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# On DIT 12



DONALD DUNSTAN ; BUREAUCRAT,  
TECHNOCRAT OR PROPHET,  
PRIEST AND KING ? (PAGE 2 )



## Dunstan: not what you'd call left-wing

Throughout Australia Donald Dunstan is seen as the "radical" premier and South Australia as the land of "progressive" social policies. Dunstan himself consciously propagates this image and in the process has quite effectively silenced most left-wing criticism.

However, it is important to realise that Don Dunstan's Labor government in no way challenges the power presently held by industrial and business concerns.

On the contrary, Dunstan's government is one which can be described as "technocratic", the basic device of which is to translate all political and social problems into technical and administrative ones. Such an approach takes the existing institutions for granted and attempts to rationalize and streamline the details, to eliminate the "inconsistencies". This approach naively imagines that a streamlined, efficient capitalism would be more humane than a bumbling inefficient one.

A notable aspect of Dunstan's policies is his great concern for industrial development. More than ever before, the state is expected to facilitate the establishment of industry. This is the same sort of attitude we would expect from a Liberal administration. Industrial concerns are seen in terms of efficiency, profit, progress; any number of objective terms, rather than in terms of their social cost.

It is within this context that Dunstan's moves to establish a uranium enrichment plant on Spenser's Gulf should be viewed.

It is quite clear that such a project will mean enormous short term economic benefits for South Australia;

If it is built, 1,400 million is to be invested over 8 years in the project, it will be Australia's largest single industrial complex and generate employment for 1,550 people. It will support a \$50 million a year centrifuge manufacturing industry in Adelaide and support a small town with a population of 4,650. It will also increase the value of Australia's project uranium exports from 500 to 1,000 million per year. (These details come from a report prepared by the Dunstan Government which has already been circulated among various large business concerns and which most people heard about for the first time when it was discussed in the Bulletin July 3, 1976.)

The way that the official report details an enormous list of economic benefits indicates the strategy Dunstan will use in trying to get us to accept it. He hopes that a barrage of profit/loss data will make us blind to the social cost. In this way the whole affair is viewed in a social vacuum, with no reference to the type of society it may tie us to.

One example of this is the attempt to separate uranium enrichment from the problems of nuclear power.

The report claims that the uranium enrichment plant will create no noise, thermal pollution or dangerous wastes and that the uranium enrichment plant can thus be separated from the possible dangers of nuclear energy. This claim is extremely deceptive and misleading.

The Bulletin article and the report both acknowledge that the nuclear enrichment is to a level required for fabrication of fuel elements of nuclear power stations. Surely, at the very least this brings up the question of our moral responsibility in the use of our uranium. Or

are we going to develop an alternative energy source, while reaping the financial benefits of the hazards involved in another country's nuclear development?

The government report and the Bulletin article also acknowledge that from the uranium enrichment plant the next step is the manufacture of fuel elements, the construction of nuclear power stations using these and then the controversial problem of nuclear power station waste disposal. This implies a first step towards a "nuclear society". This is not a technical issue. It is an issue which ordinary people must decide in terms of the type of lifestyle they wish to lead and what values they hold to be most important. As Amory Lovins explained in On Dit 3, a nuclear society will be unavoidably authoritarian and centralised. However, Dunstan's technocratic government reduces social issues to something which can be decided by the 'experts'.

Another important consideration is that South Australia has always been dominated by a few key industries. This has resulted in government policies being considerably influenced by large business concerns such as Chrysler & G.M.H.

Such a uranium enrichment project would involve tying South Australia irrevocably to a multi-million dollar enterprise, and what is more, it ties us to an industry whose best interests are served by the development of nuclear energy. The bargaining power which such an enterprise would have would be enormous. For South Australians it is a step we cannot retrace.

The uranium enrichment project should dispel any lingering ideas that Dunstan stands for any of the old-fashioned Labor ideals, such as change to dehumanising power structures, or the alteration of existing inequalities in any fundamental way.

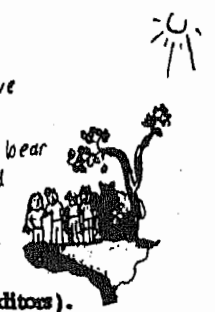
It is a dismal indication of the forces which shape our society that we are asked to choose between the anachronism of a Tonkin and the technocratic "progress" of a Dunstan.

(The beginning of this editorial is based on an excellent article, "Labor in Vain", On Dit Sept. 6, 1971.)



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On Dit Collective  
with large  
unidentified bear  
on planetoid



**The On Dit Collective.**  
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## I AM NOT OPPORTUNISTIC

Dear "On Dit" Collective,

It is rather disappointing that Peter Love (On Dit 10) has condemned me as "opportunist" in my support for a student loans scheme as a supplement to TEAS.

I am certain that Peter is unaware of the fact that more than half of the full-time students in this State are not covered by TEAS at all.

The fact must be appreciated that TEAS has failed to reach certain areas of need. The means testing of parental income is one shortcoming of the allowance. The fact that the student's parents are wealthy does not automatically solve the student's financial problems. The particular parents may be on poor terms with their offspring, or simply do not feel responsible for financial assistance to their offspring once they reach a certain age. Whatever the reason, the fact that some well-to-do parents do not support their children brings hardship to the students concerned. These individuals, just as much as the children of the underprivileged, need government assistance if they are to pursue educational opportunities.

A suitable student loans scheme as a supplement to TEAS, taken out voluntarily by students who consider themselves in need of financial assistance should be introduced. The long term cost to the taxpayer of a supplementary loans scheme would not be all that significant.

We heard very little from AUS earlier this year about student welfare in general. If AUS was a responsible organization it would have started lobbying six months ago, without the usual rhetoric about omega bases, multinationals etc. But it didn't.

One may be forgiven for believing that recent AUS publications are more a vendetta against the Fraser government than a serious attempt to do something positive about the students' welfare.

Getting back to the loans idea, I am rather confused about the "left's" stand on the issue. Professor Harcourt has publicly supported student loans as a replacement to, and not as a supplement to TEAS on pseudo-ideological grounds. I am rather sorry he feels that way and hope that perhaps he is just a loner on his side of politics.

AUS must be made to act more responsibly to lobby the Government effectively for the students' interests and not for their own narrow political interests.

Julian Glynn.



### NOISE IN THE BARR SMITH!

Representations have been made by student members of the Library Committee about the high level of noise in reading and study areas in the Library.

This is a perennial problem but one which library staff can do little about for it is impossible to police successfully a library of the size of the barr Smith. Rather the solution lies with you, the users, in showing consideration for others. We welcome you to library but it exists essentially for serious study and reading.



If the need to talk becomes irresistible go to the Union or the Bar.

If you want to lark around, work off your excess energy in the gymnasium or on the oval.

If you want to make a speech, stand for office in the Students Association.

If you want to work with others on some project, go to one of the rooms made available for group study.

But please do not inflict yourselves and your own interests on serious library users.

## MUSIC

UNIVERSITY CONCERT - Presented by Ian McDonald  
THURSDAYS AT 6.00 pm on SUV

Every week SUV features the work of the Department of Music and the Elder Conservatorium at the University of Adelaide.

JULY 22ND Debra Cattermole and Graeme Tyler two pianos Brahms Variations on a theme of Joseph Haydn op 56 b; Ronald Farren-Price piano Schwann Fantasia in C major op. 17.

Richard Hornung \* viola Noreen Stokes\* piano Leclair Sonato ("Le Tombeau") for Viola, Bloch Rapsodie for Viola and Piano; Clemens Leske piano Brahms Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Handel Op. 24.

## SALE OF ECUADORIAN HANDICRAFT

16th & 17th July.

An exhibition and sale of Jan Gallagher's paintings -- and Ecuadorian handicrafts - such as brightly coloured scarves and ponchos as well as beautifully woven wall hangings.

The sale will be held at the "home of Mrs. Margaret Ewins, 12 Brier Bank Tce, Stonyfell".

**FANSIAEN**

UNION HALL

July 14 - 31

## SPECIAL FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA LAUNCHED.

The Australian Council of Churches today launched a South Africa Relief and Legal Aid Fund with an immediate grant of \$5,000.

The special Executive Committee meeting in Sydney also called on member churches to contribute to the fund and to pray "for all people of South Africa and for an end to the racial conflict and exploitation". Churches are asked to consider Sunday July 4th as a focus day.

Money raised will be forwarded to the South African Council of Churches for aid to bereaved and detainees' families, for property loss and damage and to legal aid for detained persons.

The ACC also expressed its "deep regret at the outbreak of racial violence" and protested to the South African Embassy over their "government's mishandling of the racial riots in South Africa, and in particular the killing of unarmed school children engaged in a non-violent protest march".

In a separate move, the Council called on the Australian Government, in its present review of policy towards South Africa, to

- (i) "take actions to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations relative to relations with South Africa; and
- (ii) give further consideration to the statement of the churches agreed to at the ACC General Meeting of February 1975".

All donations should be sent to: South Africa Relief and Legal Aid Fund, ACC, P.O. Box J111, Brickfield Hill, 2000.

Mr. Russell Rollason, Information Officer  
26 2901 (W)  
807 4482 (H)

## CAR CLUB

Table Top Rally Results:

- 1st Mark Ralph
- 2nd Pauland Barbie Nudd
- 3rd Evert Bleys

No one else finished, either adjuring to the bar at the 1st division break or going home at the 2nd division break.

ENGLISH TYPE TRIAL

Road Tyres

1. G. Ninnes 69.5 pts. V.W. Sedan
2. I. Read 63.0 pts. V.W. Sedan
3. S. Whitlam 57.5 pts. V.W. Buggy

Wintertread tyres

1. M. Wilksch 72.5 pts. Galant Buggy
2. Ocker 70.5 pts. F.B. Holden
3. D. Mercer 67.5 pts. H.R. Holden ute
4. R. Rust 65.5 pts. Mini Moke.

## SALE

Leather Jacket, Brand New, Colour - Tan 36-38".

ALSO

2 Man tent with specially sewn ground floor. Phone 312950.

## CONTEMPORARY DANCE

Learn to express yourself through movement and dance - expert guidance from Australian Dance Theatre: Tutor Jane McLennan. Held weekly at 5.30 Nth & Sth Dining Room in the Union Building only 50c per class. Come to the premier of this great new event on Thursday 1ST JULY - ALL WELCOME.

## A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

# woman

- at the Union Gallery - Level 6 of the Union Complex, Adelaide University.
- to be held in conjunction with Woman's Week
- people are invited to submit work under a general theme of "WOMAN"
- CONTACT Lyn Smith or Greg Tonkin, 109 Mackinnon Parade, North Adelaide.

JULY 26th to 31st, 1976

## COHABITATION

MALE Student wanted to share house in marden with three other students (2 girls, 1 guy) \$11.23 rent per week). Kath Bulling (Contact Dept: Organic Chem).

## SKI CLUB

UNI SNOW SKI CLUB - Announces Vacancies for Ski trips in August.

FALLS CR (VIC): 3 - 4 Places in Flat - \$85 per person per week.

Tiredbo (NSW): 1 - 2 places in lodge - \$120 per person per week - meals included.

1 place in lodge \$136 - meals included.

If at all interested, contact Susie Everett on 797224 After 6 p.m.

# At last!

## ANOTHER ONE FOR MARY

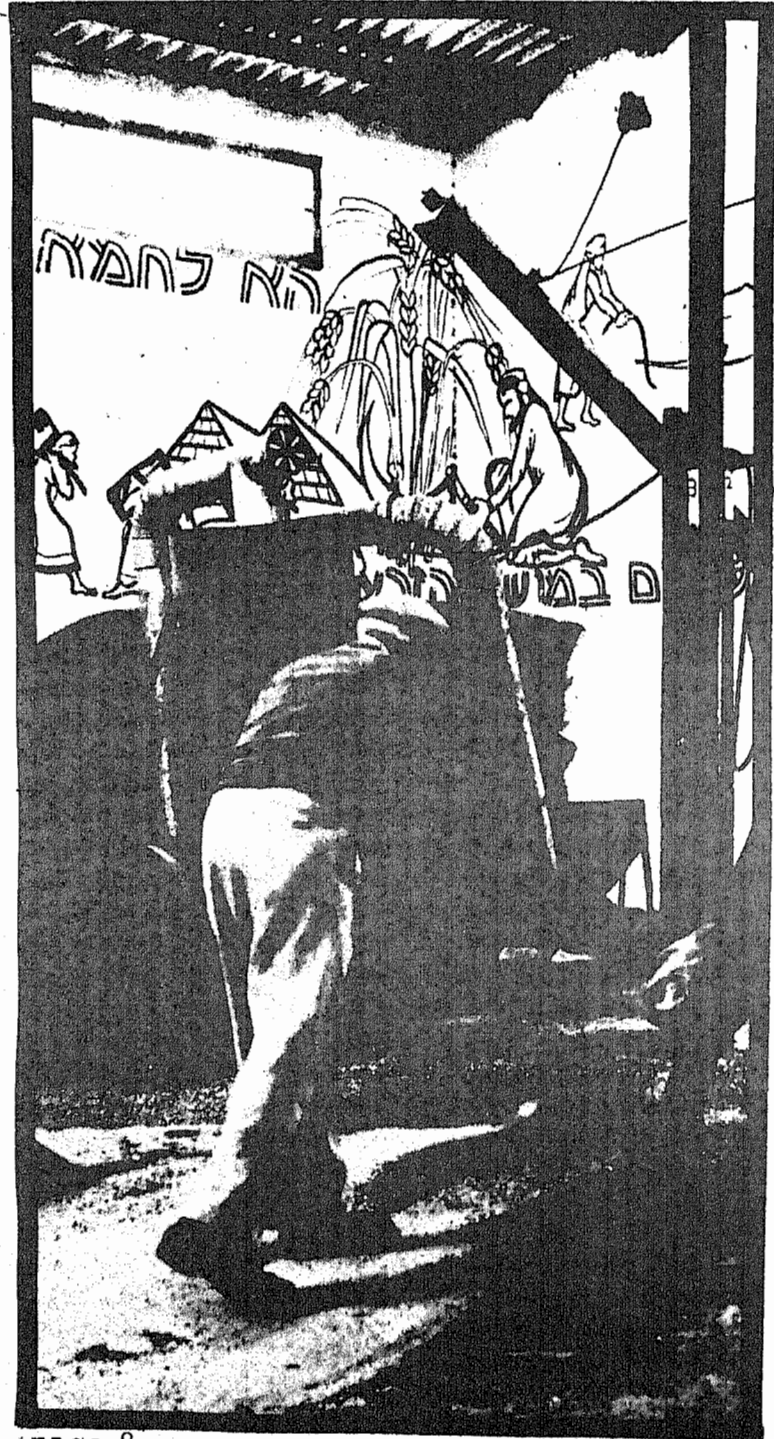


Adelaide's most imaginative monthly journal has arrived. Available at most bookshops around town.





