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Newspaper of the Students Association University of Adelaide Volume 48 Number 24

University Faces Problems Over Staff Agreement

Relations between the University and its professional staff are strained at present following incidents at a State Industrial Commission Hearing.

Mr. D. Bleby, representing the University was attempting to demonstrate anomalies in the present staffing structure. His argument before Justice L.T. Olsson presented material about specific staff members who were identified by name. It was argued that one particular officer who is at present classified as a P.O. 3 only deserved classification as a P.O. 1.

There are two points to this case. The material used by Bleby before the commission was obtained from staff members who, it seems, weren't aware of its intended use. In a letter circulated to certain staff members, the Registrar, Mr. Shields, asked them to co-operate in a job study to be performed by Hay Associates, Management consultants. This study was to provide "the basis for a revised classification system for the Non Academic staff of the University."

The second point is to whether or not the University (through Council) agreed to proceed to a new classification system. At present non-academic staff salaries bear a relationship to academic salaries, and promotion within an existing job is possible. The Industrial Matters Committee wants to break this salary nexus, and also to introduce an Australian Public service promotions structure, effectively limiting prospects of promotion within a job. Due to the restricted nature of the University

Bureaucracy this is a serious threat to staff members who wish to pursue promotion.

Central to the debate is the conduct of the Universities Industrial Matters Committee and directions given by the Chair of the Committee, Mr. Portus, to the University's industrial officer Mr. J.J. Ellis.

The committee's procedures have been plagued with controversy for some time. Dr. E.H. Medlin resigned from the IMC in February 1979, and in his letter of resignation said that "the attitudes of the IMC will in my opinion... lead increasingly to adversary confrontation..."

Collin Lawton, president of the Staff Association, says that his association is "worried" about developments on the industrial relations front. He says that relations have deteriorated substantially and that the association is upset about the incidents before the Industrial Commission. At present, no staff have asked that the Association take any legal action against the University.

On the 12th September, Medlin moved on Council that "the Council censures those responsible for naming names in the Industrial Commission... directs that it shall not happen again and offers the University's apologies to all those concerned."

This motion is at present lying on the table; Council decided that a discussion on the matter could well be 'subjudice'.

Dr. Medlin in a paper accompanying his motion made several allegations about the affair, criticizing in particular the conduct and procedures of the IMC. He lists

several incidents, some of them following from the state of IMC minutes; minutes that Medlin says are "thoroughly unsatisfactory".

Medlin says that the chair of the IMC, Mr. Portus, is wrong when "he says that Council should keep out of the industrial area and let the IMC do the job".

The paper documents a history of the IMC that is none to flattering. Among other allegations he accuses personnel involved in the area of exercising 'personal whim' in relation to Council's policy on the new industrial agreement.

Medlin's contention is that Bleby, in presenting the 'Universities' case was inadequately and even incorrectly briefed.

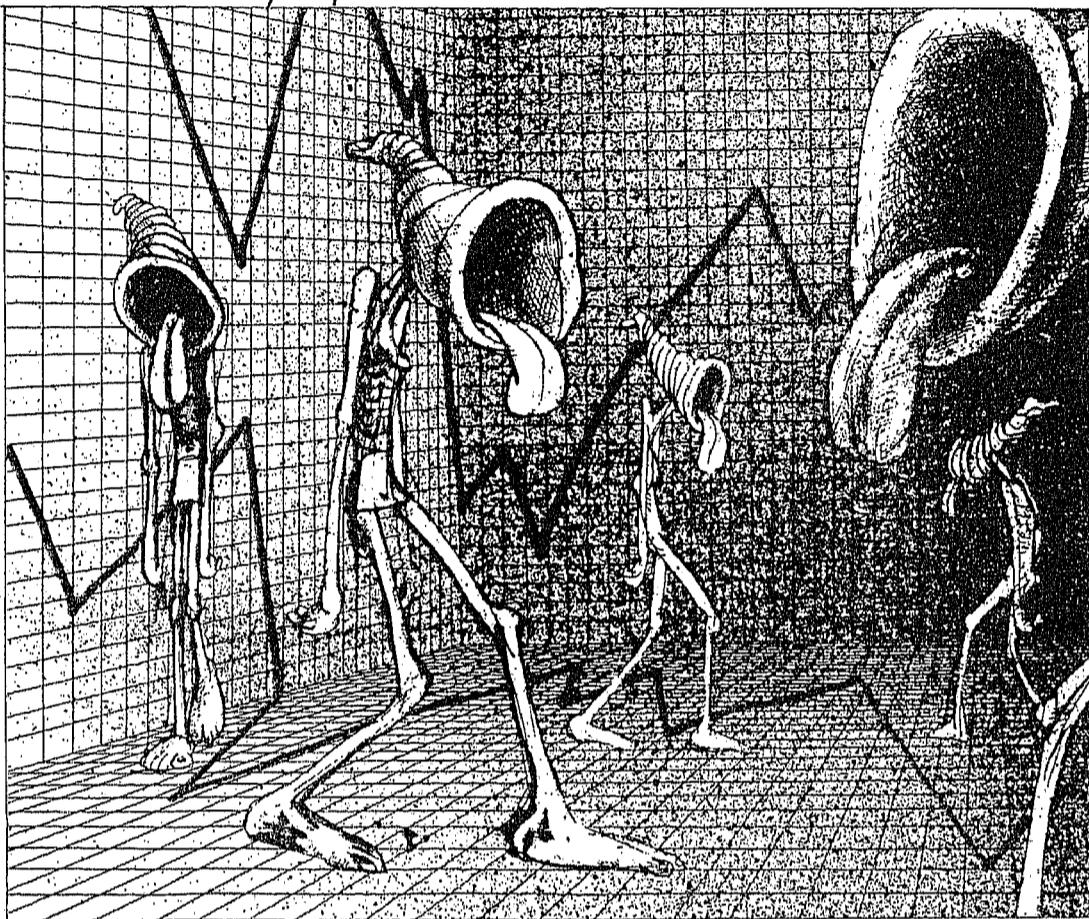
This inadequacy led to the names debacle which angered staff.

It seems that at best, professional staff involved with the presentation of the case for a new agreement have been working in a vacuum created by insufficient instruction.

The matter of industrial affairs within the University is complex, and doubtless some misunderstandings have occurred. However this does not explain all the events of the past two years.

At present, the industrial commission has approved the Universities claim for an APS structure, and has made concessions regarding gradings to the Staff Association. However, industrial relations between the University and its professional officers have been put at serious risk. If more incidents like the present one are to be avoided, then the University will have to reconsider its present attitude to the IMC.

Geoff Hamner



POLL-ITICS HAS ITS DAY...

Polls tended to dominate headlines in what was a decidedly odd twist to 1980 Federal Election campaign.

It's something of a reflection on the level of debate that the issues in the campaign never got past first base.

This reporter was left a little mystified as to what the polls actually proved; besides giving the Labor supporters wide grins, the screaming headlines only told us how successfully and not why each of the parties were attracting the electorate.

Derryn Hinch or no Derryn Hinch the amazing electronic media blackout created equally as much interest as the stories it blacked out. Of course, with the Liberals well and truly at panic stations by last Monday the major coverage only involved slanging matches and a succession of outrageous allegations the Murdoch Press happily beat up.

The atrocious Adelaide News continued on its winning ways with such delicate and subtle feats of journalism as the by now infamous 'Labor Plans Snoop on Your Money' headline. Rex Jory, faithful Murdoch hack that he is, managed to beat out a steady stream of equally brilliant stories. When Journalism has friends like Rex, does it need enemies?

Greg Reid, News Chief of Staff deserves some praise for elevating the normal hiatus between a Labor win and a caucus meeting into a so-called story par excellence. "Two main junta if Hayden wins vote" said Greg. I hope he blushed, but as the week progressed it looked increasingly unlikely.

By Wednesday night, the electronic media blackout had gained new relevance; at least it would keep Richard Carleton and Fraser/Hayden from coming to blows on the goggle box. Surely not an unreasonable climax to a set of interviews which saw more insults traded than questions answered. Hayden's unbelievably confident performance didn't miss a beat as he moved on from expounding policy to hounding Carleton; it was a vs. performance from cheaper petrol Hayden, but what it proved is doubtful. Just like squealing tyres at the lights.

As the campaign went on, so did the interminable polls. Saulwick, ANOP, Morgan; a never ending stream of joy to the Labor party that had the PM more than usually stonewalled. But of course he didn't believe any of it even though it sent the Libs scurrying to action

stations. By last Thursday week, the rods had been wheeled out from under their beds and were being kicked unmercifully by the PM and Murdoch press. We learnt that (Bagdad) Bill Hartley was really in control of the Labor party.

There were wonderful 'outour' pieces on how the respective leaders enjoyed life on the campaign trail. Hayden, revelling in his poll induced confidence got an almost rapturous coverage compared to Fraser who came out something of a cross between the Great Helmsman and a political masochist. The PM apparently enjoyed the 'rowdier' meetings. I must admit, it didn't look that way when he was in action on the Plaza.

The Advertiser's coverage was quixotic with little attempt to separate what the pollies (or the polls) claimed from what they had done, could do or actually said. The Advertiser even had the face in its Editorial to complain about the lack of emphasis on issues; their coverage didn't exactly help much.

As usual, the Democrats were screaming that the media were ignoring them, a fact which may have advantaged the party. It seems our centre grouping have difficulty in figuring out what their own policies actually are, never mind telling the media.

Despite the claimed lack of coverage, the Democrats continued to figure prominently in the polls; it was an easy muse for a leader writer to discuss the possibility of a Democrat hung Senate in a campaign seriously lacking in other interests.

Despite all the attempts to whip the public into an election frenzy, things remained decidedly quiet with the only sounds being the popping of ALP champagne corks at the arrival of another poll. Up until Friday when everyone except the Advertiser realised the poll would be close, the general media lethargy remained.

And as the marvellous computer technology churned out the results everyone realized that the prospect of a Labor victory was a lot more distant than the polls had predicted. Not so much that the polls were wrong; they just hadn't been analysed correctly. We got a 8.1% swing, but it didn't translate to a labor win. As I said, not much analysis was done. The computer technology provided most of the interest in what was proving to be a pretty appalling evening — as Ken Beg said "we have the technology, we can give you the results". So they had (even though it was slow) so they did and all that's left are the post mortems.

Buzz (I'm an arch reactionary) Kennedy summed it up by saying that reporters own political predilections had led them and the polls into error. Perhaps that's true, but again it was fair to say that people like Buzz and his organization had led the voters into error. Until the media in Australia grows up and sees itself as a commentator on rather than

initiator of events then the same idiotic game will be played at every election. I hope Murdoch, Rex Jory and Greg Reid et al feel thoroughly ashamed of their part in the 1980 election campaign, but to be realistic, they probably felt happy; job well done. But the job they did wasn't a journalist's one and there's the rub.

Geoff Hamner

Serious Questions on Asbestos

Questions have arisen over the unnecessary exposure of staff and students to Blue Asbestos.

Professor Clyde Marwell of the Zoology dept, one of those concerned conducted a seminar on the incidence of lung cancer, fibrosis and mesothelioma after exposure to asbestos to members of the Zoology department yesterday (Monday).

Asbestos, widely used as a protective insulation against fire in buildings exists in several forms. Blue asbestos (Crocidolite) is the most dangerous form. Other forms are Brown asbestos (Amosite) and Chrysotile (White or grey asbestos).

The Zoology Department is presently vacating the Fisher building querying possible existence of asbestos in ceiling spaces of the Fisher Building.

Correspondence exists from July 1978 when Professor W.D. Williams wrote to the Administration querying possible existence of asbestos in ceiling spaces of the Fisher Building.

The next month, a report from one of the staff architects, Mr. B.C. Lewis reported that "it is understood that the samples tested (from the Fisher Building) were not Blue Asbestos."

After mounting concern from various people in other buildings in the University, the safety officer Mr. R.W. Blunt was instructed to compile a report on the incidence of asbestos in university buildings. His report, on November 1979 identifies

a large number of buildings as containing asbestos and states that samples taken from the Fisher building Theatre plant room contain large amounts of amosite (brown asbestos) and crocidolite (blue asbestos) with crocidolite predominating.

Although maintenance staff were told immediately, it was not until August of this year, 8 months after the report was issued that inhabitants of the Fisher Building were informed.

The University already in great financial difficulty now faces problems in raising additional funds for the mammoth task of removing asbestos from all buildings in the University. The estimated cost of the work amounts to \$1.25 million. Approaches have been made to the Tertiary Education Commission and the State Government for extra funds for this purpose. In the meantime (according to Professor Provins, Chair of the Grounds Buildings and Accommodation Committee) work will commence on the Library Plant room and the Bragg Lecture Theatre as well as the Fisher Building. There are the two other locations where blue asbestos has been detected.

Andrew Fagan

Mature Age Students

The Mature Age Students' Society (MASS) members are invited to a WINE AND CHEESE afternoon this Friday after 3.00, in the MASS rooms, Level Five, Union Building.

Promotion Problems

A lecturer in the Institute of Technology, has been denied promotion to senior lecturer since 1975.

The lecturer, Cedric Pugh, has apparently been unable to secure promotion due to his critical stance toward the Institute. In particular the creation of the Professoriate.

Under Institute guidelines, the Institute Council may consider a person's contribution "towards the aims and objectives of the Institute" (clause 9) when considering them for promotion. This position is distinct from the Universities; promotions here are supposed to be determined on academic grounds alone.

Widening the guidelines as the Institute has done obviously raises questions of interpretation.

Although members of the Institute Council are reluctant to discuss the matter, it seems that Pugh's criticism of the Professoriate are sufficient grounds to refuse him promotion; but the wrangles go back further than that.

Pugh's Case

Academically, Pugh seems to have a reasonably sound case and in fact one member of Council admits that Pugh's promotion is being blocked only under clause 9. However, a great deal of imprecision surrounds the reasons for Pugh's lack of promotion.

Pugh is at present engaged in final presentation of his PhD and has published two books.

Several referees eminent in their fields have supported Pugh's candidature.

In December 1978, the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy wrote to the Institute asking the Institute to explain its actions to Pugh. It offered to help the Institute by sending a visiting overseas academic to hold discussions with the directorate and Pugh's referees.

Should be made only on the basis of academic merit.

Pugh hasn't been receiving any support from the Institute Staff

Association. A general committee meeting voted to affirm an earlier decision to abide by the findings of the salaries review committee.

"We feel they've carried out their duties satisfactorily" says BEF Malone Staff Association President. "Pugh isn't the only one not to get a promotion" he adds Malone was an observer to the appeals committee that reviewed Pugh's case. He said that the committee "satisfied the criteria" and gave Pugh every opportunity to conduct his case.

Resolution

It seems Pugh's case raises a number of questions relating to academic freedom and the rights of an institution to limit internal dissent. As one member of Council put it "an institution has a right to act in the interests of an institution". This is undeniable, but how Pugh's promotion impinges on this freedom is not immediately clear.

Geoff Hamner

Hero broke

It seems Adelaide University's own bus jacker are rivalling Ned Kelly for number one folk hero status.

In fact, we're even one up on him in that we have actual film footage of the now notorious crime, as well as many of the other Prosh activities. This was all shown for the price of one measly dollar on Friday to a smallish audience in the Little Cinema. The object was to raise money for the Bus Jack driver Steve E. Kapsambellis' fines - \$450. Ninety dollars was earlier raised in a raffle and this occasion made a further \$50 but that hardly pays the bill.

The film caught the driver's face as he realized that the bus was driving away and that was worth a dollar any day. We also saw him in the bus driving away after the police broke up the party, directly refuting *The News* story which claimed he had been hospitalised. When the film was done, it was all played backwards. Well, if you can't pay the fine money, you can always try and take the misdemeanor back. It just seems a pity that all those who laughed over the big STA ripoff couldn't fork out to support the entertainers. This sort of thing makes Prosh what it is and it should be up to all of us to pay the price.

James Williamson

Extra Mural

Pugh in 1972 was appointed to the Board of the SA Housing Trust, a move that later led to confrontation with the then Director of the Institute, Mr. S.I. Evans. Evans later claimed that he had not given approval for Pugh's appointment, a claim that was later discovered to be false. (Evans had noted his approval in correspondence to the Premier's Department). Eventually the incident climaxed in a threat by Pugh to take the Institute to the Supreme Court; a threat, never carried out. By then Pugh's application to the Salaries Review Committee had become enmeshed with his earlier disagreements.



On dit 24 hits the streets in itself not much of an event but for us it's the last issue of an exciting year. As usual, this editorial is being written just before typesetting expires, and we're feeling a bit frazzled after a weekend of layout. This of course is an unusual situation; we held the paper back for a day so we could see if the election was worth commenting on; it wasn't. Normally, the paper is on the streets by noon Monday; an achievement that we're proud of. Excepting press breakdowns and power blackouts, the paper has been as regular as clockwork. Sometimes, usually around 4 a.m. Sunday morning, our deadlines and print schedule seem ridiculous, but we think it gives immediacy and life to the paper. The increase in news stories has meant that an enormous burden has been put on our typesetters Chris and Jo who have often voluntarily worked late on Friday and sometimes all Saturday to complete masses of late articles. They deserve special thanks for their efforts which have been instrumental in bringing you a student paper with the shortest possible deadline/print period we know of.

It's been an interesting year for us, and we hope for you. Despite the commitment the paper requires, we have enjoyed our time as editors very much and thank you, as the people who payed our salaries, for the opportunity.

We wish our successors for next year, James Williamson and Paul Hunt the best of luck in their endeavours with the paper. May they continue the fine tradition that 48 years of *On dit* has given us. Long live *On dit!*

RECIPE WINNER

Guiltless Custard from local grammar hawke and prospective O'camp cook wins the last recipe prize of the year. A free meal at Rita's is yours if you come to the *On dit's* office to collect your ticket.

Sponsored by:
Rita's Indian & Vegetarian Health Foods.
Shop 28, Southern Cross
10% Student Discount.

AUSTRALIAN YELLOWCAKE
Ingredients:
5 kg uranium-bearing land (preferably wilderness or Aboriginal land)
750 g multinational interests
300 g balance of trade
250 g international prestige
100 g political gain
300 ml nuclear propaganda
300 ml radio-activity risk factor
generous pinch of plain greed.
Method
Separate uranium from the land, and discard the land.
Sift together uranium, multinational interests, balance of trade, international prestige and political gain.
Pour in nuclear propaganda and radio-activity risk factor, milling all ingredients.
Enrich with plain greed, and then dump the yellowcake mixture into

paper patty pans.
Bake to 500°C in a 1200 megawatt breeder reactor, taking care to avoid a meltdown.
Cool, and ice with public apathy. Store in steel canisters in a leaky salt mine.
Serve for afternoon tea, and savour the lingering half-life of Australian Yellowcake for a million years.
Chris Goodwin

GUILTLESS CUSTARD
Ingredients:
60 gms (2 oz. or 1/8 of 500 gms) butter
4 tsp. raw sugar
Plenty of long-stranded coconut (or a chopped banana)
Some milk, wholemeal flour and arrowroot.
Method:
Melt butter in saucepan over a low flame. Add sugar and coconut or banana (less sugar with a banana). When mixture boils, add equal amounts of arrowroot and flour until all liquid dries up. Then panic as mix makes demands for liquid. Meet this demand with the gradual addition of milk until the mix is satisfied. Feed some to the dog to make sure it's okay. Then serve either with hot rhubarb, cooked apples or pears, or (best of all) on its own. Serves one-use calculator for several. The fruit component may be replaced with natural sultanas, pears or apples (not green apples - to much malic acid curdles the milk). The name derives from the fact that no eggs are used.
Alan Kennington

On Discovering Eggless Custard

Custard, thick custard fine, tasty, rich custard; Good, proud and guiltless-Delightful, sweet custard:
Bearing shame burdens For people perpetually; People who care not For chickens and progeny;
Cease now your torment Your anguish and sadness, And cherish the moment I swallow you eggless.

