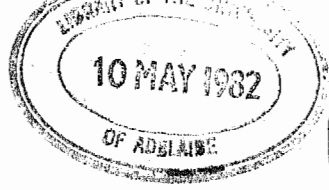


878.05
05
C12



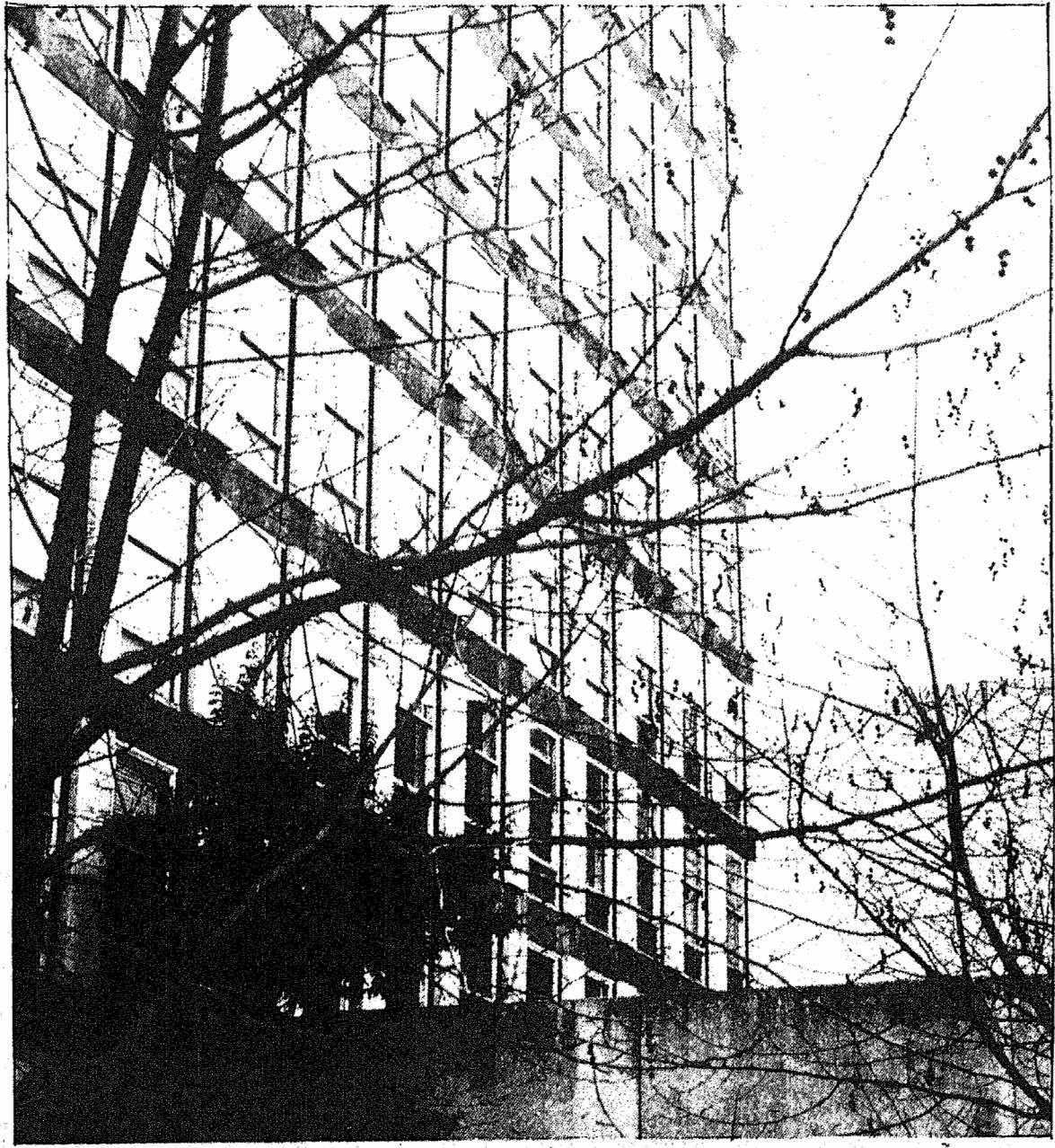
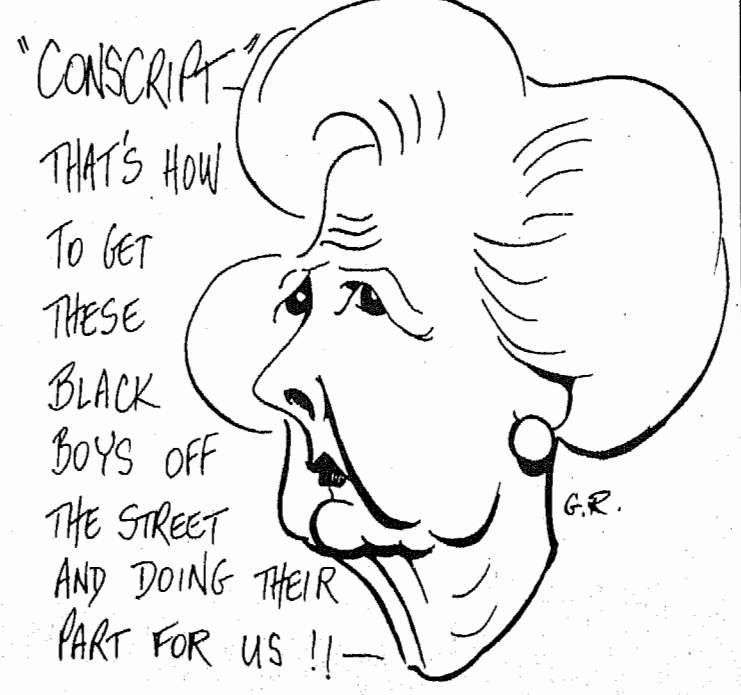
On dit

Adelaide University Student Weekly

Monday May 3, 1982 Vol 50 Nr 8

**BUMPER
32 PAGES**

Ritter's Week



Honeymoon Week May 3-7

INSIDE THIS WEEK

9 Environmental Studies at Adelaide Uni. — Like many other things, the Centre for Environmental Studies is under threat. *Chris Barry* tells why.

The Year of the Tree — That's what the United Nations Association has dubbed 1982. *Necia Hall* looks at the importance of the tree in Australia and internationally.

13 Cuba — Twenty two years after the revolution Castro is still going strong in America's backyard. *Peter Sobey* examines Cuba's separate American existence.

Roxby Downs — *Sarah Alpers* from AU CANE confronts the arcane and takes up the cudgels on behalf of the anti-nuclear lobby.

19 John Smith — *Carol Kirby* profiles the evangelist, who's just completed yet another barnstorming visit to Adelaide University.

Students in Residential Colleges — How does the silent minority live? *Georgie Downie* explains this accommodation alternative.

24 Esoteric Obscurity — It's the Third Coming of the Amazing Existential Wombat!

10

16

23

Maintenance Bans Hit Napier Building

The air-conditioning in most of the Napier Building is not working because of a limited work campaign by the maintenance staff.

There has been a long standing dispute between the University and the maintenance workers culminating in a wages justification demand, which is presently being considered.

The workers have never before taken any action and seem to be paying for it with lower wages than other people doing the same work, many months between a pay rise being granted and them receiving it, and a tendency to subcontract work rather than to re-employ people who leave due to low wages or who have become disillusioned with the university as employers.

The dispute dates back to 1980 with, believe it or not, a rationalisation decision, the maintenance workers were to come under the Australian Public Service (APS) award as opposed to their individual union's award.

Everything seemed to look good as there was talk that any individual classification could

appeal for a higher classification.

However, this optimistic talk clouded a vast difference in the classifications: tradespeople; carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc., were at the top of the scale and others such as tool-makers were classed as technical officers.

In effect this means that tradespeople were on the top of the scale; there was nowhere for them to move 'up' to. Technical officers on the other hand had room to move.

Technical officers were on wages starting at \$16,000 whereas tradesmen were starting on \$12,500.

With all respect to toolmakers and the like, this is a bit like paying an arts graduate more than a doctor. The pay differential simply does not reflect the degree of skill and responsibility of the job.

Furthermore, the trade award is base. A basic tradesperson must be supervised whilst doing any job. This necessitates dashing off to a foreman before anything is done. The maintenance staff at Adelaide Uni. have never before done this. They felt it was their responsibility to go out and find things to do and fix

things without instruction.

Moreover there have never been demarcation disputes although there is a lot of cross-over in the duties performed.

A general goodwill has prevailed but this is now being eroded. There was a policy of not inconveniencing people in buildings. Maintenance people have worked on live switchboards so as not to cut off the power supply to the entire building.

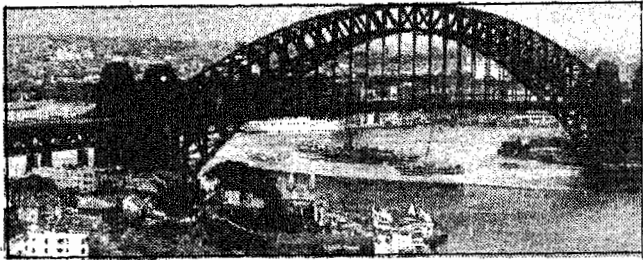
Now they are only working within safety regulations.

This goodwill is another point in their wages justification claim.

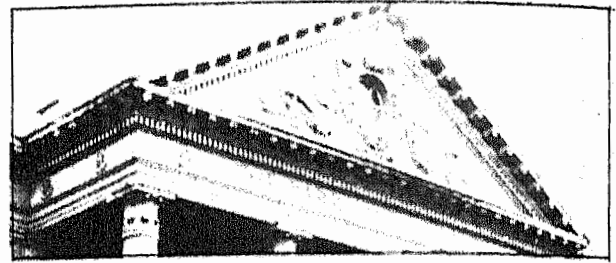
These workers expect their pay to reflect their value to the University. Six months ago a work value study was done. After four months nothing had happened. So the present limited work ban on the extra work which has traditionally been done, has been imposed. The rationale is quite logical — if you're not getting paid for the work, don't do it.

There are several reasons for this. Firstly, to elevate everyone in the workshop and to speed up the process of the work claim.

Cont p. 6



Monday May 3, 1982
Volume 50 Number 8



Cec Straightens Things Up

"On dit" certainly gets around. Mayor Rowe of Unley rang about an article in the last issue, the Ungreening of Unley, to put a few things straight.

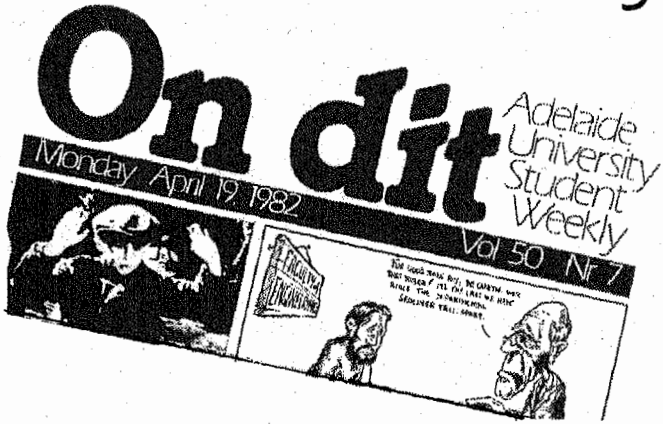
The 'resident artist' was knocked back as the State was giving the Council \$8000, that is half the annual wage. It would have been up to the Council to pay out for those (expensive) little extras like annual leave, office space, car allowance, and so on.

Furthermore they wanted to spend the money on pavements, not pavements and drains.

On the lighter side, Mayor Rowe has never been an editor of the "News"; he was in fact a supervisor. He has sent a copy of the article and a letter asking for back pay, plus a request to Rupert for a soft job in London based on his experience as editor.

He was very concerned that everyone would think he was a millionaire (I didn't realise the "News" paid that much to editors) when in fact he was a pensioner and "didn't have that much money".

On dit's 1/2 Century



'On dit' appeared in 1932 as the Official Organ of the Union. 1932 to 1982. That's 'On dit's' half century. We share this anniversary with three other well known institutions. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, the ABC, and the Barr-Smith Library.

Since 1932 the paper has exhibited definite phases in its evolution. It began as a 'Bread and Circuses' size sheet full of social gossip. After the war 'On dit' underwent its own post-

war renaissance, advancing to a fully fledged newspaper. Military recruitment advertisements proliferated in the cold war atmosphere of the fifties. Ominously they have reappeared this year.

The late 1950's saw the arrival of the now infamous 'Bird of the Week' and the lesser known, but more lascivious 'Abreast of the Times'.

These two institutions disappeared around the time the flower people revolt hit at the end of the sixties. Adelaide Uni. was always a bit late in these things.

'On dit' editors from all periods are still around. Adelaide QC Elliot Johnston, Supreme Court Judge Mr Justice Jacobs, Max Harris, John Bannon and Peter Duncan all once presided over this honourable rag. So 'On dit' is fifty and in lieu of handing out T-shirts, composing silly jingles and mounting expensive public relations campaigns, we're just going to have a piss-up. The celebration will be held at the 'On dit' bar night, Saturday June 12.

The next issue of 'On dit' will be a celebratory edition. It will contain lots of blasts from the past and resurrect a bit of scandal. It will appear Monday June 7, the first day of second term. See you then.

NOTICES

An Historic Walk on the Adelaide University Campus
followed by breakfast, of cornflakes and orange juice or Great Western Champagne, on the banks of the River Torrens. The walk will start from the Mitchell Building at 8 am on Wednesday 5th May.

The cost will be \$1.50 and tickets will be available before the day from History Club Committee members.
[See the Club's notice board in the Common Room, 4th Floor Napier Building for a contact address.]

Happy 21st Debbie Kapelis.
love from Muz, Shag, Humph, Boswell and etc.

Car for Sale
Honda "Life" 1973. RLF 478. \$1500 o.n.o. Ph. 264 7354.

Adelaide University Metaphysics Society presents

Tarot Seminar
Speakers: Colin Amery, Carmel Sanders. 7.30, Tuesday May 11th, Little Cinema.

Admission \$1 non-members, 50¢ members
Tarot has been used for centuries for divination; but for many it is the beginning of the path to higher consciousness. Colin Amery, a magician, and Carmel Sanders, a clairvoyant, will speak on the uses of the Tarot, its significance and place in the Western Esoteric Tradition.

Lost
Wallet containing Uni. cards but no money. If found ring Dino, 269 1470 at night.

Wanted
Students of ALL shapes and sizes are needed to participate in a study of Body Image (how you see your body). If you and your friends are interested you will find 'sign up' sheets in the Psychology office, Level 4, Hughes Building.
— Julie Gardner

Accounting Assistant.
An economics student is wanted for clerical work in an office in Pirie Street. The work will eventually lead to monthly accounts and involves the money market.

It is a permanent position and salary is \$11000 - \$13000 per annum. Age: early 20's.
Apply to the Students Association Office

PRODUCTION

Edited and Published by Chris Barry and Tim Dodd for the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide.

Postal Address: On dit, University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide 5000.

Telephone: 228 5404, 223 2685

Circulation: 5,500

Printed by: Bridge Press

History Club Seminar

Professor George Curry
"Poland on the Eve, 1981"
in the History Common Room,
4th Floor, Napier Building
on Thursday 6th May at 1.15 pm
Refreshments will be provided.

Lost Property Auction

This much awaited annual event will take place in the Cloisters on Wednesday June 16 at 1 pm. Goods handed into the university lost property office which have remained unclaimed for three months will go under the hammer with all proceeds to charity.

Five Italian films are being presented by the Anthropological Society on Saturday May 8th at 2 pm in the Little Cinema. The films are 'La Strada', 'The Bicycle Thieves', 'Bring me the Head of Alfredo Garcia', 'Bandits of Orlogoso' and 'The Leopard'. The admission fee is only \$4.00 which indicates the non-profit orientation of the venture. Everyone is welcome to come along and appreciate some fine films. Bring any refreshments you please

Lost or Stolen
from the Napier Lecture Theatre G01 a bracelet in its jewellers case. Rhinestones set in silver. Return to Susan Herbert, Botany (SB) or phone 2546805 after 7.15 pm.

3D Theatre in Association with the Literary Society presents A Moved Play Reading of Kopit's Conquest of Everest and Chamber Music on Monday, 3rd May at 7.30 in drama studio of old medical building, (first floor, Frome Road). Supper is available.

Centre Society
It seems to be the time for new political clubs. We are neither the Right Association nor the Left Coalition. On Tuesday 4th May at 1 pm in the South Dining Room we will be holding our first meeting.

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

Thanks to: David Walker, Jenni Lans, Necla Hall, Mark Davis, Yvonne Madon, James Williamson, Andrew Fagan, Adrienne Lowe, Penny Locket, Alan Kennington, Nick Xenophou, Diana Short, Robin Elliot.



Lit. Soc.

Attention! For the information of all freshers, a Literary Society actually does exist! We would like to see many more of you at our weekly meetings, which are held on Mondays, 1.00 pm in Room N4. Also, FAST (Festival of Australian Student Theatre) is being held in Adelaide this year and there will be a meeting to discuss this important event on Thursday May 6 in Meeting Room N4. So we beseech you to come along (you may even enjoy yourselves!)
If you're "past" caring about the University — its well-trodden paths, its buildings, those weatherbeaten catacombs through which you stumble each day — we have the solution:

CORRECTION AND APOLOGY

We wish to apologise to Mick Atkinson for stuffing up his article, "Looking Backwards from the Victorian Election", Vol. 50, No. 7. Where the article says Right to Left, it should read Right to Life. This was not a backhand compliment to the Right to Life.

end of term party
the activities council presents

mental as anything

saturday, may 8th, 8 pm - late
with special guests "chequers"

mayo & wills refectories

adelaide uni. students (- 1 guest) \$6 each
tickets available from student activities office only
from tuesday, april 27th.

no drinks to be brought into the show and no passouts to be given
reasonable price drinks available



Anzac March Gets Quashed

"ANZAC UPROAR: LIBBERS WILL MARCH"
"Women's Liberationists plan to march in Adelaide's Anzac Day parade."

This was the front page headline in "The News" on Thursday 22nd April. Well, well it looked like Adelaide's wonderful women were hitting the streets once again. A group calling itself Women Against Rape were planning to march on Monday 26th April, the Anzac Day holiday, to mourn women of all countries who were raped and murdered in all wars.

The questions: what is behind the concept of Anzac Day and is Anzac Day an appropriate time to raise the issue of women raped in war have often been raised.

Firstly George Gilder writes of training in a Marine Corps boot camp:

"From the moment one arrives, the drill instructors begin a torrent of misogynistic and anti-individualistic abuse. The good things are manly and collective, the despicable are feminine and individual. Virtually every sentence, every description, every lesson embodies this sexual duality, and the female anatomy provides a rich field of metaphor for every degradation.

When you want to create a solitary group of male killers that is what you do, you kill the woman in them. That is the lesson of the Marines. And it works."

The Returned Servicemen's League says, "The Anzac Day march is for the commemoration of servicemen and service-women who gave their lives in war, to ensure that Australia remained a free country, not a time to air social issues". Yet war itself is a result of conflicting social issues.

Some women in Adelaide have seen this hypocrisy and want to bring these issues to the notice of other people by publicly raising the issues of rape and murder committed against women in times of war.

Women Against Rape had planned to assemble on the lawns next to the Wakefield Street Cathedral at 9.30am on Monday. Following some group discussion, a march was to proceed along King, William

Street, Victoria Drive and Kintore Avenue. This was neither part of the Anzac Day parade nor was it in any way to disrupt the parade. The march was to end at the National War Memorial on North Terrace for the laying of wreaths and a small commemorative service.

Adelaide's City Council made a formal objection to the proposed activities. Their objection was based on the grounds that "it will, if effectuated, unduly prejudice the public interest in that it is contrary to the Lord Mayor's Order relating to the movement of traffic for the Anzac Day March in the City of Adelaide." The objection was made under the Public Assemblies Act 1972.

Under Section 4 (8) of the Act it states, "a copy of the objection must be served at least two days before the proposed date of assembly". Unfortunately for the citizens of Adelaide, you and I, the Act does not stipulate two working days. This gives the server of the objection the option of serving notice on the last day of a working week, leaving little time for an appeal to be lodged and processed.

The City Council did exactly that. Notice of the objection was received on Friday 23rd April, leaving but a few hours for the objection to be challenged. An appeal was put before a Judge of the Local Court, resulting in the decision of the Council being upheld.

The implementation of the Public Assemblies Act by the Adelaide City Council to prevent a public demonstration is a first since it came into operation.

Will this be a 'one off' incident, or will this become the standard procedure to silence the people of Adelaide?

Our society honours the soldiers who fought our wars, but in doing so we patronize the crimes committed against women and other civilians. The women victims of war have long been forgotten by most. Today those few who voice remembrance are silenced.

On the positive side, the media coverage received has brought to the attention of the public the issues of rape in war. Hopefully this will lead to the public acknowledging that victims of war are not only soldiers.

— Sally Carter
 1. George F. Gilder, *Sexual Suicide*, pp 258-259



Winner Andrew Grulich - "I want to thank my mother and father."

Grand Lottery Proves Itself a Big Draw

Anticipation has been quashed, anxiety must cease and the pundits had better pack up. The 1982 lottery draw is over.

Last Thursday lunchtime (April 29) about six hundred students crammed into Union Hall for the occasion. Against a backdrop of the set for the Theatre Guild's production of *The Playboy of the Western World*, they got an hour's unexpected entertainment at the mercy of local compere Nick Murray.

This year's draw was a relatively low key affair when compared with the extravaganzas of years past. Union Activities Director Barry Salter didn't invite the big personalities. Media people and civic identities were forgotten; a contrast to previous lottery draws when Tim Potter, Keith Martyn and former Lord Mayor J.V. Bowen have performed the honourable task. Would Martyn have dared appear in the miserable weather?

Barry decided it was "Introduce Your Union Personalities" day. So he dressed up in a penguin suit, Nick Murray masqueraded in orange overalls and they called up various Union people to announce the winners. In fact everybody except the *On dit* editors seemed to get a go. But then there isn't an *On dit* voucher.

Union President Ken McAlpine drew the big one. Three full Union fee refunds of \$152. Sporting a haircut and a henna rinse — so the rumour went — Ken dipped into the trough and came up with three winners.

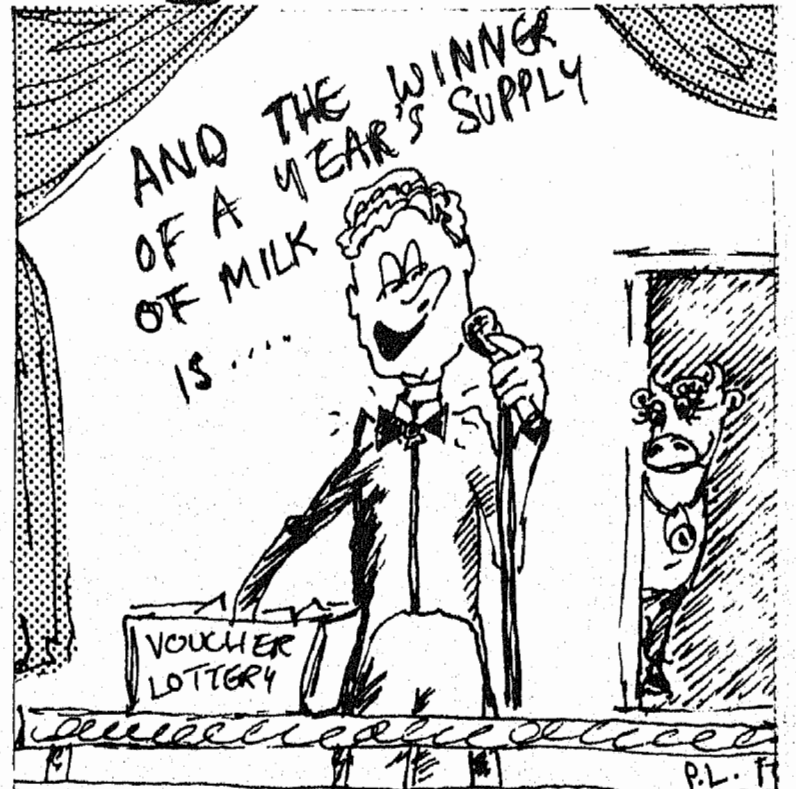
Two of his attempts were thwarted by absences. This was the prize which you had to be there to claim. If a prize was unclaimed, Ken dipped again. Absent winners got nothing except some good news when they next met their friends who were present.

"I want to thank ... my mother and my father," said one of the lucky students with a suitable sense of occasion. One winner is known to have shouted drinks with some largesse in the Bar on Thursday afternoon.

The three who carried off the grand lottery refund were Amanda Jesudason, Andrew Grulich and Natalie Webster.

Other winners who haven't collected their prizes can pick them up at the Union Office, top floor, Lady Symon Building.

— Tim Dodd



- Lucky Winners**
- Lunch with Vice Chancellor — A.J. Mackle
 - Christopher Hartley — Alexander Southwood
 - ANZ Bank \$100 — Tim Waters
 - Dinner for two in Bistro — Phillipa Rowland
 - Lunch for two in Mayo — Nhu Xun Lam
 - Dozen Gold Tops — Andrew Harris
 - Dinner for two Lims Supper House — Stephen Balales
 - Two casks White Wine — Susan Jones
 - Two cartons Nobbys Nuts — Gleb Webster
 - Two dozen Coke — Paul Traeger
 - AM/FM Clock Radio — Carolyn Hawkins
 - Gallery Record Voucher — Charlie Douglas
 - Activities Bar Night Ticket — Paul Pattison

- Craft Studio Voucher — Sue Lowe
- (Footlights) Lighthouse Subscription — Alan Tudor
- Free Camera (Chemist) — Anthony Ashley
- Bookshop (\$25 Book Vouchers) — Lynton Willlocks — Teng Boon Ziang — Mark Clark — Daniel Emery — Stephen Boyd
- Union Shop (HP Calculator) — Mario Giar dini
- 1 Squash/Tennis Racquet — Chris Nezio
- Two Trips in Gilder — Faye Upton
- Trip for two in Sailing Boat — Sally Forward
- Windsurf Instruction Course — Ineke Mulders
- Five free Squash Games — Igor Bray
- Trip to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur — Chris Carter

Police Report Findings Dodged

There now appears to be almost no hope that the Police Report on Corruption will be followed up by any official body.

This is despite the fact that a number of prominent Adelaide criminal lawyers have criticised the report in terms that seem strong enough to produce at least some reaction from the authorities.

Reading the report, one cannot fail to be struck by the vagueness of the review which Sir Charles Bright has made of the police investigations. Sir Charles himself took part in no investigations whatsoever, and, at least

one Adelaide lawyer regards it as unfortunate that he was ever called in. The report (better termed a review) contains almost no hard fact but instead is full of statements such as "this allegation has no basis in fact". Rarely were the reasons for such findings presented.

Unfortunately the police now know how to cover their tracks if any further investigation were decided on. Nevertheless, public scepticism of the findings is widespread, and a desire for a more substantial report on graft within the police force will continue.

— David Walker



P.K. Speaks

Time for Re-assessment

Imagine that for most of us, the end of Term One is a time to assess the work covered this year, with the aim of consolidating or improving on those efforts for the next two terms.

Some students, especially 1st years, may not be too pleased with the way things are going. I emphasize first years because the majority still don't feel "orientated" after the first two months. Sure, they know where the Union Building is, and where their lectures are and can perhaps even recognize the Student President on sight (ugghh, vomit!). Yet there is still a feeling of alienation; of "what am I doing here?", which can last a long time.

I recall that two years ago, after my first term at Uni., I was really quite confused. I had been to all the Orientation things etc. and knew lots about the various people and places on campus. Still, there was a strange feeling that I didn't really fit in; Uni. seemed a large, cold, uncaring institution that made little effort to embrace me.

I was overwhelmed by the fact that I was one person in ten thousand, with the identity of an ant in a whole colony.

Other school friends had gone into jobs after matric, and were earning money. That short-term benefit at times outweighed the long-term goal of studying for a job I would be happy in, and a number of times I thought of "dropping out".

I don't know exactly why I stayed on. I think basically because I felt (hoped) that the longer I stayed the better things would get. Luckily that was the case.

In retrospect, I reckon that it took a full year for me to become "orientated". Only after then did I realize that Uni. is not the unwelcome place it seems. I made a step to get involved with the SAUA (no one invited me), and I've found it since to be very rewarding, and helped me to come to terms with things.

This year I again find myself in a similar position to many first years. I'm in a job unlike anything I've experienced before, and I'm now in the process of looking at my current performance and thinking of ways of improvement.

I would therefore invite any people (especially first years) to come and offer any suggestions on how they think either my position, or the SAUA can be improved. Similarly, if anyone would like to either let me know how they're coping, or just think it's time you introduced yourself and said "Hi", I'm always available.

Perhaps we can help each other in our search for "orientation".

— Paul Klaric
SAUA President

Peacock Wears Red Under-where?

Two senior federal ministers have resigned their posts and given themselves up to police following the scandalous colour television affairs in Canberra.

The director of ASIO's Canberra branch said today that both men would receive heavy gaol sentences for violations of the Official Secrets Act, and that the High Court was considering a temporary return to capital punishment until all members of the dastardly Fifth Column had been rooted out and thrown to the lions.

There has been an Australia-wide flurry of investigations into the activities of other government members both at home and abroad. Journalist Laurie Oakes claims to have evidence that Mr Andrew Peacock, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's chief rival in the Liberal Party, is a Soviet secret agent. This evidence includes a controversial photograph of Mr Peacock talking into his shoe during Question Time at the last parliamentary sitting.

On the state level, Justice Robin Millhouse has been remanded in custody pending bail. Charges of listening to 5MMM regularly have been laid against him, although a spokesman for the station denies all knowledge of ever broadcasting anything intelligent enough to attract sustained listenership. Justice Millhouse broke down under police questioning and confessed that democracy is in fact a KGB plot, the sole aim of which is to overthrow the

delicate balance of public credulity.

Reliable police sources indicate that the Federal Police Department are taking the allegations very seriously indeed. "Steps, including the indiscriminate shooting of customs officers and an armed coup d'etat, are being taken," Colonel Archibald Plod (recently promoted from constable) is reported as saying. "We want no more of these sinister communist plots disrupting prime viewing time."

High ranking members of both federal parliamentary parties have applauded the move by Colonel Plot, arguing that for many years affairs of state have prevented governments from getting down to the real business of politicians — party bickering and committee-based bedsock knitting. Mr Fraser, questioned while leaving a top level cabinet meeting, pointed to the television under his arm and said he was going home to watch the replay of the Royal Wedding. His ministers, he stated confidently, were all resigned to becoming incorporated into an undemocratic government, and that he didn't really mind as long as he could be Prime Minister.

At a press conference the new federal minister for Furtive Affairs, Field Marshal Bjeike-Peterson, said he "couldn't give a shit", and that all politicians were crooked anyway. For once the Australian public agreed with him.

— David Mussared
(refectory correspondent)



A State Ideology Indonesians and Pancasila

For one week over the Easter holidays, Indonesian students from universities and colleges of advanced education throughout Australia, attended what have been described as indoctrination courses in Sydney and Melbourne.

The courses, known as Pancasila Upgrading Weeks, were arranged by the Indonesian government which met the cost of air travel to enable students from as far away as Perth to attend.

Pancasila (Five Ways) is the Indonesian state ideology; its five principles are Belief in One God, Humanity, Indonesian National Unity, Democracy, and Social Justice. The courses in Melbourne and Sydney were presented by Indonesian Embassy officials and the Inspector-General of the Indonesian Foreign Office, Lieutenant-General Sarwo Edhie, the former commander of the army's elite Paracommando Corps which in March 1966 confronted the pro-Sukarno troops in manoeuvres that led to the transfer of power to General Suharto.

Some Indonesian students have claimed that it was implied that their passports would be withdrawn if they did not attend the Upgrading Week. A breakaway Indonesian community group in Melbourne which calls itself "The Passionate Voice of the True Patriot," has said that the Indonesian Embassy is "unhappy with the number of naturalizations taking place in

Australia" and that the Pancasila course was a display intended "to intimidate those who have taken up Australian citizenship."

Students have also complained that to attend the courses they had to miss three academic days. Requests for the course to be held during the May holidays were refused — this lends weight to the claim of the "True Patriot" group that the courses were arranged by the Indonesian government as "an essential part of the military sponsored campaign to ensure the re-election of General Suharto as President." The national elections are to be held on May 4.

During March, in the lead-up to these elections, students at the University of Indonesia and Jakarta staged three consecutive days of protest against the lack of political freedom and democracy. In the absence of an effective parliamentary opposition in Indonesia, student and youth movements have expressed anti-government sentiments throughout the 1970's in this way. Such disturbances in 1974 seriously shook the Suharto regime. It is not surprising, then, that regular Pancasila upgrading courses are now mandatory for students in Indonesia.

Pancasila was written into the preamble of the 1945 constitution that proclaimed Indonesian independence, in the following words: "The Republic of Indonesia ... is based on the sovereignty of the people and on the pillars of the One Delti, just and civilised Humanity, Indonesian Unity, and People's rule guided wisely through consultation and representation, in

order to achieve Social Justice for the whole Indonesian people." Although first enunciated by Sukarno, Pancasila has survived Sukarno's fall from power to become a shibboleth of Suharto's "new order". It is regarded as the only philosophy which promises reconciliation between the varying principles of Islam, Christianity, and secular

nationalist political doctrines. Its vague and apparently harmless tenets have proven particularly convenient for the Suharto government — a military regime which declares itself against "politics" and which describes *Sekber Golkar* (Secretariat of Functional Groups), the parliamentary party which it supports, as a non-political body.

