of deliberate deception so I can only assume that this type of absurd statement is a product of his blind ignorance. At the risk of repeating myself I cite two indicators that tend to destroy his happy delusion. One is the fact that 1.9 million Australians are in receipt of welfare payments that are well below the commonly accepted poverty line. The other is the rate of unemployment. The 'registered' rate is 6.1%. The 'true' rate (i.e. registered plus 'hidden' unemployment) has been estimated at between 13% and 15% (950,000 people). Thus nearly one million Australians are unemployed or under-employed. Is this equity? Is this dignity?

The Resources Boom is not going to make much difference to the current unemployment situation. In fact it may have quite the opposite effect. So writes *Mark Duffy* in his reply to Jodi Tabalotny's article on the budget last week.

The Resources' Boom

The most important point Jodi touched on was that of the "Resources' Boom". Whether this boom was to be in the order of \$6 billion or \$60 billion, the immediate response would be that investment creates jobs - we have massive unemploy-

ment - therefore the boom in the mining industry is to be encouraged. Unfortunately this is only part of the story. The first point to note is that the mining and processing of minerals is a highly capital intensive industry. Thus, information available on these expected projects shows that a capital investment of

\$750,000 is required to directly create one extra job. If it is assumed that the "Resources' Boom" over the next decade is in the order of \$30 billion, 40,000 new jobs would be directly created. If a multiplier of 3 is applied to take into account the "spin-off" from this initial investment (extra consumption, expenditure etc.) about 120,000 jobs will result. As we have a pool of nearly one million already unemployed, and an expected net increase of more than one million to the workforce in the next decade, it's clear that as far as unemployment is concerned the "Resources' Boom" is a mere drop in the ocean.

The Effect of Unemployment

As regards unemployment, the "Resources' Boom" if left unimpeded, has the potential to cause havoc in other sectors of the economy. This comes about through what is known as the "Gregory effect". Basically the mechanism is thus. A large inflow of foreign investment (into the mining sector) combined with the increased export revenues generates an increase in our international reserves, i.e. a balance of payments surplus. This in turn leads to a revaluation of the Australian dollar. The effect of a revaluation is to make imports cheaper in terms of Australian currency and Australian exports more expensive in terms of other countries' currencies. The result is that a flood of cheap imports cripples our manufacturing industry from within while our exports of manufactured and agricultural goods are priced out of the international market. The larger the (capital intensive) "Resources' Boom", the more difficult it is for the (labour intensive) manufacturing industry to compete and survive. The overall result is increasing unemployment and inequality.

This may be heavy going for non-economists (if there are any who are still reading this) but it is an important analysis to aid in understanding where Australia may be headed if the Fraser Government is re-elected and the "Resources' Boom" is allowed to develop unchecked.

As regards the "incorrect information" allegation concerning my estimate of a likely 12% inflation rate by 1981, two points can be made. The first is that a prediction can't be labelled as "incorrect" until after the event. The second is that if I was to label a prediction as "incorrect" I would probably base it on a more authoritative source than last Friday's *Advertiser*. I based my prediction on these facts. Inflation is now running at nearly 11% (10.7%). The Budget speech in Statement No. 2 stated that "The CPI is projected to rise in 1980-81 as a whole at about the same rate as or slightly faster than the increase" in 1979-80 (my emphasis). On 19th August Treasurer Howard said on Nationwide that this prediction was based on the (unrealistic) assumption that oil prices will not rise! It is a little unfair then to call an *estimated* 12% CPI "incorrect information".

While I generally adhere to the view that "Specialization is for insects" with Jodi's score of one out of ten for analysis and three out of ten for humour, I make an exception and wish him greater success in his quest to become Mr 1980.

Mark Duffy, Law/Economics



Watch Out Bruce Lee



This is the second year that the Adelaide University Wing Chun Kung Fu Club has been training at the Mackinnon Parade complex. Fees are reasonable through the subsidizing of the Sports

Association. The training sessions are held twice weekly, Tuesday 1-2 p.m. and Thursday 6.30-8.00 p.m., in the upstairs gym at Mackinnon Parade.

Carl Mancel

Wing Chun is a style of Kung Fu, founded four hundred years ago in China. It was developed by a Buddhist nun named Ng Mei.

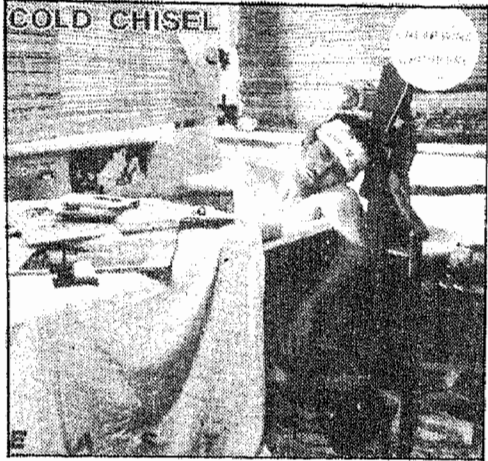
She found the basic principles of what she considered to be the perfect style of fighting in a fight between a stork and a rodent. The stork used no brute strength against the rodent, just simple deflection with its wings and simultaneous direct and practical counter attacks with its legs. Simply and efficiently it won the bout.

