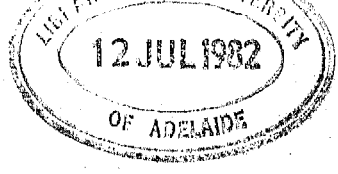


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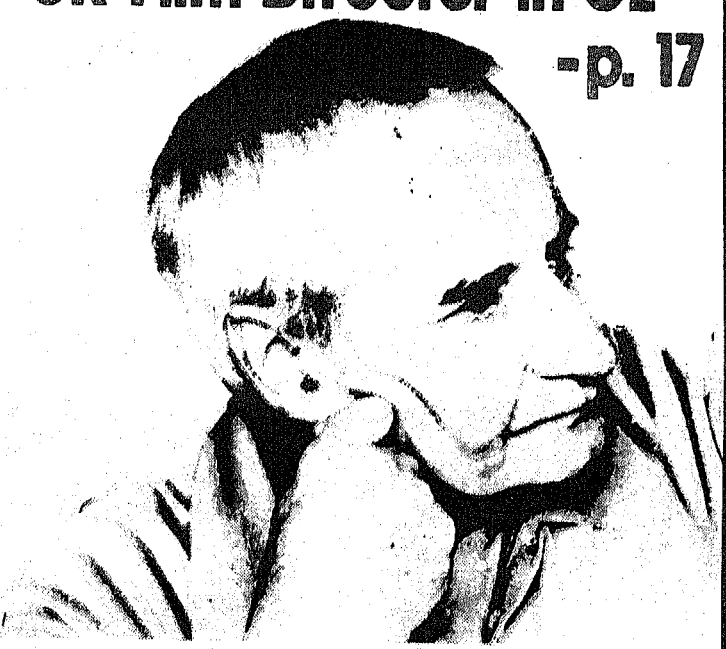
Adelaide University Student Weekly

Monday July 5, 1982 Vol 50 Nr 12

Chipp Joins Anti-Hayden

Bandwagon

Lindsay Anderson
UK Film Director in Oz
-p. 17



50 Years
-Robyn Williams
-Mr Squiggle
speak - page 4

The Labor Party could not win the next federal election under the leadership of Bill Hayden, Senator Don Chipp said last week.

The leader of the Australian Democrats was speaking at the opening of the party's new north-eastern office at Glynde.

"Three or four weeks ago the Labor Party looked near-certain to win the next election, but several major leadership blunders have reduced their chances dramatically, and could open the way for a challenge to the leadership by Bob Hawke.

"If this challenge eventuates, it will almost certainly mean that Mr Fraser will have to call a double dissolution," he said.

Senator Chipp called for fixed election dates, saying that elections should be held for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of politicians.



Mr Hayden

He was critical of the Prime Minister, saying what Australia badly needed was for Mr Fraser to "show some statesmanship".

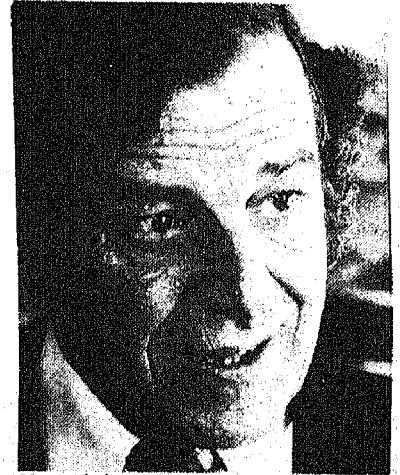
"There needs to be a clearly-marked-out economic policy, and a deal should be negotiated with the trade unions.

Industrial relations should be an economic tool, not a political bludgeon," he said.

- Andrew Foley

On dit interviewed Senator Chipp after his address.

Turn to p.6



Mr Chipp

'60 Minutes' Bias Allegation

Screening of a 'biased' report on the current affairs programme '60 Minutes' involved the Channel 9 networks in a serious conflict of interest, it was alleged last week.

The allegation was made in a complaint lodged with the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal by the Secretary of the Postal and Telecommunications Union, Mr Rob Arndt.

The 60 Minutes report went to air in Sydney on May 30. It unfavourably compared Telecom's provision of telephone services in suburban Penrith with services provided by the private company Bell Telephone in a similar suburb of Toronto, Canada.

The report claimed that under Telecom, the waiting time for installation of a telephone was more than eighteen months, while under Bell it was two or three days. It also claimed that Telecom's charges were much higher than Bell's.

But the channel had not revealed the interest of its proprietors and sponsors in the provision of telecommunications services.

Mr Arndt complained to the tribunal that a consortium of companies had set up an organisation called Business Telecommunication Services Pty Ltd (BTS) to lobby for the entry of private enterprise into the telecommunications field. The Kerry Packer company controls Sydney's Channel 9 and BHP, the sponsors of 60 Minutes, are members of BTS.

"It is quite obvious that companies interested in providing services presently reserved for Telecom have an interest - a

vested interest - in suggesting that Telecom services are inadequate or costly or inefficient," Mr Arndt said. He claimed that the report had been selective and distorted.

60 Minutes producer, Peter Wilkinson, emphatically refuted the allegations. "They are an ill-concealed slander on journalism," he said.

There had not been "the remotest connection" between the programme's segment on Telecom and the interests of Channel 9 or BHP.

"Kerry Packer wouldn't have known anything about the Telecom story until it went to air," Wilkinson said.

"I can't accept that there is any conflict of interest and I can't see how rational people could conceive that there is.

There was not even any question of a perceived conflict of interest because "that would not be a rational perception," he said.

Wilkinson said that when he was working on the ABC programme Four Corners, he produced a story on Whyalla which had been accused of bias against BHP. Now he was supposed to be involved in a story biased in favour of BHP.

"Every story is judged purely on its journalistic merits," he said.

"60 Minutes has the best team of TV journalists in Australia." It had been decided to prepare a segment on Telecom because telephone accounts had just been issued, Wilkinson said. It had never occurred to anyone on the production team that there was any conflict of interest. On dit Staff

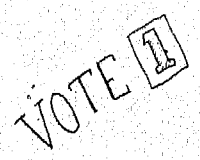


Kerry Packer on a sticky wicket

this week

PAGE 9

Student Elections: This is On dit's guide to the myriad and confusing positions up for grabs in annual elections. Nominations close Thursday July 8 at 4 pm.



PAGE 10

Irish Republicanism: Sinn Fein spokesperson Christin Ni Elias spoke recently at Adelaide University. Here's what she said.



PAGE 12

Student Radio: It's on 531 KHZ between 10 pm and 1 pm on weekday evenings. We explain what Student Radio is and what might be its future.



PAGE 17

Britannia Hospital: Nick Xenophou speaks to maverick British film director Lindsay Anderson. Anderson's film Britannia Hospital recently opened in Adelaide.



Monday July 5, 1982
Volume 50 Number 12

ABC Birthday

'On dit' offers its congratulations to the ABC for its fiftieth anniversary last week. We can afford to, we're older. The first edition of 'On dit' was published on April 15, 1932, two-and-one-half months before the ABC's first broadcast. While the ABC shuffles along powered by the weight of its bureaucracy, 'On dit' has staggered from year to year powered by little more than the energy of its editors and contributors. Both of us are still here. The ABC now faces its second fifty years with the prospect of a re-vamped organisation resulting from the Dix report. Of equal significance, the Fraser government has completed the ideological turnabout of the members of the Commission by appointing Professor Leonie Kramer as

chairman. Let's hope the ABC stays clear of the bureaucratic and political snags and can keep some real independence. The sanguine hope is that the Commission will grow bold enough to take on the government when it threatened with interference. It has failed to do so in notable instances in the past. But as long as the ABC continues to throw up such oddities as SA's Dr Earle Hackett, it has a future to look forward to. Now to look to the 100th anniversary in 2032. 'On dit' will be there. The present editors might still be staggering around as well.

Academics Reject Student Reps

Last week the university's Education Committee rejected a proposal to ensure that one undergraduate and one post-

graduate student sit on every departmental committee.

The proposal was part of a revised university statute going to the University Council for approval. The Committee added a rider expressing its opposition to the guaranteed student representation on departmental committees. Under these circumstances it is unlikely that University Council will pass the new statute without amending the guaranteed student representation.

Once again we have seen the academic staff of this university go into a protective huddle at the thought of student input into the academic structure.

Experience on faculty and other university committees shows student members have made practical contributions to the university. When will the majority of academics agree?

NOTICES

Land Rights Group

Is anyone interested in being the Adelaide Uni. representative on an inter-campus land rights group which is being set up to co-ordinate activities, speakers on the Commonwealth Games? Please contact Sarah Alpers or Monica Clements via the pigeon holes in the Student Activities Office.

History Club Seminar

Helen Jones of South Australia 150th Jubilee Women's Executive will speak on Catherine Helen Spence and Lucy Morice — South Australian social reformers on July 7th at 1.10 pm in History Common Room, 4th Floor, Napier Building. All welcome.

Adelaide Uni. a Nuclear Free Zone

There will be a meeting this week to discuss the possible campaign for Adelaide Uni. to be declared a Nuclear Free Zone. This means a ban on nuclear material on campus except where it involves medical or other research activities.

Join us to discuss the purposes and activities which should be involved in such a campaign on Thursday July 8 at 1 pm in Meeting Room 1 (Level 5, Union Building).

At the last AUS Regional Conference, it was decided that the region should hold a Regional Workshop Day. The workshops will be on Saturday July 10 at Adelaide University.

The programme is:
12.30-1.30 pm — Lunch (bring own)
1.30 pm — Student Union Workshop:

1. Structure; and distribution of Student Services Fee
 2. Staff profile
 3. Union Services
 4. Promotion of Union Services
 5. Problems within Student Unions
 - (a) Lack of continuity
 - (b) Role of Executive Officer
 - (c) Government Legislation
 6. The Future of Student Unions
- 3.00 pm — Students' Association Workshop.
1. Political role of Students' Association
 2. Differences between campus Student Unions and Students' Associations
 3. Problems
 - (a) Student apathy — ways to combat apathy
 - (b) Co-ordinating campaigns
 4. Student representation
 5. Amalgamation of student organisations.

Lesley Yates, President, Student Union, Salisbury Campus, and Ken McAlpine, President, Adelaide Uni. Union, will convene the Student Unions' workshop. Ingrid Ulpen, South Australian AUS Regional Organizer and Gayle Sansakda, General Secretary of the Students' Association, Flinders Uni. will be convening the Students' Association workshop.

If you have any queries, please ring Gayle Sansakda on: (work) 275 2806; (home) 271 8404.

Adelaide University Liberal Club

A meeting is planned for all members on Friday July 9 at 1.10 pm in the Little Cinema. This is to discuss future activities of the Club and hopefully to hear a guest speaker.

All members and prospective new members welcome.

China Society

One cold evening in June a group of people assembled in a far corner of the University of Adelaide with the idea of forming a China Society!

The Inaugural General Meeting will be held on July 19 in the Resource Room, Fifth Floor of the Oliphant Wing, Physics Building.

Cheese, wine, a discussion of future events, as well as the election of officers, will take place.

All welcome. Any suggestions or queries can be directed to the Secretary of the Centre for Asian Studies, Level 4, or Kathryn Woods, c/- Students' Association, or Centre of Asian Studies.

Share House

Girl, non-smoker, wanted to share maisonette in Leabrook. Right near Burnside swimming pool. Quiet street, huge yard, fruit trees, garage, phone on, log fires, carpet throughout, large sunny bedroom. \$35 pw. Ph. 31 0917.

Women on Campus

There will be a Women on Campus meeting on Tues. July 7 at 1 pm to discuss the possibility of an undergraduate women's studies course. Come along to the Women's Room all interested women students.

Union Activities This Week

Monday July 5th
1 pm Activities Council meeting in Union Office

1 pm Videotape replay of World Tennis in Union Bar. Newcombe vs Borg, US Open highlights 1976.

Friday July 9th
1 pm Free concert featuring Rock Doctors from Melbourne in Union Bar. Jazz, Rock and Blues Club concert.

8.30 pm Acrylic Chewies in Union Bar. Free to Adelaide University Union members, \$1 for their guests.

Saturday July 10th
8 pm AU Choral Society Bar night featuring Vitamin Z and the Z Brass, Perfect Game. \$3 AU students, \$4 non AU students.

Video replays in Union Bar for Wednesday/Thursday nights and lunch-times during the week will be displayed on the notice-board in the Bar on Monday. There should be some good rock and film shows.

The outrageous Los Trilos Ringbarkus (from Melbourne).
The terrific Triffids (from Perth/Sydney).
Young Homebuyers and lots more.

Cartoons: Gerhard Ritter, Rob and Ron Tomlian, Richard Dall, Penny Locket.

Thanks to: David Mussared, Mark Davis, Jenni Lans, James Williamson, Ing McFarlane, Nick Xenophou, Di Short, Carolyn Barker, Yvonne Madon, Andrew Fagan.

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Brass Orchids

Classic Quotes No. 1

"The fundamental evil of the world arose from the fact that the good Lord has not created money enough."

— Heinrich Heine, 1828

An American inventor, Sarfaraz Niazi, has come up with a new weapon in the battle of the bulge according to the April issue of *Omni*, America's quasi-scientific monthly magazine. Niazi, a clinical pharmacologist at the University of Illinois Medical Centre in Chicago, claims that people with weight problems will be able to buy cans of his elixir over the counter at a price comparable with soft drinks. The fluorocarbon based liquid will coat the inside of the digestive tract with a mechanical barrier to digestion similar to paint. One of the problems pointed out by Niazi's critics is the difficulty in flushing the artificial lining out of the system when the subject requires sustenance. Perhaps some of the more embarrassing properties of the humble baked bean could be utilized?

The same issue carries an article commenting on claims that Joan of Arc was a victim of testicular feminization, and was in fact a retarded man rather than a liberated woman.

A new legal precedent has been set in New Zealand according to *Australian Shooters' Journal's* July edition. In a controversial decision of the Masterton District Court,

by David Mussared



presiding Judge Bathgate said that he "accepted that some people could share cannabis with pigs".

The admission followed allegations that unemployed farmworker, Mr Ivan N. Churcher, 47, of Pirinoa, had planned to enlist the aid of his pet pig Barry in consuming 380 marijuana plants which he was growing.

According to Sergeant J. Johnston, Churcher smoked the cannabis whilst Barry simply ate it.

Churcher's Council, Mr J.K.W. Blathway, said that it had been established that Barry was a user. Churcher had apparently not been charged with "possession for the purpose of profit" as Judge Bathgate is willing to believe that the cannabis was for the private use of Churcher and Barry only.

Barry is a well-known participant in 'guessing the weight of

the pig' competitions, and he lives with Churcher in a caravan on a local farm.

Churcher has been sentenced to 75 hours of community service and Barry is to be deprived of his usual diet. You could almost say that the court saved Barry's bacon from the pot.

Amongst the advertised movies in the *Tiser's* amusement pages appeared an inconspicuous advert for a film grandly titled *The Night of the Vibrator*. Sort of a cross between *A Towering Inferno* and *Earthquake* perhaps?

There is nothing new under the sun. Hark back to *On dit's* last issue and the story on the newly invented electronic mosquito repellent, the Scat. According to Michael Hall, a conscientious reader of *On dit*, Dick Smith Electronics has been marketing a similar device in kit form for at least five years. Dick Smith Electronic's Adelaide manager confirmed this and stated that the kit cost \$4.95 — approximately a quarter of the price of The Scat. When questioned, the Melbourne inventor of The Scat, Malcolm Shaw, claimed his device to be superior to the Dick Smith model and pointed out that when all the hidden costs of the kit are considered, the price is comparable to that of The Scat.

The Words of the Prophets
"Beam me up Scotty, there's no intelligent life here."

— Men's toilets, ground floor, Napier Building

Nervous Future for SA Businessmen - Terrorism Lurks

It takes only six seconds to kidnap a seated target. The last executive captured in Argentina was worth \$60 mill.

Kidnappers are professionals. They know what they are doing. They will follow a target for months beforehand.

These facts were put before the nervous nellys among SA businessmen at a seminar arranged by the National Safety Council last Tuesday.

Seventy businessmen thought themselves important enough to see the \$75 registration fee as a good investment.

According to the findings of Dr G. Williams, head of the Strategic and Defense Studies unit of the WA Institute of Technology (reported in *The Australian* 13/4/82) they may well have cause to feel nervous. He found that between 36 and 40% of terrorist attacks are now against companies rather than governments, that up to two hundred top executives are being kidnapped every year world-wide, and that in Italy, Ireland, Spain and France, extortion money is paid regularly by new businesses.

According to the SA division of the National Safety Council, "we cannot be so naive as to suggest that acts of terrorism will not occur in our state."

SA is ten years behind the rest of the world in the field of terrorism, according to the Chief Secretary, John Olsen. We will be seeing the trend towards increasing political crime here by the end of the decade, he said.

The Hilton bombing, the assassination of the Turkish Consul-General and extortion



Terrorism in Australia - The Hilton Bombing

attempts against Woolworths and Qantas were cited by the Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Police, Mr J. Johnson as evidence that "our own country is not immune from terrorism".

He said that terrorist attacks — bombings, kidnaps, sieges, hijacks and assassinations — had had a 79% success rate in recent years due to sophisticated weapons technology and efficient worldwide transport systems.

Lack of cooperation between nations and too much media coverage were to blame. "Publicity is a weapon terrorists can use with real effect," he said.

Hiring high speed drivers who check the car for sabotage each morning, following irregular schedules, and keeping tabs on which of your staff have grudges against you, were among the

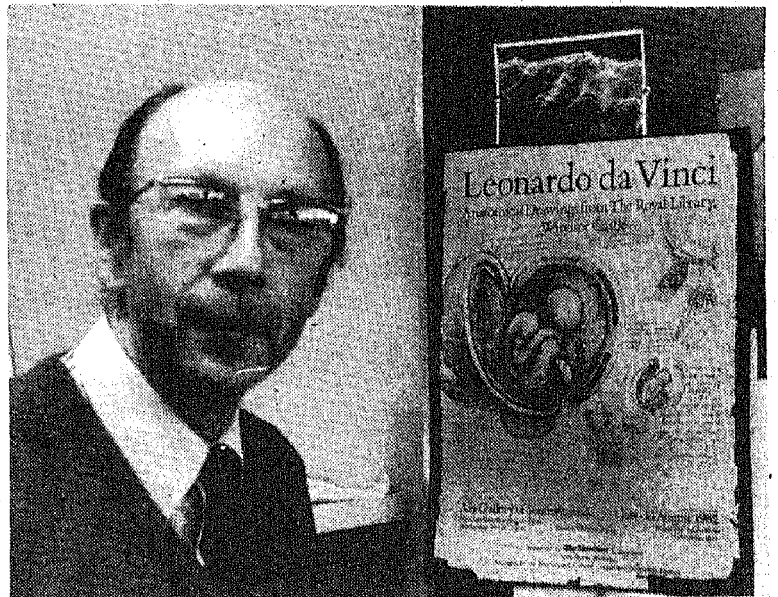
methods discussed by other speakers at the seminar for evading the threat of terrorist attack.

More spectacular were the ordinary looking belt whose buckle dismantles to become a knife blade, and a deadly dual purpose fountain pen. These are apparently standard equipment for American businessmen.

As experts raised spectre after fearful spectre, little attempt was made to discuss why the tide of terrorism was rising, or where the threat was coming from.

With many of SA's major employers seated in the plush conference hall, no mention was made of unemployment and disillusionment among graduates. This is considered by sociologists, to be a major force in the production of terrorist activity.

— On dit Staff



Dr Adam Locket

Leonardo not Invincible

It cheers medical students when they find out that Leonardo sometimes got it wrong, says Dr Adam Locket of the Department of Anatomy.

Since the Leonardo exhibition came to Adelaide, Dr Locket has had a public role as one qualified to judge the da Vinci anatomical drawings from the scientific viewpoint.

Dr Locket uses the Leonardo drawings to add some "fun and games" to his anatomy lectures.

In many drawings Leonardo got it absolutely spot on, he said. But in other cases he didn't.

In one well known drawing the human 'shrugging muscles' are shown attached to the shoulder blades. This is incorrect.

"Now you know something Leonardo didn't," Dr Locket tells his classes when he points out the error.

Leonardo viewed his dissections with the eye of the scientist as well as that of the artist. He frequently drew schematic diagrams to illustrate the mechanisms of muscle operation and was the first to discover the mechanism of twisting the arm over.

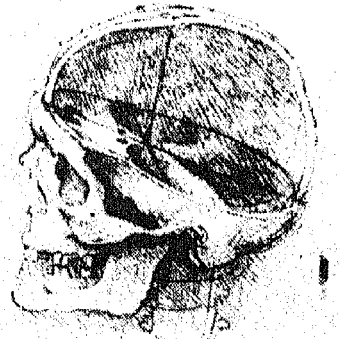
"I don't for one moment suggest

that one should work entirely from his stuff," said Dr Locket.

"But if there's something out of the ordinary, let's bring it in." It adds spice to a course, he says.

The collection on exhibition in the Art Gallery of South Australia comes from the Royal Collection in Windsor Castle. One of the most significant exhibitions ever to come to Adelaide, it remains on display until August 15.

— Tim Dodd



Brit. Labour Party Soldout - UK Socialist

Australia has not yet felt the full effects of the world recession according to Mr Duncan Hallas of the Socialist Workers' Party of Britain in a lunch-time talk he gave last Tuesday.

Mr Hallas stated that the interdependency of the world economic system means that no country can be isolated from the general recession.

He sees England and America as providing examples of what will happen in Australia, and described the rapid emergence of the new right as being a manifestation of the world slump.

Hard-line socialism is the only answer, said Mr Hallas emphatically, and the right wing of the

British Labour Party had sold out to the Tories by promoting liberal, 'social contract' ideas during their brief period in power in the late 1970s.

He applauded the growing control of the radical left wing over the demoralised Labour Party, and criticised the trade union leadership as having lost touch with their rank and file members.

Mr Hallas' interpretation of Britain's political economy since the Second World War is a gloomy one. His description of the ephemeral successes of the labour movement in the late 1960's and early 70's was tinged with nostalgia, and he rued the re-appearance of nationalism and right-wing economics.

The self-proclaimed "red" made continual reference to the Thatcher government's practice of reducing government expenditure in all areas except the military and the police, and he described the Falklands fiasco as a propaganda war staged by the Conservatives to rally its straying support under a nationalist banner.

— David Mussared



Tim Hartridge - 400 years too late for the pyre

Witch-hunt Against Women says Wicca Witch

Approximately nine million people were executed for practicing witchcraft in Western Europe from 1450 to 1750, claimed Adelaide's resident witch, Mr Tim Hartridge, in a seminar he conducted last Thursday evening in the Mayo Refectory.

Witchcraft in its ancient form was the worship of the solar and lunar cycles, on which all forms of life and growth are dependent.

Some ritual traditions have survived and are known as Wicca.

A high percentage of those executed between 1450-1750 were menstruating women. This suggests, says Mr Hartridge, that witch hunters were suppressing fertility and life, and were persecuting women rather than witchcraft.

Tim Hartridge — described as a "practising witch" — related to the audience his personal involvement with Wicca. He earns a living by reading Tarot cards and initiates interested people into the rituals of Wicca. The rituals were a celebration of life and were in no way a fanatical cult, he said.

To the true believers, modern witchcraft is more than just puffs of smoke and evil magic.

— Corinna Flachsenberger
Debbie Kapells

VITAMIN Z
and
PERFECT GAME

Adelaide Uni Bar

Sat July 10
8-12

Adel Uni Stud \$3
Others \$4

ABC 50th Birthday An On dit Exclusive Mr Squiggle Tells All



Robyn Williams

Science Journos 'Crazy'

You have to be crazy to work in science journalism in this country, says Robyn Williams, compere of the ABC Radio Science Show.

"It's 5% inspiration and 95% perspiration," he says.

Williams was explaining the difficulties that face reporters covering science for the Australian media.

Science is lamentably under-reported here, he said. Apart from the ABC there is very little serious coverage, and the ABC itself is not without its problems.

The reasons for this state of affairs were inherent in the structure of media organisations, Williams said.

"For science reporting a lot of time needs to be invested. Specialist reporters need to be trained and this is neglected in journalism — not only in science but in most specialist areas."

"Newspapers tend to have a strong hierarchical structure which ensures that journalists are kept in their place. I've spoken to science reporters from newspapers and they say they have very little freedom. Also, they tend to get pulled away from their science reporting as soon as any other general news stories crop up."

At the ABC, science reporters face the same problems, Williams said.

"The career structure of the ABC doesn't encourage staying in one place for the length of time science reporting requires."

"I haven't had promotion since 1973 and I now have to accept that I'll never get it as long as I stay in this area."

"Science reporting at the ABC also, of course, faces the problems of limited resources that everyone at the ABC has had to face in recent years."

"We don't have the people, or money, or resources, to do strong documentary or investigative work in science. But even so we have had a number of 'scoops' in the sense that our stories have been picked up and reported in the press."

Williams said that the Science Show had a tremendously loyal audience. "Audience reaction is vast, enormous. And almost worryingly so because one feels inhibited about doing things that people may take on trust."

"That's why I do things like hoaxes from time to time — to make sure that people don't fall into the trap, as they often do with science programmes, of accepting everything we say. We want the audience to remain sceptical — to question things." — Mark Davis

The ABC's Mr Squiggle is the oldest children's character on Australian television. Last week ABC staff in Sydney took time out from the ABC's Golden Jubilee to celebrate Mr Squiggle's 23rd birthday.

On dit was fortunate enough to catch up with Mr Squiggle and his long time advisor, Mr Norman Featherington during their brief stop-off over at the ABC's rocket-launching pad in Sydney at the weekend.

Mr Squiggle found time to answer our questions between sharpening his pencil and giving his rocket its monthly overhaul.

"I'm rather overawed by the whole situation."

"I didn't expect to be around for the ABC's 50th anniversary," he told *On dit*.

"I was originally invited to appear on the ABC as a six-week fill-in. Being of lunar origin there were some problems with getting permission to work. The immigration people were a bit unsure about my passport and there was even a group of scientists who wanted to quarantine me."