— Mark Davis

Education Action Committee

It was mentioned in the last EAC column that a loans week is being organised to inform students about the loans issue and to encourage them to participate in the loans campaign. Due to the realization that most students are currently preoccupied with essay and assignment deadlines, plus studying for exams, the loans week has been deferred until early second term. This will hopefully give students the opportunity to actually be involved in loans week, so to find out what a loans scheme could mean to their futures.

Meanwhile the EAC is continuing to work on the loans issue, concentrating on the distribution of leaflets and the general dissemination of information at graduation ceremonies, to raise awareness about loans, within and outside the university. Articles are also appearing in *On dit* about loans and the ramifications for the

availability of TEAS.

Another EAC effort has now finally reached fruition. All those eager or terrified students (or both) who have been wondering what on earth has happened to the essay library may be pleased to know that it is now in operation. Enquiries about borrowing essays should be made at the Student Activities Office.

As the by-elections fade into the distant past, all new elected members and committees are settling down to lots of hard work. Now that the EAC and the Social Action Committee are separate, the EAC is free to concentrate on education issues. Just in case you were wondering, we are kept busy.

Anyone who wants to raise a problem or is interested in the EAC, should come to EAC meetings which are held every Thursday lunchtime in the Students' Activities Office. Everyone is welcome.

— Jenny Parham

Student Services face the axe

Adelaide University may cut student services by up to 3% in its coming budget. Those services effected include the student Medical Health Service, the Counselling Service and the Mackinnon Parade Gym.

The cuts are a result of the federal government's slashing of funds to tertiary institutions.

These reductions in funds have had ramifications in many areas. The library now closes earlier, departments in vocational courses are worried that their students may not be recognized (see Engineering Dept Story, *On dit* 19/4/82) and other courses have had to be cut.

However, there is a feeling that student services are one area which should not be cut. Considering the downgrading of other student benefits which the Fraser government has applied, many believe that services which promote the medical, physical and mental well-being of students should be maintained at present levels.

The attitude of the University seems to be one of not favouring any one section. The academic departments have had to accept their bitter medicine, and it appears that they expect student welfare to take its dose.

The Union Welfare Co-ordinator, Barry Heath, does not

agree that this is the correct approach. "Over the past five years student needs have increased, due partly to the financial limitations placed on the University. In the light of this, student services should be increased, not decreased."

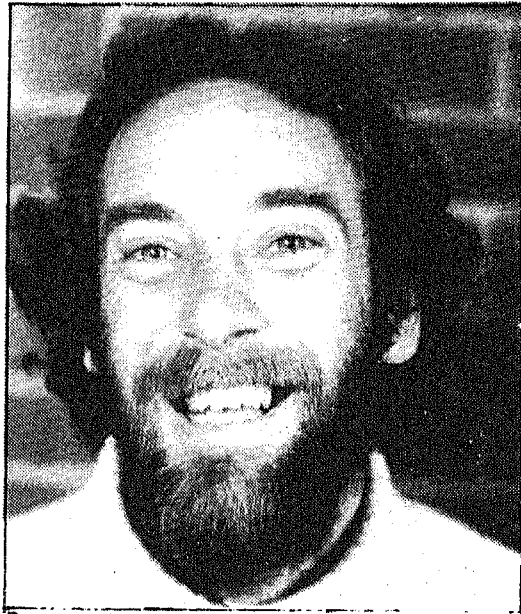
The President of the Students' Association, Paul Klaric, agrees. "I realize that the funding situation facing the University is currently very grim; however I believe that these services should rank among the top priority," he says.

Paul felt that the University needed to take another look at this area to decide the ramifications these cuts would have on students. "On paper, it may seem logical that every section within the Uni. should be cut. The question is, has anyone looked closely into the consequences of such action on these services?"

It is proposed by the Registrar, Mr F.J. O'Neill, that the Health Service be cut by \$17,000 from last year's budget, the Student Counselling Service by \$8,000, and the Gymnasium by \$11,000. At this stage only guess work can predict the consequences of this.

The SAUA is expected to look closely at the situation and make suggestions for a more acceptable and less destructive review of these services.

— On dit staff



Barry Heath - Departing



Anne Gooley - new appointee

Barry Heath Goes; Union Reshuffle

Barry Heath, Union Welfare Officer for the past four and a half years, will shortly be leaving the job.

Heath, who has assisted thousands of students with money problems, housing troubles and various personal crises, will terminate his employment with the Union this month.

It is understood that Barry will be going overseas for an extended period of travelling.

Heath's impending departure poses a dilemma for Union Council who are faced with a spiralling 1983 Union fee (possibly \$175).

When the Welfare Officer's resignation became known, various councillors went into a huddle and came up with a scheme to amalgamate the two positions of Welfare Officer and Education Research Officer, the post currently held by Anne Gooley. This proposal was enunciated in a paper written by Union Councillor Andrew Frost for the Union Planning Committee.

It met with no opposition in the Union Planning Committee and will go to the full Union Council for approval today (May 3). An attempt to hold a Union Council meeting last week to consider the matter was aborted by football

practise and an interstate trip. That meeting did not have a quorum but it did unofficially approve the proposals.

Anne Gooley would become the Welfare and Education Officer. She currently holds the position of Education Research Officer.

Some clerical duties performed by the Welfare Officer would be shunted to Union clerical staff.

The suggestion was made that a special TEAS Councillor be appointed during February and March to cope with the heavy flow of enquiries received in that period.

If the scheme is implemented it is expected to knock \$3 off the Union fee.

Anne Gooley is presently employed on a fixed contract to the beginning of 1984. Gooley is well qualified to give the answers to TEAS and welfare enquiries but has no qualifications in counselling which has comprised a significant portion of Barry Heath's work.

The Student Counselling Service, situated above the Student Activities Office, is funded by the University. Frost says in his paper, "If a university run service (i.e. Student Counselling Service) is inadequate then informal and formal pressure should be applied to change it." The clear

inference is that the Student Counselling Service should improve instead of the Union paying for duplicated counselling services through the Welfare Officer. Frost says that "students often don't or won't go to them (the Counselling Service)."

Besides providing information on TEAS, loans, grants and scholarships, the duties of the Welfare Officer extend to handling non-collegiate housing, child-care resources, Union fee dererrals and acting as a student ombudsman with the university. The workload in Gooley's present job of Education Research Officer has slackened recently, and it is hoped that she will comfortably handle both tasks.

The creation of the amalgamated position of Welfare and Education Officer represents a nett loss of one student services job. It potentially comes at a bad time for Union Council who less than six months ago expanded the Union's top management position into a management echelon of three positions.

Andrew Frost believes welfare services will be maintained under the amalgamation. He is definite that the new system should apply for a trial period only. If adopted, the amalgamation will be reviewed at the end of July.

Meanwhile best of luck to Barry Heath on his travels.

— Tim Dodd

Fees Legislation Before Parliament

You may be surprised to hear that the fees legislation is again before the House of Representatives. Before panicking, the government hasn't introduced the legislation again because they think it will be passed by the Senate. The Labor Party and the Australian Democrats are both firmly committed to opposing fees.

The government has introduced the fees legislation so that it can be a part of a double dissolution of the Parliament. The Australian Constitution allows for both the House of Representatives and the Senate to be dissolved if the Senate rejects the same bill twice at least three months apart. The government of the day need only have one such bill rejected twice

(or it can have as many as it likes) to be able to ask the Governor General to dissolve the Parliament and call a new election. Should the government be returned, all the bills that had been rejected twice are placed before a joint sitting of both houses and if passed become law.

Currently, there is only one bill that has been rejected by the Senate twice; the sales tax bill. Fees will be another.

If Fraser calls a double dissolution and wins a majority in the House of Representatives, then the fees legislation will go to the joint sitting. If the government has the overall numbers in the combined Houses of Representatives, Senate sitting then will have fees.

by Anne Gooley
Education Research Officer

Gale Resigns From SAUA

Linda Gale has resigned her position on the Students' Association (SAUA) Executive Committee.

This move followed less than two weeks after her election in the April by-election.

She cites increased commitments elsewhere as the reason for her resignation. Gale states that since the by-election these activities have taken up much more of her time than she anticipated.

The surprise resignation may mark the end of Gale's long period of identification with the SAUA, which culminated in an abortive run for SAUA president last year.

Linda Gale acknowledges that it is a major problem that few people show an interest in participating in SAUA Executive

affairs. No doubt with thoughts of her recent resignation in mind she adds that she believes she can better encourage involvement from outside rather than inside the association. She does express the hope of remaining actively involved throughout the year.

Gale says that the present SAUA Executive does lack experience. In her letter of resignation she reiterated to the Chair — SAUA President Paul Klaric — that her action did not indicate a "lack of support or commitment".

Three "Ordinary Member" positions on the thirteen member Executive are now vacant. They are likely to remain so until the annual elections in late July, and perhaps after if no interest is stirred amongst students in the doings of the Executive.

— Tim Dodd

Paper Gains for Women

The Report of the Working Party on Women's Issues has had a hiatused journey through the various committees that live in out of the way areas at Adelaide Uni.

The Report was six months in the making and was approved by the Executive Committee in December 1981. It then went to the first Education committee meeting for 1982 in February. It was then deferred to the March meeting to give the Staff Association a chance to discuss it. They overwhelmingly supported it. The Education committee then deferred it to a special meeting on 14.4.82.

The venue was changed just hours before the meeting for "air-conditioning reasons". Eventually the meeting got underway. It was accompanied by petty amendments to the motions and the occasional case of verbal diarrhoea. Despite this, all the motions were passed and several

of them had no opposition. Briefly, the passed motions are:

1) Deals with encouraging secondary students to participate in non-traditional areas of study and from them to be informed of University courses which are also non-traditional areas for women, such as mathematics, engineering and architecture. Also that the Careers Advisory Board monitor women graduates' employment progress.

2) Tenured and tenurable academics have the right to work on a half-time basis for up to ten years where necessary for child care.

3) A procedure for redressing the proportional imbalance of either sex of staff of a department.

4) A committee be set up for cases of sexual harassment.

5) That staff and students be encouraged to use non-sexist language.

6) That part of the report, "Sexism in University Teaching"

be made available.

7) At least one full time permanent staff member of the Student Counselling Service be a woman.

8) That all statistics compiled have a male/female breakdown.

9) That the Executive Committee review progress of the recommendations.

Those motions will now go to the University Council in May.

Some people involved with the Report hope that this meeting will put some 'teeth' into the proposals.

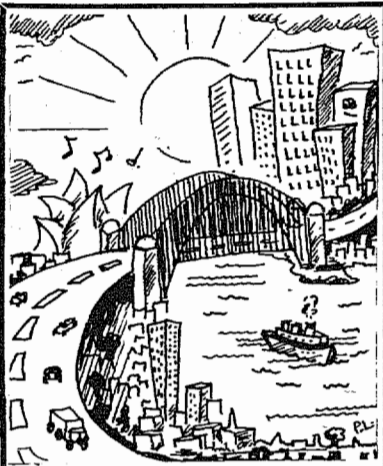
For the time being, nothing has been said of when they will be implemented.

A fear has been expressed that it may end up like the Assessment Report of 1976. A survey in 1980 showed that the Report had little effect as no one had followed it up.

The proposals are now on paper; it is up to the students and staff to apply pressure to bring them into everyday practise.

— Chris Barry

Moves Against Uranium



Sydney Sider

What to do once you're here? Anything you want, but I'll list some of the cheaper attractions.

First and foremost, a view of the Harbour is a must. Either take a cruise or just take a ferry to Manly to get a fair idea of what Sydney is all about.

Cruises are inexpensive, and don't worry too much about feeling like a tourist, you are one so don't be shy.

Tours around the Opera House are a necessity for architecture students. They are around \$2.50 as I recall, but walking across the Harbour Bridge is free. If you want to see the Bridge exhibition in the south west pylons you'll have to shell out about 60¢.

Other things of interest associated with the Harbour include yacht racing, the various small beaches towards the heads (unclad bathing at several) various waterfront parks and recreation areas as well as just watching the ships go by.

Fort Denison is open for inspection at certain times and the Taronga Park Zoo is only a ferry ride away from Circular Quay.

Sydney's most recent, and possibly crassest new attraction is Sydney Tower on top of the Centrepoint Building in the CBD.

For \$3.50, and weather permitting, you get a panoramic view of the city. Worth it once, if only to experience the slick marketing of tourist commodities.

Eating for students is best catered for in the Darlinghurst area, which offers a unique selection of cheap restaurants, if you can find them. Best things to do (honestly) is to ask when you get to the general area. Check the prices on the door as very expensive is often mixed up with extra cheap.

Walking away from the city, down William St, any road on the right past Crown St should yield a goodly selection of eateries.

If you're really stuck for something to do, just wandering round the inner suburbs is guaranteed to amuse.

As for entertainment, the choice is so wide as to be overwhelming. The Sun or the Mirror carry entertainment ads for attractions ranging from opera to live mud wrestling (Yes, Nick!).

Enjoy yourself.

Sydney's weather has taken a turn for the better recently, settling into an autumn routine of clear days around 24 degrees and very little rain. The humidity is down to tolerable levels too. All the more reason to visit.

— Sydney Correspondent

On the 27th October 1981 the Federal Government approved the mining of uranium at a site 75km north of Broken Hill.

Called the Honeymoon Uranium Project it is a joint venture between MINAD, wholly owned by CSR, Carpentaria Exploration Co. (COC) 48% overseas owned and TETON Co., 100% owned by UNC Resources Inc. a USA based uranium mining company. Current Australian ownership is 63%. Present Commonwealth policy calls for 75% Australian ownership of all uranium projects. Approval has however been granted to mine at Honeymoon.

Leach Mining

The process for mining uranium at Honeymoon involves pumping an acid solution into the ground, allowing it to dissolve the uranium and sucking it out through an extraction well. The full scale operation would consume per year:

- 12,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid
- 3,000 tonnes of hydrogen peroxide
- 1,800 tonnes of sodium carbonate
- 1,500 tonnes of ferrous sulphate
- 650 tonnes of quicklime
- 80 tonnes of ammonia
- 30 tonnes of sodium hydroxide

These chemicals mixed with the ground water make up the 10 million gallons of solution that will be present underground at any time during the operation of the mine.

The daily flow through the mine will be two million gallons and over the life of the mine some 5,000 million gallons of solution will be pumped through the ground. This will be accomplished using approximately 75 wells over an area of about 24 hectares.

Environmental Considerations

Honeymoon mine is situated in an arid zone with a rainfall of less than 200mm per annum.

Underground water occurs in aquifers at three levels in the area. The uranium targeted for extraction occurs in the lowest of these aquifers. Water from the upper aquifer is to be used for the people living at the mine site. The lower aquifers are not fit for human consumption. Whilst at present no interchange appears to occur between the three aquifers when 75 wells are sunk

through all three levels, the case may be different. The mining company's Environment Impact Statement (EIS) states that "ground water from all three aquifers rises to approximately the same level, suggesting the occurrence of a hydrolic connection between the aquifers. At various places the impermeable layer of clay between the aquifers is not present. This means that there is most likely to be interaction between the aquifers with contaminated water (acidic and bearing metals) affecting the potable top-most aquifer.

Of even greater concern to the local inhabitants is the fact that the Great Artesian Basin is only 50km, and Lake Frome 100km away from this mine site. In an area where water is so scarce that it must be carried in by train for human consumption, the destruction of underground water supplies is greatly feared by the local people.

An Alarming Precedent

In the United States a similar method of mining was used at the Irigarary Wyoming Mineral Co. mine.

On March 14th, 1979, chloride levels were found to exceed the "upper control limit" (alkaline rather than acid solutions were used in this case). Overpumping (taking out more liquid than was going in) was begun on March 27th. In April it was agreed that overpumping was not correcting the problem, apparently the wells themselves were leaking. By late August a major series of cracked casing and leakage to the upper zone was discovered. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission said that "Degradation of water quality in the shallow aquifer from ammonia and importation of heavy metals is now occurring."

Church Rock — A Worse Example?

One of the companies involved in Honeymoon, Teton, is 100% owned by the United Nuclear Corporation (UNC) of America. On July 16th 1979 the wall of a tailings dam at a mill owned by UNC in Church Rock, New Mexico broke, spilling 100 million gallons of liquid and 1100 tonnes of uranium tailings into the Rio Puerco. A hearing into the causes of the accident revealed that UNC knew in 1976 that the soil and bedrock on

which the dam was built were unstable. At the time of the accident there was 50% more waste in the pond than was allowed. The 125 families in the area filed a suit but meanwhile their water and the water of their stock is heavily contaminated. This is a company which proposes to responsibly manage 75 bores pumping acid and dissolved heavy metals through potable water.

If Honeymoon goes ahead it will provide justification for other similar mining projects. At Beverley near Lake Frome there is a deposit of uranium five times larger than at Honeymoon. It is proposed to extract this deposit also using the *in situ* leaching method. Beverley is directly above the Great Artesian Basin.

Peaceful Protest

A group of concerned people who are staging a peaceful protest at Honeymoon from May 14 to 16. A contingent of students from Adelaide University will participate in this action and also intend to perform anti-uranium street theatre in Broken Hill.

These students, as concerned citizens, are committed to a permanent halt to the mining and export of uranium from Australia.

A spokesperson for the group says, "Uranium mining is a local

issue with global significance. We stand firm in our opposition with the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) and progressive political parties who oppose the uranium/nuclear power/weapons industries. We encourage the real alternatives of conservation and safe, clean and renewable sources of energy. We recognize:

- Radiation dangers in the mining processes and in the operation of nuclear reactors pose hazards to workers' health.
- No safe solution has been found to the problems of disposal of highly toxic radioactive waste.
- The Aboriginal people are the first Australians and uranium mining constitutes an assault on Aboriginal land and heritage.
- Uranium mining is the first link in the nuclear weapons build up, and Australia must respond to the millions in Europe calling for survival.
- Contrary to previous assurances, the Australian government has taken steps to increase foreign ownership and control of the uranium industry.

"For these reasons we have decided to take part in the Honeymoon action."

Further issues of *On dit* will contain reports on the protests.

Honeymoon Week

This week, May 3-7, is Honeymoon Week at Adelaide Uni. and if you are interested in learning more about the uranium mining industry in South Australia, come to the following activities:

Monday May 3: Speaker from central CANE, 1.10pm. Meeting Room 1, Level 5, Union Building (presented by Labor Club).

Tuesday May 4: Film — *Backs to the Blast*, 1.10 pm. Little Cinema, level 5, Union Building (presented by AUCANE).

Wednesday May 5: Information Seminar on Honeymoon. 1.10 pm. Little Cinema, Level 5, Union Building (AUCANE).

Thursday May 6: "Honeymoon National Protest" Benefit Dance, 8pm with *The Spell* and *The Voice Print*. Norwood Town Hall. \$3 Concession, BYO.

Sunday May 9: CANE Folk Dance. *Little Para Bush Band*, Irish Hall, Carrington St, Adelaide, 3pm-8pm. BYO. (Ph: 223 6917)

If you can't make it to Honeymoon, walk in the RALLY FOR A NUCLEAR FREE SOUTH AUSTRALIA, May 29th, 10.30am, Victoria Square.

cont. from p. 1

A further cause for concern of the maintenance people is their relative pay to outside industry.

The Public Services Board is notorious for low rates of pay based on comparisons with outside industry. There was a push by the ACTU for a comparative increase in 1973 and another in 1981. A pay increase was decided to be effective from the first pay period which commenced on or after 22nd October 1981, yet it took four months for this increase to reach the maintenance workers' pockets.

It also appears that the University is adopting a policy of getting outside sub-contractors to do the work previously done by the maintenance unit.

One building is at the moment sub-contracted. The reason for this at the time was that the Uni. did not have enough people to cover it. In reality, one person had resigned and he had not been replaced, so of course there weren't enough people.

The sub-contractor receives \$316.00 plus a vehicle and telephone allowance and other

fringe benefits. Someone doing the identical work employed by the University receives \$254.00 and no benefits.

There is no way, with this pay differential, that people will want to remain employed by the University.

However, the campus benefits a great deal as there is always someone available for emergency calls. It is, however, students who will lose out again. What is to happen to experiments and computers when sub-contractors disconnect the power supply to the entire building to fix a small electrical fault? What is to happen to experiments and refrigeration while everyone waits for a sub-contractor to arrive at the University?

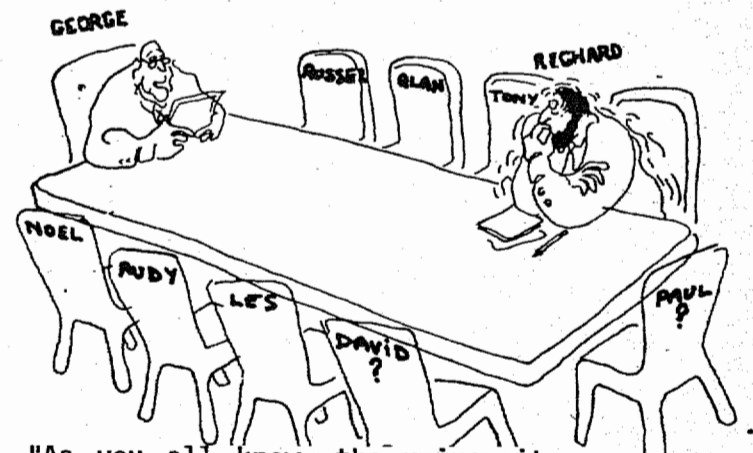
So to all those people in the Napier Building who have had all comfort conditioning terminated. This will only be temporary if someone can point out to the 'powers that be' that everyone has to pay their way and the University is no exception and that all departments in the University benefit from on the

spot maintenance.

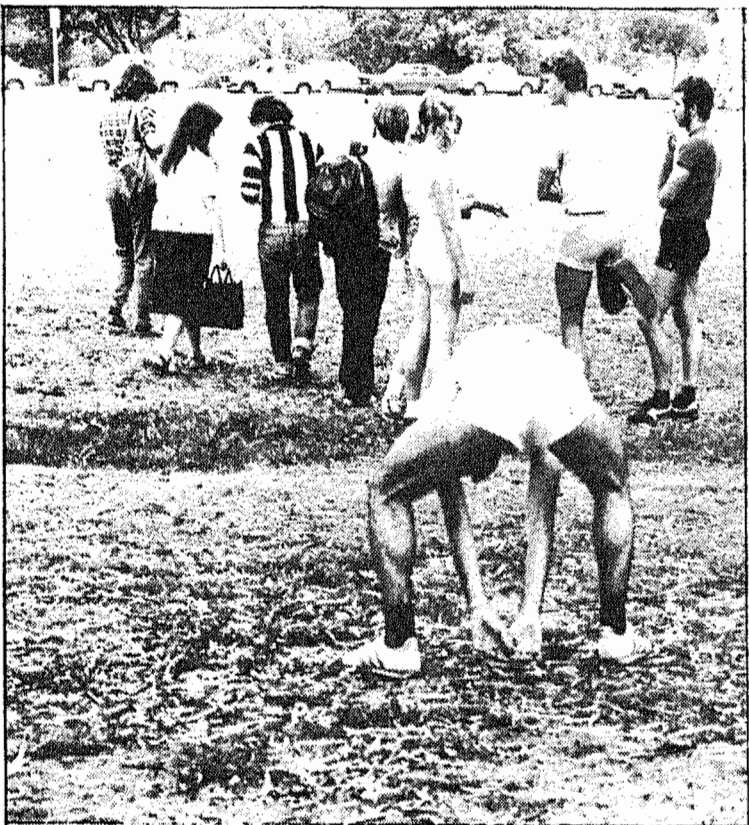
In the meantime, perhaps you could bring your own little strip heaters and then there would be no need to have maintenance people. No wages being paid in

the short run is, what rationalisation is all about; it's just tough about the long term, but ETSA will love you.

— Chris Barry



"As you all know, the university has felt the discomfort of a mild recession, into which many departments have fallen. So I've gathered you all here together to discuss some additional employment cuts that we must make to ensure the survival of our great EMPIRE."



Bums up - One runner limbers up.

Fun Run Follies

Last Friday week's Autumn Fun Run attracted over 150 bare-legged starters, and covered the 3¼ miles of grass, gravel, mud, bitumen and bridge repairs that lie between the Uni. gym and the Torrens weir. No one dropped in for lunch at swanky Benjamins and we all made it back.

First to finish was Michael Odea in 16 mins 59 sec, closely followed by Charlie Douglas (17:05) and Mark Gibbons (17:41). The first woman across the line was Sue Hemming in a quick 20 mins 17 secs. Sue Richardson and *On dit* team member Sharon Holmes followed in rapid succession. However, the winner of last year's run clocked 15:50 so no records have been broken.

One of the organizers, Sean Power, speculates that the slower times are due to the Albert Bridge repairs and the consequent reversal of the usual track. The cynic's explanation is that the strategic placement of official first-aiders may have effectively prevented premature crossings at the Morphett St bridge, or King William St bridge, or even the University footbridge.

Any finisher was eligible for a "prize" (of Sustagen, Nordica Health Food or Nippy's Fruit Juice) and these were drawn by Sean Power after competitors

had regained their breath. However, if you had two o'clock commitments and couldn't stay, any prize you might have won was redrawn.

Ten teams entered, of which Med. 3, Kathleen Lumley College and Biochemistry were the fastest, in that order. But the decisive question remains

Can This Be Fun?

I think the majority of runners were there for a race, to measure themselves against their peers, or to chase visions of gold medals. Some of these are the well-soled and well-sold runners seen chugging endlessly along the riverbank every lunchtime; others try and prove themselves on a once-only basis.

Sean Power likes to emphasize participation over competition, particularly when he is trying to talk you into entering. But he admits that the fun is in striving, and this reveals the widespread Australian competitive thinking that says if you are going to enter then go your hardest and beat everyone you can. This implies that if you can't beat anyone don't enter.

With this "go-for-it" mentality, the unathletic cannot be expected to freely participate. If you find that "striving" is not such a big deal, you might be disappointed in the Fun Run, and there were hardly enough spectators to try it in fancy dress.

— Melissa Hardy

Women and Labour Conf. at Adelaide Uni

In the late seventies a group of women historians were at a history conference when they realised that they knew very little about women and labour. The 1978 Women and Labour Conference was the result of this relative ignorance.

Four years and another conference later, Adelaide is the venue for the 3rd Women and Labour Conference.

The conference intends to encourage research and experience sharing which furthers women's understanding of their participation in Australian society and in the workforce, and examines strategies for change.

A major aim is to ensure the participation of a wide range of women. For this reason, non-academic women have been encouraged to participate and to share their personal experiences, both in the workforce and of being women in our society.

The papers being presented cover an enormous range of

issues. There are about ninety papers and workshops. Some areas which will be covered are women and trade unions, Aboriginal women, women, motherhood and the family, feminist art theory and health and welfare. Even Mills and Boon have not been forgotten: sex and sadism in Mills and Boon is on the agenda (eat your heart out Princess Di).

It is planned that all these sessions will have an open and flexible format, so that there can be a wide sharing of women's experience and expertise.

As we know, all work and no play can be a bit dull so a lot of entertainment and 'happenings' are being organised.

One of the best would have to be a cabaret in the Town Hall on Friday night.

Other diversions planned are continual films and poetry reading.

As with most conferences, volunteers are needed for the information stall and to act as guides. Billets are also needed.

It is hoped that a lot of women will volunteer just a couple of hours of their time over the weekend.

If you are interested would you please contact Kathie Hallows in Anthropology or on 272 8740.

The conference is being held at Adelaide Uni. from 4th to 6th June. You can register by post, the address is: The Convenors, Third Women and Labour Conference, c/- Salisbury College of Advanced Education, Smith Road, Salisbury East 5109. The fee for students is \$5.00. An alternative to this is registering on June 4th in Room 139 of the Napier Building between 8.30 am and 9.30 am.

The papers are available at \$20.00, a bit expensive for students but there's still one month to save up.

Childcare will also be provided. If you require childcare, it would be a good idea to register early so that the conference organisers can make suitable arrangements.

— Chris Barry

Fair Assessment does Work in Practice

The Education Action Committee has written quite a bit on assessment methods this term, and we will continue to keep this issue alive. It has been our aim to make students and academics questions their assessment procedures, as well as course content, and the nature of education in general.

Our articles have criticised many methods which currently exist at this university, stressing the failure of most departments to implement the recommendations of the Assessment Committee from 1976. (Copies available from Anne Gooley — Education Research Officer.)

Having attended a 2nd/3rd year politics course this term, which seems an exception to the rule, I have decided to write about the techniques of this 'model' lecturer, rather than wait until the *Counter Calendar*. It is living proof that the recommendations are not simply idealistic notions which are impossible to put into practice.

The course I am describing is Brian Abbey's Public Policy in Australia. At the preliminary lecture Brian issued each student with a list of course aims and proposed assessment along with topics to be covered in each lecture. He talked about assessment and course content in that lecture and encouraged students to consider his assessment proposals and discuss them in the first tutorial along with course aims.

Additional lecture time was also spent on the broader aspects of education before students were handed a sheet of the assessment arrangements set out clearly and offering remarking if students are not satisfied. Assessment consists of a major project in third term on an area of interest in public policy or an exam if preferred. This is in addition to two essays and four shorter pieces of work (consisting of two tutes and two other papers).

I find Brian's approach quite novel; most lecturers seem to brush such matters quickly aside, if they are considered at all. In addition, Brian makes a conscious effort to use non-sexist language — a refreshing change.

Brian has also asked the Advisory Centre for University Education (ACUE) — which exists primarily to assist in the development of effective educational and teaching practices within the university — to examine his teaching methods. He has asked the students to cooperate with the assessor in answering questions on their attitudes towards the course.

Lectures are often broken about half-way through (helping the concentration span) and Brian asks for questions or problems to be raised. He also allows the student representatives from the Politics Department Course Committee to report to the class and take votes on issues. This is invaluable to student democracy, as it is the only time that most of the course's students are together.

Guest lecturers also provide interesting input to the course, which is in line with Brian's notion that he doesn't know all the answers. He sees the course as a learning process for both students and himself. All in all the course seems to promote efficient learning and keeps self-assessment alive, as well as an overall awareness of the learning process. Many courses could benefit from the adoption of recommendations made by the Assessment Committee, way back in 1976 — change is long overdue.

— Jackie Wurm
Education Vice-President

Busy Holidays

Two conventions will be keeping the Union busy during the holiday exodus of students toward the library and exam rooms.

From May 14-19 the National Adoption conference will be in progress. The Australian Veterinary conference will follow from May 22-28.

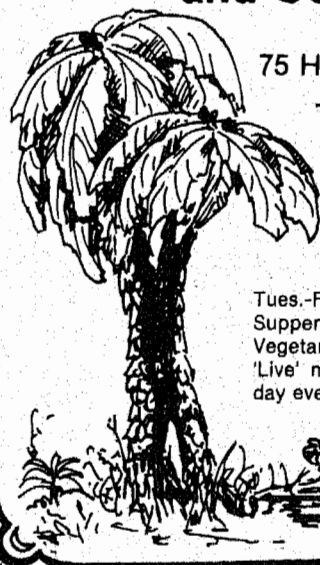
Conference delegates will be using most Union facilities apart from the catering services which will remain open for students.

— On dit staff

abdul and jamil's QUIET WATERS Lebanese Restaurant and Coffee Lounge

75 Hindley Street, City.

Tel: 51 3637



Tues.-Fri. Lunch, Dinner and Supper every night until late. Vegetarians well catered for. 'Live' music every Wednesday evening.



Social Action Committee

"GET YOUR ACT TOGETHER, FOLKS"

As a result of the March By-Elections the Social Action Committee has finally got off the ground.

We have met twice. A lot of time so far has been spent discussing our function. According to the SAUA constitution we exist to, among other things, "provide a forum for discussion and debate to promote awareness of social and political activities." From this we concluded that our function is very broad, ranging from the initiation of social activi-

ties (Orientation Week, Prosh, etc.) to the organization of political forums.

Second term looks to be very busy, with Prosh, a "Women's Week", campaigns on the Roxby Indenture, the Commonwealth Games and the Polish situation being envisaged.

We need help, so come to our next meeting at a lunchtime Friday May 7th in the Student Activities Office; or drop a note in Chairperson Sarah Alper's pigeon hole (also in the Students Activities Office).

END OF TERM
SHOW SPONSORED BY
A.U.E.S.
ALL THE DRINKS
YOU CAN HANDLE
BEER, WINE, SOFTIES
NIBBLES PROVIDED

PLACE: **UPPER REFECTORY**

TIME: **FRI 7TH MAY**
7.30 PM - 12.30 AM

PRICE: **\$4.00 MEMBERS**
\$5.00 NON-MEMBERS

ALL MUSIC TASTES TO
BE CATERED FOR

Xtians Lash Heart Attack

Last week's *On dit* (19 April) contained the heading "Easter beliefs attacked at the heart" and the article thus entitled was aimed at mocking Christian beliefs about the cross, by quoting scientific evidence that Jesus Christ died from a heart attack, and drawing some rather sensational, but poorly thought out conclusions from this evidence.

The scientific evidence was that of two Rome physicians, Dr L. Malantruccio and Dr G. delle Site, who carried out various studies on the "Shroud of Turin", the garment believed (although not proven to have been) worn by Christ during the Crucifixion.

Studies of the garment were centred on a section of the shroud containing traces of coagulated blood and blood serum in the spot corresponding to the chest area where the Gospels say a Roman pierced Jesus with a lance.

Dr Malantruccio concluded from these studies that stress may have provoked a cardiac rupture resulting in a condition known as haemo-pericardio or delayed heart attack.

The author of last week's article *Pygmy Prometheus* assumed that this was definitely the garment worn by Christ, something not yet verified!

However, if we accept that this was indeed the garment worn by Christ and that Christ did in fact suffer a heart attack during the Crucifixion, the conclusion drawn by the author that "the Cross is no longer the apposite symbol of Christ's suffering and the sacrifice by which salvation was made available to mankind," remains invalid.