Ng Mei developed a new martial art which was later named after one of her most gifted students, a young woman named Yim Wing Chun. Since those beginnings the style has been constantly refined and adapted into the highly practical form that it is today, but the basic principles will always remain unchanged because it is from these that the style was born. These basic principles can be listed thus:

1. Simplicity
2. Directness
3. Economy of Movement
4. Minimum use of Brute Strength
5. Practicality.

Recudz

Cheap wine and a scratched stylus



East Cold Chisel

The east has always been a place of mystery, uncertainty and strange occurrences. *Cold Chisel's* "East" is no exception. The sound of the 12 tracks is, on the whole, misleadingly western. Jim Barnes provides most of the lead vocals in a fairly harsh, "straight up" style which suits the faster tracks such as "Cheap Wine", "Ita" and "My turn to Cry". Yet it is noticeable that the lyrics are not given the treatment they seem to warrant.

"Choirgirl", even though it enjoyed commercial success, is the best example. It is a much more sensitive song than appears from its Barnes - production. I must admit that I only got this impression after reading the lyrics, it is very difficult to pick it up from the track itself (mainly due to the harsh vocals). A puzzling aspect of the album as a whole is the mood of deep depression and pessimism which descends — the Bathurst and Parramatta gaols get mentions along with their bleak interior decorating. Other dominant themes are lost loves, doomed society and long nights drinking worldly memories away. The mystery of "East" is that the tracks all sound like fairly orthodox rock'n'roll or slow rock (with two exceptions) yet the lyrics demand a more sensitive, subdued presentation.

The two exceptions are "Ita" and "Never Before". The former features our famous career woman *Ita Buttrose* (whether or not it's done tongue-in-cheek, I'll leave to your own imagination with lines such as "And though the desk-top hides her hips, My Imagination's strong" I suppose it depends on one's own tastes). The latter, "Never Before" along with "Best Kept Lies" (but to a much lesser degree) have a strong Bob Marley feel — surprising but not out of place among this conglomeration of sounds.

On the whole, "East" is not only one of the best Australian albums for some time, but it has two distinct levels — music and lyrics (which sometimes don't quite fit together). The variety is, however, one of the albums fortes — "Rock'n'Roll", "Slow Rock" and "Rising Sun" which has appeared from the mid-sixties, as well as the Marley-sound songs.

P. Tanti

Poco rock with a commercial flavour

Under the Gun
Poco
MCA 5132 (Astor)

Regarded as one of the foremost "West Coast" bands, *Poco*, with a relatively new five man line up have returned with a set showing a considerable change of direction and emphasis. Many great country-rock names have passed through their ranks, including *Richie Furay*, *Jim Messina* and *Tim Schmit* (now with *The Eagles*). Only two members have been with *Poco* a considerable time. They are founding member *Rusty Young*, and *Paul Cotton*, and they form the basis of the group's song writing ability — *Young* contributing six and *Cotton* four to this set. They are the only two remaining from the *Poco* line up which broke into the Australian market with "Rose of Cimarron" in 1976. Since then they have had a mixture of commercial success with "Indian Summer" and, last year, "Legend"

(seeing the introduction of *Charlie Harrison* (bass) and *Steve Chapman* (drums)).

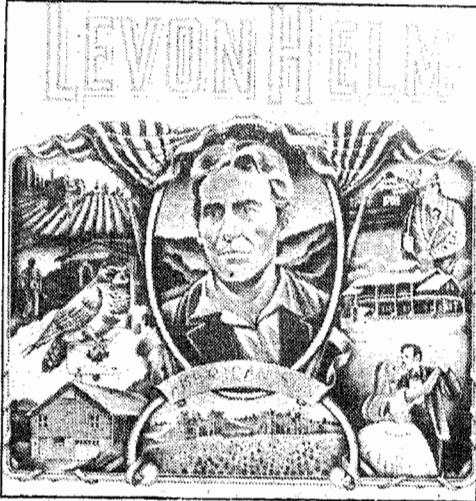
A completely new element, that of keyboards (*Kim Bullard*) is introduced on *Under the Gun*, adding greater depth and vitality to the overall sound. In the past, *Poco* have produced their albums themselves, but on this occasion they have enlisted the help of *Heart* producer *Mike Flicker*, and this has resulted in a noticeable change in the guitar sound. *Young* and *Cotton's* guitars are given a more prominent role. This showcasing of the guitar sound has added a new dimension to *Poco's* music, and shows what excellent players these West Coast veterans are.

Previously, *Poco's* music was on the country side of country-rock, and this resulted in a lack of accessibility of some of their material. "Legend" saw them begin to change direction, and on *Under the Gun*, a more commercial product is provided. Excellent musicianship, a well rounded sound, and fine vocal harmonies are ever present; that unmistakable *Poco* sound still being there.

There is a freshness about every tune, commanding the listener's attention (they even got me singing along!). Each track is more individualistic than some of their earlier material, making this a very interesting and enjoyable album. After about fifteen albums, *Poco* has proved that it is still possible to be refreshing and innovative.

Alan Moyle

Ah jes luhv Uhmarica



American Son
Levon Helm
MCA 5120 (Astor)

Do not be put off by the cover, names of some of the tracks or, for that matter, the title *American Son*. Although it has I love America all over it, the music contained therein is interesting, varied and enjoyable.

Levon Helm, in case you did not realise, was the drummer in the legendary US group *The Band*. Although some tracks, such as "Violet Eyes" are reminiscent of *The Band's* music, his solo excursion is more country orientated, and he is supported by a fine array of country musicians.