"But as it turned out I'm still here."

Mr Squiggle said that the format of his squiggling had remained

pretty well unchanged over the years.

"The ABC have been accused of left-wing and Labor Party bias but it's through no fault of mine," he said.

"I'm a-political, I don't have any political philosophy. Being an alien I knew I couldn't afford to get embroiled in earthly politics."

Although I am opposed to the Americans pretty well across the board. The mess they have made of the moon with all their moon-shots is a disgrace. I don't know how long it took me last time to clean up all the little bags and gadgets they left behind."

Mr Squiggle said he wasn't expecting a visit from the Russians in the near future.

"No, I'm not learning Russian," he said.

"Though of course if they did land on the moon I'd be quite prepared to extend an invitation for them to dine with me at Lunar Crescent."

"I'm sure I could squiggle something quite presentable out of a



Squiggle: yet to read the news

hammer and sickle."

Mr Squiggle assured *On dit* that he had never come under any political pressure although he had been mentioned in Hansard a couple of times.

He said he believed his work stood outside the mainstream of Western Art although he felt some of Australia's artists could learn

something from him.

Nor did he feel his genre of art was likely to respond to social changes. The punk/new-wave movement had had, for example, little effect on his squiggles.

"I'm a bit old fashioned," he said.

"I deal more with the younger generation. I don't have much to do with all these trends."

ABC Celebrates in Inimitable Style

"A mouse of prodigiously muted squeak."

"A fine drizzle, a well shaped piddle."

"A depressing baggage, wet and soppy, chuckling softly along her guidelines."

These are just some of the ways in which the Australian Broadcasting Commission, affectionately known as Aunty ABC, has been described over the years.

Last week with that peculiar brand of half-baked media razzmatazz which is one of the ABC's trademarks, the ABC celebrated its 50th anniversary.

South Australia was treated to a live broadcast from SA's latest tourist trap, the kitschily historical sailing ship cum restaurant, the *HMS Buffalo*.

We heard breakfast shows broadcast from such extraordinary settings as the STA's Golden Bay/City tram and an RAAF aircraft circling the suburbs.

The centre-piece of all this extravagance was an exhibition mounted in the Constitutional Museum on North Terrace.

It was a somewhat perfunctory survey of the ABC's past fifty years with predictable pictures of the first ABC building and the first studio, first dance band, etc.

There were, however, a few items

of genuine interest featured in the display of photographs and valve radiolas.

An ABC sound technician, for

example, during World War II, developed a portable recording system to record the sound of an Allied air attack on Japanese positions in the Islands of New Guinea.

The ABC was the first broadcaster in the world to provide a regular racing-call coverage.

An early race caller covered the

aces with a microphone and binoculars set up on the balcony of his flat overlooking the Randwick Racecourse in Sydney.

And of course there is doodle-ist extraordinaire, Mr Squiggle, who the ABC reveals as the oldest children's character on Australian TV.

— On dit Staff

Usurping the Press

Russell Warner has worked with the ABC since 1939. He is the director of radio current affairs in New South Wales and the founder of the national current affairs programme AM.

On dit spoke to Warner on the ABC's 50th anniversary last week.

Warner said that in one sense the ABC has not changed over those fifty years.

"The ABC reflects the society it is reporting on, it reflects that society back to itself without comment and in that sense we've never changed. It's a society that has changed and we've moved with it."

"For example, not so long ago you couldn't talk about sex or alcohol on the air. You couldn't even mention the word 'sex' — even in a phrase like 'the fairer sex'. And that's only about twenty years ago."

"The main thing we've seen happen in current affairs over the years is that the electronic media have usurped the press. Newspapers are no longer in the business of news — they don't have the immediacy that radio has for



ABC Newsreader 1930's

breaking stories. They now can only provide a leisurely review of events or indulge in scandal.

"The public now turns to radio for news from one moment to the next and because of this we are now more news-oriented at the ABC."

This immediacy of the medium has also affected the style and presentation of current affairs at the ABC. Warner discussed the format of AM, which he designed.

"The AM format is pace. Stories are professionally encapsulated. Otherwise you'll lose people's attention after ninety seconds."

"We look for a range of stories, and a sophistication of presentation. Elements of humour are also very important — although we avoid the undergraduate style of humour used by some broadcasters because it falls flat."

"You can listen to radio in the car, or in the shower, or while you're making toast or coffee. We've adapted our style and format to that. Twenty years ago it wouldn't have been possible to have a programme like AM."

"The nature of the medium means that the personality of the on-air presenter and the compere are especially important."

"They're not important to the ABC but to the listener. Broadcasting is communication, perhaps the most intimate form of communication there is — you have a voice coming out of a box and you listen to it as one person in your own world. It's communication between two people. The announcer talks to an audience of one."

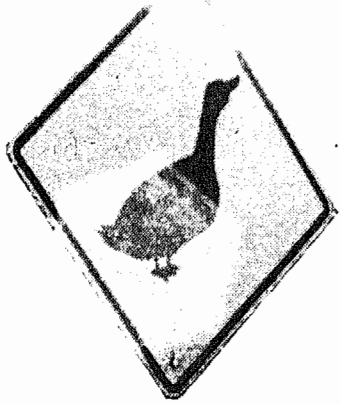
We asked Warner whether there had been any particularly noteworthy eras during his time with the ABC current affairs.

"The golden periods for news are always things like wars. For a news team, wars are good periods. 'Bad' news interests people. 'Good' news doesn't."

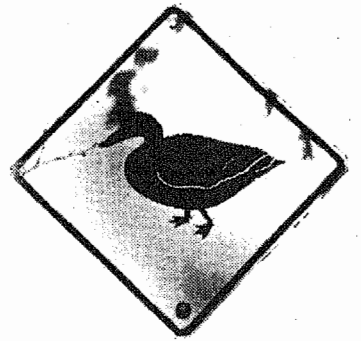
— On dit Staff



Air Raid Reporting



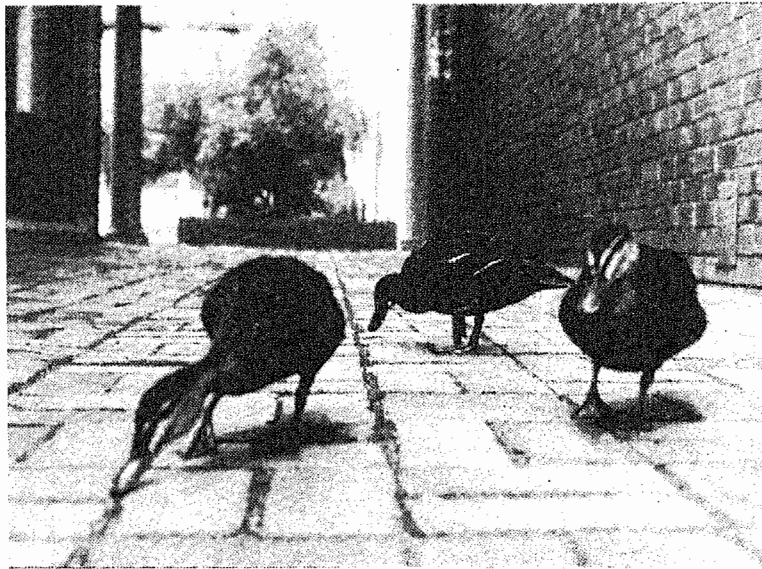
Council Ducks Foul Play Charge 'Paltry Allegations'



The appearance of growing numbers of wild ducks in the Helen Mayo Refectory ("canard sauvage!" shouts a French diner, reaching for his knife and fork ... the French will eat anything) has caused consternation and not a little concern for the well-being of the obviously misguided creatures.

A team of investigative journalists from 'On dit' directed their attention to finding a reason for

the sudden demographic shift, and have uncovered a sinister plot whose perpetrators have inflicted almost inhuman suffering on the innocent ducks.



For years the sign pictured on the left has acted as a beacon, guiding pilgrim ducks across the bitumen wastes of Frome Road and into the duck Mecca amid the green glades of Botanic Park. Alas, no more. Last Monday an anonymous human informed *On dit* that the sign has been secretly removed and a fake (shown at right) put in its place.

direction.

Thus zealous ducks of the orthodox Torrens River sect are being guided back along Victoria

Drive and through the main gates into the concrete labyrinth of Adelaide University. Here they are

forced to compete with seagulls, magpies, willy wagtails, honey eaters and hungry arts students for the meagre scraps of food left rotting on the ground or trodden into the refectory floor.

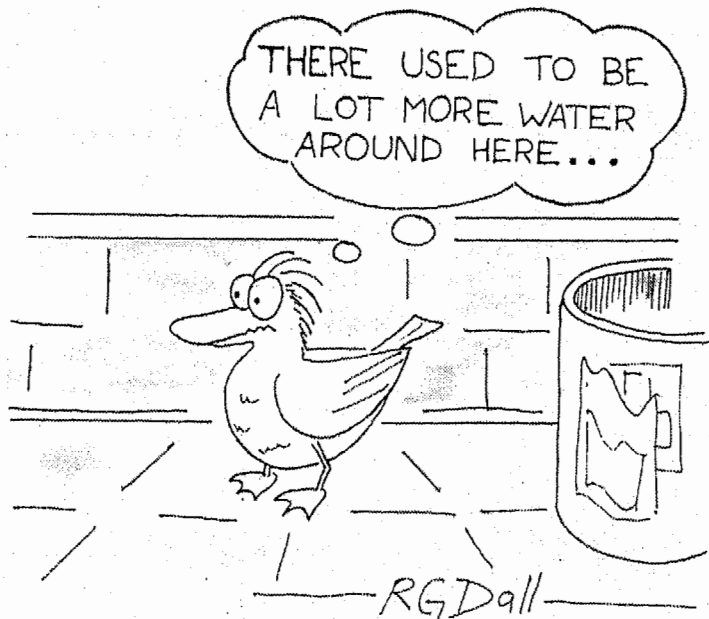
On dit reporters ran into a wall of secrecy and suspicion as they attempted to name the people and motives behind this heinous crime.

The SA Highways Department denied all responsibility for the dastardly deed, pointing the accusing finger at the Adelaide City Council's Engineering Department. After an unsuccessful search for someone who would admit to knowing anything about it at the Adelaide Town Hall, all *On dit* could get was a "no comment" and finally "someone must've swiped it [the old sign]; it was there one day and gone the next."

Who is responsible for this outrage? *On dit* asks. Does this represent a reversal of the traditionally benevolent local government attitude towards ducks, or can we expect action by the Council to remedy this disturbing distortion of water-bird migration patterns? We intend to find out.

— David Mussared

It took *On dit's* intrepid team only seconds to deduce the insidious character of this vicious crime against nature. The forgery differs in one very important respect to the original; it points in the opposite



— RGDall

Ethnic arts need Govt funds

The state government's plans for SA's 150th birthday in 1986 were criticised at the recent Ethnic Arts and Festivals seminar.

If the government is serious about the presentation and development of immigrant cultures it should contribute adequate funds toward ethnic participation in the celebrations, it was said at the seminar held on June 25, 26.

It was recommended that an organisation be formed to co-ordinate a major new ethnic arts festival for 1986.

Seminar participants also advocated:

- the introduction of multi-cultural TV to SA
- support for an ethnic museum
- a central facility for hire of props, sets and costumes for ethnic theatre.

The seminar was intended to help ethnic groups develop administrative and organisational expertise in presenting ethnic festivals, said coordinator Mrs Pamela Gardini.

Such an event was long overdue, she said. This sentiment was summed up by one of the older participants saying "We should have done this thirty years ago".

— Paul Dunda



President P.K. Speaks

Prosh — Dead or Alive?

So, Prosh is definitely on this year! Some students shout for joy; others yawn with apathy. A large number will ask "exactly what is Prosh?"

Prosh Week is the last week of second term, and it is almost exclusively set aside for a combination of fund raising (as well as fun-raising), the SAUA organises a number of activities in the name of Prosh for several reasons.

Firstly, as a community who rely on tax payers' money to fund an education, we can be publicly seen to be giving something back to the "outside world". In this respect Prosh can be seen as partially a PR job.

More importantly, Prosh also makes some important inroads into helping groups in our society who are even more underprivileged than we. For example, last year we raised about \$6,000 for Multiple Sclerosis. This year we shall be donating as much as we can to the Aboriginal Community College who need funds to move to Largs Bay.

In terms of exact plans for activities this year, there are some quite good ideas floating about the place.

The concept of a *Brideshead Revisited Ball* on the Friday night of Prosh week seems to appeal to a large number of students. Details are sketchy at this stage, though it seems that coats, ties and teddy bears will be the order of the evening.

Also a Prosh breakfast is being planned for the Friday morning. In previous years these have been the most outrageous happenings of the whole academic year. Celebrity guests are usually invited as people try to prove that you can drink at breakfast time (usually unsuccessfully).

Then, on the Saturday night, the Prosh Show will be held in the Mayo Refectory. At this moment we are still considering which bands we should entice for the show, though they will certainly be among the top acts in Australia (yes, really).

The only other thing I can say is that there is still lots to plan and lots to do for Prosh. Any ideas are welcome and you are personally invited to attend the next Prosh meeting to have your say.

So, mark down Wednesday lunchtime in your diary, and head for the Students Activities Office. Sarah Alpers (Chair of the Social Action Committee) will jump for joy to know that some more people are interested.

Get into the swing of things, come to the meeting this (and every) Wednesday and help us out with some ideas or by volunteering your energy.

Hope to see ya there.
— Paul Klatic
SAUA President

Success Not a Prospect for Today's Adolescents

Today's adolescents have developed a new conservatism says Mr Andrew Patterson of the Crisis Care Centre. Mr Patterson said that "the youth culture of the 60's and 70's is no longer with us."

Due to high unemployment among adolescents and their diminished financial prospects, many adolescents are staying within the family structure rather than moving out and have changed their views on family life.

The socio-economic conditions of the 80's are causing young people to set their sights on more practical endeavours than building a new social order, he said.

Mr Patterson was speaking at the three day multidisciplinary seminar titled "Working with Adolescents".

The seminar was organised by Dr Janet Bacon, a medical educator with the Family Medicine Programme.

The aim of the seminar-workshop was to bring together professionals from different dis-

ciplines who could work together to form some concrete proposals on better adolescent health care.

Speakers at the seminar stressed the increased pressure which the socio-economic conditions of the 80's had placed on individuals and families, in particular the adolescent.

In his talk on adolescent development within the family, Dr Neil Wigg defined adolescence as the time of dissociation from one's family as the adolescent tried to develop a sense of his own identity and move from childhood to independent adulthood.

Parents are rarely prepared for this transition and the rapidly changing values of our technological society places pressure on parents as well as their children to change. Dr Wigg stressed the pressure placed on people to be perfect in our society. Parents are

expected to be the perfect parents who will bring up the perfectly adjusted adolescent, he said.

Adolescents are also expected to be successful in a society which stresses productivity. But this society also has a high unemployment rate and offers few opportunities for young inexperienced people.

All these factors creating stress are increased if the adolescent is handicapped, either physically or mentally, he said. The psycho-sexual and emotional development of handicapped adolescents is a serious problem in our society

where the handicapped are viewed as abnormal and often feel conspicuous and unattractive.

Communication is an important aspect of parent-adolescent relationships and, according to Mr Patterson, TV-based commercialised culture far from encourages communication and personal development.

With better understanding of the increased pressure on individuals within our society and inter-disciplinary co-operation, health services are endeavouring to supply a relevant service to adolescents and their families.

— Nouhad Aoukar

PROSH MEETINGS
STUDENTS ACTIVITIES
OFFICE EVERY
WED. 1:10 PM



Britain Outlook

It's all roses here. What a week! First, the Poms beat the Argies at war over the Falklands, then they win their World Cup qualifying rounds and, to top it off, Charles and Di have a boy. Things couldn't be better.

I guess that depends on who you are. Those whose sons will never return from the South Atlantic may not be too joyous, nor those who return to live the rest of their lives on a service pension.

For the present, victory is sweet and democracy has been proven again. Even better, for the Tories, is the latest poll. At present the Tories have 45% of the poll whereas Labour is struggling with 23% and the SDP are almost in the grave with 14%.

People are even more happy now that Di and Charles have come up with the goods. That may sound a harsh way of putting it but, just as surely as UK won in the Falklands dispute, the royal baby was going to be a boy.

The Royal Family stand for all that is good, decent and, above all, British.

It is a pity that they cannot provide solutions to the more mundane questions of unemployment and industrial strife.

With the recent election of radical Arthur Scargill as president of the Coal Miners' Union, plus the industrial strife on the railways and in the health service, the coming winter doesn't look to pleasant.

Scargill is determined to use the Coal Miners' Union to bring down the Thatcher government. His determination has been increased even more by the government's tight clamp down on pay increases (no more than 6% whereas the present inflation rate is 9.5% and this is the lowest it has been since Thatcher came to power).

It may be in Maggie's favour to have an industrial relations disaster in the next month or two. With the Tories' present high popularity, a good reason for a snap election would be quite worthwhile.

Quite apart from snap elections, Margaret has quite a few things to worry about. The EEC is one and the Lebanon crisis is another.

Recently Britain suffered a major defeat on a question of dairy pricing policy in the EEC. In the past, any member country has been able to veto a decision by an agreement, called the 'Luxemburg Convention'. This is an agreement, not a rule; hence it can be cast aside, which is exactly what happened.

The decision to increase a range of dairy prices was vetoed by the UK using this agreement. Several other members were extremely incensed by this and decided to force the decision through by a majority and disallowed the veto.

This affair has really changed the rules of the game and increased the anti-EEC lobby in the UK.

The Lebanon fighting is seen as a very serious affair indeed over here. Britain has always been sympathetic to the Palestinian cause and hence Begin's military show has been heavily criticized. The affair is too similar to the Falklands invasion not to draw condemnation from most quarters in the UK.

But now the Falklands conflict has been settled, conversation in Britain has returned to that time honoured topic — the weather.

— Kerry Hinton in Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Innocence & Indecision Rides with the ADs

The real nature of the Australian Democrats presents an interesting contrast to cartoonist Patrick Cook's parody of the party. Don Chipp is Marlon Gimmick at the head of a party with a commitment to grotesquely trendy issues.

But 'pogo-stick deprivation in neo-urban society' was an issue that was not raised on Monday evening June 28.

About three hundred people were at the Payneham Civic Centre for the launching of the Australian Democrat candidates in the coming state election.

Despite the party's unexpected success in the Mitchamby-election it was a subdued affair.

The media was almost conspicuous by its absence.

The Mitcham phenomenon meant that "no previously safe Liberal or Labor seat can ever be safe again," said Ian Gilfillan who heads the Democrat's Legislative Council ticket.

Though he said it with an air of justified self satisfaction, the statement indicates the level of political sophistication in the party.

The candidates stood up one by one and gave what was almost a religious testimonial of their commitment to 'Australian Democratism'.

They expounded the theory of 'consensus' politics. The Democrats were committed to the (undefined) "ordinary Australian". The party is independent of the vested interests of trade unions, big business and a party executive, they said.

Democrat MP's would bring together conflicting interest groups. They would work with con-

stituents, listen to all viewpoints and present legislation which reflects a consensus view.

The whole tone of the meeting suggested a parish function. Many candidates stumbled between sentences but this was no barrier to audience approval.

While the candidates frankly displayed their political idealism, Senator Don Chipp was a study. He sat in the middle of the podium, the only experienced politician in a line-up of political newcomers.

He folded his arms, he put his hands on his knees, he dragged his face through his hands, he mouthed away on imaginary chewing gum.

They were revealing gestures. Chipp was marked as the jaded political professional at a gathering of innocents.

When at last he spoke he paid tribute to the freshness and enthusiasm of his less experienced colleagues. In his speech he addressed current political issues — election dates, economic policy, uranium mining and the Franklin River — issues which he had covered at his public appearance earlier in the day.

Responding to the frequent criticism that the party lacked policies, MP Heather Southcott said the party had three booklets of policy statements.

But the image of indecision still rides with the Australian Democrats. Interestingly the vague 'consensus' political thought which they espouse now was the basis of conservative political thinking in SA during the Great Depression.

When the economic crunch comes again, on which side will the Democrats come down?

— Sarah Dinning
— Tim Dodd



Chipp Interview

The flooding of the Gordon and Franklin Rivers has disappeared from the headlines recently. Will the Democrats continue their campaign to stop the damming?

The Democrats are the only party opposed to the damming. It was the State Labor Party which introduced the dams legislation. Mr Fraser has betrayed his promises by allowing the Tasmanian Government to raise the finance needed for the project — he could have stopped the funding at the Loans Council.

I have been campaigning to have a Senate Select Committee appointed to investigate the issue, which is the last hope for the Gordon and Franklin Rivers.

What is the Democrat policy to public funding of political parties,

such as that introduced by the Wran Government?

We are absolutely for it. Unless there is public funding of political parties, there will always be corruption involved in politics. The Labor Party will not go against trade union policies because that is where its funding lies, and the Liberal Party is controlled by the multinationals and big business.

What is your view on the level of TEAS?

Australian Democrat policy is that TEAS should be set at 120% of the poverty line and fully indexed.

It was due to the Democrats that the loans legislation was defeated twice in the Senate — which is grounds to call a double dissolution.

We are not against loans in themselves — we believe that more should be available — but not as a substitute for TEAS.

What is Democrat policy on the marijuana issue?

There is no official Democrat policy on marijuana — we believe that there should be a conscience vote on the issue. However, I am in favour of the legalisation, but not decriminalisation, of marijuana, and I am hoping to organise the introduction of a Private Members Bill to this effect, hopefully jointly sponsored by members from both the Liberal and Labor parties.

— Andrew Foley

Gifted Children

When I was a kid at primary school, anyone showing a liking for mental arithmetic or a penchant for spelling difficult words was promptly tagged 'Brain' or 'Smarty-Pants' and that was that.

The super brains, those who had been blessed with an especially generous helping of grey matter, were dubbed 'complete weirdos'. Society hates a non-conformer.

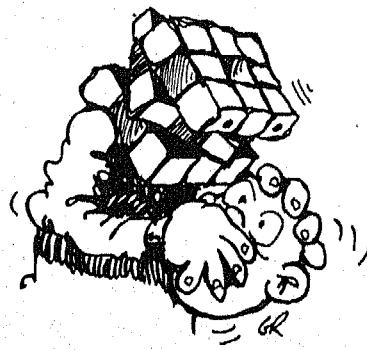
It was these 'complete weirdos' who were the topic of a conference held at Wattle Park Teachers' Centre on Saturday June 26. "Adult Responsibility for Gifted and Talented Children", a symposium mounted by the South Australian Association for Gifted and Talented Children (SAAGTC).

The purpose of the conference was to increase teacher and public awareness of the special problems encountered by gifted children and their families.

The Minister for Education, Harold Allison, opened the conference which was attended by teachers from various schools and tertiary institutions, representatives of the Education Dept and some parents.

Miraca Gross, President of the SAAGTC, said that "in many ways it is as much strain on a parent to have a severely gifted child as it is to have a severely retarded one".

South Australia formed the first Gifted Children Association in Australia in 1978, but we still trail behind other states in terms of Education Department provisions for gifted children, according to Ms Gross. "There are some exciting current developments in the Education Department," she said, the Dept, has elected a working party on "Children with Gifts and Talents", which will review current Education Dept. provisions and policy, and submit recommendations on future provisions and policy to the Director-General of Education.



The stereotype of the gifted child as a studious, bespectacled whiz-kid is a myth, said Ms Gross.

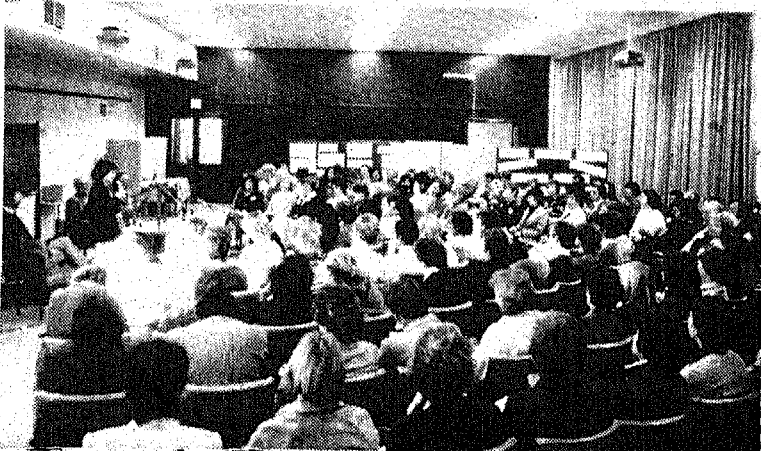
"Often the children hide themselves and deliberately under-achieve. It is crippling to force children to work way below their level."

The SAAGTC provides Saturday clubs to ensure that the children receive an intellectual diet of sufficient stimulation — the subjects include Astronomy, Forensic Science and Hieroglyphics.

Intellectually gifted individuals comprise 2% of the population. A survey conducted in Ohio, USA, concluded that 15% of high school drop-outs were intellectually gifted.

Throws a whole new light on yawning at lectures, doesn't it?

— Necla Hall



Miraca Gross welcomes teachers to the Conference

GB Grad Jobless Soars

Graduate unemployment has reached 60% in Great Britain, according to the International Union of Students.

B. Steptoe, head of a graduate employment agency in England, said "The economic crisis has hit particularly hard the manufacturing industry. Though in certain branches of the industry there still exists a certain demand for trained employees, the general situation is very dim."

This meant that only 40% of last year's graduates were able to find a full time job corresponding to the level of their qualification.

In Australia, graduates still have more chance of being employed than a school leaver, but no greater chance than others of their own age group, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' 1981 figures. Of those on the labour market, 3.8% are unemployed graduates.

Academics Vote Against Student Representatives

The University's Education Committee voted against student representation on departmental committees last Friday.

Earlier in the week, students voted unanimously in favour of guaranteed representation at departmental level and directed student members of the Education Committee accordingly.