# 'Aren't You Wonderful, Dear, Doing Voluntary Work In Israel!?'



A quote from one of my friend's grandmothers -  
15th April, 1976. Kibbutz Haon

Dear Everyone,

Before I came here to kibbutz Haon I'd heard many stories from ex-volunteers about the kibbutz way of life. I'm sure you've hear many similar stories which point kibbutz living as the "ultimate communal living dream-come-true".

Well after finishing my degree at Adelaide Uni. and working for a while I set off at the beginning of '76 to see the world like so many other young Australians. And like many others I found myself at the Kibbutz Office in Tel Aviv signing away my labour for 3 months of "experience", at 40¢ a day.

I came with two friends, both of whom are also South Australian and all three of us arrived with high ideals; lots of curiosity and some fears about our ability to cope with the "hard yakka" we'd heard was before us.

We arrived at Haon (a paradise on the shores of the Sea of Galilee) at 4.00 p.m. over a month ago. We hadn't expected red-carpet treatment and we certainly didn't get it. We were shown to a stone hut 12' x 10' complete with door, window and light globe. The beds arrived a little later but the rest was up to us. We were told by fellow volunteers that the idea was to "scrounge" - anything left around or left by departing volunteers. This concept gave our communal ideals rather a shakeup but being Australians, fit to bear the name, we soon caught on. Our room is now oranamented with a table from the lawn; a tablecloth from an Australian couple; curtains from some Frenchmen; a rug from some South Africans; a fruit bowl from undisclosed sources and a cat with 3 kittens from a New Zealand couple.

Our first meal here at Haon lived up to all our expectations of the "natural way of life". Tomatoes, Cucumbers, eggs

cheese, natural yogurt were all set before us in abundance. We felt we really had reached the land flowing with milk and honey. Our initial joy was somewhat abated, however, when we realized that this was to be the standard meal served night and morning for our entire stay here.

We were set to work the next day. The work day begins in the same manner for every kibbutz member. Haon is close to the Syrian and Jordon borders, so we have a guard who carries out the pleasant duty of "bogatoffing" as we call it. At 5.30 every winter morning (4.30 in summer) our guard bangs loudly at every door and yells "Bagatoff" (Hebrew for "goodmorning") Sometimes he receives a rather garbled rhyming version of this greeting from the sleepy volunteers.

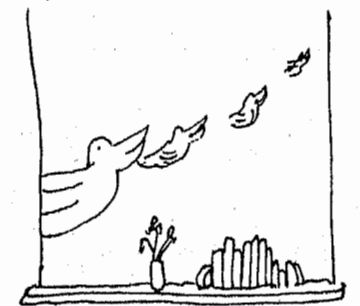
And so work begins for the day. Since I've been here I have had a variety of jobs. I have worked in the dining room (dishes unending!). I have also worked cutting banana leaves in the banana plantations and at present I have a highly responsible permanent job as a "sanitation engineer" at the camping ground run by the kibbutz. Some of the other jobs at Haon include working as "labourers in the vineyard", or in the citons, or kitchen or even the pleasant task of "fucking the dates" (Hebrew terminology for fertilization of date palms.)

The work for the most part is routine shit-work. There are few jobs which involve any kind of responsibility and a volunteers opinion on methods is not required. At first we found this aggravating - now we tend to accept the fact that even though there are often more efficient ways of doing things we do things according to the tradition --- the boss's tradition. The other day one of the volunteers said to my boss at the camping ground "If the job's worth doing it's worth doing well!" and he got the reply "Not well - quickly!". Volunteers soon learn to obey orders regardless. We volunteers are a form of cheap labour here and this fact is acknowledged both by kibbutzniks and volunteers.

I found it really hard to get used to the fact that this is a country on the brink of war. Because Haon is a border kibbutz it is surrounded by a 10 foot high barbed wire fence which is further guarded by chained guard dogs. We also have the constant protection of army guards. It's hard at first to become accustomed to the fact that most kibbutznik men carry a pistol clipped into their hip pocket to work everyday (and that all of them would and could use it if the need arose!.)

Haon is very close to what was the border before the six-day war. The Golan Heights which marked this former border rise behind Haon and beckon enticingly to climbers. I and some friends took up that challenge several weeks ago and armed with food and waterbottles we set off one Sabbath morning. It is a stiff 2 hours climb to the top and by the time we got there we were quite exhausted. We expected congratulations from the members of the kibbutz at the top for the climb but imagine our reactions when they congratulated us on getting there alive. Apparently the hill we had just climbed had been a minefield demined. Needless to say we decided to take the road back to Haon.

Despite the fact that the work here is not exactly intell - actually stimulating we three Adelaidians love the way of



life here. Haon is a community based on equality. We all work the same hours and all workers receive the same wages. The kibbutzcriks are happy and comfortable here and I know that many of them feel that this is the best way for their children particularly - many of them could never have provided for them as well outside of the kibbutz. All food is prepared communally here and everyone eats in the communal dining room. Laundry and care of children is also communal.

The care of children is in fact causing a controversy here at the moment. All children have until now lived in the children's houses. Haon is now preparing for the children to live with the parents. This is in fact the wish of the parents - the children themselves show more preference for their present way of life. Just recently I went with one of the kibbutzniks, a girl called Sara, to put her little girl Ooria to bed in the children's house. Ooria was so obviously proud to show me around her own place. She made me realize how little personal identity western children have when they have to rely on their parents for everything.

Another advantage of kibbutz life is the worry-free existence as far as money is concerned. All food is provided for us; work clothes are communal; we are free to pick as much fruit from the trees as we like and anything else we need can be purchased from the kibbutz store, where we use coupons and everything is at cost price. The store is hilarious. The kibbutznik who runs it is a French Jew (bright red hair and a Van Gogh expression --name of Sadko). If he doesn't approve of your purchase he'll argue red in the face on the merits of another product (invariably at a cheaper price!) All prices are in Hebrew lire but he translates to French; adds up and then re-translates to Hebrew.

Sadko is only one example of the variety of culture and language here. Most kibbutzniks speak some English, even if it's one "Come - clean toilets good - make beautiful". But most kibbutzniks also speak another language. We have Russians, French people, Hungarians, Americans all these nationalities are brought together and speak the official national language Hebrew.

There are countless little incongruities here - things I keep

discovering with amazement - like the fact that the woman who runs the kitchen here is a PhD. graduate from Harvard; that the storeman is a graduate of the Sorborne; that one of the banana-workers is an archaeologist part-time; and what stands out most vividly: that in a society where women have every opportunity for equality women still carry on the traditional roles, Kibbutznik women here work exclusively in the kitchen dining room, laundry and children's houses.

But for all the frustrations I've discovered in the way of life here it still lives up to my dreams of a simple life style. We walk 5 minutes to the beach on the shores of the Hinneret (Hebrew for Sea of Gaililee) and from the beach we have a magnificent view of snow-covered Mt. Hermon to the northwest. The grounds of the kibbutz are green and rich and it's a real joy to wake up in the morning to hear birds screaming loudly outside your window.

There is so much to discover and see here. We are only 90 km from the Dead Sea and Jerusalem is not much further. Travelling only a short distance from green subtropical Haon we are in real desert surroundings where women carrying stone jars of water on their heads pass by and Arabs on camels make their way through the dryness.

The Israelis who live here have a very simple life-style. They eat simply; haven't yet discovered alcohol; and enjoy themselves. They derive a lot of pleasure from their relationships with the people around them and their love for their children is always very obvious. The man in particular constantly shows affection for their children and very often it is the man who takes care of the children in the afternoon "at home" hours. They enjoy their Shabbath (Sabbath - one day of the week off) and may rarely leave the kibbutz - they are quite content it seems with the kibbutz existence.

For myself, sometimes I really crave a swim in a sandy Adelaide beach or the joy of a vegemite sandwich on "Tip Top" bread but then I think of all you guys slaving away and go back to cleaning toilets with a joyful heart.

Beth K. 17/4/76.

## PUB

The cool air  
stand back  
for the opening door  
and rushes to meet us  
with soft strokes  
darling darling  
oh yes I'm glad we've come too  
their eyes  
are pelting  
soft threats  
these thought rats  
slide  
under my blouse  
straight to it  
a dark ones leers  
knife  
air  
of leer  
remove my breasts  
have them with your counter-tea  
crossing my legs  
lets make things perfectly clear  
as Nixon said  
my skin thickens  
veins straighten  
and my eyes look  
through the door  
know the carpet  
and understand the table-top  
until he comes back a  
at last  
with our drinks  
and the sly history  
of insinuation  
slinks  
to its nest  
in my brain

Kate Llewellyn.





# CHILDBIRTH WITHOUT VIOLENCE

I have just read Di's letter about her hospitalization birth in your No. 5 issue. We gave birth to a daughter three months ago. I would like to relate this experience for parents who intend having a baby within the system.

Thanks to friends who like Di, had suffered several similar needless indignities we became aware early in the pregnancy that we couldn't rely on hospitals or the medical profession in general to provide us with a sensitive and conducive environment in which to welcome a new human being. This is appalling - as ideally hospitals, nurses and doctors are there to be of service and not to manipulate according to petty routines and domination of ideas.

Faced with this problem, we did two things. Firstly decided on a number of ideals which we were not prepared to compromise regarding the birth of our child.

- (1) That ultimate control of all procedures be left up to us.
- (2) That "natural" childbirth be attained - no drugs of any sort at any stage. (We had practised the breathing and relaxation of Sheila Kitlingers book "Experience of Childbirth")
- (3) The birth be conducted by the father to whatever extent he felt capable of at the time.
- (4) That we give the baby the sort of treatment immediately after birth that is suggested by the French doctor - Frederick Le Boyer, uncompromisingly (described later).
- (5) That no one was to handle the baby apart from us (apart from the cord).
  - meaning we would have complete control over any (if any) pediatric drugs or tests administered to the child.
  - the baby would not be separated from its parents in that crucial time after birth even for an instant.

We then set out to find a doctor who agreed with our ideals and would support them enough to override hospital obstructionism. Meanwhile in case such a doctor didn't exist, or couldn't be found, we prepared for the only other alternative - unassisted homebirth.

We knew that even if this ideal situation could not be realised within a hospital just enquiring about it would cause some stir in the profession and get at least some minds within hospitals tending towards humaneness. "Dare to think - Dare to try" (Mao)

After following several fruitless leads we found a doctor who sincerely felt that present obstetric practises fell far short of the ideal and was in fact pleased to have the opportunity to conduct it all differently. Meaning that some doctors faced only with patients unwilling to take responsibility and initiative in such matters - have no choice but to play the Dr/God role. He immediately located a small hospital and over a few weeks paved the way for us to be accommodated there. I also visited the matron and explained what role I wanted the nurses to play during the labour. That I would be pleased for them to routinely check my temperature, blood pressure, foetal heart and cervical dilation as long as the first of the ideals was strictly adhered to.

The rest of the pregnancy was spent ironing out small details and preparing body and mind.

## THE LABOUR

Labour began at 1 a.m. We rang the doctor and went to the hospital about 6 a.m. We walked in the garden and lay out in the morning sun till 10 a.m. when I felt I wanted to go in. All the nurses (well briefed) were extremely nice and if anything treated us with awe. One in particular was very interested in our new approach to everything and I felt she



was really flowing along with us. The baby was in a posterior position so the labour was relatively long and heavy. From about midday on I needed full concentration to ride the contractions. I was not shaved (I didn't see the need). I went across the hall to urinate and later had a commode. The father was with me constantly, meeting my every tiny need (labouring women really need this support). I felt I could relax more sitting up so from about 2 onwards spent the labour sitting on the edge of the bed. We had taken flowers, books, posters etc. so the room felt very homely. The staff always asked before examining me and I in fact asked for a small enema at one stage. I soon decided against wearing the rather cumbersome "gown" and spent the rest of the labour and the delivery naked - a beautiful way to give birth.