None of the tracks are written by *Helm*, but they are well selected to reflect his drawing vocal style. Often when drummers are the feature artist, their drumming is mixed forward too much, resulting in total domination, but, it is almost the reverse here. *Helm*, who is an excellent drummer, has been excellently balanced with the other instruments, giving a fine overall country, sometimes country-rock sound. Tracks are varied from up-tempo "dance" numbers through to ballads. The problem of many country orientated albums, that of sameness, is avoided. It is a pleasure to hear a refreshing sound and a variety of instruments features on each track.

It is interesting to note that *Helm* features *Harlan Howard's* "Nashville Wimmin" on this album, which a very different version of the same song is featured on the latest *Waylon Jennings* set "Music Man".

If you liked *The Band's* music, and are willing to add a little country flavouring, then I suggest that *Levon Helm's American Son* set would interest you greatly.

Alan Moyle

Frip-frop wid da loops

Robert Fripp
God Save the Queen
Under Heavy Manners
Polydor

Robert Fripp is mostly known for the technique of recording known as "Frippertonics". It mainly consists of soloing over a consistently replayed "loop". The loop is made by recording a layer of music played through two revoxes.

All the music on this album uses the method

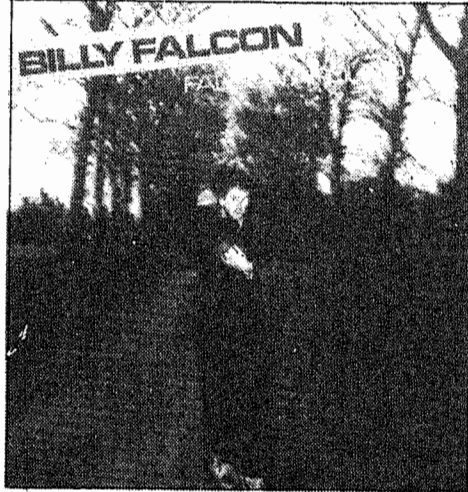
and was recorded during his tour of Europe in 1979.

The record tends to be monotonous, especially the "God Save the Queen" side which is mainly straight electronic music. The other side "Under Heavy Manners" is rockier, and has singing. However, the sound of *Fripp* picking away at his guitar and the same loop repeated over and over again causes loss of interest fairly quickly.

If you're interested in electronic music, have a listen to it. You may like it.

Mark Fortunatou

Stagnant (yawn) vocals



Falcon Around
Billy Falcon

The reason why this album does not succeed is that *Billy Falcon* just does not have the powerful or interesting vocals necessary for up-tempo songs. The album is very fast power-pop with strong keyboards and staccato drums and percussion. The lyrics are hardly captivating with continual repetition, so that most songs stagnate into similar sounding, yawn-inducing, stereo-types. It is a pity that the mould was not discarded after the first cast.

It is hard to analyse the musicianship of the band with the distraction of *Falcon's* aggravating vocals, but the drumwork where given scope is quite decent and occasionally supplemented by some passable percussion. The guitars when released from the common bind are in stark contrast with the majority which is monotonous in its regularity.

It is perhaps surprising that *Falcon's* vocals are reasonably good on the two slower and prominent tracks on the album, "Not Goin' Down" and "Holdin' On"; their quality maybe exaggerated by the repetitious nature of the other songs.

Michael Burdon

An industry album

Goon Hilly
The Planets

This album contains nine pop songs from *Steve Lindsey*, ex-Deaf School. He played most of the instruments on the album and produced all of the tracks except *Lines* and *Break it to me Gently*, one of which was on the tele a few months ago (I don't remember which). The songs are crisply produced, with lots of studio treatments so you don't have to listen to the music, which is bland. Despite this, some of the vocal harmonies are pleasant and the occasional West Indian rhythm keeps the album going. All in all I would say that this is a good example of an "industry" album, but whether it will sell or not time has already told it didn't. It has a nice cover though.

Brendon Atkins JRB

Uninspired and over synthesized

Against the Law
Carlsen-Macek

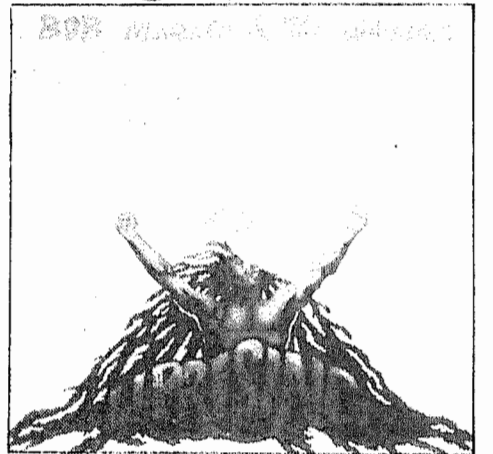
This album did not inspire me very much at all. Unless you like over-synthesized, hundred beat a minute noise (it's not music), with uninteresting lyrics and vocals, I suggest you don't waste your time here. *Against the Law* is most definitely aimed at the trendy set (the ones that wear brightly coloured pants which enable them to sing two octaves higher, silk shirts, and high heeled plastic-leather shoes). I am not even sure whether it will succeed in luring the falsetto types.

Looking for the high points (or rather those that register remotely positive) is remarkably like looking for a lecturer on a Friday after-

noon. The keyboards on "Treats Me Right" and the saxophone on "Bein' There" give a glimmer of hope - I think I even detected a change of beat on the latter. The last track (I did listen right through) is even - wait for it - tolerable, containing some good guitar and heavy bass. It is a pity that this track is not representative of the whole album.

Michael Burdon

More message songs



Uprising - Bob Marley

Uprising is a good album from one of reggae's best exponents. The music is slightly more commercial yet still pleasant, maintaining the distinct reggae rhythm.