Christians believe that Jesus Christ came to earth as a man, not a God and lived under the same human pressures as you and I. It was possible for Christ to sin like you and I but he did not sin!

If the stress brought upon Christ during the crucifixion caused him a cardiac rupture in his human body, the fact that he died to take away sin is not diminished in any way.

Sin is not a breaking of rules but rather a breaking of relationships between men and between man and God. (Does this mean that men are homosexuals or that women can't sin? — C.B.)

When Jesus took upon himself this sin he felt the agony of these broken relationships and cried out "My God, Why have you forgotten me?" But along with this bearing of the sin of mankind came the forgiveness of sin and the restoration of his relationship to God as is seen when he says "Father, in to thy hands I commend my spirit." Jesus again feels that God is his father!

No matter what medical condition was responsible for the death of Christ, whether it be suffocation from hanging on the cross, or whether it be a cardiac rupture, the fact remains that Christ was able to bear the sin of mankind and create a means of obtaining forgiveness.

The other conclusions drawn by *Pygmy Prometheus*, that Christ died from over-eating and late nights, and knew nothing about human diet because he referred to man as the "salt of the earth" show the very nature of the article he has written. It was not based on any serious thought nor on a correct interpretation of the "scientific evidence" he quoted.

The next person who seeks to fire bullets at Jesus Christ or Christian beliefs should think first. The "Easter Beliefs" of no thinking person could be challenged by the feeble arguments that were presented.

Murray Muirhead

Dear Editors,

I am disappointed that you chose to fill a perfectly good space on page 4 of *On dit* (April 19, 1982) with an article as worthless as *Easter Beliefs Attacked at the Heart*. The facts of the scientific study on the Shroud of Turin have been misinterpreted.

The report by the two Italian physicians merely provides a plausible physiological explanation for the observation that "...

one of the soldiers pierced his side ... immediately there came out blood and water." (John 19:34).

The facts remain that Christ was whipped and crucified by the Roman authorities, and suffered and died on the cross.

It does not alter the meaning of Easter, which is not just about the death of Jesus but also about His Resurrection.

This report should cause barely a ripple of controversy amongst Christians.

Yours
Michael Proeve

Football Furore

Dear Editors,

I'd just like to make a few comments in relation to that great Australian pastime, Australian Rules Football.

Recruits from the various teams are gathered from sub-normal intelligence groups (those with an IQ over ten are not admitted) and from those whose physical appearance most closely resembles that of their ancestors — Neanderthal man (characteristics such as knuckles dragging the ground etc.).

These recruits then gather in an open field and do the best they can to kick, punch and mash their opponents (or the umpire) under the guise of 'following the ball'. The team who bears the least injuries after the tortuous two and a half hours, wins.

Media coverage of this momentous event is extensive, to say the least. On television, illiterate cretins who find difficulty pronouncing even their name, give fascinating commentaries of play. (If you can understand the commentators you're half-way towards understanding the game.) Channel 7 replays the matches, replays last year's Grand Final (riveting viewing) and even replays the replays! Radio, particularly, bores the Adelaide elite by giving long commentaries of the game and we listen to half-crazed announcers raving on about this week's exciting match. It goes on and on.

Please — when will it all end? Eight months of the year we suffer. Ninety per cent of the time we listen, helpless. As far as I can gather the Australian temperament and mentality are adequately displayed in this animalistic hunt for blood, coupled with the cry of "hot pies!", as you bash an opposing barracker in the outer.

Jenni Lans

Bar Bouncers

Dear Chris and Tim,

I attended a 'Bar Night' last Friday (23.4.82). Admission was free (subject to normal licensing conditions), the *Spittires* played, and attendance was good.

During the evening many people entered the Bar unorthodoxly through the north-facing windows. At approximately 11.30 a 'bouncer' attempted to intercept some of these people. After roughly evicting someone through a window, he moved to evict another person a few yards away. Without warning the bouncer struck this person across the face with a clenched fist and roughly shoved him back through the window. These events were clearly witnessed by myself and several others sitting less than twenty feet away. Other incidents of a similar ilk occurred later that evening.

The recipients of such attention were of both sexes; all were of much slighter build than the bouncer. Incidents of this type, involving the same 'bouncer', have been witnessed by myself and others during previous visits to the Bar.

I have worked in often raucous pubs for many years and am aware that patrons' behaviour can jeopardise a liquor license. I have attended many live-music venues, most of which have been at least as unrestrained as the Uni. Bar. Against that background the behaviour of the 'bouncer' at the Bar is inexcusable.

The fact that his behaviour has been observed by officers of the Union and that he is still employed, clearly indicates that the Union condones such behaviour. That the license of the Bar is at risk is not a

reasonable excuse for assault of this type. Behaviour of this type can and should be reported to the Police immediately by the person(s) assaulted. The names of witnesses should also be collected.

Many students are fans of Dr Who. It is a pity they have to deal with Daleks every weekend.

Mike Brown

No Foreign Threat to Oz

Editors,

David Walker's review of the peace rally and his criticism of the Socialist Workers' Party, deserve a little comment.

He quotes from the SWP hand out *Stop the US Drive to War*, a section that says that Australian defence forces are not intended to, or do not, serve the interests of the Australian working people against some foreign threat. He does not comment on this statement other than to say it was in the hand out. From the tone of the article I take it he disagrees with this particular statement.

Tell me then, Mr Walker, what is this foreign "threat" we are facing that requires us to spend thousands of millions of working people's money on war toys such as fighter planes and aircraft carriers? Are we about to be invaded by the Chinese or the Vietnamese? Or perhaps the Japanese will forsake their business interests and bomb Brisbane!

Let's be realistic. Australia is not going to be invaded by anyone. The Defence Department even stated that in a report tabled in Parliament last year.

So why does the Government spend millions of dollars on arms? Why are our hospitals and public schools being run down and people being refused pensions and workers' compo. at the expense of the Defence Department?

Australia is a capitalist country and Australian business has financial interest in areas such as Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. If a socialist revolution, such as that in El Salvador, were to upsurge in these areas (which is very likely considering the oppression of the peoples there), the Australian government would act to preserve its business interests. Working people in Australia and overseas do not matter to capitalists. This, in case you did not know it, is what is called imperialism.

Peter Sobey

El Salvador Comment

Dear Editors,

The points raised by Xavier Pilkington's letter in the last issue (*On dit*, April 19, 1982) necessitates a response to his/her(?) distortion of the political situation within El Salvador.

Pilkington views the death toll of 30,000 people as due to "extreme political beliefs" whose supporters have been prepared to "obliterate their opposition (or whoever's handy)." The only chance for El Salvador is "a non-militant middle-of-the-road political solution", a solution the Duarte government, the "only moderate political party", was attempting.

Firstly, a point of correction, the 30,000 civilians killed according to Amnesty International and other agencies who collected the figures, were victims of the military and police forces, who worked in collusion with right-wing death squads largely comprised of off-duty military and police personnel. In other words institutions and individuals directly responsible to the "moderate" president Duarte who, as head of state, is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. A "moderate" by-product of this president's rule is that not one person has been charged, let alone convicted for the murder of any one of those 30,000 Salvadorian citizens.

The fundamental cause of this violence

and the counter violence is a response to the social conditions of a poverty-stricken society whose backwardness and distorted pattern of socio-economic development is due to generations of class domination by a rural and urban oligarchy (presently about two hundred families), with the support of past and present US governments. To maintain its domination the Salvadorian ruling class has a particularly vicious state to control the mass of the population — wage labourers, tenant farmers and small peasants, who are living on the precipice of destitution and degradation.

After half a century of presidential generals and military governments the arrival of Duarte's civilian-military governments in 1979 was not a fundamental break with the pattern of rule but signalled a division in the oligarchy on how best to deal with the mounting opposition to its rule.

The difference between Duarte and his Christian Democrats and the reactionary right is over tactics and the form of rule. Both these political blocs are intent on preserving the Salvadorian social structure rule of the oligarchy over the mass of the population.

D'Abussion.

Therefore it is incorrect to view Duarte and his Christian Democrat supporters as "moderate" or the "political centre". The centre of the Salvadorian political spectrum — the Popular Social Christian Movement (who split from the Christian Democrats) and the Social Democrats — left Duarte's government in disgust in 1980 to join the oppositionary Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDR).

Pilkington's call for a "non-militant middle-of-the road solution" is wishful thinking and shows political naivety. In the past every peaceful means by popular opposition in El Salvador to achieve some social justice and reforms has been tried and halted by electoral fraud, intimidation, bribery and widespread murder. The only alternative left in response to the political violence of the oligarchy's supporters and the social repression of its rule, is self-defence of the people through armed struggle.

To Duarte and, until recently, his US backers, this can be best achieved by the carrot and stick method (some reforms intermingled with doses of repression) to curtail and truncate the popular opposition. For the reactionary right there is no need for limited concessions, only more repression. The failure of Duarte's strategy is due to the logic of his objectives in the social environment of present day El

Salvador: the majority of the oligarchy he wishes to save by modernising and legitimising its rule has refused to concede the concessionary reform needed. This leaves Duarte with only repression as government policy, a policy the reactionary right promises and undoubtedly will prove to be more efficient at, noting the death squad activities of its leader.

The scenario in El Salvador is now set for a war, a class war, to the death: the oligarchy and military can only win by exterminating the popular opposition, multiplying the present death toll and retarding El Salvador's social development for generations. They have done it before and will try it again by repeating the events of 1932 when the unleashed military suppressed a desperate uprising of the poor by slaughtering 30,000, mainly peasants (that is, 1% of the population of the time) in a period of about one week; thus securing the oligarchy's position until this decade.

The victory of the overwhelming majority of the people in El Salvador will not only just mean retribution against those guilty of the repression but promise for the future by the overthrow of an iniquitous social system and its replacement with the popular basis of a democratic and egalitarian society.

Nick Runjajic

The Funnies

Dear Editors,

Your paper is becoming "The Women's Whinging Weekly". How about some more funny articles, with less personal backstabbing.

The voting students showed that they wanted some people with their feet on the ground in the SAUA elections by supporting Mr No Candidate, who had some very stimulating and interesting policies (relatively speaking).

It's good to see that Mr Brown and Mr Crowe, men with a sense of humour, were elected to Union Council. I was disappointed that Mr Micallef missed out — maybe his policy speech sounded too much like that of a politician.

David Brummitt

(We have noted your criticism. We will try to put in funnier articles; in fact we have started with your letter. — eds)

FREE!

The University of Adelaide Centre for Asian Studies and the Japan Society present:-

EIGHT JAPANESE FILMS

The first two modern classics to be screened will be:

8 June	Akira Kurosawa's <i>Yojimbo</i>
10 June	Nagisa Oshima's <i>The Ceremony</i> (Gishiki)

VENUE: Union Hall
TIME: 7:30 p.m.

Watch for schedule and advertisements about coming attractions!

Sponsored by University of Adelaide Centre for Asian Studies and the Japan Society, with the support of the Japan Foundation.

Mark was worried...

Panel 1: (Joe Steve) Felicity - Anne is in the LAW REVUE cast. Now she won't even TALK to me. AND! she just poured a whole CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK into my lap. Wow! I'm really DEPRESSED!

Panel 2: Hey! Sounds like the BIG HINT to me! What are you going to do about it? You're such a stupid, boring, ineffectual nerd. Anyway, why bother, she wears SILLY HATS!

Panel 3: She told me these two fingers meant so much, but now... I know, I'll write REALLY RUDE things about her in the LOOS!

Panel 4: Hey yeah! I might even be a STAR! They do say I look a lot like MARK ANGLE! (Anyway, I'll be around FELICITY-ANNE and lots of other INTERESTING people. I might even SCREE!

Panel 5: FOUR WEEKS LATER. Get stuffed, FUCK FACE! You're about as funny as a BOB with PILES! I'm a FOLLOW-UP SPOT OPERATOR, so watch it! If you weren't as UGLY as you are, STUPID...

The Law Revue is Coming... Can you bear the thought of not being part of it?

The Law Revue has established itself as a not-to-be-missed item on the calendars of all the sick and the nasty in Adelaide. 1982 will see the biggest and best Revue so far. We need lots of keen young turks to get things moving, rising stars like Felicity-Ann, or pretentious shit kickers like Mark.

We also need lots of worthwhile people to write scripts, make costumes, and help arrange the torrid schedule of parties we do out best to keep up.

Auditions: Tues. 4th May 1 pm and 7.30 pm, Wed. 5th May 7.30 pm; all in Union Hall.

General Meeting of anyone interested on Wednesday 5th May 1 pm, Law Lecture Theatre Two, Ligertwood Building.

The Future of Environmental Studies SPECIALISE OR STARVE

THE CENTRE

The "National Times" may try to tell us that there isn't really a depression in Australia, but everyone must admit that the money that was around several years ago has miraculously disappeared.

Many organisations and institutions are having to tighten their belts, not least of all Adelaide University.

Another name for belt tightening is rationalisation but whatever it is called its effect on tertiary institutions seems to have only one result. Any course whose end product cannot be measured with a monetary value is under the threat of being eased out of the curriculum.

This process will quite probably result in universities teaching the same subjects as they were at the turn of the century.

As society changes new needs emerge and naturally enough new courses should be implemented. We have a relatively new computing centre and a centre for environmental studies.

There is no prize for guessing which one has the axe poised over its head.

The Centre for Environmental Studies was established in 1974 and is an inter-departmental exercise.

Its present problems stem from financial constraints on the University and reflect the problems inherent in any interdepartmental course.

Intellectual arrogance abounds in most departments. There is the 'I am a professional therefore I specialise' attitude which gives a very narrow view on life and really means, 'I know a hell of a lot about one tiny area'.

Environmental Studies (ES) tries to gel these specialised areas to turn out people with a broad understanding of the environment. Hence ES is not seen as a discipline so has no established support. Many of the people working with the Centre identify themselves with another area of academia so the course is extremely vulnerable to the caprices of funding decisions.

Often, working with the Centre is seen as 'in addition' to their career work. In fact, some tend to think that their career will stagnate if they momentarily deviate from specialising.

Another criticism aimed at the Centre is that it is duplicating courses. This is a typical argument of the holistic view of many professionals. They seem to forget that in a society like ours things do not fall into easy to solve discrete boxes or diagrams.

Take smoking as an example. Medical people can point out the hazards but they cannot prevent people from smoking by publishing this information. There is obviously more to it. Smoking is really attitudinal and other factors must be taken into account such as psychology and even genetic factors. Medicos and scientists can reduce the risk of smoking to people's health but there are still related issues which smoking contributes to which this will not remove. Fires caused from smokers falling asleep will still happen as will car accidents when the driver loses

concentration by lighting or dropping a cigarette.

An understanding of various systems is essential to alleviate environmental problems. There is no way that environmental problems can be solved by science alone and it's about time this fact was recognised.

Many people fail to see this viewpoint and it's not surprising as they have been brought up on the specialise or starve theory. This theory is further reinforced as most funding policies actively encourage specialisation.

So far, there are two main problems. Many academics don't take the course, or the cause, seriously and the funding decisions reinforce this attitude. Unfortunately for ES there is an additional problem which relates to the present financial situation — obtaining staff on secondment from other departments is becoming difficult.

Departments, with good reason, are loath to let their staff go. Their chance of getting a replacement is slight.

The odds seem to be against the Centre, especially while it is much simpler and easier to overlook the benefits and long range effects of ES.

Somehow those responsible for funding must be made aware that it is crucially important for governments and private enterprise to have environmentalists on their staff. The decision makers must be made aware of environmental issues. Many of them see conservation and development as opposed. This is simply not true.

Development is beneficial but depends on conservation of land, soil etc. and there must also be an ecological environment for humans to live in. This is true whether it be for large developments like Olympic Dam or a local government initiative.

Q. What is being done to save the course?

A. Precious little outside the Centre.

The Executive Committee at the request of the Education Committee is seeking opinions from various departments and these were due by 24 April.

The Committee will have to make some decisions quickly such as the appointment of a director and staff (Dr Dyer is Acting Director for 1982). However, it is not appropriate to make major decisions at this time. They need serious deliberation. This means there should be a reviewing committee and terms of reference — two things which are now absent.

These two things are vital so that the long run is not forgotten and the university finds itself left with only money orientated courses.

by Chris Barry

The Centre is the only one of its kind in South Australia and one of six in Australia.

The Course

There is a diploma course which consists of four compulsory subjects and at least two optional subjects.

The compulsory subjects are Environmental Biology and Geoscience, Environmental Management and Quantitative and Qualitative Methods.

There are up to thirteen options which range from the ecology of inland waters to medicine in the community.

The Master of Environmental Studies involves one more year, which in part is devoted to an approved research topic.

Background of Students

Some come straight from their first degree. Others have worked for various lengths of time. Some have only pass degrees and there have been three students with Ph.D's.

Students have degrees from many departments. The only two not represented so far are music and

dentistry. Age appears to be no barrier. Students have ranged from 21 to 65.

Employment

Graduates have been employed in diverse areas in private enterprise and the public service. Employment ranges from consulting firms, all branches of government, to the ACTU and school teaching.

Mr David Cole, who has been a student at the Centre, is now in an environmental consulting firm and thinks that the course has the potential to be good *provided* it receives the resources and support of the staff. He further thinks that the course should be available on a part-time basis as many potential students simply cannot afford to stop working for one or two years. This would probably mean more students, which in turn would mean the Centre as a whole would become less vulnerable to attack.

On a more positive note, he said that he believed students who complete the course benefit considerably and are in a better position to contribute to environmental issues.

Seminar Summary

A seminar was held on the ESC and its place in Adelaide University on March 5th. Here are some excerpts from papers presented stressing the importance of this course.

The relationship of the Centre for Environmental Studies to the Departments and Faculties.

If staff who teach courses for Environmental Studies students, or supervise MES research projects, regard this as an "extra", not as a part of their normal teaching commitment, then there is a danger that the course-work or supervision will be light-weight and not taken very seriously. Whatever relationship is worked out between the Centre and the rest of the University it must not be on a basis of grudging obligation, nor must the teaching of Environmental Studies be seen as an optional extra.

The relevance of Environmental Studies to engineers, architects, planners and technologists should be obvious. These professions, because of their involvement with the planning,

In relation to this loose professional grouping, the Centre for Environmental Studies can fulfil the following roles.

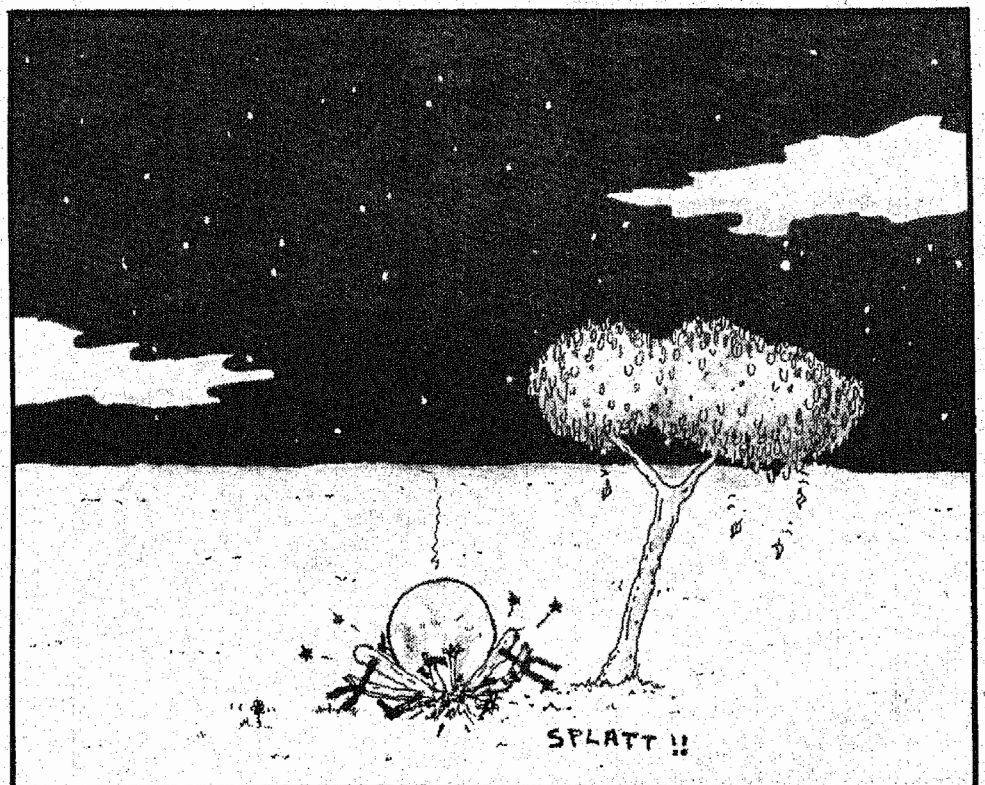
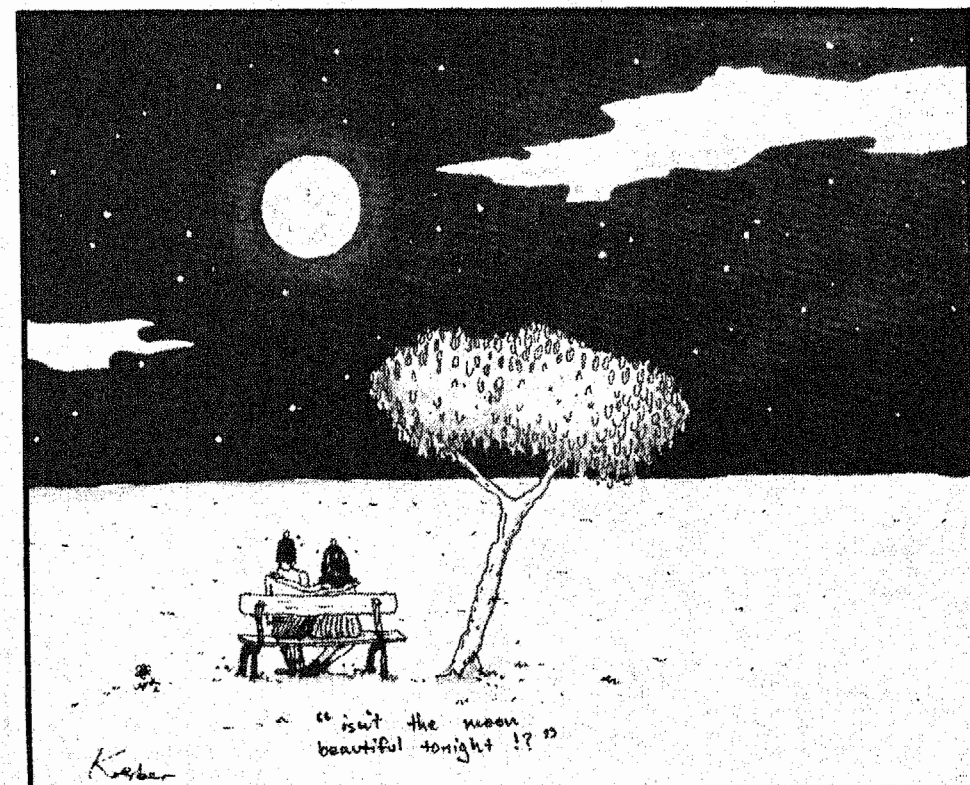
1. The provision of postgraduate courses which provide an awareness of environmental matters, background knowledge in related disciplines and an emphasis on the need for a holistic approach to environmental problems.

2. The promotion of applied research of an interdisciplinary nature on actual environmental problems.

3. The co-ordination and cataloguing of environmental research within the University and the dissemination of this information to outside bodies.

design, construction and operation of the physical infrastructure of society, have often been accused of being the major despoilers of the human environment. The need to include environmental considerations in all phases of planning and design is now widely recognised by the professions concerned.

Furthermore, individuals from these professions are now playing a major role in administering environmental legislation through the state and federal bureaucracies or are often responsible as professional consultants for the production and co-ordination of environmental impact statements.

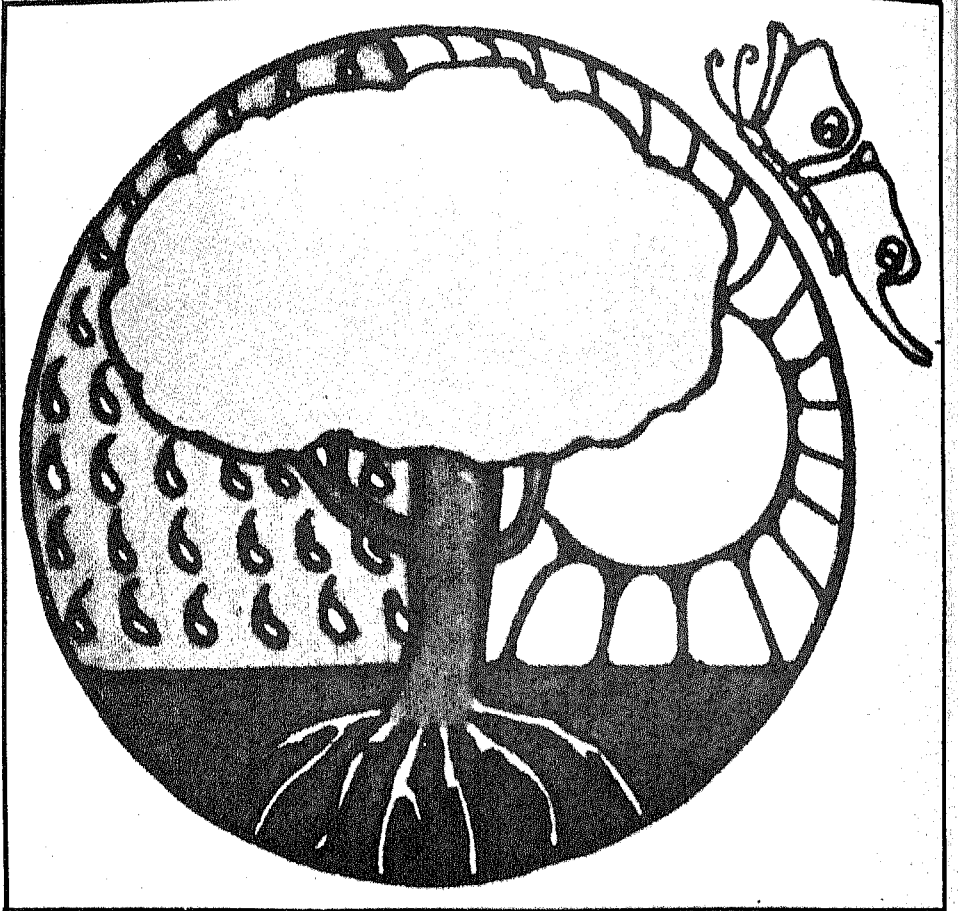


TREELESS = LIFELESS

—Year of the Tree— towards the greening of Australia

"I believe that this generation may either be the last to exist in any semblance of a civilized world, or it will be the first to have the vision, the daring and the greatness to say, 'I will have nothing to do with this destruction of life: I will play no part in this devastation of the land: I am destined to live and work for peaceful construction for I am morally responsible for the world of today and the generations of tomorrow'."

Dr R. St Barbe Baker, OBE, LLD
Patron of the Year of the Tree



Try imagining a treeless Australia. The picture is bleak, barren, alien. A concept that must surely have been taken straight from the pages of a science fiction novel. Yet in Australia, in less than two hundred years, since white man first came to this continent, the tree cover has shrunk from a mere 15% to a feeble 3½%. Less than 10% of our original rainforest areas remain intact.

Worldwide, half the forests have been felled since 1950, accounting for more trees lost than in the rest of man's history. The loss is apparently continuing at a staggering rate of 14ha. a minute and will result in 40% of the remaining forest disappearing by the year 2000.

The United Nations Association of Australia, recognising that our futuristic 'treeless land' is too close for complacency, has declared 1982/83 the Year of the Tree. A campaign aimed at a greener Australia will be launched on World Environment Day. One of the objectives of the campaign is to foster public interest in the preservation of trees and the urgency of the need for planting more.

The world is only just beginning to learn of the immeasurable value of trees in the delicately woven ecosystem. More than just beautiful objects, trees provide elements essential to human survival. White man learns the hard way, through the lessons of extreme erosion, droughts, floods, unbalanced climate, atmospheric pollution, water pollution and desertifica-

by Necia Hall

tion; these are some of the devastating effects of deforestation.

Not every race displays such a glaring lack of affinity with nature. Here is an excerpt from the book *Touch the Earth*, a self-portrait of North American Indian existence:

"The White People never cared for Land or Deer or Bear. When we Indians kill meat, we eat it all up. When we dig roots we make little holes. When we build houses, we make little holes. When we burn grass for grasshoppers, we don't ruin things. We shake down acorns and pinenuts. We don't chop down the trees. We only use dead wood. But the White People plow up the ground, pull down the tress, kill everything. The tree says, 'Don't. I am sore. Don't hurt me'. But they chop it down and cut it up. The spirit of the land hates them. They blast out trees and stir it up to its depths. They saw up the trees. That hurts them. But the White People pay no attention. The Indian never hurt anything, but the White People destroy all ... How can the spirit of the earth like the White man? Everywhere the White man has touched it, it is sore."

Over half the world's supply of oxygen is provided by trees. Man's inroads into the green mantle of the earth is one of the main factors contributing to a projected 30% increase in the atmospheric

concentration of carbon dioxide in the foreseeable future, which could seriously affect climate.

Because forests are homes and refuges for wildlife, deforestation at its present rate will contribute to the extinction of 500,000 species by the end of the century.

Elzeard Bouffier, a French shepherd, was a unique human and a shining exception to white people's record of mass destruction and uglification. This unlearned peasant, known as the man who 'planted hope and grew happiness', devoted the last thirty-five years of his life to daily planting of acorns and beech nuts in a desolate wilderness region of France.

It was his opinion that the land was dying for want of trees, and he resolved to remedy this state of affairs. After only ten years of his labour, the forest of oak trees measured 11kms in length and 3kms at its greatest width. By the time of his death in 1947, what was once wasteland was gradually transformed into a country glowing with health and prosperity. Streams flowed again, ruins had been cleared away, and gentle breezes replaced the harsh dry winds of 1913. Villages were rebuilt and the population flourished. More than 10,000 people owed their happiness to the physical and moral resources of one man.

One of the Patrons of the Australian Year of the Tree, Dr Richard St Barbe Baker, is a modern-day Bouffier. He has devoted nearly all of his 92 years to the dedicated belief in the power and value of

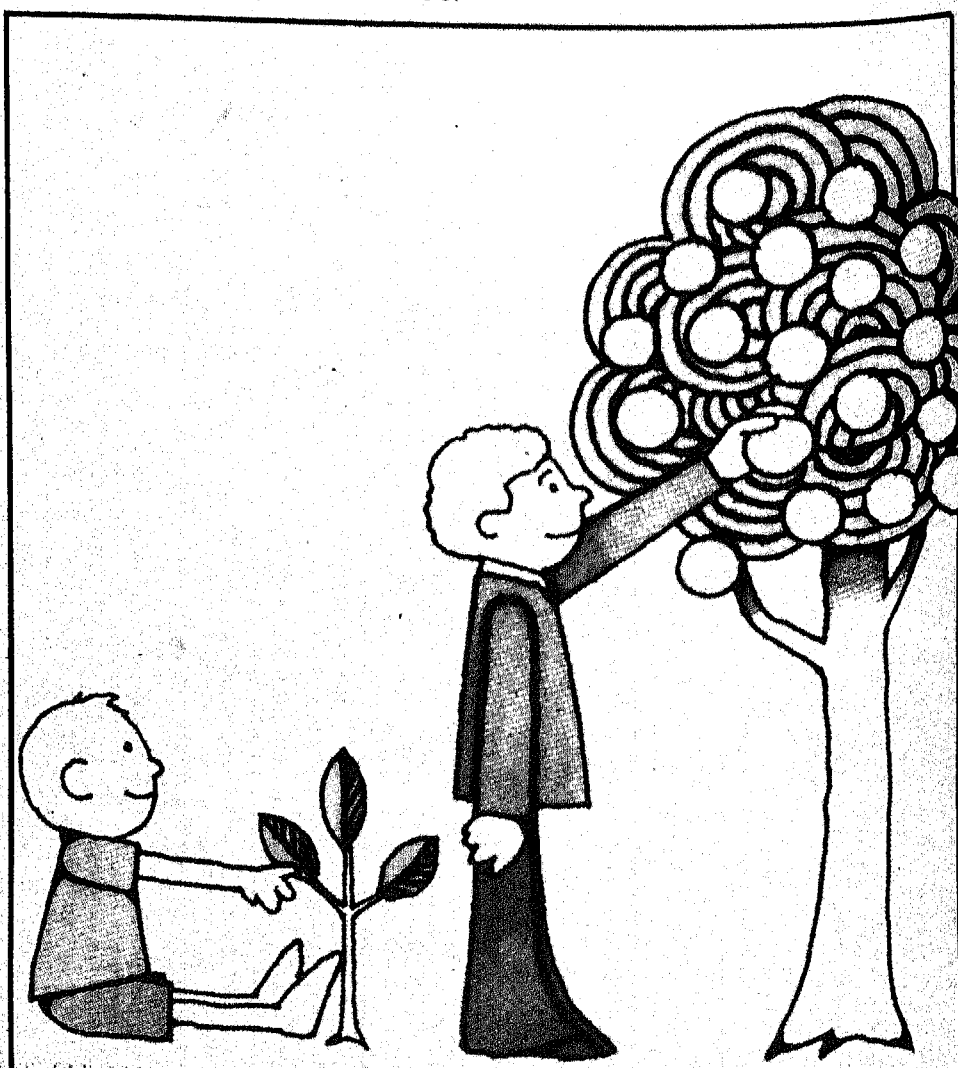
forests, and has been responsible for the planting of an estimated 26 trillion trees.

Forests are, according to Dr Baker, the natural and scientific answer to most of the world's ills. He believes that trees, lots of them, can control pollution, conserve water, preserve the earth's 'skin' and produce food and work for everyone.

