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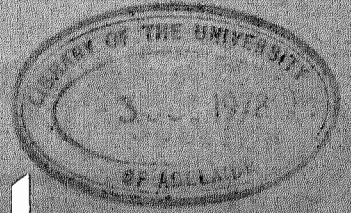
Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 46, No. 10, June 1978

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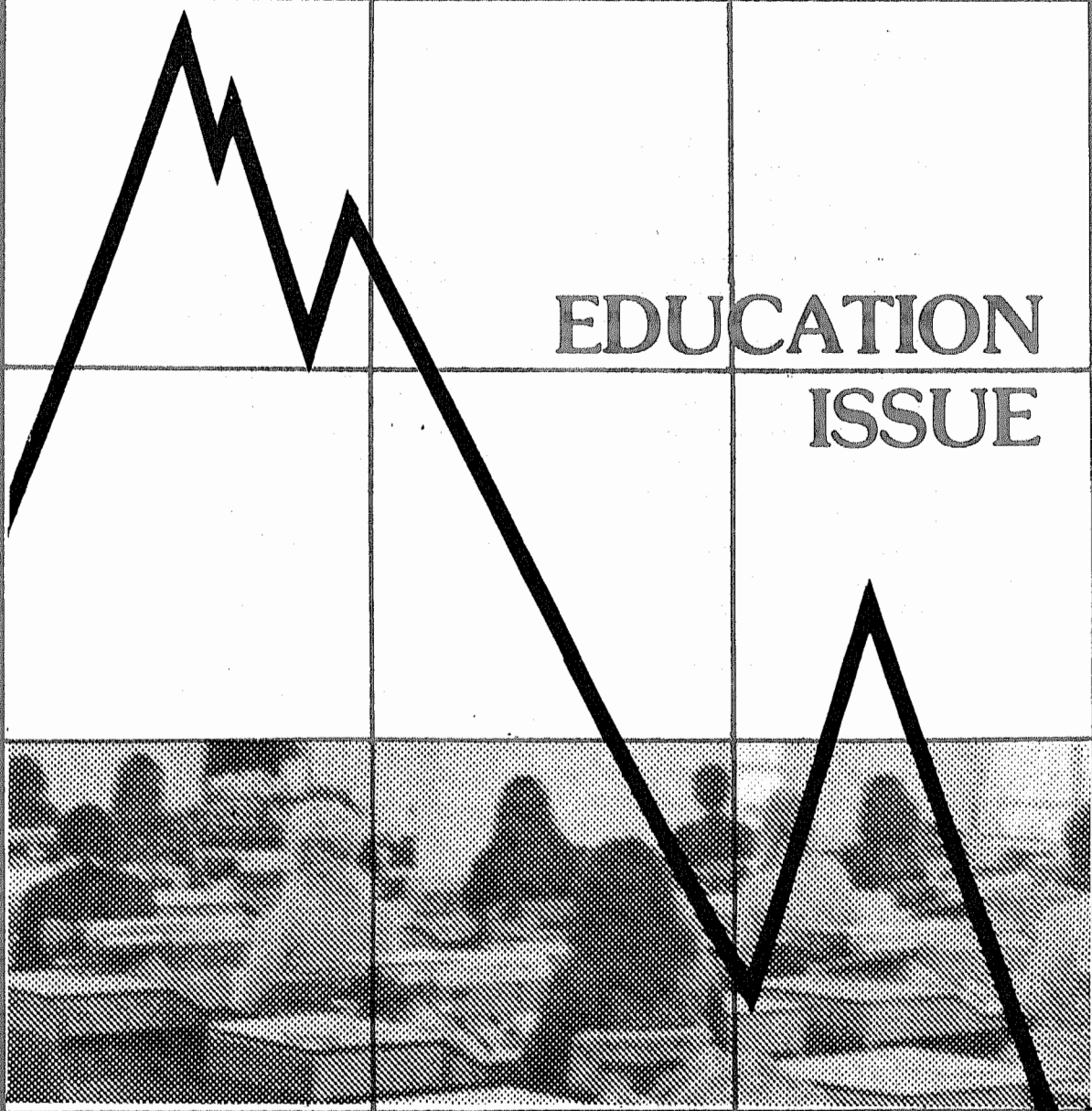
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onDit



EDUCATION
ISSUE



I would like to explain a few details regarding Stuart Coupe's article in RAM dated April 7th, 1978. (RAM 81)

In this article, Mr. Coupe made some rather derogatory statements about the patrons of the Adelaide University Orientation Ball. Let us try and get a few facts straight.

Firstly, although Stiletto's mixer was pulled over, it is unsure whether the person or persons who did this were drunk. Also, I am fairly sure they weren't animals as University regulations prohibit any animals on campus. Mr. Coupe claims that there were continual beer fights, during which some beer was poured over the mixer. I'm sure there was no beer spilled on the mixer, but I may be wrong, because I had some beer thrown in my eyes just before I looked.

I can state quite emphatically that the cables were not pulled out, but perhaps they were a bit stretched.

Mr. Coupe's article implies that all of the patrons at the show were quite intoxicated. This is quite untrue. Only about a half

of the 1500 people in attendance were really pissed. The rest were only moderately pissed. This is quite obvious since we only consumed about 30 kegs of beer, 12 kegs of cider and a dozen or so carafes of wine. (I really don't remember the actual tally as I wasn't feeling too good).

Mr Coupe is quite mistaken calling the people at the Orientation Ball "animals". If he wants to see real animal acts, he should come to our Prosh Breakfast.

Finally, I consider the slur cast upon the musical appreciation of the people present as completely unfounded. The crowd greatly appreciated the variety of music presented by Stiletto: this is borne out by the fact that they stopped throwing beer just to listen.

Mr. Coupe, I suggest that in future, you don some protective clothing and come to our Orientation Ball so that you may get both sides of the story. (You can throw a few jugs of beer as well, if you wish).

*Yours soberly,
K. Hinton,
O-Ball Director*

Billbo

On Dit



The UNIVERSITY of ADELAIDE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION NEWSPAPER.
Vol 46, No 10, June 19, 1978



No time for what?

In the immediate sense.....to vote. This week theres a referendum on the future of AUS on this campus.

The Decision is yours....if you've got the time.....

(And by the way, On Dit would like you to vote NO).

The investment of your time will be well worth it.

Universities have suffered a cut in real terms in Education spending.

Can a cut in student allowances be far behind?

AUS is the mechanism that students can use to get their point across.

Over the years AUS has built up resources and people who can answer attacks on students through TEAS cuts, or cuts in Uni. Budgets.

Anybody with a brain can see that we're facing a horror budget in August.

To throw away the national student voice at such a time as this would be stupid.

VOTE NO = RETAIN AUS

Editorial

XENOPHOU AND AUS

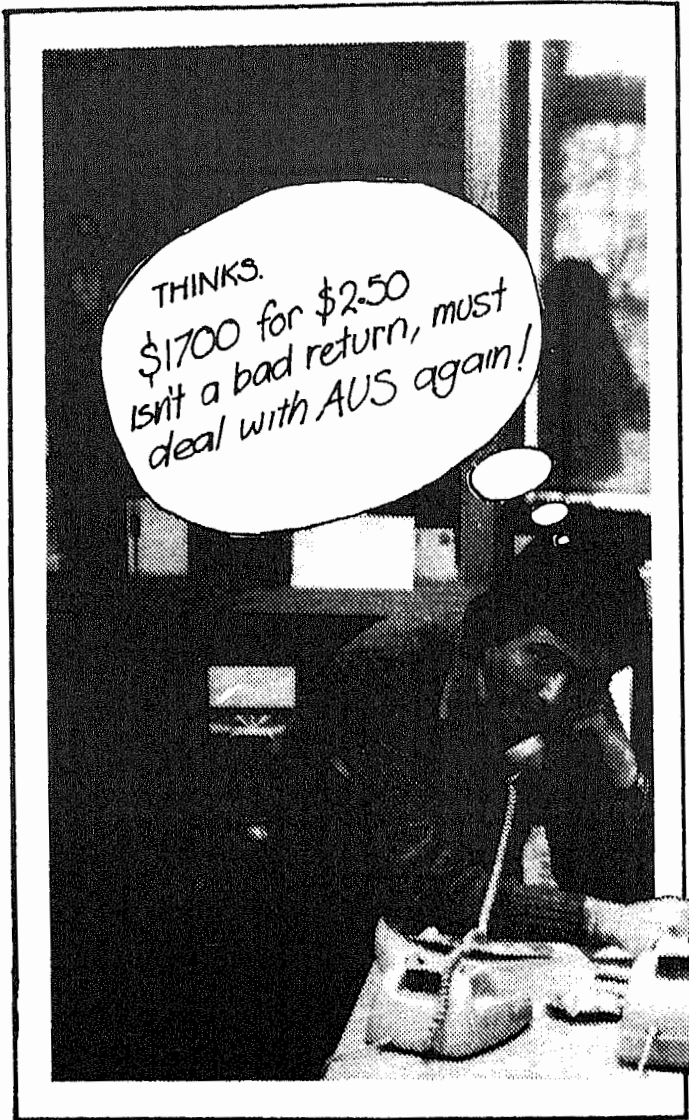
KISS AND MAKE UP

By the time this edition goes to print, the injunction brought by Adelaide Student Nick Xenophou against the payment of fees to AUS will have been lifted. This injunction was issued in conjunction with an order against the collection of the Adelaide University fee. This second part of Xenophou's action is the subject of an agreement to settle, with each side paying their own costs.

Now it appears that the first portion of the action, concerning AUS, will be settled - before the secession is decided. Thus, whatever the decision of students concerning AUS; Adelaide University's AUS levies, previously held up by the writ, will have to be paid to AUS. \$8,000 of last year's fees, and \$11,000 of this year's are involved. For the whole year, the figure is \$30,000.

In an attempt to defuse the impact of this on the secession debate, the Students' Association Executive have passed a motion stating that they will pay no monies until the secession motion has been dealt with.

Unlike the earlier Xenophou-University Union deal, it appears that AUS is to pay all costs. This is because there is little doubt that the grounds for the writ - that AUS has made illegal payments - are beyond doubt. Agreement, On Dit understands, is imminent, and will probably have occurred before you read this edition. The national executive of AUS conducted a ring-around to arrive at their decision. One suggested condition won't be part of the agreement; Xenophou, last year's On Dit editor, offered to bind himself not to take part in this week's AUS secession referendum. AUS feared a trap.



At its' June 9 meeting, the Executive of the Students' Association passed a motion supporting the retention of AUS membership by Adelaide University.

Students should vote for AUS in view of the very real risk of cutbacks in education spending, including cuts in TEAS, and a threatened reintroduction of fees. The services/welfare aspects of AUS were also emphasised.

News



This is the WEEK OF DECISION

This week, students will be asked to vote in a Referendum; "That we withdraw from A.U.S. for a period of at least one year from the effective withdrawal date." (The effective withdrawal date is 3 months after notice of withdrawal is given to A.U.S. - a provision of the A.U.S. regulations).

The Adelaide debate on the Australian Union of Students will be critical to the future of A.U.S., as Adelaide forms the critical part of the S.A. region of A.U.S.

Both sides have made extensive preparations, and "On Dit" understands that the paper war will be the largest waged on this campus so far, surpassing last years' elections.

The vote will be taken on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, with ballot boxes at the SAUA (and possibly the Waite Institute etc) Barry Salter, an employee of the Students' Association, has been appointed Returning Officer. Barry is respected by both sides in this debate, and is experienced enough to keep the ballot boxes secure. (The last A.U.S.

secession campaign was marred by an incident with the ballot box at the medical school, and 110 votes - enough to alter the outcome - were declared invalid).

Because of the effective withdrawal date requirement, Adelaide University will technically be a member of A.U.S. long enough to mean that payment of the full years' fees will be due (AUS fees, \$2.50 per student, are paid in three installments, spaced throughout the year) This, however, is subject to settlement of a writ brought by Adelaide student Nick Xenophou, restraining the payment of any money to AUS.

The case for secession, the "Yes" case, will be based on the argument that the AUS fee is too expensive, and that AUS is not performing well as a union; i.e., it is not worth the money.