## LE BOYER BIRTH

The baby finally came at 10.20 that evening. The lights were very dim, we had turned the air conditioning on to full warm and the two nurses realized complete silence was to be observed. The Dr. (who had become as a friend) caught the little one as she emerged and placed her on my stomach (cord intact). The father and I placed our hands on her and began to stroke and caress her. She felt like a little warm wet fish. She had made a noise like the last note of a song as she crowned and then began a monologue of little noises, splutters and near words, punctuated now and then by a growl to remind us she was very brittle and we needed to take it all gently. She was active right from the start, eyes wide open and looking around, arms and legs exploring the space around her. After a few minutes the doctor cut the cord. She didn't react to this at all, meaning she had gently and cautiously established her breathing with no help from us at all. Later a nurse put a clamp on the end of it. She was on my tummy for about 1/2 an hour - then the father gently placed her in a deep warm bath beside the bed and she played and cooed and looked around till the water became cold. Completely relaxed and secure in her new environment he placed her back on my tummy - I sat up - put a shawl around us both and she suckled for nearly 3/4 of an hour. They then turned the passage lights off and father and daughter crept up to our pre-labour room while I was cleaned up.

Three unplanned things had happened. The Dr. ruptured my membranes in late 1st stage, he delivered the placenta (lodged in the vagina) manually while the baby was on my tummy and as I tore he stitched me up afterwards. Before attempting any of these he explained the situation and asked our full (and well informed) approval.

The baby spent the night on my chest, sleeping, playing but mostly feeding - we didn't clothe her or put nappies on her as she was receiving the heat of my body (and the bed). And also she had such a presence about her we just couldn't disturb her peace by manhandling her unnecessarily. The father



slept on the floor after some last minute prudishness from a night sister about him sharing the rather small bed too.

We left in the early morning after lots of last minute advice from various well meaning nurses. They charged us one day private rates - \$67 - Medibank paid \$17 of this and all the doctor's fees.

We had no complaints at all - except perhaps one nurse's insinuation that colostrum was next to useless and the baby would starve if we didn't give it a compliment till the milk came in 3 to 5 days. As we had read extensively on the womanly art of breast feeding she failed to convince us. It is to be noted that my milk was flooding less than 24 hrs after the baby was born due to its constant suckling and stimulation. My nipples had no complaints and slight engorgement on the 2nd day was relieved by feeding a friend's 4 month old son for a few minutes.

On reflection of the hospital experience we felt that by some miracle we had achieved a subtle combination of the two worlds, technology and nature. Because of the presence of medical people in the role of observing technicians we did not have to occupy our minds at all with the technicalities and fear complexes that seem to go hand in hand with birth these days. Knowing their knowledge and scientific resources were at our finger tips we were made free to put all our energy into expressing love to the child and welcom-

ing her. Yet at the same time by ensuring beforehand they realised the nature of the role we wanted them to play at our birth we were not subjected to the more unfortunate and insensitive side of hospital care and we were able to protect the child from the distress that usually accompanies postnatal child care (that Di described).

In the first three weeks of her life she "cried" only four times, only once for more than a moment, yet she was a very vocal baby - her noises were those of enjoyment not distress. Whereas the babies in the so-called nursery (our room was next to it) screamed unceasingly for the 24 hours of our stay - probably they did it in shifts but still a pretty miserable existence.

A week later the Dr, who had been calling to our home each night for a peek at her, examined her officially. He also told us that during the delivery one of the nurses had been near to tears! It's obvious to some of us that this sort of hospital atmosphere should be routine and not the exception if one is lucky enough to find a progressive doctor. However if enough people with Dr. support insist on proper treatment it will out of necessity become routine and even the children of parents who haven't prepared themselves for birth or even thought about it from the child's point of view, will get the gentle, loving and peaceful start that is their right. In the same way that the medical profession is here to serve the society it should also be able to play a major role in introducing such unprepared parents to the more subtle side of childbirth and all human care, simply by

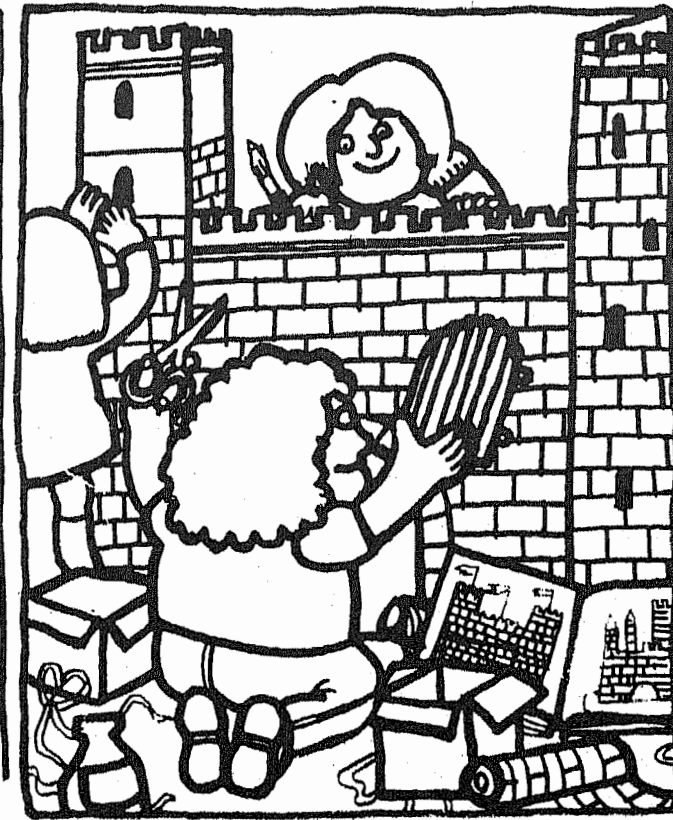
making the routine practise in hospitals personal, gentle and loving with lots of scope for individual expression.

Doctors, both G.P's and obstetricians, have been located in Adelaide that are sympathetic to various levels (some are crusaders and some more timid). Likewise some private hospitals have been persuaded to bend enough to accommodate this new sort of birth situation and one public hospital is trying very hard. Information regarding these resources is available through a group called "Childbirth Concerned" which meets every second Friday at 6 Mary St. Hindmarsh (The Women's Health Centre) people interested in home-birth are also in the group for those parents seeking encouragement for this.

It is true much is happening, in fact a childbirth revolution is finally occurring to liberate not only women from the distress of childbirth but also children through a new approach to post birth care. (LeBoyer has written a book "Childbirth without Violence" which gives many helpful guidelines for the liberation of children from traumatic experiences following the emergence from their mothers wombs).

Meanwhile we should not hesitate to expose any elements of the medical profession (as Di has) who lag behind this progress and give our wholehearted support to those elements of medicine struggling to be progressive and to retain humility.

Kadambi, Ganesh and Taruna McLean  
Ananda Marga  
Self Realisation & Service to Humanity.





# More on the French student riots

Recent reports from Paris on the progress of the four-month old university strike (see on Dit 9) give indications of a new and violent direction to the student protest.

The D'Estaing government has called a "temporary truce" on its "reforms" which would introduce more job specialization for the country's 820,000 students. However, the threat of cancellation of exams, and the threat to some students that even if the exams are held, the 1976 degree will be held in as much suspicion by employers as those granted after the uprisings of 1968, still hang over French students, and has sustained the protest.

But with the government temporarily withdrawn from the conflict, protests are now bogged down in a semi-guerrilla-warfare between opposing factions of militant students.

Several French unis, have given implicit support to students to set up vigilante style police forces, to maintain lectures and "respect for liberty and work".

These forces are generally organized by the neo-fascist Groupes Union et Defence (GUD), student arm of the extreme right Parti des Forces Nouvelles. This is a small, paramilitary organization (the members wear motor-cycle helmets, leather gloves, and carry pick-axe handles and the occasional nunchaka - two pieces of wood attached to a chain). Their reign in the universities is a violent one - so far several students have been hospitalized, and at least forty have been forced to take their lectures by correspondence.

A power base for these militants is the Paris II Law School (Paris has eleven universities). A force of 50 of the GUD form the sole authority for 1100 students, and has dictated that left-wing students are not eligible to take part in elections, and can only attend lectures when accompanied by two GUD escorts.

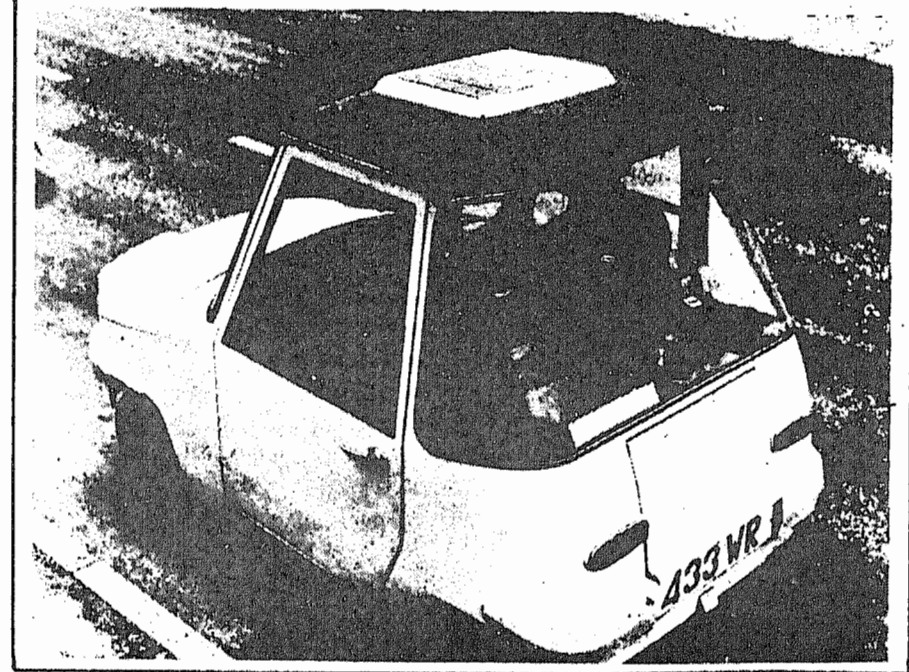
They engage in open conflict and often running battles with their opponents - in one incident two GUD motor-cyclists blocked a car and used nunchakas to beat up the driver, a young woman student.

There have also been commando raids on other faculties where left-wingers are in strength, the GUD members marching to the sound of Nazi battle hymns.

"If we use force it is because it is the only weapon which makes the Marxists think twice," a GUD leader said, "The students come to lectures willing under our guidance. The only ones who are kept out are those who want to cause trouble".

# LUCAS AEROSPACE

Prototype Lucas 'Solar Electric' Car



## a new trade unionism?

No acute economic analysis is required to realize that such hastily conceived "employment maintenance" schemes as the "Great South Australian Four-cylinder Engine Plant" are no more than interim measures. These plans address themselves to an immediate market situation, and will undoubtedly be some reassurance to hundreds of workers facing imminent redundancy.

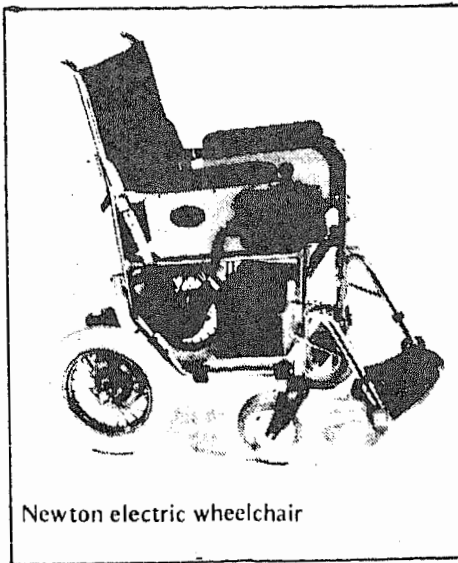
But S.A. is now in a position where longer term implications must be faced. There are at present 400 engineers registered as unemployed in the state, a situation unlikely to begin to change before 1980 (on C.E.S. figures). The state is a centre for manufacture of the type of large-scale consumer article (such as automobiles) which are increasingly becoming regarded as luxuries, or indeed as completely unnecessary, and which are swiftly pricing themselves out of their markets. It is

already too late for interim measures such as the proposed engine plant.

It was in a market/labour climate only slightly gloomier than this that the workers in the British firm Lucas Aerospace began to realize that only a drastic re-orientation of production priorities could save their jobs. The company is a "high technology" division of the familiar maker of electrical equipment... in late - 1975 it had found that technological evolution had dumped it in a market dead-end, and its high specialization in the depressed economic climate could only lead to prospects of mass redundancy, and liquidation of the effective and cohesive technical co-operation of their organization.