Australia has a unique range of flora and fauna to be preserved through reforestation. Part of the programme of the Year of the Tree will be to actively encourage the restoration of native trees — an issue which is especially relevant here in South Australia, considering that about 40% of our native plants are classified as rare or endangered.

We are fortunate to have a green Adelaide, but what about the rest of the State? SA has been extensively cleared, causing problems of erosion, the salination of farmlands, river siltation, and the danger of spreading desertification. In the southern part of the State there is very little native bushland left. Urban areas, particularly the less affluent ones, lack adequate trees. One of the aims of the UN Association during the Year of the Tree is to organise local, regional, state and national tree planting, and reforestation and maintenance programmes.

As individuals, we can contribute to a greener Australia by planting and caring for trees and being aware of recycling all tree originating products and organic waste.





Women's Adviser Rosemary Wighton Speaks at Uni

Rosemary Wighton, Women's Advisor to the Premier's Department, delivered the Women's Studies lecture on Wednesday April 21. She spoke about the work of the state government Women's Unit.

People often ask when introducing me why there is a women's advisor and what does she do with herself all day.

This is the most awful introduction as to stand up afterwards involves going back to the year dot to explain in words of one syllable why there is a need for such a position. It's nice to assume that we can leave that bit of it out and just go on to what we do all day.

You probably know that the office of Women's Advisor was set up by Don Dunstan in 1976 and Debra McCulloch was the first Women's Advisor on a three year contract. It ran out in 1979 which is when I came in, also on a three year contract.

I've now been made a permanent public servant and the job has become a functional part of the Premier's Department. This has been done with a great deal of hard searching on my part because there are advantages of it being a contract appointment and, therefore, not subject to the constrictions of the Public Service Act.

Of course there are disadvantages of it being a contract at a time when the Government is terminating as many contracts as it possibly can except for those which are overtly political.

I think it was this that made me agree when it was suggested that it should cease to be a contract appointment and I thought for a start that it would be the easiest thing for a Government to wipe out the whole position if it was kept as a contract. Nor do I have to tell you that anything to do with women is political, but to have it put in the box of jobs like press secretary to Ministers, where they are frankly, party people, is very dangerous for women and so it ceased being a contract job.

I think it's the sort of job you must have frequent changes in because everyone has a certain fund of ideas and energy and both of those things tend to burn out after a length of time. It's hard to know when there's nothing particularly mystic about

three years.

My job is really divided into several parts. Soon after Debra came into the job she very quickly found that her entire time was taken up by dealing with telephone questions. There was a lot of publicity and all day long people rang seeking information and then she had to employ an extra person to be Information Officer to the unit to take that off her shoulders, so that she could do the rest of her job.

This brought to light that one of the things that women suffer most from is lack of information and access to sources of information. It became apparent that once women have accurate, up to date and sensible information geared to their particular uses, they will make much better decisions about their life and know where to go and how to do it and so the Women's Information Switchboard was set up as part of the unit of the Women's Advisor, although it is located in a different building.

So it is part of my unit officially. It has six paid staff members and about forty volunteers at any given time.

It has a steady upward graph of demand, increasing every month into about 17,000 enquiries per month, which is the record at the moment. They are not just simple requests but refer to specific women's information and many of those are person to person things.

The Switchboard performs two functions.

1. Its services go outward to the public providing information and it is an enormous task, if you think of the range of information that has to be stored and retrieved by everyone and also kept up to date. Women ring up with a problem which may involve their entitlement to benefits, housing, children, health and employment and if you think of the thousands of computations and permutations you realise how complex the information system has to be.

2. They feed information into my unit.

There is a constant statistical breakdown of what's coming into them from communities as well as less formal feed in by constant discussions and talks. In that way I think that the Switchboard is one of the best things that women have in this state as it is an open and useable channel, connecting the community with the Government.

At the moment most enquiries, and the most complex and difficult ones, are about housing which has taken precedence over other issues.

The type of information we get provides excellent information and it's a good thing to beat people around the head with, by saying "these are your constituents and you may have made certain changes but they are not working and it's not getting to the people it's supposed to."

What we do all day in that ivory tower up in the Square is basically policy and research work. We are supposed to give advice on 'whatever'; it's not spelt out and governments don't listen to the advice you give unless it's based on sound facts and research or surveys.

Research is not used in its academic sense but in a public service sense. That is seeking facts, figures and statistical evidence and legislative and administrative procedures. Basically those matters which need to be brought to people's attention to reinforce your case.

The job that we do up there has changed a lot. Originally almost everything for women in this state was initiated there. There was money to spend and Debra was a great ideas initiator in the job.

Since I've been there, there has been little money and it's been a time of retaining what we have got and keeping it.

The job has become less public and much more behind the scenes.

Another major source of information, apart from the Switchboard, is material from a whole range of women's organisations which provide services of various kinds.

I'm not sure if women know more about these services or the needs are greater, but every organisation is enormously increasing its useage at the moment. This very often enables me to make approaches to various members of the Government about things that are going wrong.

I have the right of being able to go to any of the Ministers or Premier directly without any of that nonsense of going through the hierarchy and this enables me to go on the spur of the moment and overflow with indignation.

I also sit on about one thousand other committees, some of which are just incredibly boring and the worst thing about the job, but they all lead into policy work.

The way that we actually operate

Some of the work comes to us from above, not giving our political masters divinity but they are one floor above us, so that's how the saying came about.

If the Government is considering policy and I wish I could say that every time it affects women, it has to come down. That is what ought to happen and officially it does happen. What really happens is that sometimes documents in the formative stages come our way and we can insert a piece on how it will affect women.

We just hear on the grapevine that measures are going through and they haven't thought of its effect so we get a bit indignant and get our chance to at least put our case.

We also have deadlines. This means that you have to have people in the unit who are pretty spry in finding out information or people in other departments who may have it and then get it together in a forceful manner and pass it on.

The result of this is that if you are successful in deflecting their path and making them consider the effect on women, then no one hears about it as it comes out incorporated in the final procedure, Bill or Act.

If you are not successful or even if it has gone past without anyone telling you it's happening, you are inclined to get the blame.

The result of going underground in this job is not such as to make you very loved.

There is also the permanent Public Service sport of replying to questions in Parliament and making your little bit of paper so that someone might stand up and read it to an unlistening house.

A lot of the stuff referred to us in that way is in effect legislative and thus I have two members of staff, one full time, one part time, who are legal practitioners and who will always be very important in this office. Someone who can come to grips with the language is really needed.

As well as that we do quite a lot of work

of our own initiative which is of course terribly slow. Four full time and one part time staff are not enough. So that some of the things we get going nearly always bring in other people and agencies, which finally comes out as a government initiative which has our name on it or as departmental initiative.

As a result of the urging of our department there have been a great number of changes in the procedures that victims of rape have to go through after the offence and if you look at past and present, after nearly six years of having someone in the job, there is an enormous change. It will always be unpleasant but it is, I believe, the best combination of forensic evidence and comfort and support of the victim as both are important.

We are always involved with domestic violence and supporting parents after a marriage break up. We have done a lot in that direction and it has born fruit. I think one of the most useful things I've done is the bringing together of an alliance of women's shelter runners and the Police.

They have to deal with each other and there are a number of policemen, as in other professions, who believe that their wife needs a good belting every now and then and so they are slightly biased, but apart from that, it's not an easy task for Police to get caught up in.

Domestic offences are the occasion of more injury to Policemen than any other single offence in South Australia so the young bloke on the beat who is called to a house where punches are being thrown and there is a lot of violence, is very tempted to back away.

Women's shelters in South Australia try to keep addresses moderately secret. Police have all the addresses and there was a continuing battle going on in 1979 because some Police were playing funny buggers with the addresses. They were telling some women who needed them that they weren't allowed to give them out and telling enraged husbands where to go.

One of the practical things we organised was having one day, like a terribly uncomfortable party, made up of people from every shelter and their own regional policeman. There were three ranks from each area.

The Police were sitting in one solid phalanx and the shelter people in another for some of the day. We had organised it from the top and it was the duty of those policemen to be there.

At the end of the day we really did set up useful dialogue. Some were getting on really well and at the end had more effect than anything we have done. Although personnel have changed and I'm not pretending the situation is trouble-free, it has in fact set up a reasonable dialogue and colleague-like relationship.

So that is something we frequently do, although not always as successfully so that a lot of things that we get ideas about are procedural things.

Other things have been promotional; to encourage women to step out and do what they can do perfectly well. Things like seminars on how to stand for election in local government.

The other area we are always concerned with is that of employment. We make an effort to continually hammer away at facts, figures and the implications of where women are employed and where they are not. These are important facts to bring before all branches of the Government.

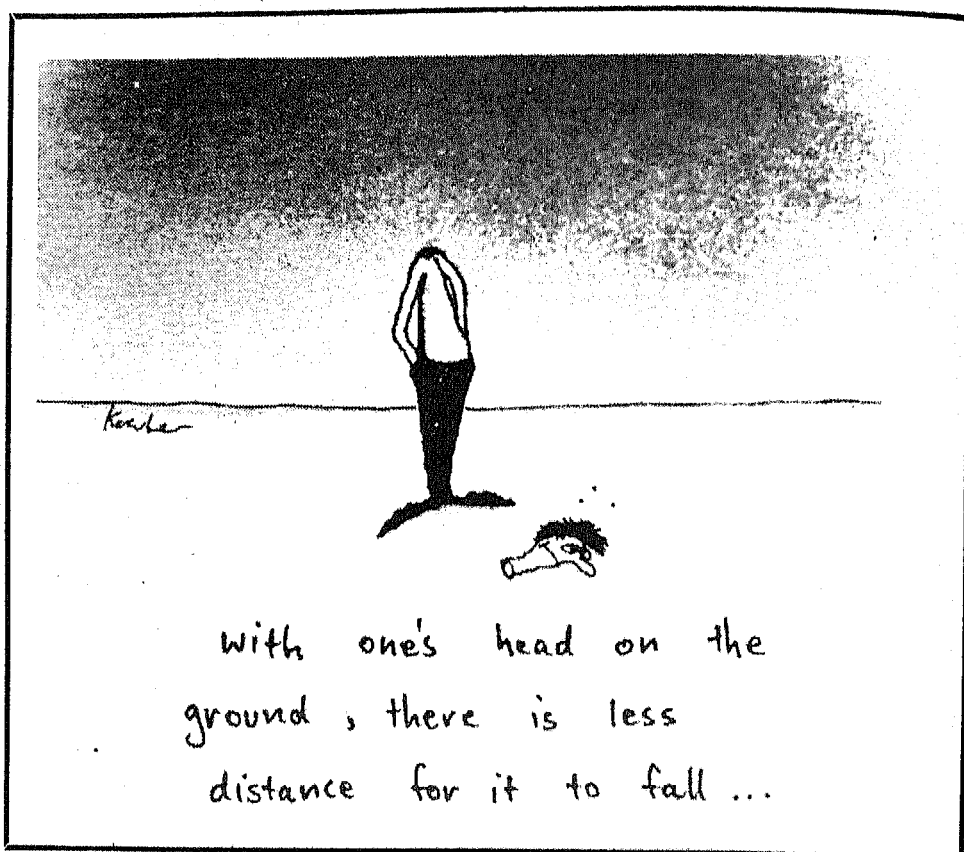
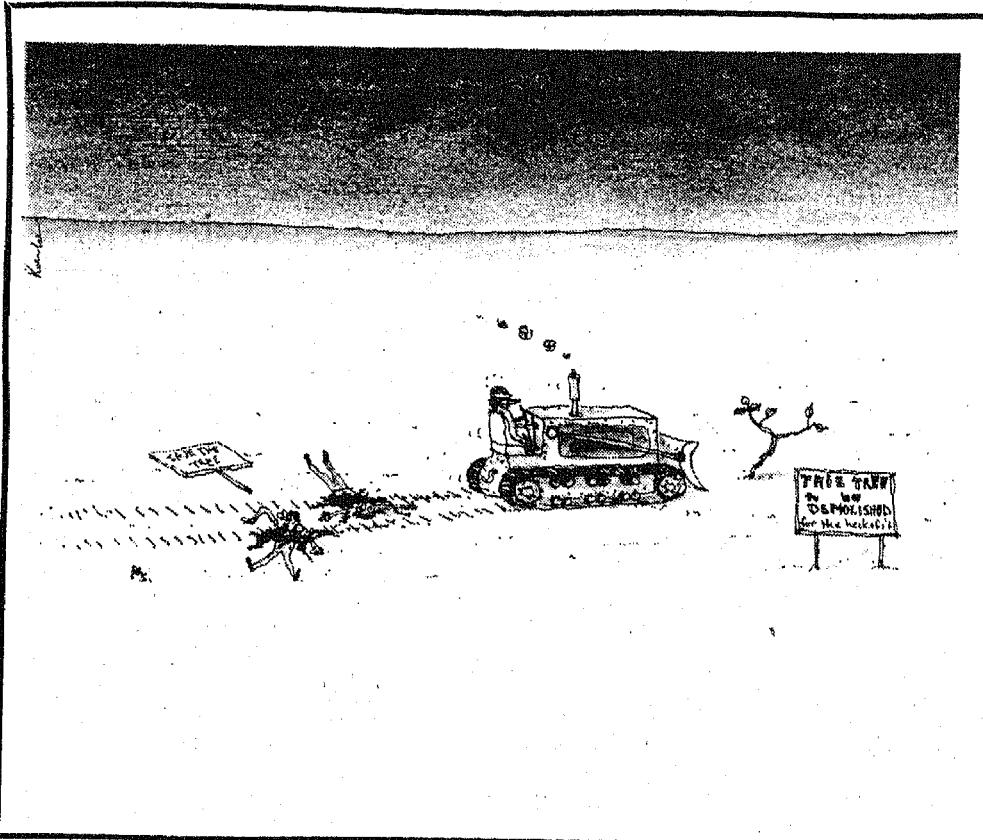
Unless you actually highlight what something is doing to women, a statistical sheet can easily hide it unless it is rigidly broken down into sex and age and this is one thing we work on a great deal.

We are increasingly worried about re-entry of women to the workforce which is, I believe, getting harder and harder and doesn't show up in the statistics.

Many women have left work, either voluntarily or not, and when they try to re-enter their previous skills are no longer wanted or need serious updating.

All the schemes have great problems for retraining of women at this age and stage. Sometimes a spouse's income is taken into consideration which I consider is totally unrealistic as a young couple with young children are really battling anyway and it is not unreasonable to say that they can't pay for child care and travelling while re-training without extra money.

There is no adequate scheme in Australia at the moment for women in this area and we are really working very hard at it but it really needs to be national. It should be Commonwealth money, but it is really very difficult as there are people jumping up and down saying that they don't want married women working and taking jobs away from the kids, so it is politically a hot potato, but we consider it important for many reasons.

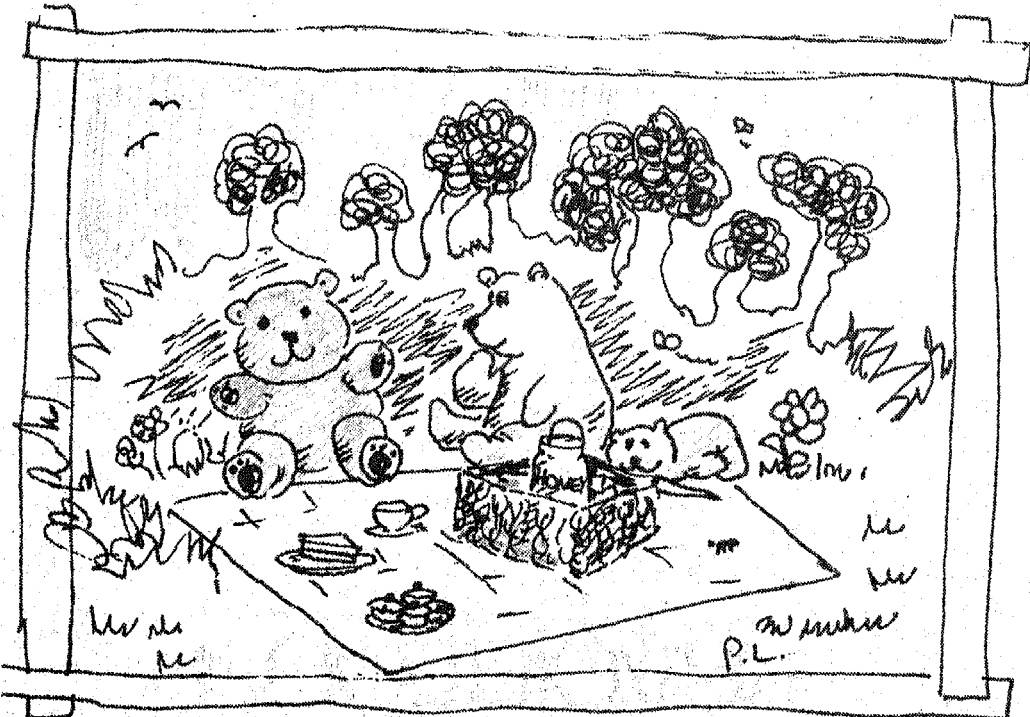


in the mail

Utopia from Minneapolis

"On dit" appears to be a depositing box for a lot of mail. A lot of it hits the 'too hard basket', but every now and then something arrives which deserves a little publicity.

While we all settle down for holidays or pre-exam panic there are people out there who still believe in utopia and the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.



Recession

Someone gave the Federal Reserve Bank directions to "raise the Prime Interest Rate". Then banks tightened up on mortgage money.

This closed down the home builders. They laid off most of their carpenters, plumbers, roofers, block and brick layers, cement finishers, carpet and tile layers, painters and paperhangers, sheet rockers, plasterers, electricians, labourers, landscapers, architects, lawyers, realtors, etc.

This made a slow down in all the industries which produced and distributed the materials for homes, e.g. lumber, nails, hardware, plumbing, windows, cabinets, roofing, electrical, block, brick, carpet, tile, cement, appliances, paint, etc. The layoffs extended to the miners who produced the raw materials.

The transportation and trucking industry, and then the oil and coal industries slowed down and laid off people.

These laid off people couldn't afford to buy new cars, so the auto industry laid off workers.

Laid off people couldn't afford to buy appliances, clothes, furniture, etc. This

caused more lay offs.

Laid off people couldn't pay income taxes so this made shortages in the government treasury. Then government spending and funding was cut back. And more people were laid off.

This shortage of jobs and welfare money caused more crime. Some people chose to steal rather than starve.

Can you see all the trouble this prime interest rate manipulation causes???

When they decide to lower the prime interest rate, mortgage money loosens up and contractors hire back their tradesmen and soon prosperity returns.

At some point, industrialists raise prices on basic materials. Then all product prices go up. THIS IS THE CAUSE OF INFLATION! Inflation is simply the result of raising prices.

Then the unions have to ask for more wages. (And then, they are blamed for inflation.)

Someone soon raises the prime interest rate again and the whole recession-inflation cycle goes around again.

Shall we continue using an economic system which can be manipulated so easily???

What can we do?

Solution

I have stopped giving politicians and employers the right to make decisions which effect me.

If I "vote" for a politician I am in effect, asking that person to govern me. In most cases they don't even know how to run their own lives ... so how can they be trusted to make decisions which effect mine? Would you buy a used car from a politician???

If I take "pay" from an employer I obligate myself to obey their orders whether I agree with their orders or not.

I'm willing to help set up an economic system in which each working person has control and responsibility for her/his own actions.

How can we do that?

We could all switch-over to the "Volunteer Economy" where everyone worked as a volunteer, without taking pay. Then there would be no monetary cost of production, so all products could be "free of charge". Read (L.F.P. No. 2, A Free Society.)

Volunteers (Givers) are in control of what, when, where, why, how and who they, or work for.

But in the meantime ...

we must survive the best we can. With our spare time we can show and tell our brother and sister humans about the Volunteer Economy (Giving Economy). We can each practice the GIVE economy right here and now by giving away, free of charge, some of our excess. Some of our excess "things", some of our excess services (time, labour, skills) or some of our excess products.

Giving is more fun than hoarding

As these free things and services start flowing to people, they will have less need for money and working for money. As more people start giving, occasionally some things will flow back. As things flow back to the Givers they are encouraged to give more. This might lead to a pyramid effect ... a geometric progression of numbers ... a sort of explosion — creating millions of GIVERS!

The more givers there are ... the more receivers are created. Giving is contagious. Receivers have a deep need to "get even", so they become givers too. As the givers also become receivers they will be able and encouraged to give more. It's like a fire ... the more it's fed, the more it grows (glows).

Giving is more enjoyable than selling!

(This is not an altruistic philosophy. This system thrives on selfishness. It grows on our personal desire to have the best possible system for our own enjoyment. "A system that is best for the individual — is best for society.")

This might eventually overlap the sell and pay economy and more people may drop out and use some of their saved up resources to enjoy the fun of the full-time giving economy.

Thus we may soon phase-out the sell economy.

With the give economy we will no longer have reason for:

1. wars and armies
2. pollution and planned obsolescence
3. crime and prison
4. starvation
5. profit
6. unemployment
7. recessions and depressions
8. inflation
9. money, barter and credit
10. patents and copyrights
11. rent and mortgages
12. sales jobs
13. taxes
14. border guards and passports.

What about production after the change-over?

We will continue to produce goods by operating the factories, farms and services that we wish to retain. We will continue working, except we'll discontinue taking pay. We'll give all products and services "free of charge" when the give economy overtakes the sell economy.

Some of us are already doing this.

Givers:

- a. have a focal point
- b. are not as lonely
- c. exercise their creativity
- d. practice their skills
- e. learn new skills
- f. are happier
- g. are healthier
- h. are saner
- i. become receivers
- j. play at their work
- k. are their own boss
- l. get rid of burdens
- m. become beautiful
- n. are irresistible
- o. are more free
- p. are dearly needed
- q. are builders of Paradise.

BE A GIVER! Help create a Paradise on earth.

Which Economy will win ...

the Giver's or the Seller's?

Who can resist a Giver?????????

CHOICES

We can go on as we are ... "re-acting" to their manipulations.

or

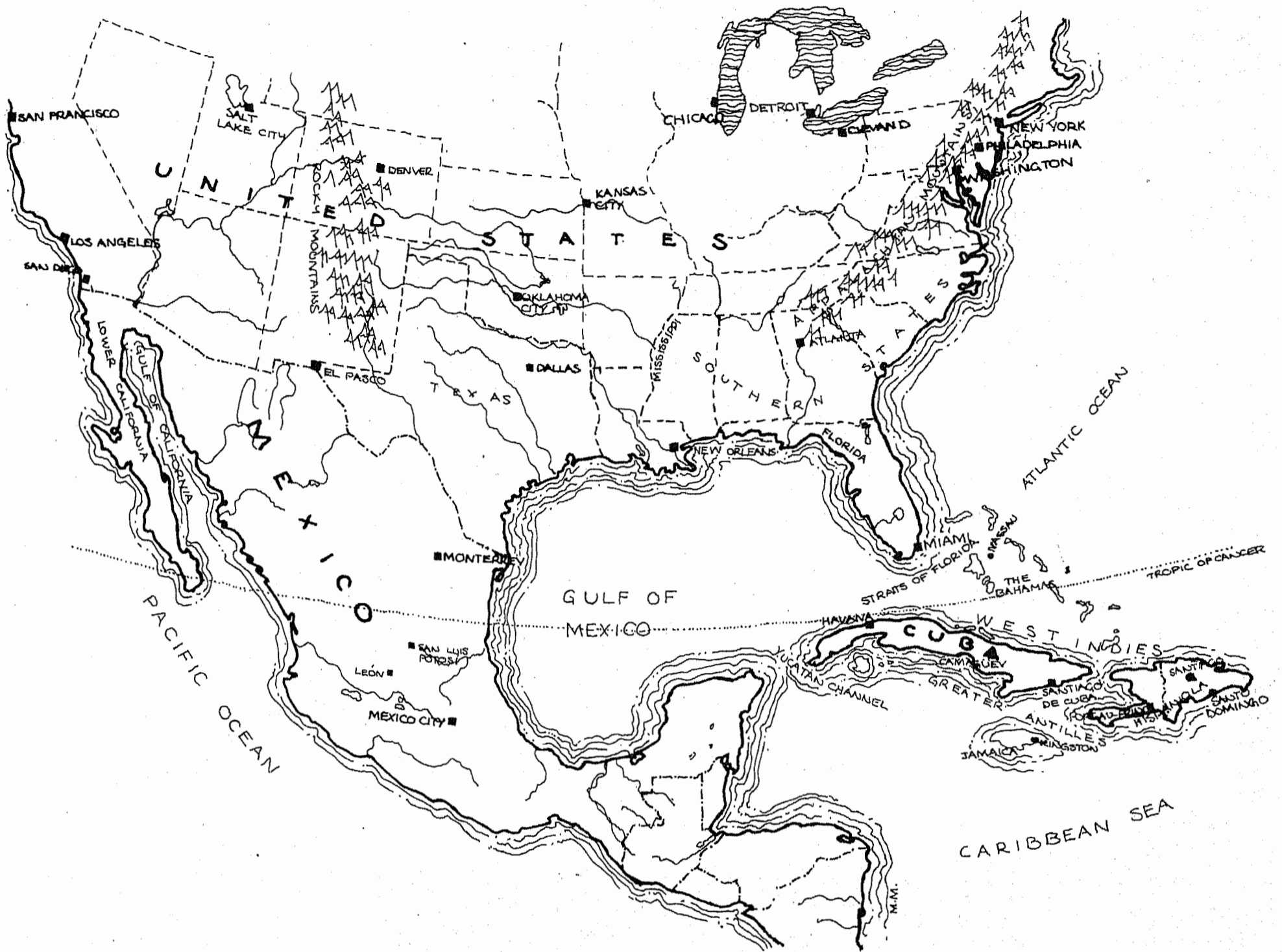
We can start a revolution and kill and be killed.

or

We can begin "acting" today to be a Giver and take our destiny into our own hands ... building a peaceful cornucopia of plenty for ourselves and our successors.

If you have read this far you probably believe in fairies at the bottom of your garden and have an annual invitation to the teddy bears' picnic.

Their address is: Little Free Press, 715E 14 Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55404.



CUBA

Inspiration for Revolutionaries

When watching NBC clips on the box or the AAP clippings in the "Advertiser" it is hard to figure out what is happening half way around the world. The "objective" reporting of the press very often looks at events out of context with their history. This is a dangerous and misleading activity. To grasp the reality of current events they must be looked at in relation to their history and to understand the complexities of world events they must be observed in a class perspective. Capitalism is not the "be all and end all" of economic systems. Just as the French Revolution sounded the death-knell for Feudalism, so the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 sounded the death-knell for Capitalism. The distortion of Stalinism has disillusioned many people but the example of the Cuban revolution has inspired many more. Let us look at how the Cuban revolution came about.

by Peter Sobey

Washington has long looked at Cuba as a prize to be taken like Texas and California and other parts which they seized from Mexico. Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams spoke on the advisability of eventually grabbing Cuba. Statesmen of the Southern slavocracy advocated wresting Cuba from Spain and making it another slave state. From 1868 to 1898, Cuban freedom fighters fought against Spanish rule and were nearly victorious but before they could gain independence, Washington declared a state of war with Spain and American troops were landed in Cuba. Within the year Spain had ceded the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico outright to the US and relinquished Cuba, but the troops stayed as an army of occupation for four years. These troops were sent to intervene in the civil war ostensibly to aid the independence movement.

The real reason was to make Cuba safe for American investment. After four years of preventing elections, they were finally held,

supervised by American military forces, the candidates thoroughly screened and a constitution which provided, among other things — the right of the US to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs whenever necessary to maintain "a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty"; the right of the US to forbid any foreign treaties not approved by Washington, and finally, to make everything doubly sure, the right of the US to buy or lease lands necessary for military bases (The Platt Amendment). Under this last clause, US troops have been stationed in Cuba ever since. These have been supplemented from time to time by the landing of marines to maintain the kind of government favoured by Wall Street.

What followed next was the infiltration of American capital, the pace ever quickening until from 1917 to 1922 it was a virtual tidal wave. This marked the beginning of the bankers' control over sugar and other resources. Cuba became a one crop country

and the life of the entire nation became subject to the vagaries of the market and to the whims and calculations of a handful of ruthless, profit minded monopolists. From 1922 to 1933 the bankers consolidated their control. Carleton Beals, in his book *The Crime of Cuba*, indicates the extent of American domination of Cuba by 1933 as follows:

"One third of Cuba's territory, nearly 90 percent of the cultivated lands of the island, is owned or controlled by long-time leases by Americans or American Corporations. The remainder is largely mortgaged to American banks and creditors. Eighty percent of the sugar industry belongs to citizens of the US; the rest is controlled chiefly by American creditors. Cuba's second industry — tobacco — is also mostly American. Nearly all the banks, railroads, street-car lines, electric plants, telephone systems and other public utilities are owned by capital from the United States."

Subservient to Washington to begin with, Cuba's governments came increasingly into the service of American imperialism. Shocking poverty and lack of economic opportunity helped foster the growing corruption of public office. The average Cuban official was aided and abetted in the plunder of the Cuban treasury by the American ambassadors.

As public dissatisfaction and unrest mounted over this state of affairs, Cuba's military forces grew in size, venality and ferocity. This tendency, deliberately fostered by Wall Street and the State Department, reached its cul-

mination in the government of Gerardo Machado (1925-33). Known as the regime of the "Sawed-off Shotgun", he smashed trade unions, murdering their leaders. He butchered politically minded students, finally closing down the University of Havana and many lesser schools. He suppressed all opposition, jailing, torturing and killing any who dared to hint-lack of enthusiasm about the way he ran things. Resistance mounted but the dictator, relying on the backing of the US government, refused to give an inch. On May 20, 1930, reviewing his troops, he declared, "Before resigning the Presidency of the Republic, I will drown the island in blood."

Gerardo Machado brought Cuba's army to peak strength under the political guidance of the State Department and with training under American officers. To many Cubans, it appeared irrational for a country with no land frontiers to dispute over, to have such a large military machine. However, from the viewpoint of the cold-eyed men who survey this world from the counting houses of Manhattan, nothing is more reasonable than a disciplined body of killers, armed with modern weapons, to protect your source of profits.

Under this tyranny, people started organising, students staged political protests, the outlawed Communist Party gained recruits from all sides and strikes spread like a chain reaction throughout the country. Work by the American ambassador culminated in the top brass of the army informing Machado, who had built the military institution into a main instrument of rule, that his usefulness as President had ended. They advised him to

resign within twenty-four hours.

Machado decided that the advice was good. On August 12, 1933, he took a "leave of absence" and left for the US, bullets whistling past his plane as it rose from the field.

By this time the people were in the streets, hunting down the worst government gunmen and executioners. The strikes continued. Workers took possession of plantations, mills and factories. In places they elected shop committees.

Wall Street had to act fast to find a new strongman to stem the revolutionary tide. To lose their Cuban holdings would be a fate worse than death.

On September 5, a "Revolutionary Junta" under the leadership of one Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar seized power. The junta represented principally the lower officer caste in the army, but Batista shrewdly involved the leaders of the radical student forces. Some clever manoeuvring by Batista which confused the opposition and Carlos Mendieta was made President.

Since this was the candidate Washington wanted, Roosevelt recognised the new government on January 23. Batista then moved quickly to smash the protest demonstrations and to arrest the leaders.

Batista had demonstrated his ability to control the army in the interest of American imperialism. The military machine was now powerful, and in such skilled and understanding hands, that American imperialism no longer considered the crude use of marines as necessary. Roosevelt made concessions to Batista, annulling the hated Platt Amendment in 1934.

Batista, meanwhile, was busy polishing up the army, oiling its special privileges, adjusting the placement of henchmen, tuning up his political military machine.

In 1935 a great strike wave hit Cuba. To push back the workers, Mendieta suspended constitutional law and declared a state of siege in Havana — conferring still more dictatorial power upon Batista.

Batista felt so well entrenched he felt he could afford a normal election. A genuine democratic facade, ending the "provisional" government, would have a lot of advantages. Just before the election, Mendieta resigned so Batista simply appointed José A. Barnet as the fifth provisional president since the fall of Machado.

In 1936, in what appeared to be a fairly honest election (women voted for the first time), Dr Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias became President. Gomez tried to trim Batista's power by dismissing 3,000 government employees who owed their posts to the dictator — something Batista hadn't written in his book. Maybe this democracy stuff was going a bit too far after all. He had Gomez impeached, found guilty and removed from office before the end of the year.

Vice-President Federico Laredo Bru proved more satisfactory as President. Batista's main power base was the army. So long as that base remained seemingly impregnable, however, and the class struggle was not acute, he sought to clothe his rule in at least the forms of democracy.

In preparation for assuming presidency himself, he had a constitution drawn up that even recognised the right of the people to revolt against a despotic government.

An expensive campaign gave Batista the majority in 1940. The war boom that ended the depression in the US also gave Cuba a measure of prosperity, and the class struggle became relatively quiescent.

In 1944 the opposition ran Grau San Martín against Batista's puppet. Grau won by a landslide and celebrations were held with the hope that Grau would now convert the forms of democracy into genuine substance. Batista's departure to live in Florida seemed to make this hope even more realistic.

Grau did do a few startling things, such as seizing the American owned Havana Electric Railway, but his regime quickly settled down to the main preoccupation of bourgeois politicians in Cuba — self enrichment. Fraud and corruption flourished as before.

The sinister army, too, remained as before. As the decisive means of rule, the military machine remained intact.

One-third of Cuba's territory, nearly 90 percent of the cultivated lands of the island, is owned or controlled by long term leases by Americans or American corporations.

The outbreak of the cold war in 1946 led to an anticommunist turn in Cuban politics. In 1947, Carlos Prío Socarras initiated repressive measures against the Communist Party as Minister of Labour and in 1948, became President on an anti-communist platform. Even more ominous was the victory of Batista as a senator, although he still lived in Florida.