The "No" case argues for retention of Adelaide University Students' membership in AUS on the grounds that a national voice is needed to lobby the Government in the face of Government cutbacks in education, and the threatened introduction of fees for university education, and a loan scheme to replace TEAS.

AUS Travel, one of the more concrete evidences of AUS - albeit a shaky one of recent times - figures also in the decision. Students would lose automatic rights to the extra cheap fares that AUS Travel offers, and it has been suggested that if the secession motion is successful the Travel Office on Campus could be shifted to another SA campus.

Adelaide students would need to pay \$10 (as against the present AUS levy of \$2.50) for associate membership of AUS. A new series of student cards may have to be issued as the present set would become invalid (or library cards may be used instead).

The ever vigilant Bilbo has learned that of the 50 signatures appended to the petition to secede from AUS, 8 were invalid (that is, they were the signatures of non-students). Regardless of the outcome of the vote, the seceders were hopelessly organised. The reaction of Xenophou and his mate Laverick, both noted anti-AUS activists who were not signatories to the petition, to this news, was unprintable.

News

Union Council Election

UNION COUNCIL ELECTION for Adelaide Uni. With the Referendum this week concerning AUS students could overlook the union council by-election. Less controversial than AUS perhaps, but the Union controls not \$2.50 of the student statutory fee but the whole \$118. There are two vacancies on the 18 person Union Council to fill with six candidates. Union Council oversees theatres, refecs, lounges, craft studio, bar, etc and grants money to the Sports Association, Clubs and Societies Council, Students' Association etc.

Candidates range from those left to right with some very provocative policies on offer. This time you've got a choice! VOTE!

The Free Lunch is alive and kicking at Adelaide University Union

If you are a student, who eats refectory food on this campus - you pay for it (and the refectories aren't subsidized either). If you are an employee of the Union - earning up to \$24,000 pa - who eats refectory food on this campus you get it for free.

In the proposed 1979 budget for the Union there is \$3,000 provided for staff lunches, a practice which in the past has been hidden under "miscellaneous". On Dit became aware of the fact that the administrative staff of the Union and the Sports Association received lunches free - and perhaps some others also. We're glad to be able to tell you that the Students Association doesn't receive this service. We estimated the cost at, say, \$2000 - one we underestimated.

By bringing this payment, which seems to us at least to be unwarranted, to public notice we hope that Students will be eased from paying for this out of their fees.

Copies of the draft budget for 1979 are available - try the union office. Its your money they're planning to spend.

Student elite flies in

Sceptics might be forgiven for being sceptical...but AUS maintains that the current influx of AUS officers was planned well before the current secession (get out of AUS) referendum was announced by its enemies. Yet On Dit believes AUS's story - as we heard of AUS's plans - in advance of AUS finding out about the secession - although we know about it.....

Peter Noonan; President of AUS visits us 19th-23rd of June...Monday to Friday of this week. He'll be speaking at various rallies etc; whatever the judgement that Adelaide University students form about AUS will be based on first hand information.

Paul Conaghan, Education Vice President of AUS (there used to be other sorts of vice president but they got abolished in the last series of budget cuts) has already appeared on campus (and appears in this weeks On Dit).

Gaby Antolyvich, Women's Officer for AUS will miss out on the secession motion but will be in Adelaide to take part in a high powered conference "Homosexuals, Education and Children", which will be held on campus on Saturday June 24th.

(Other speakers of note Anne Deveson, author of "Australians at Risk", Debra McCulloch, Womens advisor to the Premier, and Greg Weir, Homosexual teacher refused employment by the Bjelke Petersen Government will also address this conference).

News

Banned in U.S.A. -Used in Reunion.

(ANS/IP/I/Rouge) - Depe-Provera, a contraceptive drug that was banned in the United States in 1977 when it was shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals, is being widely administered to poor women in the French territory of Reunion.

Government-sponsored family planning clinics are the main suppliers of the drug; it is seldom prescribed by private doctors. Twenty per cent of women on public assistance (about 6,000) are receiving Depo-Provera injections.

Six freedom fighters sentenced in South Africa.

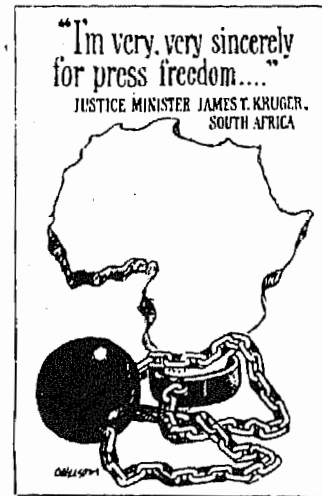
(ANS/IP/I)-At the end of one of the longest trials under the Terrorism Act in South Africa, six Black activists were convicted April 6 and sentenced the following day to prison terms ranging from seven to eighteen years. Six other defendants were acquitted.

The racist regime charged the defendants, known as the Pretoria Twelve, with belonging to the banned African National Congress and to its military wing, Umkhonto wer Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). They were accused of sabotaging railway installations, bringing arms and explosives into the country, recruiting people to undergo military training and conspiring to overthrow the South African government.

They were originally arrested in late 1976 and went on trial early last year. The judge in that case died, and a new trial began in January 1978.

The trial was held in secret and some of the witnesses have testified that they were tortured into making statements against the accused. One of them, Ian Rwaxa, said during the initial trial that he had been beaten, suffocated with wet clothes, and kicked. He said that Lieutenant Coetzee of the security police had threatened him with death. Rwaxa was forced to testify in the second trial as well. Another prosecution witness, Alpheus Ramokgadi, said that his testimony had been rehearsed by the police.

The six who were convicted were Martin Ramokgadi, Naledi Tsiki, Mosima Sexwle, Lele Motaung, Simon Mohlanyeng, and Jacob Seatlholo.



Meanwhile Soweto snubs council election
Reflecting the widespread opposition among Blacks in South Africa to any participation in government-imposed institutions, 94 per cent of eligible voters in the Black township of Soweto stayed away from the polls during the April 15 elections to the Soweto Community Council.

The Apartheid regime has been attempting to set up the council, which is to have limited administrative powers, to replace the old Urban Bantu Council that collapsed last year under direct pressure from student activists. An earlier attempt to hold elections in February also foundered as a result of widespread opposition.

News



CP/MM

23rd May, 1978.

Editor,
On Dit.

Dear John,

In On Dit No. 7 'Bilbo' stated that some members of the Sports Association had never been to University but had their fees subsidised by the Union and did not pay Union fees. The Hockey Club was specifically singled out while it was stated that it was also occurring in other clubs.

While I applaud Bilbo's concern regarding the possible misuse of Union fees, it is unfortunate that he did not seek some confirmation or clarification from the Sports Association before making such a specific and potentially damaging statement in On Dit.

There are three matters of concern here which I will answer.

1. Some members have never been to University - True.
The Sports Association permits associate membership, including provision that a club may appoint a player/coach for each team that it fields. The decision is made on the basis of the contribution such a person can make to the club as a whole. The Hockey Club and Lacrosse Club for example each has a non-graduate player/coach who is an international representative, and in the case of the Lacrosse Club the coach has also been appointed coach of the national team. The value of these coaches to our clubs as a whole must be obvious. Furthermore, they in fact comprise less than 5% of the total associate membership of the Association.
2. They don't pay Union fees - True.
3. They have their fees subsidised by the Union - NOT TRUE.
They pay a Sports Association Associate membership fee (currently \$18.00) which is equivalent to the allocation from the Statutory Fee to the Sports Association. Approximately 10% of the active members of the Sports Association are associate members (i.e. University professional, academic or ancillary staff or University graduates or player/coach category). The associate membership fees enable supplementary grants to be made to clubs (- to fund additional teams etc.) and also to provide a certain amount of capital development to take place without the necessity of having to ask the Union for more money from the Statutory Fee.

Letters

There is no question of such members being subsidised by the Union in these circumstances. An example of the use to which associate membership fees has been put can be seen at our West Beach Sports Ground, where new changerooms, a clubroom and groundsman's residence are now nearing completion at no cost to the Union. These are 'Log-Cabin' buildings which were financed in part from a Universities Commission Grant and the remainder from associate membership fees and fund-raising by the Hockey and Baseball Clubs - particularly by their associate members.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Pickering

C. PICKERING,
General Secretary.

BILBO Replies

Bilbo, whose regular column has been pre-empted by a letter in this edition has taken refuge in the letters page; a convenient place to reply to the letter above.....

Starting from the bottom...There is no subsidy by the Union...true. But the calculation of the Sports Association Associate Membership fee of \$18, while it equals the proportion of the Union Fee which goes to sport, does not account for the University subsidy of \$120,000 that the UNIVERSITY gives to the Sports Association. We correct ourselves; the non Uni players are not subsidised by the Union, they are subsidised by the University. The principle is the same: resources that should be directed to students (and the University's finances are even more parlous than those of the Union) are diverted to people outside the University community.

Perhaps there is a case for non University people to use our facilities, but not for University clubs to use students facilities to attract the cream of outside players, to fulfill the dreams of various club executives.

Our first item stated that non University people are clustered in the top grade team of the Hockey Club.

This was the second half of the complaint - and one that neither of the letters received (this week's and last week's) came close to answering.

Since receiving both letters (in fact, on the deadline day for this issue) we received a personal call from the Secretary of the Sports Association. Of the 24 members of the graduates' squad, 5 are "affiliated" members. This is a category not mentioned in the letters we received, but refers to the "sub-group" of "associated members" who have not attended this University. This late information confirms what Bilbo originally said concerning team composition. These players are clustered in the A1 side. (Two of them - are player-coaches; apparently you don't have to play in the side you coach). Our fears that some clubs were operating as private clubs, not student services, appears to have been confirmed.

A further issue that Bilbo has not been successful in probing is whether the Hockey Club has been subsidising players' fees.

Letters

TM

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATORS

Over the past fortnight, "On Dit" has enjoyed the concentrated attention of the International Meditation Society, or IMS to the initiated. It started off with some people from SIMS (Students International Meditation Society) arriving on our doorstep to use our trusty typewriter to type a press release for their parent body. We typed it for them, and they proceeded to tell us all about it. When they couldn't answer all our questions about it (and to be fair, they were pretty specialised questions) they promised to return with the data that would satisfy our probing journos. And return they did.

To date, we have had no less than four visits from the Transcendental Meditators, consisting of the initial encounter (with three people), a subsequent courtesy call by one person, another visit by three people, including a high powered young gentleman in a three piece suit, and a follow up visit by an earnest young gentleman with an impressive tome published by the Maharishi European Research University Press, within the space of about 10 days.

Now, the thing that interests "On Dit", apart from the amazing claims made by these earnest young people, is why should they embark on such an astonishingly hard selling exercise with a (pardon our modesty) rather insignificant little student newspaper?

The people from IMS claim no less than to be able to create "an ideal society" (sic). In fact, they "challenge the Government to create an ideal society in South Australia". And they cite impressive statistics to support their claims (all published in extremely expensive handouts). We have been given; "An Invitation TO CREATE AN IDEAL SOCIETY, A Scientifically Validated Programme,"; "ENLIGHTENMENT FOR IDEAL REHABILITATION"; and "SCIENTIFIC PAPERS RESEARCH ON THE TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION PROGRAM, Collected Papers, Volume I".

On Dit is particularly disturbed at certain claims made for TM by its' representatives.

In the first case, it was repeatedly claimed that TM is not a religion. Our eager

young visitors insisted that TM is simply "knowledge", in the pure sense of the word. They told us that the "tag" of "religion" implied rites and observances, which they claim form no part of TM. To underline this claim, they informed us that SIMS has applied for inclusion in the Student Guide next year as a "general" club, and not as a religious club.

Both the TM program and (S)IMS clearly fall within any reasonable definition of religious activities; that is, involving belief in, and veneration of, a God.

Example: in the large (and expensive) tome presented to us, is a dedication to "His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi". It is eminently reasonable to infer that anyone referring to someone in such terms ascribes religious significance to that person.