The response of the workers to this challenge was one of such imagination that the conservative "Engineer" magazine





Newton electric wheelchair

felt it appropriate to comment that "we could be on the way to a 20th century version of the Industrial Revolution, where 'social' responsibility tops the list of priorities, along with profits".

The Lucas Aerospace Shop Stewards Committee in early February this year, launched a Corporate Plan for new ways of making high technology, socially useful products. The Committee is a factory-floor organization, with a more comprehensive membership than sectional union organization - it has a membership of 13,000, of which 2000 are highly-qualified engineers and designers.

It is convinced that the time is ripe for major, unprecedented changes in the way employees of high technology firms relate to their employers and to their work. They regard traditional tactics, such as factory occupation, or strike, as no longer appropriate, and consider that the nature of their proposals, which are well beyond mere wage demands, call for a softer approach.

The Lucas Aerospace workforce has suffered a drop from 18,000 to 13,000 in 5 years, but the fears of the Committee are somewhat beyond this fear of redundancy. They see danger in the growth of multi-national corporations such as their own, and regard their field of science and technology as areas where there exists a moral right for engineers, technicians and shop floor workers to exercise control, and more importantly, they resist attempts to replace human intelligence by machine intelligence'.

There are two aspects to the Corporate Plan - it aims to suggest alternatives to current defence production (in the light of proposed British defence cuts) to avoid redundancy and disintegration of its technical expertise, and secondly, hopes that these alternatives will contain some social usefulness.

Their suggested fields are not all along the lines approved by the "alternative technology" community. This is largely due to the fact that A.T. theorists initially ignored the requests of the committee for assistance, then chose to regard the work of the Committee with such offensive political naivety that the Shop Stewards committee was forced to dissociate itself from the Bradford Conference, the focus of British A.T. endeavour.

The Corporate Plan was drawn up independently of management (with predictably, quite a deal of hostility from them) over a period of nine months.

Initially, a comprehensive inventory of each factory was drawn up - site and access, the adaptability of its facilities to new output, and access to computer services were investigated. The survey was specific enough to arrive at a detailed breakdown of the labour force, including engineering and professional staff, and of machine tools and production facilities (down to such detail as age, value and condition of all machinery).

A survey was made of all products at present being manufactured, previously produced, or under development, and cost analyses of these were made. In the questionnaire accompanying the survey, suggestions were invited as to "any other new products outside aerospace which your plant could design, develop and manufacture, "and of any socially useful product that could be made at the factory.

From these last questions arose a total of 150 high technology proposals. Of these, the committee formulated 6 major likely areas for further development -

- oceanic
- robots (for work in areas hostile to human occupation),
- transport systems,
- braking systems,
- alternative energy sources, and medical equipment.

In consultation with design and engineering staff, with regard to available facilities, and based on social or commercial value criteria, ten specific projects were selected:

- components for low-energy housing
- fuel cell technology
- advanced braking systems
- transport systems
- oceanics
- microprocessors
- medical equipment (e.g. kidney machine)
- standby power units.
- industrial ball screws
- and remotely operated machines (robots).

The projects were intensively researched by professional, technical and manufacturing personnel, in their own time. They went into both technical and market aspects, and collated their findings into a series of hefty, detailed 250 page reports. Of these only one, the Alternative Energy Technologies Report has been released. The Committee is justifiably reluctant to release the complete results of its voluntary labours into management hands immediately. The A.E.T. Report makes a critical appraisal and cost analysis of water, wind and solar energy, heat pumps, space and district heating and biosynthesis, as well as pyrolysis, and production of hydrogen by algal photosynthesis. It suggests areas of necessary fundamental research into fluid flow, pumping problems and control systems for plate collectors.

An important aspect of the work of the Combine, which well demonstrates the effectiveness of their "rigorous analysis" approach to protecting the employment of their worker members is in their work with the Lucas subsidiary, Rotax Recirculating Ballscrew Company.

The product of this firm is "a means of transmitting power and motion at unprecedented levels of efficiency", and sales of these ballscrews had grown from 100,000 in 1961, to 1,400,000 in 1970 with 70% of output exported. An investment of 2,500,000 was made in expanding capacity.



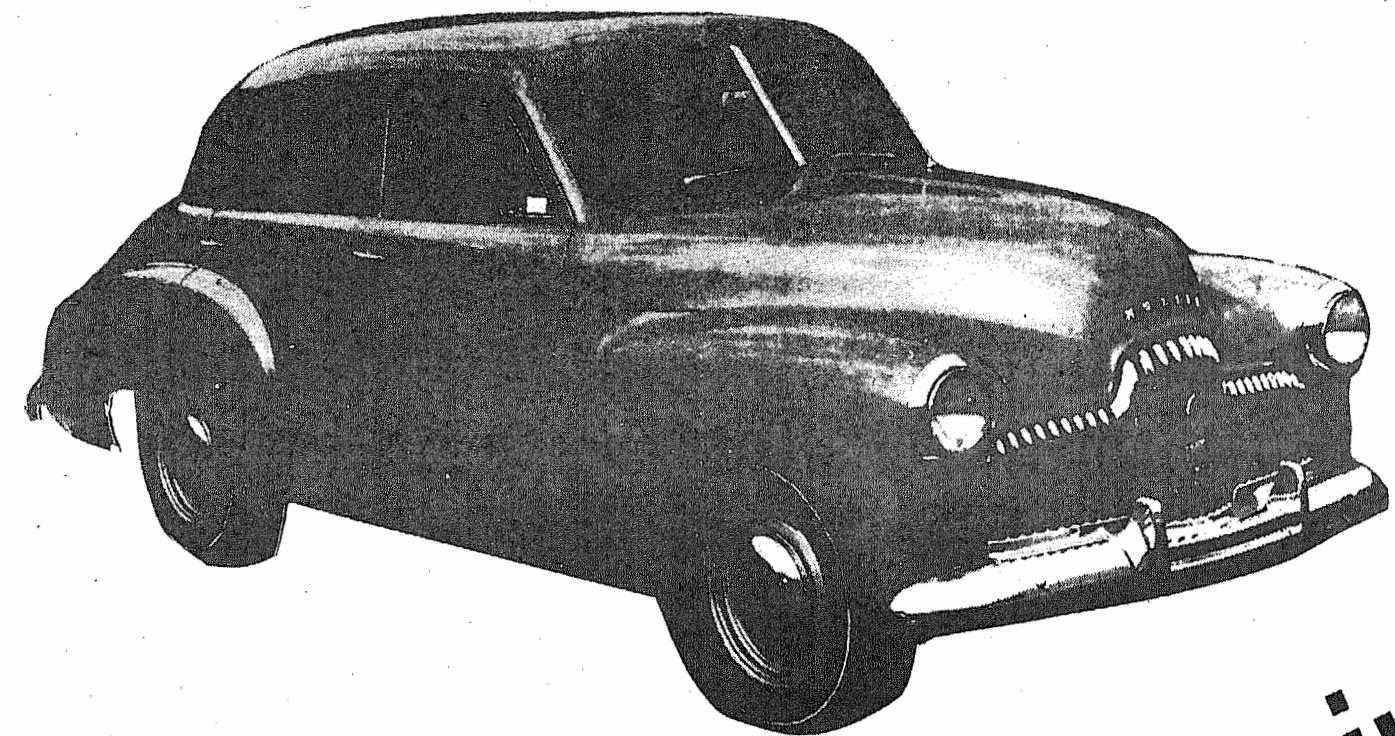
Then, in June '75, management decided the venture had become uneconomic, and issued 480 redundancy notices. The Combine prepared a "mini" corporate Plan. They identified every market, showed that sales would leap to 4 million by 1978, and gave a detailed description of how the market could be increased to 15% using existing workforce and equipment.

On the basis of this plan, the redundancy decision was reversed.

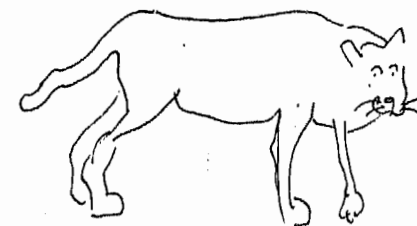
The political implications of the moves are not obvious. The Combine works on a basis of acknowledging a management level, and is at the moment content to restrict itself to little more than an advisory, or mild pressure group. Within the context of the present British Labor Government, and with an economic situation in which radical solutions are more readily accepted, the effect of the Combine's actions could be significant. But it is the long-term social implications of the move which are most significant... a shop-floor challenge to the nature and priorities of the mega-corporation, and a timely acknowledgement of producer responsibility for the product.

\* \* \* \* \*





# Govt. Planning Will Ensure That Your Car Will Cost More



industry is inefficient. We have too many manufacturers offering too many models to too small a market for the Australian consumer to reap the benefit of the economies of scale possible overseas.

The costs of the fragmented Australian industry are most simply revealed in the following table:

Process/ Product	Estimate minimum efficiency scale a)	Prod. in Aust.	No. of plants		Cost disadvantage resulting.
			No. of plants to gain greatest efficiency.	No. of plants existing.	
Stamping	600,000b)	425,000	1	5	35
Engine Manufacture	350,000	300,000	1	4	19
Manual transmission manufacture	300,000	c	1	2	20
Rear Axle Vehicle Assembly	250,000 500,000 110,000d)	c	1-2	2	5-14 4-7

and an increased share of the declining market would go to light vehicles. Moreover as Australian costs increased the export market for our cars decreased. This problem arose primarily from the high value of the Australian dollar. In 1973 the car industry exported 68,400 units or 23% of domestically produced vehicles. By 1975 this had slipped to 12,200 vehicles representing 4.6% of total domestically produced vehicles. The fall off in overseas markets increased costs on the local market at the same time that the sale of imported vehicles was increasing. The net result was a reduction in the local producers share of the market from 76% in 1969 to 56.6% in 1975.

## THE SOURCE OF DIFFICULTIES

It is important to realize that although recent price rises, which have taken the cost of the Holden Kingswood to \$5,235, have in large measures been brought about by wage increases and the cost of materials these factors are not responsible for the high cost of cars in Australia. The reason why our cars are so expensive is because the in-

This fact alone gives the South Australian government a major stake in questions relating to the industry.

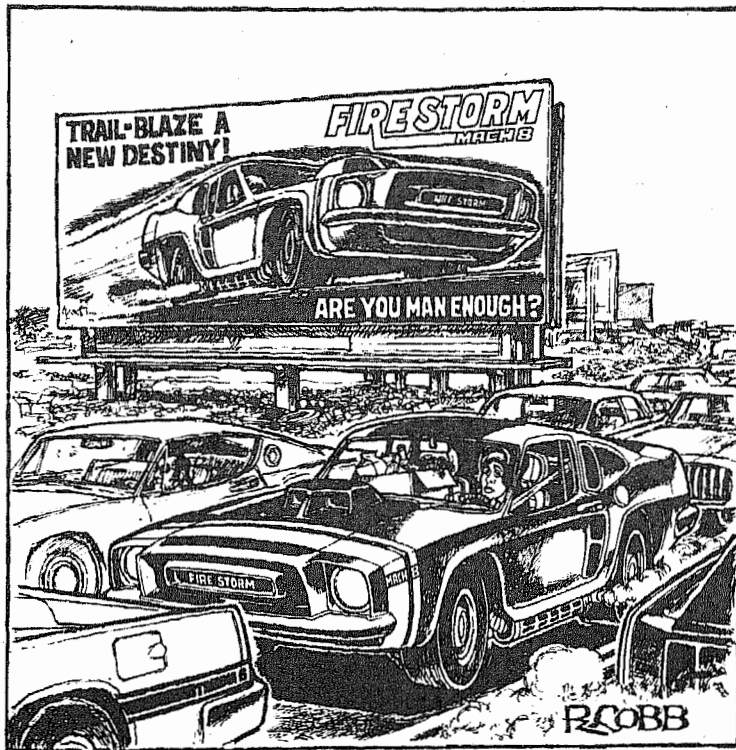
Historically the Australian industry has supplied the medium to large car demand. In recent years, as consumers have become more petrol price conscious and as a range of four cylinder cars has become available from overseas there has been a switch in consumption patterns towards smaller vehicles. The demand for small four cylinder vehicles has been increasingly met from Japan and in particular from the Nissan and Toyota corporations. Prior to the introduction of import quotas in 1975 imports accounted for over 40% of the market.

In addition the Industry Assistance Commission I.A.C. Report on the industry released in July 1974 estimated that the rate of growth of the new car market would decline

## PROBLEMS OF THE CAR INDUSTRY

The Australian car industry presents major difficulties to my Government of either political persuasion. Controlled by giant multinational corporations it is not only a most inefficient industry but it is at the same time the largest employer in the manufacturing sector. In 1973 it directly employed over 74,000 people in manufacture, assembly and the specialist component industries. This represented over 6% of the total Australian workforce engaged in manufacturing industry. However there are marked dissimilarities between the Australian states. South Australia has over 12½% of total manufacturing employment concentrated in this industry primarily at the Chrysler plant at Lonsdale and the G.M.H. plants at Woodville and Elizabeth.