The Education Committee was debating revised statutes prepared by the working party to be passed on to the University Council. The revised statutes include a clause which requires departments to have at least one postgraduate and one undergraduate representative on their departmental committee.

Departmental committees are the bodies set up to govern and

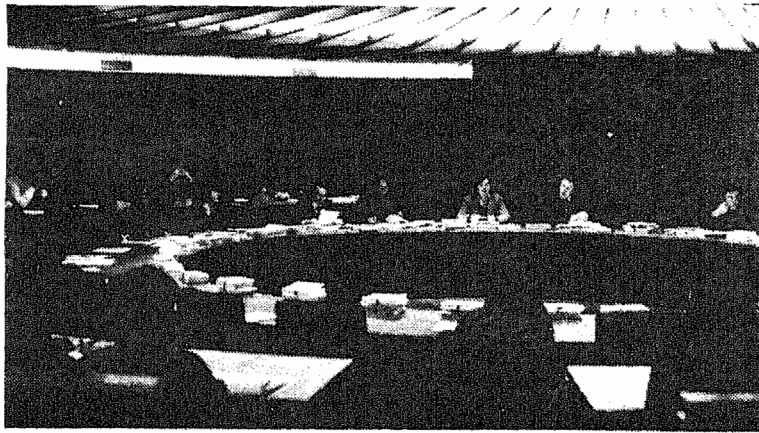
manage university departments. As well as dealing with administrative concerns they consider matters such as content of courses and assessment.

The Education Committee voted to submit the revised statutes, as they have been drafted, to University Council but also passed an amendment recommending that Council delete the section making student representation compulsory.

The amendment, moved by Professor Thonnard of the Dentistry Faculty, was passed 22-17. Members of the Staff Association,

the organisation which represents academics, supported the amendment.

University Council will now consider the proposals at its next meeting, this Friday.



Sydney Sider

The Big Australian never does things by half, as Mike Willesee keeps on telling us. Instead of laying off ten, twenty or perhaps a hundred of their staff, BHP have just thrown 1,380 NSW steelworkers on to the unemployment scrapheap.

What a staggering catalogue of mismanagement and calculating exploitation this number represents. It has in all likelihood ruined hundreds of workers' hopes for a future, and simultaneously dealt a crushing blow to the economy of Wollongong.

While Australian Iron and Steel (AIS), the BHP subsidiary responsible for the sack move, has made vague noises about natural wastage and replacement of vacancies in other sections of the steelworks, it's clear that a substantial proportion of the 1,380 will find themselves on the dole within the next six months.

This latest incident is just another unhappy chapter in the history of the city that has had more than its share of bad luck.

Wollongong, the butt of more jokes than seems decent, is about two hours' drive south of Sydney. The natural setting is spectacular with Mt Kembla dominating a bowl of hills around the harbour. Perhaps predictably, the city takes absolutely no advantage of this magnificence. The centre of Wollongong looks like a cross between a mining camp and a 19th century industrial town.

'Quality of environment' is not a phrase that inhabitants of the 'Gong are inclined to get excited about.

Without trying to overdramatise the situation, Wollongong is a catalogue of social failures, ranging from inadequate migrant services to a growing heroin problem.

The 1,380 laid off at AIS will mean many more to follow in other industries and particularly in service trades.

The steelworkers themselves are a massive problem. Their industrial safety record is poor and the pall of pollutants they generate can be seen from Sydney.

In the mid-seventies, BHP faced allegations about exploitation of migrant workers, allegations which BHP's truculent attitude has done little to smooth over.

It's been a depressing week, not only because of NSW's troubles, but also because of world events. The horror of Israel's action against the PLO (and everyone else who happens to be in the general vicinity) has forced state issues off the front pages. Consequently, reaction to the Premiers' Conference and Wran's three cents a litre (five cents on diesel) petrol tax, has been subdued.

Wran's 'Mini Budget', as it's been called, heralds higher electricity charges and increases in the cost of public transport.

How this will sit with an electorate already restless about the electricity situation is anyone's guess.

— Geoff Hanmer in Sydney

EAC Column

Last week's meeting mainly discussed plans for a Loans/TEAS Week (19-23rd July) to coincide with events throughout the South Australian region. Activities will include a press conference here at Adelaide Uni., a blue-stocking day — dealing with women in education, a forum on student finances involving several keynote speakers, a protest outside Parliament House followed by free entertainment in the Bar (or Parliament House, if we occupy it!). A street theatre group has got together to organise entertainment.

Help is needed with making shark outfits (all you polystyrene fetishists with a fascination for under-water carnivores — it's time to come out of your closets!).

To be in on these fun activities come along to the EAC Thursday lunchtime or ask someone in the Student Activities Office. Beware of the loans sharks and the Loan Ranger. Hang 10 and Hi Ho Silver.

Student Democracy

Last Wednesday the EAC held a General Student Meeting on the issue of departmental student representatives. There were quite a few speakers and an attentive audience of students and some members of staff. Prof. Bruce McFarlane of the Politics Dept spoke on the irony of academics having implemented a system of democratic participation in university government whilst opposing effective student input. Roe Bogner of the Politics Dept Course Committee spoke about the functioning of that group and the need for student democracy. Chris Sen quoted from his bus ticket

about closed minds, as some departments and academics seem to be.

The importance of students electing their reps as well as reps being compulsory on departmental committees was stressed by James Gaffey, a student from the Politics Dept.

Jim Hyde spoke on the need for full-time tutors to have representation on departmental committees.

The following motions were then passed *en bloc*:

1. That this General Student Meeting recognizes that post-graduate and undergraduate students are needed as representatives at a departmental level at the University of Adelaide.

2. That this General Student Meeting believes that there must be at least one representative of full-time tutors of the department and three students of the department, one of whom shall be a post-graduate student of the department, and one of whom shall be an undergraduate student of the department, elected respectively by the post-graduate and undergraduate students of the department.

3. That this General Student Meeting asks the post-graduate and undergraduate representatives on the Education Committee to put this view to this afternoon's meeting, and that they ask for a poll of all members of the Education Committee voting on this matter to be published in the next edition of *On dit*.

Moved by the President, Students' Association, with 134, no opposition and no abstentions.

— Jackie Wurm Education Vice-President

Parents Press for On-campus Kids Care

The Union should provide facilities for an occasional child minding centre on campus, it was said last week.

There is a pressing need for a place where parents can park a kid for the duration of a lecture, according to Mr Jim Hyde, a student parent and former chairman of the Management Committee of the Mackinnon Parade Child Care Centre (MPCCC).

The MPCCC was established in 1976 and provides full-time care for children of university staff and students. The centre charges for the service on a means tested scale.

But some people don't need full-time child care or can't afford full-time child care even with the concessions offered, says Mr Hyde, a member of the Post Graduate Students' Association Executive.

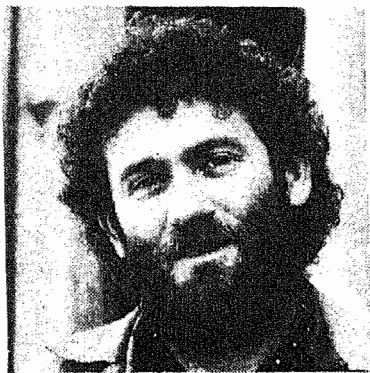
In any case the facility is required on campus, not at Mackinnon Parade.

"I think the Union is the best place," said Mr Hyde.

"The Union should involve itself in services."

The ideal location would be somewhere on the ground floor with access to toilets and an outside play area.

The Jerry Portus Room, the Little Theatre Foyer and the Union Shop would be suitable, he said. Other alternatives are the Mature Age Students' Society (MASS) Room



Jim Hyde

and the Women's Room. But we can't kick the women out of the Women's Room, he said.

"I think the MASS room is the best available space."

The MASS club rooms are on level 5 of the Union Building next to the squash courts.

In 1975 a 'Children on Campus' club was affiliated to the Clubs and Societies Council and operated an occasional child care centre in what is now the Women's Room.

Parents babysat according to a roster, looking after other children in return for care of their own. The club closed when those involved set up the Mackinnon Parade centre in 1976.

At a forum attended by interested students last Tuesday, it was concluded that the child minding club should be reactivated. An initial meeting will be held soon.

— Tim Dodd

Greenpeace Opposes Nukes in East and West

Organisations such as Greenpeace have been accused of receiving communist backing and having sympathies in that direction. Their activities are directed against the West only, critics say.

In a recent telex message to the Soviet Union, the organisation said: "We would like to stress that Greenpeace is opposed to all nuclear weapons tests, and that our appeal in favour of a rapid conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty is addressed to all nuclear testing nations. Our concern is for human health and for our irreplaceable natural environment."

Recently Greenpeace has sent a ship into icy Soviet waters and launched a hot air balloon in the Nevada Desert, USA. Both were protests against nuclear weapons

testing in the respective countries.

The Greenpeace protest ship *Sirius* sailed to Leningrad on 31 May this year. On the way the ship stopped in Helsinki, Finland, to present a resolution urging suspension of the tests to a meeting of one hundred socialist leaders, Bob Hawke among them.

In Leningrad the twenty-eight member crew of the *Sirius* released two thousand balloons with anti-test messages on them to the Soviet public. They met with leaders of the Soviet Peace Committee and Soviet press and handed out leaflets, wearing T-shirts which read "USSR stop nuclear testing now".

Following this the *Sirius* was

ordered by officials to return to Helsinki.

The Nevada Desert has, for decades, been the site of both US and UK nuclear weapons testing. On June 21 a Greenpeace balloon was tethered at the test site.

It was "part of our ongoing protest against the nuclear blasts carried out there," said Greenpeace spokesman Kay Treakle.

"The Nevada test site represents a destructive use of 450 million dollars this year. We are calling for conversion of the wealth of human and economic resources at the test site to peaceful and constructive purposes".

Greenpeace has also made representations calling for an end to weapons testing to the French government and to the United

Nations Special Session on Disarmament held in June.

Speaking on the prospects of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, former UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, said,

"I believe all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary to achieve a final agreement."

Agreement between the major powers on a comprehensive test ban treaty was thwarted in the late 70's. No compact was reached on methods of verifying compliance to the treaty.

A partial test ban treaty has been in force since 1963. The US and USSR have both ratified this treaty though not France or China.

— On dit Staff

Censorship - Liberal Club Accusation

Dear Editors,

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Club writes to voice its concern about the reporting of the recent visit of Richard Camm. We submitted a relatively short article about the facts of the visit. What appeared under the by-line of 'On dit staff' was a report interspersed with a series of cuts from the article, and a rather fatuous comment by Alan Fairley.

We ask why the article could not have appeared as written, even if some editing was required? A particularly insidious practice seems to be emerging: any statement critical of or concerning student bodies or leaders is submitted to them before printing for comment instead of requiring other parties to write a reply next issue. We trust that any articles by Alan Fairley about AUS will be submitted to the Liberal Club for comment before printing.

You have seen fit to print long articles on the joys of living in Cuba, uranium, peace movements, etc. and forthcoming is a two part job on the IRA. Yet you refuse to print in an undistorted way an article about an event on campus.

We realise that you could attempt to justify your action under the vague heading 'editorial policy' or 'lacking relevance', but we remain unconvinced that it is not pure bias. After all, co-editor Chris Barry as Labor Club representative on the CSA refused to vote for our club's membership of the CSA.

You have said you wish to provide a full and balanced news coverage. This will only be a hollow wish unless our club's views and events are reported in *On dit*. We hope for better in the future.

Yours sincerely,
Graham Edmonds-Wilson
for Liberal Club

Dear Tim and Chris,

So much for objective reporting. I refer, of course, to the article on Richard Camm's visit. You left most of the substance of his speech, as reported in the censored Liberal Club article, out of your piece. I hope you will let me answer a few points raised in the article.

Alan Fairley must be paranoid. He thinks there is collusion between us and the ALSF, and cites as evidence the fact that before the inaugural general meeting it was proposed that the AULC would be affiliated to ALSF. It so happens that the club is still on the books since the time when it was previously active on campus. For this reason and because of our natural desire as expressed in our Constitution, to join other Liberal clubs, we are affiliated to ALSF. To speak of our ties with them as 'collusion' is being silly.

We appreciate the help they offer us. But as the censored article explains and was deleted, being a member of ALSF does not mean we have to agree with anything they propose. Individual Liberal clubs are free to make their own policies, unlike some unnamed other groups. He accuses them of launching smear campaigns — his comments are a first rate example of that. To say that the ALSF wants to destroy AUS because of the former's 'rigid ideological line' which the latter will not follow is utter nonsense. How the ALSF can be said to have this ideological rigidity is unclear.

These intemperate outbursts against ALSF seem to derive from the fact that AUS is a dying organisation; dying because its members are packing up and leaving in droves. The fact that ALSF supports this exercise of student freedom of expression seems the cause of the vitriol. What could be more threatening to AUS than student democracy? Nothing.

Yours faithfully
Davids Darzins

Editor Replies to Libs

Let's just get one or two things straight.

1) *On dit* news reporting policy: *On dit* sends its own reporters to cover ALL club events. We consider that this is as objective as we can be. There has only been one attempted exception to this — the Adelaide University Liberal Club.

All other clubs have, since the beginning of the academic year, approached us when they have wanted coverage — why should you be any exception?

2) As you state in your letter the club is still on the books from 'the time it was previously active on campus'. I hope you are going to pick up the debts that were left to you.

3) To confuse the only time I have represented the Labor Club on the CSA and my role as co-editor is the type of thing I have come to expect from any Liberal club on this campus — if they don't know the facts or can't be bothered finding out the 'dirty innuendo' brush goes into action.

The facts of the situation are:
i) I abstained from voting for your affiliation and I see no reason to justify my stand to you.
ii) However, your innuendo suggests that this may have had something to do with your 'changed' article. I had nothing to do

with the article in question, apart from reading it and saying "what a load of rubbish".

Your article had nothing to do with me or what I do at lunch time meetings. It had more to do with our news reporting policy.

4) I suggest you find out what our news policy is before attacking it. To the best of my knowledge you have never approached Tim or myself (29.6.82) to discuss it.

It would make life easier for all of us and more informed for you, if instead of disparaging *On dit* you came and discussed coverage of your club with us, like everyone else.

Yours faithfully
Chris Barry
Co-editor 1982

Closet Christianity Emerges

Dear Editors,

The headline *Christ a Radical* made my Christianity crawl out of the closet, though the letter on Moral Majority made it want to jump into the nearest gutter. Too often is religion, like technology and politics, placed beyond our simple understanding by the various priesthoods that have taken them over and made irrelevant to human liberation — by turning our heads to some pie in the sky (heaven) while our feet sink in the slime of the present.

Jesus' death was political, and came from his own faith. He was, and is, a threat to both religious hierarchy and the relations of exploitation that prevent people from living life more fully. How could the poor be blessed if it did not mean an end to their poverty?

Groups like MM, Ulster Loyalists and our own National Civic Council, obscure this message of good news. They are pseudo-Christian, never making explicit their interpretation of the Gospel, instead using people's pre-conceived notions for their own reactionary ends (e.g. they might point to unemployed individuals as the cause of unemployment, instead of looking at the whole society). Thus we have NCC students like Anthony Cronin working against the constructive gains of student unions. So beware of them!

Yours in solidarity
Chris Sen

Uranium Issue emotion

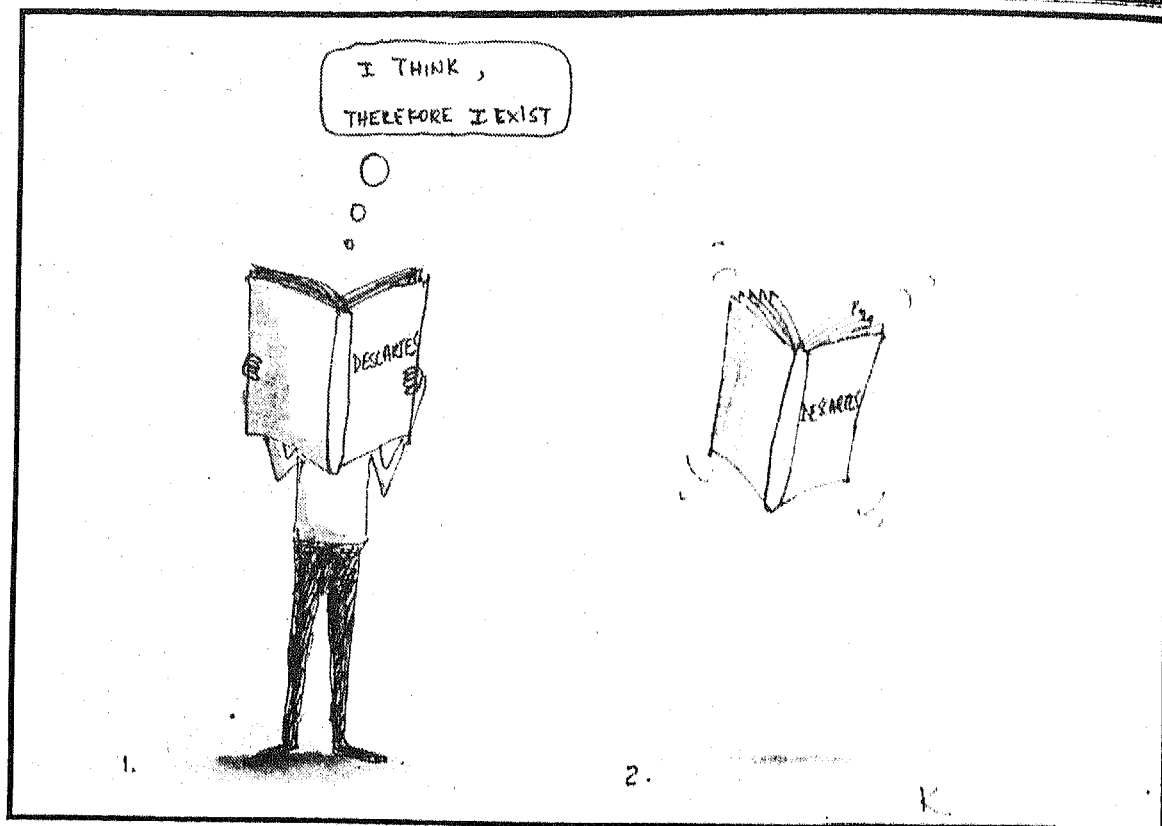
Dear Editors,

I must agree with Ansell Williams (quoted on p. 12 of *On dit* 28/6/82) who suggests that the massive emotion and 'trendiness' of the current anti-nuclear power movement detracts from the wider concern over energy alternatives and indeed environmental abuse as a whole.

Firstly, the opposition to nuclear power should not focus upon the technical problems associated with waste disposal, the possibility of reactor meltdowns or the misuse of uranium derivatives in nuclear weapons. Such arguments are subject to valid opposition, basically because these technical problems are just that, and no more.

Some would contend that currently viable methods of waste disposal involving synthetic rock and deep granite burial are suitably safe to eliminate hazard. Whether or not this is true is debatable, and academic, because without doubt it will be so in the very near future. It is also unlikely that the use of nuclear power will in any way influence the world arms status since almost any country can at present obtain the materials necessary for a nuclear arsenal relatively easily, and have long been able to. Thirdly, the repeated futile efforts of anti-nuclear campaigners to dispute what is undeniably a superb industrial safety record are an embarrassment to those with the sense to acknowledge it. What is far more relevant than these concerns is the simple fact that uranium, like our present staple fuels, is a finite resource. Its use therefore represents merely a deferral of the inevitable global energy crunch. Our energies need to be directed far more towards harnessing renewable energy sources such as the wind, sun, biological mechanisms and waste-recycling. The vast social and industrial reorganisation we must inevitably go through in pursuit of these sources makes our attitude to nuclear power almost insignificant.

Indeed, the nuclear issue is drawing the attention of environmentally conscious people away from far more awesome problems. The examples are countless, but amongst the more obvious ones are the destruction of the world's forests, and the spread of deserts as a result of agricultural and silvicultural pressures.



Less obvious are the horrors being produced by genetic engineers and the micro-organisms being cultured as weapons whose release would make a nuclear holocaust seem fun.

Unfortunately perhaps, these maladies do not have such sudden effects as a nuclear disaster, but they are far more likely to occur, just as final, and twice as agonising. By all means let us put uranium to rest, but first let's put it into perspective.

David Peake-Jones

GSM Chair Explains

Dear Editors,

As chair of the meeting on abortion held Monday June 21, I feel I should reply to some of the comments made in letters of last week's *On dit*.

Yes, there were some "points of conduct that were not in the best interest of the meeting". Effort was made to publicize the meeting — a notice had appeared in the *Bread and Circuses* broadsheet of two weeks before but the late release of the motions themselves did hinder debate and for that I can only apologise. It was not a deliberate political manoeuvre.

As for the lack of "readiness to accept possible amendments to broadly worded motions", there was one large amendment made during the meeting in which the motion itself was split into four separate motions. This had the effect of possibly changing the original intent of the motion. In general, it is difficult to gain approval for amendments if a motion has been moved by petition (and it had been in this case) as all signatories must agree to the change. And anyway, in the long run, the decision is left to the voters themselves to accept or reject amendments. In this case they rejected it.

Finally (almost), in reply to the complaint about the fanaticism of speakers, in any meeting called expressly to discuss a certain issue, there will be people present who hold strong viewpoints and possess strong voices. And besides, at the meeting in question there were a surprising number of speakers both for and against the motions, notwithstanding "fanatical" speakers.

Last point: There have been many rumblings about the quorum requirement for General Student Meetings. This is a matter demanding thorough discussion, and my report to the Executive of the Students' Association will raise the fact that the abortion meeting appeared to be inoperative (and the attached motions, therefore, can be said not to be binding in the matter of policy). If anyone has any suggestions for improving presentation of student meetings, any comments on quorum, chairing and so on, please write to *On dit*, or, preferably, contact Paul Klatic or myself at the Student Activities Office.

Monica Clements
(Member, Social Action Committee)

Libs are fee culprits

Dear Chris and Tim,

My report on the "Meeting of Uni. Reps in Hobart", printed in *On dit* last week was, I feel, a little savagely cut. I understand that items cannot always appear in their full version; however, I should still like to point out a few important facts which were omitted from my report.

Firstly, the reason why Michael Rennie (Liberal, President of U. of WA Guild) did not reveal his gripes about AUS was because he did not turn up to the discussion of AUS. He was asleep in his hotel room at the time.

Secondly, it should be noted that the whole conference was organized by a Liberal run campus, i.e. Tasmania. It is therefore interesting to see an uninformative, poorly run, extravagant conference,

which cost this campus \$250 to send a delegate to, run by a group of students who criticise AUS for the most trivial and, at times, non-factual reasons.

Ironically, it is the AUS Education conferences which are about five times cheaper and about one hundred times more informative than the one that I witnessed.

As I mentioned in my report, I was almost ashamed to be at the conference, which cost the students of Tasmania University about \$2.00 from their Union fee. Such a splurging of student money shows who the real culprits are when talking of a wastage of Union fees.

Paul Klatic
SAUA President

Women's Week Reaction

Dear Editors,

I wish to register my disagreement with certain points covered in an article last week called *Roles*.

Throughout my schooling I was never prevented from undertaking any course because of my sex. In Matriculation, when I decided to do Engineering (on advice from two male teachers) I received nothing but encouragement from both staff and students alike.

In fact, the only instance of discrimination I can recall from my high school years was the teasing of a male student who wished to become a pre-school teacher, and the ridicule he was subjected to was usually given by female students! It is often forgotten that this type of discrimination is present in both sexes.

The revelation that "the general attitude of teachers whatever their sex that girls are likely to 'love' reading ... and to 'hate' mathematics" was new to me! A teacher will more than likely favour their own speciality, and encourage all students, irrespective of their gender, to pursue their subject. I never once met a maths teacher who assumed that I hated their subject, and they soon realized that I enjoyed their subject very much.

As for the statement that "literature school children read has been written by men"; this is quite unsubstantiated since the most read children's author is a woman, Enid Blyton, and I cannot particularly recall reading multiple stories that are about men! As for high school English, the books on the syllabus in Matriculation English were written by both male and female authors. There were more written by males, but this is mainly due to the quality of the literature, not simply due to the sex of the author.

During my four terms at uni, I have never encountered a member of the academic staff who has treated me any differently to my male colleagues. I have been expected to have as much assumed knowledge as a male, and have never been required to prove my intelligence simply because I am female. I have never felt "unfeminine or inadequate" in any of the work I do, and have never been accused of such. As far as "giggling on cue" or any other related behaviour, I would never resort to this, and have rarely encountered a person on which this type of behaviour would gain me extra marks.

In conclusion, I realize that sexual harassment and discrimination does occur, and to both sexes, but certainly not in the gross proportions that was suggested in this and other similar articles.

H.M. Eylward

Dear Editors,

How can feminists possibly expect males to sympathise with their cause when they make such ridiculous statements as appeared in *On dit*, 21/6/82, p. 10, "... the other 39 weeks of the academic year devoted chiefly to men and male interests ..."

I feel that this is a very extreme point of

view. As a male, I feel offended by this statement.

Yours sincerely
David Brummitt

Dear Editors,

On dit, 21/6/82, portrayed yet another victory for womenkind against the oppressive species called man. Women's Week. The main feature articles were contained in the centrespread. They included reports on sex stereotyping, WILPF, and a not very subtle article on the advantages of a wife.

I think I can safely assume that Women's Week '82 is fully endorsed by Women on Campus. I got a general feeling by reading this and other women's enlightening literature, that the 'Woman Liberation Movement' (or Women on Campus; one and the same I suppose?) on this campus is trying to deny that the sexes are different at all. About all I've seen them (WOC) admit is that women have babies and men do not; how observant of them. The *Roles* article emphasized this by saying we are sex-rotted from early childhood. But I think that people would recognize the attributes of the different sexes without 'peer' pressure. If you have seen *Blue Lagoon* you might be able to grasp this concept more closely. Even by just going way back into history, even people wouldn't be ones to misallocate their resources. They recognized that the attributes of men and women were different, and so acted accordingly.