As with most albums, *Marley* has something to say. Most of *Uprising* is concerned with the recurring themes of conflict, oppression and liberation.

Better songs from the album include "Real Situation", "We and Them" and "Redemption Song". "Real Situation" concerns world conflict and contains the message "it seems like total destruction's the only solution". "We and Them" is yet another song of conflict between the Rastas and the rest of society. Lastly, the "Redemption Song" is a quiet song with *Marley* backing himself on acoustic guitar, drawing parallels between the oppression of slaves in days gone by and the social oppression of today.

Overall, both lyrically and musically, *Uprising* is a good album with excellent production, well worth a listen to and, if you can afford it, buying.

Greg Langford

SPEAKING THIS WEEK

Dr Greg Woods
co-author of "Ground for Concern"
Sydney Barrister
& Council for Friends of the Earth
at the Ranger Enquiry.
Speaking on **Wednesday at 1.00 pm**
in the **South Dining Rooms** on
Nuclear Terrorism and Proliferation

FUN YOURSELF SILLY! Join the Young Swingers 22 Day NEW ZEALAND TOUR

DEPART DEC. 13, 1980: RETURN JAN. 3, 1981

\$959 Adelaide/Adelaide

Includes—

- A choice of tent or cabin
- Nice 'N' Easy meals
- Easy Rider is a pile of great goodies including —

- A free new sleeping bag. (Yours to take home at the end of the holiday.)
- Plus a free Easy Rider T-shirt.
- Plus a free Maori concert and cabaret night.
- Plus a free detailed map.
- Plus a free information booklet.
- And a dinner and disco night, in one of world's most spectacular settings, including a four course smorgasbord dinner and drinks.
- And we pay for you to see
- Waitomo Glow-worm Caves.
- Rainbow Trout Springs
- Whakarewarewa Thermal Reserve
- Shanty Town
- Milford Sound from a launch cruise.

EASY RIDER IS FRIENDS . . .
AND SOMETIMES MORE!
IT'S ONE GREAT ESCAPE . . .
GET INTO ONE WHILE YOU CAN

SEE

The ADELAIDE
Travel Shoppe

73 GAWLER PLACE, ADELAIDE 5000
PHONE (08) 212 6244

THE SECRET POLICE

In 'Traitors', you play Lebeshev, the senior secret policeman from Cheka. Do you find his role straightforward and believable, or rather one-sided?

Playing the character it's often difficult to get his changes of intention, but overall he's an easy character to understand in the sense that he's very much into self-preservation. While Krasin [a colleague who's beginning to question the increasing brutality of Cheka] is an old friend, and Lebeshev will do all he can for him (or all he thinks he can do), he's not going to stick his neck out for what he considers are foolish actions. He's a pragmatist.

Ron Blair has pointed out that to him, Lebeshev's relationship with Krasin seems a bit unreal. In a time of purges, how likely is a man to risk himself at all for a friend?

That's right as far as it goes, but even a thorough bastard can have friends. In the play Lebeshev manoeuvres Krasin into doing an interrogation and then tells his superior that Krasin is still reliable because he's just volunteered to do this interrogation. I find it very realistic here - there's a good deal of tension - they were old mates during the war and Lebeshev doesn't want to just abandon him. But by the same token, when Krasin starts to question what the Cheka is doing, it puts Lebeshev on shaky ground, and by the end of the play, they're through as friends.

You've called Lebeshev a pragmatist. I think some people would call him an opportunist.

Oh yes, 'pragmatist' is probably too soft a word. He's an opportunist - as he says himself, if we have to whip the peasants into the factories and shoot the workers in order to build socialism, then we will. And in his own maniacal way he believes that.

What would you see as the impact of the play?

The play is not just to be seen at a political level. Stephen Sewell is just as much talking about humans who have feelings for each other. But there's this very overshadowing public thing which intrudes on private lives. People like Lebeshev are corrupted by this power.

Yes, Krasin also abuses his power in his brutal interrogation of Rubln, the Oppositionist who's been arrested by the Cheka.

Krasin's problem is also in trying to reconcile his private and public selves. He wants to nurture and furnish his relationship with Anna, but he is unable to share much of himself. In the end all they can do is talk about the weather or chess, and it's because of this oppressive power of which Krasin is a part. We live a very comfortable existence, and we are never placed in a situation of having to stand up for, and die for, a belief, or a person.

You've mentioned Anna, a feminist and an opponent of Stalinism, who's having an affair with Krasin, without knowing that he's from the Cheka. Do you see her role as merely a personification of the ideas of emancipation of women and of free love, in the style of the revolutionary, Kollantai: "Make love to a woman the way one drinks water when one is thirsty"?

No, I see her as much more of a human, and Sue Lyons certainly plays her that way. She would like there to be more to hers and Krasin's relationship, and she would like to be able to relate to other levels - to discuss their lives, and what they do. But Krasin won't: the boundaries are there - the party looms in the background.

Their relationship struck me rather as similar to the one in Last Tango in Paris - You know, a quick screw and no strings attached



John Saunders

as Kolya Lebeshev and John Noble Giorgi Krasin in 'Traitors'

John Saunders is playing Kolya Lebeshev in "The Traitors" currently playing at Theatre 62. Trevor Schaeffer interviewed him last week.