- (a) the minimum efficiency scale indicates the level of production which results in the cheapest possible cost/unit.
- (b) this estimate is probably on the low side.
- (c) figures regarded as confidential by the manufacturers concerned.
- (d) on the basis of 30 vehicles/hour with assembly lines being run on two shifts.



From this table it is clear that the high cost of the industry stems from the fact that there are too many plants involved in the production of body panels, engine manufacture and transmission systems to achieve the economics of scale one would expect in an efficient industry. Throughout the period 1949-1972 successive Liberal Governments have adopted a series of measures on tariff protection, import quotas and local content plans which besides protecting the industry have resulted in its inefficiency. At the same time as the feather bedding policies were being introduced there has also been an undercurrent of opinion about the need to restructure the industry in an effort to bring about some rationalisation while maintaining a viable industry and protecting jobs. The changes in tack and policy produced a great deal of confusion in the industry resulting in an unwillingness to invest in plant and equipment by manufacturers. According to Mr. Thompson Secretary of the N.S.W. Vehicle Builders Union "In the past five years no manufacturer or assembler has made any real effort to increase productivity by better equipment or better methods. "This has led to an increase in costs". Mr. Thompson went on to state "In the U.S. car industry workers are paid at three times the rate of their counterparts in Australia, yet the vehicles produced are sold at half the price of Australian vehicles".

## LABOR POLICY

The Labor government sought to bring about some readjustment in the industry by:

1. reducing the local content requirement from 95% to 85% and allowing for averaging across the range of vehicles produced.

This brought screams of pain from local component manufacturers and to a lesser extent from manufacturers who page 22

had been meeting the 95% plan. The manufacturers however had the option under the averaging system of maintaining high local content in their medium sized vehicles and perhaps going as low as 60% on the newer four cylinder models. In particular it was possible to source engines and/or body panels from overseas for the small cars. Mr. Fraser, a high protection man, indicated earlier this year that Labor's plan would cause growing unemployment in the panel stamping area.

2. Labor established an import limitation on cars. This effectively cut off the growing Australian market for Japanese four cylinder vehicles unless they could establish manufacturing plants in Australia involving the production of engines.
3. Labor sought to ensure that only one four cylinder engine plant would be established by promoting the idea of a consortium involving Nissan and Toyota from Japan. Chrysler at Lonsdale in South Australia and the Australian Industry Development Commission AIDC. Such a venture would involve an expenditure of \$100 million i.e. \$25 million from each partner, produce four cylinder engines for the whole industry and effectively tie the Australian government to at least this degree of rationalization. It would also help save Chryslers from the rigours of the market place which many commentators had expected to force it from the scene. Moreover the South Australian work force would be protected and a healthy boost given to the South Australian economy.

## THE WORKING OF LABOR'S PLANS TO MARCH 76

Mr. Fraser had pointed to the disadvantage of Labor's 85% local content plan early in March and by March the much heralded four cylinder engine consortium was looking in considerable disarray. Nissan had bought out Volkswagenwerk at Clayton in Victoria suggesting that it might like to base the whole of its operations in that state. GMH had announced its intention of building its own four cylinder engines. Therefore Nissan could either remain a member of the consortium, buy its requirements from GMH or else establish its own small scale engine plant. If let it be known that its decision would be reached on a purely commercial basis. This had forced Chrysler to state that if the consortium fell through then it would produce its own engines and Mr. Dunstan offered state government assistance to Chrysler should that be necessary.

Senator Cottons 30th March 1976 Announcement.

Clearly much was at stake in the Liberal Government's first major announcement on the car industry which was made 30/3/76 by Senator Cotton Minister for Industry and Commerce. Whatever individual manufacturers may have thought about the details of the plan one thing they could all draw some comfort from was that the 85% local content plan was accepted

and was to remain in force until 1984. Here at last was a promise of stability and a context within which individual manufacturers could make their plans. Mr. Fraser's instinct for protection, which some had thought would lead to a reintroduction of the 95% local content plan, had been overridden. Moreover manufacturers were allowed to decide exactly how their 85% local content was to be met. They were able to take advantage of cheaper overseas components rather than being stuck with expensive local suppliers. Moreover import restrictions were to be lifted at the end of 1976. Local manufacturers were to be protected by a floating tariff. If imports exceeded 20% of the local market tariff rates would be 45% if less than 20% tariffs would sink to 35%. Nissan and Toyota the major import sources were to be drawn into the manufacturing plan by allowing them into the 85% average local content plan. Senator Cotton stated that Japanese entry into the local content plan was subject to "their securing four cylinder engines under arrangements suitable to the government" and noted the governments preference for rational development of these engines as opposed to fragmented production in several locations. The question of the actual arrangements was to be left open until the end of April. One implication of Senator Cottons announcement was that either Ford or Chrysler could go to the wall given the abolition of import quotas and the maximum tariff of 45%. However were the Adelaide consortium deal to go through then the major casualty was likely to be Ford.

Cottons Statement 9th June, 1976.

Students of history will recall that the Third Reich was to last a thousand years: Readers of this article will recall that the governments car policy was to last eight years. Neither in fact met the objective: the car plan lasted eight weeks.

1. The Government washed its hands of the issue of four cylinder engine production in the face of industry pressure. To a considerable extent the notion of an Adelaide-based consortium producing for the whole of the industry depended on firm government intervention and commitment. Looked at from the view point of the Australian economy as a whole considerable economics of scale could be derived from insisting on one four cylinder engine plant, however, the picture, looked much different from inside the boardrooms of Nissan and Toyota in Japan and GM and possibly Chryslers in the U.S. There were problems of designing a suitable common engine to fit a variety of cars. This had caused GM.Hs initial decision to go it alone announced earlier in 1976. More importantly, so far as the Japanese partners in the proposed consortium were concerned, it would be cheaper for them to invest \$20 million in smaller scale engine plants sited close to their assembly plants than to make an initial investment of \$25 million. (or \$33.3 million if the AIDC pulled out) in the Chrysler based consortium.

2. While the 85% local content plan still applied manufacturers were denied the flexibility to source their components as cheaply as possible within that figure. Any changes in local content sourcing to overseas sources

had to be approved by the Department of Industry and Commerce or possibly by a committee including trade union representation foreshadowed in the statement. The possibility of trade union officials agreeing to changes in sourcing, given the implications such a rearrangement has for employment within the local component industry, is remote.

3. There was an implication in the new statement that imports would never be allowed to rise above 20% of the local market even if this involved escalating tariffs well above the 45% maximum announced in March.

## CONCLUSION

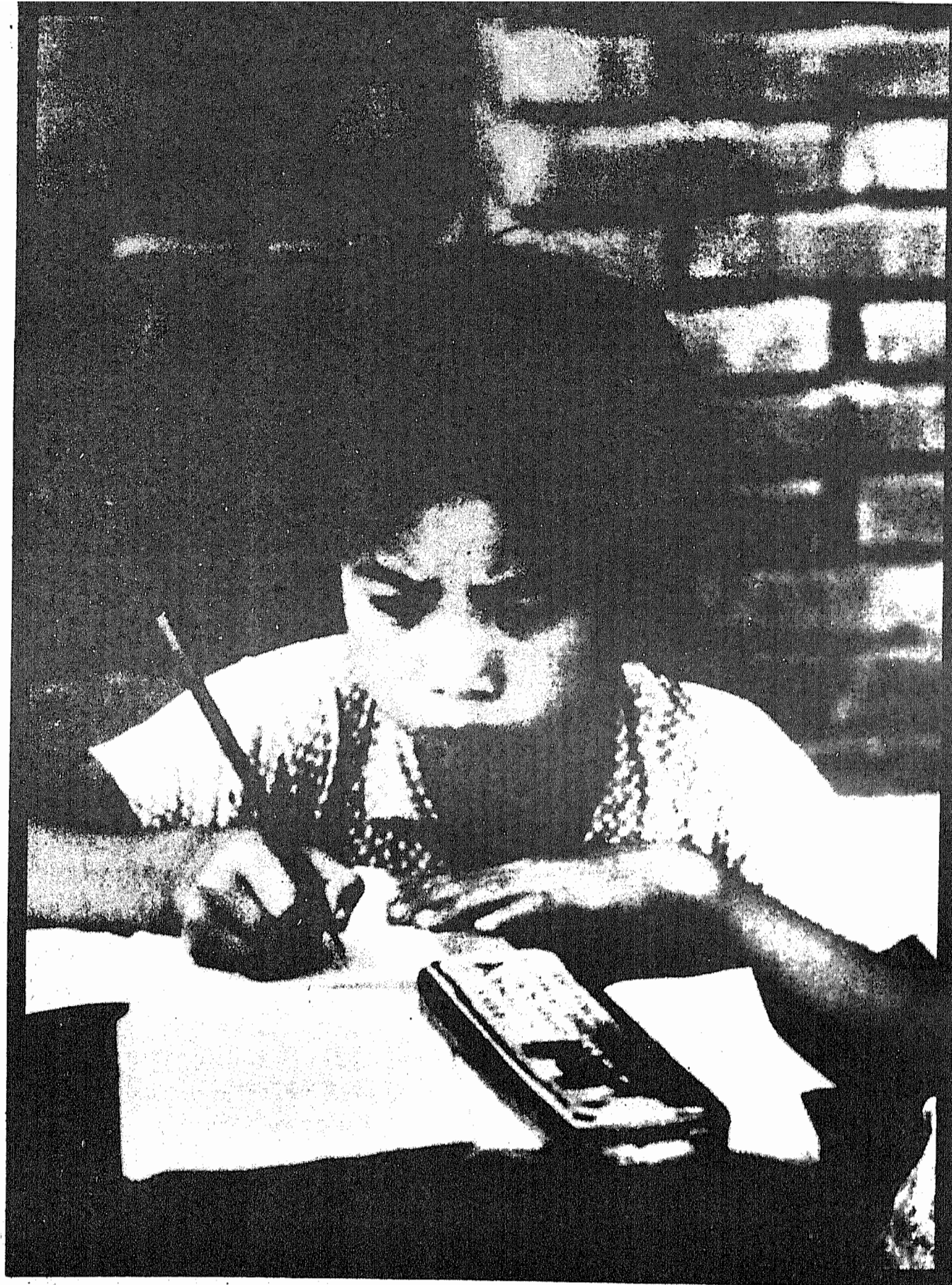
The reversal of government policy in the short space of eight weeks suggests that protectionist circles, egged on by local manufacturers, have re-established their dominance in Cabinet and that industry protection has outweighed concern for increased rationality and efficiency which would have led to cost reductions for the consumer. It is also obvious that the interests of the multinationals for low cost, but inefficient, investment in engine plants have been met. Australian consumers will be able to have their preferred four cylinder motor vehicles but the engines produced in Australia will come from 2 (two), three four or even five separate plants and the cost of inefficiency passed on to the consumer.

In 1974 the IAC called for a restructuring of the industry in the name of a more rational use of Australia's economic resources and a fairer go for consumers. Two years and three plans later the situation is even worse despite the demise of Leylands. Mr. Fraser's hostility to the public sector is supposed to prevent waste and extravagance. By abandoning public planning in the car industry he will cost us dearly.

D. O. Verral







# EDUCATION IN CHINA

## PART 3: CHINA IN 3 WEEKS

### EDUCATION

We were in China at a time when what was called the "great Debate in Education" was being conducted - the forerunner of the campaign which subsequently came to involve the Chinese Vice Premier, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and issue in scuffles in Tien An Men square in Peking. This educational debate was the subject of discussion not merely when we visited educational institutions - from kindergartens to Peking University - but also in factories and communes.

It is necessary to sketch some of the background to this debate in order to appreciate its scope and direction. Like all other campaigns within China, it takes place within the context of consolidating socialism - i.e. of ensuring that the production of goods and the variety of institutions which flow from this production are controlled by the majority of the population and also the goods

produced are for the benefit of the majority rather than an elite. Given this context, it is not surprising that most campaigns within China have an anti-elitist form. The overarching slogan of "serving the people" is applied in education as in other fields.

In Old China, as in other societies today, education, especially tertiary education, was geared to the production of an elite and the perpetuation of an ideology in which this elite was guaranteed prestige, status and power.

While concerted attempts were made in China to change these conceptions to the needs of a developing socialist society during the 1950s and early 1960s, it was during the Cultural Revolution that the most dramatic progress was made. In an attempt to bridge the rift between theory and practice, factories were introduced into universities and schools and students went out for part of their courses into factories and communes. In an attempt to ensure the dominance of a working class ideology as well as to eradicate impractical teaching methods, workers entered universities and schools and took part in teaching ordinary courses as well as political education.





aims of society at large rather than their own, at least two years work was made a criterion for entry into tertiary institutions. After two years work, a student applying for entry into university would have to get the approval of those who were best able to appreciate his ability and his motivation - his fellow workers.

Other changes were made also. Exams, which Mao Tsetung had described in 1964 as "a method of dealing with the enemy, not a method of dealing with the people ... a method of surprise attack," were transformed into more useful learning experiences. Students, along with teachers, workers from the district and party cadres, were given a far greater say in the running of their institutions. Courses were frequently amalgamated and generally shortened as well as being given a more practical orientation. The idea of this development was to dispense with academic trappings which cluttered most courses and confused students, so that essentials and their application could more readily be made the object of study. A further advantage of shorter study periods was that students stood less chance of becoming divorced from workers and peasants and acquiring the bureaucratic and elitist attitudes which such a divorce engendered.