Example: at On Dit we have in our possession a letter from the S.A. branch of IMS to a recent graduate of a TM course. The signature of the "Chairman" is under the greeting "Jai Guru Dev". Guru Dev is the dead master of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. We also have in our possession a translation of the initiation chant performed by the teacher when initiating the new devotee. The initiatee is requested to provide some objects such as a piece of white cloth, or a piece of fruit, which are then offered to the Guru, and also to the Hindu gods BRAHMA, VISHNU and SHIVA, the Hindu Trimurti. Guru Dev is worshipped in the form of an human deity. Clearly, this initiation is an Hindu worship ceremony.

Equally clearly, the claims by these eager (perhaps devout would be a better word) young people that TM is not a religion are simply not true. It would be unfair to accuse them of lying, since it is distinctly possible that they are merely ignorant of the truth. It was only with great difficulty that On Dit elicited the information that TM is derived from the Hindu vedas, since our eager young (sales?) people insisted that that TM is a scientifically validated process.

st people who take part in the ceremony are ignorant of what they are really doing. One person enrolled at the Adelaide TM center was shocked when he saw the translation of the initiation.* In the US, lawsuits have been taken out against IMS under consumer protection legislation.

The (S)IMS organisation also denies that it gives a specific world view to its' adherents.

This is also nonsense. The TM organisation holds to the Hindu doctrine of "Monism" (the unity of all being). One commentator notes that "(TM) alters consciousness in a cumulative way that tends to convince the mediator of the Eastern presumptions about the nature of reality and man." There are many groups on this campus that would like to challenge people's presuppositions, but very few that operate in such a devious manner. The Monism of ISM is pantheism, proclaiming the oneness of the universe, merging the individual with the cosmos. The concomitant of this philosophy tends to a social attitude that combines the worst aspects of Western capitalism with the worst aspects of Eastern mysticism. For example, witness the Maharishi's answer to social injustice: "Social injustice is only possible on the weak. We become strong. There is no reason why a man should be weak. The survival of the fittest is the law of nature. We must prove ourselves to survive in society around us. Once we start to meditate we come in tune with the Infinite and then we are the fittest. Just that simple practise of meditation, in 3 or 4 days, makes a different man.....This transcendental Meditation will solve all problems of all societies at all times." (National U, October 13, 1969, p. 24).

Several students have told On Dit that the initiate is given a mantra to chant, which is supposedly a nonsense syllable (or series of nonsense syllables), which by being repeatedly chanted, assist the initiate to "clear the mind to nothingness". These mantras are supposed to be unique to each individual; based on the personality and needs of the individual, as assessed by the teacher. (How then can they be meaningless?) We have been told that at least one student, when learning the TM technique, discovered that her mantra was identical to that of another person she knew, who was learning the technique. These mantras are, in fact, Hindu prayers.

As we noted above, the (S)IMS organisation is offering to "create the ideal society in S.A. This is the claim TM makes for itself. We leave it to you, gentle readers, to see if you believe it or not.....

On Dit plans to continue its' investigation of TM with a study of the "scientific research" into the process. (The tests are already under challenge overseas.

Without wanting to bore you with the details we remind you that we are in the printing business at "On Dit", and these handouts cost

more than just a quid. Where does all this lovely loot come from? Well, funny that you should ask, but to go through the initial course of instruction costs each individual \$120 (\$55 for students). One person to whom we spoke told us that to become a TM teacher involves an eight month residential course, costing "thousands" of dollars. (When pressed this person estimated that it had cost her about \$5,000 to become a TM teacher).

IMS' target is to get 1% of Adelaide meditating and 5% of the students at Adelaide University on the wagon - oops, sorry, we mean program. On the figures they gave us, this represents a sales target of about \$1.25 million in good old Adelaide. When pressed on this point, we were agreed with, but it was argued that teaching the TM technique would involve enormous amounts of time, follow-up, etc. etc.

We were interested in the claims of IMS regarding rehabilitation of inmates of the prison systems, and in this they were effusive. As mentioned above, we have been given an enormous amount of material on the rehabilitative effects of TM, including fulsome letters from inmates of various notorious American penal institutions recommending TM. The trouble with that argument is that one member of the "ON DIT" staff has been to prison, and he says that prisoners will say anything but their prayers, which they will whistle, if they think it will ingratiate them with the authorities.

We put it to our eager young people that (on their figures), to institute a program of TM instruction at the Adelaide Gaol would be worth \$2,500 (retail value), and that as a PR program, it would be well worth while, if all their claims for TM were true. We also put it to them that given the atrocious conditions at Adelaide Gaol (see last edition), such a gesture would be extremely worthwhile, and a sure indication of their depth of commitment to "create an ideal society".

Their response? "I wouldn't give it even one prisoner for free, because I'm not that stupid." (That is an exact, in context quote of what was said).

While we believe that every working person is entitled to pay for their efforts, be they factory hands or priests, one characteristic of those who claim to bring "enlightenment" is that they do not insist on a contract for payment. One can forgive for believing that a promise to bring about the ideal society is rather hollow if a payment contract is insist-

ed upon. Surely the devotees should be grateful for the opportunity to.....? There surely is massive incongruity in finding the secret to save the world, and then selling it like vacuum cleaners.

In fairness to TM and its' adherents, we do believe that the TM technique is possibly of some value to those who practise it. By the same token, there are plenty of other groups around who will teach meditation techniques for free; Divine Light, Ananda Marga, etc. There is sufficient evidence to justify some of the less extravagant claims they have made. But why charge so much - indeed, why charge at all - for something so fabulously wonderful? Questioned on this, the high-powered young gentleman in the three piece suit said that he "challenged the assumptions of Western society that anything really good should be free." (sic). This young man (he's been everywhere, man!) said that he saw nothing wrong with hiring his services (he is a TM teacher), that - we paraphrase - it had cost him plenty to learn the technique, that he personally was only paid a pittance, and that, anyway, the money would be used to establish TM centers, which provide lifelong backup service for those who require what appears to be the spiritual equivalent of a lube and grease.

However, we like to think that we at On Dit (particularly one Gordon P. Laverick) are fair and open minded people, and we admit a slender possibility that we may just, by a long stretch of the imagination, have been a little bit tough on those who are about to bring about Utopia.

So, we make the following offer: Let IMS take and instruct, at their own expense, a person nominated by us, in the TM technique. The identity of that person must remain our secret until after the instruction is completed, when IMS will refund to us the course fee. We will publish that person's unabridged, unedited account of the experience, provided only that it does not exceed this article in length.

After all, if you expect the students of this University to spend \$25,000 learning TM (your figures, IMS) then you might as well let us have test drive. Fair enough?

David Hadon, TM challenges the church, in Christianity Today, April 9, 1976.

* Despite this ignorance, each initiate into TM has, however naively, been involved in a Hindu worship ceremony.

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS



THE END

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KILLER WEED MARIJUANA"

An Educational Motion Picture produced by the City Parent-Teachers Assembly



Why the Government is moving on Student fees

An in cabinet survey of the Fraser Govt.

Since the Liberal-Country Party coalition came to power in December 1975, the Commonwealth Minister for Education has been under pressure to act against the Australian Union of Students. The pressure has come from organised right wing student lobby groups like the Australian Liberal Students' Federation (ALSF), off-campus lobby groups like the NCC, and individuals who have taken objection to activities of AUS.

If there was a time to act, then it was in May 1977, when a group of student thugs - widely believed to be Maoists from the extremist Students for Australian Independence - viciously bashed Melbourne student leader Michael Danby. The incident received national front-page publicity in the nation's daily press, and public opinion was running strongly in favour of some kind of remedial action by Government. However, the Minister, Senator Carrick, chose to hold his peace.

His response to the entreaties of those people who believed that action by Government was necessary to curb the abuses rampant within AUS was that if the moderate students had the on-campus support that they claimed, then they should get out and win campus elections, and put a stop to these things themselves. Senator Carrick is also reputed to have expressed the attitude that it was undesirable for the Government to be involved in any more that could savor of interference with academic freedom.

Why then has Senator Carrick apparently changed his mind just lately? Only recently, he said in the Senate that the Government viewed the situation at ANU, where three students have unsuccessfully appealed against the payment of the \$2.50 AUS levy, with concern, and that it would not tolerate victimisation of these people on the basis of their conscientious beliefs.

Since the election of his Government, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has been moving to consolidate his power within his own party. Traditionally, the base of power in the Federal Liberal Party has been Victoria, and

in recent years the only Liberal Party leader from outside Victoria has been Sir William McMahon, whose electorate is in Sydney. However, the New South Wales Division of the Liberal Party of Australia has over the years been increasing its power within the structure of the Federal Liberal Party. This is partly quite natural; New South Wales is the largest State in Australia, and since the War, the strength of the New South Wales Division has been increasing out of proportion with other States. In addition, the New South Wales Division has, since the War, enjoyed an unmatched relationship with the Liberal Party's coalition partner, the Country Party. This virtually trouble-free relationship is the handiwork basically of two men; Robert Cotton and John Carrick.

Cotton, who was in Parliament while Carrick was the Secretary of the New South Wales Division, was the New South Wales power broker in the Parliamentary Party, while Carrick was the machine-man. Carrick's power and influence in New South Wales was analogous to the position once enjoyed in the South Australian Branch of the ALP by Mr. Clyde Cameron, M.H.R. Thus, in terms of real power - not just nominal position, or public image, which are essentially meaningless within this frame of reference - Senator Carrick, at the time of the Coalition's return to Government in 1975, was probably No. 3 or 4 within the structure of the Federal Liberal Party.

Since 1975, Mr. Fraser has promoted Senator Cotton sideways, out of the Senate, into a diplomatic position, thus removing one of those with whom he shared real power, and the next to go may well be Senator Carrick. While in Opposition, Senator Carrick held the shadow portfolio of urban affairs, which in respect of the importance attached by the (then) ALP Government to the area, was a measure of his importance within the Coalition. He is now Minister for Education, a portfolio over which he has probably presided reluctantly. One of the motives for Senator Carrick's reluctance to rock the University

boat may well have been a desire not to bring a storm of public protest about the Government from University students, traditionally an extremely vocal minority.

However, as Mr. Fraser strengthens his grip on the Liberal Party (or, if you prefer another metaphor, as he gathers the reins of power together in his own hands), the bell is probably due to toll for Senator Carrick at any time. Senator Carrick would not be the man he is if he were not acutely aware of this, and this is a possible explanation for his decision to move against AUS now.

To understand this, we must be aware that the lobby against AUS within the Liberal Party, while not particularly powerful in any real sense of the word, has made sufficient noise for them to be an embarrassment to any incumbent of the Education portfolio. If Mr. Fraser is steady to move against Senator Carrick, then he could well use the cries of the anti-AUS lobby as an excuse. On the other hand, if Senator Carrick does precipitate a storm about the heads of the Govern-

ment (and to be fair, it would only be a storm in a teacup), then Mr. Fraser could well use that as his excuse to move. So Senator Carrick is in a no-win position, which is a pity, because of all the leaders of the Liberal Party, he is a man most certainly possessed of a breadth of vision, idealism and commitment.

Senator Carrick - fighting for his political life?



Radio format changes

Starting on June 12th Student Radio is experimenting with a new format to make the programs more interesting and provide a better service to students.

There has been some dissatisfaction expressed in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hour talk programmes and block music programs. It was felt this resulted in boring radio.

The changes proposed are to reduce the length of talk programs to give talk spots of 10 mins, but to have more of them. It is also proposed to develop the news and information service by having a time allocated to student news interspersed with music, plus the already existing food guide and venues information spots.

For the first hour or so of Student Radio, each evening, it is proposed to have general music (i.e. a mixture of music styles and forms) interspersed with talks and student news. For the second hour on Mondays and Wednesdays it is proposed to have more specialist music programmes, with perhaps an optional talk spot. On Tuesdays and Thursdays it is proposed to have an hour music specials from 11pm to 12 pm. On Friday from 11pm to 12pm (or even longer) it is

proposed to have a student radio, magazine cum music requests program, (a sort of celebration for the end of the week).

To summarise the proposals:- For the first hour each night it is planned to have short talk spots and general music. For the second hour on Monday to Thursday it is planned to have more specialised music and late Friday night is party night.