Another message that Women on Campus are seemingly trying to push is that man has dominated and ruled over the world for the past several thousands of years. A point I won't deny, for it is fairly accurate. They go on to say that man has made a 'botch job' of it (not far off the truth again) and oppressed women long enough. And that it's time for the women of the world to handle affairs and set things right again, like they were ... well, I'm not sure when.

Myself (I'm sure I speak for others as well), I believe we should aim for a world with people in it, of both sexes not dominated by either. The idea that we have been in a male dominated world long enough is true. But rather than reverse roles I think it would be wiser to form a society that cares about people unting and working together in everything. (By the way I'm not a communist). Yes, sex equality, but in the right sense of the word.

I dislike some of the assumptions that are printed about men, re: *Roles*. "Yet the very qualities men see as feminine ... timidity, submissiveness, obedience, silliness and self-effacement". Yet then again I suppose worse generalities have been printed about women; still two wrongs don't make a right.

May I be so bold as to suggest that Women on Campus need redirecting towards new avenues and start including men in their activities to stop stupid assumptions such as above. It has been suggested to me that there are too many lesbians and extremists in the present organisation to allow this to happen. This could be called a typical male chauvinist attempt to spear into the heart of a women's liberation movement, but it could be a point to ponder over. Personally I think there would be enough proportions of lesbians in the organisation to warrant such an angle being taken seriously. Without making a value judgement on the ethics of homosexuals, it would seem logical that a lesbian would prefer female company and thus prefer the organisation to be solely directed towards women domineering objectives. It seems strange that there is no female homosexual group, such as Gaysoc which is primarily for male homosexuals.

Enough conjecture though, how about it guys 'n' gals, more thrust towards a people's community, not just a male or female one.

Yours sincerely

Peter Beinke

(Any attack on Women on Campus re the centrespread is unjustified. They submitted one article, on activities for the week. I put in other articles which cover a wider range of women's activities, including the one you criticise. Furthermore, it is Women's Liberation not women — there are more than one of us. CB)

Annual Elections Union Council and Students' Association

Nominations

Open
9.00 am Monday, 28th June
4.00 pm Thursday, 8th July
Union Council nomination forms (and Activities Council forms) available from Union Administration.

Students' Association nomination forms available from the Student Activities Office.

Voting: Monday 26th July to Friday 30th July 1982

Positions:

Union Council
(18 ordinary members)
Activities Council
(5 student members)
Students' Association
President (paid)
Education Vice President
Finance and Administration Officer
Local AUS Secretary
Ordinary Executive Member
(5 positions)
Education Action Committee
(5 positions)
On dit Editor (paid)
Bread and Circuses Editor

Student Radio Co-Directors (paid)

(2 positions)
Social Action Committee
(4 positions)
Media Affairs Committee
(2 positions)
Women's Officer
AUS Regional Conference
(8 delegates)
AUS Annual Council
(7 delegates)

All voters will receive, in their next departmental mail box, a copy of the election material (including ballot sheets). If by Wednesday 21st July you have not received this package, you should contact the

Returning Officer in the Student Activities Office.

Persons nominating for Union Council or Activities Council must be ordinary student members of the Union and be nominated by two ordinary members of the Union. Persons nominating for other positions must be enrolled students. Nomination forms must be submitted with a policy statement of not more than 200 words for Union Council, SAUA President, *On dit* Editor and Student Radio Director positions and 100 words for all other positions. The candidate may at his/her option, submit a passport size photograph with their nomination.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION AND UNION ELECTIONS WHATS UP FOR GRABS

At the request of many students, the functions of the various committees and positions which are now open for nomination are given below. Nearly all the information was taken from the 1981-82 Constitution.

Nominations will *not* be accepted after 4 pm, Thursday 8th July.

Union Council

Administration of Union complex and affairs of the Union, i.e. refectories, bars.

Activities Council

That part of the Union which looks at the "fun" activities as opposed to the socio-political activities of the Students' Association.

President

The functions of the President are varied but include:

To act as a spokesperson for the Association and its Executive and committees; to liaise between the Association and the Union, University, AUS or any other relevant body; to actively further the welfare of the members of the Association; to carry out the day to day administration of the Executive and the

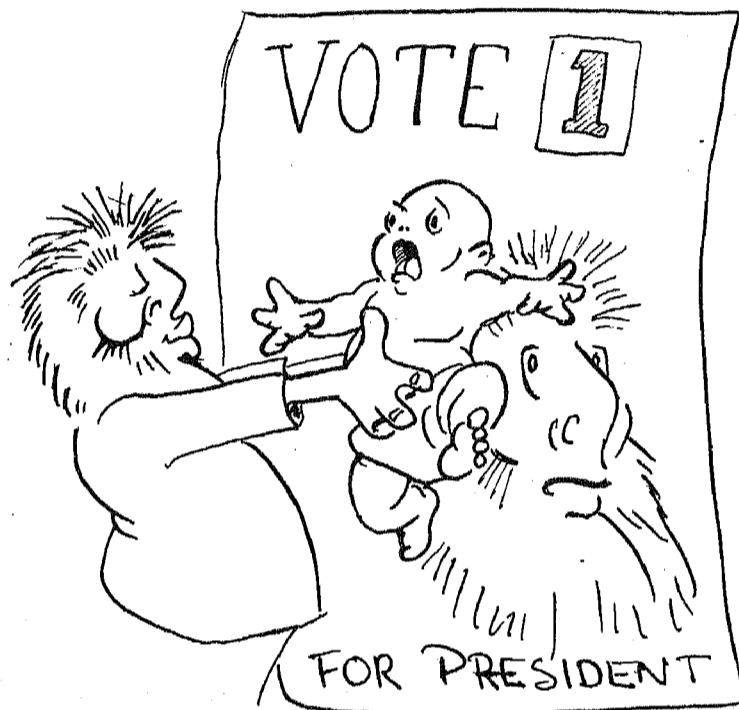
the Clubs and Societies Association, the local AUS Secretary, Immediate Past President and President Elect as ex officio, non-voting member, the Treasurer and five general members.

The powers and duties of the Executive are many and varied, but include: Carrying out the administration of the Association; to co-ordinate the activities of all the committees; to set up such standing committees and sub-committees as from time to time shall be deemed desirable; to convene orientation camps and to appoint a returning officer.

There is also an appellate function as any member of, or group within the Association can appeal to the Executive against a decision of any committee.

Education Action Committee

The EAC has five general members and the EVP.



Women's Officer

The Women's Officer is to implement the Association's policy relating to women and she is to promote the position of women amongst the members of the Association. There is also the function of promoting and co-ordinating the policy of the AUS Women's Department, provided their policy does not conflict with Student Association policy.

Student Radio Co-Directors

The function of the two "Student Radio" Co-Directors shall be: Responsibility for the production and co-ordination of Student Radio (SR) programmes; to actively encourage member participation in preparing and presenting SR; to encourage member groups to utilise the facilities of SR.

'On dit'

The functions of Editor(s) shall be: To be responsible for the production and distribution of at least six editions of *On dit* per term and no more than one edition per week (they must be joking!), the last edition being printed prior to the swat. vac. prior to the end of term time. The Editor(s) are also responsible for the production of the *Orientation Guide* for the year following his/her term of office.

AUS Regional Conference

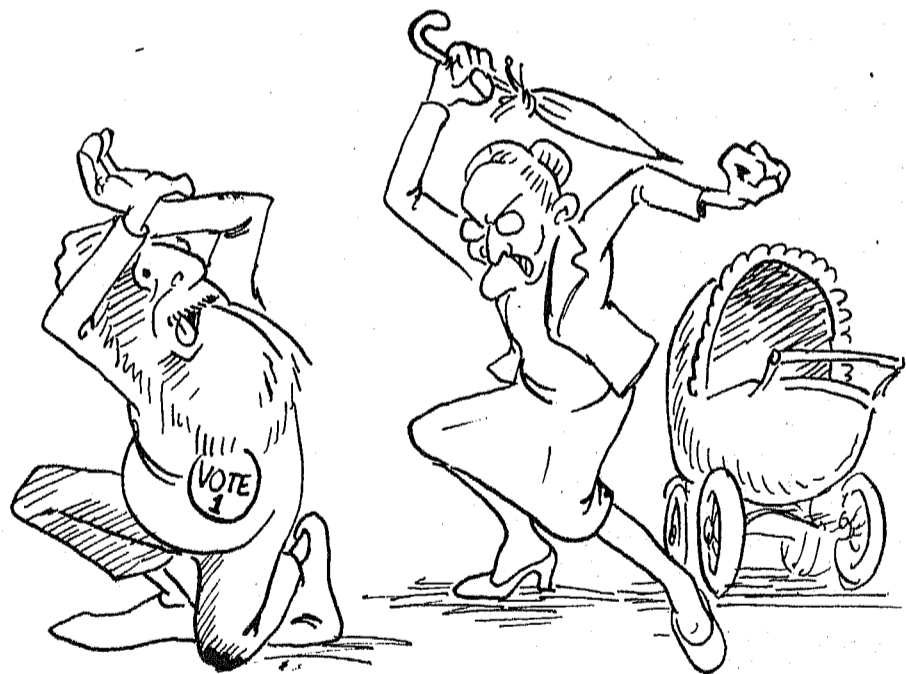
Delegates attend the monthly meetings of AUS in the South Australian region along with the delegates from other South Australian campuses. Policies, objectives and activities from the SA region are discussed, as well as suggestions for the national body as well.

AUS Annual Council

Each January AUS delegates from all over Australian campuses converge on Melbourne for an eight day conference. Train fare, food and accommodation are paid for those elected. Policy for the new year, aims, objectives, campaigns are discussed and planned.

'Bread and Circuses'

The *Bread and Circuses* editor(s) shall be responsible for the production and distribution of *B & C* at least once weekly and in each edition publicise at least the details of activities to be put on for members during the coming week.



Association subject to direction from the Executive.

Education Vice President

The EVP is to assist with Presidential functions, to liaise between the Association and Union and University officers in all areas concerned with education and, in conjunction with the AUS Secretary, the AUS Education Department.

Local AUS Secretary

The Secretary must report to the AUS Regional Conference on behalf of the Association and take responsibility for the co-ordination and promotion of AUS on campus. He or she will also implement AUS policy, provided such policy does not conflict with the Students' Association.

Finance and Administration Office

Coordinates the financial affairs of the Students' Association, sets the budget for the incoming year, and acts as a signatory for the SAUA account. Also is a voting member of the SAUA Executive.

Ordinary Executive Member

The Executive Committee is comprised of the President, Education Vice President, Chair of Social Action Committee, Chair of Media Affairs Committee, an appointee of

One of their functions is to promote discussion and awareness of education issues amongst members of the Association. Another is to provide for the co-operation of student representatives on departmental, faculty and university committees.

Social Action Committee

The functions of this committee are: To provide a forum for discussion and debate to promote awareness of social and political issues.

It is to act as a vehicle for propagation of student views as expressed at GSMs and referenda.

The Committee must also promote the policies of the Association and the policies of AUS where it is not inconsistent with the policy of the Students' Association.

Six people compose the Social Action Committee. They are the AUS Local Secretary, the Women's Officer and four ordinary members.

Media Affairs Committee

The functions of the MAC are to co-ordinate all media matters and to promote member awareness of and participate in the mass media, both printed and transmitted, and other media activities, both printed and transmitted.



IRELAND

The following is an edited transcript of Christin Ni Elias' talk given on Thursday 24th June at Adelaide University. Christin Ni Elias is a member of the National Committee of Sinn Fein.

This transcript does not primarily concern itself with the complex political issues surrounding the Irish conflict. It does, however, provide an introductory insight into the pain and anguish the Irish people feel as a result of their centuries' long fight for self-determination.

Transcribed by Paul Harris

Ireland has been a nation for 1,500 years. There was a high King of Ireland who ruled over four provinces centuries before there was an English or a French monarchy. Ireland was a nation long before England was even thought of and one of my tasks in being in Australia is to assure our supporters here, and generally the Australian people, that we in the Irish Republic movement are determined that Ireland will be a nation once again. That Ireland will be free.

Today we are ruled by Britain. In the north, the six counties, occupied Ireland as we call it, are ruled directly by Britain as a colony. Direct rule, because decisions are made in Westminster as to what's to happen in that part of the country. In the south we were granted, after the War of Independence against the British in the 20s, the trappings of independence, the trappings of separatism, the trappings of sovereignty. But in fact we are ruled in the south as a neo-colony. The economy of the south is totally connected with and tied into the British economic system.

British rule in Ireland means that the only growth industry at the moment is the building of prisons.

British rule in Ireland means partition — that is drawing a border across our country and dividing it.

Economically, British rule in Ireland means unemployment. One in eight of the workforce in the south are unemployed. Disastrous percentages in the north are unemployed. Parts of the Nationalist areas have 50% of the workforce unemployed, many of those people having never worked in their lives.

British rule in Ireland means that the only growth industry at the moment is the building of prisons. It means no real power either in the community or at the national level. The Irish people basically have no real power over the decisions that rule their lives. And British rule in Ireland means suffering, it means death, it means war, it means struggle, and we believe, as all Christian theologians teach, both Catholic and the various Protestant sects, that those who intentionally create a situation where a struggle will result, must be responsible for the consequences of that situation. In Ireland that's the British government. And those who have the power to change what's happening and choose not to do so must be held responsible also, and again that is the British government.

British rule in Ireland today means sectarianism — that terrible thing that has been imposed on the Irish people from way back.

Scottish Protestants were my forefathers. They were amongst those who were settled in the north of Ireland three hundred years ago and were told, we are giving you land in Ireland, we are settling you in Ireland so that your presence will control the restless natives, that the natives (most of whom were Catholic) are less than you. You are our supporters and our treasured friends and we want you to control society in Ireland, thereby creating the artificial division which sounds like it's based on religious grounds but in fact isn't.

By artificially placing one section of the lower classes (the working class and farming class) marginally better off than the other section means they are constantly at each other's throats. It's the same type of situation that existed in the southern parts of the United States where the poor whites were marginally better off than the blacks, and they were constantly at each other.

In the meantime the advantages, the profits and the interests of that type of system were reaped by others.

British rule in Ireland means things like

remand internment which means that you are picked up off the street by the 'snatch squads', by the British Army, the Royal Ulster Police, and you are then thrown into prison and a serious charge is put against you and you go for remand. You're not granted bail, you're held for six months, for eight months, for ten months, for two years, and then mysteriously, the charges are dropped and you're thrown back out on to the street.

Justice under British rule? No jury. One judge. Rules of Evidence waived. The defendant doesn't have the right to know the identity of the people who are making statements against him — they sit around the corner, behind a screen and are described as Witness A, Witness B. The defendant or his solicitor hasn't the right to question the witnesses, hasn't the right to know exactly who they are. Eighty percent of the verdicts are based on confessions. That's all the evidence that is necessary. Circumstantial evidence isn't needed once you have a confession.

To get a confession you're taken to places like Castlereagh Interrogation Centre. We call it Castlereagh Torture Centre. Another characteristic of British rule in Ireland.

I have a document prepared for an Amnesty International Enquiry into Castlereagh particularly. These are some of the things that happen: "Methods of brutality at Castlereagh and other Interrogation Centres are mainly designed not to leave marks ... careful punching to the back of the head ... simultaneous slapping of ears with both

Scene: "normal suburban house" in Northern Ireland. Three women are sitting in the lounge room talking. (Armed soldiers walk past the window.

"Is it normal to have troops patrolling your streets armed with rifles? Is it normal for British troops to come to your door at the early hours of the morning, getting everyone out of bed to search your house? Is it normal for a man going to work to be stopped and frisked and asked all the details of his family?"

Is it normal to go out to do your shopping and be stopped with your shopping basket and then asked to empty the contents out on to the footpath? Is it normal for your child coming from school to be asked to empty his satchel? If this is a normal society, well, the world is in a very bad state if this is the way every country is run. So as far as I'm concerned it's not a normal society to me because up to ten years ago we didn't have anything like this. So no way is it normal. Is it normal for nine out of every ten houses to have someone in prison for a political offense? So I would say it's a sick society — it's not a normal society. It's a very sick society. And the thing that has it sick is the British presence here in Ireland. And the only way our society will ever be normal is when Britain pulls out, lock, stock and barrel."

hands, and sometimes perforating eardrums ... strangling, punches and kicks to stomach, buttocks, kidneys and spine ... manual squeezing of testicles ... punching and kicking of testicles ... lifting naked prisoner by placing stick between his legs ... positions of stress ... search position against wall for hours on end ... sitting on a non-existent chair for hours on end ... wrestling holds until prisoner vomits ... placing plastic bag, hood, jacket, or underpants over head to restrict flow of air ... simulated execution by clicking gun behind the head ... simulated electrocution ... singeing skin with matches and cigarettes ... Degradations ... making prisoner lick water or vomit from the floor ... stripping prisoner naked and making obscene remarks about his body, his wife, his children ... pouring fluid into ears ... threats to hand over to pro-British forces ... threats to parents and children ..."

These are some of the cases that were investigated by Amnesty International and on the basis of this type of evidence they came to their conclusions.

As someone who has been through Castlereagh, I always feel that the day that Ireland is free the first place we should really go is up to Castlereagh and just take it down brick by brick. Maybe we could build a memorial to the men and women who have suffered and

some who have died as a result of their experiences there.

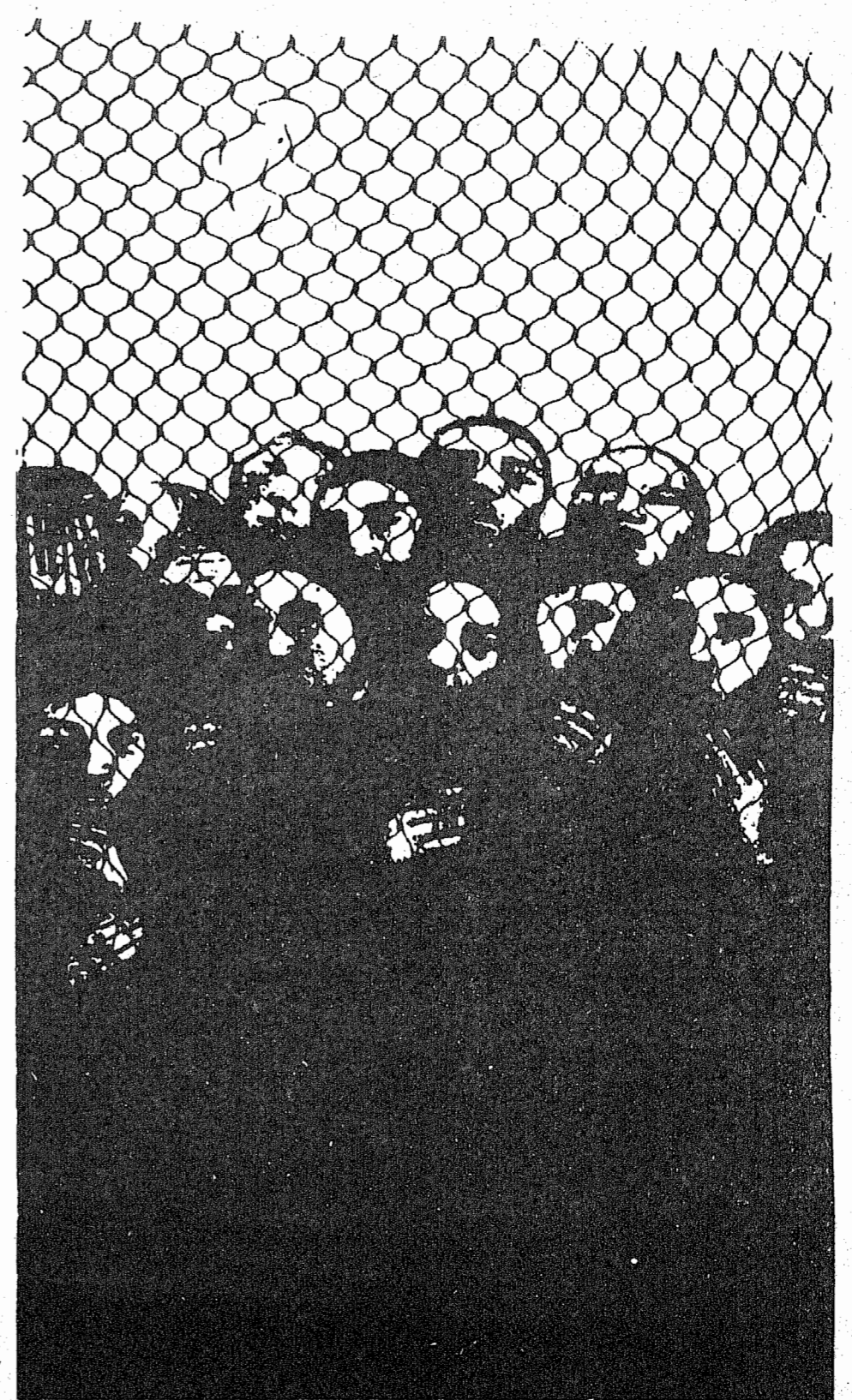
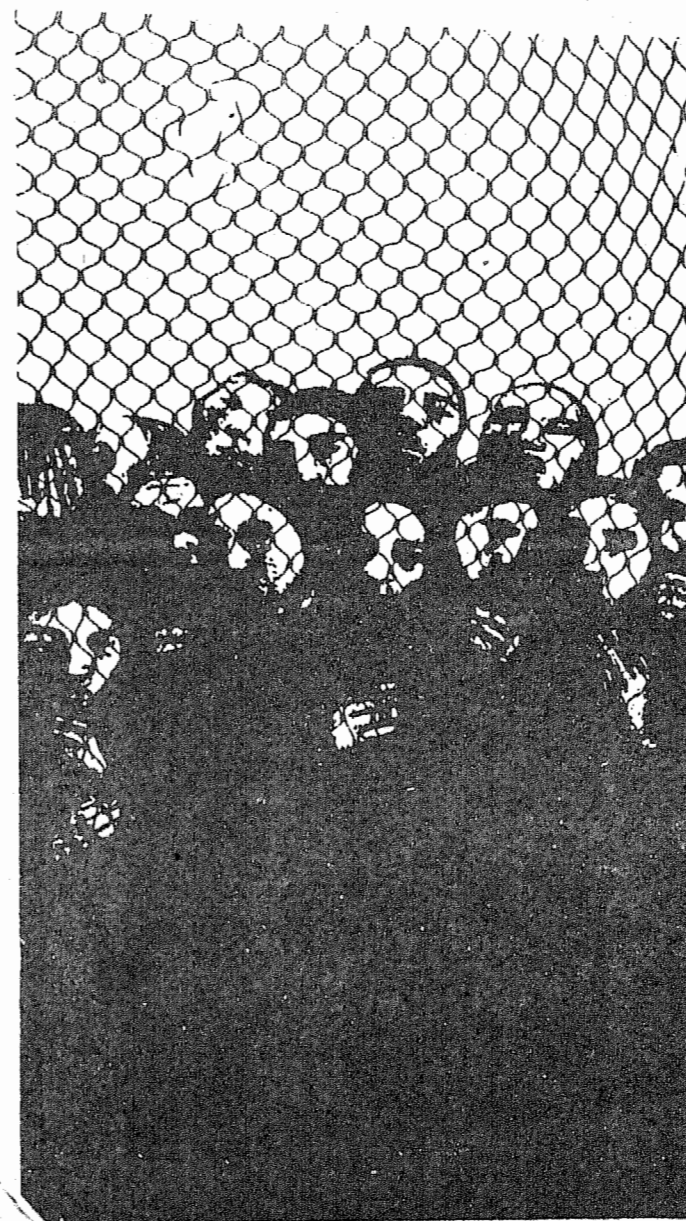
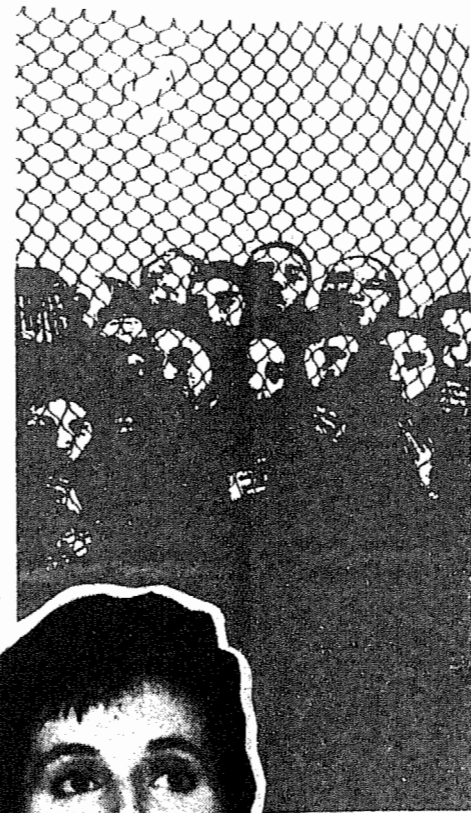
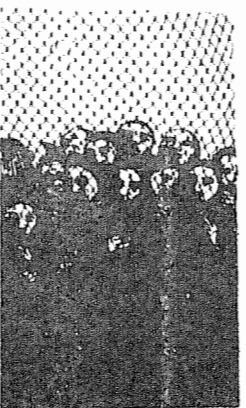
I would imagine there are some similarities between the situation of the Irish and that of the Australian Aboriginal people. Some of the injustices would be comparable.

This is British rule in Ireland. All these manifestations, all these things I've mentioned. They will be overcome, they will be defeated. We'll manage. Things like this have always been overcome in the past.

In the early days when the Anglo-Normans first came to Ireland, other means were used to smother the Irish nation, to break the back of the Irish nation. The Irish were denied the right to wear their traditional Irish clothes. The men were denied the right to comb their hair forward in the traditional Irish fashion. They were denied the right to use their own language. They were punished if they spoke in the Irish language. They were denied the right to practice the Catholic religion and had to pay levies to the Protestant church, even though they weren't members of it. The priests had to hold their masses and their sermons in the open, or hide away in the back rooms of the little cottages. They were denied their land — they were dispossessed. The rich lands were taken first and the Irish people were given the infertile land.