Such were the policies and thinking which dominated the educational reforms of the Cultural Revolution. In general a series of mechanisms were adopted which would help ensure that the education system would not produce people with a set of attitudes at variance to those of the mass of workers and peasants.

After the Cultural Revolution, however, it seems the advances made during that time were not always consolidated and a number of them came under criticism from people in positions of authority. The process of working out which reforms are genuinely in the workers interests and which are counter-productive is an ongoing one involving trial, experimentation and error. It is also complicated by those who willingly or unconsciously pursue policies inimical to those of the workers.

In 1972, enrolment policies had to some extent been reversed. Last year a number of tendencies emerged with the apparent backing of the Education Minister and an important official at Tsinghua university in Peking. These tendencies were in general opposed to the Cultural Revolution reforms - the Education Minister having claimed that students since that time were "of lower quality", where "quality" reassumed its traditional academic meaning and Liu Ping, the deputy secretary of the Tsinghua Party Committee had apparently written to Mao denigrating the reforms. It has now become clear that these

two men had the support of Teng Hsiao-ping in adopting the posture they did and that it was part of a much more general policy.

In January, however, it was the educational debate which was being discussed. The positions were clear. Those wishing to "revise the verdicts" of the Cultural Revolution in the field of education were generally regarded as having taken the "capitalist road". The attempt to revive the idea of expertise which was contrary to and did not include political consciousness was once again exposed as a ruse to restore an educate elite and ultimately to restore the system of capitalism. "Modernization", it was argued by the "capitalist roaders", is absolutely necessary in China and to achieve it required less concentration on the political and more on expertise, research, economic rationality and the methods of foreign corporations.

The people with whom we spoke were generally in vehement opposition to this perspective, and saw it as nothing other than an attack on the position of the working class. Errors had been made, they claimed, in the implementation of the Cultural Revolution reforms, but to use these errors as a pretext for the restoration of bourgeois attitudes in education was intolerable.

Since the time of our visit, this debate has been generalized to the point where Teng Hsiao-ping is said to have been associated with a whole programme for "the restoration of capitalism" of which the reversals in education policy were only the beginning.

The form of this struggle has changed and presumably will continue to change. In essence it remains a struggle between classes. The fact that in China this struggle continues with such vehemence after the basic socialist goals have already been achieved is perhaps the surest indication that the construction of socialism there will continue in the future.

The areas covered in this report are not meant to represent the wide range of issues discussed or developments observed while in China. The position of women, the role of the Party, the People's Liberation Army and a host of other features of Chinese society are so different from their Australian analogues that they constantly demanded attention.

To get more of an insight into China, I would urge those interested to go there - either on future A.U.S. tours or Australia - China Society Tours.

Since many of China's academics had been educated in old China, there was a widespread understanding that they did not adequately reflect the values of the new society and in fact they transmitted values which were directly opposed to the development of socialism. To counter this tendency, staff members, particularly those whose politics were least progressive, were given extensive political education. A programme was also instituted to have them attend, at regular periods, May 7 Schools of the type outlined in the previous section of this report.

A further tendency in university education which came under attack was the disproportionate weighting in enrolments given to the sons and daughters of white collar workers, especially those in positions of authority. During the Cultural Revolution, an enrolment policy was adopted which gave preference to those from worker and peasant backgrounds. Purely academic criteria, in so far as they could be isolated, were given very low priority. So that students would be produced who would work for the





# THE TIME SPACE BLUES

MR. AVERAGE DRAGS HIMSELF OUT OF THE PRIMORDIAL OOZE AND SPEAKS UP

NOW I'M A REASONABLE SORT OF PERSON (HAVE A CIGAR), YOU KNOW - MR. AVERAGE. AND I KNOW THAT WE'VE COME A LONG WAY SINCE THOSE CAVEMAN DAYS - INVENTED MANY A GADGET + FURTHER MANKIND AN' ALL...



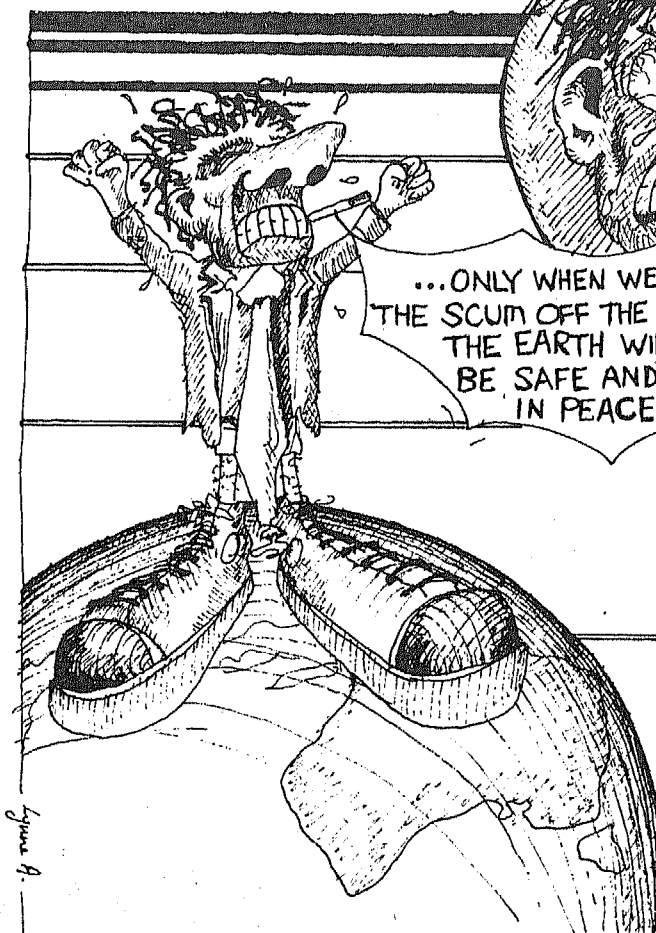
NOW MAN, OF COURSE, HOLDS ALL THE ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSE. BUT, MY FRIEND, HOW FAR CAN MAN REALLY PROGRESS WITH ALL THE FORCES OF EVIL AT WORK?..



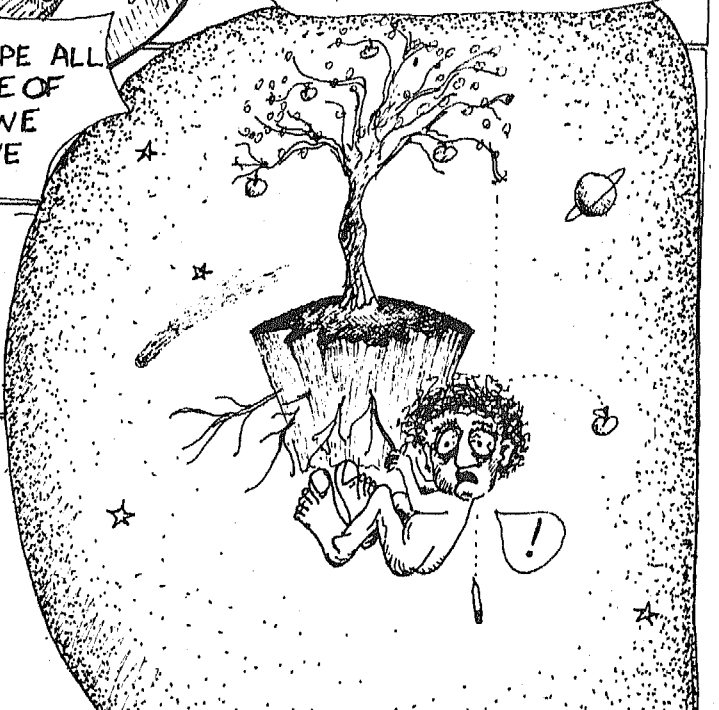
...YES LIKE THE COMMIES FOR EXAMPLE. THE DIRTY FILTHY LITTLE SCHEMING WAR-MONGERING MURDEROUS LITTLE COMMIES!!



IN FACT, WE OUGHT T'GET OUT THE BOMBS & GET RID O' THE WHOLE DAMN LOT... YES - THE WOGS & THE CHINKS, THE COMMIES, THE REDS, THE YELLOWS, THE YANKS, THE WOMEN, THE HIPPIES...



...ONLY WHEN WE WIPE ALL THE SCUM OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH WILL WE BE SAFE AND LIVE IN PEACE!!



DOES EXTREME EGOTISM SPELL THE END FOR THE HUMAN RACE? NEXT WEEK; MR. AVERAGE MEETS HIS MATCH!

Figure 4

# GUESS WHO DIDN'T DO THEIR HOME WORK



After standing aloof from questions of student funding except to criticise the 1975 AUS campaign, Julian Glynn in the name of the S.A. Liberal Students now decides to take up the issue.

Circulating campus is his pamphlet entitled "wanted - A better deal for students".

In it he pleads the case for an increase in tertiary allowances, opposes the reintroduction of tuition fees for post graduate students and gives a plug for opposition leader in S.A., Dr. Tonkin.

He then raises the question of a supplementary loans scheme to cover the deficiencies of TEAS and condemns AUS for not even considering such a scheme. He states "The Australian Union of students.....has done surprisingly little on such an important issue of Student Welfare."

From this he continues "The South Australian Liberal Students Federation is one body that is trying to present the students' case for a better deal in perhaps a more credible fight."

Glynns statement that AUS has done little on student welfare is untrue. He just wouldn't know what has been done. I shall cite a few things:

1. In 1974 in conjunction with the Australian Education Department, AUS conducted a survey of student expenditure. The results from this survey were used by the Williams Committee in it's investigation of TEAS.
2. AUS co-operated with the Williams Committee in its investigations and the AUS president at the time, Neil McLean, was a member of that Committee.
3. AUS has taken up matters with this Federal Government and the previous one concerning a number of aspects of TEAS. Administrative problems and the review tribunal are two such matters in addition to submissions on the level of Tertiary Allowances.
4. AUS has conducted campaigns at a national, regional and campus level in an attempt to have tertiary allowances raised.
5. AUS has taken up other issues associated with student funding e.g. Bonding of Teachers, NEAT, tuition fees, childcare and housing. And it has supported other groups working in the various areas.
6. AUS has produced informational booklets, research briefs and other resource material on student welfare.

This resource material is circulated to constituents and is meant to be used by activists working in the area of student welfare.

# A STUDENT LOAN SCHEME

If AUS has been unsuccessful in raising student allowances and gaining improvements in the TEAS scheme it is largely because it hasn't had the support of students who seem to prefer to leave the legwork to AUS and a handful of campus activists. It doesn't do any credit to Julian Glynn to criticise when he has done so little.

Finally on the question of loans. As the following article points out, AUS did support supplementary loans (subject to certain conditions) until January Council this year, when loans were rejected. The reasons for this are given in the article which commences below.

Peter Love.

## Allowance



The weekly living-away-from-home/independent rate should be increased from \$32 to \$49 now. \$49 was the average student weekly expenditure, found by an AUS/Government survey in 1974.

## LOANS

(ENS)

The question of providing loans to enable students to study has received considerable attention over the past few months. However, such schemes are not new. They have operated in Scandinavian countries and in the United States of America.

To a limited extent loans schemes have operated in Australia. In 1973 approximately \$3 million was made available to certain tertiary institutions for use towards assisting students in financial need. The assistance could take the form of a grant

page 30

or a loan determined by the institution depending on the individual circumstances of the student (1). If the assistance took the form of a loan it was usually interest free. In addition most universities and CAEs have loans schemes for small loans in cases of emergency.

The Australian Union of Students in its submission to the Williams Committee (2) stated:

"AUS believes that the means tested TEAS allowance should continue to form the basis of student assistance, giving straight grants to needy students. For Students whose parents' income excludes them from the means test, but who are not in receipt of parental assistance, a supplementary loans scheme would appear to solve many problems. Loans could be given to any student repayment being scheduled in accordance with income."

"The supplementary loan scheme should operate on the following principles:" -

- (a) Any student is eligible for a loan.
- (b) The loan should be given at no interest or low interest.
- (c) Repayment should begin two years after leaving the tertiary institution, and the repayments should be in proportion to income measured by Taxation assessment. If after a period of 15 years the loan is still not repaid, it should be absolved. Deferments of payment should be permissible, particularly where graduates are unemployed due to caring for children.
- (d) The Government should provide the principal for the loan scheme, which would be administered by campus authorities who are in a position to know the student's total position".

"AUS wishes to emphasise that we would see the extension of loans as being supplementary to the present TEAS grant system".

"We support such a supplementary loan scheme because we see it providing temporary support for students presently in financial need but unable to gain assistance."

"The Loan scheme should not be seen as supplementing the living allowance of TEAS, which we maintain should be of an adequate living standard. The loan scheme should be focused towards students who, because of the independence dilemma, are excluded from TEAS."

The Williams Committee in its report (3) recommended that "The Government should give further consideration to the question of a supplementary loans scheme for tertiary students and seek appropriate advice on this matter." This recommendation was not acted upon.