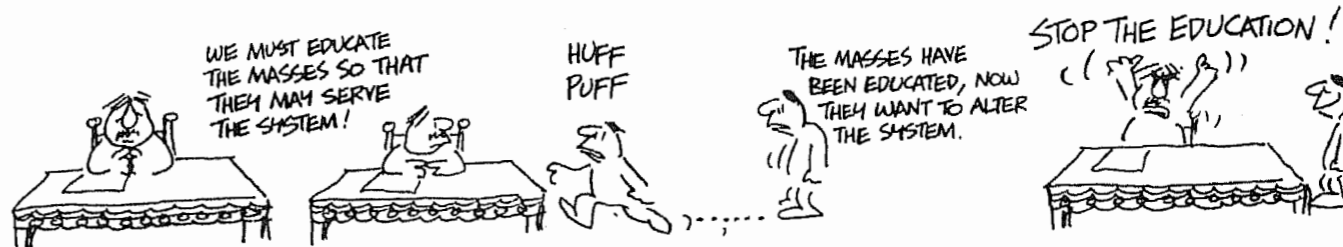
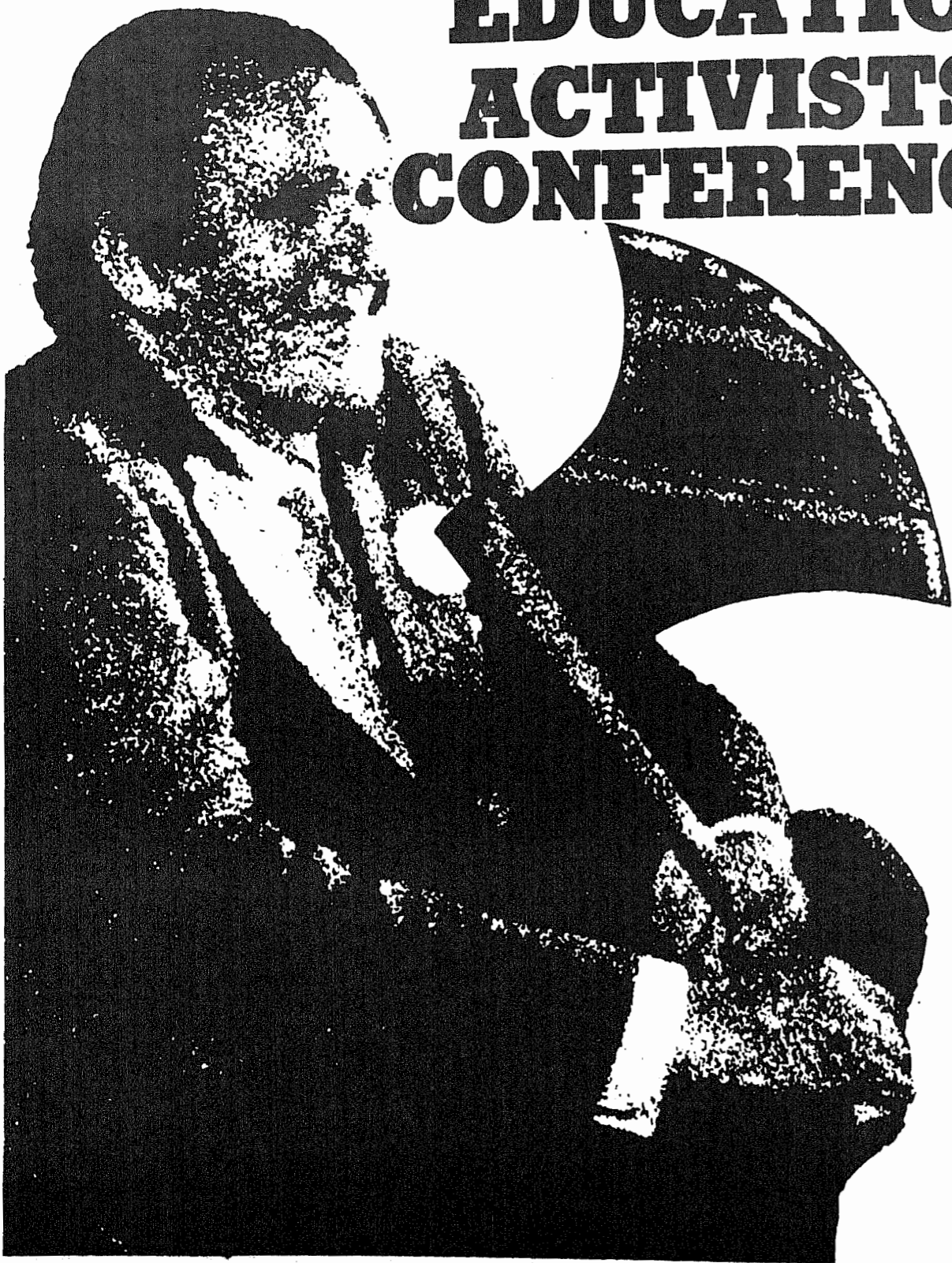
These proposals are not fixed and the final format will depend on what both student radio people users and listeners want.

So why not listen in to Student Radio at 530 on the Dial any week night from 10 pm to midnight and let student radio know what you think of the changes, you can ring into the station on 223 3699 while student radio is being broadcast, contact Ian Craven at Radio 5UV, or attend the Student Radio Meetings. The meetings are held on Mondays at 1pm in the Seminar Room adjacent to Radio 5UV.

If you would like to become involved in Student Radio, you are especially welcome at these meetings.

PETER LOVE

NATIONAL EDUCATION ACTIVISTS CONFERENCE



In the light of recent education cutbacks, proposed changes to the quality of education and attempts to restrict access to education, it was very worthwhile to attend the National Education Activists Conference of the Australian Union of Students. Many students from S.A. attended and found it useful to be able to gather together all the disparate factors currently affecting education systems in Australia and to work on ideas for further defensive action. This National Education Activists Conference looked at the drastic situation for education in Australia. It examined the present Fraser government's policy on cutting back education and at the way this was being done, through the use of predetermined committees of enquiry, supported by an intensive media campaign, and by attempts to silence student unions. A lengthy series of about thirty workshops and two major debates received information on all major aspects of education and the current crisis, and the conference made recommendations for further action. Some of these were that the various bodies on campus, in co-operation with the Education Vice President and the Education Research Officer, initiate moves to increase student awareness of the situation through widespread circulation of information on the issues, to demonstrate its urgency and the need to give the education and union defence campaign a top priority. The conference

felt that such activities should culminate in a national day of rallies in September, a suggestion which can be taken up by students on local campuses as the current situation continues.

Government Inquiries

Part of the discussion centred on the reports of the various enquiries into education. These included the Williams National Enquiry into education and training, the Partridge enquiry in Victoria and the Anderson enquiry in South Australia. Basically these inquiries have been used to justify the present trends of government policy. These committees have generally either been given extremely narrow guidelines, or even direct instructions as to what they are expected to produce, their membership is carefully chosen so as to ensure the expected results are achieved, most of them have not had student or staff representation, nor have they seriously considered the majority of their public submissions. These so called 'expert' committees are used to create the climate of acceptance necessary for the Government to implement their policies of proposed cutbacks for education.

Funding decreasing

Delegates in several workshops and the major plenaries discussed the current situation of education funding in light of the recent recommendations of the Tertiary Education Commission, the body responsible for allocating federal funds to education. Delegates were generally alarmed that the governments promise of 2% real growth for education was being broken in the 1979-81 period, and much discussion was needed to clarify the implications of the T.E.C. report and the likely budget strategies. It is clear that the employer orientated technical and further education sector of education will be maintained at the expense of the Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education. It seems that with the expected increase in enrolments, the absorption of inflationary cost increases by institutions, and the cuts in funding, that tertiary institutions will continue to suffer. A degeneration in class sizes, facilities, academic and specialist staff is likely to ensue. Also some courses are likely to be axed and ancillary services reduced. Part-time and external students at the conference pointed out that they were particularly disadvantaged in this situation, through forced restrictions in library hours, night time staff, external mailouts and general services.

Access Constricting

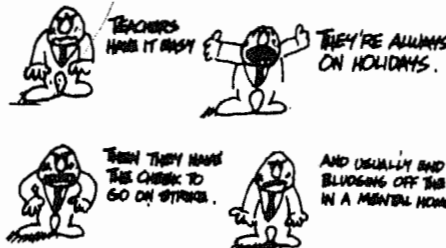
Other workshops devoted much attention to the theme of the increasing constriction of access to post secondary education. The Tertiary Education Commission's report admits that by 1980, there will be 13½% more applicants for tertiary education in Australia for the same number of places as at present. If the T.E.C. recommendations are taken up, working class people, women, migrants and aboriginals will either be blocked from post-

secondary education entirely or will have access only to the lower-status, short-term employer orientated courses which typify the Technical and Further Education sector. Enrolments in post-secondary institutions are either being frozen or reduced (trainee teacher numbers in S.A. for S.A. for example will be reduced by 20% next year according to the Anderson enquiry). As this occurs along with the reduction in student

financing, the system becomes more and more limited to those who can finance themselves and those who have the background and socio-economic status which promotes higher academic achievement. The reintroduction of a scholarship 'merit' scheme would reintroduce this trend toward elitist education.

being used by the government through the various inquiries to validate cutting back access to higher education. The Australian Education Council has made projected estimates on teacher unemployment which are so alarmingly high as to further add justification to the government's intention of cutting funds and spaces available.

However, these estimates are all based on present class levels and an assumption of a continued funding freeze for education. Yet currently in schools, the teacher student ratios are still far too high and there is room for vast improvements in teachers' working conditions, all of which would entail employment of vast numbers of the present unemployed. This is a part of the massive unemployment created by the government cutbacks in public sector spending, which also contributes to graduate unemployment in such areas as engineering, arts, science and geology. The question of whether the educational system should be geared entirely to the demands of individual employers is one which has never been widely discussed or clearly resolved, yet the trends of government policy on higher education are all based on assumptions that unemployment will continue at its present level and that this is exactly what our higher education system should be geared to. This is hardly any solution to unemployment in general and is merely a ruse to disguise the situation by attempting to blame the educational system itself for the current graduate unemployment.



Present System

The conference not only recognised the necessity to defend the present educational system but also the importance of seeing the short comings of present educational standards. The government should be made to realize its responsibilities to not just maintain education but to expand and improve it. Workshops such as 'Discrimination against political activists in education and employment', 'Specialization vs Flexibility in education', 'Sexism in Education', 'Migrant Education', 'Education and Racist Ideology', 'The Politics of Homosexuality in the Educational Field', 'The future of Technical and Further Education' and 'Assessment Options' discussed these short comings. All of these papers looked at what the conference often saw as faults in the present system of education and looked toward the critical need for improvement not cutbacks.

Student's Role

The three plenaries provided general forums for discussions of what's happening to education and students role in that. Basically, it was agreed that the nature of the government's intended changes to education are of a critical nature and should be viewed in that context of the government's attempts to solve a chronic economic crisis by drastically reducing public sector expenditure. Their rationale is to demand greater return on public investments - to restructure and control education to the extent that it is only in tune with the labour supply market - that is, within the demands of narrow interest of employers. The end result of this

being that as technical education is expanded, higher education becomes even more restricted to an elite group. Presently, instead of using the present population slump to expand and improve education, it is being used to justify cutbacks. In order to further minimize opposition to their cutbacks in education, the government and friends have launched attacks on the bodies which support education. This is being done, for example, through the media; such statements as education rather than the system causes unemployment, that education is not sufficiently orientated to the labour market, that waste and inefficiency is rife and that standards are falling, are all used to justify the government actions and create public acceptance of its moves. With this context, the government is also moving to get rid of the one last strong hold of opposition, organized student opposition - primarily the Australian Union of Students. Impending legislation in Queensland, parallel to that already operating in Western Australia and in Victoria (which virtually outlaws AUS) was discussed. We heard also, rumours which have been realized since, that the federal government intends to tie university funding to provisions similar to those state laws. If this threat, made in parliament and presented for Cabinet approval goes ahead, then any nationally organized student activity is effectively stopped. Student unions of all types will have their activities dictated by administrations and government and restricted to "welfare and services". This will cripple such unions and allow the government to move on education unopposed. This coming at the end of a long series of legal and legislative manoeuvres by governments, should be seen as a direct

The Advertiser
 Incorporating "The Register"
 ADELAIDE, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1978
 Telephone, Page 61
 Phone 51 042

Future Tense
 P.25

Federal education cash cut

It is absurd that the Government can find only an extra \$7m. for schools overall when it proposes to find up to \$100m. for the proposed Casey military university.
 Senator Buttou,
 Opposition education spokesman.