Alan Kennington



Malcolm Fraser telling us about the reds.

Our Popular P.M.

Mr and Mrs Fraser's election visit to the sunny city of Adelaide two weeks ago, couldn't be termed an unqualified success.

After a less than tumultuous Sunday arrival, Wednesday saw Malcolm and Tamara hold court on the Festival Centre Plaza, much to the delight of a largely smiling and smiling business man, Jaguar owners, private school boys and of course the blue rinse set transported en masse from the lovely Leabrook. Unfortunately for Fraser, also enjoying a constitutional about the halls of culture were a large group of Unemployed and University students.

Some inmates from a well known private school also attended in force and were particularly vocal. This presence surprised a number of University students who remembered how difficult it is to leave school sans permission. Even more surprising was the group's departure by chartered bus.

Though puzzlement was expressed at the source of charter fee, doubtless it has nothing to do with the Liberal Party's promises of increased grants for private schools. Even more scurrilous is the idea that the fee was paid by a certain political party...

It's clear that the Liberal Party could have done more to organize the crowds in support for Fraser's

ensuing speech in order to recapture the carelessly rapturous applause that greeted the policy speech. It was in fact clear that some of the crowd was downright hostile.

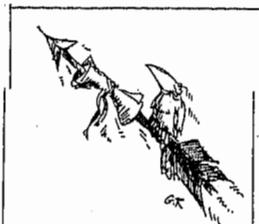
This didn't tie in well with Fraser's speech which basically told Saulwick what he could do with his polls; everyone loves the Liberals. The flow of Fraser's oratory was upset when a few of his rhetorical questions raised very mixed reactions from the crowd. "Do we want the Redcliff petrochemical scheme?" "Do we want Roxby Downs?" and finally "Do we want a Labor socialist government?" Tammie's face mirrored Malcolm's obvious disapproval with those members of the crowd who ignored the beauty of the oratory.

Malcolm was running scared in the face of polls he didn't believe. He mentioned the word "socialist" twenty three times in fact - all in connection with the Labor Party who, it was implied, couldn't run a bath. This raised two sorts of reactions from the crowd - one man yelled "What are you going to do with the commies Mal?", but others got to the heart of things with a constant chant of "Bullshit, Bullshit, Bullshit!"

But in all, it seemed that Labor had outmanoeuvred the Liberal publicity machine even down to the collectors who moved around the back of the crowd collecting donations for the Labor election fund.

After his speech, Mal decided it would be nice to stroll up the Mall, so, surrounded by security men and Liberal supporters waving placards, he sauntered off, shaking hands and kissing babies. He left quite a few people unsatisfied. Much of the speech was about foreign investment, inflation and multinational corporations and how Labor would stuff it all up; a little was about unemployment and that was what a lot of the crowd wanted to hear about. Malcolm's appearance may have reassured some of the business men, but it did little to counter the feeling that Malcolm doesn't really care or understand common problems. When one member of the crowd in the Mall called out "Give us a job", Tammie's reply was "Leave your name and phone number at our office and we'll call you". Let them eat cake.

James Williamson



LETTUZ Muddled Logic

Dear Andrew and Geoff,
It would serve no good purpose to reply in detail to the muddled logic of Jodi Tabalotny's *Education: A Liberal View*, as very few people would regard the article seriously. Jodi claims I stated "that graduates, because they were graduates, were better than anyone else and should get the best jobs". This is completely false. Like other communists, I am entirely opposed to the view that graduates are any better than anyone else, or that they should have privileged access to particular jobs on the labour market over other workers. This is actually a view commonly held by people of Jodi's political ilk, not mine.
What I actually said was that although in the conditions of the so-called "Long Boom" graduates, usually found employment either in the professions or the upper layers of the labour market, in the conditions of the present chronic and intractable recession, graduates no longer have this privilege to anything like the same degree.
Lance Worrall

Gym Suspension

I would like to join Russell Center in challenging *On dit's* reporting of the suspension of Mike Bowden from the University Gym, and the problems which have been encountered with the drafting of disciplinary procedures for the Mark Mitchell Centre.
The article, written by David Musared and Geoff Hamner, contains two significant errors. Firstly, Bowden was suspended as a result of a number of incidents which involved allegedly falling to consider the rights of other users of the weights room, as well as his clashes with gym staff on a number of occasions. The second error was in claiming that the disciplinary procedures drawn up by the Centre's Users' Committee would give Crouch summary powers.
The struggle to achieve a workable set of procedures continues with different groups wanting a say in where the power to administer discipline should lie. The procedures drawn up by the

Centre's Users' Committee gives Crouch the job of nominating an appropriate penalty which, if accepted by the offender, avoids the need to involve an unnecessary committee. This position does not give Crouch summary powers. If the offender believed the penalty to be unfair, upon appeal, it would be negated and the matter referred to an appropriate committee.

David Robertson

President Resigns

I hereby wish to formally tender my resignation as President of the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide.
By way of explanation I must firstly point out that the decision was not a hasty or ill informed one. Over the past month many changes have occurred within the Executive which have led to the inevitable resignation.

The Executive has consistently expressed the view that it has ultimate control over all the affairs of the Association and the Student Activities Office. The Activities Office was established not only as a home for the Association but also for the Clubs and Societies, Work Action, Information centre, meeting area, printing facilities and a section of the general administration organised and controlled by the Union. It is totally wrong to imagine that the Executive who share the office has all the administrative control within the established structure. Officially that control is exercised by the Union Council through its professional officers and acting upon the advice of those who are directly involved in the daily support of its functions. Again I stress that it is the Student Activities Office and not the office of the Executive of the Students' Association.

When re-drafting the Constitution it was very clearly expressed that the individual and collective autonomy of groups within the Association would be maintained. This expression was taken in the light of established tradition which upheld the established autonomy. For the Executive, or individuals within the Executive, to suggest otherwise goes against both the spirit of the letter of the Constitution. The Executive has no power to direct any group to do anything; it can merely suggest, refer or advise. This includes budgetary controls established by the Union Council. The Association as a whole must work within these guidelines and inform the Union of any re-allocation within the budget.

I strongly reiterate that some members of the Association have blatantly mis-used the powers and responsibilities placed upon them by students. Many people forget that as a group the Union Council and the committees of the Association must act with the individual student at heart. For too long the welfare, ideas and aspirations of students have been ignored to satisfy a nation-wide

Student Housing

Students can now apply for a 1981 residential position in the University Non-Collegiate Housing scheme.

The housing, situated only a kilometre from University on MacKinnon Parade and Finlay Street, offers good quality accommodation to those students in need. Rent including gas and electricity ranges from \$10 to \$15 per week, being assessed on the applicant's ability to pay. Accommodation takes the form of houses with four or five students per house, each in separate rooms. Kitchen and bathroom facilities are shared. A refrigerator is provided, but all other furnishings are to be supplied by the tenants. Usually the

houses have some furniture left by previous tenants as well as some cutlery and crockery.

Selection for the scheme is made on the basis of need after a review by the Board. Financial situation, home situation and personal needs are all taken into account. Parental Income isn't a factor; "Unlike TEAS we understand that family income does not necessarily flow on to the children" says Guy Maddern, Board Chair.

Information about the scheme is available from Barry Heath, Union Welfare Co-ordinator, whose office is situated at the western end of the Cloisters. Applications for 1981 should be completed as soon as possible.

Geoff Hamner

This year lots of people helped bring you *On dit*. Special thanks must go to our regular helpers, Jo Mousolf, Suzy Oliver and Alan Kennington, James Williamson and Paul Hunt also deserve special mention for their work. Thanks also to artists Gerhard Rittler, Dieter Engler and Frank Ahlin who were responsible for most of *On dit's* graphics. Gerhard especially has been untiring in his efforts. Of course the paper couldn't have been produced without our typesetters, Jo Davis and Chris Gradoff as well as Mrs Osman, the SAUA Office manager. Thanks also to Adrian, T.C. Mike and Peter at Bridge Press who even bought a flip-top so we could do more double burns.

So we don't take up the rest of the paper we have listed the rest; thanks to Tim Dodd, Jenny Brisbane, David Musared, John Hyland, Graham Brideson, Steve Rogerson, Mick Brown, Mark Fagan, Elisabeth Fagan, Greg Reid, Shaena MacClean, Rupert Murdoch, Andrew Frost, Clay Wohling David Burrows, Nick Xenophon, Steve Melwurst, Peter Mumford, Ele Beard, Judy Cabera, John Sandeman, Jill Williams, Mick Borgas, Eric Gill, Pappas, Gordon Laverick, Larry O'Loughlin, Rockwell International, Margaret Bryant, Chris John, Sandy George, Margaret Simons, Lesley Jenkins, Muir and Neil, Robby Robinson,

Fran, Henry Ford, Herald and Weekly Times, AAP Reuter, Mark Sobels, Rick Langdon, Chris Sen, Katie Weedon, Andrea Olsen, Tony Piccolo, Mark Duffy, Jodi Tabalotny, Kym Bills, Terry Connolly, Kerry Hinton, Peter Martin and the kitchen sink.

Sorry if we missed you but it's 12.30 a.m. Thanks to all our readers.

Geoff and Andrew

On dit Vol. 48 No. 22, October 21st, 1980

Edited and Published by Andrew Fagan and Geoff Hamner for the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide.

Phone: 223 2685
Circulation: 5,500
Deadline: No more issues this year. Try mid February next year before the start of first term.
Printed by: Adrian Dibben at Bridge Press, Murray Bridge.
Cover: Peter Mumford
Typesetting: Jo Davis and Chris Gradoff.

Graphics: Frank Ahlin and Gerhard Rittler.
Photography: Geoff Hamner, Paul Hunt.

Thanks to: Jo Mousolf, Suzy Oliver, Tim Dodd, James Williamson, Alan Kennington, Fran Marsh, Mark Fagan, David Musared, Jenny Brisbane, Mick Bocchino.

While it is important to remember that we are part of the national union it is more important to care for the needs of students on this campus. It is very distressing that the current and immediate past Executive have failed to involve more ordinary people in its deliberations. It is obvious that most students either ignore or feel contempt for the activities of the Association. This situation cannot continue or any spark of support will vanish.

When viewing all the above, the Executive must realise that it has constantly worked against the principals that I as an individual and, I believe, a majority of students hold. Constantly my advice in the areas of administration control and accountability have been ignored or actively subverted. The support that is so necessary in a position such as the President has not been there and has been sorely missed. Time after time I have been directed to go against what I and others consider to be principals in the best interests of the Association and students as a whole. Eventually I have become tired of fighting a losing battle with no hope of implementing projects that I can see will ultimately benefit the student body as a whole.

Finally I was absolutely disgusted at the reaction of some Executive members when greeted by the news of the retirement of Mrs. Osman and my resignation. Most people would see these actions as having a profound effect upon the Association with the gravest consequences. I would have thought that it was not a time for celebration but one where serious thoughts of the future need to be mooted.
Don Ray

Executive Line

Dear *On dit*,
It is with a certain degree of regret that I today received the formal letter of resignation of Don Ray, Students' Association President.

Don's letter outlines many areas of disagreement between himself and the Students' Association Executive. I feel that it is important, as a member of that Executive and as Secretary of the Association, that I attempt to outline the Executive's position on those issues.

The Executive has never, to the best of my knowledge, expressed the opinion that it has, or should have ultimate control over the Student Activities Office. It has constantly maintained that both the Students' Association Executive and the Clubs and Societies Council Executive should be involved in major decisions regarding the running of the office, such as who should be trusted with keys to those sections of the office containing valuable machinery. Unfortunately, Don tended to consult the Executive on such

matters only in terms of what had been done, rather than asking our opinions as to what should be done. Thus, in terms of office management, Don tended to present us with a 'fait accompli' rather than to invite our participation or interest.

Don accuses us of mis-using our powers and responsibilities as elected representatives, and of working only on national (AUS?) campaigns. I would strongly refute any suggestion of abuse of power by the Executive who does not always act in what they perceive to be in the best interests of students. Perhaps Don has forgotten that many members of the Executive have jeopardised their own academic work in order to properly organise and co-ordinate the closure and boycott campaign earlier this term. That campaign not only had widespread support amongst staff and students and the general public, but was a local campaign concentrating on funding cuts to Adelaide Uni.

The Executive does not ignore its role as a member of AUS, but it is also aware and responsible in its role as a local student union. I am, to take an example, working at present on the Counter Calendar for 1981, and I will soon be working on the 1981 O-Camps. All the Executive members are involved in similar activities to varying degrees.

There are many different political positions held by the elected members of the Executive, and if Don felt that his own principles have been compromised by Executive decisions, then he should realise that the same is true of every member of the Executive, including me. If none of us were willing to compromise, we would have reached very few decisions this year. It is the essence of a democratic organisation like our students association, that decisions are reached through discussions and the reaching of compromises. If Don made any more compromises than anyone else, which I doubt, it would be due to his lack of full participation in discussion.

It is one of the roles of the Executive to direct the President. And it is the duty of the President to follow those directions.

One of the most concerning allegations in Don's letter is that we reacted with joy at the news of the retirement of Mrs. Osman. Her retirement is a matter of grave concern to us all. She has performed an indispensable role in the Students' Association for longer than any of the present Executive members have been on campus. Indeed, Don, serious thoughts for the future are being mooted.

We wish Don all the best for the future and hope that this resignation does not mean the end of all involvement by him in the Association in the future.

Promotions Threatened

Junior academic staff will face dim promotion prospects if recommendations to be discussed at the next Education Committee meeting are accepted.

Some of the recommendations apply to the appointment of academic staff and their conditions of employment. It is proposed that the total number of Senior Lecturers, Readers and Professors be held constant at the 1980 level. This will mean a fixed academic staff profile. Promotion to each of these three categories will only occur when a position becomes vacant due to retirement or resignation. It is proposed that this will apply until 1985, after which the situation will again be reviewed.

The recommendations have been put together by a working party on Budget Initiatives.

They are a result of the much publicized yearly decline in the annual recurrent grant for Adelaide University. According to the working party, the grant had decreased by \$781,000 in real terms since 1975. Including this, the extra costs that have arisen since 1976 total \$2,089,000. A large proportion of this consists of increases in staff salaries. For each year's service, the salary of a Lecturer or Senior Lecturer increases by one 'increment'. The increments are as follows: (see figure).

In addition to this, there are the costs of promotions of staff up the scale. Incremental creep and promotions cost the University an extra \$300,000 each year. This has added up to \$1,200,000 since 1976.

About 80% of University expenditure on salaries and so it is this area which has received most of the attention in Budget considerations.

Up until now, the Departmental Staffing Committee has imposed a freeze on all positions coming vacant in an effort to contain expenditure. However this method offers no rational means of

distributing the effects evenly across departments.

Other recommendations from the working party involve the creation of 30 'fixed term' Lecture positions. Persons employed under these terms would not contribute to incremental creep as their contract would only apply for three years.

The working party also recommends that a system of

	Category	\$
Professor	01/01	37,151
	01/01	31,369
Senior Lecturer	01/06	23,801
	02/06	24,509
	03/06	25,377
	04/06	26,165
	05/06	26,953
	06/06	27,741
Lecturer	01/08	17,739
	02/08	18,534
	03/08	19,329
	04/08	20,119
	05/08	20,914
	06/08	21,714
	07/08	22,509
	08/08	23,303

regular departmental reviews be instituted. The aim of this would be to examine the way a department is using its resources. It is possible that the reviews may result in the cutting out of courses considered unnecessary as use of staff is required to be further rationalized. According to Professor David Boyd, Chairman of the working party, membership of each review would comprise of 2 representatives from related departments, one person from outside the University and the Vice Chancellor. Rationalization of the Library, Computing Centre and the University Calendar (a proposal that it be published bi-annually) are also up for consideration. However it is expected that the industrial relations problems associated with changing academics terms of employment will be the highlight of debate in the coming Education Committee Meeting of 2 p.m. Wed. 29th October. Andrew Fagan



Kathy Teague

Women; a Christian view

What Christians really believe about the place of women in society was the topic addressed by Kathy Teague at last Tuesday's meeting of the Evangelical Union (EU).

She said that many people held fast to the false idea that Christians believe women should (to give but a few examples) stay at home, not hold positions of responsibility in the community, never express their personal opinion, never involve themselves in such professions as medicine or law, and keep out of politics.

Kathy said the Bible sets down "no exclusive view" with regard to sex roles in society. In her opinion, with the exception of bearing children, there appeared to be in Scripture no basis for assigning any particular work or leisure role to either sex alone.

There is great diversity amongst

Christian people in their attitudes toward women and men taking equal responsibility in society but we were concerned to establish in our interview with Kathy, whether there was any Biblical foundation for many of the prejudices against women which the Church has been accused of perpetrating.

Single verses have often been extracted from the Bible and quoted as being evidence that 'the Church supports the oppression of women'; such verses as 'Wives submit to your husbands' and 'women shall be saved by bearing children' to give two of the most glaring examples. Kathy pointed out adamantly that both husband and wife are instructed to submit to one another in love, and that the husband is told to love his wife as Christ loved the Church which is extraordinarily demanding. She said that it is quite wrong to interpret any verse 'out of context' - we must always look at the ideas put forward in the whole book and realize that to twist a single statement so that it is in conflict with the main ideas cannot possibly be correct.

Kathy said that people in the Church often didn't realize the extent of women's problems in some other areas of society and thus tended to be far too complacent about women's issues. This was because they personally received quite good treatment. She said that men and women 'have noticeably different responses in some areas' and made the point that it is good to have both male and female perspectives on any issue to 'get a complete picture'. Questioned as to whether she was suggesting that there was a 'male' as opposed to a 'female' way of

thinking, she denied this, returning to her main point that all are people, regardless of sex. It was suggested that human beings like to 'divide and classify' and that sex was one basis for classification. Sexual difference, however, has often been an excuse for manipulating and for exploiting people, she added.

Much of the sexual role-playing in society has developed for predominantly practical reasons. These practical traditions are not in themselves sufficient to confine or exclude roles in the interaction of a marriage; i.e. they do not provide sufficient argument to refute and/or determine roles within relationships in today's world.

The point being made was that only Christianity can bring liberation and wholeness to all people - exploitation and domination are simply not Christian. This is easy to see if one reads the Bible. Christ himself said "I come to give life - to give life abundantly". He wants us to have the best possible - not to be content with anything less.