With the fascist-minded McCarthy in prominence in the US, Truman's anti-communism and the worst wave of witch-hunting ever experienced, Prío Socarras paved the way for Batista's return to power and a regime worse than anything yet seen.

In 1952, when polls showed that Ignacio Agramonte of the Ortodoxo Party was quite certain to win the elections, Batista got together the key officers of the army and staged a coup, announcing on March 10 that he had taken power to forestall a coup d'état by Prío Socarras.

He suspended all constitutional guarantees and cancelled the June elections, thereby making himself absolute dictator.

Thus began the bloodiest chapter in Cuba's unhappy history. The total number of victims in the next seven years is estimated at around 20,000.

But business, especially American business, never had it so good. Batista initiated the most ambitious construction programme in all Latin America, including highways, tunnels, office buildings, apartment houses, hospitals and orphanages. Dickey Chapelle writes in the April 1959 *Readers' Digest*:

"Havana was the chief beneficiary of this face lifting. But two out of three Cubans live in small towns or as squatters beside sugar and coffee plantations. The outpouring of capital and cement did not reach their earth floored huts. They still ate less than their stomachs craved, their roads remained potholed and flooded, their school buildings jerry built or in disrepair, their hospitals only paper promises.

"Soon it became commonly accepted that at least one dollar in every five spent in the country's building boom was lining the personal pocket of a Batista henchman. The dictator himself piled up a fortune estimated at 300 million dollars. A minister, debt-ridden when he took office, became a multi-millionaire in a matter of weeks. Hundreds of other fortunes — large and small — were made as the government steadily robbed the people. (One senator, Rolando Masferrer, maintained a private army of more than 1000 men)."

Dickey Chapelle also writes about the methods used by Batista's secret police, shaped along the lines of Hitler's Gestapo:

"...a 50 year old schoolteacher, mother of three children ... The Havana police thought she knew where rebel arms were hidden. They arrested her in the middle of the night, and she tells how she was violated with a soldering iron in Havana's X District police station on February 24, 1958. A physician's report confirms her assertion."

This instance is not exceptional. The police often gouged out eyes and castrated victims before bashing in their heads. The bodies were commonly thrown in the streets or dumped in wells. Chapelle reports a typical experience:

"One rebel told me he had searched for the remains of his father among 92 bodies piled at a Havana street intersection one morning. 'He was one of the last I looked at' he finished."

The whole of Latin America has looked at Cuba over the last 23 years as one example of what people can do to take control of their lives.

Recipe for Revolution

So what was life in Cuba like for the majority of the people in the late 50's?

In Cuba, sugar customarily accounted for two-thirds of the national income and 80 percent of exports. Property holdings had been so concentrated that until the agrarian reform of 1959, 75 percent of all the cultivated land was held by some 8 percent of the country's property owners. About 700,000 peasants held no land at all.

In the *Nation* of January 23, 1960, Robert Taber summarizes figures indicating the situation facing the working class as follows:

"Of the total Cuban labour force of 2,204,000, some 361,000 persons were wholly unemployed throughout 1957; 150,000 were employed part of the time; 154,000 were engaged in unremunerated labour — e.g. as domestic servants, working for their meals and lodgings. Of 1,539,000 Cubans gainfully employed, 954,000 earned less than \$75 a month in a nation where the peso was on a par with the dollar and had even less purchasing power in Havana than in New York."

These are graphic figures; but they fail to indicate the plight of the 500,000 sugar workers in Cuba's main industry. Employment for them existed each year only during the four months of the harvest. The other eight months were known as "dead time".

In poverty-stricken Cuba, eight months out of each year counted as a major depression for the bulk of the working party. The misery, suffering and hopelessness they experienced make for black reading. It is essential reading, however, if you want to understand the reasons for the sensitivity of the Cubans to what happens in Washington and the counting houses of Manhattan.

They ate malangu, which is something like a straight potato diet. Sugar was a second staple. Thus they grew up stunted and subject to vitamin deficiency diseases.

They lived in huts called bohios. No floor, just the bare earth. A roof made of thatch from the royal palm, much appreciated by all kinds of insects.

Their clothes, more often than not, were patched rags. They went barefoot, although this is hazardous in tropical countries. They went without dental care, losing their teeth when they were still young. And they went without medical care. As for education, some



A young Fidel Castro.

two million Cubans could neither read nor write.

Tens of thousands of fertile acres growing to weeds, were available for cultivation, but feudal-minded landlords barred this. Cuba's long-suffering victims of chronic hunger, malnutrition and abysmal poverty had to avoid trespassing on land that really belonged to the people as a whole. To heighten their bitterness, Wall Street's propagandists made sure that they heard all about the "free world" and its wonders, particularly the prosperous "American Way of Life".

The American propagandists need not have rubbed it in. The Cuban masses were well prepared to desire a change in their way of life.

Revolution

The first important action following Batista's seizure of power was a raid organised by Fidel Castro on the Moncada fortress at Santiago on July 26, 1953. The Cuban rebel hoped to spark off a rebellion but the results were tragic. The young Fidel (not yet 27) escaped death by sheer accident. Those of his small band of fewer than two hundred who were not killed in the attack were hunted down and implacably slaughtered; some after revolting torture. A few managed to escape but Castro and other main leaders were sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary on the Isle of Pines, Castro being condemned to fifteen years.



No-one was too old to learn to write.

When Fidel Castro and his comrades were released under an amnesty granted to political prisoners in 1955, Havana's radically-minded students already hailed them as national heroes.

Under the title of its closing words, "History will absolve me!" Castro's five hour address to the court in his own self-defence, October 6, 1953, became one of the most important documents in the movement that finally overthrew Batista.

The rebel leader and youthful lawyer outlined in some detail from the prisoners' dock what he considered to be Cuba's six main problems: land, industrialisation, housing, unemployment, education and health. The programme he outlined included much more than "restoration of public liberties and political democracy". It advocated granting land to smallholders, making the property "not mortgageable and not transferrable". For workers he advocated a 30% share of profits from all the large industrial, mercantile and mining enterprises, including the sugar mills. The revolutionary government would confiscate all holdings and ill gotten gains of those who had committed frauds during previous regimes, as well as the holdings and ill gotten gains of all their legateses and heirs. All this and a lot more.

Castro went to Mexico to better organise an armed overthrow of the Batista regime. In 1956, after being disillusioned with the leadership of the exiled bourgeois-democratic Ortodoxo



For 20 years women have had real equality in education.

Party over the necessity for serious preparation and active organisation of an armed overthrow, he announced the formation of the July 26 Movement as an independent revolutionary organisation.

The most noteworthy feature of this political

"Before resigning the Presidency of the Republic I will drown the island in blood."

formation in the following years was its consistent refusal to compromise on the basic platform of which it stood — active organisation of a popular uprising against Batista.

Also in 1956, a conspiracy was discovered among some lower army officers who were uneasy over the unpopularity of Batista and were thinking of a more acceptable figure. The officers were courtmarshalled and sentenced to the Isle of Pines.

A few weeks later a small group attempted, in emulation of Castro's Moncada raid, to seize the Goicuria army fortress at Matanzas. The attempt was smashed.

Apparently, Castro judged that such actions indicated a rise in revolutionary sentiment in Cuba and so in November he set off for Cuba in a small yacht, the Granma, capable of carrying a couple of dozen people. It set out with a force of eighty-two and all the arms and ammunition

Nothing is more reasonable than a disciplined body of killers, armed with modern weapons to protect your source of profits.

they could carry.

Batista learned of the invasion and after a heavy defeat, only twelve men managed to evade the attackers and eventually assemble in a safe place in the Sierra Maestra. Batista claimed, and apparently believed, that Castro had been killed. Nevertheless, this small band of twelve was to swell in less than two years to

an army powerful enough to defeat Batista's well-trained and well-equipped forces and topple the dictatorship.

The social and political conditions were ripe for revolution, as a spontaneous general strike that occurred in Santiago in July 1957 and which spread swiftly throughout the country, shows.

As a major tactic, the July 26 Movement sought a base in the Cuban peasantry. Setting up what was in effect a dual government in the Sierra Maestra, Castro sought to give an example to the farmers, share croppers and field workers of what they could expect from the July 26 Movement in contrast to Batista's regime in Havana. The example was quite convincing, for the Movement was a spartan organisation that sought to live according to what it taught. The campesinos began to support it actively and then to join its guerrilla forces in increasing numbers. By the summer of 1958 the point of qualitative change was reached — the guerrilla bands became large enough to operate as an army in the field.

Women first voted in 1936.

Batista sought to crush the guerillas by an ambitious military drive but the ranks of Batista's army proved receptive to revolutionary appeals and began to join the rebels. Finally, the Cubans launched a counter attack that brought them to power.

Castro was careful not to repeat the experience of the Guatamala revolution and took the far reaching measure, upon reaching Havana, of breaking up both Batista's army and police.

Polls taken in 1959 show the massive popular support for the Revolutionary Government. Eighty to eighty-five percent of people considered the government "perfect", half of these being considered "fervent" Castro supporters.

The support came from the peasantry and working class, while the upper and middle classes were understandably hostile.

American imperialism was outraged by what

it saw and immediately started a propagananda campaign of unparalleled proportions, but Castro put up a sturdy defence. On the problem of democracy, for instance, the imperialists, who backed dictator Batista, have no right to talk about democracy in Cuba, Castro points out; nor have they any right to talk about defects of democracy in other countries while the Negroes in the South, among other minorities in Amerlca, are denied the most elementary civil rights. Moreover, the Cuban government has put into effect a most radical measure of democracy — it has armed the population. A firm base for democracy was prepared through sweeping economic and social reforms, including a nationwide effort to eliminate illiteracy.

The new government carried out expropriations of land and industry. The new state was based on a monopoly of foreign trade, nationalisation of land and key sectors of industry and the introduction of economic planning. Its power was the mass mobilizations of workers and peasants, who solidly and militantly supported each revolutionary measure and inspired their leaders to go

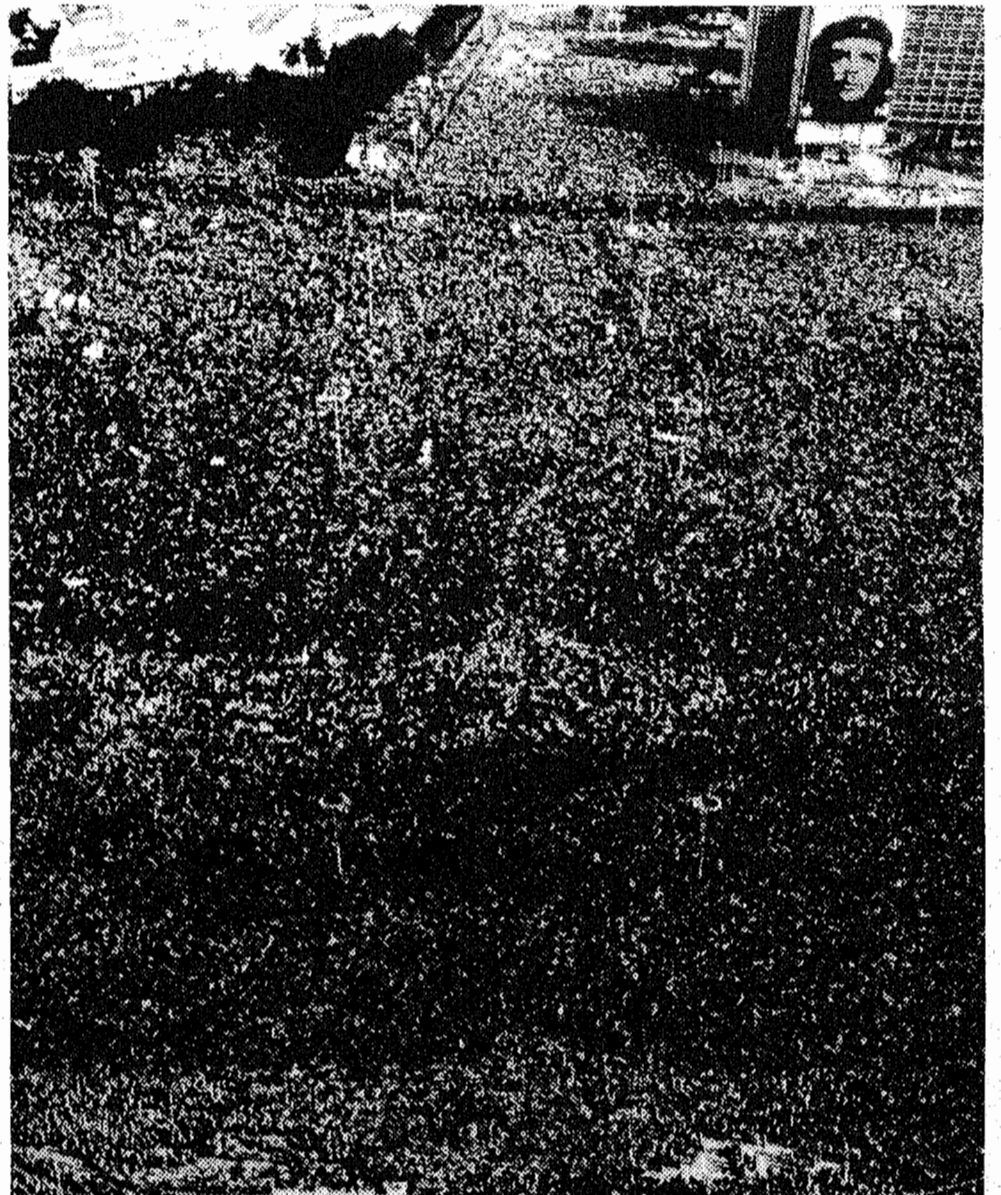
further.

Needless to say, the whole of Latin America has looked at Cuba over the last 23 years as an example of what people can do to take control of their lives.

In 1979 Nicaragua overthrew a similar type of military dictatorship and is today growing stronger and stronger in the face of invasion threats from the US and CIA terrorism. Also in 1979 the English speaking peoples of the tiny Carribean island of Grenada overthrew the dictator Eric Gairy and have since been living up to their revolutionary slogan — "Forward ever — Backward never!"

The Cuban experience continues to provide hope and support to the whole revolutionary movement, not only in the Central Americas and the Caribbean but throughout the world. El Salvador will probably triumph this year while in Guatemala, the struggle is gaining momentum.

In later articles I hope to outline the struggles that have occurred or are occurring in Central America and the Caribbean and what life in Cuba is like today.



Cuba Speaks: Part of crowd of 1.5 million at Havana May Day Rally.

POETRY



Classified by Society — to live below the Henderson Poverty Line

I was tried
I was condemned
by Society.
I was judged —
and found wanting!

I wasn't at my trial
I had no chance to plead
with the apes in their expensive suits

So I just stand in line and wait
for my cheque —
the crumbs off a Democracy ...

Hell! It's not THAT bad,
I can get second-hand clothes
and ... and travel on the bus/train
between 9-3 at a meaner rate
but Shit! Why wasn't I asked
when they decided my fate?
'Cos you know it affects your brain
Living below the Henderson Poverty Line ...

— Kathy Dancer

the uranium debate

Roxby Downs damned if we'll let you

The elusive Roxby Downs Indenture Bill was finally released on March 4th, yet we must wait until June before it is debated in parliament. The government and mining companies involved (British Petroleum — BP and Western Mining Co. — WMC) have stated that it is an all or nothing agreement, i.e. it must be passed in total with no changes.

An Indenture Bill is an agreement between the government and mining companies containing details of government services to be provided to the project, such as the development of infrastructure (water and power supplies, roads, schools, etc.) and the royalty rate to be paid by the companies.

Our "law student/politics personality" Jodi Tabalotny in his feature article *Damned if you Do and Damned if you Don't* (On dit 5/4/82) has given us a lengthy, though boring, analysis of the Bill, which, I may add, smells of a glossy mining company brochure. He has supposedly provided us and *On dit* with the facts. I disagree. Not only are there specific faults evident in the article but also Mr Tabalotny has ignored the more general concerns and consequences of uranium mining in this State. His article is misleading as to its contents and narrow as to its scope.

Specific Criticisms

Employment

As Mr Tabalotny correctly stated, the government and mining companies are expecting the Roxby project to create 2,000-3,000 on site jobs, with a town of up to 9,000 people being established. Yet Mr T. fails to mention that these figures are modest compared to earlier claims. On October 11th 1979 Mr Tonkin stated that Roxby Downs had tremendous potential to solve the State's unemployment problem as it would create a township of 25,000-30,000 people, 50,000-60,000 indirect jobs and 5,000 initial jobs. Mr Goldsworthy (July 31st 1980) said that Roxby would create 4,000-5,000 direct jobs and again on October 17th 1981 he said it would create 3,000-4,000 direct jobs. Therefore in the last two and a half years, 3,000 initial jobs have mysteriously disappeared. Is this trend likely to continue? Such inaccuracies throw doubt upon the government's credibility and motives whilst at best revealing an ill-founded and deceiving optimism.

Each job at Roxby will require at least \$330,000 capital outlay. If invested in labour-intensive manufacturing industries or alternative energy, the same amount of money would create many more times the number of jobs. Australia's capital is being diverted away from manufacturing into capital-intensive mining which provides only 1.1% of Australia's jobs directly. The multiplier effect on employment is lower for the mining industry generally than for manufacturing and agricultural industries. The State Development Council's paper *South Australia — A Strategy for the Future*, states that \$1 worth of agricultural production results in \$2.50 worth of growth in the State's economy, compared to \$1.60 worth of growth for \$1 worth of coal. Large amounts are therefore spent to create only a small number of jobs at the expense of funding more socially useful projects such as health, education, housing and alternative energy development. Employment prospects are also unsatisfactory in terms of the type of skilled labour required in the uranium industry generally. For not only will machinery and other heavy equipment used in large mining projects be imported rather than made locally, but so too will the labour market be restricted. Take for example the effect of an enrichment plant which upgrades yellowcake mined as uranium. It would create a small handful of specialised

local jobs that are not of much benefit to the local community. Is this providing the diversity alleged by Mr Tabalotny for SA's economy to flourish? Walter Patterson, an American nuclear physicist, views an enrichment plant as requiring very few people to operate, and those people of necessity being highly skilled, would have to be brought in from elsewhere. An enrichment plant is to be built at Redcliffe, near Pt Pirie. Is this to be hailed as yet another economic saviour for the Sister State?

Feasibility Study Costs

Mr Tabalotny once again exhibits his misleading tendency to state the facts without considering their origins nor their effects. The pre-feasibility expenditure will indeed be \$100 million. Yet Mr T. fails to mention that such a large cost is connected to the difficult nature of the particular exploration itself (and mining if it proceeds). The low grade ore deposit is large and deep, necessitating a 500m deep mine shaft and so far 275 drill holes. At least half of this expenditure is a tax deduction at the federal tax payer's expense, as all the companies' exploration expenses are directly tax deductible from a 47.5% company tax (payable to Canberra) on their profits from other ventures. Other tax concessions include special investment allowances for mining companies. Large corporations are known to be skilled in avoiding taxes. The government commissioned Fitzgerald report into the Australian mining industry states: "The Australian taxpayer paid the multi-national companies \$55 million to take our minerals away. This must rank as one of the world's really great rip-offs." Despite our friend's implications, BP and WMC are not altruistically motivated in spending more on Roxby than any other resource development project. Rather, they are directly motivated by profits, most of which go overseas. BP who has a 49% interest in the Roxby project, are wholly foreign owned, while WMC are 28.9% owned by nominee companies (which means that the source of ownership is unknown). Is this consistent with Federal government's guidelines which require 75% Australian ownership in uranium mines?

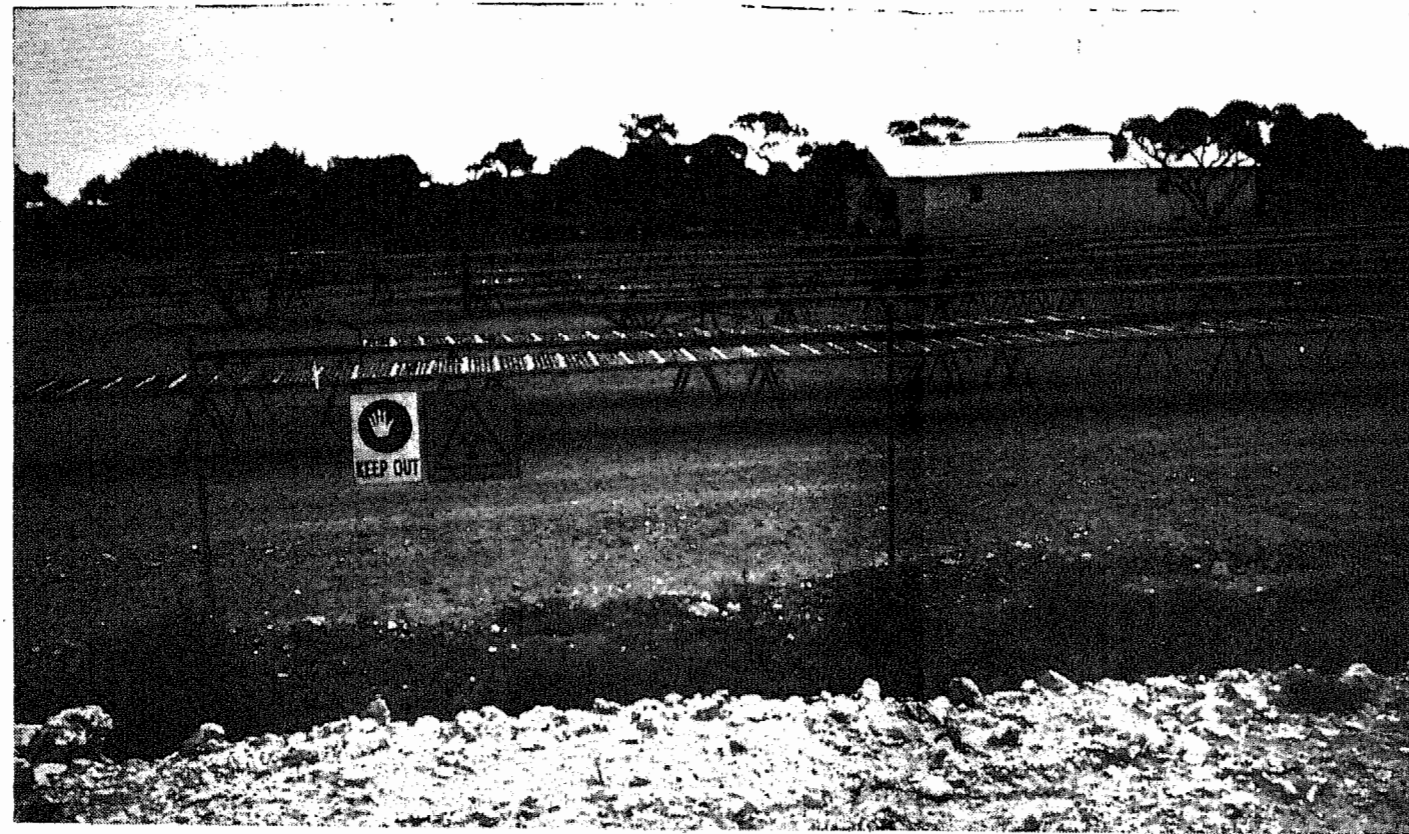
Royalties

Yet again Mr T. quotes figures in his article presenting them only at face value with a deceptive disregard for their origins. The Royalty rate (% of production payable to the government) of 2½-3½% as set in the Indenture, is much lower than the government's earlier promises. On October 17th 1981 Mr Goldsworthy claimed that Roxby would generate \$50-70 million in royalties per year, assuming a 10% royalty rate. He now claims that the actual royalty rate plus surplus-profit related royalty will together earn the State \$30-\$40 million per year under the most favourable conditions. The higher 3½% rate comes into effect five years after mining commencement and reverts back to 2½% in the year 2005. Mr Tabalotny's confusing analysis of the royalty rate fails to make clear that the surplus-profit royalty only applies once profit levels are 1.2 times the current rate for ten year government Treasury Bonds. These bonds are currently 15.1% and rising. Therefore no royalties on profits would apply until the companies' profit returns reach 18% (or more, given rising Treasury Bond rates).

The Fitzgerald Report found that between 1967 and 1973 government subsidies and concessions to mining companies were \$55 million more than earnings from royalties. In 1980 Western were only 4.9% of the State government's total budget outlays for 1980-1981. In addition, neither Mr T. nor the State government point out that Federal grants to each State are determined largely by the State's income. So even if our royalty earnings from Roxby were substantial, this may then lead to less Federal funds.

Protection of the Environment

The terms of the Indenture require normal Environmental Impact



SARAH ALPERS of AUCANE confronts the arcane and takes up the cudgels on behalf of the anti-Roxby Downs lobby. In "On dit" 5/4/82, campus Liberal personality Jodi Tabalotny presented a lengthy defence of the State Government's Roxby Downs Indenture Bill. Alpers makes a detailed reply and cites economic and environmental reasons to back her claims.

Statement (EIS) procedures and three yearly renewals of environmental protection, management and rehabilitation once the project is established. Mr Tabalotny believes that "adequate protection of the environment is assumed". Yet no EIS has so far been presented. It is not legally required for feasibility work, only for mining. However, as Mr T. states:

Over the past two years exploration activity has been intense. A total of nearly 300 diamond drill holes have been drilled to outline a mineralised zone elongated north-west, south-east with dimensions of 7km by 4km. At depths below the surface between 350m and 1,100m ... Exploration is proceeding elsewhere on the Stuart Shelf as well as at Olympic Dam — altogether fifteen drilling plants are being operated.

This scale of exploration is as large as many actual mining projects and has had a considerable environmental impact. Surely such activity warrants serious investigation.

From the experience at Rum Jungle, Nabarlek and Ranger, I believe that the procedural environmental requirements of the companies, such as interim reports, may be merely a way of paying lip-service to environmental concern.

Rum Jungle:

The uranium mine at Rum Jungle (NT), operated by a subsidiary of CRA in the late 1950's and early 1960's, produced uranium for the British and US nuclear weapons programme. Because of badly designed tailings dams and inadequate environmental protection, vast quantities of tailings found their way into the Finnis River, causing severe pollution. The Aboriginal community which lived at Rum Jungle and depended on the Finnis River for food, were forced to move elsewhere, vacating their tribal lands. A 1975 Australian Atomic Energy Commission Report estimated that these tailings would continue to pollute an area of at least 100sq.km. for at least one hundred years.

Nabarlek:

It was revealed by the then acting PM, Mr Anthony (August 26th 1981) that on March 7th 1981 a leakage of contaminated water from the run-off pond at the Nabarlek uranium mine in Arnhem Land (NT) was detected by the mining company concerned (Queensland Mines Co.). However they (QMC) did not inform the Federal government's supervising scientist for the Alligator

River region, Mr R. Fry, of the leak until July 14th. There is no obligation on the company to inform Mr Fry of breaches, but it is a "formerly binding agreement" that the company immediately inform him of serious breaches, and of minor breaches within a month. According to Mr M. Purcell, Secretary of the NT Department of Mines and Energy, radioactive levels of 2,500 picocuries per litre had previously been measured in the run-off pond. The NT authorities also reported that "soil near the plant run-off pond contained from five to ten times more uranium, from five to ten times more copper, and from two to five times more zinc than the background levels established at sites 400m. downhill from the pond." This to my mind is clear evidence of a serious breach. Why then was it not reported immediately and a four month delay allowed? Such corporate negligence shows that QMC cannot obviously be held to a "gentleman's agreement". What proof have we that BP and WMC, in a similar situation, would feel so bound? The Nabarlek incident also throws suspicion on the governments involved. Mr Fry's office (a Federal authority) does not carry out check monitoring because he believes that it has not previously been necessary, nor has he the staff or facilities to do it. Hence, under an agreement between the Federal government and the Northern Territory, the territory is required to carry out the necessary check monitoring and is therefore responsible for the regulation of the uranium mining (including the issuing of approvals and authorisations, and inspections to ensure company compliance with all regulatory requirements). However Mr Fry chastises the NT authorities claiming they were "tardy" in providing six monthly reports to the Co-ordinating Committee of the Alligator River region (or which he is chair). Despite their lateness, Mr Fry alleges that such reports were "inadequate" to provide material from which we could base a report on the Territory government's regulatory programme.

Water

Paul Malone of the *Financial Review* has a similar conclusion: "The leak of contaminated water from the Nabarlek run-off pond has drawn attention to inadequacies in the Acts designed to protect the environment surrounding uranium mines." Such negligence throws doubts on the integrity of mining companies and governments alike. How

can we feel sure that the protection procedures provided for in the Roxby Downs Indenture Bill will be conscientiously followed?

Ranger:

The breach at the Ranger uranium mine is another example of such negligence which leads one to question the naive assurances of Mr Tabalotny. On Monday November 23rd 1981 the NT Minister for Mines and Energy, Mr Tuworth, ordered the shut down of the Ranger mine following the discovery that an island of tailings had emerged in the tailings pond. Under the authorisation enabling the operation of the plant, tailings must be covered by at least two metres of water at all times to ensure that radon gas permeates slowly into the atmosphere. The island of 20sq.m. appeared on November 3rd yet the Ranger Co. (now called Energy Resources of Australia — ERA) did not report the matter either to the Director of Mines, or the supervising scientists as required by the guidelines, for another fortnight. The island was still visible on November 24th when NT government officials visited the site and consequently ordered the island's immediate removal. It is of interest to note that the Ranger incident actually occurred before the official opening of the mine, yet the opening went ahead and then three days later the mine was shut down.

From the Rum Jungle, Nabarlek and Ranger experience, it seems that allowing the companies to monitor their own operations and report any incidents is plainly foolhardy. Faith in adequate government supervision also seems to be a sign of undue optimism. Mr Stewart West, Labor spokesman for the environment, states that "the too rapid development of the uranium-mining industry is leading to a flagrant disregard for those controls imposed on the mining operation."

Water

South Australia is the driest state in the driest continent in the world. Water is therefore a precious resource. The production of yellowcake (uranium oxide) requires large amounts of water. The processing of ore at Roxby Downs would probably use more than one million litres of water for every tonne of yellowcake produced. Total water consumption would be greater than 520 billion litres over the life of the project. South Australia's total water consumption per year is approximately 1,000 billion litres. Therefore a very large portion of our scarcest resource would be consumed at Roxby. Are we then to rest assured that the project will operate "without detriment to other users", as Mr Tabalotny confidently states? What about those who rely on water from the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline? Nine

thousand kilolitres of potable water (i.e. suitable for drinking) will be provided by the State government per day for the project which is 15% of the flow along the pipeline. We also read in Mr T.'s article that in the Indenture "the use of water from the Great Artesian Basin is tightly controlled." Yet the Bill gives us no figures, nor precautionary considerations that may indicate any desire for tight controls regarding the Great Artesian Basin.

Radiation and Worker Safety

The danger to uranium miners working at Roxby would result from the inhalation of radon gas that is released when the ore is mined and milled. The gas, when inhaled with its own "decay products", can inflict radiation doses to the lungs which can result in the development of cancer years later, as well as increasing the chance of contracting other diseases such as diabetes, respiratory ailments, heart disease, cataracts and benign and malignant tumours. Consequently radiological protection is of the utmost importance. The potential risks to, and past record of, worker safety are such that I believe we cannot be reassured by the protective radiological procedures stated in the Roxby Indenture. In his article, Mr T. informs us that BP and WMC have agreed to comply with codes set by *inter alia* the International Commission of Radiological Protection (ICRP), and we are assured that radiation levels will be "as low as reasonably achievable". The latest publication of the ICRP — ICRP-26 — reaffirms their belief that there is no safe level of radiation. It states that the risk of cancer and genetic mutations are proportional to the radiation doses received. The acceptable upper limit of radiation to the whole body is 5 rem (the equivalent of 170 chest x-rays each year). Yet recent studies in the US have shown that levels below the "accepted" upper limit have caused an increased incidence of cancer. Dr Najarian found that leukaemia rates were six times above the expected rate at Portsmouth Nuclear Dockyards (US) despite the fact that all doses were below the recommended 5 rem limit. Dr V. Archer of the US Public Health Services undertook a study of 3,366 uranium miners of whom 745 had died. His research showed that 144 of these deaths were caused by lung cancer — four times greater than statistical expectations. Dr Archer warns that "the epidemic of respiratory cancers among US uranium miners is continuing, even though radiation levels have been lowered in recent years".

Closer to home is evidence from the Radium Hill uranium mine which operated in South Australia in the 1950's. The State Labor government's Health Commission (1979) investigated claims that workers at the mine had suffered a greater incidence of cancer compared with the general community.

Political Observations

If you managed to wade through Mr Tabalotny's article you would have seen that the crunch comes at the very end. "Will the real Mr Tabalotny please stand up!" In the last 450 words we see that his "few observations" are largely false generalisations. Of the three major political parties, not a lot can be said concerning the Australian Democrats. Mr Robin Millhouse, the former leader of the State AD party, has made strong anti-uranium statements and has indicated that the sole Democrat member of the Legislative Council, Mr Lance Milner, would

A preliminary survey substantiated these claims, revealing eight deaths from lung cancer when only 3.4 were expected statistically. (Or in terms of percentages, 27.3% of lung cancer deaths compared to the national average of 5.9% for miners generally (*Advertiser*, 19/6/81). For a more detailed analysis, see the SA film by Harry Bondwell, *Backs to the Blast* which chronicles the personal tragedies of miners and Maralinga Nuclear Test workers. (The film will be shown at Adelaide Uni. on Tues. May 4th at 1.00pm in the Little Cinema.)

Concerning Western Mining Company's past record of worker safety, the newspaper *West Australian* reported on 19/12/78 that WMC was charged with failing to provide respiratory devices required under the Mines Regulation Act for workers at the Kwinang Nickel Refinery. Two men died as a result.