I would imagine there are some similarities here with the situation of the Australian Aboriginal people. Some of the injustices would be comparable.

The Irish people were denied the right to call themselves Irish men and Irish women. They were denied the right to eat the corn and the grain that was growing in the fields when the potatoes failed. A million and a half Irish people died from hunger during the Great Famine when the grain and corn was there. It was only the potatoes that failed — the grain and corn was there but it had to be used to pay the landlords.



Christin Ni Elias - Irish situation similar to Aborigines

guerrilla tactics against the British and perfected many of the guerrilla tactics that are used today because there are 30,000 British troops in the north of our country.

Sinn Fein is the oldest political organisation in Ireland. Founded in 1905 on the principles of separatism from England of sovereignty, of independence. It led to the Easter rising, the creation of the Irish Republican Army on Easter Monday 1916. The combining of James Connolly's forces and the Nationalist forces of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. So since that time in the early 1920s, since the setting up of the state of Northern Ireland as it's called by the British, there has been resistance. And since 1972 we have been ruled directly from Westminster.

Women have played a very important part in the struggle for freedom. There have been hundreds of women jailed for their participation in the fight for Irish freedom. In 1798 they were flogged and then hung. You had Anne Devlin's ordeal in 1803 which has gone down in history. She spent many years in prison in very poor physical health and her ordeal is known by all Irish people.

I have a comrade who is in Armagh jail. When she was arrested she was pregnant. She had her child in the jail. She didn't accept criminalization and she was on protest. Because of that her child was taken away six weeks later. Now if she had agreed to stop the protest she probably would have been given compassionate release or at least known that she would be with her child eight years earlier to see it grow up. But she said no, she said for the sake of my child I will not wear a prison uniform — I will not accept the

status of a criminal — I am not a criminal. So the child was sent out.

You hear of many women who have sacrificed their time, and their efforts, and their security and their lives for the Republican movement.

My old colleague who was the Vice President of Sinn Fein was shot by the SAS a few years ago.

A member of the National H-Block/Armagh Committee, who was also a lecturer at Queens University, was tortured for several hours and then shot in the head.

You may have heard of my comrade Bernadette McAllickey, who is the Vice Chairperson of the National H-Block/Armagh Committee. An attempt was made on her life but Bernadette is a hard woman to keep down and she was saved; thank God she survived.

At one point we were simultaneously labelled by the British media and Army as fascists and marxist ... we were Stalinists ... we were homosexuals ... all at the one time.

The girls who have gone through Castlereagh are an indication of the participation of women. When I was in Castlereagh I was a bit older and it wasn't as easy to put me in a position where I lost my confidence. But many of the young girls who are taken off the streets at 15 or so are the products of church

schools. Many of them not in any way worldly wise. They are very conscious of their own sexuality, their own bodies. These girls have suffered quite considerably when they have been in these centres. But they've come out and they've rededicated themselves to working for the movement.

Britain has done many things to break our struggle. We were given the Emergency Legislation in 1922 which is still in existence. This gives the British soldiers and police the right to do things like prohibit the holding of inquests by coroners, arrest without warrant, imprison without charge, deny recourse to Habeas Corpus and recourse to a court of law. To search homes without warrant, to declare a curfew, prohibit meetings, punishment by flogging, deny claim to trial by jury, forcibly detain arrested persons and compel them to answer questions, prevent access of relatives or legal advisors to persons detained, prohibit the circulation of any newspapers, prohibit the possession of any film or gramophone record.

Then we got the libel campaigns which were very interesting. At one point we were simultaneously labelled by the British media and Army as fascists and marxists, which is a bit hard to be at at the one time. We were Stalinists. We were homosexuals. We were all "queers" at one point! All these campaigns were an attempt to "force the people to vomit up the IRA".

We then got rubber bullets. We overcame rubber bullets because the young lads would try to catch them with tins and throw them back at the police. Rubber bullets — they're very flexible and the idea is that they're fired at the ground so that they bounce up and hit

the marcher so that they trip you up. Many of them were fired at the higher parts of the body and there were three people killed by their use in a short space of time. But they weren't effective enough because people continued to march.

They're fired directly at the heads of the protesters and last year fourteen children were killed by them. Their heads just caved in completely and their brains spilled out on to the footpath.

It was at this point that we got plastic bullets and they're very, very hard. They are no longer fired at the ground. They're fired directly at the heads of the protesters and last year fourteen children were killed by them. Their heads just caved in completely and their brains spilled out on to the footpath. Dozens and dozens of people have permanent mental and physical damage from them. They are, of course, not used in civilized parts of the world.

They're not used in Britain because the Secretary of State said that they were liable to do damage to people — it doesn't matter too much that they're used in our cities in Ireland's north. They're not used in other countries. The European parliament has banned them. But Westminster says the European parliament hasn't the right to tell the British Army what weapons it can use so

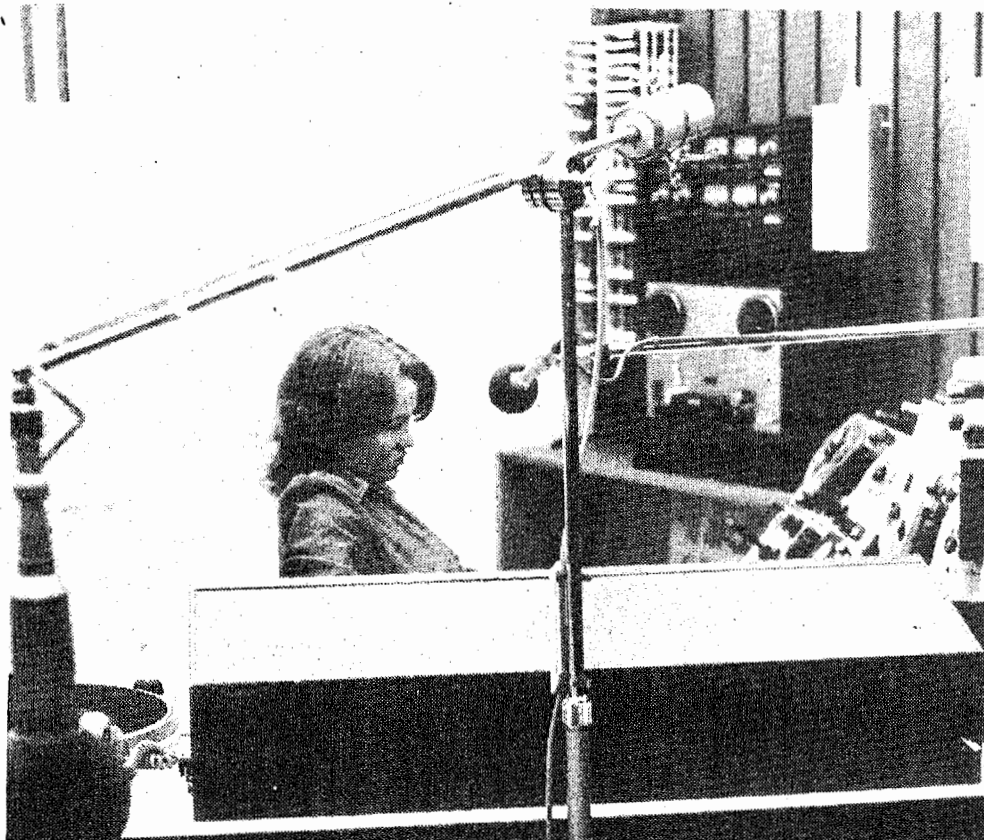
we still have them. We're still living with them and we'll have them for a while I'd say. Part of British rule in Ireland.

We remember what happened to the hunger strikers. That there were so many thousands of people all over the world who wanted Bobby Sands to live and the British were able to just ignore that. These are painful things. We remember the last message we got from Bobby. He asked us to take care of his family and to keep our spirits up.

We remember Francis Hughes — the second hunger striker to die. We remember his father being thrown to the ground by the police because they didn't want his funeral cortege to pass through the Nationalist areas. We remember the sight of Patsy O'Hara's body when it came out. His nose broken, bruises all over his body, cigarette burns inflicted after his death by the prison authorities, police and the British soldiers.

So these are the memories that the Irish people have of last year's crisis. They are very painful memories and they make us very angry. There is a terrible anger among the Irish people today. So I want to assure you that all these manifestations of British rule in Ireland — they're there; we suffer from them, but we will overcome them.

One of the things the hunger strikers taught us which is very important, especially to the young people in Ireland, is that there are things in life much more important than life itself. Bobby Sands said, "Live free or die," and that's the choice that's in front of the Irish people today. And that choice has been made. We are determined that Ireland will be free.



Student Radio has grown from an hour a week in 1974 to the present three hour programme every night.

Around budget time a debate erupts about the money which is put into SR. Before any judgment is made, certain facts should be borne in mind.

SR takes only \$3.00 of our Union fee and there are benefits as will be explained shortly. Three dollars is not a lot, especially when compared to the Sports Association which receives a huge cut of \$45.00.

The benefits of SR are many to those who become involved. The facilities are also available if at some time in the future the university or Continuing Education wanted to begin a course in broadcasting.

It already has an educational aspect with classical music students. They help record concerts and recitals on campus as part of their course.

SR is also available to clubs and societies on campus if they wish to publicise events and even to get more important meetings recorded. As SR co-ordinators are not telephatic it is up to the various clubs to approach them.

Another aspect to be remembered is that the Students' Association has the final say about SR. Maybe it is up to them to put more into it.

As SR is a voluntary organisation, further problems are created. The co-ordinators manage, produce, train and programme. If 'talent' doesn't walk through the door there is little they can do. Voluntary organisations are all blighted with a similar fate — often those who have the interest and ability are over-committed in other areas.

Even if a potential announcer becomes involved, there is always a time lag before he or she can go on air. A person who is fairly confident and has no experience will need between twenty and thirty hours of solid practice. Indeed, this training is a fundamental part of SR.

Finally, SR is supposed to play student music, but what is student music? The musical interests of students are so diverse that there can be no definition, but one thing is usually certain — most students appreciate something a little different and this is what SR intends to supply.

The annual controversy about Student Radio began again last week.

Here MARK REID and MARK STORER, SR Co-ordinators, reply to Paul Klaric's column of last week and ROMAN ORSZANSKI writes more generally on public radio.

STUDENT RADIO'S

Codirectors Discuss Directions - an

Since Pres. P.K.'s column last week some of you are probably thinking about whether SR is worth the money spent on it. It is, and if the column put doubts into your mind, we hope this article will change them.

SR has always meant to be a programme for students by students, but students have different tastes so there will always be some students who do not use it.

However this applies to many things at university. Not everyone uses the Students' Association, *On dit* or the Sports Association. The activities and facilities are there for those who want to use them. SR cannot be singled out for special treatment.

We have different problems in our operation than other media outlets such as *On dit* or *Bread and Circuses*. The newspaper is distributed on campus so it has a definite 'audience', SR does not.

From phone calls received during SR programmes the listeners vary from high school students to what could be called old aged people. Even surveys can only give a rough idea. Nor can the number of people listening be judged from the result of phone calls for 'give-aways'. It is possible that listeners are not particularly interested in a certain film or movie. Many people also use the radio for background music so may not hear the actual offer.

An example of this occurred last Monday night when three doubles to the film *Scanners* were offered on three different occasions and no one called up. Yet two doubles to see *Mad Max* went immediately.

When Paul Klaric and Mark Reid talked about whether SR is worth it about twenty-five calls were received in support. So people will ring if they want to and if they don't it doesn't mean there are no listeners.

The benefits that students can gain from SR are enormous. Paul mentioned that students can be trained in the basics of radio broadcasting.

However, the experience gained from SR

can lead to possible careers in radio as it has in the past with people like Tim Potter, Richard Morecroft and Brian Shrowder. 5UV is one of the best equipped public radio stations in Australia and with access to this equipment professional radio can be produced. This is not basic broadcasting.

Another problem is that training takes time. The facilities are not toys. You need confidence in your own ability to use it and this only comes with time and practice. Announcing, interviewing, editing, producing and research skills cannot be achieved overnight.

Music policy is hard to explain. It is easier to say that we try to promote an alternative 'musical education' to listeners. Our playlists are much broader than commercial stations and we believe that people will appreciate the non-commercial attitude and the variety of our playlist. We believe that this is an incentive to listen.

Each announcer programmes his or her own show and with the contrast amongst announcers' tastes there will always be some music which will appeal to some people.

For the few announcers who are no longer students, we support them and give them time because they have been around for some years and they are good, e.g. *Colonel Cash's Audioscopic Jukebox*. John Laws said, when he was advertising for Mortein, "when you're on a good thing, stick to it". The same applies here.

We admit there has been a lack of campus news and interesting talks. This is a problem which has been overlooked but one that we will endeavour to overcome.

We would appreciate any feedback from this article by letter or phone 228 5975 (day) or 223 3699 (10pm - 1am). We want suggestions and to know what you think about the present programmes.

SR is your radio programme, use it.

— Mark Reid
Mark Storer
SR Co-ordinators 1982

Student Radio does not interest the majority of students, it never has, and, I argue, it should not attempt to.

Before raising questions about cost, efficiency, organization or effectiveness, we need to consider its purpose.

Strangely, since its development from *The Lead Balloon Show* (1974), this question has never been publicly debated. Student Radio (SR) is an access user of 5UV, and its content has been determined by the regular users. Over the years it has reflected the interests of these users, particularly the SR co-directors, who have spent a lot of time and energy on the programmes. Until we, the student body, decide what we want of SR, we have no criteria by which to judge the actions of the co-directors, or content of SR.

There are two fundamentally different views as to the purpose of SR. Put in their most extreme forms, they are:

- (a) to provide a programme which is popular with the vast majority of students;
- (b) to provide an access facility for all students who wish to use it, for whatever purpose.

In the past, SR has adopted a viewpoint which is a variant of (b); the content of SR has been determined by the small group of students who have access, providing programmes popular with this group.

Another goal (a) would be relatively easy to achieve; it would lead to a small number of presenters needlessly duplicating existing facilities: most students already listen to 5SSA, 5MMM or the ABC-FM for their music.

An Aside

Catering for the majority would lead to a formula of 'popular' music, with little or no talk or discussion, because of the need to cater for the 'lowest common denominator'.

"People are in general too strained to absorb more than two hours of an exacting programme. If a person who has worked hard for 12 to 14 hours wants to hear music at all, it must be music that makes no demands..."

J. Goebbels, 1942

Any discussion would be short and shallow, lest it offend or alienate the audience. There is little evidence that students' tastes would be any more inspiring than that of the general public, whose taste is already assayed and surveyed by the commercial broadcasters in their bid for ratings.

Slick Format or Access Facility

Chasing majority audiences would lead to a 'slick' 'pop' music format, with no room for experimentation, comment, or the raising of issues important to students. SR has a history of experimentation and creativity: requiring it to chase majority audiences would repudiate this tradition. It would be a massive expenditure just to provide a small group with the opportunity to ape the commercial stations. Surely students have

by Roman Orszanski

more courage and imagination in the use of radio?

I suggest that the appropriate use of SR is as an access facility for all students. As with other student facilities, not all students may wish to use it, but it should be present when they do need it. Unfortunately, providing completely open access (ignoring legal complications such as sensitive language, defamation and blasphemy [s118, 119 B&T Act, 1978]) will produce terrible radio, of the simplest nature. This is because, unlike the written medium (e.g. *On dit*), where most students have had years to learn the basics of writing, the radio medium is unfamiliar. Although music programmes can be easily mastered (technically, if not aesthetically), the production of even a simple interview requires far more time, practice and experience. As David Griffiths points out, there is a 'simplicity myth'.

"There is a ... reluctance to recognize the nature of programming and the means of programme production. Sadly, there seems to be a disinclination to accept the necessity of programmes that are comprehensive, relevant and intelligible, and even to acknowledge that the achievement of these objectives is neither simple nor obvious."

"Programmes need to be interesting. Not interesting to the majority or the greatest number, but interesting to the interested. ... There is a difference between intentionally interesting programmes that recognise and utilise timing, pace and collage effects, and unintentionally boring programmes which neither understand nor comprehend the relevance and significance of these devices."

To provide interesting, challenging radio requires a group of people who can guide and help the access users; but not dominate or control access. These would be the SR regulars, those who have continuing access, long-term involvement. Essentially, those people who currently make access of SR. The need is to evolve a structure and format which will allow for the occasional access user, indeed, actively encourage such users.

"To speak of participation is to imply that something 'out there' exists which is open to participation. The notion of participation, therefore, presumes a degree of responsiveness on the part of the something 'out there'. Thus, rather than discussing participation in isolation, it is more appropriate to consider participation/responsiveness as an interactional sequence between the 'insiders' (participants by definition)

This survey is to give us a rough idea of what you, the student, would like to hear.

Tick the appropriate box.

What music do you think should be played?

- Commercial (e.g. 5AD, 5KA)
- Middle of the Road (5SA)
- Progressive Alternative Rock (MMM-FM)
- Rock 'n' Roll
- New Wave orientated rock (e.g. *The Clash*, *The Jam*)

What type of student issues would you like to hear?

- Political
- Social, Current Affairs
- Entertainment
- Religious
- Non-student issues

Deposit at the Student Activities Office



FUTURE

outside view

and the 'outsiders'?

G.J. Szablowski

We could see political discussions, poetry, stories, debates, monologues, games, masses, music specials and a whole variety of programmes emerge on SR. Once a facility is available, full use will be made of it. (See Joan Dugdale's *Radio Power: A History of Access Radio 3ZZ* for some idea of the interest, excitement and variety generated.)

To provide such a facility means:

- giving access to all students, from pinko commies to blue-suited conservatives, from amateur cooks to amateur theatricals;
- providing comprehensive and continuing training schemes for regular users;
- widely publicising all programmes, so that people can switch on as well as off; the SR regulars actively encouraging access to SR.

How would such a SR, committed to access, sound? It means that regular presenters wouldn't get away with just presenting music shows, nor could they get a regular shift, all to themselves. What they would have is the *challenge* of demanding

technical production, the excitement of exploring the limits of radio.

I envisage a magazine format with regular talks/interviews/features of interest to students, overlaid with irregular features produced by 'access' users of SR. It would require many more people to be involved in SR, and more highly developed skills. Rather than the 20-odd people currently involved on a regular basis, we'll require closer to 100 regulars: chasing interviews, training people, researching, producing and editing. The skilled people are around, already with two years' experience in SCARP (a schools programme on MMM) are getting involved with SR. If we expand our horizons, and include students from other campuses (said campuses perhaps contributing to the cost?) who are studying journalism or the media, we have the potential for creative, exciting radio.

Do we have the courage to take up the challenge?

References

1. *Democratising Radio: the long revolution* by David Griffiths.
2. quoted in *Autocracy in the Airwaves* by David Griffiths.



THE UNION ACCOUNTS

\$200 Fee Mooted

In considering its budget for 1983 and thereafter the statutory fee for that year, the Union Council has had to reconsider the financial situation of the Union in the light of the Union's 1981 accounts.

The highlights of the accounts are as follows:

1) Between 1980 and 1981 Union Capital and Reserve funds increased by only \$3,541 or 0.2%. Between 1979 and 1980 it was \$126,176 or 10.8%. To understand these figures it is important to realise that the Union at present does not set aside any funds in its budget as a yearly expense for maintaining and buying new plant and facilities for the Union. By not providing for this depreciation expense the Union in past years' budgets has had to increase its financial reserves by around \$70,000 to \$100,000 in a year to ensure that there is a good balance between money reserves to

wage costs increased by only 17%.

6) As a result of these massive wage increases, the percentage of the Union Fee every student pays going to pay staff, has increased from 51.2% in 1979 to 58.4% in 1980 to 66.6% in 1981. In other words, where in 1979, of every \$1 of fee paid 50¢ went to activities or on sporting clubs or clubs and societies, or essential pieces of day-to-day equipment (i.e. soap and paper in the toilets), at the end of 1981 it was only 33¢ in every \$1 — the remainder going to pay wages in the Union.

7) The Catering Department loss in the year ended 31/12/1981 increased from \$21,363 to \$57,240.

8) When the accounts were presented to the Union President, Ken McAlpine, and the Chair of the Finance Committee, Phillip Marshall, they took it upon themselves to sign them without reference to the Council.

At this time of the year the eyes of accountants gleam and the postmen draw straws to avoid delivering mail in King William Street. At Adelaide Uni the end/beginning of the financial year brings the usual wrangle over the Union fee. PETER MADDERN begins this year's saga about the Union budget.

pay bills and to earn interest for the Union and reserves represented by money spent on bar fittings, dish washers, etc. Clearly, by increasing reserves by only \$3,541 and not \$126,176 as in 1980 and spending \$120,000 on necessary capital items, the Union has worsened its money reserve situation.

2) Whilst current assets of the Union rose by \$51,408 or 10%, the amount of money owed by the Union (its current liabilities) more than doubled, thus bringing the current asset/current liability ratio, an important financial indication of business performance to a dangerous level (1.61 in 1981 as against 2.80 in 1980).

3) Whilst all income of the Union rose by 16%, all expenses in the Union rose by 33% and this resulted in a \$12,459 loss on income and expenditure against \$114,176 surplus the previous year.

4) Whilst the Clubs and Societies, the Sports Association and the Students' Association spent 23% more in 1981 than 1980, the costs of running the House, the Administration of the Union, the Theatres, Activities and the Craft Studio rose by 35%.

5) The cost of employing people in the Union in 1981 rose 29.7% whilst in 1980 the

The implications for the Union for the 1983 budget are twofold.

1) The 1982 budget was set before the enormity of the 1981 figures was realised. Hence the 1982 fee set may well be inadequate to cover the costs of running the Union this year. Indeed, after five months the Union is already nearly \$24,000 behind in its expenditure. As a result, a responsible Union Fee for 1983, to place the Union back into a stable financial situation, will need to attempt to cover the devastation to the Union's financial reserves arising from 1981 and 1982.

2) If this means that the fee will represent a massive increase on last year's figure, a figure of a \$200 fee has been mentioned by those who can perceive the Union's position, and this is regarded as unreasonable by the Union Council as it most clearly is, then this Council or the next Council will have to choose between spending student fee money on people's wages and general expenses or placing money back into the hands of students through societies and activities. It is a choice as to where the percentage of the fee going in wages is going to lie — 52% in 1979, 66.7% in 1981, ? in 1983.

INDONESIA

Atrocities Close to Home

by Edward Greenaway

One promising, if very belated, feature of the press coverage of the Falklands crisis, has been the illustration of Argentinian atrocities, which have been reported by the left for years. Nevertheless despite the awakening of the press to the realities of fascist (or sub-fascist) regimes, a frightening parallel in our region has been relatively ignored.

From the view of Australians the record of our northern neighbour Indonesia leaves much to be desired. Indonesia provides an even more frightening picture of a fascist regime's potential than Argentina does. Despite this fact, and that as neighbours Australia could play a positive role in alleviating the Indonesian blight, nary a word has been heard from our government. They apparently only regard human rights violations as significant if they are sufficiently distant to prevent us doing much about them. Hence, Indonesian aggression and the rights of Australian Aborigines have been comparatively ignored.

Returning to the parallel with Argentina, it can be noted that Indonesia is ruled by a dictatorship, the predecessors of which carried out one of the most brutal massacres in history. In 1965-66 up to 1,000,000 friends and members of the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) were murdered, including many who were caught up in the carnage accidentally. With the Indonesian populace satisfactorily pacified after this carnage, the fascist regime consolidated its power and continued to be one of the worst violators of human rights in the world.

Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman in their book *The Washington Connection* reveal many of the atrocities of the abhorrent Indonesian regime.

Chomsky and Herman report from Amnesty International reports (Malcolm Fraser is supposed to support Amnesty Int.) that "tens of thousands of prisoners today are held captive without trial... The majority have now been held prisoner for more than eleven years without trial". They further report that the conditions under which these innocent people are detained "have been and remain appalling and torture has been

used 'systematically' in interrogation". According to AI: "Young girls below the age of 13, old men, people were were frail or ill, were not exempt from torture... Cases of sexual assault on women and extreme cruelty were reported to Amnesty International."

However, Indonesia's fascist regime has not only violated the human rights of its own unfortunate subjects, it has transposed its legacy of terror across national borders.

The most famous example of Indonesian aggression is its murderous and unprovoked invasion of East Timor. *The National Times* has been reviewing this invasion over the past two weeks and has drawn the important conclusion that "in contrast to the present opposition to Argentine aggression in the Falklands, the international community ignored Indonesia's use of force". Apparently Australia thinks the invasion of the Falklands more serious after all the sheep are white.

Indonesian aggression has not rested there, Indonesia occupies West Papua against the wishes and resistance of the West Papuan people. This disregard for the West Papuans' right of self determination was once again ignored by the Australian government, and largely ignored by the press.

To increase this bloody record the Indonesians are now insurging into Papua and New Guinea itself, with still no complaint from Canberra (see *National Times*, 6-12 June 1982, p. 7).

We Australians should speak up now and defend our friends in the region, not implicitly support, by our silence, one of the most abhorrent regimes on earth.

References

1. N. Chomsky and E.S. Herman, *The Washington Connection*, Hale and Remond Press, Sydney, 1980, p. 210.
2. *National Times*, 6-12 June 1982, p. 7.

First and foremost, one must realize that the selection of any particular text is a very personal matter, and greatly depends on your individual experiences, method of study and style of thinking in general. This should be regarded as a statement of caution.

A text that a particular student prefers may very well not be suitable for you; it is not simply a case of receiving a recommendation and then purchasing a book solely on the basis of that recommendation. One must examine the text in question with a view towards his/her own needs, but using the recommendation merely as a guide as to the possible features and characteristics of the book. It may be useful to consider the following taxonomy when attempting to select a book:

- i) What is the scope of the book in terms of detail?
 - a) basic text — i.e. presents mainly introductory principles
 - b) reference text — i.e. elaborates on particular areas
 - c) case book
 - d) summary.
- ii) Is the text clear, easy to understand? or is the text oversimplified?
- iii) The layout of the text — organization, structure. Does the text's structure lend itself to fast and easy reference? Does the text's structure place various aspects of the topic into perspective or some framework?
- iv) Special features: e.g. relevant examples present, comments by the author, etc.