Kathy made the point that within a marriage where both partners are working, it is possible for one to feel threatened by the other and that it is very necessary for true love and caring to exist between the two in order to prevent this happening. Christians and Feminists

We asked Kathy how the Christian view of women differs from the radical feminist view. She replied that the former seeks to introduce harmony and reconciliation into human relationships whereas the militant, aggressive attitude of some feminists tended to be destructive and divisive, damaging rather than healing relationships between men and women.

Liberated Men

In Kathy's opinion, men as well as women need to be 'liberated'. She said that in our society a person's worth is too much determined by their work achievements. This not only frustrates and creates tension in the woman left at home, but brings stress to bear on the man who feels he must work in order to be recognised. Women have a lot to give to, and to share with their menfolk in terms of allowing them the privilege of spending some time at home doing the basic chores, being with the children as they grow and develop. Unfortunately society still says you must work in the workforce to be 'worthy'. Once again, here Christianity begs to differ - stating that in God's eyes (which are the only ones of ultimate importance) everyone is worthy as a person to receive his love. The challenge for Christians and others is to translate this equality of individuals into equality in interpersonal relationships.

Kathy said that, insofar as women have been the ones who have had the rough end of the stick in society - they are the ones who need to take the initiative in making the changes as men can be quite happy with the status quo. She advocates, however, that the truth must be in the context of reconciliation rather than rebellion - and this can only be done by showing respect, love and concern for the whole person - for every person, regardless of their sex.

Joy Treasure and Jill Williams



Chris Hurford in the Refec.

Mayo Politics

You had to be really determined to hold a private conversation in the Refec. last Thursday lunchtime. That's when the Labor campaign hit campus in the form of Chris Hurford (MHR Adelaide) and Andrew Dunstan.

The Refec. was generally pleased to see the dynamic duo - it took your mind off the food, and most of the lunchtime crowd paid attention to at least some of the speeches.

Hurford's banter showed he was used to speaking to students. Phil Lynch, he said, should be called "Afro" short for afrodisiac, a stimulant of the private sector. The lunchtimers liked that one.

Dunstan and Hurford promised to raise the standard by lowering graduate unemployment, the price of petrol and income tax. They told us how many jobs would be created by Labor, and how they would be paid for - by a resources tax. More jobs, the first stage towards "a more equal society". The economy would be "stimulated in a non-inflationary context". Hurford was "not ashamed to say Labor had an idealistic streak".

Anne Goolay, the campus Education Research Officer, asked a couple of tough questions. What about real funding for education? Labor's education spokesperson had admitted that their proposals were only a drop in the bucket. What about a TEAS increase to match student expenses (\$62 p.w.)? Why wasn't Medibank coming back?

"Wall," said Mr Hurford, "the electorate won't stand for much more tax. And we can't print money; it causes inflation. But Medibank will come back, slowly. And we will increase TEAS to 1974 real value." Some Labor reforms are better than none.

"We're dinkum about our stance on uranium," he replied to a questioner later on. But a rejection of supply by a Liberal Senate was only "hypothetical". It wouldn't happen again. Both sides had learned their lesson. Capital wouldn't strike, said the man who described himself as forging links between Labor and business.

John Sandeman

* That's \$54 per week. Labor also plans to liberalise the means test moving the cut off point from 78% of average weekly earnings, to 102%. More people will get more TEAS.

Apathy Reigns

There will be no elections for undergraduate members of the university council this year - something which hasn't occurred since 1975.

The three positions vacant on council - the supreme body in the university - were nominated for only by three people which means their uncontested election. Mandy Cornwall and Julia Gillard have therefore both been elected for 2 years and Andrew Frost for one. The same applies for the six available positions on the education committee. The six nominees were Mandy Cornwall, Linda Gale, Julia Gillard and Simon Maddocks for

two year terms and Andrew Frost and Ken McAlpine for one year terms - all elected uncontested.

University Council

Year	Nom.	Vac
'75	2	3
'76	5	2
'77	4	2
'78	5	2
'79	5	4

It seems again there is some lethargy on part of students to get involved in running this institution. University Council made the decisions against the boycott over funding cuts earlier this year.

James Williamson

Multinational Power

Multinational power was highlighted when Christians for Socialism and the Adelaide University Labor Club showed the film "Controlling Interests" last Thursday week.

The film dealt with the power and reach of multinational corporations, concentrating on their activities in the Americas. Brazil's "economic miracle" was shown to be a facade, behind which dwells the poverty and misery of the majority of the Brazilian people; and it was seen how the CIA backed the military in Chile, to use the words of a multinational corporation executive, acting as a "moderating factor". That is, via a bloody coup Chile was "saved" from Allende's popular and democratically elected socialist [oh gasp, horror!] government, - and the door was opened again to the American multinationals. Another corporation executive conceded, though, that the invasion of the Dominican Republic by 25,000 US Marines was

a case of "overkill". That the CIA and the US Military were (and are) being used to further the multinationals' interests is not surprising when one considers that many Secretaries of State, and Defense, were and are 'past' employees of multinational corporations; for example, Kissinger, Vance and Brezinski (to name a few).

Multinational Impact on Australia

Apart from what one may wish to infer from the CIA's activities in Chile, the impact of multinationals on Australia was brought more to home when the plight of workers in a northern US town was looked at. The multinational for whom they were working was threatening to pack up and head south unless certain conditions were agreed to, including a cut in wages. If the workers accepted the conditions on the grounds that 'half a loaf is better than none', then it would lead, following that reasoning, to where a quarter of a loaf is better than none, if the conditions weren't met then the workers would lose their jobs. In

Australia jobs are being frequently lost to Asia where the people there are supposed to be, quote, "more skilled with their hands" (as a 'sophisticated' corporation executive put it). Presumably meagre wages and poor working conditions facilitate manual ex-territory.

The multinationals, by definition, are internationally organised and can move their operations from country to country, looking for the cheapest labour, which can be found in the developing nations for subsistence (or less) wages. On the other hand, the workers for these corporations are not internationally organised, and are often divided by nationalism and racism, and thus they are wide open to the exploitation of the multinationals.

What solely motivates the multinationals is profits. - "We're in business to make profits, we are not in business to serve society if that requires us to make a loss." As evidenced in the film and in the world at large, nothing or nobody is allowed to prevent the multinationals from realizing their objective.

Mark Koerber

Teague; Pigs Fly

Uranium safeguards in Australia are of the highest international standard according to Senator Baden Teague.

He was speaking at a "Federal Election Forum" on the Barr Smith Lawns. With two public appearances at Uni this term, Senator Teague is fast becoming the Liberal Party Identity on Campus. He was the Welfare Officer of the Union here for a number of years and entered federal politics in the 1978 elections. As in the Bonython Hall meeting on Tertiary Funding earlier this term, Senator Teague attracted all of the questions. They ranged from the level of TEAS to questions about the real unemployment figures (the Australian Bureau of Statistics published figures of "hidden unemployment" for the first time last week. They estimated the total number of unemployed in Australia as around 900,000). Other questions involved the effect of the resources boom on unemployment and the question about Uranium export which attracted the classic statement referred to above. The Resounding applause was received right at the end of the meeting when Gwenda Woods of

the Australian Tijuana Party got up and addressed the crowd. Other speakers included Dr. John Cornwall of the State ALP, as well as other speakers from the Australian Democrats, the Australian Party the Communist Party and some other forgettables.

The forum had been arranged at very short notice by Public Affairs Committees Chair, Julia Gillard

The freshness of presentation by each of the party hacks was deserving of little more although it is probably unreasonable to expect more than predictable rhetoric given the large number of speakers who were shunted through in a frantic effort to finish before the lunch hour was up.

Five minutes is scarcely enough time to canvass the problems of the nation.

Andrew Fagan

Uranium safeguards - what a nice idea. Not only does it quieten those 'irrational' people who insist on complicating economic gain with ideas of 'Peace' and 'Survival', but it provides the leaders of countries with an excuse just in case a signatory does the dirty on them and starts making bombs or is caught dumping dangerous waste

in the ocean.

But hang on a minute - people don't always keep their promises.

Hitler didn't... we can but speculate how many World Leaders were spluttering "But... he promised!" at the beginning of World War II.

So from whom is the Australian Government extracting promises? South Korea - well, they should sort out their political differences soon. It's not a bad dictatorship - Finland - they get their fuel rods reprocessed in the USSR, don't they? But it's OK - they probably get the USSR to promise not to extract any plutonium while they were doing the reprocessing -

What can we do if a signatory breaks his promise? The Ranger Inquiry suggested that the Governments close down all of the mines. That's a bit drastic - could it be that there is no recourse if a non-proliferation agreement is not maintained? Perhaps the export of uranium isn't as 'essential' as the government says it is. Perhaps the possibility of the plying of uranium and the dubious political stability of signatories should be prohibitive factors. Perhaps Senator Teague should stick to the Tooth Fairy.

Rikki Kersten

FOOTLIGHTS RE-EMERGE



It's back! In Union Hall the one and only, slap-bang-dazzle, absolutely outrageous, notoriously irreverent and hysterically funny end-of-year Footlights Revue.

At least it will be back, come December 10, when the all-new,

super-deluxe, completely reconditioned, wondrously amazing, crude, rude and despicable show *They Rode Horses, Don't They?* opens for a ten-day season (absolutely no extensions possible).

This colossal Wild West Spectacular will feature the greatest talent ever assembled for any revue ever anywhere (a prize to the first

person who discovers it), and is expected to attract everyone in Adelaide (except the Attorney-General who wouldn't want to buy a ticket just to watch the first five minutes).

This will be students' first chance to witness Rex Humbar and his Cathedral of Tomorrow Travelling Roadshow take over the government of a Famous Town, supported by an army of Mormons on bicycles. It will be students' only chance to share their end-of-term emotion with Annie Ugly, who can't decide whom she wants to partner her in a life of meaningful shared responsibilities, batik making and Japanese massage. Will it be Queenin the Kid, or Slim the Cowpoke?

Studying for January sups. will be impossible without knowing what happens when a trio of feminist squaws gets sick of beating the laundry on rocks and finds an alternative energy source in the vilest carryings-on of the two 'orniest, ornierest critters in the West.

Other treats in store during this epic show will include the first Malcolm Fraser Celebrity Roast, exclusive appearances by President R. Reagan and Vice-President L. Ranger, and the drowning of the cast every night under a gigantic tidal wave.

The show will mark the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Adelaide Footlights Club fifty years ago in 1930, so it is fitting that the half-century, involving five decades of Footlights production, should be celebrated in 1980.

Footlights has been very hardworking already this year. It was responsible for the highly acclaimed mid-year Law Revenue, *Gidgot Goes to Law School*, which was forced to extend its season, and the very successful third term Bistro

production, *The Nineteen Eighty Floor Show*.

Much of this activity has been directed at reviving what has always been the University of Adelaide Footlights Club's principal activity, the end-of-year revue in Union Hall. The last such revue was *Full Frontal Allegory* in 1976. There were no revues at all in 1977 and 1979, and only a small-but-vallant, least-said-the-better revue in the Little Theatre in 1978.

So *They Rode Horses, Don't They?* will have the double job of bringing Union Hall back to its rightful place as the home of Adelaide University revue, and celebrating fifty years of Adelaide University Footlights activity.

The production will have a huge cast and orchestra, and extravagant sets that make full use of the Union Hall's stage and fly facilities. Tickets have opened already at BASS outlets.

Take a cue from *Gidgot*, which completely sold out the last nine of its eleven shows (the tickets for the three extra performances going in less than 24 hours), and get your tickets early.

Sue Grabner

Swimming Intersarsity

Any students interested in participating in swimming events in Sydney in December, contact Felicity Bowyer President Ph. 318710 or, leave name and contact department in the AU Swimming Club pigeon hole.

Continuing the Clyde
Cameron Interview

“the solution is Socialism ...everything owned by the people”

Often socialist countries are denigrated for their failure to provide for people's needs. How successful would you say China has been in human terms?

Human needs are to a large extent generated by people who want to make profit out of satisfying those needs. When I went to New Guinea in 1980 I was carrying on a campaign against the way planters were treating the natives; they were paying them 25 shillings a month for 48 hours. Calwell was a planter advocate. The planters said that the trouble with this country is that these bastards don't want anything. They want work because they're quite happy to subsist. The planters put translators and bicycles into the villages. As others came to them and said "please can we have a bicycle" they signed them up for two years in return for a bicycle. They sign up, are taken away and made to work. Not much different to the African Slave Trade - they did it by developing needs. Needs, like poverty, is a question of relativity. Providing you've got enough to eat, poverty is only gauged by what other unnecessary things you or somebody else has. In China poverty - and no one goes without food or free health care, school and a roof over their head, or work - poverty is symbolic of normality because everyone is poor, including the top cadres of government. All they get is enough to eat and perhaps a bicycle. Everybody's kids can go to University.

But in other respects, compared to us, they're very poor. But human beings are only entitled to feel badly done by when a few are able to live in a degree of affluence that's almost obscene while others have not enough to eat.

I wonder if you could comment in the light of what you've said about China. What do you think's happening in Poland at present? How do you explain the conflicts that are coming to light there?

Two different factors. Poland is quite different from China. What's happening in Poland is coming out because of the influence of the church. The one thing that the Russians weren't able to do was to destroy the influence of the Church like they did in Russia and Cuba. The Church is working against the Government as actively as it's safe to do so and the Church has this great advantage of having masses - a lawful way of having mass meetings. Passing a law preventing mass would be too much. The Church has a tremendous advantage in the mass; its congregation can't be stopped from listening to the sermons of hate if need be against the ruling clique.

Talking about freedom of assembly, do you see a serious threat in the Governments of Western Australia and Queensland's laws preventing the right of free public assembly?

Yes I do. It's a first step and a very dangerous first step. Always when totalitarianism comes it's like a creeping paralysis. If you don't resist the first signs of it you'll become paralysed by it eventually. It never takes a second step forward until it's sure that the first step is firmly implanted.

I gather you're talking about a totalitarian state controlled by the right?

The right or the left for that matter. I think people are being airy fairy about power. Power is something that once people have they don't give up and you can't expect them to give it up voluntarily. No one gives up power voluntarily and yet power is a very fragile thing. Those who abuse power, almost all those who use it, run the risk of losing it.

In the light of that, what effect has your own parliamentary career had on you? You've been described as a powerful man.

I've never felt powerful. If you don't feel powerful then I can't see how it could affect you. I've never felt powerful. People have told me I'm powerful; the newspapers carry articles saying that I'm powerful or that I'm a kingmaker or that the Public Service gets frightened or trembles in their shoes when I make speeches about them in Parliament. People who are terrified of what I might write about in my next book.

You're more powerful than the people you came from; than your roots though?

Of course I have been (if power is now an exaggeration of the situation and I think it is). Certainly my degree of influence is greater than my father's was. I've never seen myself as an influential or powerful person. I've always been intrinsically very shy. Almost self-effacing at times. I'm not what people think I am.

Surely you'd agree that you've made and unmade several parliamentary careers and you say that you're a very gentle, soft hearted person and that you're easily moved to tears. Have you found an uncompromising and perhaps ruthless exercise of political power has had a personal cost?

I've always put my personal feelings as being secondary to what's best for the Party and what's best for the working class people. Let me give an example. One of the papers (*The Advertiser*) said my brother was seeking endorsement for Goolwa; it was Gawler not Goolwa. My brother nominated for preselection for Gawler when Jack Clark got the selection. Now, he would have got the nomination if I'd have gone around to the people who took notice of me. They knew I'd lived in Gawler all my youth. I could have got my brother preselected. But I didn't because I didn't believe Larry was as good as Jack Clark and I told Larry I couldn't support him, but he was defeated. When Arnold Drury got the selection for the Senate I didn't believe that Drury was an intellectual giant, but here we were in the middle of a difficult internal situation. We had the Communist Party Dissolution Bill 1951 we had the signs of a break in the Labor Party over that, and here we had a man, a man who was highly regarded by the hierarchy of the Catholic Church and rightly so; he's a great human being who had the courage to go out and work against the Communist Party Dissolution Referendum. I thought about this. He's a good honest human being, a good Labor man; he's not an Einstein but I thought it would be an advantage to the Party that we have in our Senate team a well known devout son of the Church. And it worked; it paid off.

But the incident with your brother - surely that's an extremely difficult thing to do personally?

Well it was a difficult thing but Jack Clark had a lot more ability than my brother. It was a hard thing to do and I felt dreadful about it.

But it's never got to the stage where you have said to yourself that this sort of wrench isn't worth the gains.

No ...Not quite, umm.

What were your early impressions of Gough Whitlam?

After Whitlam made his first speech I walked out of the chamber with Victor Johnson and I said "you've just listened to the next Labor Prime Minister". He said "Bullshit, these bloody academics will never be any good as Labor leaders". I said "maybe not, but he will be the next Labor Prime Minister". Incidentally,

I said the same thing to Malcolm Fraser. He'll remember it. He was having a cup of tea and I went over to him and said "Malcolm"; he'd made some speech and I wasn't so impressed with the content of the speech though it was well stated from the Conservative point of view, than I was with the thought processes that lay behind it and the way he was able to marshal his thoughts and his presence. And I said to him "you'll be Prime Minister one day". I was right there too. I never saw Bill McMahon as a Prime Minister, but then I suppose neither did John Gorton. I liked Whitlam for other reasons too. He had a good memory, which for a start I mistook for a good mind. As I got to know him more I got to realize that was memory; memory of what other great brains had written or said; that he was relying on them rather than original thought. I liked his company; he's a very genial character. He seems to be a person who's never seen much of the seamier side of life. While others would be out on the tiles he would have been reading *Everyman's Encyclopaedia*.

You said we need toolmakers and technologists, but this begs the question - what do we need toolmakers and technologists for? What sort of societal goals do we strive towards?

I never go along with the idea that we should create more work. I'm opposed to that. I want policies that are designed to create less work and this will come from the application of technology. All the practical scientific skills, scientists, technologists, R. & D. people, are the ones who are going to make this world of ours a better one to live in. We ought to be welcoming technology. We ought to be hoping that by the turn of the century no one will have to work more than eight hours a week. That ought to represent the amount of work a person should do. So that instead of having a percentage of the workforce working forty hours a week, fighting like hell against any attempts to bring in technology to make work easier and the others doing nothing but living on the dole, we should have everybody working fewer hours. As technology makes it possible to produce what we need in less hours, then reduce it still further. But if you're going to do that you're going to have to look at the evil effects of the multi-national corporations. At the moment we're blaming high wages when actually we've got a falling living standard. We never look beyond high wages. We don't even look at enormous, excessive profits as if profits have no part at all in inflationary trends. Yet when the labour force got an increase of 6.2% of their share of the GDP, then that's a prime cause of inflation. It's absurd. The trouble is that technology has got into the hands of a few big multi-national corporations; less than a hundred over the world. They have a monopoly over technology and the brains that create it. Multi-nationals in Australia have just as effectively taken over as an invading army would. If we'd have been invaded by the Japs and conquered we couldn't have been more effectively controlled than we are now by the influx of Japanese, American, Swedish, West German and British Capital.

There was an article in a recent National Times that suggested the best way for us to get out of this situation was to create our own multi-nationals and start owning other countries. It was pointed out to Jim Cairns when he denigrated multi-national operations that BHP was operating in Indonesia. His answer was it was "one of ours".

Well, that's shallow, stupid, idiotic reasoning. That's like saying it's a crook to be robbed by a Jew but it's OK to be robbed by a Gentle.