Excessive radiation doses could result at Roxby Downs because of *inter alia*: equipment breakdown (i.e. instrumentation and mine ventilation); radon gas remaining at the ore face during mining (even elaborate ventilation systems cannot ensure that adequate air movement is maintained at every point in underground mines); lack of proper supervision by management and governments as apparent at Ranger and Nabarlek (the spillage at the latter site occurred despite specific warnings from the Commonwealth Department of Science and the Environment in February 1979); and the ignorance of the uranium miners themselves of the dangers involved. Ionising radiation is an insidious substance that cannot be seen, heard or smelt and so workers often tend to ignore this hazard, discarding uncomfortable, inconvenient safety equipment. The copper and uranium ores are closely mixed at the Roxby deposit and so copper ore cannot be milled without the release of radon gas. Because radon gas is denser than air it can build up in concentration at the site on windless days. Therefore if a slow steady breeze occurs, a large volume of radon may be blown towards a population centre, e.g. Woomera. If a northerly wind as slight as 6km/h sprung up then even Adelaide could be effected (as radon gas has a half-life of 3.8 days).

Political Observations

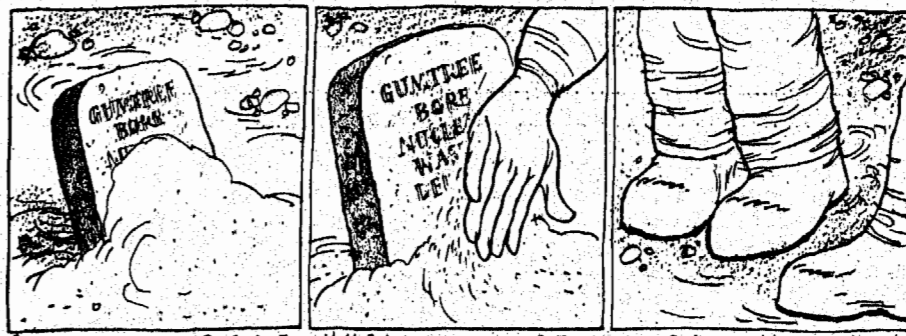
If you managed to wade through Mr Tabalotny's article you would have seen that the crunch comes at the very end. "Will the real Mr Tabalotny please stand up!" In the last 450 words we see that his "few observations" are largely false generalisations. Of the three major political parties, not a lot can be said concerning the Australian Democrats. Mr Robin Millhouse, the former leader of the State AD party, has made strong anti-uranium statements and has indicated that the sole Democrat member of the Legislative Council, Mr Lance Milner, would

probably oppose the Bill.

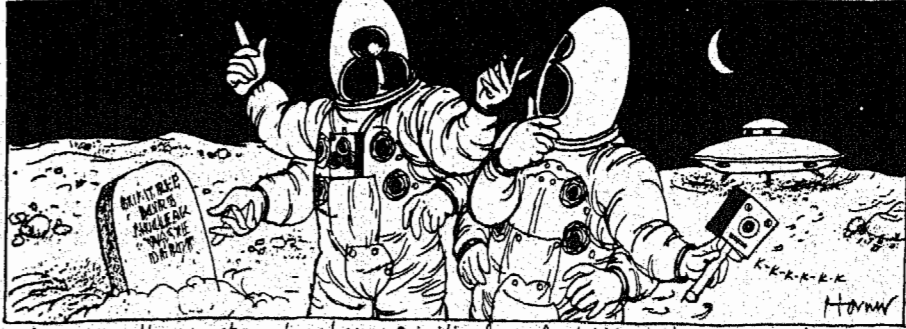
Concerning the ALP, opposition leader, Mr John Bannon, stated they would oppose the Bill if there was no room for negotiations (as seems to be the case) and if it could not meet their policy of safeguards, and guarantees. ALP policy, as approached at the 33rd National ALP Conference in Adelaide 1979, recognises "that the provision of Australian uranium to the world nuclear fuel cycle creates problems relevant to Australian sovereignty, the environment, the economic welfare of our people and the rights and well-being of the Aboriginal people." It also states that there are "present unresolved economic, social, biological, genetic, environmental and technical problems associated with the mining of uranium and the development of nuclear power" — noting in particular the "proven contribution of the nuclear power industry to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the increased risk of nuclear war and the absence of procedures for storage and disposal of radioactive wastes to ensure that any danger posed by such wastes to human life and the environment is eliminated."

The Labor government under Dunstan and Corcoran allowed exploration at Roxby Downs to continue up to 1982 so long as it fell short of a commercial uranium mine. Former Premier Don Dunstan and four advisors went overseas on a uranium fact-finding mission in January 1979. (This investigation team discovered that as yet no safe method of waste disposal has been developed.) Last year the State ALP established a Nuclear Hazards Committee which has since produced a report on its findings. Two Labor members of the Legislative Council, Dr John Cornwall and Mr Norm Foster, produced a 45 page dissenting report as members of the South Australian Legislative Council's Select Committee on Uranium Resources. They recommended that uranium mining should not proceed in SA because of the absence of adequate waste disposal techniques for high level waste and because of the inadequacy of international safeguards. Considering the ALP's thorough investigation and assessment of the uranium issue, how can Mr Tabalotny allege that they have not done their homework?

To turn now to the Liberal Party: The Tonkin government, faced with record unemployment, has been stressing the economic importance of Roxby. Yet there are strong arguments to refute this claim. Why then does the government ignore such opposition and continue to promote the project at all costs? I believe they are hoping to associate the anti-Roxby, anti-uranium movement with anti-development, anti-growth. Hence they hope to win political points from those opposed to the Roxby project. At the expense of considering all the facts, past experiences and more generally consequences, the Liberal government's claims are clearly misleading, whilst the mining companies' assurances cannot be trusted. By staking a large part of their political support on Roxby Downs (by obviously inflating its economic importance) the government is in a weakened bargaining position with respect to the mining companies. BP and WMC have not guaranteed in the Indenture Bill that mining would proceed beyond the feasibility stage and WMC has not even publicly committed itself to actually mining the orebody, despite its insistence that the government pass an Indenture Bill. The mining companies then, seem to have the upper hand. A position which far from guarantees an impartial Liberal assessment of the Roxby Downs project.



Q-U-M-T-R-E-E... B-O-R-E... N-U-C-L-E-A-R... W-A-S-T-E... D-E-P-O-T — Hey, that's it!



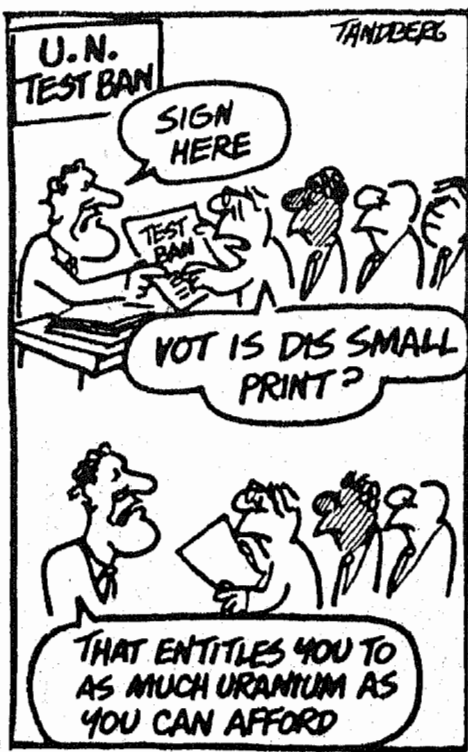
This proves there must once have been a primitive form of intelligence here on this planet!

Continued Over

the uranium debate

The Roxby Downer continues

General Concerns



The whole controversy concerning the Roxby Downs Indenture Bill boils down to one question: Do we want to mine uranium? To answer this question properly it is necessary to consider wider ramifications of uranium mining that go beyond the mere mechanics of an Indenture Bill. You cannot adequately and responsibly debate the issue in isolation, which is a principle criticism of Mr Tabalotny's article. He attempts to spin a confusing web of procedural and administrative protections and assurances that totally ignore the fundamental consequences of the Roxby project. This is that uranium mining effects the Aboriginal people, poses problems of waste disposal and threatens peace by its connection with nuclear weapons.

Aboriginal Issue

In his 4,000 word article, Mr T. devotes one sentence to the Aboriginal question. This lack of recognition implicitly denies the rights and desires of the Aboriginal people. In October 1981 the Southern Land Council (SLC) called for a moratorium on exploration and mining at Roxby Downs on the grounds that there had been a lack of consultation with the traditional owners of the area and that sacred sites had been damaged. The SLC is a newly formed Aboriginal land rights group which represents Aborigines from the Oodnadatta Community, the Kokatha People's Committee, the Adnjamathanha Land Rights group and the Yalata community (the Pitjantjatjara people are the only Aboriginal group to have regained land rights in SA.) A survey party, together with the Council's anthropologist, completed in October 1981 an initial site survey of the Olympic Dam area. They issued a statement as follows:

There is now evidence to suggest that sites of significance to Aboriginal people have been damaged and further damage will likely result

if there are no adequate safeguards.

The SLC requested that the SA Minister of Mines and Energy, Mr Goldsworthy, take action against Roxby Management Services for a breach of the conditions attached to exploration licenses in the area. Their plea has fallen on deaf ears. Neither the government nor the companies consulted with the Aboriginal people before exploration began, even though Mr Goldsworthy assured us that "appropriate action was being taken to ensure protection of areas that may be significant to Aborigines." This statement cannot be reconciled with the terms of the Bill that requires approval only of the Minister for Environment or Director-General of Mines and Energy on Aboriginal issues. Nor can the government excuse their refusal to fund an anthropologist employed by the Kokatha people to ensure the confidentiality of their own secret information. Better consultation with the traditional inhabitants at all stages of the mining project is fundamental to principles of human justice. The provisions of the Indenture Bill do not recognise this.

Waste Disposal

Radioactive wastes occur at nearly all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle. At the mining stage (which is relevant to Roxby) radioactive waste known as tailings are produced and must somehow be disposed of. Returning underground all the uranium left in the tailings is not possible. Nor is it desirable that radium (which is water soluble) be carried into underground water. These radioactive washes must therefore be disposed of another way and are usually left behind in tailings dams which remain as a radioactive, environmentally harmful legacy of uranium mining.

A major criticism of uranium mining in SA as stated in Dr Cornwall's and Mr Foster's report to the SA Legislative Council's Select Committee on Uranium Resources, was the absence of adequate waste disposal techniques for high level waste. The high level waste that results from nuclear fuel reprocessing is so dangerous that it must be completely isolated until the various radio-isotopes have decayed to insignificant levels. This will take hundreds of thousands of years — a time span that goes far beyond human experience and which serves to reinforce the magnitude and seriousness of the waste dilemma.

Britain's Flowers Commission and the Australian Fox Inquiry into the nuclear industry, have both concluded that the current technology for the final and safe disposal of highly active wastes is unsatisfactory. The Flowers Report stated in 1976: "There should be no commitment to a large program of nuclear fission power until it has been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that a method exists to ensure the safe containment of long lived, highly radioactive waste for the indefinite future."

The Dunstan team also came to the same conclusion after considering various international developments in waste disposal techniques. The Swedish method of disposal in deep rock was found to be limited to areas of particular geological formation and the French development of vitrification is restricted to gas cooled reactors, a type which is being phased out in preference to modern water cooled reactors.

Evidence of this waste dilemma is apparent in the US, UK, Holland and France who already have extensive stockpiles of highly-active waste temporarily stored in steel tanks with "lives" of only 50-80 years. This temporary storage (negligible in comparison to the long life times of radioactive wastes) has caused serious difficulties through corrosion and leakages. In the US more than 10% of their Nuclear Regulatory Commission's two hundred storage tanks have been troubled by mishaps. For example, in 1973 at the Washington State Hemford storage facility, nearly half a million litres of high level waste leaked into the soil (near the Columbia River) for six weeks before the leak was discovered. Of the 149 old tanks at this facility, 24

have been confirmed by the Department of Energy to be leaking and another 34 are labelled "of questionable integrity" (whose integrity though should we question?).

In the UK, a major radiation leak (between 10,000 and 100,000 curies) travelled about 100 yards, coming from a storage tank at the Windscale nuclear complex in Cumberland (early 1979). British Nuclear Fuels Ltd (BNFL) failed to notify the British government or the public of the leak until months after its discovery. Allegations were made by the Nuclear authorities of a cover-up and an official inquiry castigated BNFL for its incompetence. This corporation wants to be involved in South Australia's uranium processing.

Despite the apparent attractiveness of theoretical solutions to waste disposal, there is yet no practical evidence that they work. How can the Federal and State governments condone uranium mining in the face of such serious risks. To quote Mr Justice Fox: "As far as I am aware, no one has yet tried to dispose permanently of one milligram of high level waste."

Nuclear Weapons

Peaceful nuclear technology is a violent myth. Apologists for the nuclear industry ignore the strong links between nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Nuclear power plants and their associated facilities spread the technological 'know-how' and the raw materials needed to build nuclear sovereignty severely limits the treaty's effect and the operation of the IAEA (which is under-staffed and under-financed). For example, IAEA inspectors in Iraq (a NPT signatory) were denied access to facilities on security grounds. There are so many conditions attached to the NPT that it becomes virtually useless in preventing the acquisition of nuclear power and weapons by any country wishing to do so, e.g. signatories can withdraw from the pact at short notice. It is interesting to note that countries which have signed the NPT continue to export nuclear technology to countries outside the pact — Canada sold to India, France to Pakistan, Germany to Brazil.

Uranium stocks are not internationally accountable, nor is plutonium internationally controlled so as to guard against nuclear weapons proliferation and the diversion of nuclear materials for non-peaceful purposes. A report by a former US and international safeguards inspector (Mr E.R. Morgan) to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, states that the IAEA is "incapable of detecting the diversion of a significant quantity 'of nuclear fuel' in any state with the moderate to large nuclear energy establishment."¹² (This view is also supported by the Comptroller General of the US General Accounting Office in his 1980 report to Congress.)

On the home front our Federal government has gradually watered down existing safeguards, culminating in the recent nuclear safeguards agreement with Japan. Leaked details of the January 1982 agreement indicate that Japan will not need Australian weapons (e.g. plutonium, a significant by-product of nuclear reactors, is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of weapons). The development of 'peaceful', civilian nuclear technology has been the first step for most countries in acquiring weapons capability. The US, USSR, Britain and France were the first countries to use nuclear energy and they were also the first four countries to explode nuclear weapons. In India, small amounts of plutonium were gradually extracted from their Canadian built research reactor over a number of years until enough was available to make a bomb. Consequently on May 18th 1974 the Indian Government exploded a Hiroshima size bomb 300ft below ground in the Rajasthan desert. India belongs now to the 'atomic club' by virtue of this 'peaceful' nuclear explosion. In addition to the six nations now possessing nuclear weapons (US, USSR, Britain, France, India and China), 24 other countries have the expertise and the nuclear fuel to build bombs at any time — all achieved from materials

supplied for civilian nuclear energy programmes. Australia's First Ranger Report issued on October 28th 1976 said: "The nuclear power industry is unintentionally contributing to an increased risk of nuclear war."

Are international safeguards adequate protection against this threat? In 1957 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was created in order to promote nuclear power and establish safeguards against the conversion of nuclear technology to military uses. IAEA inspectors were set up to police nuclear development. In 1970 the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) came into effect which guarantees those signatory nations without nuclear weapons, help and materials for peaceful nuclear developments if they place existing facilities under international safeguards. One hundred and fifteen nations have signed the treaty, whilst 46 countries have not. Eight of these non-signatories (which include Israel, Pakistan, South Africa, Egypt and Brazil) belong to the above-mentioned group of 24 countries who have weapons capability. Eight countries therefore have the potential to create nuclear weapons without being bound at all by the NPT.

The protection accorded by this treaty is lessening however as doubt is cast on the effectiveness of existing safeguards. The issue of national approval before it can transfer Australian mined nuclear materials to any other country, and Japan will not need Australian approval to reprocess our uranium. Australia is contracted to supply uranium to Finland, West Germany, Sweden and France, all of whom are involved in fuel enrichment in the Soviet Union whose nuclear industry is not subject to inspection by the IAEA. Are such actions consistent with the Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser's assurance in 1977 that IAEA safeguards' coverage was an essential pre-condition of sale? Clearly the determination to get contracts for Australian uranium in a badly depressed world uranium market has won out over attempts to control its use. Safeguards are being compromised for apparent commercial advantage. "Present indications point to the Australian government tending to rush, headlong into the marketing of yellow-cake without the full implications of the world concern for uranium use being fully appreciated."¹³

Conclusion

I believe that the only effective control over the link between nuclear energy and the spread of nuclear weapons is that the nuclear fuel cycle be stopped at all stages until it is proven safe for the environment, for all concerned directly and indirectly and for generations to come. In relation to Roxby Downs, this means *leave the uranium in the ground*. For, if uranium is to be mined at Roxby, South Australia will be playing a morally reprehensible role in the world theatre of nuclear technology.

Footnotes:

1. ABCS
2. *Financial Review*, 26/8/81.
3. *Financial Review*, 16/10/81
4. *Financial Review*, 27/8/81.
5. *Financial Review*, 25/11/81
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Nature*, 16/3/78 — other studies include: "Manchester Study" — *The Lancet*, Oct. 1979; "Tri-State Study" — *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, 1977.
8. Refer to Trades and Labour Council, Submission to the Legislative Council's Uranium Committee.
9. Refer to *National Times*, late 1979.
10. *Uranium: Play it Safe*, Mike Rawa.
11. Mr Justice Fox — Report to the SA Legislative Council's Select Committee on Uranium Resources.
12. *Uranium: Play it Safe*, Mike Rawa.
13. Ben Dickenson, June 1979 — confidential report to former Premier Des Corcoran — Dickenson was nominated by Premier Tonkin to be knighted for services to the mining industry.

Smithy an independent view



by C. Kirby

Like it or not one of the major events during this term has been a series of four talks given by John Smith. I say major because John Smith attracted a large and attentive crowd on the Barr Smith Lawns for three weeks and then managed to pack the Little Theatre to standing room only on the fourth week. I was inclined to give the sunshine some credit for the first three week's attendance, but the large turn-out at the Little Theatre surprised me.

John Smith is the founder of *Truth and Liberation Concern*. You may have heard of its offshoot, God Squad, which runs the occasional spot on radio and TV. *Truth and Liberation Concern* appears to be some kind of alternative church. God Squad takes on the trappings of a bikie gang: the big, black motorcycles; the black leather jackets emblazoned with a God Squad motif; jeans; the long-haired unkempt look. All very 60's-early 70's

really — the same revolution through alternative concept which spawned hippie communes. Back then, merely for a man to wear his hair long was a statement, there was shock value in it. Imagine then the shock value of a bikie Christian Church, imagine the hippie connotation of a Christian organisation that called itself *Truth and Liberation Concern*.

But it's 1982 and John Smith stands before a microphone on the Barr Smith Lawns. There are two big black bikes propped up near the Bookshop wall. He's a man in his mid thirties at least; he's a family man with wife and kiddies; he has a slight paunch which he readily admits is one of those adroit ploys that get the crowd on your side; he's slightly balding, and his thin, curling hair, worn below shoulder length, is pulled back into a ponytail. The warm up was some thirty minutes of excruciating Dylan-esque songs delivered in excruciating Dylan-style fashion by a local minstrel who has received great inspiration from wandering the Adelaide streets at night.

It's 1982 and Christianity presents itself

on the BSL with Dylan for an anthem and an aging hippie-cum-bikie for a spokesman. That's the medium; what about the message?

Smith himself comes across as nice, sincere and reasonable. He doesn't rant or rave. He doesn't shake a bible at his audience or draw it in emotionalism. The plan is to tell us in the first three lectures what is wrong with society, including what is wrong with secular and Christian responses to the problems and then give us the true Christian answer in the climactic fourth lecture. His approach is to be as rational as possible. This is meant to be an appeal to our minds and for this I am grateful, but I am dubious about his method.

To begin with, his style is a curious one of stringing together quotations from sources that are amazingly varied. In one 30 minute talk I chalked up twenty-three such quotations, a little under one a minute! He quotes Huxley, Einstein, Manning Clarke, Russell, Koestler, Camus, St Paul, Woody Allen and Tolstoy — especially Woody Allen and Tolstoy —

and others too numerous to mention. Perhaps I am being grossly unfair to Mr Smith here but when a man's thought is presented as a pastiche of quotations lifted from the thoughts of other men, then I begin to wonder whether he has read widely but not well. This suspicion deepens when he holds Tolstoy up to the audience as a paragon of Christian virtue. Tolstoy's words may have been those of a paragon, but I wonder if Mr Smith has gone beyond the words of Tolstoy and discovered the fallible man or whether he has simply accepted the words at face value. Even more fundamentally, what kind of Christian philosophy is this that must scurry around the leavings of intellectuals of the more trendy type to define both what it is against and what it stands for? Is this a theology?

In his first three talks, Smith is on the offensive. His principal targets are: Christianity of the more orthodox type; materialism; determinism and secular humanism. His view of society comes across as a negative one. Again, I am taken back to the tremendous loathing of "our society" which characterised the 60's/70's era. Certain keynote themes of John Smith's talks also sound like echoes of that time. There is a recurrent emphasis on "freedom" and "meaning", neither of which is ever defined.

He is anxious to combat the evils of sexual freedom, not because it is sexual freedom *per se*, but because it leads to meaningless sex. But we have had so-called sexual freedom for some time now, I doubt that there are many people these days who think of sex as divorced from a personal relationship.

I am reminded of last year's sexuality seminar when student after student got up and affirmed the importance of a good relationship to good sex. It was the middle aged psychiatrist chairing the discussion who suggested that these were different things and it was he who retired defeated. It has always puzzled me that Christians appear to think of themselves as having a monopoly on "meaningful" sexual relationship.

Finally, the Christian answer delivered to us in the intimacy of a packed Little Theatre with (thank God!) a new minstrel who still gave us Dylan but gave it to us with some style.

Significantly perhaps, this was by far the shortest of all John Smith's talks. He defined the enemy again: materialism, humanism, determinism. He defined again Christianity as a "search for meaning". He told us that Uni. students were just as unable to cope with life and relationships as any working class person (that was news?). He told us that God was anti-rich and anti-establishment, pro-poor and needy. He said that the intellectual humanists had correctly diagnosed the problems but couldn't offer any way out as their solutions — political change and education were always based on human nature and bound to fail. We can however be born again and experience radical change in Christ.

I found this final lecture disappointing and inadequate to the promises of the first three lectures. Having promised an explanation of God through reason, he gave us change of heart through being born again. It left me thinking that the reason for Smith's anxiety to discredit what he called intellectual humanism is that his brand of Christianity is merely humanism with God as the catalyst cum-panacea instead of education or world government.

Finally, there was Tony. A God Squad member, Tony gave us a fascinating life story that ranged from boyhood in east end London during the War, through to gaol for refusing to do military service, to hard working immigrant, to hippie commune, to eastern religion and ultimately to Jesus and the God Squad. Tony delivered his story with sincerity and conviction, but as John Smith himself said in an earlier lunchtime, the "I found Jesus and I'm not a junkie anymore" justification for Christianity, the concept of religion as a "happiness fix" is inadequate for all except possibly junkies and desperates.

John Smith promised as a framework of thoughts and evidence to satisfy critical reason. Putting Tony on to give us his story was merely acknowledging his failure to do either.

Law as an Academic Discipline

There is a certain Law professor who considers "On dit's" high water mark to have been the publishing of the Communist Manifesto some years ago. Since then he considers the newspaper has done nothing of great merit.

On the basis of his criticism he was invited to submit an article in an attempt to rectify this longstanding fault in "On dit". Professor Lücke kindly took up the invitation and has written an article based on his work over the past six years as a member of the Australian Legal Education Council.

It is occasionally suggested that the University should move away from vocational training courses and concentrate all its resources upon "pure academic and research courses" (see *On dit*, 29.6.1981, p. 3). The argument in support of such a suggestion seems to be that practical skills, such as those required of the lawyer, the medical practitioner or the engineer, should be taught in technological institutions. It is true that two of Australia's professional law schools are in Colleges of Advanced Education (QIT and NSWIT). It is also true that leading personalities in the legal profession sometimes define the purposes of legal education in narrow professional terms. For example, at the National Conference on Legal Education, held in Sydney in 1976, the President of the Queensland Law Society stated: "...the prime purpose of the Law Schools must be to produce practising lawyers. It is the need to do so which justifies the expense."

At the same Conference Sir David Derham advocated a predominantly academic orientation for law schools:

"A university cannot be a mere vocational training school ... rather, professional schools [must adopt] those university policies which are designed to achieve the universities' primary aims."

From these premises Sir David inferred the following demands:

1. That professional education in universities is based on a fundamental body of scholarly knowledge.
2. That professional men working in universities should satisfy university standards of scholarly competence.
3. That such men should engage in the advancement of knowledge.
4. That students in university professional schools are able to take part in university life as part of their general education.

A curriculum based upon such views would not be geared exclusively to the needs of the private practitioner, but would be closely aligned with the research responsibilities of the academic lawyer, which are to advance knowledge and understanding of the law, and to discover the truth about legal rules and legal systems. Academic pursuit of truth in law may mean many things. Some important instances are researches into the history of the law, the accurate and systematic exposition of existing legal rules and principles and the demonstration that rules or legal institutions other than the existing ones would better serve society. Although a narrow professional approach may have the occasional supporter even inside the law schools, most law teachers feel committed to the wider academic view; indeed, the institution of tenure is intended to free them, like their colleagues in other faculties, from pressures which could inhibit their pursuit of academic objectives.

A narrowly professional approach can have a stultifying effect upon the activities of law schools. In Queensland, the Admission Boards appear to have approached the question of legal education from a strictly professional angle and to have reached the following conclusions: (1) that a law student aspiring to practice should employ all his time studying on a compulsory basis, those subjects likely to be of the greatest use to him as a private practitioner, and (2) that the legal profession and the admitting authorities are best equipped to identify these subjects. Accordingly, the Solicitors' Board and the Barristers' Board have prescribed (as prerequisites to admission) sixteen and twenty subjects respectively, thus denying those law

by H.K. Lücke

students interested in qualifying for practice the benefits of the elective programme offered by the Queensland University Law Faculty.

Such total control of students' subject selection by non-academic agencies is incompatible with the academic principle which tends towards freedom of inquiry, not only for staff, but also, to a more modest extent, for students. Allowing students some freedom of choice with regard to the subjects they are to study helps to awaken their interest in law, and to develop the discipline, capacity for sympathetic, critical understanding, and independence of mind which are virtues a true scholar must possess. The teacher's task of providing the necessary inspiration is made easier if students are faced, not with total compulsion in the determination of subject matter, but with flexible programmes which can be matched, by a process of informed but free choice, to the intellectual make-up, talents, interests, loyalties and affiliations of the individual students. Experienced law teachers know both the dangers and the great educational value of this element of choice. They know that compulsion and the pressure of examinations are not adequate substitutes for it. The value of an adequate elective programme is clearly apparent in those law schools where the most able students complete their undergraduate education by writing honours theses. These students often find their thesis topics in optional areas which they have previously elected to study. To establish a satisfactory annual programme of theses without the wide choice of subject matter which an elective programme provides, would be very difficult.

Admitting authorities have the responsibility to ensure that those who are admitted to practice are professionally competent to serve the public. This involves subjecting legal education in all its phases, including the academic phase, to scrutiny in order to decide whether those who have successfully completed the prescribed programme are fit for practice. To this extent a professional approach to legal education is really inescapable. It would be unreasonable for the law schools to expect admitting authorities to abandon that responsibility. It might have been recognition of these "facts of life" which caused a person as imbued with academic ideals as Sir Zelman Cowen, when speaking at the 1976 National Conference to give his backing to a professional definition of law school aims: "... the main purpose and thrust of legal education is to provide the community with legal practitioners." However, he also voiced his sharp disagreement with the President of the Queensland Law Society who advocated a wholly compulsory programme and "close supervision of curriculum and detail" by the judges and by the practising profession. Sir Zelman made it clear that law schools needed a good deal of discretion in defining their programmes, and should be free to offer a range of electives.

Sir Zelman Cowen's liberal and moderate version of the professional principle appears to represent the prevailing view (at least outside Queensland) of those lawyers who bear the ultimate responsibility for the policies of admitting authorities. In 1979 the Bowen Committee reported the results of its inquiry into legal education in NSW and called for "diversity in the curricula of law schools" and for "availability of a range of special studies", thus endorsing the need for substantial programmes of electives. On 11th March 1982 the Australian Education Council, a body which consists of representatives of

WE HAVE WAYS OF
MAKING YOU LEARN!!



the Law Council of Australia and of the Australasian Universities Law Schools Association, endorsed (with only one dissenting vote) the following proposal: "... that law schools should develop, and that admitting authorities should respect, curricula which combine with a core of essential subjects a component of electives which is sufficiently extensive for the attainment of [academic] purposes." From my observation as a member of that Council since 1977, there are good prospects of such a principle being adopted by admitting authorities.

The deeper significance of this liberal professional view seems to be that it implies practical recognition of an important link between the academic aims of legal education in law schools and the professional ethos of lawyers. A commitment to academic ideals should be fostered in all students, and particularly in those who intend to practise, for these ideals ought to be important elements in the professional outlook of every practitioner. A professional ethos which excluded a commitment to truth, critical inquiry and independence of mind would be harmful to the profession itself, and, particularly if it were to be entertained by judges, could have calamitous consequences for society as a whole.

If this is conceded, the professional principle not only allows the pursuit of academic goals in law schools, but positively requires it. Law schools should have no difficulty in accommodating themselves to such a principle, and even to the restraints which it might entail at times, without sacrificing their academic integrity.

Diversity of subject matter and a measure of freedom of choice for students do not satisfy in themselves the academic aims of law schools. A student who elects to study only technical law subjects and who never seeks to gain a wider historical, philosophical or social perspective of law as a political or jurisprudential phenomenon is in danger of remaining a mere legal technician, however competently his academic expounders of technical law may have taught him. Sub-graduate diploma courses in law (like our old Final Certificate course) were phased

out many years ago because they were deemed not to have had sufficient academic merit. A degree course which comprises only technical law subjects is a sub-graduate diploma course in disguise.

Until 1967 the Adelaide Law School attempted to provide students with a wider perspective by insisting that all students study two non-legal subjects as part of their first year, and by requiring completion of a course in Legal History and either a course in Jurisprudence or a course in Roman Law. The non-legal subjects may not have achieved much, and the passing of this requirement may not be a matter for regret. Moreover, the opportunities for the study of "perspective" subjects have broadened. To Jurisprudence, Roman Law and Legal History we have added Criminology and Penology, Comparative Law and Soviet Law. It is in subjects of this type that students may stand back from the technical study of law and learn about the application of methods of inquiry germane to other academic disciplines such as history, philosophy, psychology or sociology to law as a social phenomenon. I believe that our Faculty carried the principle of free choice of subject matter for students too far when it made it possible for students to so arrange their programmes that they avoid the study of perspective subjects altogether. Fortunately only a minority of students seem to avail themselves of this dubious privilege.

The claim of law to be regarded as a worthy university discipline derives not just from a centuries-old tradition, but can be established convincingly by the application of any sensibly functional definition of the University. However, legal academics must be forever mindful of their true function, forcefully expressed some years ago by Sir Robert Megarry one of England's most prominent judges

"There must be no denaturing of academic law so as to make it a pale image of the practice of the law. The contributions which academic law has made and is making for the whole body of the law are many and great, and it must remain true to itself."

SHARKS are restless again

Postgraduate Students' Association research officer LANCE WORRALL delves into the student loans scheme announced in January by Federal Education Minister Wal Fife and Treasurer John Howard. It harbours many dangers for students and threatens to place almost insuperable barriers to the entrance of many people into tertiary education. It is necessary to examine the full implications of the loans scheme so that the threat of even narrower access to tertiary education than at present is met by organised opposition from the student body.

The government has released very few details concerning the loans scheme. This is in part because the government fears another debacle similar to that surrounding fees. In addition, since the announcement of the loans scheme in the infamous Razor Gang Report of April 1981, the government has fought a strong battle with the banks, which consider the area of student loans to be unprofitable. Thus negotiations between the government and banks became deadlocked over the amount of money to be allocated to the scheme, conditions surrounding eligibility for loans and conditions of repayment. The banks were only prepared to allocate a tiny sum of \$25 million to the scheme, wanted eligibility for loans to be determined by the student's capacity to repay upon graduation rather than by a means test, and required repayment to commence three months after graduation. At present, the loans scheme appears to have the following basic features:

- (i) The banks have made \$50 million available for the scheme. Maximum and minimum amounts which can be borrowed have not yet been set.
- (ii) Applicants must be full-time students and satisfy a means test. In addition to this, the capacity of a student to repay the loan after graduation may also be a criteria of eligibility for a loan.
- (iii) Interest is at commercial rates which presently stand at 14.5% and will rise in line with movements in the general rate of interest.
- (iv) The period of time before repayment must commence is still a matter of dispute between the government and banks, but it will most likely be a period of less than one year.

The Effects of a Loan Scheme

The loans scheme should be opposed as inequitable in placing obstacles to the entrance of many people into tertiary institutions by imposing the burden of debt repayment at very high rates of interest. In addition, the scheme will help the government to restructure and rationalise tertiary institutions according to what it perceives as the interests of private business. I shall deal with these points in turn.

The government will use the loans scheme to by-pass pressure for increases in the level of TEAS and Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards and for increases in the numbers of people able to be supported by TEAS and Postgraduate Awards. In a letter to Mr V. Martin, Chairman of the Australian Bankers' Association, Mr Howard confirmed that the government's support for the loans scheme was motivated by its desire to further decrease the level of availability of TEAS and Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards in real terms:

a limit of \$25 million might very well result in a loans scheme too small to be worthwhile.