When analysing a book, as above, it is essential that such considerations are viewed against the background of each individual student's needs or requirements (maybe even deficiencies) and the given requirements of the course being studied; with respect to the latter it is most advisable to approach your lecturers/tutors.

However, when looking at your own text needs you must both have some sort of an idea as to what you are looking for prior to purchasing the book, and also develop an ability to recognize a useful text that you might accidentally encounter also.

Above all, remember that selecting a text book is a matter that depends on your personal preferences so very often and only the exact subject matter of the book can be ascertained accurately from the comments of others.

The following reviews may be useful guides to 1st, 2nd year Law students.

— Kym Teh

A Students' Manual of Australian Constitutional Law

by P.H. Lane
The Law Book Co. Ltd (1980)
613 pages, \$32.50 (The Bookshelf)
First and Second Year Law

Lane's *Students' Manual* is a delightful work; it's nothing short of being a masterpiece. The *Students' Manual* represents a systematic analysis of Australian constitutional law; the Australian Constitution is dealt with section by section (the major sections) under the different heads of power in terms of the relevant issues and questions against a background of many of the significant cases.

There is a chapter specifically dealing with Commonwealth-State relations. The *Students' Manual* is a marvellous work for it possesses an almost ideal simplicity, perfectly suited to introducing the would be lawyer to many of the fundamental elements of constitutional law. Contained in the *Students' Manual* is a very good introduction which touches on quite a few of the relevant concepts necessary when introducing this subject.

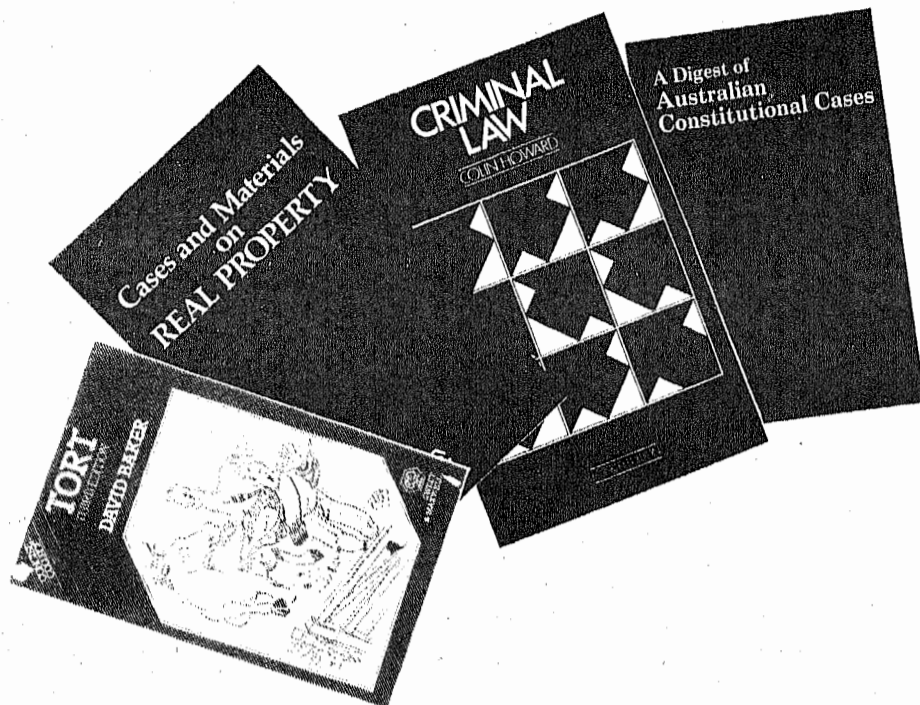
The true beauty of the *Students' Digest* may be found in its simple yet highly practical organization and style of expression. Each topic (section) of the text draws one's attention to a wide range of key issues, propositions, problems and principles, but it must also be noted that Lane's presentation of cases is also very helpful. It provides a concise summary of cases while placing a particular case into its appropriate context. However, cases are not just referred to in relation to their main area of importance, but are also referred to on many occasions where their role might seem to be slightly more obscure.

Lane does not just present conclusions but also goes part of the way, at least, to giving a statement of the reasoning applied to reach the given conclusion.

My only substantial criticism of this text is that it possibly lacks detail with regards to a number of areas, but it must be noted that this book does not purport to be a definitive text and that this book is mainly

55% or

Bona Fide Effort



designed to be a guide to Australian constitutional law.

I recommend this book highly; it has the potential to clear up many of the common misunderstandings held by the student, as well as possibly aiding the student to develop a well organized approach to study of the law as it pertains to the Constitution.

For a price of \$37.50 the *Students' Manual* would seem to be a worthwhile investment.

The simplicity of this text is such that it is most suitable for the layman to refer to as an easily digestible explanation of Australian constitutional law.

Corporate Crime

by M.B. Clinard, P.C. Yeager
The Free Press (1980)
\$21.50, rrp
First Year Law

Corporate Crime gives a very detailed account of the unethical and illegal practices of large corporations. This book provides us with an excellent introduction and background for a study of corporate crime, or just as a compelling overview for the interested reader.

This book both defines corporate crime and the problems associated with such crime. Not only does the text give general statements as to the problem, but also cites a wide range of examples in quite a detailed manner.

Also contained in the text are various observations and helpful statements concerned with the state of the law, its limitations and ideas on reform.

The particular style of writing is clear and easy to understand. The overall layout of the book is very good; included is a most interesting set of statistical appendices (for those with an analytical orientation towards figures and who prefer to draw further conclusions).

Within the scope of the criminal law course (if Corporate Criminal Responsibility is taught this year), *Corporate Crime* is a valuable piece of background reading, but its price may be difficult to justify for this purpose alone. However, as a work of general social interest it certainly seems to be worth looking at.

Corporate Crime provides compelling reading for both the law student and the non-student. It refers to many cases that you may actually be aware of, but allows you to explore the intricacies of such events

more closely; dealing with the not so remote area of corporate crime as it appears around us.

Cases and Material on Real Property

by P.J. Butt, G.L. Certoma, C.M. Sappideen, R.T.J. Stein
Law Book Co. Ltd (1980)
657 pp, \$31.50, rrp
Second Year Law

The text contains a selection of cases and materials covering the major substantive parts of law on real property. This book is not a text book, but may be more aptly described as a reference book, allowing students to further research the law in greater detail.

Included in the text are further references and a most helpful commentary which is in the form of observations and questions, both of which enable the student to further develop a legal style of thought.

The further references may also be useful in increasing one's understanding with respect to specific areas. The coverage of cases, statutes and other materials is quite sufficient and does not seem to differ too greatly from the recommended text. The structure of this text is simple, clear and, in general, very easy to refer to.

However, the major consideration with regards to this book is its often helpful commentary. One could not say that this book is essential, but it is an extremely helpful guide to the law of real property.

The price of this book when compared to similar books, must be viewed as being most favourable, notwithstanding minor differences in the extent of the materials covered.

Tort (3rd Ed.)

by David Baker
Sweet and Maxwell (1981)
335 pp, \$14.90, rrp
First Year Law

Tort is by no means definitive with respect to the law of tort or any particular area, but it does provide an excellent summary of the law.

Tort does not purport to be an exhaustive treatment of the law of torts, but is a guide or outline, summarizing the main areas of the law in a concise and legally logical manner. Both the structure of the book itself

and the structured treatment of each section dealing with a different area helps to give some idea as to the components or the mechanics of the law here, also putting each component into context. Areas discussed in *Torts* include: trespass, negligence, breach of duty, causation and remoteness of damage in negligence, defences to negligence, liability for chattels, employers' liability toward workmen, breach of statutory duty, vicarious liability, nuisance, economic torts, remedies (including damages). This list is not conclusive and only mentions a few of the topics covered.

Torts refers to cases and statutes; the more important cases are referred to by means of a very short summary of the relevant factual situation and the court finding. *Torts* will help to clarify many important points, but does not discuss many of the finer issues. However, *Torts* still remains a useful tool to help the reader to gain a clear understanding of the law. The overall organization of the book is simple and easy to refer to. It is expressed in very simple terms and is therefore easy to read.

Furthermore, *Torts* is up to date (reprinted 1981), therefore most pertinent to the student's needs. For the non-student *Torts* provides a book that is refreshingly easy to read from cover to cover. For the law *Torts* may help to clear up many important questions, give a framework of form to the law, or just be used as a guide for the student who is short of time.

In view of the price, *Torts* appears to be a reasonable purchase.

Criminal Law (4th Ed.)

by Colin Howard
Law Book Co. Ltd (1982)
417 pp, \$21.50, rrp
First Year Law

Criminal Law takes a detailed look at the criminal law, giving both an overview of the law in this area and fairly good analysis of the various elements of the criminal law.

This text is a good introduction to the law and also provides a solid background for further examination of the wide range of topics encompassed within the scope of the criminal law. Many areas are dealt with in somewhat greater detail.

Criminal Law contains many examples of the sort of circumstances that would lead to a particular offence or the application of a defence in terms of the defendant and the victim usually. The text also refers to the major cases and many relevant statutory provisions. Many of the cases are treated more extensively with a commentary and discussion as to their relevance to a principle or interaction with other cases.

Areas covered in *Criminal Law* include: homicide, assault, theft, ancillary responsibility (this includes complicity, conspiracy and attempt) and the various defences.

The text is both clear in style and concise, yet still retaining a legal style suitable for the student, as well as being suitable for the ordinary reader. *Criminal Law's* main focus is on the Australian criminal law, but is certainly not confined to the Australian position. It is also important to note that this text has been very recently updated and revised, thus making it an even more effective text for the purposes of study. The text deals with various aspects of the criminal law in their component parts; this, together with the examples given, provides a most useful guide to developing an understanding of the principles involved within some sort of logical framework. The highly structured nature of the text adds one's analysis of the law, or at least gives a simple breakdown of the law with which it is possible to develop varied issues.

Criminal Law seems to lack detailed discussion from a conceptual point of view, but I believe that it was not intended to contain a treatment of the more academic or value judgement oriented issues.

As a basic text, *Criminal Law* seems to cover all of the essential ingredients adequately and forms an excellent basis from which a concise study of the criminal law can be entered into. In considering the price of this text one can only say that *Criminal Law* is worth the price asked (this is in relation to similar texts) but it is essential to note that *Criminal Law* is not a definitive text with regards to the law in this area. Therefore it is recommended that further reading is used in conjunction with *Criminal Law*.

A Digest of Australian Constitutional Cases

by P.H. Lane
The Law Book Co. Ltd (1976)
387 pp, \$23 (The Bookshelf)
First and Second Year Law

Lane's *Digest* is a very special book; it deals with 160 constitutional law cases in a unique fashion. For many law students, two of the greatest problems confronting them are (1) to extract the relevant principle(s) from a case, judgement, and (2) to be able to ascertain what particular issue(s) a case is relevant to.

The *Digest* is a summary of cases, dealing with the cases by summarizing each case with different levels of detail. Firstly, the *Digest* gives a summary of the fact situation and the legislation in question; secondly, the specific issues to be raised are stated (e.g. is the legislation within the scope of S.51(1) of the Australian Constitution?); thirdly, the conclusion reached by the court is briefly stated; and fourthly, there are extended extracts of the various judgements. The cases are organized under the particular heads of power contained in the Australian Constitution and Commonwealth State relations, thus making it very easy to find the appropriate case.

The *Digest* does possess clearly defined limitations, for it cannot extract all of the principles from a case nor can its detail replace the case book, but it does serve as a very useful starting point.

This book is most suitable for the student with the problems earlier stated, but the *Digest* is not intended to be used as a means of running away from the task of citing the key issues in a case; it is merely to be used as a starting point for further reading or for developing one's own technique.

The summaries are concise and easy to understand. The only real misgiving I have concerning this book is the limited extent of the cases, possibly not covering enough of the relevant cases, but this is something to be considered in the light of the specific details of the course. This is a real consideration when justifying the cost of the *Digest*.

Notwithstanding the question above, the *Digest* is certainly a very useful aid for the student and warrants consideration. The cases covered are quite substantial in range but do note that the text was published in 1976.

— Kym Teh

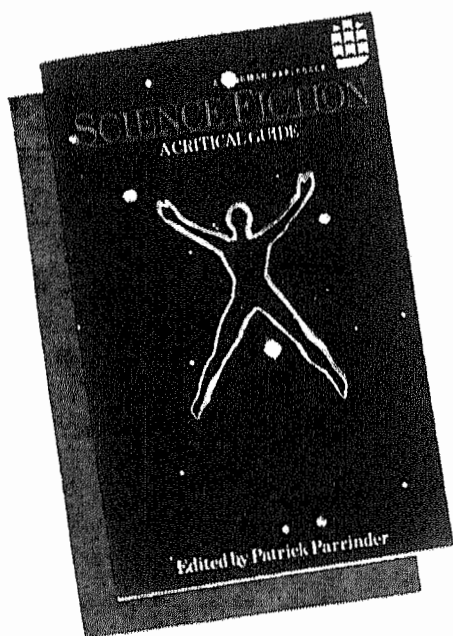


Barbecue Lunch and Tea
All Year Round
7 Days A Week

BRITISH HOTEL

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Sci-fi Explained



Science Fiction. A Critical Guide
Patrick Parrinder, Ed.
Longman, 1979
\$13.95, rrp, 238 pp

Science fiction has been and still is a highly popular and fashionable art form. Gone are the days when science fiction meant death-rays and bug-eyed monsters, of invincible, blue-eyed superheroes from good old planet earth fighting equally invincible, but black-hearted supervillains.

In its place, a newer more sophisticated type of science fiction has emerged and as Parrinder, the editor of this work, puts it, science fiction is no longer a sub-literature which may one day hope to aspire to literary status, but is a literary form with its own history, traditions, conventions and major writers.

Commensurate with the growth in the popularity of science fiction is the growth in criticisms, commentaries, reference works and biographies. Patrick Parrinder has put together a collection of essays which attempt to give a rounded view of science fiction in both its historical and literary contexts.

It doesn't attempt to be encyclopaedic in scope or in depth so its title *A Critical Guide* is a bit misleading. At its best it contains interesting material, witty comments and

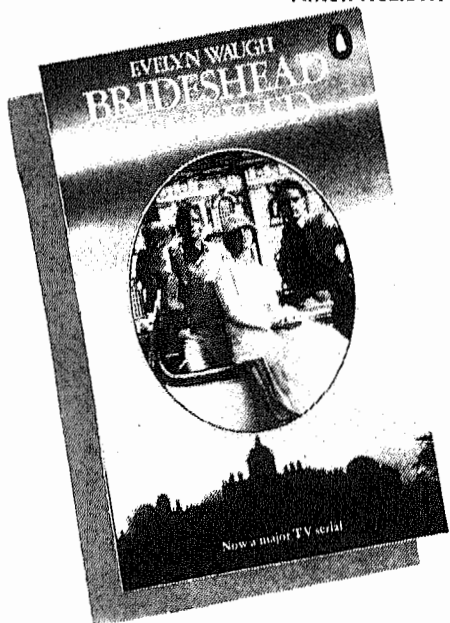
some useful arguments concerning the perennial debates about its literary status. At its worst the essays are dull and ill-fitting and degenerate into namedropping of the 'look how many books and authors I know' type.

Overall, the book is interesting (did you know that Arthur C. Clarke calls *2001 - A Space Odyssey*, the world's first billion dollar religious movie?).

It is an important work for serious science fiction fans and deserves to be placed in libraries and be recommended for popular literature courses. But the general reader will find it a bit too heavy for his taste.

It would be better to get a firmer grounding in more basic texts before deciding to tackle this one.

— Anton Kozlovic



The Book that Did It All

Brideshead Revisited
by Evelyn Waugh
Penguin, \$5.95, rrp

The dialogue in the novel is beautifully written and the whole story crystal clear but I put it down with a feeling of unfinished business. It was probably because of the build up of Sebastian's character and interplay with Ryder that I expected something more cheerful than Sebastian's sordid end.

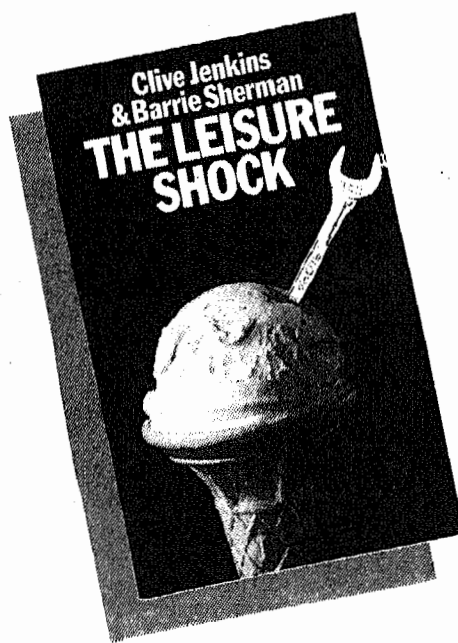
There are also to be considered the expectations raised by the series on tele-

vision. The beauty of the countryside and the high points of the drama played out in Castle Howard, 'Marchmain House', etch themselves in memory.

The death scene was harrowing in its religious implications and was, I felt, over-emphasised by Waugh. Lord Marchmain's mistress, Cara, and Brideshead's wife, Beryl, were not sufficiently well-drawn to appeal as living characters.

Others may have more positive reactions or mixed ones, but I must admit to feeling disappointed after I completed reading the novel.

— Gillian E. Burfield



Work Ethic

The Leisure Shock
by Clive Jenkins and Barrie Sherman
Eyre Methuen, \$13.50, rrp

Leisure Shock is about the future of a society when work, as we understand the term, is done by machines rather than people. The authors, two prominent British trade unionists, argue that we have two options — a society in which the benefits of new technology are shared by all, or alternatively, increasingly bitter divisions between the affluent who have jobs and the growing army of the unemployed.

The authors are not beating new ground here. Indeed, many of the arguments are extensions of their earlier publication, *The Collapse of Work*. The difficulty with this book, however, is that it appears that the authors have no clear solutions to the problem they raise.

I doubt whether serious students of politics and economics will gain much from

The Leisure Shock. The authors fail to source any of their economic material — many paragraphs begin, "Two Cambridge economists have found ...", or "Recent surveys show ...". Combined with the lack of a bibliography and index, this makes the book academically suspect.

But as a general introduction to the problems technology will impose on a society based so clearly on the "work ethic", it is worth looking at.

Changing Tone

Midnight's Children
by Salman Rushdie
Picador 1982
463 pp

Midnight's Children combines myth, history, politics, fiction and prophecy. It concerns the forces in India prior to independence, the children of this independence and the future. It is Saleem Sinai's story of the events which shape his existence.

Saleem is the metaphor for his country, which, like him, has many names and no one identity. He is a child of midnight, the moment of independence, and is given the power to affect the destiny of his country. His life is inseparable from the experiences of the continent.

Midnight's Children is filled with the diversity of Rushdie's country. There are so many different cultures, languages, religions and people. Saleem enters many minds and his mind — like the country itself — is the forum for the ideas, dreams and failures of the children of midnight.

The tone of this book constantly changes. It ranges through detachment, wry humour, passion, optimism and resignation. It contains images and metaphors of an intricate and imaginative fable. Amidst the poetry and wit is a deep love for country and a fear of the power of Shiva who, denied his birthright, survived extreme poverty and danger to perpetuate destruction in pursuit of material benefits and gratification.

Rushdie sees the children of Indian independence emasculated by those around them. They are replaced with the dumb, stoical children of Gandhi's emergency. The future lies with a dying, impotent Saleem who tends the child of Shiva, disintegrating just as India is torn asunder from within, and awaiting the "explosion" of the masses who will trample him and a 1,001 future generations into dust. This is Rushdie's grim vision which is conveyed with vivid and compelling prose.

He totally absorbs his reader into the contradictory, fascinating voices which constitute his country — where a staggering wealth of idealism, courage and beauty co-exist with ignorance, violence and despair.

— Delyse Bartholomeusz

Aunty's Theatrical Frolic

One of Aunty's continuing birthday celebrations

World Theatre: 50 Years of Australian Plays on Radio

Saturdays from July 3 at 7.00am

World Theatre will present a selection of plays from the 30s to the 70s selected by Frank Zeppel. It is not suggested that these plays are the best, or representative of the period, but simply that they are all interesting in various ways and will prove to be an entertaining and special experience of Australian drama. The season begins with Douglas Stewart's *The Fire on the Snow* (40s) and at about 8.45pm Trevor Heath's *Spinney Under the Rain*. These will be new productions of the two plays broadcast most often on ABC Radio. *The Fire on the Snow* is a chronicle in verse of the events that led to the death of five members of the Scott Antarctic expedition in their march to the South Pole in January 1912.

Since its first ABC production on June 6 1941, it has been broadcast sixteen times and has also been presented in Britain, Canada, New Zealand and elsewhere. *Spinney Under the Rain*, a creepy metaphysical melodrama and an immediate favourite to listeners, has been broadcast twenty-two times since November 1939. It is set in a converted farmhouse in the English countryside. The central character is a youngish professor, engaged in research on the ancient Arcadian myths.

The other plays in this season will be:
July 10 — *The Summer of the Seventeenth Doll* by Ray Lawler (50s), *Murder in the Silo* by Edmund Barclay (30s);
July 17 — *Nightmares of the Old Obscenity Master* by Oolin Free (70s), *A Stretch of the Imagination* by Jack Hibberd (60s);
July 24 — *The Heretic* by Morris West (60s);
July 31 — *I'm a Dutchman* by Alexander Turner (50s), *Spiegel the Cat* by David Martin (50s).

5CL PROGRAMMES

From Sunday July 25 at 8.15 pm

Nellie Melba: Four weekly programmes from Melba's American recordings.

Mondays at 7.30 pm
July 5

Death in the Mountains: A documentary recorded by two Danish journalists on the downfall of the Somoza regime and the revolution in Nicaragua.

July 12

George Brassens: A poet who sang. An examination of the songs and lyrics of the great chansonnier, admired for thirty years wherever French is spoken.

July 19

The Illustrated Orwell: Part 2

July 26

The Illustrated Orwell: Part 2

Mondays at 9.15 pm

New Music. First in a monthly series of magazine programmes with musical illustrations.

Thursdays from July 15 at 9.15 pm

The 1981 Reith Lectures. Six lectures on nuclear arms policy by Prof. Lawrence Martin, Vice Chancellor of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Fridays from July 9 at 7.30 pm

The Seymour Documents: Four weekly programmes in which Vincent Plush introduces performances by Sydney's Seymour Group of Australian contemporary music.

STUDENT RADIO

Student Radio Programmes

Mon.-Fri. 10 pm - 1 am on 5UV-531
MONDAY

10.15 pm Enrico Honduras reviews Nina Hagen's new album, *Nun Sex Monk Rock*

10.30 pm President P.K. speaks
11.00 pm Nick X interviews Lindsay Anderson, director of *Brittanla Hospital*. Three doubles to *Puberty Blues* — Union Hall.

Music with Mark Reid, Michael Hosking and Tony Hurren.

TUESDAY

10.30 pm Nick X interviews Lindsay Anderson
Three doubles to *Escape from New York*, Union Hall
Music with Mark Storer and Tony Ennis.

WEDNESDAY

10.30 pm Nick X film reviews and interview with Lindsay Anderson

Music with Alex Wheaton and Paul Dulgid

THURSDAY

10.30 pm Vincent Wong, social commentator, has his say
Music with Margaret Nixon or Catherine Cawood

11.30 pm *Colonel Cash's Audioscopic Jukebox*

FRIDAY

Requests with Christine Hawkins.

COMING SOON

Kate Thomas reports on the Leonardo Da Vinci exhibition at the Art Gallery
Mark Reid and Peter Mares look at the Roxby Downs debate.

THE BEST TV

Monday July 5

NWS 9
11.30 pm A replay of the Men's Singles Final.

SAS 10
8.35 pm A Woman called Golda (Meir)
10.40 pm *That's Hollywood* traces the career of Gregory Peck.

Tuesday July 6

ABS 2
7.30 pm *In Our World*, the programme looks at a whale which has been taught two-way communication.
8.50 pm *Brideshead Revisited*.

Wednesday July 7

ABS 2
7.30 pm *Towards 2000*
10.10 pm *Cosmos*.

Thursday July 8

ABS 2
8.55 pm *Spring and Fall*
9.55 pm *Encounters*

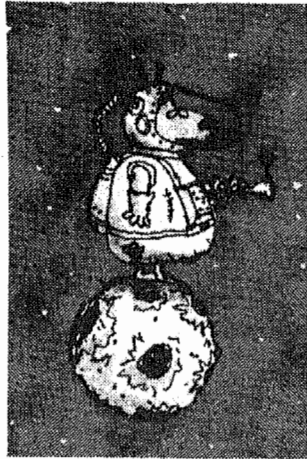
ADS 7

8.30 pm Movie: *The Eagle Has Landed*

Friday July 9

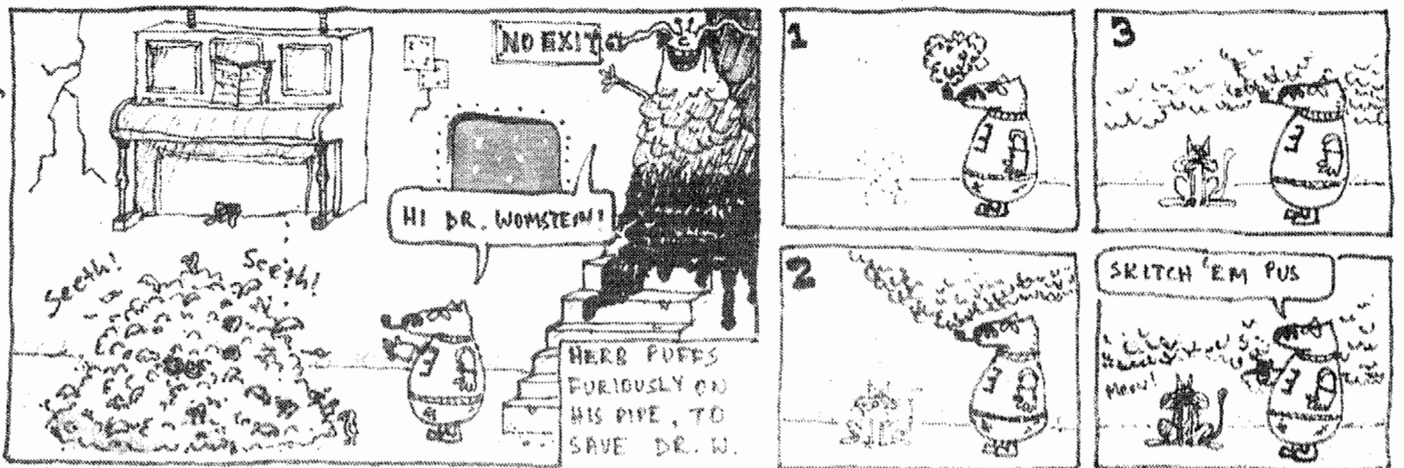
ADS 7
10.45 pm *Seiko Women's Tennis*.