Clyde Cameron; Father of Parliament.

Can you offer any solutions to these problems?

Yes. Yes I do. The only solution I see is the one in socialist countries where everything you see is owned by the people. Each year I go to China. I've been watching with enormous interest the development of China. It's quite dramatic.

One thing that'll never happen in China is that they'll sell out to the multi-nationals of the world. I asked why they have no taxation in China. (They've now introduced some for very high income earners.) The reason is that all the factories are owned by the people and the government sets a price for the things people need that leaves a sufficient margin between the cost of production and the selling price to meet the costs of government. Here, all of that is taken by the multi-national corporations, and because they have monopolised that

revenue we have to superimpose upon that taxation.

Would you see it as a practical proposition that you transplant something akin to the Chinese socialist system and make it operate in Australia. Would that work, and could you comment about China's latest ventures which seem to be offering people a profit motive for production.

The first one first. No you couldn't fasten the Chinese system on ours because the Chinese people are so different. They have different values.

Socialism does change people; their outlook, their attitudes, their emotional responses are changed. I visited Cuba before and after the revolution. The Cubans changed. The Chinese on the mainland are different to what they are in Singapore and Hong Kong. They haven't that acquisitiveness that the other Chinese we see have got. As

the Chinese say, it'll take thirty, forty or fifty years of socialism before the people of China are conditioned to take even the first step towards real communism. They say that after the first step is taken it could take three hundred years before real communism, before the people's fear of want, will be so completely washed away that they will not have this thing, 'natural greed'. There's no such thing as natural greed. Squirrels will hoard acorns. They don't know why they're doing it. They do it because for thousands of years squirrels have done it, because acorns only come once a year. If the CSIRO developed an oak tree that produced acorns year round, then the squirrels would still hoard the nuts. That's what they've always done. After ten or twenty generations they'd stop. It's the same with people. We have been living in fear of want for so many centuries that it's second nature for us to want to acquire and hold. No

matter how rich we are the Rockefeller's of the world still want more money. Ansett is terrified Murdoch is terrified that he mightn't have enough money some time. So they go on.

But surely that's a simplistic way of looking at a profit motive on the whole. Surely it contributes other things besides an acquisitive instinct.

No. You're talking about profit which is a different thing than the fear of want. You're moved on by the profit motive because you like getting more money; you think you need more money. But in China, the thing that causes them to try and perfect a better machine for planting rice is the feeling of achievement that comes to them from having succeeded. In doing this. They don't get any more money; they get a proud place in the village as a human being

Persecution in Dachau

Bent
State Theatre Company
At the Playhouse
Oct 10th-25th.

THE HORROR OF the German Concentration Camps under Nazi Regime is now well documented, being depicted more and more on film and television; still, its meaning is hard to comprehend.

The play *Bent* shows the persecution of homosexuals in Dachau, the 'pink triangles' being the last in a pecking order of Jews and criminals. The fate of Max (John Hargreaves) a fairly carefree queer from Berlin, provides the play's storyline. Arrested with his lover Rudi, he is transported to Dachau. During the train journey he learns how he must survive in a gripping scene with Horst (Tom Considine). When Rudi (Michael Glow) is bashed to death by Nazi guards, Max stifles his emotions in fear of receiving similar treatment, and actually participates in the bashing when directed to by the guards. To get a Jewish star (for better treatment at the camp) we hear how he "proved his virility" by committing a sexual act on a recently dead young girl in front of a crowd of cheering officers.

Thus Max 'does deals' to ensure he can live. He secures the presence of Horst in his compound to shift rocks from one pile to another. In this Sisyphus like existence, pointlessly moving rocks, the two men manage to become close to each other. Human relationships manage to survive even in that harshness. Just as Sartre allowed Sisyphus a meaning in life, so do Horst and Max exist - they may not touch each



Rocking around the clock. Tom Considine as Horst in 'Bent'.

other, and yet in a very powerful scene they manage to make love through fantasy.

The play was most convincing although somewhat awkward at first. The actors grow in their parts and the script comes alive to the energy of John Hargreaves and Tom Considine. The audience can feel the pain of persecution, and are

absorbed by the personal triumph in the love which becomes evident in spite of the horror.

The presentation of a play such as this is important in any society where minorities are persecuted. Homosexuality is legalised here and the law is more tolerant of a person's sexuality - but still intolerance (and

notorious 'poofta bashings') take place. People suffered greatly for a lifestyle which one may now make a personal choice about. Human relationships will survive in spite of all terror.

It is a play worth seeing from an intellectual and emotional point of view.

Catherine Fargher

ROLF HARRIS AND SIDEWAYS DETENTE

In an anticlimactic aftermath to the Federal Election, startling new allegations have surfaced with regards to the latest developments in Australian Foreign Policy.

It has now been discovered that Australia's own Mr Sure can of Showbiz, Rolf Harris, had been recalled from active service overseas in a desperate bid to counter trenchant criticism of the Fraser Government's naive attitude to foreign relations. It is believed that Harris' recent Australia wide tour was planned to coincide with the election build up in an effort to allay public alarm over the establishment of US Airforce bases on Australian soil and the virtual absence of a strong diplomatic link with Tierra del Fuego.

Although his rallies have been poorly attended, Mr Harris has had considerable success in bringing the Australian public to a new awareness of the latest developments in diplomatic initiatives. There has long been a widespread feeling that Australia should opt for a position of "side-ways detente" by adopting a position of silly but safe. In an effort to find out more, our roving correspondent Peter Tweater secured this interview.

Welcome back to Australia, Mr Harris, is your return at this time of electioneering a coincidence?

Only, ah, insofar as it coincides with the date on my ticket. Otherwise, uh, a very definite maybe.

Is there any meat to the rumour that you're being wooed by a major political party here to consider politics?

Well, the Shearers' Lobby has nominated me for the seat of Oodnadatta but politics here is like Siamese dingos arguing over the same bone. But I can say that I am looking to help the Australian people in these troubled times - gosh, that did sound a bit like a politician though, eh?

Er, maybe. You've been hailed as Mr Australia by the Press; could this hat fit you in a political role?

Well, the one with corks on it is more practical, and besides I was born in Western Australia so I'm really a Wozzy. It's real beaut that people here remember I've done more than just sell paint. Overseas, they see me as a sort of Billy-tea ambassador, but they still don't realise that "Tie Me Kangaroo Down, Sport" isn't a game like Aussie rules.

What would you like to see change in that area?

I reckon the fun, the neighbourliness is slipping out the back door of politics. There's too much harassment. I'd like, maybe, to sling "Gunderia" to delegations over cuppas, tell jokes to the Saudi's so they'll discount our oil. It's time we cut a few corners too, like encouraging people to stay home - less wars that way too, eh - and save the tax payers lots o' quids by building one big Embassy Pub. Imagine; rents, beer-tickets, plus - also a saving on diplomatic tax dodges and stationary bills.

Do you feel you can do as well in politics as you do in entertainment?

Struth, I'll have a go at anything, once; few people know I hold the record for grub-scuttling at Kyancutta. But, as everyone knows, it's not brains but niceness that gets a bloke anywhere.

You've become a byword for niceness in the entertainment field -

do you work at it or does it come natural?

Jeez, I dunno, I guess it just comes rolling out naturally. Though sometimes it's a bit sticky - like when I have to politely toll house clubs and progressive conservative auxiliaries that I don't want to marry Princess Anne. I'm just a simple, sentimental bloke, really, who enjoys a laugh and his can of paint, er, beer; I do work hard at it, er, that is, being entertaining, not limbing, and making audiences see that I'm more than just a rat peering through a toilet brush. I reckon I'll be should be one lovely, long week-end.

So the wallaby-song isn't a joke on bondage?

Er, no mate, no. But they are cute little devils. Besides being good PR, a warm wallaby on those brass mummy nights in England was just the thing.

Is that one thrashing about over there?

That? No, that's just a marino ram.

Oh, but as to your status in the public eye, did you ever expect to get this far while staying such a nice person?

Yeah, well, I'm as shy as a ewe in spring, really, but making people feel good, in the twenty odd years I've been at it, hasn't soured me at all. Grateful fans have given me enough wobble-boards and didgeroo doos to arm the whole of Asia. I'm proud of the way people have taken me into their living rooms and front bars. I'm an honorary member of six geriatric

STIRRING UP PRISONS

STIR, The Controversial new Australian movie about a prison riot opens in Adelaide recently. *On All* went along to the film's press conference and spoke to the Producer, Richard Brennan, about its implications.

How seriously do you think the film will be taken? After the premiere last night I overheard several people saying "But things like that don't happen in prison".

I think that would be a case of people shutting their minds to what they've read in the newspapers.

After the Bathurst riots in 1974 there was a Royal Commission and there were findings in it made by Mr Justice Robinson that prison officers had acted really wrongly and illegally in their treatment of the prisoners. The QC representing the prison officers acknowledged that some, if not all, of the prisoners, had been systematically beaten by the officers under the supervision of the Superintendent of the goal; and this was regarded as official prison policy. That sort of thing is really not arguable.

I think the film has downplayed the violence, simply because it's too horrible to represent and expect people to sit through such a movie for an hour and a half.

Isn't it a little ironic that a film that's critical of our political and social system is also funded from within the system?

Well, that's a good thing - the NSW Film Corporation receives funding from the NSW Government each year, and the Government doesn't interfere in terms of the subject matter.

societies, patron of two Rotary clubs, one in Paris, one in Tassie (Errol Flynn's old neighbourhood) and an honorary warrior in three Ahnrem Land tribes. But shit, er gosh, my bills for face lifts have nearly ruined the National Health - it's no fun having your face creep over your glasses. Show business is a dingo-scene, but I find it worth working at and really, it's fun wearing make-up. You think I'm a nice guy, don't you? Say yes or I'll break out my didgeroo doo.

Please, Rolf, you're nicer than flat plastic on a kitchen wall

Gee, thanks mate. Here, have a can of paint.

You've got me embarrassed, Mr Harris.

Rolf, call me Rolf, or Wroof, my mum's pet name for me.

Er, yes. So you like your rapport with your audiences?

Too right I do, if a bloke isn't dinkum then what is he? The mums and dads of Europe, of the world, don't mind my grey hair and eucalyptus deodorant. Basically, everyone enjoys a roll in the hay, eh, and a giggling goanna is a happy goanna.

There's been stories that you might have a crack at the night club scene, to appeal to a wider audience. Can you see yourself as the White Rat of London like Aunty Bouzouki; is there a Lenny Bruce inside you that needs to come out?

Ah, good ol' Bruce, Aussie's other bleeder; what did become of him? Settled in Woolongong, didn't he?

But nightclubs, well, I can't quite come at being an Urban Stockman, too much shaving and silk and sequins always did terrify me. I admit that for a while I was harassed by a feeling of standing still, of being over-roted as Norman Gunston's respectable cousin. In fact, I often tire of audiences who feel let down if I don't do encores of "Tie Me Kangaroo" or "Two Little Boys", and who think Jake the Pog is my unfortunate twin brother. And playing the wobble-board has given me arthritis of the elbows.

Yet you still play it?

Well, it's what they want to see, and besides, Sir Charles Court has threatened me with ex-communication if I stop; and anyway, a bloke can't bite the hands that feed him, eh? I'd like another TV show, something that's a cross between Dave Allen and Benny Hill, lots of naughty jokes, lovely birds and no bloody wallabies. It's time people, especially those mums and dads who write and say it's a shame I'm not a priest, realised I'm not a virgin. Can we expect some new and exciting things from you then, in the near future?

Well, mate, I shouldn't really open my big mouth, yet, but yes, I've been working hard, with my agent, collecting material and arranging new projects. We've nearly completed a movie script called "A Town Like Harris", which we plan to film on location in Pennsylvania, in the US. There's talk of a nature series, "Rolf in the Wild", revealing the fantastic flora and fauna of Birmingham and London. We're planning too, a daring situation-comedy on an Australian theme that



Rolf doing a spot of cultural attache work.

will make Dad and Dave seem prehistoric.

That certainly will be worth waiting for. And how about new releases as regards records?

I've got a record from a previous contract I'll be putting down in the studio next January. It's an anthology of favourite Australian bar and shearing-shed noises, anecdotes and ditties - no sheep-dip jokes, though, the contract forbids them - it'll be a quality production, taped on location at Nareen in Victoria. I don't think I'll do as well as another record I'm releasing after the election in Britain, a version of Pavis Chello's "Watching the Delectives" - it's

goanna be called "Watching the insects", a really power-pap statement about the link between Royalty and Mortain. It's amazing to me that no one, and especially HRH Herself, has realised the connection between them before. I mean, it's as obvious as a fly-blown bluey, isn't it? Friends have suggested I talk to Lcky Pook to make this a tough, social comment, but I wrote to him and he posted back a letter that only said "Why did the Chairman yawn?" It's beyond me.

Yes, I can see that. So you won't be staying in Australia, then. You're back off overseas again?

Yeah, they've been good to me over there, real good. It's really beaut

being shouted beers because I've got a funny accent. That doesn't happen here, eh? Australia is slowly waking up to itself, but as a working bloke, the grass is greener over there.

Well, thank you very much for your time, Rolf, and I wish you all the luck in the outback with your career. p

Aw, thanks mate. It's been real beaut talking to you. And remember to look out for my new record, I reckon it'll burn the fur off every wowsler, walby or not, for miles. Thanks again, mate. Beauty.

Yes, I'll remember to duck. Thank you, Rolf Harris. □

Mick Bocchino



Thin Lizzy; a success and not that thin.

FRIZZY LIZZY; GREAT

Thin Crowd. Electric Performance

Thin Lizzy
Apollo Stadium
Thurs. Oct. 16.

IT SEEMS *Thin Lizzy* has entered Australia shrouded by secrecy. They are touring big Mal's country following the group's recently released album *Chinatown* and Phil Lynott's *Solo in Soho*. Strange as it may seem, *Thin Lizzy* has had little publicity on their world tour with only a scarcity of adverts on radio and air space for their records.

The concert started right on 8.00 o'clock with only about half the crowd there; the others must have missed the bus. *The Motivators* were first on playing "Some of da songs from our album cummin out in a few weeks". Considering the audience was waiting for *Thin Lizzy* the audience was put in a fair performance commanding only minimal applause. They moved through their songs like ... with little time for breaths in between and most would agree they were sickly loud.

Sitting from the side, a mass exodus of people were seen, all leaving their seats and converging

on the stage when *Thin Lizzy* came on. The energetic Brian Downey on drums, Snowy White and Scott Gorham on guitars and gravel voice Philip Lynott, make up the new line up.

They played a good assortment of songs from past and present albums. Among those were *Are you Ready*, *Jailbreak* and a track off their *Chinatown* album *Killing of the Buffalo*.

Impressive lighting, added to the electric performance of the band. The concert reached a crescendo when the audience realised the band were leaving. Dutifully they performed two encores in response to the crowd. Unfortunately for the top billed band, the stadium was far from sold out but those there enjoyed the typically loud and lively *Thin Lizzy*.

The Boys Are Back In Town

IF YOU HAD THE misfortune to read the review of the *Thin Lizzy* concert which appeared in last Friday's *Advertiser*, then you probably have a pretty screwed up idea of what went on. I guess this is to be expected as the "journalist" in question sat at the side of the stage throughout the act. This means he would have had a good view of Phil Lynott's back for 1%

hours, and sampled the sound from behind the speakers. In doing so, he was not really at the concert in as much as he didn't see what we, the audience saw.

What really went on was a powerful set of loud, aggressive music that had the normally docile Adelaide crowd demanding, and receiving, three encores from the group. Phil Lynott was simply amazing. He looks mean, yet friendly; heartless, but romantic. He can and did, have the audience in the palm of his hand: He made them sing along with the music, clap to it, and above all, appreciate it. Lynott and the other band members thrive on audience participation and reaction. Each guitar solo, from either "Snowy" White or Scott Gorham was not done solemnly at the back corners of the stage, but rather thrust forward as close to the crowd as possible.

Rarely does an act come to town that demands such attention, and even rarer does one come to town and get it. The *Thin Lizzy* concert was indeed a special occasion. At the end of "The Boys are Back In Town" I thought the roof would fall in, such was the reaction. For 100 minutes, the audience at Apollo was able to be a part of a great rock out. Those who let themselves go and joined in loved it. Those who sat by the side didn't.

Paul Klaric - Arts 1

WHO THREATENS US?



Peacock; - minister from central casting but oh that plmpet

IN THE LEAD UP to the 1980 election defence is being proclaimed a major issue by the Conservative Coalition, largely in response to the much acclaimed "Increased Russian Threat". Though the world is undoubtedly a more volatile place today, it is not so for the reasons being advanced by Western governments. Paradoxically the speed and volume of communications makes information manipulation and selectivity easier - a boon to all governments. To assess our defence requirements we must situate Australia both in its present global context and likely future context. The dominant feature of this is our American connection. As an advanced capitalist country, closely integrated into the world system still dominated by the US, we have been severely affected by the world crisis which is compelling those who rule us to adopt desperate measures. In the third world, crippling foreign debt and ruthless extraction of profits by Multinational Corporations are making conditions intolerable and creating pressure for change. The viability of the advanced capitalist countries is dependent on the strength of the US economy, which relies on profits repatriated from abroad for its survival. A stable climate for US foreign investments and an assured supply of raw

Defence was emerging as an issue early in the Federal Election. Terry Connolly examines the extent of overseas threats and makes his assessment on what direction Australian Policy will take.

governments who respond to popular pressure in vital areas of the Third World, then the pretext of countering the Soviet threat comes into its own. Dominant big business interests in Australia will welcome and accord with the American Initiative.

The Soviet Threat

How real is the Soviet threat? The Soviets since World War II have been remarkably conservative in their foreign policy. They have, by and large, sought to maintain the status quo in those countries bordering them or aligned to the US. If this means supporting unpopular or authoritarian governments, they, like the US, have usually done so. Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan testify to this. The USSR does not have bases around the world nor effectively control the World Bank, the IMF, and the economies of many third world countries - the US does. Militarily and economically the US is still stronger than the Soviet Union, but it is nevertheless an imperial power in decline. Its main challengers are, however, not Russian, but the industrial powers of Japan and West Germany. To maintain its advantage over them the US must invoke the Soviet threat as its excuse for Third World Inter-

ventions. Australia is echoing the US.

Regional Threats

Are there regional threats to Australia's security? Again claims in the affirmative don't stand close scrutiny - Australia is one of the few countries not having to share its borders. It is also an affluent, developed country in a generally underdeveloped region. While this disparity fosters tensions, other factors reduce the likelihood of armed conflict. No nearby country is an advanced industrial power capable of mounting a sustained threat to us. Most are unstable with openly corrupt, authoritarian governments supported and armed by the US. Their armed forces largely serve domestic population control purposes. Australia does have a choice in the question of alliances.