In its Election Policy the Liberal/National Country Party Coalition stated (4) "We will determine the feasibility of introducing a comprehensive tertiary loans scheme".

The above proposals were made on the basis of loans being supplementary to TEAS. However there have been suggestions that loans should replace Tertiary Allowances. This is mainly on the grounds that graduates are privileged members of the community and as such should contribute financially to their own tertiary education.

The following statement from the 1973 submission to the Minister of Education from AUS, presents a counter argument (5).

"Where a government felt that benefits were almost entirely personal, or, where demand for tertiary education was high despite the costs, a loan or graduate tax scheme might be introduced. This situation exists now in few if any countries and could not be said to apply to Australia Today. Demand is not high (The numbers of students applying for places dropped in most states this year) and, while a case could be made in say the USA that there is no need for graduates, the same could hardly be said of Australia where only fractionally over 1% of the population have a University degree and only about 15% of the 17-22 age group are undergoing any form of tertiary education."

"We believe that education of persons to the tertiary level is of considerable value both to the individuals themselves, and to society and therefore we reject at this time the notions of...loans, graduate taxation...."

Another argument for loans to replace allowances is that Tertiary Allowances are taking away benefits from other people in the community who are in greater need.

This applies when the overall government expenditure is reduced, as is occurring now. The obvious solution is occurring now. The obvious solution is to make sure there is sufficient finance for both education and welfare needs. That is a political decision and one can ask why should students be placed in the position of competing for scarce finance with other community groups?

One can also look at the question in another way. The community is supporting people to undertake tertiary study because the community needs graduates and providing opportunity for tertiary study benefits the community overall.

## Indexation

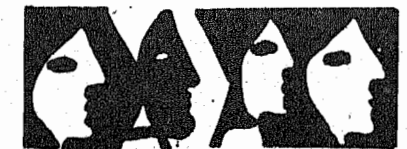


All aspects of the scheme (Allowance rates, means test, etc.) should move with the level of prices. \$49 should be adopted for January 1975 and be adjusted quarterly according to a student-weighted Consumer Price Index.

When the present students graduate they will, through taxes, be paying back the government for the support given them and will, through taxes, be supporting other tertiary students.

A parallel argument is that because Business and Industry benefit from gaining skilled people, (often without providing sufficient education opportunities to their own workers). Business and Industry should contribute to the funding of Tertiary Education, through taxes.

Part two next week.





# REVIEWS

## NICHOLAS; ALEXANDRA & RASPUTIN

Produced by Sam Spiegel and Directed by Franklin J. Schaffner.

This is one of the most impressive and dramatic stories in film history to date, --based on the Robert K. Massie International Best-seller.

Spiegel, who brought to Stardom Marlon Brandon in "On the Waterfront" and Peter O'toole and Omar Sharif in "Lawrence of Arabia", has cast in the title roles of "NICHOLAS AND ALEXANDRA" two of the brightest young stars of Britians Royal Shakespeare Company, Micheal Jayston, Janet Suzman and Tom Baker as Rasputin, with a cast list a long as your arm, headed by Lawrence Olivier, Harry Andrews, Micheal Redgrave and Jack Hawkins--plus behind the Cameras the Director boasts an array of Award-winning filmmakers Second to none.

This film covers the momentous and poignant events which brought on the Russian Peoples Revolution which destroyed the TSAR and the Romanov family, teems with such colourful personalities as Grigori Efimovich Rasputin that mysterious monk who dominated members of the Tsars family - has in itself been a popular film subject, since 1930, he has been portrayed no less than seven times on the Silver Screen (Although I feel that Actor Christopher Lee gave a mighty performance in Hammer films production Rasputin - The Mad Monk (1965).. but Tom Baker the Gaunt british actor whose personality lends itself best to sinister and very convincing part of Rasputin, even to horrible death scenes playing it with heart and soul.

Other interesting things to note, is the appearance of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin that brings forward this dramatic story of the film to Life.

Now showing at Hoyts Cinema 2 City.

Anthony Lee Lawrence.



# REVIEWS

## EISENSTEIN

EVERYMAN ART CINEMA

OF THE FILMS made by Eisenstein, The Battle-Ship Potemkin (1925) stands out as a monumental work, not only because it incorporates elements imitated by directors even to this day, but also because it is a chronicle of a historical event. It is a cinematographic record of the mutiny of the crew of the Potemkin against their officers and the subsequent revolution of the Russian fleet. A noble theme indeed, but not without overt Marxist propaganda.

Using the format of a Shakespearean tragedy, Eisenstein has divided the film into five acts, each of which is divided into two parts. There are parallels in action as well as structure between the acts. For example, the cry of 'Brothers' from the mutinous sailors to the firing squad causes the rifles to be lowered. This has its counterpart in a later act when the same cry causes the guns of the fleet to be lowered. The Russian ideal of comradeship is not to be under-valued. Most certainly the cry of 'Brothers' by Vietnamese soldiers in this generation would have had no effect on American artillery.

Within each act, there is a natural development from one mood to a contrasting one, with a pause emphasizing the transition. In the scene of the shooting on the steps of Odessa, this pause is effected by the title 'Suddenly'. This scene, in particular, is a classic. It begins with a scene of chaos - the masses fraternising with the sailors - which is broken sharply by a line of soldiers marching orderly and rhythmically down the wide steps, rather similar to those at the Sydney Opera House. The tempo increases; the first volley sends the crowd running, falling, dying on the steps. The soldiers march inexorably downward until at the climax we see the solitary figure of a mother carrying her dead son up the stairs towards the soldiers. For grotesque realism, a legless man is seen somehow bounding down the stairs, a device subsequently used in other films.

The contrast between the 'Potemkin' and films of the Hollywood tradition is refreshing. The people were the heroes in the former, while the individual (star) is always the hero in Hollywood-styled films. This, interestingly enough, mirrors the respective political ideologies of the two countries, Russia and America. Since we are exposed to so much of the capitalist ethic, a little Marxism makes a welcome change.

Ten Days That Shook The World (1927) is an epic film of the 1917 October revolution in Petrograd (now Leningrad). Again, the masterful treatment of a historical event makes drama of a kind that Cecil B. DeMille might well be envious. DeMille must have used a good deal of Eisenstein's ideas in his epics, especially in crowd scenes, but he fails



at achieving any sense of realism.

There are three phases in the story. The first period begins with the destruction of a huge statue of Tsar Alexander III and an attempt by the Bolsheviks to overthrow the Provisional Government (formed after the ousting of the Tsarist regime), which is thwarted by the rulers raising the bridges leading to the centre of the city. Next is a period of calm, during which the Bolsheviks grow in numbers and gather strength, while promising 'Peace, Bread and Land' to all. The ruling class enlist the Women's Death Regiment and the unruly Cossacks. Finally, the storm breaks,

Here Eisenstein makes the transition from one scene to the next by switching back and forth between the two scenes until the camera finally settles on the new scene. There is extensive use of symbolism. A lyre or harp appears repeatedly, but its significance escapes me, unless it is to draw unity into the film. Religious symbolism - relics, grotesque statues, pagan idols - all make clear that his sympathies are with the atheist. A crown on the top of a decanter symbolises the bourgeoisie while Alexander Karensky is likened to Napoleon. Although high drama is the overriding feature of the film, there are several incidental cameos. There is an exquisite study of an aging member of the Women's Death Battalion looking wistfully at a statue of Rodin's 'Spring', and interesting closeups of Cossack faces. There is incipient horror in the way a dead woman's hair slowly slides off the edge of the bridge as it is being raised, but there are touches of comedy as well. As the mob storms the palace, a government official calls out, 'You are all under arrest'. One feels that this film contains the original blueprint for dramatic cinema. Its theme is a timeless one that seems as relevant today as it was fifty years ago. Coupled with the music of Shostakovitch, it is at once good Soviet propaganda and good cinema.

Bezhin's Meadow circa 1935 was not completed, perhaps because of the tremendous criticism it provoked. Moreover,

# REVIEWS

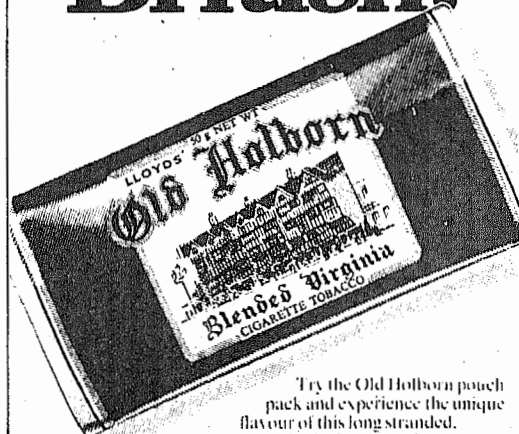
most of the film was destroyed when the Germans bombed Moscow during the war. All that are a few stills which are pieced together in an attempt to reconstruct the original.

If the reconstruction is anything like the original, it must have been an impressive film. The beautiful black-and-white frames would not go amiss in any modern photographic journal; there is artistry both in content and composition. Among the series of faces is a particularly beautiful seraphic face of a child, and several expressive faces of peasants. Considerable dramatic impact is achieved by freezing characters in action which changes from second to second.

However, because of the gaps in sequence, the story is a little difficult to follow. Some cruelty and anti-religious doctrine is evident; God is depicted (by the child's father) as being wrathful and unforgiving, even to little children. Even if the story is disjointed, the irony in some of the photographs make it well worth seeing.

Vimala, assisted by Richard.

# The best of British!



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## THE ROMANTIC ENGLISHWOMAN

Hindley 3, Adelaide, Pitt Centre 2, Sydney.

Andre Jute.

Ever since The Servant in the early 50s Joseph Losey has falsely enjoyed one of those mysterious reputations of being a better director. The Romantic englishwoman finally explodes the myth of his superiority, showing his mystique clearly for what it has always been: the triumph of technique over content, the subjugation of the creative intent of his intellectual superiors by his own destructive urge, the survival of obfuscation over elucidation. Those who cling precariously to the obsolete rumour of his greatness need not read further. This is an expose of Joseph Losey, director of a piece of filmic flotsam called The Romantic Englishwoman which, in the hands of almost any other moderately competent director, would have been a great film and, in the hands of a great director, would have been an instant classic.

The Romantic Englishwoman has a simple cliché story... please note I am referring only to the essential elements of the plot, not to the novel by Thomas Wiseman.... of a wife of a successful author seeking identity in escape to Baden-Baden, a once-elegant watering hole in Germany. There she meets Thomas, an efficient gigolo but a hopelessly inefficient drug smuggler, and has a brief affair of the heart with him. Ships pass in the night and she flees back to England and hubby. But hubby, possessive and suspicious, invites the gigolo for tea, dinner, overnight and finally to be his secretary, all against the wishes of his wife. Then the owners of the heroin the gigolo incompetently washed down the drain (literally) catch up with the gigolo and the husband, on the same night!, catches the gigolo screwing his wife while she caresses the centrepole of the glassed-in gazebo right outside his study window. Wife and gigolo run off to an idyllic life together as drug smugglers. Husband and gangsters catch up with them at the same time. Gangsters take gigolo away to his cement booties, hubby and wifie toddle off home in their Bentley to entertain the friends they had forgotten they had invited. And all lived happily ever after. Fade out.

With the services of the incomparable Thomas Wiseman, who had written the book, to write the script, Losey had to call in Tom Stoppard as co-writer for the film. Why?

# REVIEWS

To add the cheap cracks which disfigure a serious relation of people seeking each other? or because Stoppard's fashionable, starting with Pinter's The servant. And Losey was the film director who told a Cambridge anthropologist that he didn't know whether Vera (in The servant) liked fucking and that he didn't particularly care either. One gets the feeling that Losey wouldn't particularly care whether a writer made any contribution to his script as long as he could put the writer's name on the credits. And as long as the writer was fashionable of course. The film tries to show, on the one hand, the relationship of creative people (even the gigolo claims to be a poet) and, on the other hand, tries to be a thriller about the lost heroin. It falls clumsily between the two chairs. Thomas Wiseman, a towering literary figure of our times, never wrote this crap; he is to be censured for allowing his name to be used on this five star platinum plated diamond studded excretion of Losey's. But the roll call of Losey's inexcusable depredations does not end with the abortion of the script. To work with, he has only stars. Michael Caine as the husband, Glenda Jackson as the wife, Helmut Berger as the gigolo. Even the minor roles are filled with solid talent like Nathalie Delon and the inimicable Michel Lonsdale. Losey makes Caine do his Mayfair accent, overlaid on his natural Cockney—a disaster reading at least nine and a half on the Beaufort scale. Losey lights Glenda Jackson to accentuate her age and rips any romance right off his audience; he also distracts from the main impetus of the story by not making up his mind whether she is a mystical figure of romance emanating from the rain or a silly housewife who pisses off with the first handsome fuller brush salesman who comes to the door. Losey casts Berger as a juvenile gigolo! Losey sets Lonsdale, who is a leading French character actor, the impossible task of being the funny fall guy of the film and being the sinister gangster at the same time. All the actors perform admirably despite Losey, just as Dirk Bogarde did all those many years ago in the The servant, but their talent and commitment and application cannot save Losey from the fruit of his ego.