Yes, well, it is like that, but that doesn't mean they necessarily want it that way. They each want, *need* to be loved, but they are forced to act this way because of their position. This is why I see Anna's part working well dramatically. There's the necessity to act like machines - working for the future - and when this makes things so grim in the present, it's this that eventually destroys them. As Sewell said, this play is very much about corruption of the spirit. Lebeshev is the only survivor - because he's an opportunist and, of course, because he has power. He's totally paranoid as well - as he shows after Krasin's chance remark about Lebeshev's recent promotion. "How did you find out? Who told you?" etc. That's the thing the play shows clearly - in this situation. Nothing is private, there's no private life.

Stephen Sewell has mentioned Victor Serge, an anarchist who lived through the Russian Revolution in Leningrad, and his book, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary*, as one of his prime influences in writing this play.

In this book, Serge cites as one of the first and gravest mistakes of the Bolsheviks, the setting up of the Cheka in 1918. He saw this as the beginning of the police state, terror, and the end of democracy. Is this what the play is saying?

I think it is very important that Sewell has set his play in 1927, because he is showing a shift in the role of Cheka and in the prevailing atmosphere - terror and dictatorship are really becoming entrenched. In the few months that Krasin has been out of the country, the head of Cheka has disappeared - and been replaced, and old members of the party are being set upon. It is only just becoming routine that any opposition to the party from within is being brutally treated, tortured and executed. Krasin has just murdered an old man - a non-entity, an anarchist who ran an anti-Soviet newspaper, and he suspects that the old man was set up by the Cheka itself, just for this purpose.

With regard to staging, do you find that the play works?

The play is structured very cleverly. There are a Prologue and an Epilogue, set fourteen years later than the main action, and dealing with Anna. In the main body of the play, the scenes are at first short, and build up gradually to a long scene between Lebeshev and Krasin. After that, the scenes get shorter again, and this is the part where the growing corruption of the characters is brought out. The climactic scenes - of the interrogation and the suicide, are very short and snappy.

It has been pointed out that the characters in the play are very Australian. Do you see this as a drawback, detracting from realism?

Not at all. I see it as an advantage: the audience are not distracted by actors attempting to act 'Russian', and it enables them to emphasize with the characters and appreciate the human dimensions of this terrible situation. When a person reads about the millions of deaths in the Civil War, and in the First World War, it has little impact. People can really only understand at a one-to-one level. This play shows people trying to cope at the personal level - and the audience can then think about how they would cope in such a situation.

See page 22 for a review of "Traitors".

Smiling at the OPERA

Land of Smiles
Opera Theatre, Sept. 10th.

Well, I didn't enjoy it. It was all there - the sets were brilliant, the costumes stunning, everybody sang more or less in the right place, but it didn't quite get off the ground - an essential vitality was sadly lacking. The middle of the week and two thirds of the audience (although by other standards this is excellent) could have been a factor, but if so, shouldn't have been.

Thomas Edmonds sang a very credible Sou Chong, right down to the slicked-back hair, and Judith Henley's Lisa had elements of a fine dramatic performance. For once, both the chorus and the main characters seemed to have been choreographed in some detail, particularly a delightful three-way comedy routine with a brace of counts and a countess in the first act. And it was a pleasure to hear Isabel Veale's rich contralto in the part of the Countess Hurwitz.

The muted colours and art deco touches of the sets underpinned the twenties' atmosphere of the production, and the orchestra, under the baton of Henry Krips (welcome back) was consistently spot-on.

The story-line, by the way, paints a very oppressive picture of Manchurian China (which, by the 1920's was almost out of date) and definitely doesn't have a happy ending, although all is hidden behind an inscrutable oriental smile, hence the title.

All this, you may say; and she still didn't enjoy it! I hasten to acknowledge my personal reservations - the genre is possibly a trifle light for my taste - and suggest the only remedy is to see it for yourself, if it's to your taste.

Osman Minor



Thomas Edmonds in the State Opera's "The Land of Smiles"

Torture in an intimate setting

Traitors
Theatre 62

Traitors was written by a young Australian playwright, Stephen Sewell, and it is outstanding for only his second play. He has created a brilliant work combining a political perspective with a moving depiction of human reactions to a dehumanising situation. It is set in Russia in 1927 at the time when Stalinism is beginning to systemize its use of torture, spies and repression into a fully-fledged dictatorship. There is no hint of apology for this process, yet it shows well the struggle of the people involved to retain their humanity.