The US could conceivably tolerate a non-aligned Australia which controlled its own resources, but probably not in the present climate of war-hysteria. Non-alignment would reduce the likelihood of direct nuclear attack, since targets like Pine-Gap would go with the US alliance. The Domestic Scene

Domestic factors inevitably condition defence policies and

promises. This is particularly so in this election period. A heightened perception of external danger is traditionally useful for deflecting public attention from pressing social issues. We are today facing the highest level of unemployment since the Great Depression, much of it structural and not easily remedied without massive government expenditure. The Liberal Government's response has been to fly the conscription kite in the hope of catching a favourable wind. It appears the public is lukewarm to the idea, though the media campaign has been so intense that support for conscription must be growing. The government may be hoping that if the electorate can be convinced of the danger of war they will opt for the party most concerned and willing to respond to the alleged danger. It is surely evident that fanning war fears, in effect seeking to create a need for the armed forces, is a very dangerous thing in the nuclear age.

If the government believes nuclear war is only three years away (in time for the next election) why hasn't a comprehensive civil defence programme been undertaken?

The Americans seem to be keen on war with almost anybody, not having fought a war on their soil this century. The people of Europe and Russia are less enthusiastic after two major wars of devastation.

The war between Iraq and Iran is shaping up to be the immediate justification for a rapid deployment

(imperial intervention) force. Our government is ready to contribute to such a force to defend, in this case, oil supplies. Once again America is choosing force and Australia accedes to that choice, this time against the people of Iran.

Finally the forgotten section of Defence, the Security organizations whose expenditure is relatively immune from inquiry because of "national security" need to be considered. The increased power and almost totally diminished accountability of ASIO that have undermined our civil liberties is testimony to the fact that political democracy is not synonymous with capitalism. The spectre of international terrorism remains just a spectre, having failed to materialise, but having served its purpose in allowing the strengthening of the state for the times ahead when the system is threatened by its own people.

Ultimately the only secure defence is the well-being of the people, not just in Australia but internationally. This task is not being addressed today and neither capitalism nor bureaucratic socialism can provide a solution. Money spent on defence by Australia could be put to better use developing neighbouring countries once they free themselves from the cycle of dependence and underdevelopment inherent in integration in the world capitalist system.

The election of Labor won't solve the questions around defence but will reduce the likelihood of Australia's participation in war. □

The Australian Foreign Affairs Farce

Is Pol Pot and Kampuchea the bitter end to our foreign affairs thinking or does the government folly extend to wider areas. Tim Dodd writes.

AUSTRALIA HAS NEVER had an independent foreign policy. Apart from a brief flowering of national spirit during the Whitlam years when the first moves were made toward an independent stance, Australia has been content to rest under what she sees as the protective umbrella of the greater powers in the Western Alliance, firstly Britain and then the USA. We have never played a major role in the Alliance. Our status is that of the junior partner who is occasionally called up to run a message (and embarrass ourselves as Menzies did in the Suez Crisis of 1956 when he went to Egypt) and is expected to provide cannon fodder when there is a war to be fought.

Benefits to Australia
It's a very persistent myth that this policy is of benefit to Australia. Nixon stated in the early 1970's that the US would not automatically come to the aid of Australia if Australia was attacked. Even that did not shake us out of our complacency. Though Gough Whitlam's foreign policy put us on the path towards independence, his work was largely undone by Fraser after 1975.

Let's now examine the benefits of Australia's subservient foreign policy and weigh them against the manifest disadvantages. Because of our implicit commitment to the Western Alliance, we have in Australia three US military communication stations (at Pine Gap, at North-West Cape and in South Australia near Woomera). These play a crucial role in the US military command structure, and Fraser is presently hinting that the United States will build a bomber base at Darwin. In the event of war we can expect Russian missiles to come our way to destroy these bases and possibly more besides. It is Australia's present practice to automatically support US diplomatic and military initiatives and in the event of a flare-up in our part of the world we would inevitably be pulled into the fray. (We may yet play our role in American gun-boat diplomacy in the Straits of Hormuz.) Australia has to realize that our best interests are not necessarily the best interests of the United States. If nuclear war eventuated it would certainly not be in our best interests to go all the way with the USA. If instead, we pursued a neutral policy, we would have a good chance of staying-out of it.

Is Australia Needed?
The other important fact is that, apart from taking advantage of our geographical position for communication stations, the Western Alliance doesn't need us. We are just a regional power in S-E Asia and in the northern hemisphere where the conflicts

happen, we don't count. The government would have us believe we count. Fraser sends his "Dear Jimmy" letters to Washington, and Peacock doggedly follows the US Secretary of State at every diplomatic event hoping to be called "Andy" in return for all the times he has said "Cy" or "Ed"; but that's as far as our influence goes. (The American Press dubbed Peacock "the Foreign Minister from central casting".)

However, it is possible for Australia to pursue an independent foreign policy. We do have much in common with the non-aligned countries because of our geographical situation in S-E Asia. Australia could become a respected and influential non-aligned nation.

To accomplish this we have to close down American military bases in this country, ensure Australian ownership of our resources and pursue an enlightened, independent and imaginative foreign policy. We should establish ties with other non-aligned countries, and then Australia, instead of being the lap dog of the Western powers, will carve her own niche in the world and it will make life a damned sight safer for Australians in the bargain. The only protection we get from the American "nuclear umbrella" is the protection which will be afforded by the mushroom umbrellas as they rise above our cities. On the other hand, a country which has a credible and well-established policy of neutrality can stay out of wars. Sweden and Switzerland have demonstrated this and they are in Europe surrounded by countries which on various occasions have been at war with one another. Sweden remained neutral in World War Two despite ever her iron ore reserves which the Germans certainly coveted. Our mineral reserves create a parallel here between us and the Swedes.

We can look again to Scandinavia, particularly Norway, for an example of how a country can retain control over its own resources rather than selling out to overseas concerns who do not have the country's interests as a primary consideration.

In summary, neutrality and independence is a realistic alternative in Australian foreign policy. It is the better alternative and it will not be brought into being while the Liberal and National-Country parties are in government. Their record is evidence enough of that. They will never make any move to draw Australia toward an independent stance. On the other hand the last Labor Government made many initiatives in this direction and had the Whitlam government survived our foreign policy today would undoubtedly be far more sensible.

Tim Dodd

materials, particularly oil, at relatively stable prices is essential to the US. If this means intervention against popular uprisings or

Imperialism And the War Urge

COMRADES, LET US for a moment consider the following, an allegorical scenario to the recent events in the Middle East. In the first instance, let us assume that the present Iraq-Iranian conflict escalates, in which case the strategic Straits of Hormuz are blockaded by Iran in retaliation for Carter's pre-election "October Surprise". IN SUCH AN EVENT, the likelihood of intervention by the US military on the behalf of the western powers, can be easily legitimised. The prolonged hostage crisis is another motive for such a move. Nevertheless, the plot is not as simple as it may at first appear. For there is a further catch involved. The first of these is the imperialist antagonism between OPEC and the US, reflected by the massive trade surplus of the former at the expense of a declining US dollar. For this reason, the US is reluctant to prematurely upset their Middle East counterparts even though the Islamic Revolution threatens to extend itself beyond its Iranian frontiers into powerful client states such as Saudi-Arabia. For the time being the war of nerves is stalemated.

Within Iran, the war seems to favour those internal right-wing forces coalescing around Bani-Sadr. These circumstances are capable of creating a situation for Sadr to assume full executive powers over the military. The counter-offensive is directed against mass mobilisations behind the banner of Islam. Thus, with the demise of existing dual power relations arising from the class struggle for state power, a military-bureaucratic hegemony may exploit these conditions and entrench its position within the state. Although Iran has a highly concentrated proletariat which emerged during the Shah's so-called 'White Revolution', it lacks an independent political role despite its vanguard position during the revolution. Over 40% of Iran's social composition is predominantly peasant in origin, and this explains in part the dominant religious form of the popular insurrection. For almost three decades, since the overthrow of nationalist leader Mossadeq by the CIA in 1946, political consciousness has acquired its religious dynamics from the vast network of mosques presided over by the military. When the far-reaching land reforms were imposed during the sixties, this traditional and communistic form of land ownership was directly threatened.

IN THE MAJOR CITIES, dissatisfaction became universal as inequalities became ever more naked, while at the same time the Shah amassed enormous personal wealth and diverted a growing proportion of the social surplus toward his ambitious plans of military supremacy in the Middle East. It is also a brutal fact that the US enthusiastically encouraged and supplied the military hardware for the Shah's childish military obsessions.

Since the initial offensive almost two years ago in which the Shah was simultaneously ousted by the masses from below, and in its name

is the present conflict between Iraq and Iran merely a prelude to a much wider conflict involving the super-powers. Bill Luccarelli looks at the possibilities.

stabbed in the back by the US State Department, the US in its infinite wisdom has switched its support for the exiled Bakhtiar regime. In this sense, Bakhtiar continues to have support via the CIA-Savak connection inside the ranks of the general staff of Iran. Whether a successful counter-revolution will be launched from either the internal and still-powerful bourgeoisie behind Bani-Sadr, or from the US backed former generals, now in exile with Bakhtiar, remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the US continues its encirclement against its former satellite. In this respect the domino-principle has been remorselessly pursued; the military coup in Turkey in the face of a resurgence of Islam almost its economic ruins; the hysteria generated by the Afghanistan crisis; the attempts to lure President Zia and his barbaric dictatorship within the US orbit (It is common knowledge that Zia possesses a nuclear weapon); the diplomatic intrigues between Gaddafi of Libya and the US; the build up of military and naval bases in Somalia, Egypt and Israel. These are merely a few of the events in the past year which have occurred in the aftermath of the Iranian Revolution

and which have been camouflaged by the western media.

THERE IS NO DOUBT at this juncture that the stage is set for a military offensive, sponsored by the US and silently supported by its western accomplices (including Australia) despite their varying differences as to the appropriate means. Insofar as the ends are concerned a general consensus is perceived by the western powers. Central to this is the vast oil reserves in the Middle East which must be secured at any cost. Without oil, industrial production in the west will grind to a standstill. This will happen should the Islamic Revolution extend beyond Iran. At this point we return to the initial scenario.

The burning question remains: will the US exploit the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for its own ends? And more importantly, how will the Soviet Union respond to such an overt threat to its own borders? Both super-powers have been nervously shaking hands with each other as if to reassure themselves that a major social upheaval will be contained. Yet behind the scenes, an oppressive 'cold war' atmosphere prevails. In the words of Brezhnev,

the National Security Adviser to President Carter, the real threat to US hegemony, stretches along what he calls the 'Islamic Curve', from the horn of Africa to Indonesia, where incidentally the vast maturing of the world's oppressed are located. Brezinski, just like Carter and Kissinger before him, is a member of the Trilateral Commission, chaired by David Rockefeller. Ironically enough it was Rockefeller's Standard Oil-Chase Manhattan empire which suffered its greatest loss when the Shah capitulated. According to the latest edition of *The Banker*, these losses amount to an estimated \$40 billion (Iran has nationalised its banking institutions). It would be interesting indeed to speculate, whether the present military build-up is a coincidence or a conspiracy.

BUT THE MOST profound clue to unravel this mystery is to be discovered with the real victims of the past uneven development of western imperialism. These victims are none other than the 'wretched of the earth' and as was diagnosed by Doctor Frantz Fanon, those past historical symptoms in which the contradictions of western imperialism become absolute only drives its casualties to a position of either all or nothing. And this, to be sure, is the intangible, unknown fact to which the western ruling classes are completely oblivious. The peasants are in revolt. The logic inherent in this algebra of revolution now turns violently against the

aggression invoked by the western powers. To the complacency of the west, a calamity looms as the super-power confrontation shifts inexorably from the sphere of the possible to the devastating arena of the actual with the recent theorizing about limited nuclear warfare by the scientific and technocratic servants of the state (the writings of Hermann Kahn are an example of the irrationalism gripping our servile scientific establishment).

ON THE HOME FRONT, the impending military drive has already been launched at the taxpayers' expenses (to the tune of \$18 billion) and embracing a bipartisan five-year plan. No doubt conscription will be enforced under the disguised *fall accompli* of solving the massive unemployment problem and as a full-scale international depression is imminent. It can be said that in the next few years the ultimate choice confronting all of us, will be between more barbarism or socialism. Perhaps there will be no choice; that is of course, if Pine Gap and the North West Cape, not to mention our cherished Edinburgh RAAF Base in Adelaide, are to become prime nuclear targets.

Bill Luccarelli
Anti-War Committee

The next Anti-War Committee meeting will be held on Wednesday 22nd October at the North Dining Room, 1 p.m. Anyone is invited to share our cynicism.



Carter and Brezhnev; what's behind the waves?

MOSCOW OLYMPICS ROW

Eye Witness Reports on Russian Games



John Bolt and Rob Lang; Aust. Coxless Pair at Moscow.

John Bolt and Rob Lang; Aust. Coxless Pair at Moscow.

An Optimistic Bent John Hargreaves Speaks

What sort of personal statement was the play of the members of the Cast?

I can't speak for the rest of the cast - but for myself the play was an important statement on the persecution of minority groups. I don't do much theatre - but this play was important, and the part was very good.

I would like to do a play about the persecution of Aborigines in Australia at the moment that is even more relevant to Australia than homosexuality.

What has the reaction to the play been in other states or overseas where homosexuality is not legalised?

I have heard that in New York the audience (which was mainly gay) was very motivated to express their views strongly. They were a more volatile audience. The play has been received everywhere, even where the law bans homosexuality.

Is the play important from an intellectual point of view, depicting the horror and persecution in Nazi Germany as a social comment on attitudes to homosexuality - and its acceptance today?

I think the play works on an emotional level, a lot of the people who might reject the intellectualism of a play like *Traitors* would get involved emotionally despite themselves. *Mankind* is really a pretty funny sort of creature.

Do you think that the play is optimistic?

Yes, I think that the playwright is more optimistic about life than I am. The fact that relationships can grow and flower in those kinds of situations means that we are not all wholly despicable creatures.

I suppose during the oppression in Kampuchea some sort of humanity prevailed within people. The strength of Horst - his acceptance of his sexuality and his effect on Max, a weaker petty criminal, was very optimistic. Max's final act of flinging himself against the fence was very positive - it was an act of free will and acceptance of his own sexuality and his capacity to love which he hadn't recognised before.

What sort of relevance did the play have in terms of defining and analysing homosexual relationships?



John Hargreaves as Max in 'Bent', had previously not been very clear?

'Bent', a powerful statement about homosexual repression in Nazi Germany is presently on at the Playhouse. John Hargreaves who plays Max is interviewed by Cathy Fargher.

The playwright is saying that homosexual relationships are no different from any other - some are good, some bad, others inspiring. The character of Max is typical of some people today - hard and uncaring - but that is the same with all sexualities. I don't think the writer set out to comment on homosexual relationships, but that is the result as they play's characters are homosexual.

Horst at one stage in the play realizes that the affairs could be homosexual too, and that they are no different to anyone else. Homosexual couples are no different just under more pressure.

In the love making scene, how do you psychologically prepare yourself for a part like that, without moving at all, and yet projecting a really imagined fantasy?

I just think of some of the best fucks I ever had - if you relax into it there is

no reason why you can't do anything on stage. The audience want to laugh at that scene, so they don't have to be absorbed by what is happening. You have to stamp on the laughs early on and draw the audience in with you.

How does the director advise you in a scene like that which is so personal, and also how detached are you from that scene?

The director is very much a collaborator. He works with the actors to a certain extent. It does become technical after the initial decisions have been made as to the way in which it will be done. In some ways you have to play it by ear - feel the audience coming with you.

Has doing the play altered your view on society's attitude to homosexuality - with the historical connection of persecution of homosexuals in Nazi times which

Well, Hitler's laws against homosexuality remained on the statute books until 1969. So homosexuals could not disclose that they had been in concentration camps, so a lot of these statements came out a lot later and were a revelation on the persecution of a minority.

Has the play affected you personally?

Yes, I find I cannot sleep at night and that it takes a long time to get out of the part. You cannot convince the audience unless you are really into it. Some nights after the performance I keep crying and cannot forget it.

Do you have a real rapport with Tom Considine; that energy into play would be very important for the convincing presentation of the play.

Yes the chemistry between us as actors was very important; some people will act together and have a natural style. We had auditioned quite a lot of people before we found Tom, and having done a reading, he seemed to work well with me.

John Bolt an Adelaide University Student who rowed at the Moscow Olympic games for Australia, talks about the experience and about Moscow.

THE AUSTRALIAN rowing team left Australia the day the AOF made their final decision. We were two hours out of Melbourne when the pilot of our QANTAS flight announced that the decision was to go. Screams of delight from the team of twenty three people rang through the cabin and touched on the ears of Foreign Minister Peacock who was relaxing in first class. We had seven weeks in Europe before going to Moscow and during that time we competed in International Regattas at East Berlin (on the 1936 Olympic Course), at Lucerne in Switzerland and at Amsterdam. Both the men's eight and the women's four gained good results in these regattas but we in the pair were plagued with problems which inhibited us from reproducing the form which had given us fast times in Australia. We made the final six at East Berlin but at the other regattas we were outclassed. In between regattas we trained, mainly in Switzerland, but had a week in Munich before going to Moscow.

We arrived in Moscow on the Wednesday before the Games were opened on the Saturday and the rowing commenced on the Sunday. It took an abnormally long period of time to get through the Immigration Control but once through we were given a VIP bus trip with police escort through Moscow to the Olympic Village. All other traffic was brought to a standstill as we whizzed through red lights and jammed intersections. We were however forced to stop on one occasion when we were over-trumped by a huge black limousine carrying high ranked Party officials. The accreditation process was slow and tedious but eventually we infiltrated the great hordes of guards and security forces and fought our way to our quarters. Living Conditions

Many of us had gone to Moscow with negative expectations but were pleasantly surprised by the living conditions. We were housed in one of about twenty sixteen storey high buildings, each of which was divided into a number of two bedroomed flats. With two people to a room and toilet facilities for each flat, we couldn't complain. The buildings were quite new and perhaps were put up hastily because the workmanship in each building was really quite shoddy. Nevertheless the buildings will provide excellent homes for about 10,000 Muscovites, even if the toilets leak and don't flush.

The Russians had done an excellent job with food catering. It is no mean feat to have to feed thousands of athletes. Food was available from at least one of the four main dining halls virtually 24 hours a day. There was a wide selection of mainly western-style foods augmented with some local character. A lot of the foods were imported and probably not a reflection of what the average Muscovite would eat. The wastage was phenomenal and no doubt deplored by the kitchen staff who could never buy the same food in the local markets.

The recreational needs of the competitors were well catered for with a disco, cinemas, library, music rooms, meditation rooms, electronic games which frequently broke down and a theatre for live entertainment in a recreational complex within the village. At the theatre I went to see an assortment of circus acts which were good, and a group of Russian folk dancers who were nothing short of superb. The disco was always packed out and producing loud western music. The Media Distortion

The media provided a whole new perspective on life and world affairs. English radio broadcasts and newspapers were made and offered a whole new interpretation of many past and present events. One story which I noticed in particular concerned Russian involvement in the Baltic States and their version differed markedly from the tales of some of my Latvian friends. I think it was probably fortunate that the American athletes weren't there as they would not have liked a lot of what they heard. It all just confirmed my belief that the average impressionable plebeian from either the east or the west can never really believe anything from the media as so often the facts are presented only in part and then subject to interpretation which is rarely objective.