... the Government is looking to maintain a balance between its commitment to support important programs and its concern to contain the deficit.
 Senator Carrick,
 Minister for Education.

Federal Universities and CAEs hardest hit
 From our Canberra Bureau
 CANBERRA - Direct Federal Government spending on education in 1979 will be cut by \$800,000.

72 pages 15c
 Published later.
 Max. 16 C.
 Temperatures:
 Max. 14.8C.
 Min. 9.0C.
 Max. 14.5C.
 Min. 8.0C.
 Other map. Page 71.

Finance

The position of student finance in the current

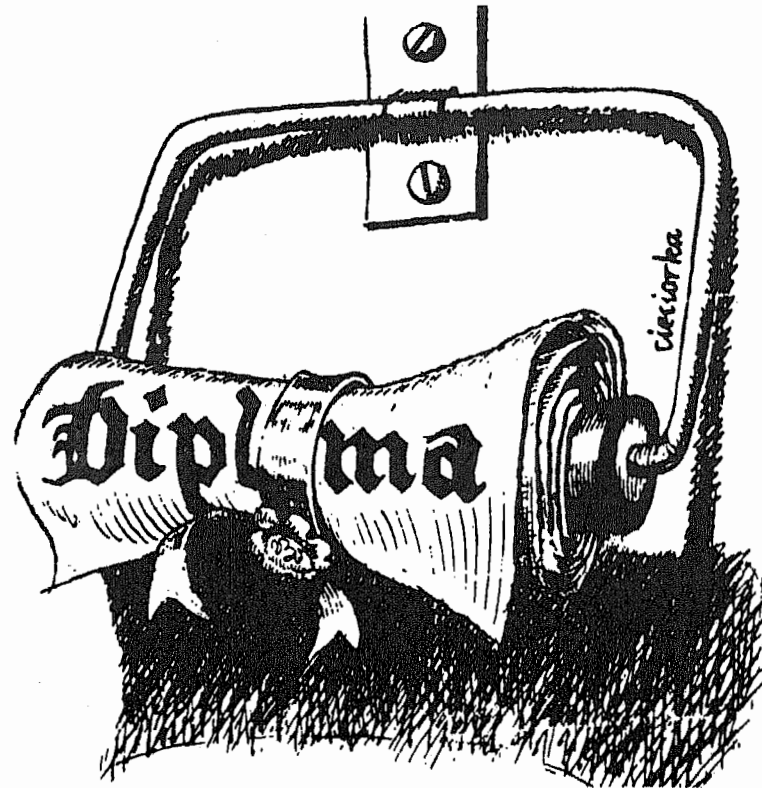
The question of whether a means test has any validity at all was discussed, as was the amount which it is reasonable to expect a student to live on. It is vital that people be aware that the continuation of T.E.A.s as it is now in

Graduate Unemployment

The problems of graduate unemployment were discussed, mainly in its relation to it

result of students outspoken criticism of those governments. These are occurring at a time when federal government plans to bring down a "horror budget" particularly for education, and when federal and state governments are restructuring education in the many areas, highlighted throughout the conference. The federal government wants no opposition. Hence, the conference considered it imperative to inform students widely of these moves and to mount a campaign to defend education in conjunction with the defence of the Australian Union of Students. Such information hopefully would allow students to see the urgency of the situation and lead to support for the concept of a national day of rallies in September.

Nonee Walsh.



UNEMPLOYMENT

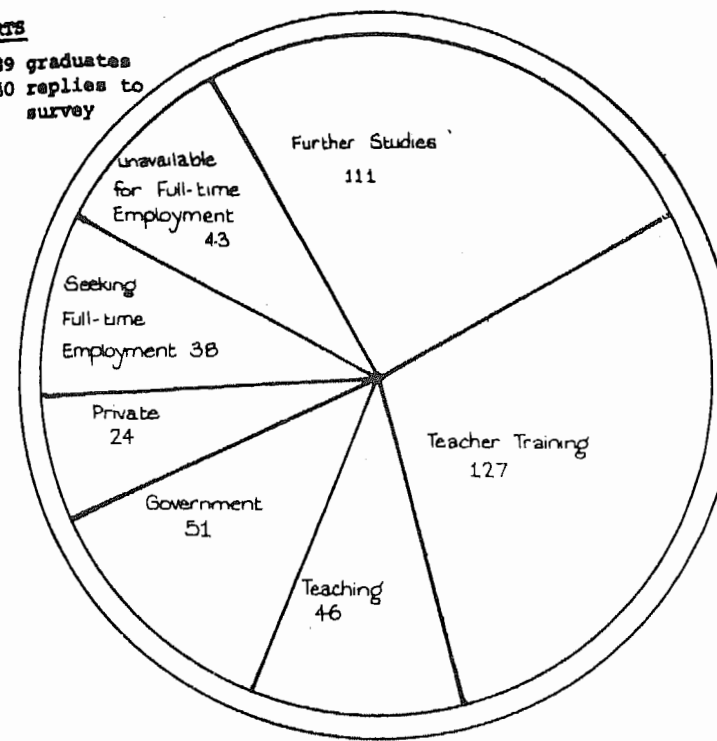
DESTINATION OF GRADUATES OF 1976

Reproduced on the opposite page, are details of the first destination of the graduates of the University of Adelaide who completed their studies in 1976. These appear in diagram form on the page and show that 6.6% of those responding to the questionnaire were unemployed or casually employed as at 30 April, 1977, with 38 Arts graduates, 30 Science graduates and 18 Engineering graduates unemployed or casually employed. The corresponding figure in 1976 was 7.2% unemployed casually employed, including 30 Arts graduates, 32 Science graduates and 24 Engineering graduates. Of the Arts graduates it is encouraging to see that 24 had found employment in industry or commerce, an increase of 12 over the previous year. In the Science and Maths. Sciences Faculties it should be noted that only 385 (175 Ordinary Science) graduated in 1977 as compared with 453 (254 Ordinary Science) in 1976. Of this number of 385 only 46 went on for teacher training, whereas in the previous year the number had been 88.

It is also encouraging to see that the number of unemployed Engineering graduates has fallen from 16 to 5, and the increase of 8 to 13 of those Engineering students engaged in casual work is a further indication of the general awareness that it is better to gain work experience rather than be unemployed. In the Economics Faculty, it is to be noted that a substantially larger number of graduates obtained Commerce Majors, with 34 males and 9 females finding employment in the industrial sector compared to 20 males and 1 female the year before. In the Law Faculty it will be seen that, despite the reported difficulty in finding articles, 85 of the 99 respondents were articulated (with 12 undertaking further study, including the Institute of Technology Law Course). Of the Agricultural Science graduates, it is encouraging to see the wide range of employment undertaken. In the Architecture Faculty it is to be noted that only one graduate failed to find employment, despite the depressed state of the construction industry.

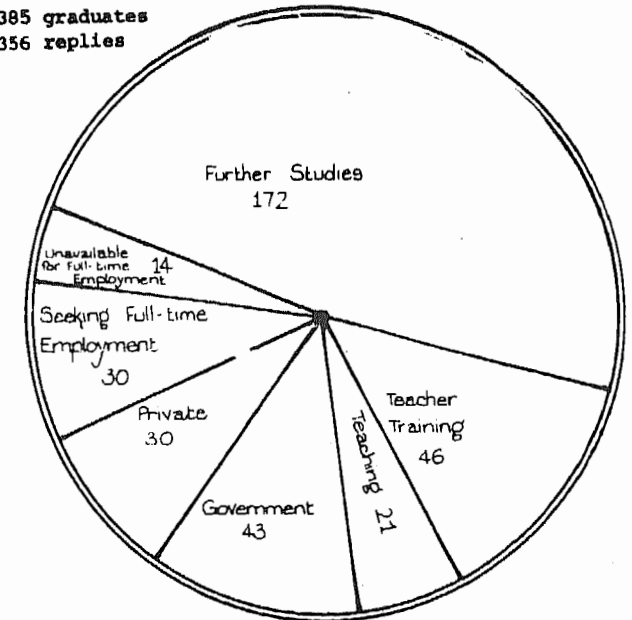
ARTS

489 graduates
440 replies to survey



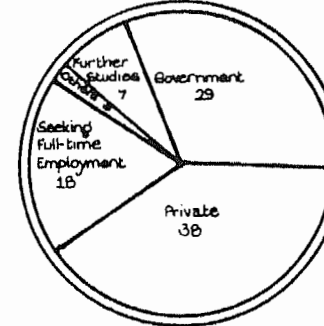
SCIENCE & MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

385 graduates
356 replies



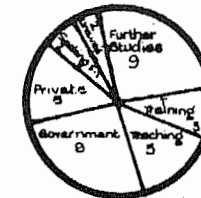
ENGINEERING

104 graduates
95 replies



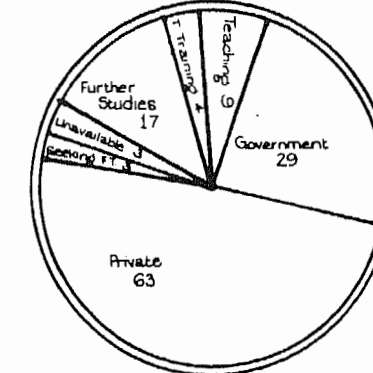
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

36 graduates
35 replies



ECONOMICS

138 graduates
128 replies



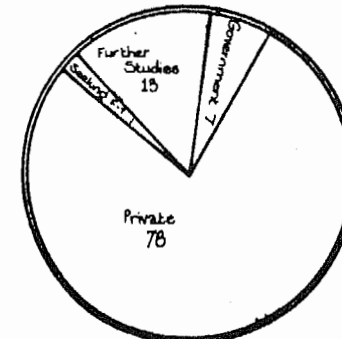
ARCHITECTURE

17 graduates
14 replies



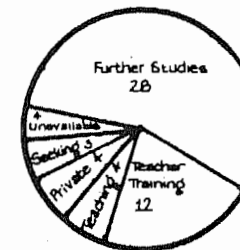
LAW

106 graduates
99 replies



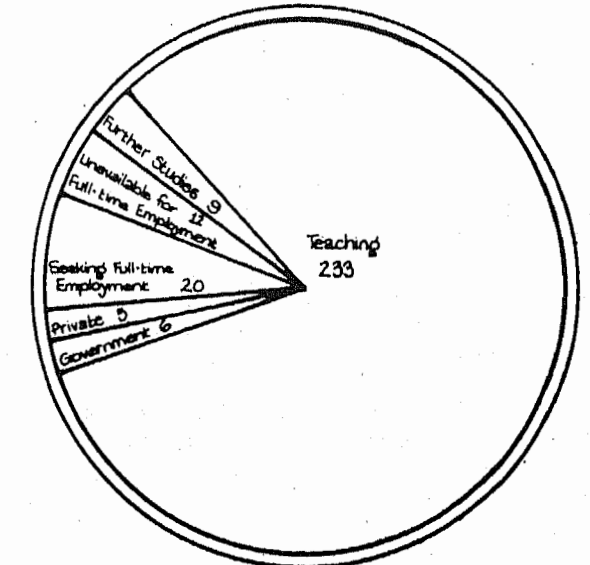
MUSIC

58 graduates
55 replies



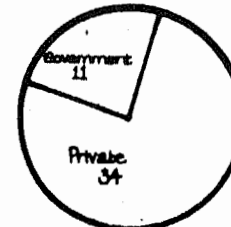
DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION

309 Diplomates
285 replies



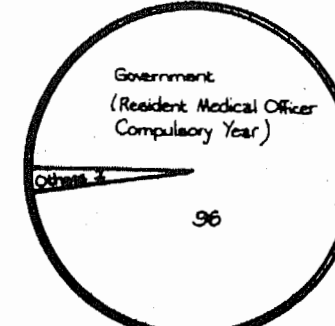
DENTISTRY

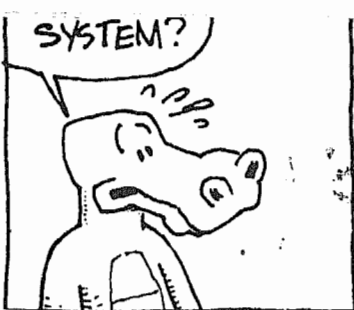
47 graduates
45 replies



MEDICINE

105 graduates
98 replies





Group Assessment the Democratic Option

A motion passed at the last AUS Council reads in part:

"Students, in consultation with academic staff should choose on an individual basis, the methods of assessment (if any) and grading (if any) they would prefer to have applied to their course work. In making these choices, students should have available to them the widest possible set of options;..."