The Amazing Existential Wombat by the sickest things

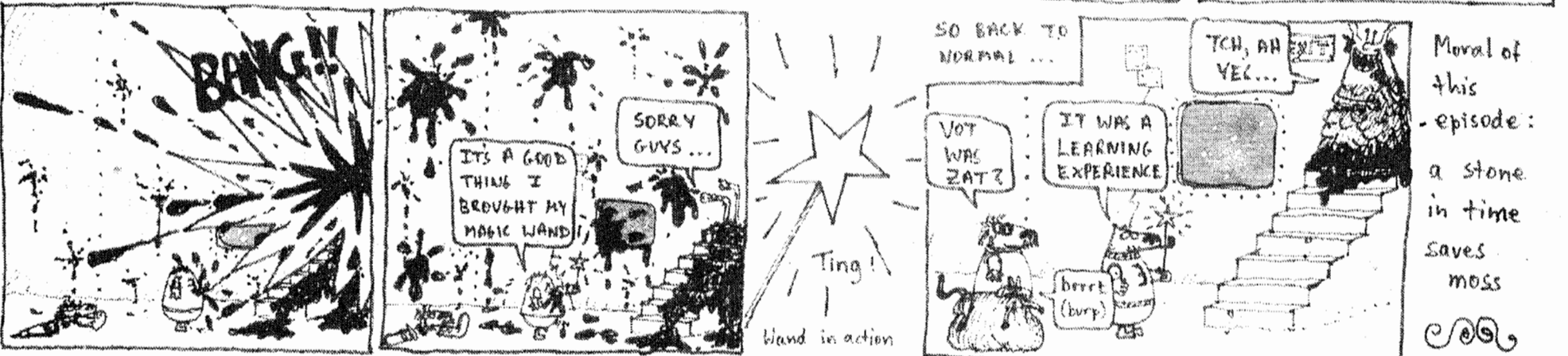
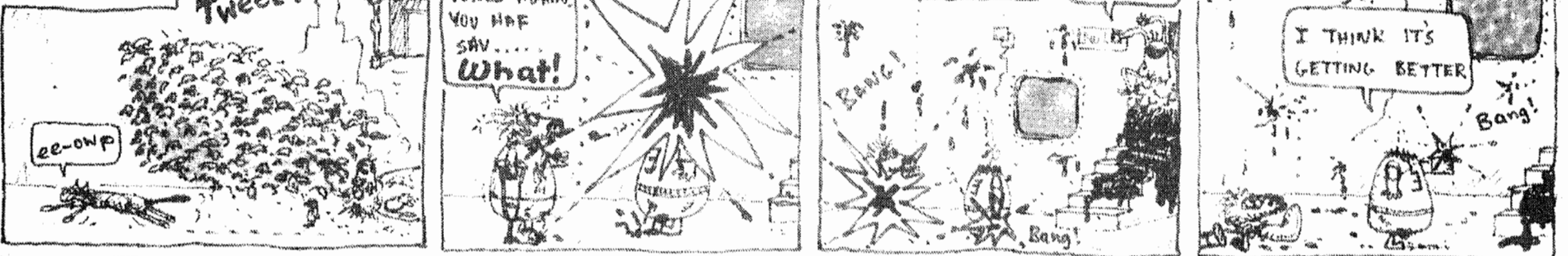


EPISODE VII

HERB AND 'SMILEY' ARRIVE AT THE ORBITING SPACE-STATION "FRISBEE" TO FIND DR. WOMSTEIN STRUGGLING UNDER A SEETHING MASS OF KILLER BUDGIES



THE BUDGIES TURN THEIR ATTENTION FROM DR. W. TO THE PUSSYCAT



RECORDS

Tracks Revamped

Sky 4
Ariola
VPL1 6624

Nothing short of brilliant is the best description for the latest album by this amazing group.

Sky consists of Steve Gray, Kevin Peek, Tristan Fry, John Williams and Herbie Flowers. If you read the cover notes that come with *Sky 1*, you will find that all of the members have had classical training, which accounts for the style of their music. Perhaps the most notable of the group in this area is Australian John Williams who has released several solo albums on which he plays classical guitar. *Sky* is a pleasant change from the gross commercial music which America churns out, and also the new wave fad in England. All bar one of the tracks on this album are "traditional" pieces which have been revamped in the unique Sky way.

As usual the album presentation is brilliant with a set of covernotes on the inside that gives information about the individual tracks written by the members of the band. Production is excellent with a nice clean finish which typifies all Sky albums.

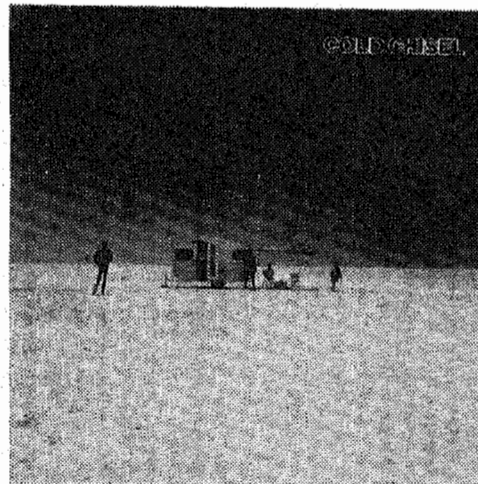
Outstanding tracks are *Masquerade* (which I heard on commercial radio), *Fantasia* and, of course, *Ride of the Valkyries*. All in all — magic.

— John Bridges

Croaking Jim

Circus Animals
Cold Chisel
WEA

Definitely one of the best Australian bands around at the moment, *Cold Chisel* continue to produce the goods.



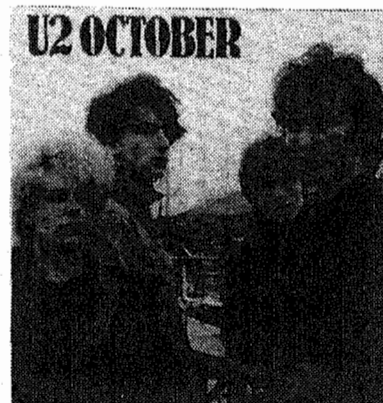
This album would have been (by the time of printing) a best seller. The two singles, *You Got Nothin' I Want* and *Forever Now* were extremely successful on the Australian charts. No doubt we will soon see a third released soon.

Jimmy Barnes' rough, gravelly croak bulldozes its way throughout the entire album and even makes the ballads sound gutsy. Musically, *Cold Chisel* seem to have come to age and their style now ranges from ballads to the basic sound of their earlier roots that can be found in *You Got Nothin' I Want*. The track *Bow River* neatly produces a spectrum of *Chisel's* ability to put out something with feeling and at the same time getting the point across with a hard rocky sound.

I have heard it said that the guitar is underproduced as compared with the last album *East*, but not having a copy of *East* to listen to, I can't really comment. A notable point on this album is that Don Walker, who usually writes most of the *Chisel* lyrics, is not present as a predominant writer on *Circus Animals*.

Final comment — by this time you've either bought the album or decided you don't like it, so it's not really worth me saying anything else.

— John Bridges



Weak Lyrics

October
U2

U2 is one of those contemporary bands that uses many influences from the bands of the early 'sixties like *The Who* and *The Kinks* and combines it with the clear, even production of more recent times.

Without appearing to be a direct copy, they sound noticeably like the English band, *The Original Mirrors*. Like them, U2's sound is characterized by clear yet sparse guitar and urgent vocals.

Instrumentally the band is particularly strong. Apart from Bono's vocals and *The Edge's* guitar, Adam Clayton's bass-work, though fairly perfunctory, is consistently tasteful. This is especially noticeable on the opening track on Side 2, *Tomorrow* where his sharp notes fairly leap out of the speakers. Larry's African-style percussion work is outstanding on all tracks.

The compositions are very strong. The structure of songs like *Gloria*, *I Threw a Brick* and *Tomorrow* are excellent, with the mood and tempo of each song changing to maintain interest throughout the album even on initial listening.

The major weakness of the album comes in the lyrics. Despite this serious shortcoming, I find this album very refreshing. The reason is that the members of the band are able to

combine youthful freshness (on the cover photos they look between 18 and 20) with the tasteful restraint of older bands like *The Police*. If they continue to progress along this path they could establish quite a substantial following and there is both a commercial appeal and a musical seriousness about U2 that is devoid of the image consciousness of many less meritorious bands of the moment.

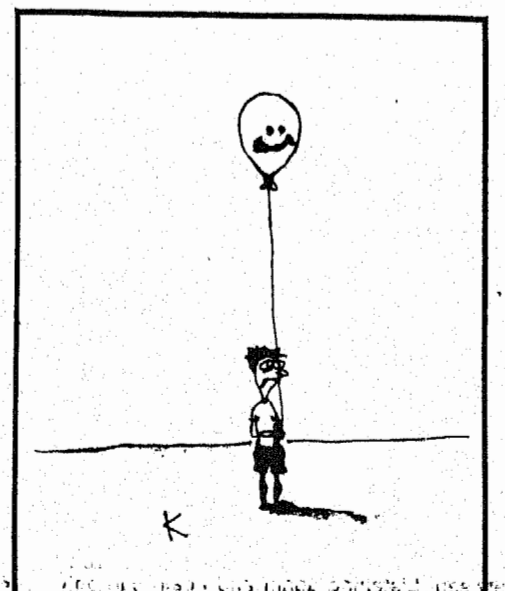
— Bill Cornish

Nice Cover

XTC
Senses Working Overtime
Virgin (CBS)

The latest offering from this brilliant band of English musicians is excellent. There are four tracks on this EP including the single *Senses Working Overtime*. This is a tight little number with good commercial potential. They've even played the clip on *Music Express*! Other songs on the album are *Egyptian Solution*, an instrumental, *Blame the Weather* and *Tissue Tigers*. Production is excellent and the record itself is presented in an attractive cover (the back, anyway). Definitely well worth a listen.

— John Bridges



The director of 'If...' and 'O Lucky Man!'

LINDSAY ANDERSON

sticks his neck out in 'Britannia Hospital'



British Director Lindsay Anderson is by no means a prolific film-maker. In the last fourteen years he has made just three features (a paltry output compared to even a lot of Australian directors).

However, two of Anderson's films have had a deep and lasting impact on audiences, critics and on cinema as a medium.

In 1968 Anderson's *If...* was released. It debuted the talents of Malcolm McDowell. *If...* focussed on a 'stiff upper lip' British public school (Anderson has said: "It's a terrible basic error that England clings to a class system of education") and shows how three rebels are finally driven into staging a violent revolt against everything the place stands for. The film's denouement — a machine gun attack by the rebels on the school's students and staff — has been described as "one of cinema's immortal moments".

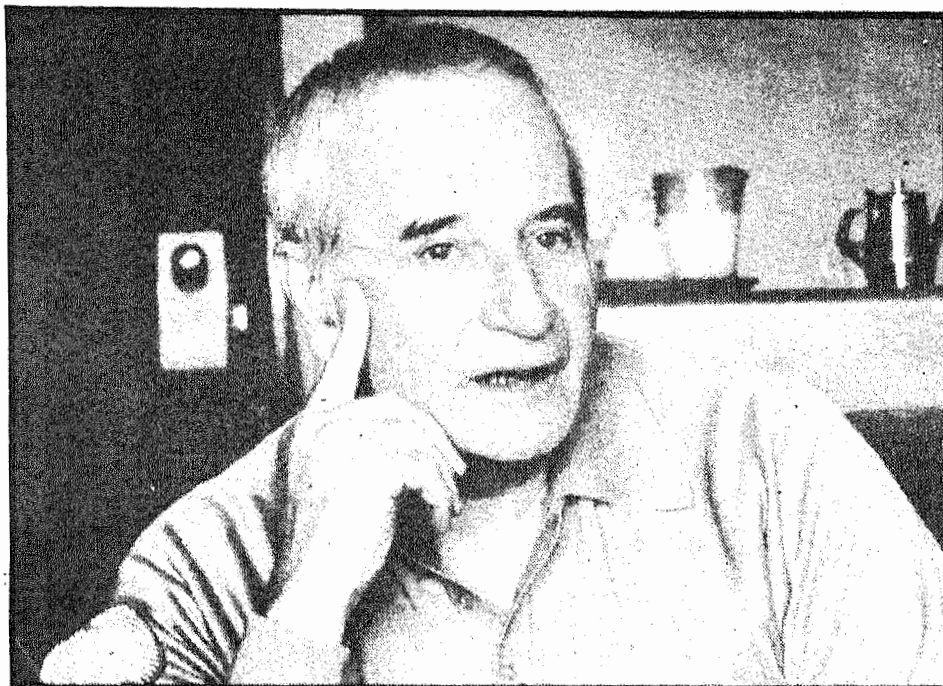
Anderson's next film, *O Lucky Man!* came out in 1973. Again starring Malcolm McDowell, this time as a hustling young coffee salesman making his way in a neo-fascist world of modern England where individuals, institutions, businesses and governments are murderous and corrupt. The film was praised on its release for being a provocative and complicated epic drama, and it still draws solid crowds when screened at repertory cinemas.

Now, nine years later, Anderson's latest film, *Britannia Hospital*, has just opened at Hindley Cinemas. Like *If...* and *O Lucky Man!*, *Hospital* is a satire with a powerful streak of pitch black comedy pervading it.

On dit spoke to Anderson during his lightning visit to Adelaide last week. He was in Oz for the Sydney and Melbourne film festivals.

Was the idea for *Britannia Hospital* brought to you or did you work on it from the beginning?

God brought it to me; that's to say, an idea for a film like that simply grows out of one's whole life experience.



hospital — the unions at the gate and the doctors and nurses on the other side.

I thought that this was a marvellous tragic. But the actual beginning of it was a front page story in the *Daily Mirror* in London — and there was a picture of [a defiant] Mrs Brookstern, head of a [hospital] union and known to her members as 'Granny Brookstern'. About six years ago, Mrs Brookstern was leading a fight by her union in the Charing Cross Hospital against private patients, and [the union] was going to 'starve them out'. There was a siege of the comic situation that gave me the impulse to want to start a story from that idea.

'*Britannia Hospital*' has been described as part of a trilogy with 'If' and 'O Lucky Man'.

I haven't described it as part of a trilogy! OK, but to what extent do you see this film

as continuing the themes of your earlier work?

Well, it obviously is a successor to *If...* and *O Lucky Man!*, and before *If...* a film called *The White Bus* which nobody has heard of but which I like very much.

David Sherwin [the scriptwriter for *Hospital*] worked on *If...* and *O Lucky Man!* as did Malcolm [McDowell]. Of course you can see a continuity, not just of ideas — it's a continuity of temperament and style which includes using the same actors in a lot of the parts and in fact a lot of the same characters.

On this aspect of continuity, 'If...' was set in an English public school, which you've regarded as a microcosm of the English social system. The school is a training ground for many peculiarly British traditions. But with '*Britannia Hospital*'

there's a different microcosm — a hospital full of the sick and dying; it isn't a 'training ground', it's the 'end of the road'. Doesn't that reflect a sense of pessimism?

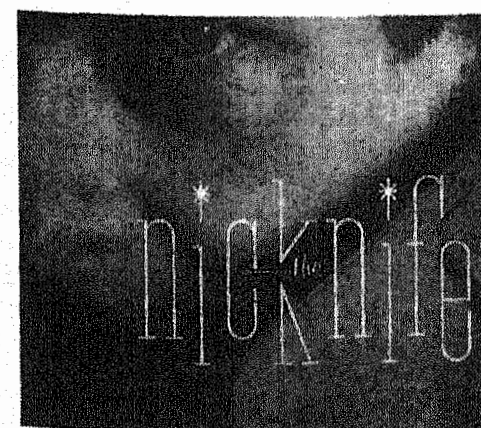
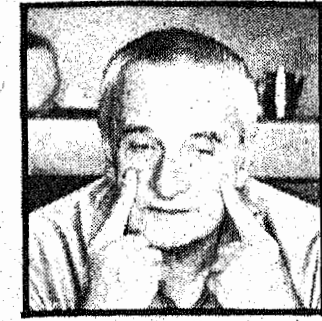
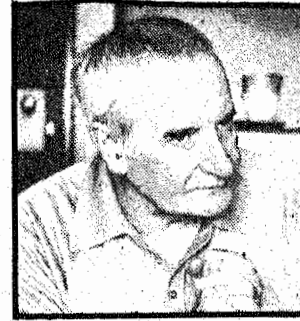
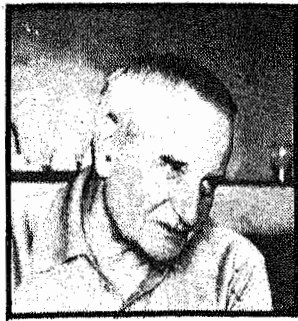
There are a lot of terms you are using that one would have to pause and define. For instance, to be positive I would say that *Britannia Hospital* is a satire and as a satire it concerns itself with human folly. If that's your subject then I don't know that 'optimism' and 'pessimism' come into it very much. I think to make [a film like] *Britannia Hospital* is an optimistic act, because if you're a pessimist you don't even bother trying to tell people how idiotic they are. To enlighten is not a pessimistic act — one of the aims of *Britannia Hospital* is to enlighten or to shock people.

You don't talk as though the film is a comedy, but to me *Britannia Hospital* is a comedy. I think it's very funny, and when we were making it we thought it was very funny.

You see, when you write about films in terms of 'concepts' and you analyse them, often you forget what the experience is of actually watching it and I think that any healthy intelligent audience watching *Britannia Hospital* is going to laugh a great deal. They may [also] be made to think at the end of it — and I regard that as very optimistic.

When 'If...' was released at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, it was reported that a British government official said it was outrageous that such a film was made. Why do you think that was said, and has '*Britannia Hospital*' evoked a similar response since its release in Britain?

The English [Anderson is mostly Scottish] are particularly good at evading criticism either by patronising it or by pretending it isn't there, and that has been one of the great tricks of the English Establishment. They don't meet things head on if they can possibly help it and therefore they would much rather 'deal with' a film like *Britannia Hospital* by pretending that it doesn't exist or that it's 'simple minded'.



When you feel like Harakiri

Nick the Nife
Nick Lowe
14 (WEA)

Nick Lowe, better known for his work with *Rockpile*, has released another solo album. Produced, recorded and honed by Nick Lowe, *Nick the Nife* is truly a Nick Lowe creation with himself on bass, guitar and vocals.

Nick the Nife shows the versatility of Lowe with a collection of 'twang-twang' *Rockpile* style songs, ballads, and even a reggae tune which surprisingly fits into the overall feel of the album. It is not often that the first listen to an album gives a good even impression, not just a couple of stand-out tracks with some blurb in between. Listening again and again can only

raise your admiration of Nick, not a boring or worn out song among the twelve.

Only one gripe; the themes for the tracks are all along the same vein of love'n, kiss'n and hug'n. A few titles to illustrate — *My Heart Hurts*, *Let me Kiss Ya*, and *Zulu Kiss*. Then again this could be a blessing in disguise if you feel like harakiri after listening to a record because it is so bloody depressing. *Nick the Nife* is an enjoyable easy-listening album and will most probably be grabbed by K-Tel in ten years and its title changed to *Twelve Great Party Hits*.

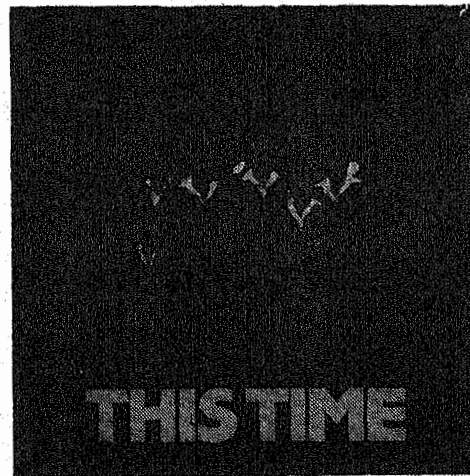
— Peter Collins

Vintage Duck

This Time
Galapagos Duck
AIM JAZZ1000 (EMI)

This Time is the first album for two years, and it promises to be one of the best for the ever-popular *Galapagos Duck*. The *Duck* have drawn widely with material from their own talented writers and from diverse talents including Billie Holiday, Leon Russell, Joe Sample (*Crusaders*) and Jonn Klemmer. It has always been one of *Galapagos Duck*'s great abilities to capture a varied audience, from jazz buffs to popular and classical music lovers and even non-music lovers, and one brief listen to *This Time* will reveal why.

Since obtaining *This Time* I have played it almost every day (for several weeks) and yet I just cannot grow weary of it — in fact, like a good port, it improves with age. The more I listen, the more I enjoy and appreciate the excellent musicianship and presentation. The *Duck* have found the secret to musical enjoyment and appreciation — jazz buffs can appreciate their music and non-jazz fans



cannot help but enjoy it.

If *This Time* contains a weakness it could be Mick Jackman's vocals on *Journey to Birdwood* and *God Bless the Child*. Yet I think it would be an injustice to label such a talented musician's vocals a weakness but merely an eccentricity. It is rare indeed that one can listen to an album and say there isn't some track that is a "flop", but truthfully I can say this is the strongest, best balanced album I've heard.

A special word for Tom Hare (and original *Duck*) for his excellent alto and tenor sax playing and for Greg Forster's superb trombone. The use of two keyboard players, Mick Jackman and Bob Egger, has added a new dimension to *Galapagos Duck*. A truly excellent album from the band that put Australian jazz on the map and will keep it there.

— Alan Moyle

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Kerry Walker, directed by Jim Sharman in *Mother Courage*

Hyena of the Battlefield

Kerry Walker plays Mother Courage, the indomitable survivor of the Thirty Year War, in Jim Sharman's production of the play which will open on July 17 at the Playhouse.

Her Children in the late 1930's. The atmosphere of war was strong in Europe.

Brecht set the play in the seventeenth century in another period of endemic carnage, the Thirty Years War. He calls Mother Courage a hyena of the battlefield. She lives on the pickings of war, says Kerry

Walker.

"She cannot see that the war has anything to do with her except as a business thing.

"Courage never learns. She goes on in blind ignorance that it is her own fault that she has lost her children. She is to blame for her plight."

Brecht's *Mother Courage* exemplifies the attitude taken by ordinary people in the milieu of conflict. It's easy for them to consider the war beyond their control. They accept war as part of the background of life, to be lived with and exploited.

"She's so optimistic, she's a real Polyanna. She thinks, 'I can be a hyena of the battlefield, I can live on war, I can profit by war, but I don't have to give anything.'

"There's a terrific temptation because she's such a wonderful character to play her as this lovable old rogue; to make the audience think, oh you poor old thing, it's just tragic.

"But that is so wrong. At the end you should think, 'Oh you stupid old bitch'."

After the Second World War Brecht returned to Germany to become the GDR's 'official' dramatist residing in East Berlin.

The regime tried to force Brecht to change the ending of *Mother Courage* to make Courage recognize and learn from her mistakes.

Brecht refused. His attitude was, "the audience sees, why should the character see as well?"

In 1949 Brecht's Berliner Ensemble produced the definitive *Mother Courage*. His wife Helene Weigel played Courage.

"That performance is still revered," says Kerry Walker. "It's like Gielgud's *Hamlet*. Nobody will tackle *Mother Courage* in Germany these days.

"It would just be knocked to shreds because it's no Helene Weigel."

It's good being in Australia where there's no such tradition to respect, she says.

Brecht's daughter Barbara Brecht visited Adelaide during this year's Festival of Arts with her husband Ekkehard Shall.

"She was speaking to Jim quite a lot about the role, about the play and the way that her mother used to talk about it."

That puts this production of *Mother Courage* close to the fountainhead without being in the fountain. Still, problems remained.

"It's a terrific frustration for we middle class white Australians to do a play about war ravaged Europe because none of us except migrants have known a terrific sense of loss."

— Tim Dodd

Bertolt Brecht wrote *Mother Courage* and



Laurel and Hardy

A Fast Production

Gone with Hardy
by Dave Allen
Stage Company
The Space
'til July 3

Surely only a cynic would imagine that the audience at the beginning of the evening was more interested in the antics of the graceless girl who got her foot caught in the back of the seat than in the scheduled performance. However, that's how it appeared to the casual observer during the first quarter of an hour of *Gone with Hardy*.

But seriously, this is a great production. All the eulogies that have appeared in the popular press are true. Whether or not you have the faintest idea who Stanley Laurel actually was (I always thought he was the fat one) there's something for everyone at the Space. This is a really fast production, with jokes, song, dance, pathos — the lot.

The play centres around the true story of Stan's involvement with a brash Aussie girl and her effect on his life prior to the start of his famous partnership with Ollie (that is, Oliver Hardy) who, for the uninitiated, is the fat one. Nellie drags Stan out of his role as straight-man to Jock McTavish (Don Barker)

and out of the shadow of his more famous sad-clown alter ego Charlie Chaplin. Because all this takes place during the dying days of vaudeville in the USA, there are some tight song and dance routines which finally manage to lash some life into the otherwise beached-whale audience.