The black-market exchange for western currencies was prolific. US dollars were in hot demand and exchange rates were two to three and a half times better than bank exchange rates. The Poles were frequently involved and changes were made without a great deal of secrecy. Goods in the village shops were rather expensive usually, and so the black-market was hard to resist.

I didn't get to see much of Moscow as rowing training took up most of the day and evenings were spent recuperating. We finished racing on a Sunday and left on the Tuesday, five days before the Games closed. I actually saw the Closing Ceremony in Adelaide. We were forced to leave straight away as flights out of Moscow were heavily booked and neither the Russians nor the Australian officials wanted us to stay. We did have one day of sightseeing in which the rowing team had a tour of central Moscow. There are many fine old buildings of the pre-revolution period which are worth seeing if you're into buildings. My impression was that post-revolutionary buildings were functional, but over the last twenty years have come to show a greater architectural flair so that many modern ones are most impressive. In summer it is basically an attractive city with many areas of parks and trees. Most conspicuous were many examples of "beautification" which were done recently hastily and often not very well.

Interaction with the Locals

Unfortunately we didn't get much chance to interact with the local people. Those we mainly spoke to were the guards around the village but as there were thousands of them they were hard to avoid. Very few spoke English and so communication was restricted. They were generally courteous and responded favourably to our attempts to throw in a few simple Russian words. Generally interaction with other competitors was limited as well, partly by language barriers and partly because most competitors are pre-occupied with their training and preparation. Of course once the competition finished everyone mixed freely.

The rowing results were disappointing for the Australian crews. In the pair we came tenth in a field of fifteen, the eight in a field of nine came fifth, and the women's four came fifth out of six. Entries were down because of the boycott but in the women's race the best five crews in the world were in Moscow so their result was actually better than it

looks on paper. We were disappointed with our pair result as we actually did better times in Australia before going to Europe and in 1978 we came ninth in the World Championships. After such intense preparation we really were expecting better.

The Boycott

The boycott of course was a great disappointment, more so to those from other countries who couldn't go, but to us also. The fact that I went to Moscow obviously reflects my attitude but if I wasn't selected I still would have been against the boycott. I am sure the Russians would have been plagued by the trouble the Americans caused but to their credit they still hosted an Olympics which was a successful sports carnival and an impressive spectacle. The success of an event can certainly be judged by other parameters than how many turn up to the starting line.

Despite the fact that politics will always be brought into international sporting events, I naively believe that politics should be kept out of sport. From an Australian standpoint, I dislike Fraser intervening with the activists and careers of sportsmen, most of whom have got where they are with very little help from the Australian Government. I think it unfair of Fraser to use sportsmen as a political weapon when he has given so little to sport compared with many other sporting nations. Even though economic sanctions have rarely proved effective, it didn't go down well when Australian teams were in fear of being told they couldn't go and meanwhile trade with the USSR continued relatively undisturbed. The arguments are extensive and involved and the politics of the Afghanistan situation are complex but in view of the present situation I feel a boycott of the Moscow Games would have been the wrong thing. I do believe the Games will go on in Los Angeles in 1984 but I also think that the present concept of the Games is in jeopardy from the recurrent insults incurred by different political groups and the way it is evolving into such an extravagant multi-million dollar showpiece. A rationalization needs to occur somewhere.

My rowing started when I began university in 1974 and my medical course was unaffected until last year when I had to leave Adelaide for four months to train for and compete in the 1979 World Championships. My point is that with sensible planning one can make worthwhile achievements in extra-mural activities whether in the arts or the sports while at university (and afterwards too of course) and not disrupt academic pursuits too much. So, why not join the Students' or Sports' Association and get involved? □

**ALPHA
BRAVO
CHARLIE
DELTA
ECHO
FOXTROT
GOLF**

MODELS

**NEW
ALBUM
OUT 3 NOV**



Dr. Jeanette Linn, AMA President and alternative therapy downer.

ARE DOCTORS OK?

RECENT STATEMENTS in reference to natural therapies by Dr Jeanette Linn, President of the SA Branch of the AMA and the local AMA Secretary Dr George Repins in the *News* special feature on Alternative Medicine require closer examination.

Dr Linn's comments included such things as "doctors are under the constant scrutiny of their colleagues"; "that ethics demand the seeking of the highest standard of care based on scientifically tested, method" and that she couldn't see how medical doctors could work alongside alternative practitioners.

Dr Repins makes the classic statement that only medical practitioners offer quality health services.

These statements are value judgements and half truths, impregnated with professional bias, rather than statements of objective scientific fact.

In the *Bulletin*, 14 October 1980, a letter from three medical doctors indicates how the National Heart Foundation's continued assertion of its Dietary-intervention policy in heart disease patients is really unfounded. The World Health Organisation's research (1980) also found that patients treated with cholesterol reducing drugs such as clofibrate had a death rate (from all causes) 25% higher than control patients with high blood cholesterol.

Another important factor brought to light is that patients having suffered a heart attack, eating a high polyunsaturated diet, low in saturated animal fats, have a slightly lower survival rate than patients without dietary intervention. This Sydney Diet-Heart study and the similar findings of other such studies are not reported in any of the Foundation's literature. Is this adherence to the objective scientifically tested methods referred to by Dr Linn?

Accuracy of diagnosis by conventional medicine has an alarmingly poor record. Doctors attending Iridology seminars conducted by Dr Bernard Jensen (1978) at the University for Humanistic Studies in San Diego, California, admitted to only a 40% accuracy of diagnosis.

This figure of diagnostic accuracy is substantiated by post mortems conducted on patients in a British University clinic where it was found that more than half of the patients had died of other causes than the specified heart disorder diagnosed. In another instance, the same series of chest x-rays shown to the same team of specialists on different occasions, led them to change their minds in 20% of all cases. Another instance is the finding that up to 25% of simple hospital tests show seriously divergent results when performed from the same sample in two different labs.

Diagnostic error is easily understood when the findings of a German study are considered. The average consultation period was a mere three minutes.

The decision rules which underlie modern medicine push the doctor to seek safety in diagnosing disease rather than health. An experiment was conducted on 1000 school children in New York where they were assessed for the needs of tonsillectomy by several groups of physicians.

Of the 1000 children the first group of doctors found 611 required tonsillectomy. The remaining 389 were examined by another group of doctors and 174 were selected for tonsillectomy. The remaining 215 were examined by a third group of doctors and 99 were selected for

tonsillectomy. The remaining 116 were examined by a fourth group of doctors and more than half were selected for tonsillectomy.

The gravity of this situation can be summarised by the head of the Paediatrics College in Victoria who claimed that 75% of all operations conducted on children last year in Australia were totally unnecessary.

Is this the quality service Dr Repins was referring to?

IATROGENIC DISEASE is that induced by doctors. The US Department of Health, Education and Welfare claims iatrogenic disease affects at least 7% of all hospitalised patients to the extent of claiming compensation, although few do anything about it. Research has shown one in five people admitted to research hospitals in the USA acquire an iatrogenic disease, sometimes trivial but often leading to specialised treatment and in one case in thirty leading to death. Half of these cases arise from complications of drug therapy and one in ten comes from diagnostic errors.

With the advent of totally dehumanising diagnostic procedures and therapy, much of the iatrogenic disease is attributed to lack of specialised equipment, equipment failure or patient neuroses.

The comments of Dr Linn and Dr Repins can be suspected of professional bias when the record of Chelmsford Hospital in Sydney is observed, even superficially. A former patient of the hospital has just won a suit against his doctor after his treatment programme left him suffering permanent brain damage. Seven other patients of the hospital deemed in good physical health by their doctors died under similar treatment programmes in a period of several months.

The treatment involved electric shock therapy and narcosis therapy, a heavy prolonged sedation treatment. Narcosis therapy had six rigid safeguards when originally implemented but five of these had been omitted by the doctor involved in the suit and expert medical opinion at the court hearing said that this placed the patient's life at grave risk.

Narcosis therapy had been abandoned in the USA twenty years ago and in the UK eleven years ago due to high risk and low benefits, yet it was still in use here in Australia. Is this one example of the scientifically tested methods referred to by Dr Linn?

Investigation at the hospital uncovered blank treatment cards signed ready for incoming patients by the doctor involved in the suit. A former matron of the hospital stated that shock therapy was often administered without the consent of the patients.

It took five years for this person to find a lawyer who believed his story enough to represent him in court and the medical authorities refused to believe such a situation could arise in a profession bound by the ethic to seek the highest standards of care through scientifically tested methods.

This ethic can also be seen to be quite openly abandoned for the purpose of professional prestige and power when the Medical Acupuncturists' Association is examined. A large proportion of its members have studied acupuncture for a total of two weeks to a couple of months and profess competency with Medibank coverage as the added attraction to potential clientele.

Acupuncture developed as a science after thousands of years of repeatable experiment were conducted. The laws governing acupuncture are extremely complex and a sound knowledge of

them both in practice and in theory is required before safety and beneficial results can be assured, free of iatrogenic side effects. Why then do doctors hide behind a medical degree and profess expertise in such a complex and delicate science when their knowledge is so scant?

NON-MEDICAL Tradition Acupuncturists here in Australia have studied for three to four years and yet are denied access to needles and other equipment which is restricted to medical practitioners only.

Medical practitioners have become part of a powerful and elite sector of society. Our society is filled with individuals who are taught nothing about their bodies and means of preventing illness and maintaining health. Medical practitioners themselves are trained in crisis medicine and know very little about preventative therapy.

This shortcoming of modern medical philosophy costs Australia dearly.

This is the major limitation to medicine. It is becoming increasingly obvious with the spiralling increase in chronic sickness, which conventional therapy is unable to cope with.

Here Dr Linn, is where perhaps differences in approach or philosophy could be of great significance. They may reduce the suffering of the patient and not necessarily the standing of the medical practitioner in society.

The Webb Report (1978) investigated several of the natural therapies which led to the eventual registrations of chiropractors. The Committee recommended funds be allocated for a controlled study of Iridology. (Dr Linn, facilities are at your disposal to scientifically evaluate Iridology as a diagnostic tool. As President of the AMA here in South Australia it is important that this offer be directed to your office as it is responsible for ensuring the ethic to maintain highest standards of care through scientifically tested methods.)

George Bernard Shaw once said, "All professions are a conspiracy against the public". To ensure this situation does not continue to exist in the medical profession and the natural therapies alike, patients must become aware and then accept responsibility for their own health, being prepared to challenge the validity of a therapy.

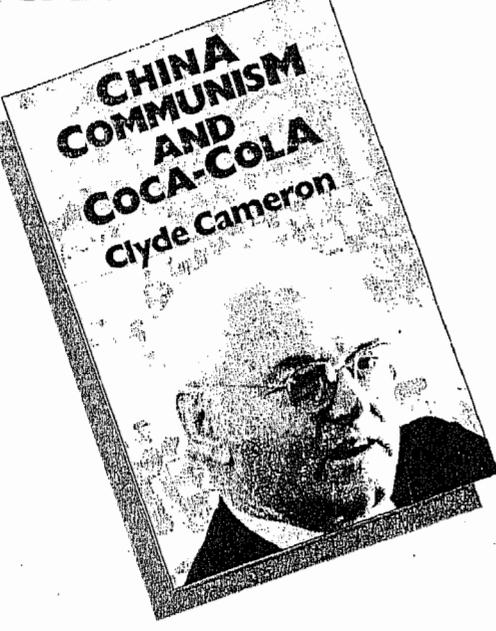
Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine said, "There is nothing more natural than for the body to heal itself". With those words of wisdom it should be now be apparent that western medicine and natural therapies should form an integral unit to work for the good of humanity, not for the good of a selected few.

Ron Kendall

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CAMERON'S CHINA



China Communism and Coca Cola
Clyde Cameron
Hill of Content

Clyde Cameron's book is a quixotic collection of analysis and anecdote. He mixes comment on the Chinese system with comments on the Australian; such things as the public service come in for a fair serve of criticism as does Gough Whitlam. Predictably the bitterness that stems from Cameron's dismissal by Whitlam has spilled over into this latest book.

Cameron is certainly not a great stylist. Time and time again awkward constructions mar what would otherwise be a totally engrossing account of China through the Cameron eyes. Grammar can't dim the vividness of Cameron's affection for the Chinese people or his seemingly photographic memory for detail. I suspect that Cameron kept extensive diaries of his visits.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book for scholars of recent political history deals with Whitlam's attitude toward the recognition of China: Cameron characterizes him as being considerably less correct than himself, and if anything, in errors of party policy. As Cameron continues to publish his memoirs I've no doubt that many similar revelations will be made about Whitlam's leadership.

It would be a pity if Cameron's talents were totally subverted to the task of "settling the record straight" with regard to Whitlam.

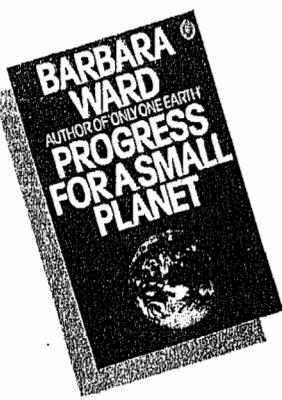
One is left in no doubt that Cameron is fond of children; wherever Cameron travels we are treated to almost cloying descriptions of China's young. It seems to fit in well with the "Grandfather" image his white hair and age project.

The picture Cameron paints of China is vivid in detail but lacks something in depth - in some ways China appears too perfect; a fairy land floating away to the north. Cameron punctuates this idyll with sharp criticisms that grow more frequent towards the close of the book.

Despite its faults, *China Communism and Coca Cola* is an important contribution to an Australian view of China, and Cameron's asides as to the genesis of Australian policy towards China are valuable in themselves. Cameron's wit is dry and sharp, especially where Whitlam is concerned, and does much to liven up the passage from incident to incident.

Overall, *China Communism and Coca Cola* is a book worth having. My appetite is whetted for more, especially a serious appraisal by Cameron of the Labor Party '72-'75.

Geoff Hammar



Eloquent Survival Strategies

Progress for a Small Planet
Barbara Ward
Pelican \$4.95.

THIS BOOK is an eloquent and coherent advocacy of strategies which will ensure the survival of this planet. Barbara Ward has for a long time been a proponent of implementing progressive economic and social policies on an international scale. Here she examines the crises of our time together with the many potential crises of the future and attempts to map a path of real progress which misses them all. The numerous problems are examined in detail. There is the rich-poor gap, energy shortages, food resources, environmental hazards and population growth. Holding to the principle that all resources should be renewable or recyclable and that the preservation of the biosphere is paramount, she distills out of these complex issues an enlightening and readable book. It was no simple task and much research was done by Barbara Ward's colleagues at the International Institute for Environment and Development and also by researchers at the World Bank and various United Nations agencies.

Barbara Ward writes with forthrightness but she never dips into polemics. This admirable style gives *Progress for a Small Planet* an air of credibility which would momentarily arrest the attention of the most blinkered arch-conservative. But probably only for that long. Gently she chastises the selfishness of rich nations, the irresponsibility of chemical companies and the shortsightedness of nuclear power utilities. And firmly she advocates the use of recyclable materials, the end of the arms race and changes to methods of farming. All this and more.

However, these things are easily said and have been said many times before to no effect. In the face of the persistent deathwish of the twentieth century, it is questionable whether Barbara Ward is saying it to any effect now. But she backs up her proposals with solid research and this gives them some substance. Her small army of researchers uncovers examples such as a factory plant in Massachusetts which extracts fuel from garbage, and instances in the Third World where a judicious mixing of technology and traditional farming methods has produced high crop yields without disrupting the natural order of things.

The book examines the whole panorama of problems. It begins with a brief overview of our situation in history. It shows that many crises

have risen in phase with one another to give us now one crisis of apocalyptic dimensions. To summarise the short historical analysis: we are at the end of an "imperial" era in which Western powers dominated and utilised the world. Previously empires have fallen without much disrupting the routine of common life. But the present political crisis coincides with a population explosion and a deep malaise in the economic system. These troubles are compounded by shortages of energy, mineral resources and arable land, and also a severe risk of chemical and radioactive pollution. Also Barbara Ward detects intellectual confusion, a profound self-doubt which has asserted itself. The leaders of our society don't know what to do.

Her book attempts to remedy that. Firstly she investigates the directions the industrialised nations ought to follow; secondly she examines directions for developing nations. Then the two are drawn together and strategies are formulated for building a complete "conserving planet". There is emphasis on what citizens can do individually and in community groups without resort to governmental institutions.

Many books on this topic are pedantic analyses overburdened with statistics and graphs. That type of book has a place in academic rabbit warrens but is of no use in forming popular opinions. But *Progress for a Small Planet* is the opposite. It's an accessible book which moves from the area of mere analysis on to the plane of action. The book outlines the practical programme of action, yet it even transcends this, and offers also the motivation for action. It becomes an article of faith stating that humankind can create a viable, long-lived and just community on Earth.

And on the cover is the prettiest picture of the earth from space I've seen. It was taken from Apollo 17. It's worth having a look at the book just to see it in colour.

Tim Dodd
Math/Physics 3



Powys; Sensitive & Ignored

After My Fashion
by John Cowper Powys

THIS PREVIOUSLY unpublished novel was written by John Cowper Powys just after World War I. Disappointed by sales of his first two novels, he did not seek immediate publication, and it is left to critics sixty years later to laud the sensitivity and perception of this moving piece of work. The novel belongs with the return of Richard Storm from Paris to his

native England. Troubled by restlessness and dissatisfaction with his life after World War I, he hopes to find contentment and inspiration for his writing, in a small country village. He finds a measure of happiness, and a feeling of continuity, spending days walking, discovering the beauty of Sussex.

Although unready for emotional commitment, he marries the beautiful vicar's daughter. He equates her with the beauty and simplicity he appreciates in the countryside, and finds joy in their country life.

This is shattered when they travel to live in New York. Richard finds his new-found serenity stripped by the harsh metal and concrete environs. Deprived of the beauty of Sussex, he turns from Nellie, to a creature of his city-life, a well-known dancer. Her cynicism and self-absorption provide little relief, and his health and mental balance degenerate to virtual collapse. When Nellie returns to Sussex in the care and companionship of her former fiancé, Richard begins to feel he has lost his chance of happiness, and his control of his life becomes tenuous.

The power of JCP's writing lies in his fine appreciation and sensitivity to his surroundings. The descriptions of the English countryside erect a tangible beauty against which the author sets the story of Richard Storm, and his reaction and eventual collapse to the emotions which rule him.

Powys is a much underrated writer, and this neglect is probably due to the general unavailability of his books in Australia. Now, through republishing works like *A Glastonbury Romance*, and *Wolf Solent*, the genius of the calibre of Hardy, may be recognized.

Elizabeth Perry



Well done call to the converted

The Experience of Breastfeeding
Sheila Kitzinger
Penguin Books
226 pages, \$3.95 Australian.

ABOOK on all aspects of breast feeding. This book will be a comfort to all women contemplating breastfeeding and to those who have wondered why they have found it difficult or impossible. The author explains the psychological as well as the physical reasons inherent in this.

Kitzinger takes the view though that a mother can breastfeed whatever the circumstances. I am not sure that I altogether agree, but she does make a good case for feeding under difficulties.

To successfully breastfeed she believes in demand feeding whether it be 2, 3 or 4 hourly, and she believes that the closeness of mother and baby is of paramount

importance in the success of this method.