What does our wide range of options include so far? Variations on the examination theme, different forms of continuous assessment, oral exams, testing of practical assignments, what else?

Students in South Australia, particularly at the Flinders University of South Australia, and, to a lesser extent, the University of Adelaide, have put forward the proposal of group assessment as an option which is both educationally progressive and democratic in nature. We believe that group assessment has been ignored and misunderstood by students elsewhere, including those very activists who put forward the idea of a wide range of assessment options for students to choose from. It is the purpose of this paper to explain group assessment and look briefly at its possibilities in the fight for a more democratic education.

How Does Group Assessment Operate?

In its practice so far group assessment has been used mainly in social science and liberal arts courses. These are the ones that require essay-type assignments. It has not been extensively practiced in sciences, although there have been experiments, but more about that later. We'll deal with assessment of essays first.

Firstly, the essay, or paper, which is duplicated and distributed to the tutorial class a week or more before it is to be discussed. The members of the class (both staff and students) prepare by reading the paper, following up references, and noting confusing, contentious or interesting sections for questioning during the assessment session.

Secondly, an hour or two is set aside for a group assessment meeting to discuss the paper. Here the tutorial group systematically goes

through the paper, discussing the points each member has marked during her/his initial examination of the paper. All members of the class participate in this process, including the tutor, who acts principally as a resource person with his/her relatively greater store of information being available for use by the rest of the class. It is the tutor's role also to ensure, at least in the early stages of a class' experience, that a full discussion takes place, with each person getting a chance to say what he wants. After a few sessions the class as a whole gets used to regulating its own functioning. Undoubtedly, some problems remain. Many students, especially women, have learned the lessons of formal education - not to speak out, and to doubt one's own opinions. The contradiction between this socialised reticence and the freedom encouraged in the group assessment class is sometimes difficult to overcome.

Finally the session ends with the grading of the paper. Many classes have chosen a simple system of grading; the paper is considered satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Others stick to the usual method of assigning percentages or letters on a scale to the paper. Certainly the former method is more desirable, since it works to break down any moves towards competition between students.

Nevertheless, whichever grading system is used the method of assigning value remains similar. Each member of the class states his recommended grade, arguing the reasons for these, and stating the criteria used as bases for the position taken. The grade to be given is then worked out by a process of consensus, (usually since most of the issues have been argued out by this stage) or by a vote (where irresolvable positions arise).

Educational Principles.

The point about the group assessment process is that it involves co-operative effort, discussion, swapping of ideas and criticism. It involves students personally and collectively in practically analysing their work and the work of others. It ensures that they confront the question of the value of intellectual work. All this is a far cry from the essay or exam paper handed up to the tutor for his final verdict.

With criticism, ideas and suggestions coming from many directions, and from other students who are likely to understand the perspectives of one of their fellows, the procedure of learning is sure to be much more thorough.

Political Principles.

The politics of group assessment spring directly from its practise. AUS' position on competitive assessment as a tool for division and stratification amongst students has been mentioned.

The resolution posed by group assessment is simple - work co-operatively. It's difficult to see those you co-operate with and those who help and criticise your work as competitors to study against. Inst.

Moreover, the co-operative nature of group assessment in practise shifts the locus of power away from the individual academic to the collective of the whole class.

In the practise of group assessment the students not only learn their coursework more effectively, but they learn about the kind of democracy the student movement seeks to foster. This is not the sham "democracy" of individual unionism, something we are finding hard to build in the present economic crisis, with its consequent fractionalising of students. Group assessment is thus a practical course in counterideology. This is how it fits into the general fight for a democratic education.

"AUS affirms that students have the right to determine, in co-operation with staff, the context and social impact of courses, together with teaching and assessment methods." At least a part of this is actually being achieved with group assessment.

A Word About Group Assessment In The Sciences.

Many argue that group assessment is only relevant in those subjects which are nonquantifiable, that demand argument and reasoned debate in essay form. Science subjects, where facts are indisputable, are not an arena for this kind of assessment.

To accept this argument I believe, is to accept the myths that scientific theory is established, unquestionable and objective. There is much room in the sciences for discussion of method, the use of science, and the way results are best analysed and achieved.

Certainly different approaches in group assessment will need to be developed for the sciences. The principles of devolution of individual

authority and the promotion of the collective power remain applicable, however.

Criticisms.

There are three major criticisms often levelled against group assessment. These are apart from the claim that students are not sufficiently "knowledgeable" to assess each others work. I assume that those attending the conference do not believe that knowledge is the possession of academics only. We will look at the other criticisms one by one.

First it is claimed that group assessment just adds to the already burgeoning workload students are facing. This has a real basis in fact. It is certainly the case that group assessment demands more of a formal commitment from students. Group assessment cannot be grafted upon already existing courses and workloads. This has been the experience of students at Flinders University for example, where politics 1 students succeeded in getting group assessment as an option. Those who took it found their workload intolerable.

The second criticism is that the actual assessment session is too harrowing for students to cope with - "peer group castration" is the term I have heard used. Certainly there is possibility of personal clashes. These do not, however, become paramount when the work of co-operative criticism and reasoned self-criticism must be done. To accede to this problem is to retreat in the face of the ideology of competition and hostility engendered by formal academia.

Thirdly, and most importantly, many claim that group assessment is analagous to schemes of worker participation, where students take on the academic's task of overseeing one another. The main fault of this argument is the portrayal of the relationship between student and tutor as a necessarily antagonistic one, as the class conflict between worker and boss certainly is. In the practise of group assessment staff and students engage in the actual sharing of power. No antagonistic conflict is involved. It is much closer to worker control, a process which engages people in actually and practically challenging the dominant ideology. Consultation of students, where the academic maintains ultimate power, (the status quo on most campuses) is somewhat closer to the plans of worker participation advocates.

Mark Burford,
S.A. Regional Organiser, AUS.

Once upon a time there was a University. In his airconditioned office the Vice Chancellor looked out the window and puffed on his pipe, a worried look on his face. Something wrong!

Immediately he formed a committee to find out what the problem was. The committee couldn't figure it out, so they formed three sub-committees - but they couldn't sort it out either.

Finally one of the boys over in Admin. came up with the answer - "We've got no students!" he said.

"Fuck me!", said the V.C. who took great pride in the conciseness of his expression. "If the public find out about this I'll do me job". Drawing on all the capacities which had got him to the top of the academic tree, the Vice Chancellor formed another Committee....

"But couldn't we just hire some people to walk around and look like students?"

"Too risky," said the assistant vice vice chancellor to the Convocation Officer. "Well, how about....."

"Oh, shut up", said the Business Manager to the Head of Student Affairs who naturally did absolutely nothing about the place since there were no students.

The Business Manager had just found out that the Head of Student Affairs office was two feet wider than his. "There's no alternative, we simply have to enroll some real students", said the A.V.V.C. "Well, you can keep them right away from me", said the Dean of the School of Social Sciences, as he stormed from the Committee room. "Bloody students, they'll

A STORY

make a mockery of this place. You mark my words.

Plans were made, inter-office memos issued, 327 sub-committees were formed and A.P.M. shares fell sharply at the stock exchange.

Finally only one problem remained...."How are we gonna control these bastards once they get here", said the Dean of the School of Social Sciences as he stormed back into the Committee Room.

"The thing to do is let them think they have a say in the running of the place. They're so much more malleable that way", said the internal auditor. The internal auditor was an old Yale man who had come to Adelaide (the new University's name) via the Rockefeller Foundation and the tours of Vietnam.

"We'll give 'em a Union, ain't that right boss?" said his assistant.'

"No, Erlichmann, we give them ten unions....one for each college", said the internal auditor tapping a finger on his temple and a knowing look on his face. "Macchiavelli's first principle of divide and rule in action".

"Yeah, and if that don't work there's always other ways of control, ain't there boss", said Erlichmann as he tapped a large bulge under his trench coat.

In time the first students arrived. At first, like the sheep that so many of them had grown up with, they did what they were told and the College Union concept flourished.

But soon dark clouds of dissent gathered on the horizon. "One big Union" the students cried. "Down with the Bureaucrats". "Get out of Vietnam." "Free sauce on union pies". Meetings were held. Motions were passed!....In a small room deep beneath the Library, Erlichmann whistled happily to himself and polished his gun.

Finally violence erupted. The chief Librarian was found floating face down in the Moat with the cryptic message "Stick your Dewey decimal system" pinned to his back.



When news reached the V.C. he acted swiftly and in no time a new committee was formed.....

"Well, why don't we...." "Oh shut up, said the Business Manager to the Head of the Dept. of Student Affairs. The B.M. had just found out that the Head of Student Affairs had a push button telephone. "Well,

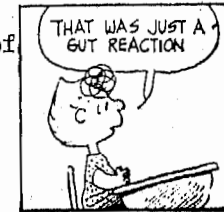
at this point in time, as I understand the situation, we have a (expletive deleted) stand off confrontation," said the Internal Auditor. "Yeah boss, let's get the little commie fuckers" said Erlichmann eagerly.

"Why not just give them one big union and put it in a building so far from the centre of the University that none of them will bother using it?" asked a member of the Interim Common Facilities Board. "Brilliant", said the assistant vice vice chancellor.



"Fuck it!" said Erlichmann, dejectedly holstering his gun. "Who is that dickhead?" the assistant vice vice chancellor asked no one in particular as the meeting ended.

Fortunately the plan didn't work out quite as Adelaide's founding fathers had hoped. Despite the fact that it is housed miles from anywhere Adelaide's Union flourished and now offers a wide range of services and facilities to any student who can be bothered getting off his/her bum to use them. Just look at what's available.....



Happenings

Greg Donovan Serigraphs
What's a serigraph? Come to the exhibition and find out. Greg Donovan has been experimenting with a variety of print-making techniques such as photo-lithography and photo-etching. He has successfully used a photo-etching process to point on canvas. Four of his earlier screen prints currently hang in the Anna Menz room. His current work is based on the same political viewpoint as these four prints but is now expressed through an expanded technical range.

Jim Cane Paintings, Drawings, Prints
Known to campus audiences for his political cartoons, Jim Cane is concerned with making art accessible to an audience other than the conventional collector-art world clique. His inexpensive posters and prints are of the type that are stuck on thousands of walls of student digs. Graphics from his 1977 calendar from his 1977 calendar and the comic book he produced with Humphrey McQueen are included in the exhibition.

Grant Hancock Photographs
Grant Hancock was an Adelaide Uni. student before becoming a professional photographer. He is known to campus camera freaks through his work in the Croft Studio where he teaches photography. He specialises in photographing art and craft objects and frequently carries out commissions for magazines such as Craft Australia.

AUS OUT

Vote Yes To Withdraw

AUS IS A TOTAL FAILURE.

The real student problems are Education and TEAS. Since we've been in AUS these problems have got worse.....So much for AUS' strength!

FAILURE!

AUS TRAVEL HAS BEEN LEFT WAITING AT THE BUS STOP.

They **must** comply with Government regulations. No more cheap fares for students. Well done AUS.

FAILURE!

Why let AUS tell you what your social conscience should be on:

ABORIGINES
URANIUM
UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Make up your own mind.....and vote against

FAILURE!

AUS IS A HAVEN FOR EXTREMISTS.