Much has already been said about the virtuoso performance of Patrick Frost as Stanley Laurel. From scratched reruns of L. & H. films, during Saturday arvo at the pictures among a hail of Jaffas, I can remember him as a gibbering pathetic little rubberman of a figure. All this is faithfully reproduced down to the last eye roll and pratfall by Frost — heaven knows how he survives.

Deborah Little as the girl from Gundagai rates a gong for pure Oz diction and strong characterisation. A lot of Don Barker's heavy Scottish comedian was lost on the torpid audience, but then again he's more familiar as a straight than a comic.

Finally a word about Pat Wilson, the 'unarmed wombat' at the piano. She is not only the musical director of the play and pianiste extraordinaire, but also plays an integral part throughout the show as entertainer, impartial observer and contributor of snappy musical asides. — Jan Murphy

LIGHTHOUSE

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directed by Jim Sharman

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Jasmin Indian Restaurant
Hindmarsh Square

If you have a taste for curry and spices (and even if you don't), try Jasmin Indian Restaurant in Hindmarsh Square.

Close to the university, it is inexpensive and the atmosphere is good. For a spicy change from a mundane meal of sandwiches and fruit, or that abysmal refectory food — drop in and take a look.

The restaurant offers three courses; entree, main meal and dessert; the price for the entire ranges from \$1 to \$1.90, main course \$3.30 to \$4.50, and desserts \$1 to \$1.20.

For the entree there are a variety of seafoods, vegetable and meat tidbits deep fried in a spicy batter, or wrapped in pastry.

For the main course there is a large number of choices; mild to hot curries made using several types of meat and also vegetarian dishes. All the main meals are accompanied by a service of rice and extras are available such as Dahl, chappatis, salads, pickles and hot sauces.

We sampled Beef Madras and Lamb Kashmiri, a 'hot' and 'mild' curry respectively with some of the extras. It's all a matter of taste really; the allegedly 'mild' lamb was a little too hot for one more susceptible diner — who greatly appreciated the cooling effects of the cucumber salad and being plied with much welcome drinks. The other reviewer found the beef much to her liking.

Following this, the dessert — two choices, a tropical fruit salad of mango lychees and pineapple plus ice cream, for those needing to calm the raging fires; and a traditional Indian sweet 'Glabjamins'. The fruit salad was marvellously refreshing and the Indian sweet was delicious.

The decor is quiet, with Indian hangings and decorated paper lanterns that add to the atmosphere.

Opening times:
Lunch: 12-12.30 pm
Dinner: 4.30-9pm weekdays
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Jasmins is also licensed for those who prefer alcoholic beverages. It would be advisable to book.

— Diana Short, Karen Finch

Arts Column

The State of Contemporary Music

What has happened to new music? The 'forum' talks on the Elder Park stage last festival attracted three- and four-hundred people when the topics centred on contemporary art and drama. The day that modern music was discussed a sum total of twelve devotees lounged spaciouly about the stage, eager to hear the pearls of wisdom which fell from the lips of a few of our more prominent composers.

What about Koehne's work, *Rainforest*, which opened the 1982 Festival? Not even the Richard Strauss managed to get enough bottoms on seats. Festival director Jim Sharman is to be admired for his dedication to music, for putting a musical emphasis on the Adelaide Festival, despite the failure of the musical opening nights. He proved, by these events, that indeed music needed the boost.

No one needs convincing that modern classical music is suffocatingly academic. Most of today's 'big names' in Australian composing have jobs in universities. Adelaide University's Richard Meale is one of Australia's foremost composers. Sculthorpe, Butterly, Sitsky and Conningham all reside in universities down the east coast. In the history of classical music this tendency toward academe is unique, and, I believe, stems from a confusion regarding music's function in the community. Few of us manage to win the struggle against sinking into artistic oblivion in this community. Without systematic patronage of music there is no room for experimentation with new ideas.

It may be that the twentieth century will be a lost century of music. But perhaps not. It is only 1982 and there are some very fresh things on the horizon. A new wave of romanticism has swept Europe in what may be a gesture of repudiation of post-war neuroticism.

Serialism, the technique which gave rise to the term 'mathematical' in description of this century's music, has been synthesized into the new language. Nobody feels like writing that zany 'non-music' any more, a la Boulez' *Structures II*. Not even Boulez.

Acoustic anonymity is no longer the ultimate goal of a composer, nor does she necessarily feel the need to enigmatize herself in a hideous complexity of scores and serial techniques.

Perhaps music is destined, then, to leave the universities. Perhaps it is again reaching out for a wider audience. Larry Sitsky from the Canberra School of Music, with whom I have discussed this issue, agrees with this. He does not deny the historical importance of serialism, nor its indispensability as a learnt technique. But his prediction of its future contrasts strongly with the expectations of Anton Webern, whose genius developed the technique of serialism from the organizational principles of Arnold Schoenberg.

There is a growing concern among Adelaide Uni. composers at the lack of participation in and performance of contemporary music. They are therefore putting on two concerts in July, including their own music and that of other Adelaide graduate composers. Material will vary widely, from solo viola works to large choral ensembles, with the whole gamut of smaller ensembles in between. These concerts will be in Elder Hall, at 8.00 pm on Sunday July 18th and Thursday July 22nd, with drinks and discussion afterwards.

Get along to them. If you love the music, cheer — if you hate it, throw rotten vegetables. Local composers would like to know what you think.

— Trish Martin

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Max Boyce
Festival Theatre
Tuesday June 29

On Tuesday night at the Festival Theatre, Max Boyce coaxed into public view several hundred people who belong to the two arcane Adelaide minorities: Welshmen and Rugby Union followers.

The comedian and singer from Glynneath in Wales was dressed entirely in red and white and brandished a four-foot high leek — the Welsh national emblem.

The instant he appeared on the stage fifty people, including my mild-mannered Uncle Peter, burst into a fearful Welsh dirge called *Sospan Fach*.

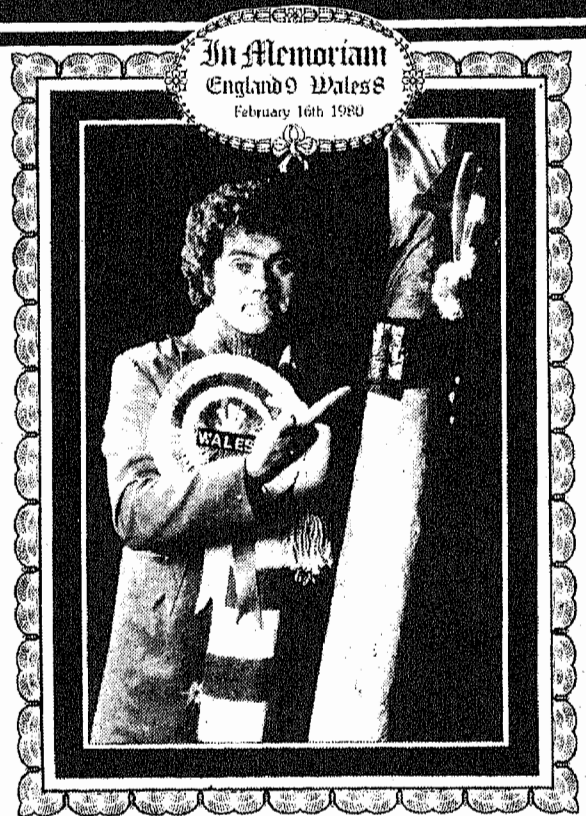
I could have left with the impression that *Sospan Fach* was an anthem of sorts. In fact it is the story of a mother, her baby and a domestic cat. They are sitting in the living room when a saucepan boils over in the kitchen. The mother rushes out of the living room and while she is in the kitchen the cat jumps on the baby. A Welsh national epic? It seems that *Sospan Fach*, like that culinary herb related to the onion, is another denture on the gums of toothless Welsh nationalism.

Boyce's humour was bawdy, direct and wet. The audience wanted it that way and despite the huge area of the Festival Theatre, the show had an intimacy more akin to a football club. Much of the thrill of attending a Max Boyce concert is being part of the audience. Middle-aged women yelled "Oy, oy, oy" in antiphonal sequence to the "oggie, oogie, oogie" emanating from the stage. Drunken sods in the front rows exchanged banter with Boyce and my father shouted "Yes, but who won the triple crown?" to anyone who would listen. Every time Boyce mentioned a Welsh loss to England, a collective sigh filled the air.

His jokes were about childhood in Wales, a rugby trip to France and heaping indignities on deserving poms at Twickenham.

He told the story of how his uncle died just before an England v. Wales game. The funeral clashed with the match. As the family stood about the grave they heard the news of Wales' loss. "It cast a terrible pall of gloom over the proceedings."

After the concert, Welsh parents earnestly asked their Australian-born children if they liked the show, but I doubt whether any did. The cultural gap was often too much, especially as Boyce's Welsh accent and gesture constituted much of the humour. On



Max Boyce in mourning

Welsh dirge

the other hand, it would be very sad if Boyce diluted this element of his humour in order to entertain the wider, Anglicised community.

There were also wistful moments as Boyce sang two Welsh folk tunes including one called *Merthyr Tydfil*. Merthyr Tydfil, like Taff Vale, will be familiar to law students who have read in the All England Reports the history of judicial attempts to suppress trade unionism.

When I interviewed Boyce at Adelaide Airport on Monday, he was gracious about other football codes.

"I'm a great believer in the amateur sport," he said.

"Rugby Union gains not so much in the game as in the kinship.

"If we lose it matters not for defeats are not

counted as a loss if it be the gain of a friend.

"I've done benefit concerts for Rugby League players who have been badly injured.

"Australian Rules is a game invented by someone who couldn't decide what game to play after someone stole the crossbar.

"The trouble that occurs in Rugby crowds is negligible compared with a soccer crowd."

Before he became an entertainer Boyce was a miner in the 36 inch horizontal shafts in South Wales.

"There is no other work in the Valley," he said.

"Because it is the only thing you know, you don't think of doing anything else.

"Conditions have improved since the days of *How Green Was My Valley*.

— Mick Atkinson

Illegal Immigration

The Border
Jack Nicholson, Burt Reynolds
Hindley
Season closed

What happens; you may well ask, when a popular super-cool movie hero of the 1970's wakes up one morning only to discover that he's 45 years of age, and that there is no longer any point in trying to conceal an encroaching expanse of glistening scalp?

Different actors respond to just such a mid-life crisis in different ways. Burt Reynolds simply sucked in his stomach, bought a curly new toupee and raised his asking price to four or five million dollars per picture, while Jack Nicholson shrugged his shoulders and got on with the task of re-affirming that he's one of the finest dramatic actors in Hollywood. Clouds of doubt may have gathered after his performance in *The Shining*, a dubious culmination of the various lunatics he'd played in low budget Roger Corman epics, but *The Border* should go a long way towards dispelling them.

Directed by Tony Richardson, *The Border* deals with the sensitive issue of illegal immigration into the United States from Mexico. It casts a probing look at the men assigned to stem this ever-swelling exodus, the officers of the Border Patrol — some of them on the take. Nicholson, as Charlie Smith, is such an officer. Placid and easy going, Charlie yearns for the contentment of bygone days as a park ranger, but is pushed into his new posting by a wife (Valerie Perrine) hellbent on realizing the Great American Dream of upward social mobility.

Unable to keep pace with her credit card binges at the local emporium, a reluctant Smith is cajoled into taking a cut for turning a blind eye to the occasional van of 'wetbacks' by his neighbour and partner, Cal, the always convincing Harvey Keitel.

But Nicholson's professional myopia doesn't extend to sitting idly back when colleagues literally resort to murder, and an uneasy conscience — coupled with a subplot which has him involved in a search for a stolen Mexican baby — eventually has him out gunning for the villains in true Clint Eastwood-Dirty Harry style.

Dialogue has been kept to a minimum, and

Nicholson is left to carry the film by virtue of sheer professionalism and facial expressiveness, a challenge before which lesser actors would crumple.

Tony Richardson initially made his reputation with topical contemporary dramas such as *A Taste of Honey* (unwanted pregnancy) and *The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner* (juvenile reform), but *The Border* is one of the relatively few forays he has made into the twentieth century in his post-*Tom Jones* years, and it might conceivably have been better left in the hands of another director, and preferably an American director at that.

The only sequences that fail to register are real feelings of conviction between Nicholson and Perrine, the scenes intended to highlight Charlie's dissatisfaction with the consumer-good cult of suburban El Paso. Perrine's character just isn't allowed to develop to any extent which would make the

supposed incompatibility and tension within their marriage quite tangible; as it stands her talent is wasted and she merely adds another 'dumb blonde' portrait to her growing gallery.

The Border may not be vintage Nicholson, but it comes close, and there's always the novelty value of seeing him as a diffident middle-class conformist, like the rest of us, and one who only takes the radical way out when he finds he has no other option. And, if nothing else, it marks the final screen appearance of the late Warren Oates, excellent in his brief footage as Nicholson's crooked, cigar chomping commanding officer.

If you want to see *The Border* be prepared to weather the elements and wait for it to reach the drive-in circuit because the theatrical release has concluded in Hindley Street after only two weeks.

— Peter Rummel

The Ball

Yes, it's just what you need to ease those mid-term blues! This Friday and Saturday at 11.45 pm the Magill Road Movie House presents the complete unexpurgated version of *The Secret Policeman's Ball*.

The Ball is a film version of the third annual Amnesty International comedy gala held in London. It features the best of British

comedians including Monty Python's John Cleese, Michael Palin, and appearances by Billy Connolly, Rowan (*Not the Nine o'clock News*) Atkinson, to name but a few. Musical interludes are provided by Pete Townshend, John Williams and Tom Robinson.

There's nothing much more that can be said, except perhaps to quote Peter Cook from the film, who asks, "Do you know how long your intestines are?" Well?

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JOHN
CLEESE

"Criticism Suppressed, Academics Victimised"

Environmental Studies at Adelaide Uni

I do not intend to repeat the gossip that has sometimes been passed for criticism on environmental science studies at the University of Adelaide. There is one criticism which is important — but unfair under the circumstances. This requires a brief discussion. It has been claimed that the Centre did not establish adequate links with the community.

First, under the aegis of the Centre a number of studies were completed which *did* serve the community, e.g. the search for environmental associations with the frequency of birth defects in different parts of South Australia.

Second, there are many issues of local importance and some of these already receive attention from special community groups. The Centre is grossly understaffed. For much of its teaching programme the Centre is dependent upon a number of outside staff members. The arrangements have resulted in a large administrative load for the Director — who recently left.

Third, given the history of local suppression of criticism (of which two examples were provided in my first article), one could hardly blame the staff of the Centre for being very cautious.

It is important to realise that Marcuse's report of *repressive tolerance* is appropriate here. Protest over trivial issues, or over issues where power elites are not worried about public opposition, generally do not result in victimization of dissenters. It is where the dissident is effective over serious issues that problems can arise. Two local examples are briefly mentioned.

1. The 'retrenchment' of Dr John Coulter from the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Sciences, soon to be incorporated into the University of Adelaide. It took two long battles in court to establish that the original

Professor Clyde Manwell concludes his series of articles related to Environmental Studies with a closer look at the Centre at Adelaide University.

die. However, others may wish to preserve the Centre in its present starved state, useful as a name on a letterhead for the purposes of soliciting research money from vested interests.

3. *Environmental Phoenix?* The Centre could be encouraged to rise up from the ashes. It is at just such a time of intellectual stagnation and depression that there is an opportunity. The University of Adelaide could take the lead, anticipating that, as the pressures of population versus resources rise inexorably, triggering new crises, there will be a renewed world-wide environment movement. But, the environmental phoenix will require a change in policy for the Centre, including:

(a) *Independent status:* Following the recommendation of Steinhart and Cherniack, 1969, discussed earlier, the Centre must have an independent status, equivalent to a Faculty here.

(b) *At least 12 new full-time staff members:* This is to ensure that the Centre has its own identity, covers a wide variety of environmental topics, and can mount courses at different levels, including part-time and community teaching. Numbers are also important for safety, both to ensure that a variety of opinions are available and that dissident individuals cannot be so easily victimized. Obviously, positions must be tenured or tenure-track.

(c) *Adequate funding must be pledged:* The Centre must be guaranteed adequate funding so as to maintain its independence and, thus, the highest standards of intellectual and social responsibility.

would add also that both the attacks and legislation from the Federal government have increased the administrative workload in universities, e.g. restrictions on staff leave and the new law on xeroxing. However, surely a somewhat more equitable balance could be found, which would have left funds for environmental studies.

Funding Should Implement Scholarly and Social Balance: The quotation from Jeremy Evans, provided at the beginning of this third article, states the basic policy. If the university puts on so many specialist courses, why not a few interdisciplinary or holistic ones as well? Similarly, since many of the science and technology courses contribute, if only unintentionally and indirectly, to environmental problems, should there not also be a share of the available money devoted to courses stressing environmental protection?

Invest in Youth: There are ways of keeping the cost of an expanded environmental studies programme down without an adverse effect on quality. Initial costs can be reduced by hiring at the lecturer and senior lecturer levels, rather than higher. Instead of a director at the professorial or reader level, there should be an elected chairperson. It is the number of positions that is so important, not the rank. There must be a 'critical mass', a mixture of some generalists and some specialists. There must be both breadth and depth.

Initially, emphasis should be placed on review work, e.g. a *Global 2000 Report* centred on Australia. Not only is this badly needed, but review work is much less expensive. At a time when funds are short and jobs for graduates are very few, money is best invested in people, not equipment or buildings.

Does the Environment Have a Future Here?

Some students believe that academics are indifferent to environmental issues. There is evidence to the contrary: Over thirty staff members contributed to the lectures in the Centre for Environmental Studies and additional staff assisted students from the Centre in a number of ways. All of this work was in addition to the usual departmental duties. Furthermore, many staff have added environmentally relevant material in various ways to departmental teaching. Finally, a number of academics have participated in environmental activism, some at the community level, others at the national level.

However, there are some serious problems arising from the academic power structure. There are hazards here for the academic who challenges vested interests, especially if he is an outsider and the challenge is perceived as threatening by some local power group.

Where Will the Money Come From?

The relative reduction in spending on universities began in the mid-1970's in Australia as in a number of other countries. However, Australia has a special problem: the policy of the Fraser government of shifting money from the universities to the TAFE's, and also to some extent to the government's own research laboratories (e.g. CSIRO).

University students and staff played an important role in the social, environmental and anti-war protests of the 1960's and 1970's. For reactionary politicians of the late 1970's and early 1980's it has become necessary to find ways of clamping the lid on dissent. For example, consider these two policies:

1. Expand teaching only in the less intellectual institutions, where the authoritarian milieu is strongest. This provides the necessary technicians for capital without producing too many embarrassing thinkers.

2. Divert more research to institutions directly under government or business control. The point has been well summarized by Dr Mike Shepherd, Dept of Geography, Massey University of New Zealand, interviewed after a visit to Australia (Cathy Johnson, 1981, *Unis 'pay a high price for freedom', The Australian (Higher Education Supplement)*, 23 April 1981, pp 9-10):

"Government scientists are not allowed to speak out on research findings without first obtaining approval, but universities have more freedom and so the government is tending to encourage research by its own departments."

Certainly, conflict between CSIRO and the universities is a prominent part of the history of science in Australia (see Jarlath Ronayne, 1978, *Social Studies of Science* 8: 361-384; and Ann Moyal, 1980, *Search* 11: 232-239 and 281-288).

Where the Money Goes: Last year, at an open meeting held by the Vice-Chancellor (to show how the University was making 'progress despite austerity'), a staff member made an important point. After apologizing in advance, that his question might seem like 'hitting below the belt', that staff member asked the Vice-Chancellor if the following were true: During a period of several years, when slightly more than sixty administrative positions had fallen vacant, all of the vacancies were soon filled. During the same period, an approximately equal number of teaching positions had become vacant. Only one had been re-filled! Thus, administration has grown at the expense of teaching and research. To be fair, the Vice-Chancellor replied to that staff member that the University of Adelaide spends a slightly lower percentage of its budget on administration than does the average Australian university. I

The Centre is grossly understaffed

dismissal of Dr Coulter from IMVS was invalid and unfair. Dr Coulter is widely regarded as one of the most effective public speakers on environmental issues in Australia, feared by some government bureaucrats.

2. The 'vote of no confidence' by the Education Committee of the University of Adelaide which resulted in A.P. Rowe resigning from the Vice-Chancellorship (see his book *If the Gown Fits*). Two historians of this university regard A.P. Rowe as one of our two best Vice-Chancellors in having made improvements of great benefit for staff and for students (W.H.K. Duncan and R.A. Leonard, 1973, *The University of Adelaide 1874-1974*).

Besides repressive tolerance there is a second factor in explaining the variable degree of suppression here. Usually the victimized dissident is an outsider, often from overseas. If an individual has important local connections then his right to 'academic freedom' is protected.

Environmental Studies Centre: Drift, Fall, or Rise?

There are three possible fates facing the Centre for Environmental Studies at the University of Adelaide:

1. *Decline and Drift?* Student applications have fallen steadily, from 111 in 1976 to 22 in 1982. It remains to be established what are the causes for this decline. Is it simply a manifestation of the general withdrawal into apathy and self-indulgence, so characteristic of the last few years? Has the Centre's programme lost its appeal to well-motivated students? Is it that students were discouraged from the programme, e.g. by observing the decline in the number of the Centre's staff?

Originally, the Centre was to have a Director and four lecturers. Subsequently, the number of full-time staff was reduced to three. Now, there is only one full-time staff member.

2. *Death by Default, or Environmental Euthanasia?* With the University's policy of not refilling most teaching vacancies, the fate of the Centre may be settled by default. The following motion was passed by the Education Committee (26 May 1982 minutes, p. 4):

"That unless firm arrangements have been made by August 1982 when entries for the 1983 Calendar close, no new students should be admitted to the [environmental studies] course for 1983, and that if it has proved impossible to make satisfactory arrangements by August of 1983 the course should finish at the end of that year."

... funds some here may have a... that the Centre should

Hence, it is so vital that such cases be taken 'out of the closet'. Brian Martin was able to find nine recent cases of serious harassment of environmentalists in Australian universities or research institutions (*Ecologist* 11: 33-43, Jan/Feb 1981) and concluded that this is only the tip of the iceberg.

The competitive social structure of academic institutions is sensitive to pressure from vested interests. For anyone who wishes to understand how a campaign against a dissenter can be mounted in the academic atmosphere, he should read W.H.C. Eddy's book on the sacking of Prof. Sydney Sparks Orr from the University of Tasmania. Eddy records how each staff member who supported the campaign against Orr was rewarded and how the few staff members who supported Orr were themselves also victimized. Eddy suggests that Orr was the victim of a frame-up, over an alleged intimate relationship with a female student, and that this frame-up occurred as a consequence of Orr's role in calling for a Royal Commission to investigate the problems at the University of Tasmania.

As environmental concern became a popular cause in the 1960's and early 1970's, the universities became involved in a number of ways, some idealistic, some related to the defence of capital. This increased the tensions on an already fragile system. The academic environmentalist sometimes came into conflict with the academic 'expert' advising government or business.

Major reforms are needed in order to bring academic institutions closer to their professed ideal of a community of scholars — as compared with the reality of an authoritarianism which is sometimes not even a true elitism based on merit. In particular, if a staff member is attempting the difficult job of providing a more holistic approach in integrating environmental problems within regular teaching, he should not have to live in fear that at any time all his efforts can be censured by some clique.

While environmentalists have sometimes overdone the doomsday prophecies, there is now a body of expert opinion that is predicting a variety of catastrophes for the expanding human population in the future. (The *Global 2000 Report* provides a balanced view on these predictions, including a consideration of the limitations of the models which have been used.) Given the gravity of the situation, it would seem that the least the universities can do is to encourage an examination of environmental problems by staff and by students. Since it is the students who will inherit the uncertain future, it would not seem too much to ask that they be permitted to make some effective input on decisions regarding environmental studies here. If ways are not found to liberate individual creativity in increasingly bureaucratic intellectual institutions, there may well be an unpleasant future for the majority of the population.

'Usually the victimised dissident is an outsider'

When an environmentally concerned academic criticises some abuse of science or technology, that environmentalist is also often criticising the advice given by a colleague to some governmental or commercial agency — although the environmentalist may not be aware of that fact. This means, inescapably, that the dissident academic is at odds with some of his colleagues — who receive consultancy fees or research funds from the criticised agency. Yet, in an era when science has become so powerful, it is imperative that the criticism not be suppressed. Only when the public is made aware of the issues and the alternatives can there be any meaningful democratic decision making.

In any educational institute where an individual must fight for four years to clear his name of erroneous sacking charges, charges laid shortly after a pesticide spraying programme is criticised, it can be asked: Has the concern for truth and for the right of dissent become so indifferent here that such a situation can be tolerated? Is this not a significant corruption when compared with the professed ideals of academic organisations, supposedly devoted to free inquiry, to the tolerance for differing opinions, and to the value of truth. Once I was judged guilty by default, it was impossible to protect the course my wife and I had originally organized to integrate environmental issues with basic biological disciplines.

Many academics claim that such suppression does not exist in intellectual institutions of the so-called 'free world'.

I end with some words written by Professor R.D. Wright, in the prologue to W.H.C. Eddy's book on the Orr case at the University of Tasmania. Wright was then a Member of the Council of Australian National University and later became the Director of one of Australia's most innovative medical research institutes.

"In a society which condones corruption all become more or less corrupt, and the traditional ideals of a calling become proportionately corrupted. As a result, what is socially permissible or even respected, in that society depends upon expediency, not ethics ..."

"In democratic societies two callings accept full personal responsibility to society for knowledge ... and integrity of human relations. The Judiciary is one, the University is the other."

"Universities can fully serve their purpose of higher intellectual activity for society only if appropriately selected staffs are free to exercise their minds fully, always as individuals, and sometimes collectively. For this end the governing body should act generously as a free channel of support and protection, but most carefully for sanction and punishment."

"The power of corporations over servants exercising personal responsibility for knowledge and opinion constitutes the greatest danger to the Universities as the intellectual sources of adaptation of societies to new problems." (italics added)