The romantic Englishwoman, were it not so flat and uninteresting, would prove once more than Losey stole largely from one unacknowledged Master, Hitchcock, and has survived on that theft, plus oodles of technique and tonnes of fashionable acceptance, ever since. As it is, The Romantic Englishwoman proves that the derivative style of Joseph Losey will add nothing to film in any of its facets. It also proves what many of us have suspected for twenty years and more, that Joseph Losey uses his medium to destroy the masterworks of creators more gifted than he, like Thomas Wiseman. Joseph Losey is a celluloid assassin.



## THE CHIEFTAINS

The fundamental difference between such groups as Fairport Convention, Steeleye Span and the Chieftains is that the latter play traditional music in the traditional style. This involves playing such instruments as flutes, tin whistles, uilleann pipes, fiddles, bodhran and the harp, without any electrification. The music has qualities unlike any other, it can sound like a small orchestra, or group and can evoke all types of emotion. But more often than not, it is the beautiful melodies that give it such quality. Of all the traditional bands, the Chieftains have had the most commercial success. In achieving this (mainly with the help of the English paper "Melody Maker") they have not compromised with their music, it remains unchanged. Further, and more importantly, they are one of the finest exponents of this music. Their experience stretches over 15 years of playing together, during which time they have made 14 albums, 9 while the members formed part of a larger group led by Sean O'Riada, and 5 under their own name. Although it will be one of the more unusual concerts this year, it was almost certainly be one of the best. All 5 Chieftains albums are available to be heard in the Gallery (Level 6 Union House) where good seats can be bought for \$5.50, (\$1.30 concession). A video take of the Chieftains in concert will be shown in the Gallery on July 28. 29.



# Jazz, rock + blues

## Leon Redbone

ON THE TRACK - Leon Redbone  
Warner Bros. BS2888,  
distributed by WEA.

If you are a nostalgia buff, this is an essential purchase. Leon Redbone is a deliberately mysterious figure who appeared from nowhere a few years ago and whose age, past and identity are unknown - he is even rumoured to be Bob Dylan's brother. He delivers songs by people such as 'Jelly Roll' Morton, Jimmy Rodgers and Irving Berlin in versions which sound as if they had been recorded by a contemporary of these songwriters. Redbone sings in an authentically mellow, cheeks-full-of-cotton-wool croon and also plays guitar, harmonica and 'throat trombone' (i.e. he does very successful imitation trumpet solos with his voice). Featured among the accompanying musicians is the aged jazz violinist Joe Venuti who really was a contemporary of the writers of most of the material.

This record does not really explain the awe in which Leon Redbone is held by some other talented American performers, but it is certainly enjoyable and an ideal choice for late-night-end-of-party sentimental sing-alongs. The version of Irving Berlin's *My Walking Stick* is particularly good, although it possibly should be avoided by Freudians.

Doug Spencer.

## John Lewis

JOHN LEWIS P.O.V.  
C.B.S. SBP234763 (A.R.C.)

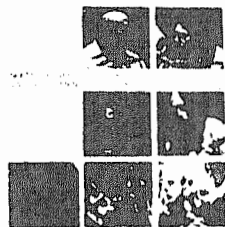
The former leader of the now defunct Moder Jazz Quartet has followed a similar line to the M.J.Q. music on this excellent

album.

Lewis has basically created a trio setting, with bassist Richard Davis and drummer Mel Lewis. In these improvisational settings John Lewis' piano is excellent and Davis shows remarkably good taste. In addition to the trio, 3 classical musicians are employed to introduce some pieces. They provide added colours with violin, cello and flute.

A very good album from a great pianist. Former M.J.Q. fans will be well pleased with this album his first since the demise of that group.

## Norman Blake



NORMAN BLAKE/TUT TAYLOR  
SAM/BUSH/BUTCH ROBBINS/  
VASSAR CLEMENS/DAVID HOLLAND/  
JETHRO BURNS....

Real 328 (Tempo)  
Norman Blake Old & New.  
Real 327 (Tempo) -

Country music fans rejoice! Tempo have seen fit to release true American country music locally. And if that isn't enough, these two albums are quite excellent.

Both feature Norman Blake, who appeared as guitarist on Dylan's "Nashville Skyline". The former album is a stunning collection of songs, instrumentals and duets. The musicianship is superb throughout, especially Blake, Clements,

(Violin) and Holland (Bass), all of whom are both imaginative and technically excellent. "Old and New" is basically a collection of new Blake material with some traditional pieces as well. He really is a dynamic instrumentalist, playing guitar, mandolin, viola, violin, in addition to his vocals and further, he lacks no ability in any of these. The material is uniformly excellent, with 4 vocal tracks providing good contrast to the instrumentals.

There are really fine albums, I can only hope that enough interest is generated by these discs to encourage more releases in this much neglected field of music.

Mike Prescott.

## Journey

JOURNEY Look into the Future  
C.B.S. SBP234791 (A.R.C.)

Journey is another Santana offshoot. The band contains ex-Santana members Gregg Rolie and Neal Schon, ex-Zappa drummer Ainsley Dunbar and one G. Tickner on bass.

The music has little in common with Santana, it is powerful rock all the way. Luckily, they're very good at it. The album has only a few not so good tracks. The rest are quite excellent, with the first 3 aftermentioned members excelling themselves on all tracks.

To me, Journey are one of the better groups around today, and hopefully this album will gain them some recognition.

## Jean-Luc Ponty

JEAN-LUC PONTY - Aurora.  
Atlantic SD18163 (WEA)

# Jazz, rock + blues

All too often, the fusion of jazz and rock is made impure, often by the addition of funk and soul. The result is usually a mass-produced emotionally dead music. It is pleasing, therefore, to find that purists still exist & Jean-Luc Ponty is one such musician.

There is virtually none of the usual jazz-rock power and flash on this album. Instead the opposite is true, there is a relaxed contented feel throughout. This does not mean it is not a good album, conversely, I find it more satisfying than many other albums.

In this era of pretentious music, "Aurora" is a very honest and aesthetically attractive album, and one that frequently appears on my turntable.

Mike Prescott.

## Eric Carmen

Arista (EMI)

Eric Carmen's self-titled album is exceptionally good. Previously with the Raspberries, Carmen has definitely taken the right step in securing his position as a capable soloist through the release of this album.

All the tracks, apart from one, were written and arranged by him. His voice provides very easy listening and all his songs show his versatility, as demonstrated by the fact that he plays piano, synthesizer, guitar and harpsichord.

The non-original, "on Broadway" comes across extremely well, he really has the knack of taking a song and making it unmistakably Eric Carmen. Lyrically, the finest track would be "No Hard Feelings" but as for choosing the best track on album, I couldn't possibly choose so I'll leave it to your discretion.

## Bushwackers

THE BUSHWACKERS BAND  
And the Band Played Waltzing  
Matilda.  
IMAGE ILP753 (Tempo)

The Bushwackers have the dubious problem of being more popular in England, where they caused a sensation a few years ago, than they are in their native Australia. This is probably because folk and traditional music have a much wider acceptance there.

Despite this problem, they have produced an excellent album of typically Australian material, including "Waltzing Matilda" as it should be played, the "Overlanders" and "Clancy of the Overflow". There are a couple of exceptions with some Irish tunes (wrongly credited as original Bushwacker pieces) included. This album is rapidly becoming one of my favourites, and I think it would be a pity if this great band continues to be neglected by its own country.

## Silly Sisters



MADDY PRIOR & JUNE TABOR

Chrysalis L35829 Silly Sisters.  
(Festival).

Steeleye Span vocalist Maddy Prior joins fellow vocalist June Tabor for an acoustic album. To help them out, they assembled some of the

cream of the English traditional musicians, including 2 former members of Planxty, along with Martin Carthy and Danny Thompson.

However, the most successful songs on the album are the purely vocal tracks. The reason is simply that they are better songs, although there are exceptions to this generalization. Vocally, both are very strong in differing ways, so that they make an excellent duo. Their singing throughout clearly shows this.

Although there are better albums of English music around, this is still very good. It deserves hearing, even if it is for the unaccompanied vocal pieces alone.

## Focus On Jazz

VARIOUS Focus on Jazz  
Phillips G475012 (Phonogram)

Contained within the disc cover is a very interesting album which gives insights into some of the big names in jazz, in unusual settings. The tracks were recorded between 1957 and 1963, and so are interesting from an historical point of view.

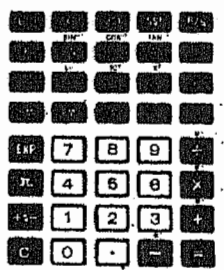
The best pieces are by Miles Davis, with current Jacques Loussier basist Pierre Michelot; John Coltrane with Cannonball Adderley and Wynton Kelly, and Art Blakey with Lee Morgan. Only one of the Dizzy Gillespie tunes is worth hearing, but it is excellent. The other represented are Buddy Rich, with a relatively small band, and Tubby Hayes, who leads a big band.

This album is almost worth buying for the Davis and Coltrane alone. However, because it is by various artists it is patchy and so probably demands a listen first.

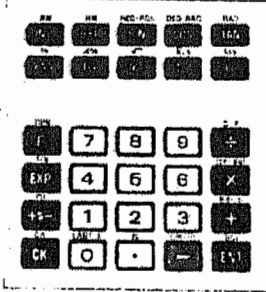
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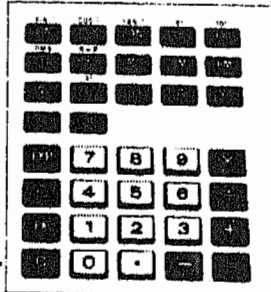
...by SANYO



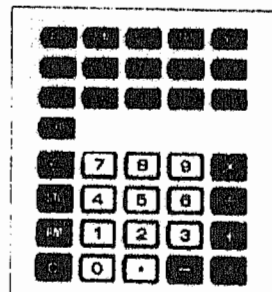
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THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP

# BREAD AND CIRCUSES

monday 5

## National ABORIGINES WEEK

Monday 5th July, - Friday 10th July.  
NATIONAL ABORIGINES WEEK.

thursday 8

1.00 p.m. L.S.F. Rooms  
L.S.F. Regular Weekly Meeting.

1.00 p.m.  
Adelaide University, Community Dance.

1.10 p.m. - University of Adelaide Chamber Orchestra \*  
Douglas Lawrence (Organ) Volumina (Ligeti), Introd &  
Passacaglia (Reger), Two Works for Organ and Tape: Water-  
gate, Invention III (McCaughy).

friday 9

National Aborigines Day - Close of nominations for local  
Trainee Teachers Representative - Further Details Peter Love,  
Ann Dugdale.

\*ALL MUSIC CONCERTS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC will be held in Elder Hall. Concerts  
will be FREE unless otherwise stated.

sunday 11

Rock Mass at the Victoria Square Cathedral. The theme  
is the oppression of the people of the people of Ecuador.

SALE - After the mass Jan Gallager's bike will be auctioned.  
It is a 1972 suzuki 500 stroke 2 in perfect condition. We  
also plan to sell any necessity or luxury goods that people  
care to donate. Bring the goods to the cathedral on  
Saturday after 11.30 a.m. or to the Rock Mass or 23  
Travellyn Street, Wayville. 71-3407.

All money raised will go directly to aid the work of  
Rv. Carlos & Jan in Ecuador.

## PROFESSOR MANNING CLARKE

TO SPEAK AT LUNCHEON.

Professor Manning Clarke is the guest speaker together with  
Mr. R.G. Hawke, at a fund-raising luncheon organized by  
the Labor Club as part of TRADE UNION & LABOR PARTY  
WEEK.

The luncheon is being held in the Upper Refectory, Union  
Building, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 16th July, following the  
inaugural H.V. Evatt Memorial Lecture to be delivered by  
R.J. Hawke at 12.00 noon in Bonython Hall.

The luncheon is open to both staff and students. Tickets  
are \$9.00, students \$7.00 and are obtainable from Mrs.  
Osmand at Students Association office, or send cheque to  
Labor Club, c/- Students Association, Adelaide University.

## Everyman 13 ART CINEMA

JULY 8 - 14 LENI RIEFENSTAHL'S OLYMPIA 1936.

Nightly at 6 & 8 -

Berlin Olympic Games 1936. Staggering filming by Leni  
Riefenstahl of Hitler's prestige games. Passionately devoted  
to the Nazi myth of youth and strength. With Hitler, Goebbels,  
Jesse Owens Etc.

JULY 15-22 - FOUR FILMS FROM THE THIRD WORLD.

July 15 & 16 - 6 & 8 p.m.

The Night of Counting the Years (Egypt)

July 17 & 18 - 5 & 8 p.m.

Lucia (Cuba)

July 19 & 20 - 6 & 8 p.m.

Terra Em Transe (Brazil)

July 21 & 22 - 6 - 8 p.m.

Blood of the Condor (Bolivia)

JULY 23 - WERNER HERZOG'S AGUIRRE, WRATH OF GOD.

Nightly at 6 & 8 p.m.

FRIDAY SUPPER SHOWS 10.30 p.m.

July 9 - Skolimowski's Walkover.

July 16 - Skolimowski's Barrier.

July 23 - Janussi's Family Life.

July 30 - Rossellini's Rome Open City.