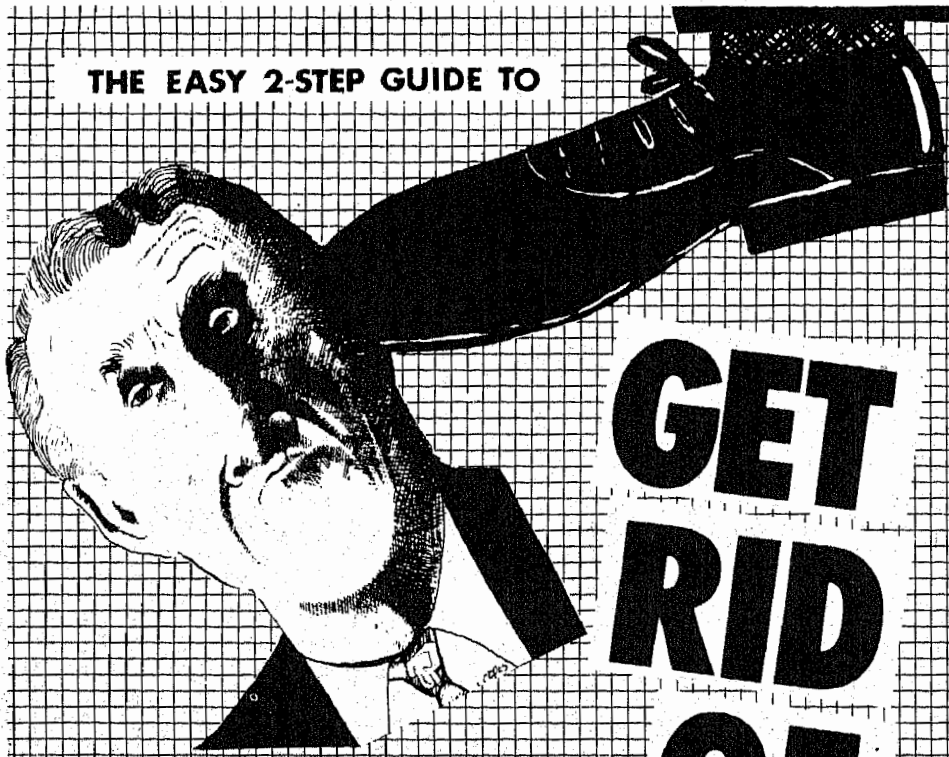
If this all sounds rather grim, I must mention that there is a good deal of humour in the play, particularly in the earlier scenes: for example, when Anna, a revolutionary feminist, and Krasin, a Cheka hit-man, try to make love on a crowded train. For me, the scene that worked the best was the long central one between Krasin and his superior, Lebeshev. It develops from a happy reunion between old friends, when Lebeshev seems a harmless, sex-crazed, trivia-minded, typical bureaucrat, into an angry exchange when it becomes clear that he is anything but harmless, and that he expects Krasin to become just as callous and self-serving. The scene is handled with great skill and rapport by John Noble and John Saunders. Another gem occurs between Anna and Kate her friend, when the latter, who is illiterate, discovers an illustrated edition of the Karma Sutra. It is played with great humour and feeling by Sue Lyons and Vanessa Downing.

The final Act depicts the growing corruption of Krasin, juxtaposing scenes of his torture of a prisoner, with brutal love scenes with Anna. Technically, it is a very difficult thing to achieve and I found it rather disjointed and thus some of the feeling was lost. However, I think that with more performances, this will improve.

It is a stunning play; all the more so in the intimate atmosphere of Theatre 62, and well worth seeing.

Trevor Schaeffer

THE EASY 2-STEP GUIDE TO



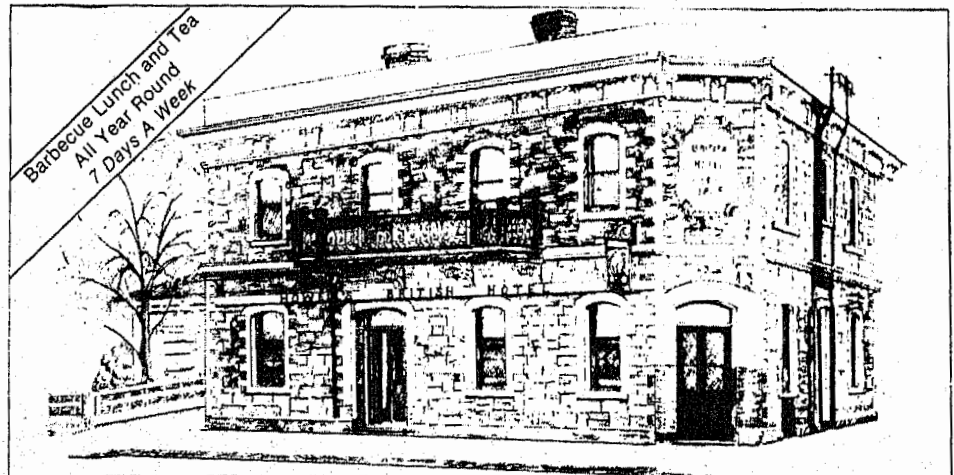
GET RID OF FRASER

Enrol to vote by Sept. 19th

ENROLMENT FORMS AVAILABLE FROM ANY POST OFFICE

Vote ALP

Printed and Authorised by Chris Schacht, 11-14 South Terrace, Adelaide



BRITISH HOTEL

88 Flinniss St., Lower North Adelaide.
supports student employment

21st ADELAIDE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

Sept 18 Oct 1

Academy Cinema Hindmarsh Square

Enquiries Phone 267 4127

Membership open now at

Academy Cinema City,
Glenelg Cinema Centre
and Chelsea Cinema.

Sponsored by

ANSETT
AIRLINES OF AUSTRALIA



Membership available NOW



ZOO

OPEN DAILY

9-5pm Sun

CHILDREN UNDER 4 ADMITTED FREE - AMPLE PARKING AT WEEKENDS IN BOTANIC PARK AND AT INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CAR PARK



Film News by Neale Yardley

As mentioned last week, the 21st Adelaide International Film Festival opens this week (Thursday night) at the Academy Cinemas. Over forty-five international feature films will be shown, including films from directors like Claude Goretta, Andrzej Wajda, Mark Rappaport, King Hu, Frederick Wiseman, Sohrab Shahid Saless and, possibly, Jean-Luc Godard. Membership and tickets are available from the Academy Cinemas, Glenelg Cinemas, Chelsea Cinema and the Rundle Mall Booth.

Joan Collins returns to the role of the seductive, pampered, pleasure-seeking, man-eating Fontaine Khaled in *The Bitch* to be screened this Tuesday lunchtime by the Film Group (at 12.10 pm in Union Hall). Wednesday's lunchtime feature film is *And Justice For All*, starring Al Pacino as a dedicated lawyer who starts off being jailed for contempt of court and winds up having to defend the same judge in court on a charge of brutally raping a young girl.