How much longer are you prepared to be represented by minority interests?

ONCE AGAIN:

FAILURE!

WHERE WAS AUS WHEN YOUR UNIVERSITY ACT CAME UP FOR REVIEW?

Your issues are best put by your own campus organisation. The Adelaide University Union and S.A.U.A. have always represented you **properly**.

FAILURE!

ALL THIS INCOMPETENCE COSTS YOU \$25,000 EVERY YEAR.

FAILURE!

MAKE UP YOUR OWN MIND!

GET OUT OF AUS.....VOTE YES TO WITHDRAW

DONT SUBSIDIZE

FAILURE

KERRY HINTON

What does Kerry Hinton (SAUA President) have to say about AUS? Let me quote him.....

ON GETTING OUT OF AUS:

"The reasons they publicise for wanting to get rid of AUS is that it is 'non functional', 'corrupt', and sponsors 'extremist causes'. These are all true to an extent....."

ON THE AUS COUNCIL:

"Majority student opinion seemed to be the last factor for consideration."

"As soon as you arrive it is almost mandatory that you advertise your political affiliations."

ON AUS FINANCES:

"Not a procedure one would consider as sound accountancy."
"Because you don't care what happens to your \$2.50 it has been misused."

Kerry has shown himself to be a hard working and thoughtful President. He expressed fear of being misquoted with these comments..... nobody likes to knock what was meant to be a good thing. But it has gone sour! Full marks to Kerry for having the brains and courage to make these criticisms.

AUS FIEND & FOE

REMEMBER

THE VIOLENCE
THE BASHINGS
TRAVEL PAYOFFS FOR AUS HEAVIES

REMEMBER

ELEVEN CAMPUSES GOT OUT LAST YEAR

THE GREAT TRAVEL BUNGLER

Thousands of students stood to lose their life's savings. The Government (through QANTAS) saved the day.

OUR MONEY FRITTERED AWAY

ON:
COURT ACTIONS
ESOTERIC POLITICAL CAUSES
VOCAL MINORITY GROUPS

¼ MILLION DOLLARS!.....A VERY EXPENSIVE SANDPIT!

GET ADELAIDE OUT OF AUS THIS YEAR

VOTE YES WITHDRAW FROM AUS

AMANDA O'BRIAN LL

WHY GO DOWN

WITH A SINKING SHIP?

Anyone for Tea?

GOVERNMENT



RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA 01014765 T
MELBOURNE, VIC.

31/05/77
OR ORDER

DOLLARS, CS

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Edenist
SIGNING OFFICER

MR M L BURKE
20 RICHIE AVE
MT PLEASANT WA 6007

ENGAGEMENT OF CASH

⑆01014765⑆3⑆093⑆003⑆60902⑆7⑆

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme didn't just happen.

It came about through the hard work of students before you, working through their student union.

Don't blow it.

SUPPORT A.U.S.

AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS

... the Government is looking to maintain a balance between its commitment to support important programs and its concern to contain the deficit.

Senator Carrick,
Minister for Education.

It is absurd that the Government can find only an extra \$7m. for schools overall when it proposes to find up to \$100m. for the proposed Casey military university.

Senator Button,
Opposition education spokesman.

Federal education cash cut

Universities and CAEs hardest hit

From our Canberra Bureau
CANBERRA - Direct Federal Government spending on education in 1979 will be cut by \$800,000.

Universities will be hardest hit and the non-government sector, it has been estimated, will receive only \$220m. less for capital works compared with last year.

Details of the Government's funding guidelines for next year were given by the Minister for Education, Senator Carrick, yesterday.

The ATP general secretary Mr R. Carrick, said parents with children attending schools should rise up in protest.

From TREVOR GILLES
CANBERRA: The Federal Government will cut direct spending on tertiary education and on government schools next year.

It will reduce funds for universities and tertiary schools by \$146 million and will provide \$20 million for government schools. A drop in the number of schools will be offset by a rise in the number of students.

Overall, government schools will get about \$600 million next year, compared with \$567 million last year. Non-government schools will receive a total of \$242.5 million, compared with \$232 million last year.

At a press conference yesterday, Carrick said that the Government's funding guidelines for next year were given by the Minister for Education, Senator Carrick, yesterday.

The ATP general secretary Mr R. Carrick, said parents with children attending schools should rise up in protest.

Funds for State education slashed

From TONY WALKER
CANBERRA - The Federal Government has slashed funding for State education by \$100 million in the budget announced yesterday.

The Government proposed the cut in State education funding as a trade-off for a \$100 million increase in the funding of tertiary education.

The Government proposed the cut in State education funding as a trade-off for a \$100 million increase in the funding of tertiary education.

For second year

Non-government schools favoured in spending

By CAROLYN PARRITT, Education Reporter
 Non-government schools in Australia will receive, for the second successive year, an increase in funds next year at the expense of government schools.

The Federal Minister for Education, Senator Carrick, announced yesterday that non-government schools would receive an increase in recurrent expenditure of \$14 million, while government schools would remain unchanged.

Capital grants would be reduced by \$9 million, but the total cut for government schools would be \$1 million.

THIS SHOWS WE NEED AUS

- What Universities wanted for 1979; \$716.5 mill
- For recurrent and capital costs.
- What the Tertiary Education Commission recommended; \$701 mill
- What the Government gave in the June guidelines. \$680 million.
- What the Universities got last year. \$690 mill

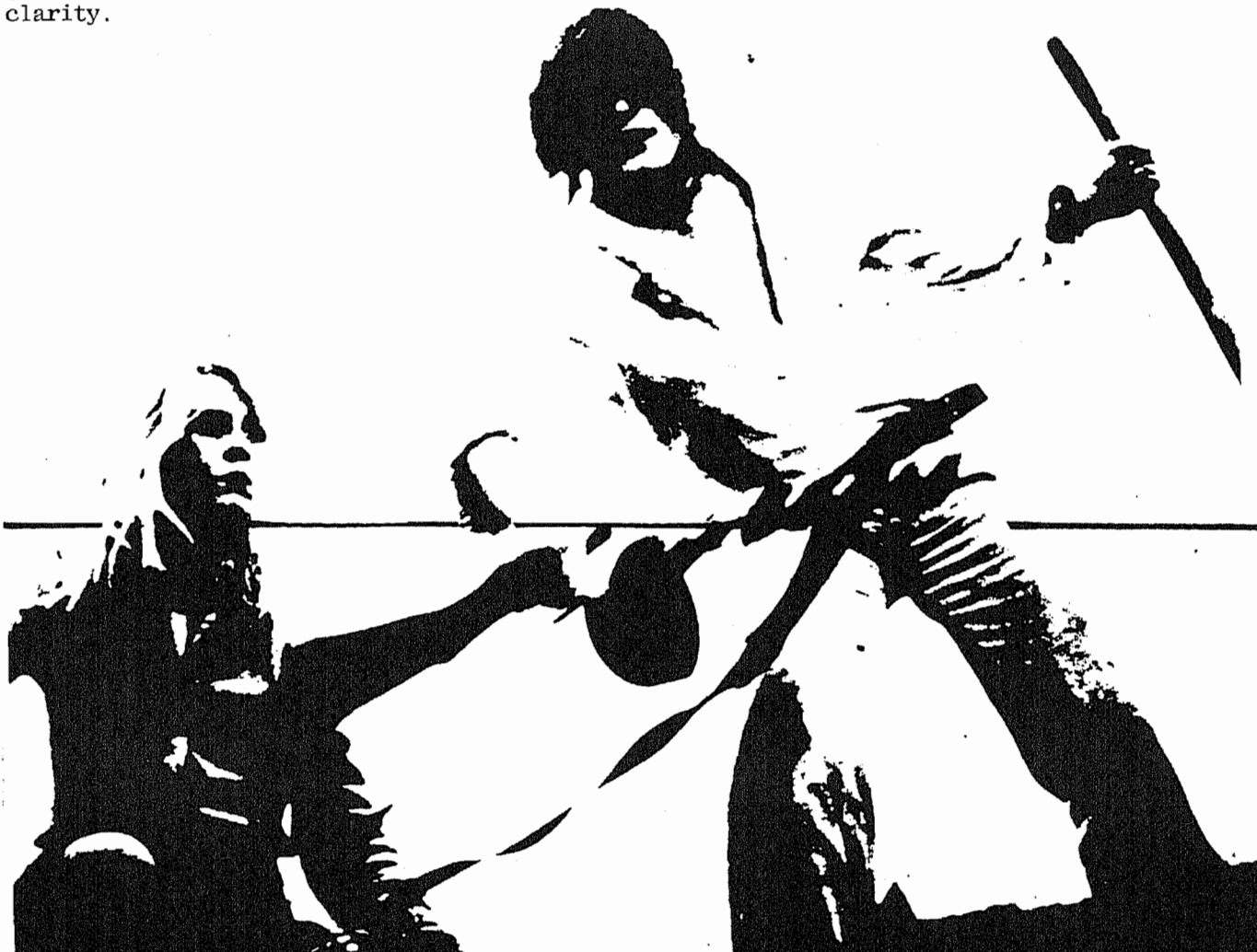
SUPPORT A.U.S.

AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS

BLACK MOON

Director: Louis Malle 100 mins.
Starring: Cathryn Harrison, Joe Dallesandro
This is the latest in an impressive and varied series of films by Louis Malle, whose output includes significant feature and documentary work. His documentary experience gives even his surrealist style a forceful clarity.

In fact, 'Black Moon' owes less to the surrealistic tradition than to that of the fairy tale, elements of which can be seen in the presence of a unicorn, the isolated castle with the old woman and the twins, and the disrupted quest of the protagonist, played by Cathryn Harrison. There is a suggestion that her plunge into chaos is precipitated by an act of transgression: after she has run over a lodger, a voice on the radio asks 'How have you sinned?' She then encounters a world of ruptured and inverted relationships: a savage civil war between men and women, an old woman talking to a rat in its own language, and being breast-fed by her daughter. Further



Cinema

incongruity is introduced by the parodies of fairy-tale elements: happy children cavort naked with a large pig, and gleefully attack the heroine, while the unicorn is short, fat and speaks in a funny voice. The relationship of the enchanted domaine to the world outside remains ambiguous: the old woman converses to someone outside on a short-wave radio, and the loving twins suddenly become violently antagonistic. However, despite its complexity and ambiguities, BLACK MOON can readily be appreciated on the most naive level, as is evinced by its success with juvenile audiences

One of the film's most impressive aspects is its cinematography, in which Sven Mykvist again shows himself to be virtually without equal. As the film was shot chronologically, one can easily trace Nykvist's increasing enthusiasm and affinity for the film: the lighting becomes more subtle and flexible, and slight variations in the film speed (between 22 and 28 frames per second) help control the mood. The resulting plasticity enhances the aura of transformation and yields an apparent continual permutation of Cathryn Harrison's physiognomy which reflects her changes of consciousness (to speak of character development seems impertinent here). The strength of the visuals of the film minimises the need for dialogue, which itself diversifies into song, gibberish and a sort of sign language. The end result is an expanded vocabulary of gestures whose meanings are clarified by assured acting and crisp coherent editing.

The Real Arafat.

THE REAL ARAFAT

PLO leader Yassir Arafat emerges from a new biography as someone quite different from the highly-publicized myth he and his followers have sought to propagate. Part thug, part buffoon, Arafat is depicted at various times in his life as a violent man habitually alienated from those around him; a pseudo-intellectual with little or no understanding of political processes. His life has been scarred by failure and frustration; a grade school loner; a weakling gang member; an unsuccessful guerrilla fighter in the 1948 war against Israel; a pawn in the Egyptian secret service. That Arafat has attempted to make a mystery of this past is well known; enigma is essential to his popular mystique.

After meeting the PLO leader while researching an earlier book, Thomas Kiernan, an American journalist and author, resolved to discover the man behind the myth. Arafat: The Man and The Myth is a highly readable biography that combines interviews with the subject's relatives and acquaintances. Middle Eastern history, and an analysis of Arafat's own peculiar version of his life.