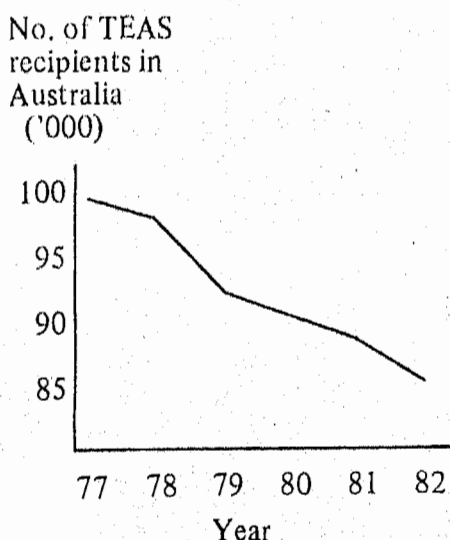
I think it will be apparent that unless the annual lending is raised considerably there would be substantial problems for the Government in representing a loans scheme as a substitute for increases in TEAS allowances.

(Australian Financial Review, 12th January, p. 13)

This is in spite of dramatic reductions which have already occurred in the value of TEAS and the numbers of people eligible for it, and in the number and value of Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards. Because of the government's refusal to adjust the means test determining eligibility for TEAS in line with the rising cost of living, means tested eligibility for maximum TEAS at the dependant rate has declined from over 100% of the average male wage in 1974-75 to 76.2% in 1982. In addition, numerous arbitrary restrictions have been applied to render more and more people either completely ineligible or eligible only for partial assistance. Consequently, the number of students receiving TEAS in any form has declined to just over 30% of the total student population.

TABLE A*

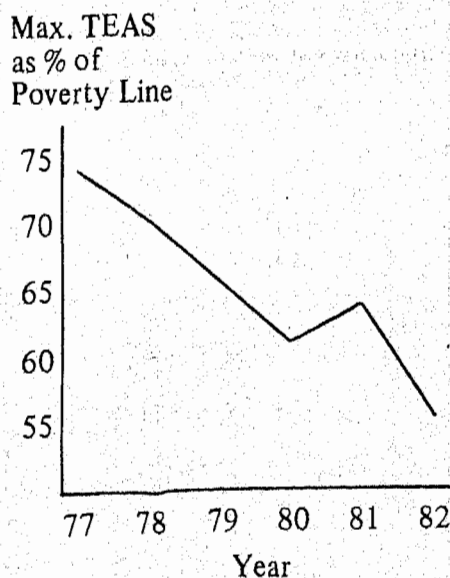
The Decline in the Availability of TEAS - 1977-82



Moreover, the value of TEAS has sharply declined in real terms, as Table B shows.

TABLE B**

Maximum TEAS Payments as a % of Poverty Line - 1977-82



(Tables from L. Bentell, 'Student Finances - a sad story', Grok February 1982, p. 4)

The maximum levels of TEAS is now around 55% of the austere poverty line, but it must also be emphasised that the majority of TEAS recipients receive much less than this maximum level.

The same is true of Postgraduate Awards. The number of new scholarships has fallen from 900 in 1976 to 635 this year. The value of these scholarships for a single student has fallen from 213% of the Henderson Poverty Line in 1969 to equality with the austere poverty line this year. For postgraduates with dependants the situation is even worse. For example, a postgraduate with a dependant spouse and two children will exist at 90% of the austere poverty line. This parlous state of student finances already places enormous obstacles in the way of many thousands of people wishing to enter tertiary study, but what would be the further impact of a loans scheme?

The imposition of a loans scheme would be discriminatory and would further restrict the already limited access to tertiary education of lower income groups, women and mature age students. The banks wish to make loans available in proportion to the ability of the student to repay the loan upon finding employment. Loans would not be provided primarily on need but on a student's credit rating. Poorer students, who are considered a credit risk and do not usually enter the professional courses which lead to higher earnings, would not receive loans. Neither would many women students who experience very high rates of unemployment on graduation. Nor would many mature age students who already have hefty financial commitments of caring for dependants, mortgage repayments and a shorter working life after graduation. Many people in these groups would be forced out of the universities and into the shorter courses offered by Technical Further Education Colleges and CAEs, and many students presently at university would be discouraged from undertaking postgraduate research. Many more people from these groups would not enter tertiary education at all.

Even if the banks do not succeed in applying credit rating to eligibility for loans, a loans scheme would still be discriminatory and impose the burden of cost upon those least able to pay. While financially secure students would not need to borrow and could graduate free of debt, many students would have only the choice between borrowing and graduating in debt, or of not entering tertiary education at all. If they enter tertiary study they face a rate of compound interest of 14.5%. 'Compound interest' means that the borrower will pay a cumulative interest rate (or interest on interest) for the duration of the loan and that the actual rate of interest will greatly exceed 14.5%. Moreover, this interest rate will rise in tandem with the general commercial interest rate. Indeed, the rate has already increased 1% from 13.5% when the loans scheme was announced! Further increases are inevitable.

In addition, the banks want repayment to commence three months after graduation although the government is likely to insist on a period of perhaps as much as one year. Students will have to gamble against the present record levels of unemployment if they borrow, as the percentages of graduates and postgraduate degree holders who are unemployed for more than one year are considerably growing. Note that the scheme differs from student loans schemes overseas, where graduates are given a period in which to commence repayment equivalent to the duration of study. The combined effects of indebtedness, high interest rates and a tiny period in which to commence repayment will be sufficient to prevent many thousands of students from entering tertiary study, and many others from continuing on to do postgraduate research.

'User Pays'

The effect of a loans scheme would, like other government policies in the areas of education, health and welfare, further shift the burden of cost on to those least able to pay. This is what lies behind the government's 'user pays' principle, the notion that people should pay for what solely benefits them.

However, education does not solely benefit the individual and nor is the motive for study solely financial. Indeed, graduate and postgraduate study frequently involve a loss of income. Very few postgraduates, for example, expect to recover their \$10,000 per annum reduction of income for the two to four years of their research with higher wages after graduation. Tertiary education serves social as well as individual ends. Let's consider research. The requirements of loan repayment will clearly discourage research. Loans would lead to a plethora of general practitioners and no one to carry on medical research, or engineers and architects with basic knowledge of the discipline without researchers more capable of innovation and specialised, progressive development of knowledge within the discipline, or lack of advanced research in the humanities which develop our understanding of society and culture. Research in these areas is of clear social benefit and is often undertaken on lower salaries than could be obtained outside of research; one need only compare the salaries of medical researchers to doctors in private practice. While Australia already ranks thirteenth amongst the developed countries in terms of research spending, far below such countries as the UK, France, Sweden and Canada, ranking equal to Finland, Iceland and Italy, the loans scheme threatens an even lower priority for university research for the future.

'Rationalisation'

The overseas experience indicates that student loans schemes are uneconomic. For example, although they were intended to become self-financing within twenty years, no student loans scheme is as yet self-financing. In the US, the rate of student default is estimated to be 20%. To recover some of these debts, many banks have been ruthless in their harassment of defaulters, while some state governments have published the names of defaulters in newspapers. In other states, defaulters have been barred from employment within the civil service. With these and many other problems, it is clear that the costs of administering a student loans scheme will be enormous. The banks are well aware that the area of student loans is one of high cost and risk and of low return. They have warned the government of this on several occasions and, on the whole, have been unenthusiastic about the scheme.

What then is the government's motive in proposing loans, if not economic stringency? Student loans are part of the government's longer term strategy of 'rationalising' tertiary institutions. This began with the amalgamation of CAEs, and will increase in the future. If we consider the dramatic reductions in the funding of tertiary institutions during recent years of high student enrolment, it is clear that the government would use the sharply reduced enrolments which would flow from the loans scheme to further reduce funding. The position of tertiary institutions, in opposing reduced funding would be even weaker than at present. So would the position of students' and academics' organisations. People within tertiary institutions would be faced with the same situation that now exists under the Thatcher Government in Britain: rationalisation of tertiary institutions on the government's terms. This has involved the closure of whole departments and even faculties, widespread sackings of academic staff, and so on. What would finally emerge from such a 'rationalisation'? Fewer courses, poorer tuition, even greater discrimination in who is able to enter tertiary institutions, a lessened research capacity, to mention only a few.

Conclusion

The loans legislation is likely to come before Parliament some time in winter. In the meantime, national student bodies such as AUS and the Council of Australian Postgraduate Associations are lobbying members to oppose the scheme. But it is necessary for active and organised opposition to be voiced by the student body as a whole, and you are therefore urged to support and participate in the actions planned for second term by the Education Action Collective.

EDUCATION Australia's Greatest Resource

The statement above, made at AUS Annual Council this January, is debatable, but no one can dispute that education is an extremely important issue for students. This, as always, remains the top priority of our Union. This was evident at Annual Council, held January 9-16th in Melbourne this year. There were four sessions of the Education Plenary, and many related or specific education issues were raised in other sessions, such as the Women's Plenary.

The Union's highly successful Education Fightback Campaign aiming at no fees, no loans and no closures, began last year in response to Razor Gang attacks on education, is to be continued, for as has already been indicated, the Federal government will continue to attack the public sector in favour of private enterprise.

Access is always a vital issue in the sphere of education, especially in the tertiary sector, and one which is closely tied to funding. AUS vehemently opposes the 'user pays' philosophy of the Fraser government and believes that everyone has a right to tertiary education — knowledge should not be a commodity.

A non-means tested TEAS scheme would enable low-income and other disadvantaged people, such as women, Aborigines and those over 25 years of age, access to tertiary education. Furthermore, private students from overseas should not be forced to pay tuition fees (the so-called 'visa-charge'). AUS believes that overseas students should have the same rights to education as residents, and recognises their cultural contribution, both to the educational community and society at large.

Council also rejected the Federal government's moves to introduce a loans scheme for students, as this is a further method of limiting access, in addition to being an underhand means of downgrading TEAS and restructuring the tertiary education system.

Not only has the Federal government made repeated attempts to offload its responsibility for the funding of education on to 'users', but it is also withdrawing monies for research. As a result, private corporations have been forthcoming with finance. Acceptance from such sources caused debate as to the detrimental social consequences and the degree of compromise involved. If it is necessary, AUS believes that autonomy must be maintained; therefore all results should be immediately published and remain the property of the institution and state concerned.

Graham Russell, President of CAPA (Council of Australian Postgraduate Associations) put up motions which were endorsed by Council to increase the number of Commonwealth postgraduate awards, as well as their value and specified that their distribution not merely be on a competitive basis. Another motion passed laid a basis for co-operation, help and advice between AUS and CAPA on postgraduate and other issues of common concern, such as education funding, fees, loans, etc.

AUS also holds that research should not be confined to the universities, and ratified the motion passed by CAPA condemning the elitist notion of 'Centres of Excellence'. The current three-tier system existing within tertiary education, which places universities above CAEs (Colleges of Advanced Education) and TAFES (Centres of Tertiary and Further Education), should be replaced by a Unitary Tertiary Education system.

Issues directly concerning CAEs, such as rationalisation and labour-power planning (basing teacher enrolment quotas on projected estimates of future needs), were raised during the Education plenaries, as were specific TAFE issues, including waste of resources due to joint Federal/State funding, and the need for increased allocations to remedy the total

inadequacy of buildings, equipment, student services, staffing levels and to provide opportunities for curriculum development.

Quite an amount of debate centred on curriculum and assessment, which will be dealt with by the AUS Education Department, as part of the Union's attempt at long-term planning rather than simply responding to current issues. It is important to realise that these issues vary greatly from campus to campus and therefore need to be tackled differently. AUS policy on assessment aims to reduce its competitive nature and increase student participation and learning. You will continue to hear more on this issue at Adelaide Uni. with the Education Action Committee's ongoing Assessment Campaign.

Curriculum is another controversial issue. Current teaching tends merely to reinforce the dominant ideology of the white, Anglo-Saxon male as the 'norm', rather than considering all people regardless of race, sex and class.

A glaring example of inadequacies in curriculum is the treatment given to women's culture and identity. The Australian education system reinforces the oppression of women in our society. With the use of non-sexist language, the expansion of Women's Studies courses and course components on women, as well as the opportunity for women to provide social models for other females to aspire to, some of the imbalance can be redressed. An action motion was passed to fund a joint Education-Women's Department campaign to raise these issues on campuses and in the community — this will be launched next term.

There have been allegations made (*On dit* Vol. 50, No. 3), namely by Adelaide Uni.'s 'moderate student' Anthony Cronin, after his fleeting presence at Council, that AUS neglects the issue of education.

However, Annual Council proved to those who attended the full eight days, that education still remains the top priority.

The Education Department receives the highest budget allocations of the three departments and more time was spent debating education than other issues. Cronin talks of "political sessions" at Council in contrast to 'the' ... Education session (there were four), as if education were not a political issue. Perhaps his dislike of 'politics' explains his dismay at AUS passing policies "which have no direct or indirect advantageous gain for the student".

It is a pity that he fails to recognise the responsibility students have, to be aware of issues apart from those of personal benefit, and to improve our society to our best abilities. This starts with debate and the formulation of policy — I found Council an educative process and look forward to next year.

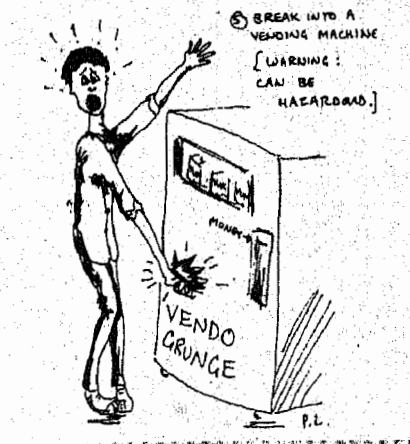
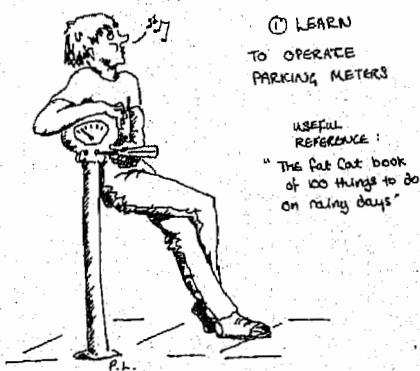
AUS policy as decided by student representatives from campuses all over Australia will soon be available in the Student Activities Office. Personal questions to myself or other delegates are welcome, as are proposals for amendments or new policy for next year.

Exercise your privilege of belonging to one of the country's most democratic unions — don't just criticize. AUS is not perfect, but it can only improve with increased involvement.

Adelaide University's eight delegates to Annual Council are elected in August of the previous year. Education policy is implemented at the campus and regional level with the co-ordination of the National Education Vice-President, Julia Gillard (EVP at Adelaide Uni. in 1981). Help make education an even greater resource in Australia — participate!

— Jackie Wurm
Education Vice-President,
Regional Education Officer

Alternative Moneymaking Activities



IMAGINUS EXHIBITION AND SALE of FINE ART REPRODUCTIONS

NEW THIS YEAR:
• CLASSIC PHOTOGRAPHS •
ADAMS, CUNNINGHAM,
and more.

DATE May 4-7th.
TIME 9am - 5pm
PLACE Union Buildings/Foyer

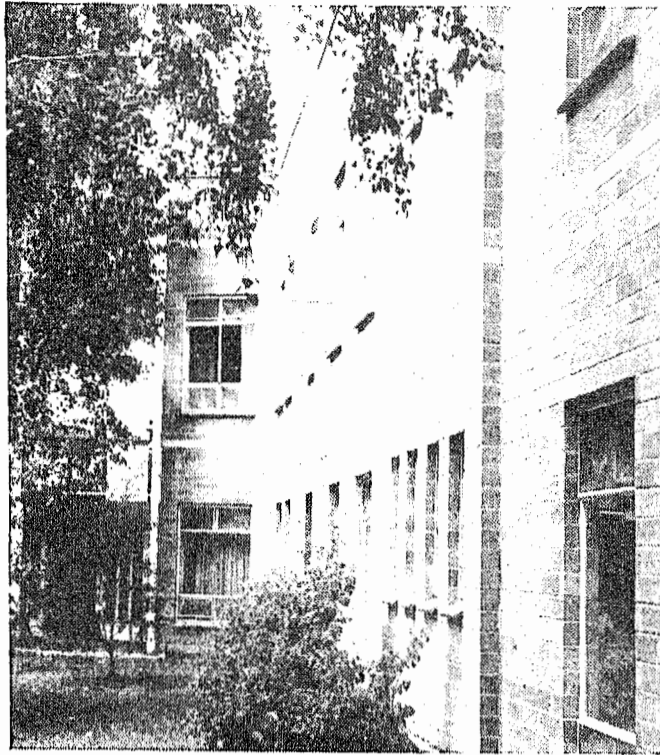
PRICES
MOST LARGE PRINTS
\$3.75 ea or 3 for \$10.00
MOST SMALL PRINTS
\$2.00 ea or 3 for \$5.00

FEATURING: Old Masters, Impressionists, The Group of Seven, Woodland Indian and Oriental Art, O'Keeffe, British Museum and Exhibition Posters, Eschers, Curtis, Rockwell, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT IMAGES



St. Anne's College.



Residential College Life

The Inside View

It's the end of term one and if your place of abode is getting you down as much as the thought of the coming exams, then the answer might be ... a residential college — unless you already live in one. GEORGIE DOWNEY draws from her experience at St Anne's College to put this alternative to an abode you can't abide.

Of all the thousands of students who are engaged in the pursuit of learning here, only a tiny minority reside at the University affiliated colleges. Those of you in private houses or flats have little interest in what goes on in these Halls.

From hearsay, an attitude has developed that college residents are alcohol-sodden hooligans, at whose parties there is not much conversation, but a lot of drinking! This is a fairly accurate assumption; a third of St Anne's College fee is allocated

to the purchase of alcohol. However, we don't drink all the time, and there is much that is favourable about college life.

Any student who by first term's end has decided that their present dwelling is unsatisfactory, would be interested to consider the following facts: Although rents at University Colleges are high, ranging from \$55 to \$63/week, they include food, bedding, electricity, use of the college's library, and sporting resources. Some colleges also offer

tutorials in major subjects. For me, the greatest enticement was the proximity to the University that each college offers.

Experience at St Anne's suggests that far from being the exclusive tramping grounds of the Young Establishment, colleges house collections of all sorts of strange and diverse people. They are people who have to learn to cohabit, even though they come from widely varying backgrounds.

Everything is used communally; kitchens and bathrooms are shared between members of each corridor. We all eat, and do our washing, together. Phone and kitchen duty is expected of everyone. This can be a valuable exercise in sharing, or pure hell, depending on your attitude.

Though there seems to be no "typical" resident, I've found that the majority come from the country, and because they have few friends or relations in Adelaide, have decided to live in the close-knit community of a college.

Those from interstate or overseas are noticeably "chummier" with each other, and take an active interest in college sport and social life. The others, who are from Adelaide but enjoy the convenience of this type of living, are more socially independent and therefore are generally more critical of college life.

The ideas of closeness and familiarity are greatly emphasized. Most of the people I've talked to stress that the easy friendships and the frequent contact with others, is what they find most enjoyable about their residency. Yet it can be difficult for people who are easily distracted, to cut themselves off temporarily from their friends in order to study. Privacy is not always easy to find at college.

So there's little chance of "wand'ring lonely as a cloud" through such an environment. At exam times your best friends at college can become your greatest enemies. Those of a melancholic or reclusive nature are better off in a "towering garret". However for congenial natured students who can afford the rent, colleges can provide highly desirable shelter.

Sports Brief compiled by Paul Klaric

SPORTS RESULTS

Results from matches played over the weekend:

Football: The highlight of the round was Sandy Hancock booting a near club record of fifteen goals.

A1's: Uni 28.13 vs W.Croydon 8.3
Best: Hancock, Fahey, Sharley, Kenny, Cawley, Olekalns. Goals: Hancock 15, Crosby 4, Olekalns 3, Goode 2, Duffy, Rocks, Kenny, Schulz.

A3's: Uni 12.20 vs Fthelton 15.13
Best: Favilla, Stanely, Donnelly, Georges, Proudman, Richards. Goals: Birchall 3, Proudman, Richards, Donnelly 2, Schwartz, Kimba, McDonough.

A1 Res: Uni 9.9 vs W.C. 7.6
Best: Considine, Twise, Stanway, Franklin, Burnett, Henshall. Goals: Abell 3, Hancock, Lomax, Franklin 2.
A3 Res: Uni 12.8 vs Ethelton 11.6
Best: Kemp, McMahon, Swanson, Faul, Hyans, Carey. Goals: Swanson 7, McMahon, McMahon, Broomhill, Pedlar, Golding, Faul.

A6's: Uni 9.13 vs Broadview 12.6
Best: Chapman, Sloane, Bremert, Miles, Butler, Hancock. Goals: Smith, Brown, Brewer 2, Branford, Butler, Weeks.
A9's: Uni 16.9 vs St. Dominics 7.8
Best: Bessell, Siviour, Kurulz, Hoile, Gough, Natt. Goals: Goodwin 4, Wood 3, Richardson 2, Brasher, Schwerdt, Murray, Moody, Siviour, Roberts, Watherston.

A6 Res: Uni 6.7 vs Broadview 16.9
Best: Paltridge, M. Wray, Fulwood, Milton, B. Wray, Crosby. Goals: Brophy 2, Green, Clayton, M. Wray, Bennet.

Womens Soccer

Adelaide Uni Dynamo's 4 defeated Pooraka 1.

Womens Lacrosse

A Grade:

Uni 10 vs Brighton 0
Scorers: Plugh 5, Stone 2, Bowman, Addlington, Wilsinski 1.

B Grade:

Uni 8 vs Sturt 4
Scorers: Bruce, Cassidy 3, Thomas, Garret 1.

Athletics

The first major event of the Athletics Winter Season was held on Saturday with the Patawolonga Relays.

Uni fielded 3 teams, the first of which finished a creditable 5th out of the 40 or so teams that were entered.

Fastest time of the day was recorded by Uni athlete Mark Arens with 8:48 for the difficult 3k. Others to do well included C. Douglas (Science) and M. Burns (Engineering).

The club is always on the look out for new members and anyone interested in Road or Cross-country running should either fill out a form in the Sports Association office or contact Dave Walker (2726183 a.h.).



Richard Smith - making a point.

University Football Circles were shocked after the first round of football a few weeks ago when the Port Adelaide United team played the Uni A6 team.

The PAUFC hit, bit, swore and spat their way through a match which the Uni coach, Roger Martin described as the "worst display he's ever seen."

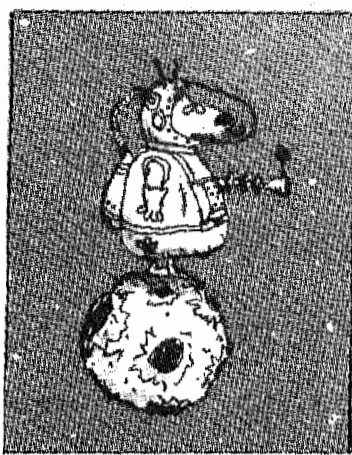
After comfortably winning the match, Uni players were threatened with physical violence. One player was attacked by a spectator while entering the dressing room after the final siren.

Club secretary, Richard "6%" Smith was philosophic. "It was a nasty series of incidents, and the University Football Club has submitted a written complaint to the Amateur League. However, I believe that we showed that goodwill triumph over evil, and that we, by not retaliating are upholding our clubs wish for peace, truth, justice and the University way."

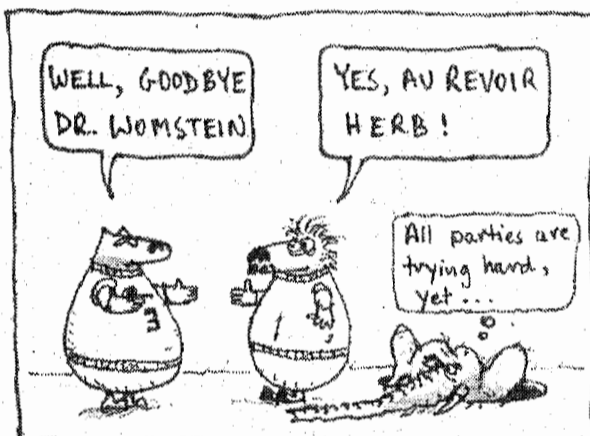
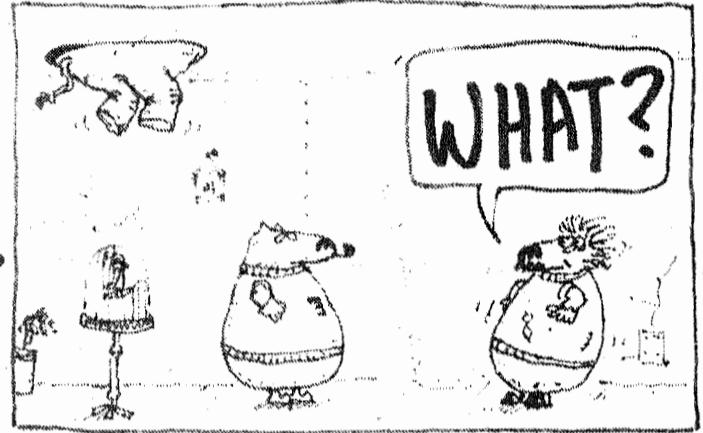
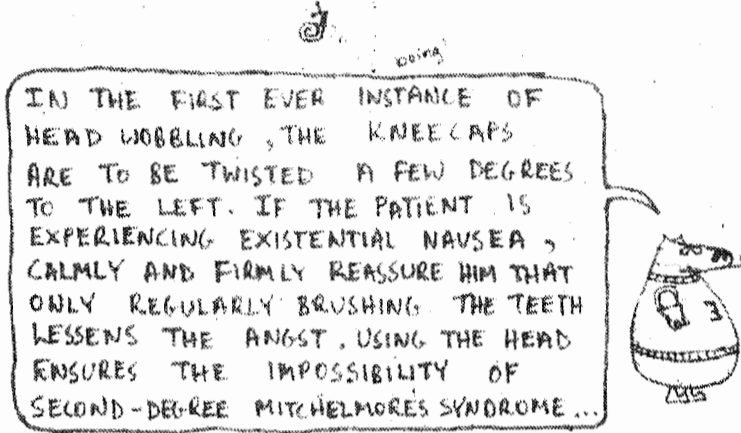
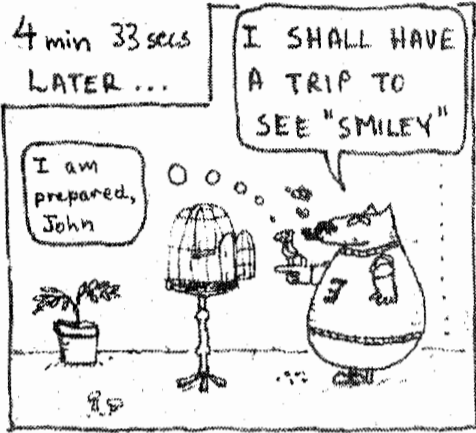
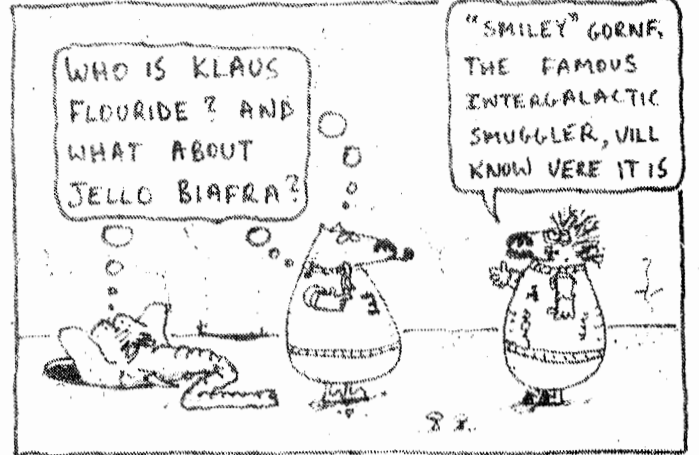
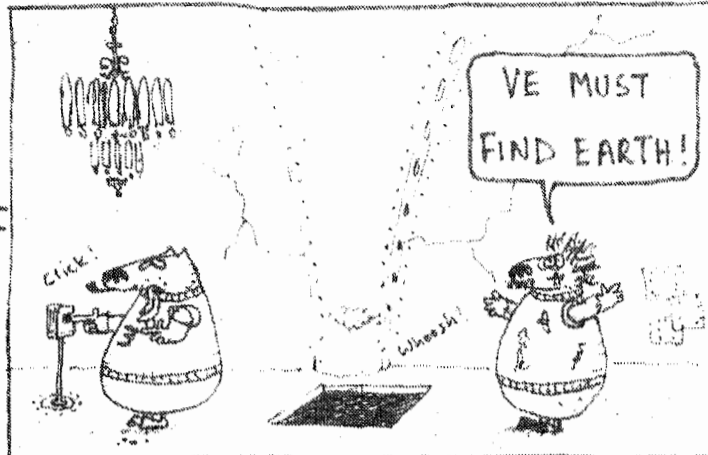
- Paul Klaric

The Amazing Existential Wombat

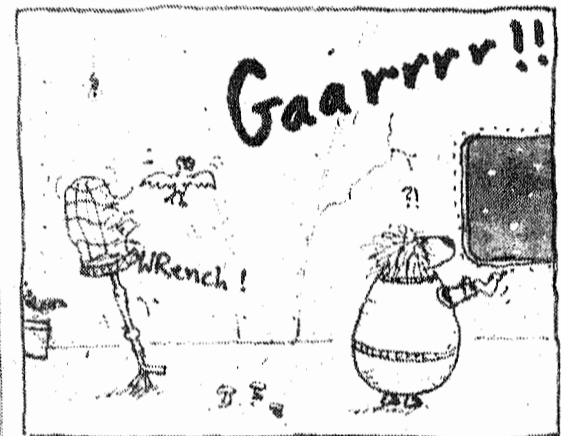
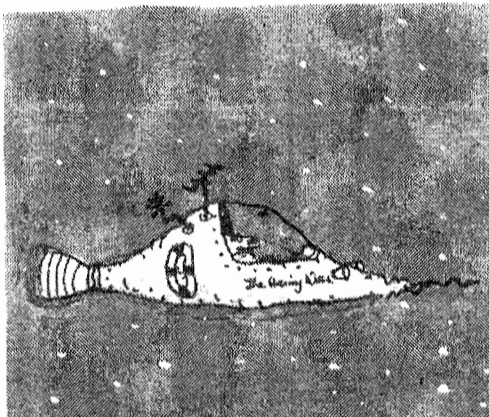
by a mental defective,
additional material by another
mental defective



EPISODE III



SO HERB LEAVES IN THE "HAIRY-NOSE" TO FIND "SMILEY" GORNF AND THE LOCATION OF PLANET EARTH. WELL, AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT IT SEEMS LIKE TO ME ...



STUDENT RADIO

Monday
Paul Klaric 10.30
11.00 Do Not Erase presented by Tony Hurren and Michael Hoskin. Adelaide Band program — This week Del Webb Explosion.
Three doubles to Friday 13th Part II Union Hall.
One double to Cheech and Chong double late show at Magill.
Music with Mark Reid and Tony Hurren.

Tuesday
Music with Mark Storer and Tony Ennis.
Three doubles to The Four Seasons at Union Hall
One double to Cheech and Chong

late show at Magill.
Wednesday
Music with Alex Wheaton and Paul Duldig
10.30 Nick X film reviews
11.00 Vincent Wong
Two doubles to Cheech and Chong double at Magill.
Thursday
10.12 Music with Catherine Cawood
12 midnight Colonel Cash's Jukebox with Colonel Cash and Mr Mighty
One double to Cheech and Chong late show at Magill
Friday
Request night with Christine Hawkins

5CL

Monday May 3
7.30 pm: How Literature Works — The Poetic and Prosaic Mind
Wednesday May 5
8.30 pm: Women Writers between the Wars: Katherin Susannah Prichard.
Thursday May 6
9.45 pm: Massey Lectures.
Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, is giving five talks on the findings of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues.
This week: Dangers and options — The Matter of World Survival.
Saturday May 8
7.00 pm: Book Review: This week's book, *Chopin Playing from the Composer to the Present Day*
7.30 pm: Roger Woodward and Melbourne Symphony Orchestra play Chopin direct from Melbourne.
Sunday May 9
1.00 pm: Warriors Welfare and Eternal Vigilance. The Beginnings: Gallipoli, the Little Digger and the Repat.
3.30 pm: Poet's Tongue: Elaine Feinstein
3.50 pm: The Sunday Play: *The Crow on the Balcony* by Donovan O'Malley.

Monday May 10
6.00 pm: Report of ANZAAS Congress being held at Macquarie University from May 10th to 14th.
7.30 pm: Going for a walk with a line — an exploration of the work, personality and influence of Paul Klee.
Wednesday May 12
6.00 pm: Technology Report on the ANZAAS Conference.
7.00 pm: Exploring Opera: A series of 13 programs presented by American opera conductor and musicologist Robert Feist.
8.30 pm: Women Writers between the wars. M. Barnard Eldershaw.
Thursday May 13
9.45 pm: Massey Lectures: Survival
Friday May 14
7.00 pm: Portrait of a Composer — Karlheinz Stockhausen.
Sunday May 16
1.00 pm: Warriors Welfare and Eternal Vigilance. The Years of Power: From the Cold War to Agent Orange.
3.30 pm: The Poet's Tongue: Ingeborg Bachmann
3.50 pm: The Sunday Play: *The Eternity Ring* by Bill McKeown

THE BEST TV

Monday May 3
ABS2
10.05 pm: Jazz in Stereo
SAS10
8.35 pm: Movie: Live and Let Die. More macho bullshit.
Tuesday May 4
ABS2
9.50 pm: Rock Arena
Wednesday May 5
ABS2
7.30 pm: *Private Schulz*. A new serial.
8.50 pm: Shelley
Another new comedy show.
10.10 pm: Movie: *Trade Winds* (1938).
Thursday May 6
ABS2
9.50 pm: Encounters takes a look at the

born again Christians.
ADS7
8.30 pm: Movie: *The Medusa Touch* with Richard Burton and Lee Remick.
11.35 pm: A special on the Rocky Horror Picture Show cult.
SAS10
10.35 pm: Tennis: Australia vs The Rest of the World.
Friday May 7
ABS2
8.45 pm: Shirley Bassey
ADS7
7.30 pm: Movie: *Paint Your Wagon*
10.20 pm: Movie: *Dr Strangelove* with Peter Sellers.
SAS10
8.35 pm: Movie: *The Pink Panther*
10.35 pm: Tennis: Australia vs The Rest of the World.