Subscribers to the *National Film Theatre* are to be treated with a season of over one third of Alfred Hitchcock's forty or so feature films. Presented as a tribute to the "master of suspense", most of the films to be shown are rarely ever seen by cinema or TV audiences in Australia. The first two films of this season to be shown in Adelaide are the early features *Murder* and *Blackmail* (Hitchcock's second feature film made in 1929). This programme will be screened this Wednesday night at 7.30 pm in the State Library Lecture Theatre.

Due to the success of the Trak Cinema's Opera and Ballet Series four further Sunday matinee screenings are planned for this year. This Sunday, at 3 pm, they will screen the Gilbert and Sullivan favourite *The Mikado* with England's famous D'Oyley Carte Opera Company. In following weeks they will show Tchaikovsky's opera *Queen of Spades*, Puccini's opera *Tosca* and the Bolshoi Ballet in *Poem of Dances*.

by his continual charm, Trax eventually oversteps himself by bringing home a young girl claiming that she is just a "gal young un with no place to go". While Trax is continually away from home selling whisky, Mattie is left only to take out her pain on the helpless girl and the stage is set for Mattie to regain her self reliance and to take destiny in her own hands. Far from being a tragedy, this rather comic film provides two outstanding performances by Dana Preu as the healthy robust Mattie, and David Peck as the deceitfully gallant Trax.

Neale Yardley



Moscow does not believe in tears showing at the Adelaide International Film Festival.

Promising Film Festival

Adelaide International Film Festival
Sept. 18-Oct. 1
Academy Cinemas

Those who attended the opening night of last year's Festival will remember Ken Loach's film *Black Jack*. Ken Loach is again represented in this year's Festival with his dramatised documentary *The Gamekeeper*. As with his earlier films like *Kes* and *Black Jack*, *The Gamekeeper* displays Loach's sensitive feel for the countryside and his characteristic use of naturalistic detail. Put simply, *The Gamekeeper* tells the story of a year in the life of a gamekeeper on a large Yorkshire estate and, with the action spread over the four seasons from winter to autumn, presents a close-up of a man, his work and the environment around him. Loach's observational power is instrumental in bringing into play the conflicts between the traditions and lifestyles of a large estate and its existence in modern-day England.

The documentary *The South African Experience: Six Days in Soweto*, by distinguished documentary film maker Antony Thomas, looks at the days of

bloodshed and violence arising from the black demonstrations in Soweto in June 1976. The film begins with the contrasting depiction of an exclusive white suburb of Johannesburg (just eight miles from Soweto) before delving into the realities of the Soweto demonstrations and their aftermath. This particularly perceptive documentary looks (mostly through the eyes of the blacks involved) not only at the uprising of June 16 and 17 but also at the revolt of the black migrant workers against their fellow blacks and the police killings of mourners at the funeral of a black detainee.

Cinema-verite director Frederick Wiseman again concerns himself with American life and its institutions abroad, with his latest film *Manoeuvre*. Structurally identical to his recent films *Canal Zone* (in which he examined the American enclave along the Panama Canal) and *Sinal Field Mission* ("reporting" on an American station in the Middle East monitoring the disengagement treaty between Egypt and Israel), Wiseman accompanies the American army during NATA manoeuvres in Western Europe. *Manoeuvre* follows an infantry tank company through various stages of training exercises including the movement to and from defensive

positions during a simulated war.

The Russian film *Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears* looks at three teenage girls who move from the country to Moscow in search of a new, interesting and exciting life. The film opens in the year 1958 and smartly portrays Moscow in the fifties and the lifestyle of the young who were full of dreams. The three girls Katja, Antonina and Ludmila look around for potential husbands and arrange a party to which they invite various eligible men. The film focuses on Katja's ensuing relationship with a young sports star before jumping twenty years into the future where we find she has been left unhappy, and with a daughter, by her sportsman friend who has since become an alcoholic. Katja is now a successful director of a factory but with many of her personal dreams and hopes seemingly shattered, until - surprise, surprise - she falls in love with a highly skilled technician after a chance meeting, and ...

Gal Young Un is an exceptionally well-made first feature written, directed, photographed, edited and produced by Victor Nunez. It is set in the Prohibition Era in the backwoods country of Florida and tells the tale of a middle-aged widow Mattie who lives alone on a large family farm, is courted and married by a young womanizing scamp named Trax. It is not until after Trax has convinced Mattie of marriage that he reveals his true intentions by building a whisky still on her land. After successfully soothing Mattie's objections

'Andorra' Again

Little Theatre
Performance Times:
Wed. 17th Sept. 8.00 pm
Thurs. 18th Sept. 2.00 pm
Friday 19th Sept. 2.00 pm and 8.00 pm
Sat. 20th Sept. 8.00 pm.

It was in 1968 that the German Department last produced a major theatrical work on campus. This week they will break that twelve year gap when they perform Max Frisch's *Andorra*.

The production is being directed by Professor Brian Coghlan, a familiar figure in Adelaide theatre with the production of over thirty plays to his credit. This particular production has meant a good deal more effort than is normal. The fact that the play is in German has called for painstaking effort in achieving correct pronunciation and in ensuring that actors see themselves as Germans when they perform, not as Anglo-Saxons speaking in foreign language. Whereas six weeks is normally considered a reasonable rehearsal period for a play, *Andorra* rehearsals have been under way for over twice that time. The fact that the actors still find themselves stimulated by the play despite constant contact with it for over three months speaks in itself for the nature of Drama Frisch has created.