His schoolmates say Arafat "was fat, soft, ungainly and completely unimpressive. He had a very high voice, and was beginning to suffer from comparisons to girls...." His father, a wealthy Gazan merchant, was forced out of business by Arab nationalists for trading with Jewish merchants. Years later, a brawl with Jews in the streets of Jerusalem ended with a serious beating for the father at the hands of the British riot police. Despite Arafat's deep, often violent alienation from his father - a relationship that Kiernan emphasizes at great length - it is obvious that the elder al-Qudwa's animosity towards Westerners and particularly Jews, was readily transferred to his son.

During the late 1940's, when Arab gangs mounted almost daily assaults against the "Zionist devils," Arafat joined his first

Words

"military expedition". Its targets: Jewish shops in the Old City of Jerusalem. A member of that gang recalls what happened after they came under fire from the British police:

"Yassir pulled out his gun to shoot back, but pulled the trigger too soon. He shot himself in his thigh....He was yelping with fright...but it turned out to be only a flesh wound. Abdul Khader Husseini: (the local guerrilla leader) took the pistol away from him, patted him on the head, and said: 'No more fighting for you, young man. From now on you will stay in headquarters and make the coffee.'"

Returning to Cairo in 1948, Arafat joined the extremist Muslim Brotherhood, where he displayed talent for manufacturing bombs and directing gang attacks. In one episode, in which his small squad was ambushed and beaten, Arafat, casting about for a scapegoat, decided that a young follower named Hamid had been an informer for a rival gang. Amin Hegoub, a member of that squad, recalls:

"Yassir kept looking accusingly at Hamid. I guess we all did. We were all thinking to ourselves that he was the one who had forewarned the Nashashibis of our mission. Finally, in a very soft voice, Yassir spoke what we were thinking. Hamid vehemently denied it. Yassir stood up and we all noticed



he had a pistol behind his back. He walked over to Hamid, who was by now in tears over our accusations, and shot him in the head".

Other witnesses explained to Kiernan that Arafat had, in fact, been mistaken and that the real informer was discovered later to be Arafat's superior officer. When Arafat learned this, Hegoub says: "It did not bother him in the least....I remember him saying that Hamid had been the first person he had ever personally killed, and for that reason Hamid had served a valuable purpose.

With the rise of Nasser in Egypt and his policy of arming and training Palestinian terrorists in Gaza, Arafat turned his venom towards Israel, but he soon grew disenchanted with Nasser's grand designs.

Towards this goal, Arafat coerced funds from the Kuwaitis, preached in coffee houses from Stuttgart to Beirut, and travelled to China, where his demands for interviews with Mao and Chou En-lai were brusquely ignored. Back in Kuwait, Arafat boasted of "secret interviews" with the Chinese leaders and even published spurious accounts of these meetings, in his sheet, Our Palestine.

Kiernan's book concentrates on Arafat's early years, with only the final chapters recounting the rise of Fatah and the Syrian-engineered raids and publicity that brought him prominence. Kiernan dates Fatah's "real success" from 1965, when "experience" Syrian terrorists taught Fatah members a simple and highly effective means for overcoming the resistance of Palestinian refugees to its recruiting efforts. This "strategy" is still used by the PLO with striking success; uncooperative leaders are swiftly murdered, along with a random assortment of others, to remind the camps of the absolute ruthlessness of their "representatives". Through such means, Arafat won control in both the refugee camps and the originally Egyptian-sponsored PLO.

A singular genius for hard-sell public relations, along with the bizarre circumstances of international politics, brought Arafat the prominence and "power" to instigate the war in Lebanon - a murderous culmination to his maleficent career. If this tragedy has not finally buried Arafat's pretensions to vision and statesmanship, Kiernan's investigation provides another nail for the coffin.

J. TVERSKY

GLIDING

Sport flying was first introduced at Adelaide University in the late 1920's when the then Gliding Club consisted of predominately engineering students who built a 'Zogling' primary glider and flew it in 1929 and 30.

A primary glider is roughly equivalent to the rigid wing hang glider of today, in other words had the performance of the proverbial brick. Nevertheless it was flown with considerable success, one pilot set a world endurance record, and others participated in a gliding camp at Tapley's Hill. Operations ceased on the loss of the glider.

The club was resurrected in 1968 by enthusiasts of soaring, but despite a proven demand, the resources for this sport involving high capital costs meant that in several years that followed, no University Club was formed. Students had to join one of the 5 clubs around Adelaide, sometimes the high costs meant that the sport had to be given up again.

In 1975, another attempt was made to form a club. The approach this time was considerably different.

The ultimate aim was to form a complete club, from an airfield up. With the lease of a private two seat training sailplane, club operations began at various sites with the owner providing the instructing power. By

the end of 1976, the club had operated for 8 months, and negotiations were drawing to a close for a Heath Robinson type winch from Remark, and part of a 400 acre field for an airfield at Lochiel.

During 1977, the club developed the strips on the airfield, built a new V8 winch and brought two sailplanes - a \$4000 Arrow Sports class single seater, and an \$11000 Bocian two seat trainer.

Private initiatives built a hangar, repaired the original winch and continued to operate the private Kookaburra two seater. Another group bought a Ka-6 Sports class single seater, bringing to four the sailplanes currently operated by the state's youngest gliding club.

This totalled a turnover of \$26,000 during the year, in part from a Sports Association loan, in part from bank commitments, and in part from club earnings from flying fees and social event earnings.

Now adequately established, the club promises to become one of the most exciting forces in the sport in years to come. You can be part of this excitement, providing that the amount of time demanded can be spared. Club charges are half (or less) of established clubs around Adelaide.

Sport

P U IRVING & THE U-BOMBS N K

Irving and the U Bombs are a local four piece band, currently knocking 'em dead in conservative Belair with some powerful goodtime dance music. The media call it Punk Rock; the band call it '78 Pop. Neither label is really appropriate - the former because the band aren't violent East End street kids, the latter because the Sex Pistols, Clash, Ramones and Flaming Groovies are not the "popular" artists of today.

The main ingredient of the U Bombs' music is FUN. They play at the Belair Hotel every Thursday, for free, and the atmosphere there is about the best I've encountered at any Adelaide venue. This was despite a \$20 hired PA that kept squalling and despite the fact that Phil Cayzel was labouring over a hot mixing desk and playing bass and singing. Your faithful On Dit reporter journeyed forth to downtown Adelaide to discover what makes the U-Bombs tick.....

Irving and the U Bombs are: Phil Cayzel - bass and vocals; Roy Erzinger - drums; Paul Tuxworth - guitar; and Ian Thurnwald - saxophone, song and dance (since mid-May).

Said Paul: "I promised a guy I'd have a band together for a show at the Burnside Town Hall. Two weeks before I ran into Phil again (for the first time in four years, at a Radio Birdman Concert last November). We just got together for one show".

"Irving put us together, commented Phil. And before the U Bombs?
"Nothing famous", said Phil. "I've never been in the Rolling Stones".

Since their inception, the U Bombs have played at a number of parties, with bands like the Accountants, and Darryl Breakaway and

the Niggers, as well as their Belair Residency and the Tivoli...once. Since the "Filt" blowup, the Tivoli management and Sphere have decided they want nothing to do with the U Bombs, because of the music they play. Someone there even described them to me as "The worst sort of punks", because they play Sex Pistols!

The U Bombs create a rather primitive sound, which is very good to dance to. "Garage band" is a label that comes to mind - their music is "Rock 'n' Roll - a Door". Although they play a lot of punk music, Phil is not so concerned about the message of the music as whether people enjoy themselves.

"Basically we're a dance band and what the lyrics are about isn't really relevant 'cos you can't hear them. It's whether you can have a good time jumping around and dancing. You don't have to be anybody from any particular part of society to do that. You can just be a person....you can be a U Bomb!"

Irving and the U-Bombs are playing at University on Friday 23rd for free, presented by the Jazz, Rock and Blues Club. I asked the band how they see themselves developing.

"If we can just maintain the energy we won't have any problems, and I can't see us losing the energy" said Paul.

"Well the energy's getting higher all the time" Phil added.

"One day" warned Ian "We'll reach mass fission".

Be there when they do! They ain't called U Bombs for nuthin', kid!".

STEPHEN ROGERSON

Music

RADIO BIRDMAN

"RADIOS APPEAR"

RADIO BIRDMAN (WEA TRL 102)

This is the overseas version of Radio Birdman's first album. The basic difference is the mix. The guitars have been accentuated and the bass and drums dropped in volume. Seven of the songs are the same as before, although some have been fully re-recorded, e.g. NEW RACE is now straight Ramones. The sound is now harder edged, but has lost some of the minor chord timelessness that the relentless bass and drums emphasised on the first album. On that record they were doing what they wanted to do. On this one they're trying to sell a product. But it's still the best dance music this side of 1958.

GENERATION X

GENERATION X

GENERATION X (FESTIVAL L36527)

Well here we are. Yet another new-wave album being released in Australia 12 months after the whole thing ceased to be relevant even in it's country of origin. Generation

JEANS PLUS

105 GAWLER PLACE PH 212 5913

LEVIS

HANG TEN

STAGGERS

EXACTO

BLUES UNION

PLUS OTHER BRANDS

STUDENTS AND FRIENDS WELCOME

JUST ASK FOR STUDENT DISCOUNT

ANDROMEDA IMPORT RECORDS AND JAZZ ROCK AND BLUES ALBUMS.

MANY RARE TITLES.

SALE 1000's OF L.P.'s FROM 99¢

3 SHOPS - 229 RUNDLE ST. EAST
FIRST FLOOR, 201 VICTORIA SQUARE
807C, MARION ROAD, MITCHELL PARK

(COME IN AND RAVE WITH DAVE WOODHALL OF ROCKTURNAL AT RUNDLE STREET).

X are well into being pop stars, and this album reflects this. It is possibly with an element of satire: but if so it is well hidden. The music is frenetic up-tempo rock with the usual obtuse vocals. The paranoiac speed is interspersed with time changes that make it melodically hard to rationalise the songs into structures. It is also a very compressed, "produced" record. These are the new bougeoisie all right.

RY COODER

"JAZZ"

RY COODER (WEA RSK 197)

With the staggering array of players listed on the back cover, and even the presence of an arranger, country/gospel/hillbilly/blues guitarist Ry Cooder could well expect to be swamped and constricted; given the easy going, loose style that characterises his live performances and the very styles of music he concentrates on themselves. But, no so; his metallic bottleneck dobro type guitar is very much to the Love throughout the album. The songs are only very arguably characterised as "jazz". The chord and melodic structures are very traditionally based, and Mr Cooder's gospel influence is very present. It is however, a slightly uneasy marriage of style.

On Dit

Edited and Published by John Sandeman,
Thanx and/or blame for this issue may
also be attached to:-

-Juliet Davis
-Nonee Walsh
-Gordon Laverick

-Barry Salter
-Mrs Osman
-typing by the Cosmic Tooth
Fairies.....

Printed by Rod Wade on the mighty
SAUA 1250 WLD Multilith.

Music

MONDIT 19 University Music Society concert.
First in series of "Focus on
Schubert."
Elder Hall, 8.15 p.m., \$2 at the
door.

TUESDIT 20 Machine embroidery demonstration
in the Craft Studio, 1.15 - 2p.m.
Free. Everyone welcome.
12.10 PM VALENTINO

WEDNESDIT 21 JUNE 21ST 12.10 PM
ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW

THURSDIT 22 Evangelical Union Bookstall 1-2pm
Lutheran Students' Fellowship.
Discussion on "Holy Communion".
Lunchtime in the Chapel.

FRIDIT 23 JUNE 23RD, 24TH & 25TH 7.30 PM
BLACK MOON/THREE WOMEN

ALL SCREENINGS IN UNION HALL

GALLERY - Greg Donovan Serigraphs.
Grant Hancock Photographs.
Exhibition June 19 through 30.

"Get out of A.U.S." Referendum, and Union
Council election. Voting Wednesdit through
Fridit at the Students' Association Office.

GAY SOC DANCE
24TH JUNE 1978 - ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY GAMES ROOM
8 - 12.30AM - STUDENTS \$3.00 OTHER \$3.50.
Includes grog and soft drinks.
YOUNG MODERN - TIM - FOREIGN BOBY

Week