I do feel Kitzinger is preaching to the converted and that this book will do little good for the mother who has negative responses. There is an excellent chapter on "sex and the breastfeeding woman" which many will find helpful.

But taken as a whole the author concludes that "breastfeeding for a woman today entails a considerable venture in faith ..." and that self confidence is a necessary ingredient.

Well-presented, with an index, and notes on each chapter, I recommend that all pregnant women read this book as it will help them to decide whether to breastfeed or not.

G.F. Burfield



Common-sense for Women

In Our Own Hands
Bon Hull
Hyland \$7.95

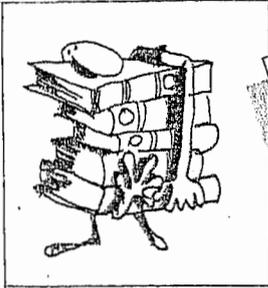
IN OUR OWN HANDS: A Women's Health Manual (Bon Hull) is based on the work of the Melbourne Women's Health Collective which operated in Melbourne for fourteen months until the state government refused it registration.

The book's Australian sources, its political and economic analysis of the health care and drug industry, and its down-to-earth emphasis on positive health care, make it absorbing reading. A male acquaintance - stranded in the snow for a week with no other books - returned full of interesting new facts and praising this book highly.

As a quick reference for specific problems, *In Our Own Hands* does not compare with the Boston Women's Health Collective's well-indexed *Our Bodies Ourselves*. Because its topic groupings are somewhat arbitrary, and its section headings confusing, this is a book to browse in or read through every now and again. While *Our Bodies Ourselves* has a North American slant and concentrates on gynaecology and relationships, *In Our Own Hands* emphasises the Australian scene, ethnic and natural health remedies, and common-sense care of one's body. Together, the two books provide an excellent basic reference for the Australian woman interested in her health.

Linley Denson

artstore
LETRASET AND
ART MATERIALS
168 Melbourne St., North Adelaide
Opposite the OLD LION



BOOKS



**Backdated
Boyd**

The Australian Ugliness
Robin Boyd
Penguin Books. \$3.95 rrp.

ROBIN BOYD'S *The Australian Ugliness* has deserved its long-standing reputation and is indeed a classic piece of writing. Its track record, being originally published in 1960, revised in 1988 and again in 1990, is testimony to the quality of his work. Certainly nothing has yet been written which can entirely replace this book.

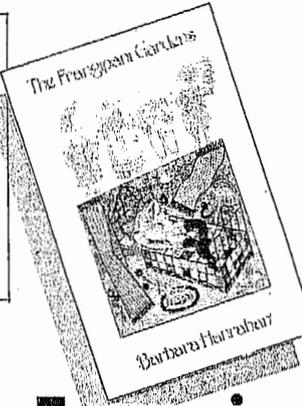
Boyd, a name familiar to those interested in Australian painters, writers, sculptors, and poets, wrote with a strong sense of nationalism. He despised the Eurocentric and, especially, the Anglo-centric nature of the designs adopted in Australia: "The white man is still a foreigner in Australia, still looking at the fragile greys and ochres of the landscape through European eyes" (pg. 164-5). Boyd was also disappointed with the emphasis on futurism being adopted into Australian society, and he suggested that Australians did not lack stimulation but were simply copiers of the worst (and only occasionally the best) of others' efforts. I am sure that he would have been extremely disappointed, and even more critical, had he been able to continue writing further volumes on Australian architecture (he died in 1972).

Therein lies the key to this book. Though it is often dated in its examples, terminology and literary style, Boyd has provided us with perceptive comments on our society. One can see that little has really changed since he wrote the original volume. We are still tearing down places such as Warner Theatre and Portus House, occasionally beautifying 'old' buildings (why Ruthven Mansions and not the old police barracks behind the State Library?) and, of course, erecting disgusting facades such as the 'Big W' monstrosity on Goodwood-Cross Roads corner.

Far too many people claim to be environmentally conscious or concerned when they refer to the bush, hills or beach. How many can relate their environmental concern to their own home and backyard? Boyd hit the nail on the head when he wrote: One by one everything that is native has to go from a home environment, even if one has to hold those all evening to keep the English grass green and the daphne alive" (pg. 95). Perhaps the old song about 'ficky tacky boxes on the hill' summed it up best for this is what we see all around us. In South Australia we had this experience at Elizabeth and now the latest urban expansions (West Lakes, 'ara Hills, Morphett Vale, Christies beach etc.) have continued to perpetrate this disease. Boyd's strong arguments against these reactions, which he found to be either functional in terms of the Australian climate (when did you see a new house built with a surrounding verandah?) nor aesthetically delightful, has unfortunately influenced few designers and home builders.

Hopefully this revised edition will be more widely read and discussed, or Boyd's perceptiveness should be lost on us. Thoroughly recommended. (One minor quibble judging by the choice of illustration on the front cover, Penguin books seem to be unsure whether asmania is not ugly or simply not a art of Australia!).

Bernie O'Neil



**Engrossing
Edwardianism**

Barbara Hanrahan
The Frangipani Gardens

IN THE *Frangipani Gardens* as in her earlier books *Where the Queens all Strayed*, Barbara Hanrahan further develops her unique and engrossing style of writing. The short, succinct yet very comprehensive glimpses of life in the Adelaide Hills, transports the reader across the whole spectrum of life during the early decades of the 20th century. Hanrahan never dwells on any specific aspect of the Fern Gully community and recounts their lives as though sifting through the faded prints of the family album.

Beneath the austere and proper facade of Edwardian gentility dwells latent hostility and confirmed human emotions.

If one were to willingly believe the burb on the back cover of the book one could be excused in looking forward to a "double climax (both raw and primitive)". Certainly the ending is the highlight of the novel but for my liking it is a little slow and tedious in coming.

Possibly this is an intentional evocation of the refined, genteel Edwardian life. Like the imminent yet arduous sea voyage to Australia of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York, life in the Adelaide Hills waits with dignity. No one is hurried, no one is pressured, and Grandma O'Brien is seen to be forever aging.

The delicate, milk-glass exterior of the garden community, however, is eventually shattered by suicide, murder, avenged sacrifice, and a vigilant witch-hunt.

The Frangipani Gardens is an engrossing book despite the confusing and slow introductions. If you enjoy romantic reminiscing, especially of Adelaide, try this one; in fact any by Barbara Hanrahan.

Philip Shepherdson



**A Pile of
Rubbish**

Allen Honeycomb
John Pinkey, Leonard Ryzman
Pan, \$8.95

THE FIRST SOLID evidence of UFO's. This is as tenuous as a spider's web. If you believe in fairies at the bottom of the garden, then this book is definitely for you. On the other hand, you may be a UFO buff in which case you will accept any unsubstantiated rubbish; this book has plenty. Quotations from a one time US astronaut who was unfortunately found to be mentally unstable, colourful reporting from "hot dog" reporters, lonely ladies from isolated farms in Queensland, casual acquaintances in Surfers Paradise and part time scientists make up the wealth of so-called fact which is presented in this rather slim and badly overpriced book.

One wonders after reading the repetitious pseudo-scientific "facts" presented to the reader, why the authors did not approach the CSIRO, Queensland University and other respected scientific organizations which they so freely quote in this book. Needless to say, they did not, preferring to rely on speculation and imagination.

The book purports to describe a gigantic cover-up by American and Australian military authorities regarding the alleged sightings of UFOs. It also suggests that these mysterious crafts have, from time to time, disintegrated over Australia. The honeycomb referred to in the book is offered to the reader as the material with which these space crafts are made of. Nobody yet knows, apparently, what the honeycomb is made of, but it does appear that the authors were able to cut it with a pair of scissors. As far as I could see this was the only "scientific" test applied to the material. If you believe in little green men you have to read this one as they are now ten feet tall and glow, flying around in house size tea saucers without exception covered with coloured flashing lights.

Newsflash: Recent research has discovered that the moon is not made of green cheese.

Bill McHenry, Science



**Timeless
Magic**

"Seven sixes are forty three" by Kiran Nagarkar, translated by Shubha Sree, University of Queensland Press, 213 pages, Cloth \$12.95, Paper \$6.95.

A BLEND of magical writing and realism, this story moves backwards and forwards with no beginning and no end. The storyteller, Kushank, whose life is a series of incidents of poverty, sickness, cynicism and death intertwined with the lives of people he knows. Set in India and beautifully translated by Shubha Sree, the book is rich in humorous and detailed incidents seen with clarity of vision and absorbed by an analytical mind.

There are glimpses of age-old truths such as this: "We all have our own darknesses. Every darkness with its own shape. Who lives in your locked-up darkness?" There are realistic glimpses of life like the deformed child Prutha and the beautiful Chandani.

Australian readers should enjoy this remarkable novel and I recommend it for its unusual narrative style.

G.E. Burlford



RECRUDS



**Prehistoric
Rock
'an Roll**

Blue Oyster Cult -
Culltosaurus Erectus

THE CULLTOSAURUS erectus, a distant relative of the Horn-Swooped Bungo Pony, was originally discovered by Professor Victor Von Pearlman of the Underbelly Institute, was thought to be extinct but has been discovered to be alive and healthy, living on the latest Blue Oyster Cult album. What

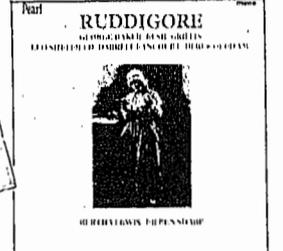
is this prehistoric creature like?" I hear you ask. To begin with it's external appearance (the cover) is, to say the least, amusing but it's what's inside that counts. The contents of this monster is a gutsy brand of rock 'n' roll.

The music is hard, fast and aggressive and has many listenable, commercial qualities. The music shows a wide variety of influences, from Heavy Metal to the more Jazz inclined 'Monsters' with its use of saxophone.

The sound which results is far from prehistoric with the honest rock 'n' roll being played in a manner which shows the band's pleasure in making music. The vocals are strong and harmonic and the lyrics cover a wide range of concepts in a colourful language.

The guitar work of Eric Bloom, Allen Lanier and Don Roesser are a feature of the album, with the energetic wallings of the guitars overshadowing some quality keyboard work and weird special effects.

Certainly an album to satisfy old (and young) Blue Oyster Cult fans and attract many new followers in both Australia and overseas. Well worth investigation.



**A Past
from the
Blast**

Riddigore
Pearl Mono GEM B33/4

OSTENSIBLY A SATIRE on the horror genre *Riddigore* is really G & S's second go at a sociological expose of an English village. Containing some of their finest and most subtle work it remains only a connoisseur's opera, rather like Mozart and *Dr. Faustus* Cost.

Riddigore has no tradition, none of the first revival cast having been trained in those parts by G or S. This 1924 recording has the freshness of recently explored territory but the lack of experience shows. Many phrases have been sung since by better voices and with more meaning. The recording is over compressed, a common 1920's fault and there are a few cuts. Still, it is a rich treasure house of interpretation of wit and social satire.

As Despard, Leo Sheffield is exceptional though nervousness betrays legato.

Eileen Sharp excels as Mad Margaret, the only sympathetic character. The village outcast, her sincere comments on social and operatic absurdities, are as hilarious as they are pathetic.

Czech Bedrich Smetana's *The Bartered Bride*, to be done this week at Union Hall, is a good contrast. It is filled with villagers who assemble to carouse in a few moments and who sing choruses in public.

Karel Sabina's libretto is sympathetic to all despite their pretense and greed, whereas Gilbert in *Riddigore* is detached and often hostile.

Both these operas concern individuals (both women) trapped by the class and status values of their societies.

Sullivan shows conflict by counterpoint. Smetana's counterpart is almost illusory but in his development tension ebbs and flows. The climax in Marle's aria is preceded by one of the most beautiful moments in all opera. In this Cheryl Pickering (English/Music) will have the most beautiful lines. Peter Rockauskas and Roz Martin will also portray pressurising parents.

Both operas are excellent social portraits. Buy *Riddigore* for super-cilliousness and brilliance. Attend *The Bride* for the ephemeral delights of sublime moments in the theatre.

LOK

**Somethin'
for
Everyone**

Michael Nesmith
Live At The Palms

THIS, THE FOLLOW-UP of his eminently successful album *From a Radio Engine to the Photon Wing*, has something for everyone, as the saying goes. For 'nostalgia' buffs there's no *Monkees*

material, but there are some classic Nesmith revivals such as *Joanne* and *Silver Moon*. If you enjoy your music down and mellow then you're guaranteed easy listening from *Shelly's Blues*. Then, if you prefer something with a little more momentum, there's always *Roll With the Flow* or the Chuck Berry classic *Nadine*. Added to this formidable repertoire is the backing of fine musicians, including Al Parkins on several lead solos and James Trumbo on some more than imaginative piano work.

The rhythm section holds most of the album enthralled with both Nesmith and David MacKay on guitars, and John Wave on drums. Nesmith's vocals have in the past been criticized as rasping and tenuous, but as any dedicated follower of Mike will vouch, that is his great attraction. That down-to-earth core and his excellent lyrics make every track a pleasure to listen to. Being a live album the production is at times imperfect in this age of electronic perfection, but don't let that discourage you from listening to it. For it's less brilliant tones there are chords that will make you sit up and listen or simply languish with the flow of sounds, that more than compensate. Mike Nesmith's cool, calm efficiency, his spontaneous reactions and his dry wit, combine to give one a good all round taste of his music. If you haven't heard anything from him since *The Monkees*, then you could do well to purchase, or at least listen to, this compilation. If, on the other hand you follow him, you won't be disappointed here.

Ian Robertson

**Heavy
Metal in
Fettle**

Animal Magnetism
The Scorpions

THIS IS ANOTHER excellent album from the German heavy-metal band, the *Scorpions*. As far as the music goes, it follows heavily in the steps of the *Scorpions'* previous albums - the group does not explore into any new musical territory, but is still based on the sledgehammer heavy riff (reminiscent of superheavy groups such as *Ted Nugent*, *Van Halen*, *Ritchie Blackmore's Rainbow*, etc.)

Not all of the tracks are of a heavy nature, however. *Lady Starlight* is a soft ballad with harmony vocals and some beautiful, flowing keyboard work. But it's straight back into screaming guitar licks on the second side, added to screaming vocals, thunderous bass and roaring drums.

Even though the *Scorpions* may not be adding anything new to the rock world, they have stuck to their guns with heavy metal and are playing it as loud, as fast and as well as any other of the well-known "heavies". *Animal Magnetism* is a great album for heavy metal fans - watch out for the *Scorpions* - their bite is deadly.

Mark Worley



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"I Never Promised You A Mushroom Garden"

SCIENCE PROMISED a garden of roses. Instead we have the expectation of mass destruction in a bed of giant mushrooms.

Where did the vision go wrong? At the beginning of the twentieth century, visionary thinkers were looking to science to rid Europe of its nineteenth century squalor and injustice. The scientific spirit was expected to extend its influence into all areas of human activity. And as its logical methods of reasoning penetrated all strata of society, men and women were expected to adopt the same scientific principles of reasoning which had proved so successful in investigating the natural world. Poverty would be abolished in a state run by science. Political institutions would be transformed into forums of intelligent discussion. War would be unthinkable. Actually there could be nothing anybody would want to go to war for. Society would consist of enlightened and educated people pursuing knowledge for its own sake and indulging in recreation just for the fun of it.

This is how the story was meant to go. H.G. Wells, the Fabian socialists, and George Bernard Shaw thought this way. In fact the tenor of thinking in the period prior to World War One was along these lines.

So where did science go astray? Certainly part of the projected scenario was fulfilled. The progress in medical science is one tangible area of achievement. But on the other hand, the whole science has just created the instruments for the greatest slaughters of human history. We have had two world wars plus numerous sideshow events. It was science again, that gave us the means to pollute our environment. It is perceived as being responsible for the dehumanisation of our society and it is feared that technology in the hands of powerful groups will reduce much of the population to the status of useless parasites. And hanging over it all is the spectre of the giant mushroom clouds which threaten to be the death signature of the entire human race.

It is a sad, almost perverse, twist of fate that science should lead to such a mess. Science is after all just the process by which curious minds seek to participate in the workings of the universe. Can one condemn that? Scientists, when questioned on the social effects of their work, generally stand back like Victorian maidens improperly importuned, and vigorously protest innocence. "We are just doing pure research into the mechanisms of the universe. The truth about the world must not be censored", they say.

And I believe their protestations are valid. Anybody who has experienced some of that hallowed excitement to be got by uncovering some subtlety in the operation of our universe, knows what I mean. It's like sex. Anything that much fun, can't be all bad.

So whose fault is it? I believe that the mistake which has been made in science is not a sin of deliberate intent but rather a sin of omission. That sin is that scientists, almost without exception, abrogate the responsibility they have to influence the way in which their discoveries are used. Science creates technology, and technology is pushed toward the seat of power in our society, and that means to the politicians. Their methods of operation have remained unchanged for centuries but in the meantime the toys they are permitted to play with have increased thousand-fold in power and influence. For instance, who was Stalin? Genghis Khan with a telephone. This is where the troubles of the twentieth century lie. Our leaders are playing cowboys and Indians with nuclear bombs and MRV missiles. The "stab in the back" practices of past times don't create too much havoc when all you have is a knife. But with laser beam knockout weapons, it's disastrous. Similarly, propaganda techniques and methods of coercion become horrendously effective when assisted by a bit of technology.

Most scientists will say they are concerned about these things. But

they must make their voices heard and begin to push the uses of technology in the direction of sanity. Scientists must realize that their discoveries will almost inevitably be misused if they let them out uncontrolled.

So what of the practical programme of action? The greatest problem of our time (which overshadows all the social and environmental problems we have) is the threat of nuclear war. Many eminent physicists have done their best to combat nuclear proliferation

But what does it have to do with scientists? Everything; nuclear bombs are the progeny of science, and the creators of them could, if they wished, exercise much more

but unfortunately individual efforts have proved ineffective. Collective action is necessary. The other problem is that there is a limit to what can be achieved in the present world situation. So goals must be realistic and obtainable. One well known physicist has come up with one such programme. Freeman Dyson is familiar to space enthusiasts for his ideas on how to colonise the solar system in a cheap and environmentally harmonious way. But he's also active on the home front. He recently published his autobiography *Disturbing the Universe* (it's in the Barr-Smith Library). In this book he wrestles with the intractable problems of nuclear arms and one of his proposals is very realistic and sensible. Clearly the US and the USSR will not agree to complete disarmament lest the other side take advantage of them. Therefore a possible solution is to ban strategic weapons and allow carte blanche only on defensive type weapons. This would require the destruction of all bomber fleets, missile submarines and intercontinental rockets, while still allowing a nation a purely defensive capability. The nuclear threat would be removed. It does seem a realistic aim worth pursuing in international negotiations. Furthermore it would be hoped that such an agreement would only be a first step. In the atmosphere of cooperation established by the treaty, further reductions in military power could be anticipated.

influence on defence and foreign policy in America than they do at present. Or they could just refuse outright to build the damned things. At the moment a new generation of even more potent weapons systems are under development, so now is the time for scientists to organize. But nuclear weapons is only the major issue. Scientists ought to be speaking up on matters ranging from pollution control to the introduction of new technology. One can only appeal to all scientists and students of science to make that vision of a universally beneficial science which has, in past times, motivated so many researchers.