Andorra actually has no connection with the country of that name; Frisch maintained that it was simply "the name for a model". Although the situation and events are purely imaginary, the definite and stark possibility of its outcome

makes it as relevant now as it was when first performed in 1961. It is the story of a young man, labelled as a Jew because of his father's inability to admit him as being an illegitimate child. Because of the Andorran people's eagerness for him to fit into their stereotype of a Jew's behaviour he actually begins to assume these characteristics. His confinement within this stereotype is so strong that when it is revealed that he is not a Jew at all, he cannot accept it, and instead resigns himself to being the scapegoat of the demoralization of his fellow Andorrans.

Although the play has definite connotations of the Nazi regime, Frisch was adamant that it was not directed at any particular event. The play succeeds because it is the complex tragedy of a young man who has no place in society and cannot love his sister; of a father who cannot tell his son the truth; of a priest who is powerless at the vital moment, but also the tragedy of a whole society; equally possible in Australian society today as in German society during the 1940's.

In 1968 *Andorra* was performed by the German Department in Theatre 5 of the Napier Building. Now the venue is the Little Theatre, which during rehearsals has proved particularly suitable for Frisch's type of theatre (heavily influenced by Bertolt Brecht) in which he attempts to keep the audience in a rational and critical attitude throughout the performance. The German Department's evocation of Frisch's masterpiece should prove an interesting experience.

Bill Morton

FOOD; Delightful Rita's

Familiar with, though no expert in, the delights of Indian cuisine and vegetarian health foods, I was quite excited last Wednesday as I braved the lunch-hour crowds of holidaying school children to sample my complimentary meal at *Rita's* in the Southern Cross Arcade, Rundle Mall.

I had had very little breakfast that morning - and just as well. Introducing myself to Rita and her charming husband Mohan, I wondered what it is about a dark complexion that so warms the cockles of a cold student's heart? - perhaps something to do with the friendliness and the genuine welcome I received from my hosts. I was told that I could have as much of anything or everything that I desired - when has a man ever said that to coy women before?

And of course, I simply had to taste all the main courses, the selection of salads, desserts, Indian sweets, fresh fruit juices and teas.

I was quite taken aback! Nonetheless in true 'starving student' form I set about my task undaunted. One hour and four plates later (mind you, I couldn't empty them), I sat back to savour the flavours I had partaken of..... mixed vegetable curry, pumpkin curry, soyabean delight, cabbage curry, (all very reasonably priced at 70¢ per serve - half serves available).... ponda, samosas, kachouris,

soyabean patties and cauliflower parkoras (vegetable combinations, rolled into varieties of shapes and lightly fried)and Indian sweets at 45¢ per serve, Gulab Jamun, Barfi and Halwa..... washed down with Darjeeling tea.

My award for the day went to the pumpkin curry and cauliflower pakoras and I must admit they were very tasty. Rita's salad selection was interesting but I chose to concentrate on the cooked selection available.

Rita enjoys good patronage from all age groups at all times of the day, up to the 7 p.m. closing time. Mohan informed me that the most unadventurous customers are the school children, brought up to anticipate the delights of processed and rubbish foods along the lines of Kentucky Fried and Big Macs, advertised on television. Even pensioner grandmas and granddads have more curiosity! Students would certainly find the menu interesting and nutritious with the added attraction of being reasonable in price..... a complete main course meal with curry, rice and vegetable dumpling costs a mere \$2.40.

Better go early in the lunch hour..... the tables fill quickly. On the other hand, you could always avail yourself of the take away service. Think about it.

Diane Wiesner

The triumph

She remembered the cool green,
And the warm, soft sunlight -
An archway of maternal majesty,
Standing stretched towards the sun
In an ecstasy of existence.
An invitation to share the peace.
She drank in the towering tranquility,
And it soothed her raging soul.
- but they came and cut the branches back ...

She screamed in silent agony
For the ugly, grey sticks -
Infected with her sterility.
She could feel the green within;
Her own frustrated visions
Of painted music and words -
Held back from growth by the
Cacophony of lecture-room prattle.
- they were both cut back ...

Beauty shut in a dead cell -
Out of reach of the sun.
Cold winter rained down the bark;
Tears on her cheek -
Swollen with the need to bear fruit
And be free from the
Tearing fingers of creativity.
But at last, they tore the womb
- they cut through ...

green turned red,
and from soul to sun, life bled.

Ruth Ashenden

the primary teacher

here
she taught
like the shift of wind
over desert flowers
smooth & ardent
as the touch of bodies at nite.

here
she laid her palms open
on the drylands
of her children
around the walls of pre-fab buildings
of pre-fab education

here
she fought
all the battles
played out all the games
of chance
where every gesture murmured politics

here
her sex
was, "their worst fear
their best fantasy"

Rory Harris

My brilliant career

No doubt my brilliant career
will comfort me,
when I totter down,
down the darkened old age staircase
that spirals clumsily
out on the final closing alleyways.

When only my rubber-tipped,
invalid hand-gripped,
silver-ringed cane
steadies me
towards those ending streets,
who will remember?

Who will care for a stumbling, fumbling aged fool
with a dewdropped nose
in his inelegant senility,
his social and professional death-throes?

'Used to be the best in his field'
Good, better, best, bested and, of course,
the natural horror.

Lonely, embittered, dying.

Leaving a single epitaph;

'A life-long brilliant career'

Allan Powell

Law/Arts 1