Dorothy Hodgkin, Nobel prizewinner in Chemistry in 1964 and professor at Oxford is one aging scientist who is a member of that old school who had the scientific social vision. Talking on "The Science Show" (ABC radio) she said of young people at the beginning of scientific careers:

"I think they had better face up to the choices. The only real hope for the future is that the young will refuse to work on these utterly useless, wasteful efforts, and will insist on working on the kinds of problems that mankind does need to solve for better existence". □

Tim Dodd

A NUCLEAR DEBATE

THE NUCLEAR ENERGY issue has now been a matter of heated debate both in the public arena and especially on campus for some years, but it seems to the authors that the major topics of the controversy have rarely been satisfactorily outlined. This article is an attempt to supply a reasonable summary of these questions, and thus provide a basis from which further debate may proceed.

The hazards associated with uranium mining are those common to all mining operations; in addition, those specifically due to the nature of the ore: the radiological health danger to mining workers, and the atmospheric release of radioactive radon gas and its "daughter" isotopes from open-cut mining operations, ore stockpiles, milling and tailings. These releases, though not a global pollution hazard, apparently have increased lung cancer rates amongst long-term

American miners. It appears the carcinogenic threshold levels and exposure durations to radon at mining sites remain somewhat conjectural, and even the existence of a radiation "threshold" safety level is disputed.

Reactor safety, due to the many types and complexity of reactors in service, requires a very extensive analysis. This must consider both the performance of the equipment, designed subject to significantly more stringent standards than conventional (high quality) engineering machinery, and performance of the operating technicians in necessarily high-stress working environments. The hazards include routine low-level gas emissions and accidental leakage of radioactive material, the most catastrophic form of which is the deservedly infamous "meltdown". Controversy exists as to the effectiveness of the ECCS (emergency core cooling systems)

radioactive substances resulting from handling and conveyance accidents; secondly, the threat of theft of potentially weapon-usable material. However, it seems that the admittedly frightening prospect of criminal construction of nuclear explosive devices has been somewhat exaggerated in the popular media. "This is not to say that it is impossible for such individuals to produce a crude explosive device, but only that the physical jeopardy and difficulties to be faced are so high and the probability of success so small that the risk is not worth the effort." A more likely exploitation of the cycle is a direct attack on a nuclear installation with the resulting release of catastrophic quantities of radioactive material. This may conceivably be the result of a terrorist bombing attack, or, more likely, since power stations are prime military targets, the product of an enemy assault by conventional weapons during a war.

Unaccountable and unavoidable losses of material are inherent in each stage of the fuel cycle from, for example, machining of fuel rods and the retaining of small quantities

electricity generation system, is an economic and moral concern. Of course, if these segments of the industry are unacceptably unsafe, their siting overseas rather than in Australia is no justification for their existence. Enrichment plants are exorbitantly energy and materials-consumptive. From an economic standpoint, it may be that while performing enrichment services can ordinarily bring a reasonable profit, the costs may reduce profit, even to the point of merely breaking even, because Australia has no independent (technical, financial and manufacturing) capability of setting up a plant.

A further critical question which must be faced is the postulated link between "peaceful" nuclear energy generation and military application of nuclear materials and expertise (i.e. by political regimes as distinct from terrorist activities). An obvious recent example of this misuse is the development by India of an atomic bomb from Canada technology and American uranium. On the hopeful side, though, one notes that the government of Libya has become the latest signatory to the Safeguards Agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

An issue particularly relevant to Australia is a moral decision on mining based on the needs of the rest of the world compared with the rights of Australian Aborigines with respect to the sanctity of their claimed spiritual sites. We fear that the debate will rather become based on factionalism and the profits available to the companies involved, and the more legitimate questions clouded.

An often-raised point is that of employment benefits to be gained by development of the uranium industry. Is this a valid argument (giving the capital-intensive nature of nuclear industry) or will the major economic advantage be to the (necessarily foreign to a large degree) investors?

The last social problem we state is concerned with the effect of nuclear industry on our way of life. In particular, will the security requirements for effective protection of radioactive materials from criminal diversion demand excessively restrictive measures, and an unacceptable level of destruction of civil liberties? However, the authors feel that such predictions are largely conjectural.

Finally, a perhaps more philosophical and general matter is the direction of our society's development. Essentially, should the human species continue in the path of technological expansion and refinement, or should we endeavour to reduce our dependence on technology? If the former is accepted, the nuclear debate will continue; if the latter, it is ended.

From what we have said before, it is apparent that there are numerous and quite often significant risks associated with the nuclear fuel cycle. "Risks", however, is invariably a comparative or relative assessment.

This issue is rarely treated as an aspect of the nuclear debate. "How safe" and "how dangerous" demand qualification, by comparison with commonly-accepted risks. For example, the output of carcinogens, sulphur dioxide, and radioactive matter in fly ash from a single coal-fired electricity plant was analysed under the auspices of the American National Academy of Sciences in 1977. The result — about 25 fatalities and 80,000 cases of respiratory disease as well as substantial property damage annually.

A similar analysis of the effect of the nuclear fuel cycle, although at this stage difficult to accomplish without an unsatisfactory degree of uncertainty, should, in the opinion of the authors, form a primary criterion for decision making. It is a curious observation that society tends to tolerate a technology which inflicts a steady flow of casualties amounting to millions over a half-century (the car industry), but abhors a risk situation where thousands of casualties might be sustained in points of time perhaps one hundred years apart.

Shortly stated the question is — if it is desired that society advances technologically, what is the safest adequate source of the energy we will need?

Michael Pope
Philip Tuckey

Footnotes

- 1 *The Home-made Nuclear Bomb Syndrome*. Edited by J.R. Buchanan, from *Nuclear Safety* (vol. 18, no. 4)
- 2 *Uranium Information Centre Newsletter* No. 9/80 (September, 1980).
- 3 *The Disposal of Radioactive Wastes from Fission Reactors* by Bernard L. Cohen, *Scientific American*, June, 1977.

TOM UREN HOUSING CITIES AND GROWTH IN AUSTRALIA



Tom Uren; "DURA will be durable".

Australia has some traditional urban problems. Will you be looking to alleviate any of these; urban blight, urban squalor and transport problems....?

I hope we get control of urban transportation, urban freeways. That is a major investment. The Commonwealth getting involved in urban public transport. I think this is one of the crying needs to improve the social lot of the ordinary person a great deal. In cities like Sydney they have a good train infrastructure programme that is superior to anything else in Australia. In Melbourne they put most of their investment in an underground rail system. It's a disgrace as an investment; it serves only a minority.

The conservatives talk about wasting money. Well no one's wasted more money on public transport than the Fraser backed Hamor government.

You're advancing the same sort of argument about that rail loop as Hugh Stretton does in his book "Ideas for Australian Cities". I think he said that an underground rail loop would be one of the crassest wastes of money that the government could engage in.

I wouldn't disagree with that. After all, Stretton was directly and indirectly one of my advisors over the years. I haven't disagreed with a lot of things that "Ideas for Australian Cities" rolled out. Many of the theories that have been thought through and developed by us came out of the Institute of Urban Studies at ANU. One of our major struggles is going to be the infrastructure we put in; that it will be for people and not for companies. That's going to be one of the major struggles. Even if you upgrade urban public transport to the CBD, you're investing money in public transport to serve the CBD. It can't even be efficient. Traffic comes out empty in the morning and packed at night - running one way, empty. It's geared to peak load situation, rather than the populace as a whole. We can't misallocate resources by (for instance) putting money into inner city freeways. The Department of Urban and Regional Affairs will play an important role in this.

Earlier when you spoke you talked about diversification in the housing sector; giving money to people other than the existing Housing Commissions and Trusts. Can you give a rundown on what sort of organisations you'll be funding and exactly what you hope to achieve with them?

First of all I said we sought it as a goal. The amount of money that the State Housing Commissions have been run down substantially. I would try to build up those local government authorities that want to enter the public housing sector. I would encourage them but local government authorities are a creature of the states. Funds would have to be raised for the states in order to get local government to do certain things. In regards to the self managed building co-ops or housing co-ops in the rental form, that can be done through the Australian Housing Corporation. We don't want to barge past the states; we want their co-operation but we don't really need it. We're not really locked in the same way we are with local government. We might

Tom Uren, ex deputy leader of the PLP once doyen of Labors left wing and minister in charge of the Department of Urban and regional development under Whitlam talks here to Geoff Hamner.

even be able to work with Trade Union groups that might want to build up their own rental co-ops or other co-operative organisations. We've got to try and build up the rental market in Australia for public housing. Not welfare housing; public housing. At present the number of houses owned by government rental agencies is less than five percent of the total housing market. Sixty five percent is owned by buyers, the rest is private rental. I hope to see that public housing rentals may one day be a competitor to the private market.

Would you see that as being a threat in terms of disciplining the market, to keep their rental costs down?

I really see that adequate housing should be made available to people, housing that isn't at present available. People who want houses at a reasonable rental should be able to get them. In this state there are 16,000 families on the waiting lists of the Housing trusts. Whether to buy or rent, they're still on the waiting lists.

The traditional Australian dream is to own your own house. What sort of split in percentage terms do you envisage between bought houses and rental?

I wouldn't want to put a percentage value on it, but I think you've got to attack it on a broad front to overcome the problem. You've got to do it through the private and public sectors. You've got to have some steady liquidity coming through. That's why I said that there would be the three major thrusts we would be making during the election period. One of the reasons why I support private ownership for individuals is that if a worker can afford to own a home then that's a real major saving in their lifetime. That's their only real major saving. It gives them a sense of security, of pride, and as long as it's not too much of an economic burden on them, I think that's a very correct move. I'm less concerned about people who have a house than people who haven't got one. It's for that reason we're only planning to subsidize people to get their foot on the first rung. After that they're on their own.

That leads fairly naturally on to urban development outside the existing metropolitan areas; decentralization projects like Albury/Wodonga. You earlier spoke about a Labor Government supporting more development outside existing metropolitan areas. What forms would this take?

The development at Albury Wodonga and Bathurst Orange and the Macarthur Development (in the Campbelltown corridor near Sydney); these three selected growth centres were started by the Whitlam government. Bathurst Orange was started by a Liberal state government but we gave moral support. The other two were started by us in co-operation with the State Government. We would try and consolidate their position. There'll be no huge sums of money going in to them, but we'll give moral support. There'll be the transfer of public servants to those areas and there

will be educational, social, and cultural facilities that will be located in those places.

But traditionally, decentralization around Australia has been a dead duck. Pointing in South Australia toward Monarto, where over a period of fifteen years nothing has happened. What other initiatives would you take to encourage people to live in these areas?

I don't accept your cynicism. Monarto was a dream of the former Premier of South Australia and it was considered in its day as a feasible proposition with the growth figures that they used. I think that the situation in Monarto is an exception to the rule. The Macarthur growth corridor is the fastest growing portion of Sydney, the fastest in Australia. But if the planning is going to be done it's going to have to be done more thoroughly than at present. Even with all the problems and cynicism, Albury Wodonga in the past five years has grown quite successfully. With the moral commitment given to it by a federal Labor government it would grow still faster. The other role that we've got (certain regional areas are growing themselves; several in New South Wales and several in Queensland) is to try to work together with local government in a support role to help those provincial cities. Coffs Harbour, or Dubbo or Wagga; these are places of some natural growth. In Victoria, places like Bendigo or Ballarat.

Could you give examples of how that moral support would assist growth? What would you do besides giving this support? Is any money involved?

There would be. But I think discussions of intentions as to where you're putting Commonwealth public servants... What we're trying to do is disperse power away from a central bureaucracy and give that decision making power to the region. I think you've got to overlap with other programmes, like education. Education may be regionalized or [perhaps] social welfare or the PMG - it's easier to co-ordinate in a closer regional concept. Rather than scattering facilities around, you might concentrate on one town.

I think that most of the decentralization developments will concentrate on the transport corridors already existing.

It's a question of cost and infrastructure. I'm not being dogmatic about it. For instance on the question of transport costs. If we're to upgrade transport as a major priority, we've got to grapple with the major problems first.

You said that your housing policy will encourage an increase in the quality of the environment. What do you consider are the most important factors in creating a quality environment and how would your policies work in that direction?

By the quality of the environment, I was talking about an environment, where first of all work opportunities

are available, where there's cultural sporting and other activities. For too long, Housing Commission programmes were planted out on the extremities of the cities. Workers had problems of travelling to and from work; in Sydney, for instance, an hour and a half to two hours both ways. Therefore we've got to get jobs closer to people. In Sydney we decided that we'd develop the metropolises; in other words, create sub-metropolitan centres like Paramatta, like Penrith, like Campbelltown, like Liverpool; probably Hurstville and Sutherland along the south; probably Chatswood along the north. In those places we would create Commonwealth and State centres which would be catalysts to private enterprise; to locate the Public Service there. In the case of Paramatta, we built a Commonwealth Centre there. We're going to have two theatres; we're going to have an art gallery in it. We're going to have welfare facilities, child minding, post office, departmental stores. That's the type of thing we're doing.

Within the cities of Australia at the moment there's a process of gentrification...

What do you mean?

Effectively, new and richer residents appropriate old residents' housing. This means that the old residents are shoved out to housing developments on the fringe. What are your policies about this sort of problem?

Well we started, if you want to examine our policies in the Federal government, by purchasing the Glebe estate in Glebe in 1974. Action started in 1973 to make inquiries about the purchase. It was 750 cottages of the old Church of England estate in Glebe. We required that first of all, to protect those people living in the estate, and secondly to protect the townscape which was over a hundred years old, and thirdly it was planned to push a freeway through it. After it became Commonwealth land we told the then Conservative government of New South Wales, that it couldn't put a freeway through Commonwealth land. Another example of this, of protecting people in the working classes in inner-suburbs, was the Woolloomooloo Basin.

They're two specific initiatives that you've alluded to. But have you any general policy to develop urban areas for people with less money to spend?

Well, with people who are impatient, like yourself, you've got to begin somewhere and I'm just giving you an example. Glebe and Woolloomooloo in Sydney are examples and Emerald Hill in Melbourne is an example. We would do similar things in many other places and cities and they'd be done on a smaller scale. For instance, one thing we're trying to encourage in the increase of the \$80 million in the Housing Commission funds will be to spot buy existing dwellings within the inner cities. That in itself will counter the situation of the middle class buying up residences in the inner suburbs and driving the poorer people to the outer suburbs; out on to the fringes of the cities. Now, I'm quite sure that there may have to be an examination of a subsidy type form in there because the Housing Commission will argue they can build housing on the

fringes of the city much cheaper than inner city housing. If that occurs, and we can't get them to spot buy, we may have to get them to look still further to encourage them to do it because that would be part of our planning programme. Even with public housing that's already owned in the inner city suburbs, we'll get them to do rehabilitation. We might find after we're in government, that we have discussions with local government authorities and the states whereby there are factories, formerly factories that are not now used, which we might be able to convert into residential housing. At the same time, I want to try and keep job opportunities in the inner suburbs. We might have to open up some urban parks, do certain things like that, but our policies are flexible. The policies really will be orientated to keeping the working class in the inner city suburbs so that they can have adequate public transport which is now available. They can be close to the theatres and the arts, but we also try to take out the theatres and the arts to sub-metropolitan centres where, because of the economic circumstances, workers have been forced out. We'll try to build those sub-metropolitan centres up and then put job opportunities in them instead of building our transport system which will need an enormous amount of investment. I said in my talk today. When you talk about urban affairs, you don't talk about departmentalising, you've got to talk about the inter-relationships. The first principle of Barry Commoner, that everything is connected to everything else, will influence our Department a great deal.

How would you skew the distribution of funds between the rental market and provision for home ownership?

In percentage terms?

No, in general terms.

Generally, we would view the expansion of public sector housing as more beneficial for rental accommodation. We would scatter purchases as much as possible from existing housing stock. I want to see a mixture of incomes, a mixture of people's backgrounds.

That brings up again the question of co-operation between the Commonwealth authorities and the States. How would you act to prevent a debacle like the Victorian Housing Commission's high rise developments in the sixties? Do you have any power to stop the various State authorities doing that sort of thing with the money you give them?

Well, you can specifically give it under the new agreements, but then they would draw on the trusts of the old agreements, and you would find yourself in serious trouble. I would think you've got to sit down and talk about things. It would cost them more to do things their way... a kind of carrot and stick formula. I will be seeking the co-operation of the State Authorities, Local Government and Housing Commissions. I wouldn't like to be at war with them, but I don't want to be a band aid going in to fix up the social problems. I find that in many cases Housing Commissions build developments on the fringes of cities and the people living in them have many social problems. It's like transferring costs from one sector to another - housing costs go to welfare costs on to health programmes. The interrelationships have got to be looked at.

What sort of development would you look at as optimal? Within inner city areas you'd have to look towards a higher density form of housing.

Well, again, there's no uniformity. Along the transport corridor you'd move to a higher density. The further you get away from the transport corridors the further you spread out. Look at what they're doing in Stockholm. I'm not saying that in some cases high rise housing isn't useful. In certain circumstances it would be. Elderly people sometimes favour high rise... but I don't think the family should be living in those areas. Generally I don't like too high rise. In Woolloomooloo we've got a development, with a fairly low density, lower than two stories. In certain parts of Sydney we're going to need high rise.

low income people will be made available through a programme we have. These people can't afford the high interest rates often charged. We'll make 7.5 million dollars available to these people at bank interest rates. This will allow people to upgrade services like bringing a toilet inside or some new plumbing or a bath.

Specifically on energy conservation programmes or thermal improvements. Have you any programmes to help people there? In America they offer tax rebates on grants for people to thermally improve their homes.

We haven't moved to that position yet. The Liberals put it in as an election gimmick. We haven't said we would exclude it. We think it's a good idea to conserve energy. We think it's an educative role. I would think we've also got to get the architects to move into it, and public housing authorities. I was recently in Hobart, and there wasn't much consideration given there in that cold climate about orientation for maximum sun gain. What sort of funds will you be providing to build up infrastructure and community facilities in these new centres? What sort of magnitude will these funds be?

Well, we're not making a specific commitment. There's this mania called a deficit budget. We've only made a definite commitment of \$150 million to stimulate the housing sector in the first year, but as soon as my department is under way we'll be having dialogue and discussions with the states, seeking their views. Many of our programmes will be orientated towards people; people will be asking us. We'll be talking to people and asking them what they want. Just one question to finish. Traditionally the building industry in Australia has worked on a boom/bust principle; a buoyant period followed by a crash. It's gone on seemingly uncontrolled. Does the Labor Party have any sorts of policies to control that situation?

We're going to inherit in this new Government of ours the policy laid down towards resource development. Most of the public funds are being drained away from housing to resource development at very high interest rates. It will have a real dampening effect on us for a period but we will try to hold down interest rates and in doing so we will use this Australian Housing Corporation to maintain liquidity in the housing industry and to maintain stability. We know that the projected level of housing that we should get. We're pulling only \$150 million in the first year because we're a bit concerned that we might overheat the housing economy. We don't want to see inflationary pressures stemming from problems within the housing industry. In Sydney we've seen astronomical increases in the housing industry. I think this has been caused mainly because of a problem in supply.

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