Monday May 17
7.30 pm: Kaye Mortley interviews the American performance artist Stuart Sherman and theatre director Richard Foreman
Tuesday May 18
7.00 pm: Patrick Thomas conducts the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra. Recorded in Bavaria last year.
Wednesday May 19
8.30 pm: Women Writers between the Wars: Kylie Tennant and Nettie Palmer
Thursday May 20
9.45 pm: Massey Lectures: Development and Disarmament
Friday May 21
7.00 pm: Music of Soviet Russia. A series of four programs.
Saturday May 22
7.30 pm: Wanda Wilkomirska and Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hiroyuki Iwaki direct from Melbourne.
Sunday May 23
1.00 pm: Warriors Welfare and Eternal Vigilance. White Australia, the Price of Freedom and the One Day of the Year.
3.30 pm: The Poet's Tongue: Adrienne Rich

Monday May 24
7.30 pm: Anorexia Sometimes
Wednesday May 26
3.30 pm: Women Writers between the Wars. The Rebel — Jean Devanny
Thursday May 27
9.45 pm: Massey Lectures: Our Own Interest
Saturday May 29
8.30 am: Practicalities: A new program about life skills — shelter, sustenance, exercise, work and leisure
Sunday May 30
1.00 pm: Warriors Welfare and Eternal Vigilance. The Eighties and Beyond: Does the RSL have a Future?
3.30 pm: The Poet's Tongue: Jennifer Compton
3.50 pm: The Sunday Play: *Little Finger, Big Toe* by Colin Free
Monday May 31
7.30 pm: The Elixir Operon. Plato's classic mutation of a democracy into a totalitarian state is well on the way in David Foster's fictional body state, as a deviant cell runs amok in search of personal freedom
Thursday June 3
9.45 pm: Massey Lectures: Summitry

The Daily Le Cornu

... the editorial arose,
wandered discretely through a few controversial
issues,
said several clever things,
then curtsied to its considered compromise ...

— and —

... to the sound of running newsprint,
sportsmen were laid out in black and white,
movies, astrology,
the new Yamaha trail-bike,
don't plant your tomatoes yet ...

— and —

... Snoopy said something cute to Woodstock
regarding the nature of love;
and Woodstock replied in his own cheerful,
if incomprehensible,
fashion ...

— but —

the relevance of page three's
brilliant coverage of Her visit to New Zealand
was not immediately apparent.

nor was the second hottest day for seven years
particularly revealing

— and —

nowhere in the classifieds
was there even hidden reference to
soul, purpose,
or non-monetary gain.

— perhaps —

I thought, under "general"
or "miscellaneous"
there might be a misplaced ad.

but the last death notice
("result of accident")
swam solemnly past
and nowhere could I find exposed
the smudged secret,
the jumbled confession,
the secret, off-set, heart

— David Mussared

Freemantle Bound

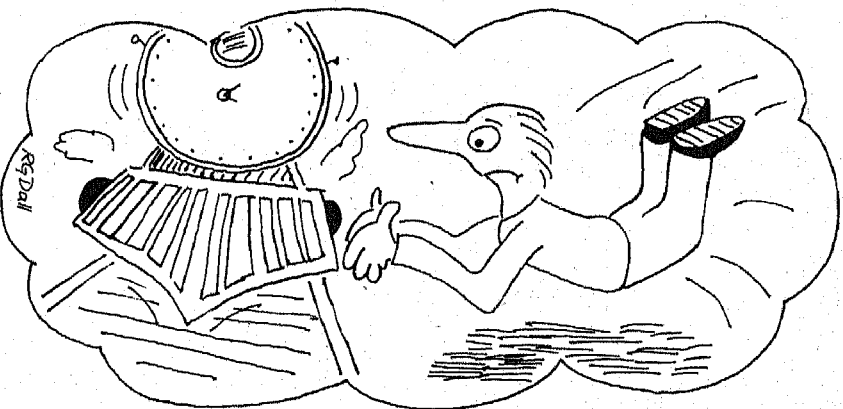
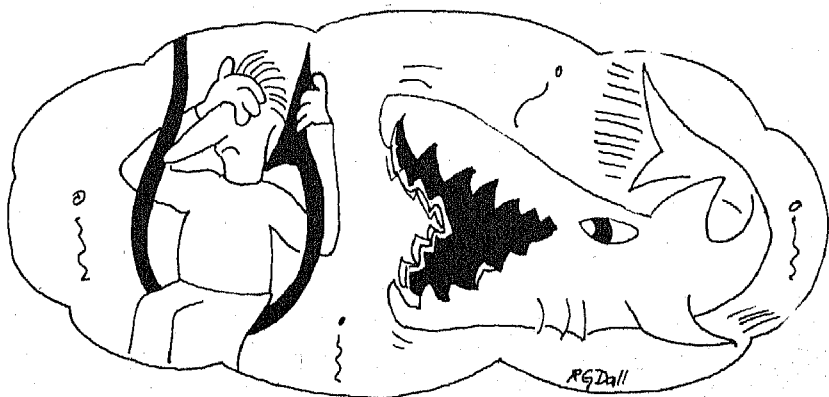
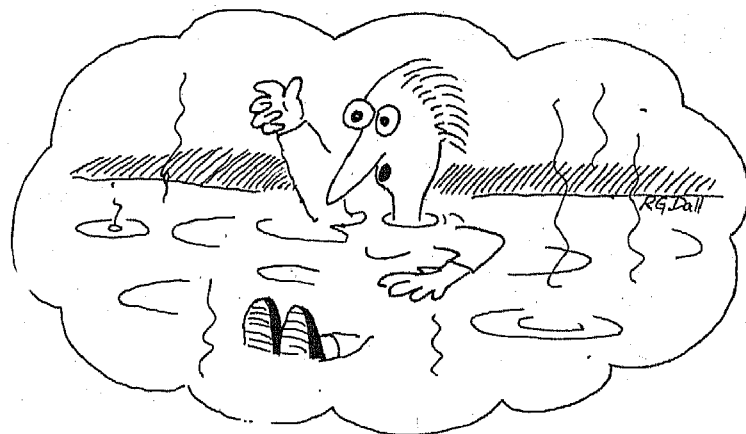
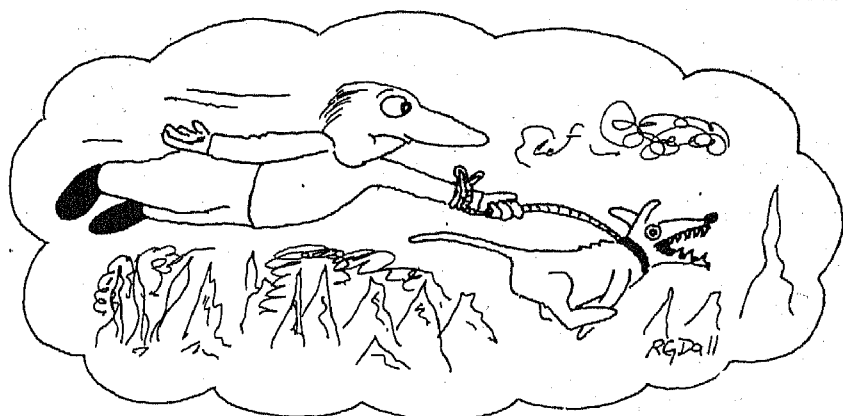
Resting, small upon the bed,
emaciated and faded with age,
no interest, energy or strength
for food, so he must be fed.
As I sit there by the bed
a light shines from his eyes
and tears flow.
Sits up.
'Fremantle! After three bloody years in South
Africa."

I am on that troopship
coming home
a young, old handsome man
sickened with the war.
With relief
I see my homeland
growing larger
coming nearer
and I weep
and wash the pain
down gutters of my soul.

"Three long bloody YEARS."

Falling back,
he dies
and leaves me
with his vision.

— Isobel Storey



Lines Written Before an Examination

Lash me to a rabid dog
And cast me into Hell;
Sink me in the Stygion bog,
Then sound a happy knell.

Sit me on a fishing-hook
As bait for prowling sharks,
Have me mugged by sylvan crooks
In sundry, sordid parks.

Put poison in my 'Marmite',
And lizards in my bed,
Take me to Mt Lofty's height
And drop me on my head.

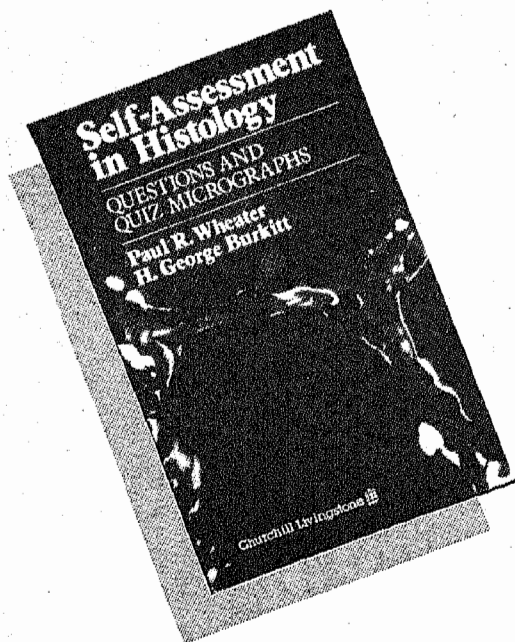
Lead me to the gassy store,
To the germ-infected drain.
Truly, sir, I'd not be loth
To dive beneath a train.

These brief joys I'd gladly breast
Than Wayville Dread, the grisly test,
The loathing, fear — That door! —
The portal of the examiner's maw.

As joyful a prospect as a dead baby's pram,
That direst of horrors — the final exam.

— Richard Smith

How to Pass Medical Exams



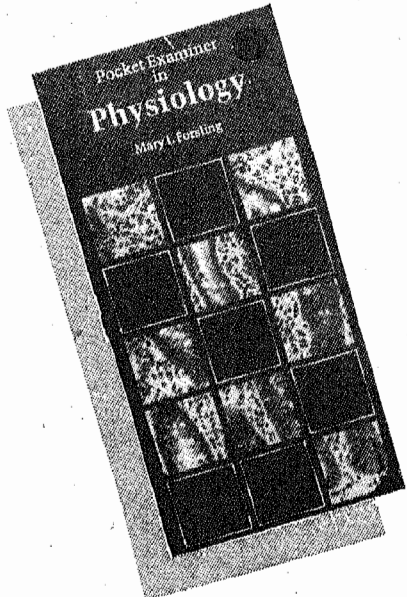
Self Assessment in Histology
P.R. Wheater and H.G. Burkitt
Churchill Livingstone 1981
198 pp, \$11.50 rrp

This book is designed a little differently to the above two. It consists of 800 true/false questions, the first 55 referring to the general structure and function of the cell, the rest referring to the specific histology of different tissues in the human body. Questions are grouped in blocks of five. Questions on a particular tissue type can easily be found after reference to the table of contents at the beginning. The answers to each question are given with a short sentence of explanation on the reverse side of each page. References are given to Wheater and Burkitt's textbook *Functional Histology* for more detail.

Thirty colour micrographs are reproduced at the back of the book (taken straight out of *Functional Histology*) and these will help some revise for the practical exam.

Unfortunately the 1st and 2nd year histology written exam does not comprise questions of the true/false kind so that although this book will certainly be of use in learning the subject, one would be well advised to first consult past exam papers for questions to aid revision for examination purposes.

— Andrew Fagan



Pocket Examiner in Physiology
H.L. Forsling
Pitman 1981, 170 pp, \$12.50 rrp

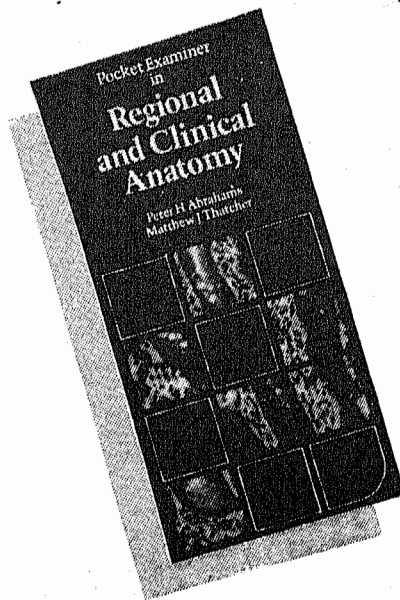
Arranged in exactly the same way as the above book, this will be of help to both 2nd and 3rd year medical students preparing for oral exams or the short answer part of their written papers.

There are 642 questions provided. These are arranged so as to deal first with general principles, then with the physiology of each body system in turn, finishing off with some questions about co-ordinated functions of the body (acid-base balance, response to temperature change, etc.).

Unfortunately however, this booklet is of no direct help for the major part of both 2nd and 3rd year med. exams in physiology. These comprise either essay or multiple choice questions. For this reason, past papers should be rehearsed first when studying, particularly for an exam.

Nevertheless the *Pocket Examiner* is useful after one has read up on a topic as an aid to study, to test how much has been retained. Past exam papers, having been designed for essay type answers, are too laconic and open ended for this kind of use.

— Andrew Fagan



Pocket Examiner in Regional and Clinical Anatomy
P.H. Abrahams and H.J. Thatcher
Pitman 1981, 274 pp, \$15.00 rrp

If you cover all the lecture material and required readings in a course, that will only take you half way to being adequately prepared for the exam. The rest of your effort needs to be spent revising the material in such a way that it is easily recalled.

Testing yourself using past exam papers is a must. Fortunately the reserve collection in the Barr Smith Library has comprehensive copies of the short answer sections of previous papers for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year anatomy. Previous multiple choice questions aren't available.

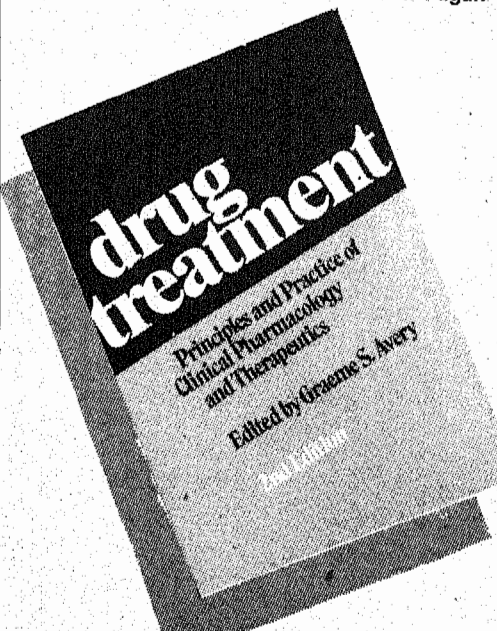
If you finish these, however, and find yourself with several days to spare before the exam, this book may be useful in keeping the information fresh in your mind.

It consists of 696 short answer questions arranged according to the region of anatomy they refer to. For each region, questions requiring simple information are first asked, followed by questions requiring knowledge of applied anatomy. Paragraph answers are given in the back of the book with references to popular texts for further details.

The questions are very similar to those asked in the 2nd and 3rd year gross anatomy exam and students preparing for these will find the book of most help.

First year students will find the book unsuitable for the part of their course which discussed general body form and methodologies of anatomical study. It will however be of use to them when revising the regional anatomy of the lower limb.

— Andrew Fagan



Drug Treatment
G.S. Avery
Adis, 2nd ed.
1980, \$42.55

This book is outstanding as a pharmacology text which provides drug information in a clinical context. With the arrival of the second edition it has now been placed on the recommended list for third year students.

However, the clinical approach of Avery *et al.* is wasted for third years because their course is not clinically oriented. Their lecture programme merely attempts to outline basic principles of pharmacodynamics using classical references to drugs acting on synaptic and neuro-effector sites. The early chapters of the other recommended text, *The*

Pharmacologic Basis of Therapeutics by Goodman and Gilman (\$46.50) are arranged along these lines.

Once fourth year is reached however, Goodman and Gilman will only gather dust on the shelf as a reference text for fine-print drug reactions while Avery *et al.* will be in its element.

The book is more than a pharmacology text giving clinical details of presentation where they are relevant in the selection of one drug against another.

There is an initial coverage of basic principles of drug absorption and action which is followed by a discussion of foetal, paediatric and geriatric differences in drug response.

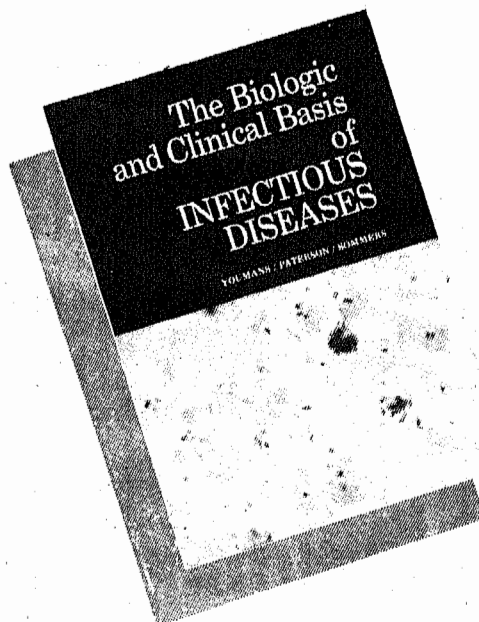
Drugs are not arranged according to chemical structure or mode of action as they are in Goodman and Gilmour. They are grouped in the context of the disease that is being treated. The nature of each drug, its mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics (absorption, distribution, elimination) side effects, indications and contra-indications, are given. The drugs are then arranged as 1st, 2nd, 3rd line etc. in treatment of the relevant disease. A discussion of complications to watch out for and how to manage them is then given.

As a result, the treatment of a disease is covered sequentially and one has information that is readily translatable into clinical practice.

In many ways Avery *et al.* have produced a book along the lines of *Clinical Pharmacology* by D.R. Laurence. Particular features which Avery excels in however are layout (superb synopses of each chapter, sub-headings, tables and diagrams), meticulous comprehensiveness (the text remaining concise and well organized) and the provision of clinical detail of the disease under discussion and detailed references to original articles.

If it can be afforded, Avery *et al.* will prove a valuable asset to anyone in their final years of medicine. If it can't, Laurence is certainly adequate.

— Andrew Fagan



The Biologic and Clinical Bases of Infectious Diseases
Youmans, Peterson and Somers
W.B. Saunders, 2nd ed.
849 pp, \$31.95

Microbiology is yet another discipline medical students are subjected to that for years has resisted orientating its information according to the disease in which it is expressed. Typical of this, the standard text at this university for many years, *Medical Microbiology* by Cruickshank *et al.* starts with the morphology and nature of bacteria and finishes with a genus by genus account of all pathogens known. This may be of use when classifying bacteria in the lab. but is of little help in planning management when faced with an infection.

Youmans *et al.* start at the end and then go back to the beginning. Initially discussing host-microbe interaction, they then give an account of diagnostic considerations with chapters on lab. diagnosis which cover specimen collection, staining procedures, culture methods and serological techniques.

The rest of the book comprises a discussion of infection as it occurs in different parts of the body. First of all a general account is given of features common to all organisms affecting a given system, their effects and their complications and the most likely organisms to expect. Finally each relevant species or genus is discussed in detail with regard to its morphology, pathogenicity, clinical features, diagnosis, epidemiology, spread and treatment.

Although overall it is a very helpful book that is well laid out and illustrated, its text is erratic, circular and far too generous. It could easily have been edited to make a more succinct volume. Most of the relevant points in the text are summarized in superb tables anyway. If one can avoid getting bogged down in the prose it should nevertheless make microbiology a good deal more interesting and relevant.

A cheaper book that is very brief but contains the basic facts given by Youmans *et al.* is P.N. Ross's *Clinical Bacteriology* (Churchill Livingstone). Organized along similar clinically orientated lines it should at least serve as a helpful summary of Youmans' more voluminous text.

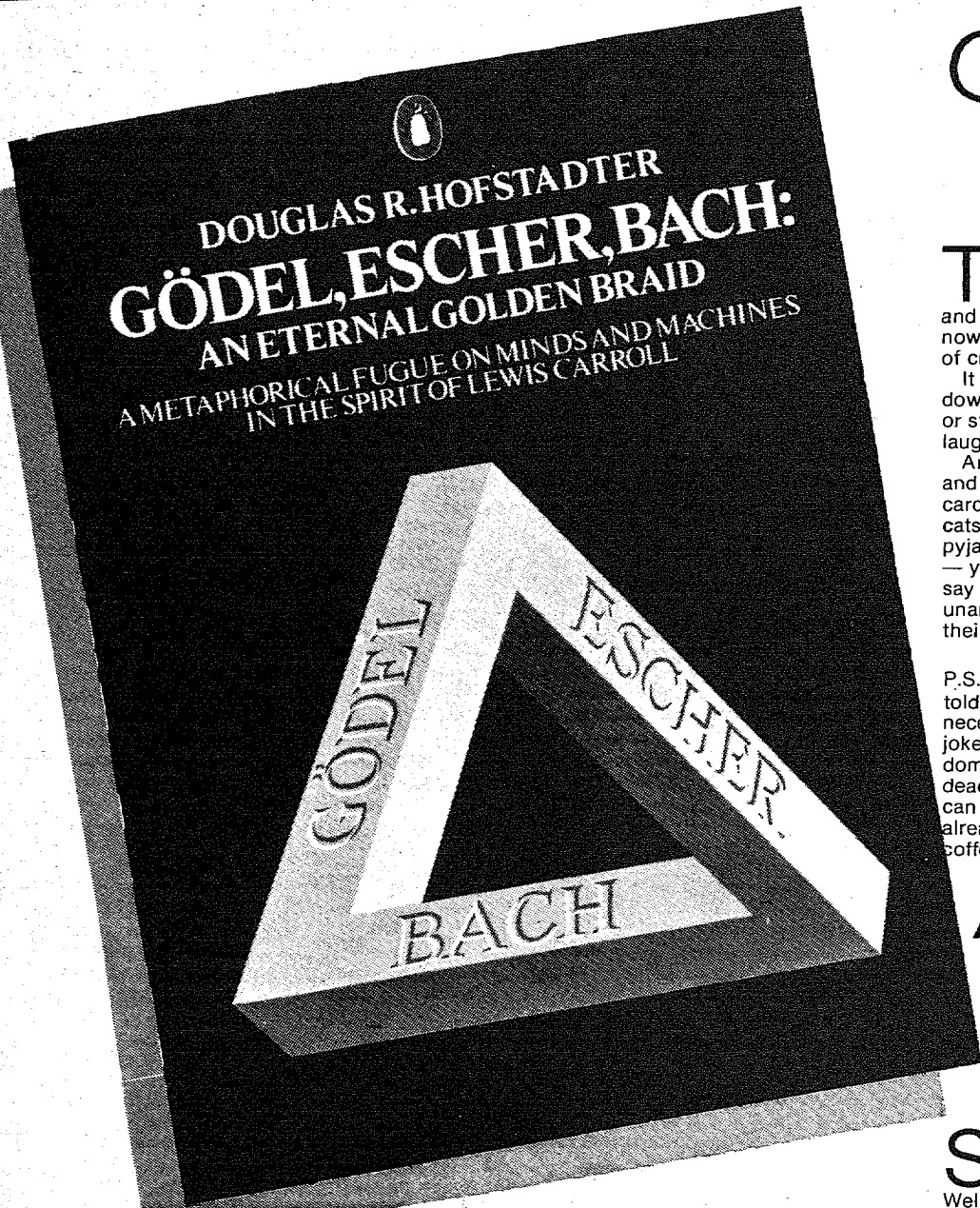
— Andrew Fagan

Aurora Hotel

Cnr Hindmarsh Sq. and Pirie St.

Different band every night
Tuesday to Thursday

Counter Meals Available



Eternal Triangle

**Goedel, Escher, Bach:
An Eternal Golden Braid**
by D.R. Hofstadter
Penguin, rrp, \$16.95 (paperback)

The contrapuntal music of J.S. Bach and the mind-blowing graphics of Dutch artist M.C. Escher are well known, but their art is of mathematical as well as aesthetic interest. Austrian logician Kurt Goedel is most famous for the celebrated *Goedel's Theorem*, viz. All consistent axiomatic formulations of number theory include undecidable propositions.

Hofstadter (who recently replaced Martin Gardner as Mathematics Writer for *Scientific American*), has managed to weave a Golden Braid out of these three threads. His aim was to explore the thought processes of human beings and considers consistency, completeness, geometry, meaning; deep ideas indeed.

However, a background in secondary mathematics would be sufficient to read most of the book — as Hofstadter's aim was to write a book directed to the lay reader. The book was organized in a peculiar way, with a "counterpoint" between chapters and dialogues. In this way, Hofstadter presented new concepts two times.

The chapters alternated with humorous dialogues: a witty dialogue between Achilles and Messrs Crab and Tortoise would present a concept in concrete images, to be followed by a

chapter presenting the material in a more serious fashion.

The book is much, much more than a "maths book" — for Hofstadter considered intriguing questions in linguistics, psychology, biology, physics ... from foreign language translations of Lewis Carroll's *Jabberwocky* to the structure of proteins and DNA, from Zen Buddhism to the playing of checkers. Such a pot pourri of ideas could easily have degenerated to the confused hodge-podge, but Hofstadter somehow maintained unity throughout.

\$16.95 buys 777 pages worth of paperback with 152 illustrations, including many of those provocative graphics of Escher. (Hofstadter is also something of a handyman — the book included photographs of blocks he constructed whose shadows in three orthogonal directions cast the three letters G (for Goedel), E (for Escher) and B (for Bach). In addition, an extremely comprehensive list of contents, index and an annotated bibliography was included in the volume.

This Penguin edition was printed on good quality paper, and the binding was surprisingly strong for a paperback of its size. Those with 'moral' objections to the generally weak binding of paperbacks, or financial objections to paying \$16.95, may consult the 'de luxe' hardcover edition in the Barr Smith Library, but most people would prefer to own a copy of this quite exceptional book.

— A.F. Mich

Great Fun

**A Hundred and One Uses of a
DEAD CAT**
by Simon Bond
Eyre Methuen 1981

This book is a triumph of the bad-taste cult. It started with baby jokes, and leper jokes, developed quickly through dingo jokes and spread into Australian fauna generally, and now has found a target in that most inoffensive of creatures, the domestic cat.

It is truly one of those books that you can't put down. Through morbid fascination readers sit or stand in tense anticipation of the next page, laughing nervously in case they are caught at it.

And the next page invariably reveals a new and bizarre use for the skin, head, paw, or entire carcass of a deceased cat. After seeing dead cats used for everything from the predictable pyjama case to ... but I won't tell you any more — you'll have to look for yourself. Suffice it to say that the only question which remains unanswered is whether or not dead cats land on their feet.

— Linda Gale

P.S. A friend who shall remain nameless just told me that a proper perspective on this book is necessary: this book is *not* in bad taste; baby jokes and dingo jokes are *not* in bad taste; domestic cats are *not* inoffensive (especially dead ones); and if anyone has two spare cats can they please let her know because she already has two, and with four she can make a coffee table.

A Passable Yarn

The Space Machine
by Christopher Priest
Pan SF, 1976, 363 pp

Set around the turn of the century, this book is the tale of two space/time travellers who begin in the middle of H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine* and end up in the *War of the Worlds*. The characters are simple and familiar: noble 'tho' human hero, beautiful and competent heroine, and plentiful supplies of totally evil and aesthetically disgusting aliens.

The plot could make a passable yarn, but the telling of its leaves a lot to be desired. Priest has attempted to duplicate the literary style of Wells and many of the other turn-of-the-century science fiction writers. He has churned out page after page of dry descriptions of the backdrop — scenery, furniture, and an "advanced" alien technology that would put a primary school science student to sleep (it's about as "advanced" as sliced bread).

The result is a very long and tedious account which displays the worst aspects of early science fiction writing without carrying it off well enough or using a novel enough plot to be worth the effort of reading.

Verdict: Don't bother — spend the time studying instead — it'll be more interesting!

— Linda Gale

Coffee Table Material

The Builders; Great Australian Construction Projects
by Brian Carroll

1981 Cassel Aust. Ltd (Methuen)
Brian Carroll has considered a construction project to be any engineering works fashioned by human endeavour. This is an unusual treatment of the "construction" topic because it ignores the traditional boundaries between Architecture, Town Planning and the many Engineering disciplines. In doing this he has set himself a topic of immense proportion. This brave book (148 pages long) takes two hundred years of construction history, head on.

Each of the 45 chapters deals with a specific project, Architect or Engineer. The underground shelters at Coober Pedy are covered, as is the Port Pirie lead smelter stack.

Incidentally, the book discloses that the stack is the tallest structure in Australia. From the photo it must arguably be one of the ugliest.

Electrical and communications engineering works include the STED microwave link across the Nullabor Plain and the submerged coaxial cable across the Spencer Gulf. The origins of the Riverland irrigation scheme is also explained. The table of contents is three pages long.

The book is certainly varied and the anecdotal style makes it a pleasure to read. Its broad scope, however, is its weakness. No one subject is covered in sufficient detail required of a serious academic study.

An interesting book, but for the coffee table not the desk.

— Kevin Green



Free Passes

OK thrillseekers, the late night movies at the Magill Road Movie House are going from strength to strength, and if you haven't experienced the Movie House's unique charms, your education is sadly lacking. This Friday and Saturday at 11.45 pm (with a not so late session at 7.30 pm) the Cheech and Chong double *Up in Smoke* and *Next Movie* will be screening. The following week Stanley Kubrick's Sci-Fi. classic *2001: A Space Odyssey* returns for just three nights (Friday, Saturday and extra Sunday session).

And if by mid-May, study/swotvac/exams are getting you down, clear a few cobwebs by seeing the bizarre and unforgettable *Eraserhead* on the 21st and 22nd May at 11.45pm. Directed by the *Elephant Man's* David Lynch, this "most original horror film in years" (*Newsweek*) is in Adelaide for two nights only.

To finish off the holiday break there's two weeks (i.e. four screenings) of another Kubrick effort (arguably his best): *Clockwork Orange*. Malcolm McDowell leads his band of 'droogs' on a rampage and ends up as a guinea pig for a repulsive rehabilitation technique.

Ten double passes for the *Cheech and Chong* double and *2001* are available from the Student Activities Office from Monday. Passes for *Eraserhead* and *Clockwork Orange* can be picked up from Tuesday morning only.

P.S.: From next week the Movie House will be screening double bills on Wednesday to Friday at 7.30 pm and "Sunday Specials" also. Check the *Tiser* for more details.

MAGILL RD. MOVIE HOUSE

407 Magill Rd., Ph: 31 1907

LATE SHOWS

Fridays & Saturdays 11.45 pm

MAY 7, 8	DOPEY DOUBLE <i>Up in Smoke</i> & <i>Cheech & Chong's Next Movie</i>
MAY 14, 15	2001 a space odyssey
MAY 21, 22	ERASERHEAD "Eraserhead is grotesquely fascinating, outrageous, ugly, fantastic" — Gary Tippet, Sun. "The most original horror movie in years." — Newsweek
MAY 28, 29 JUN 4, 5	CLOCKWORK ORANGE

SPECIAL OFFER: Tear off and present the relevant portion of this ad. (i.e. for the film you want to see) to the box office to ADMIT TWO for \$4.00.



EXCLUSIVE MEN'S HAIR STYLIST

Open Mon. to Fri. 9.00 am - 5.30 pm

SPECIAL STUDENT OFFER

Shampoo, Cut and Blowdry
for just \$5.50

on presentation of student card.

236B, The Parade, Norwood, South Australia 5067
Tel: 332 9907



Gillian Jones

A Dream in Mid-winter

The Lighthouse production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' commences on Saturday May 8 at the Playhouse. This Shakespeare comedy, with its intermingling of myth and reality seems somehow appropriate as Jim Sharman's first production as director of the company. GILLIAN JONES is Titania and ROB LAWTON spoke to her for 'On dit'.

When I saw Gillian Jones for the first time, what instantly struck me was her quirky, rather brittle way of moving and talking; dabbing at cigarettes, playing with the hem of her skirt. She seemed to have a touch of unreality about her personality which seemed right for someone playing Titania, Queen of the Fairies, in Lighthouse's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, opening next Saturday at the Playhouse. I tried to appear obviously at ease and asked my first question.

Could you describe the play, in general terms, for someone who knew nothing about it?

Well, it's a comedy ... It's Theseus and Hippolyta doubling as Oberon and Titania — the day and night-time selves of the rulers of the particular place where the play's set which, in our production, is not rooted in any particular time. The time in the play is really given to it by the forest and the not-forest, the scene, you know ... and the fairies double with the mechanicals ... and it all makes wonderful sense, in a way.

And what happens? What's the plot?

Titania, Hippolyta's night-time self, has a quarrel with Oberon, the King of the Fairies — and Theseus' other self — over a changeling boy in her train. Oberon wants the changeling for himself, and Titania won't give the boy up because his mother was one of her devotees; but she was only mortal, not a fairy. So for his mother's sake, Titania wants to give the child mortality, but Oberon says No, I want him to be a fairy!

But on another side, the changeling represents Titania's attention; she is devoted to the boy, and Oberon is jealous of her affection. So he works this horrible revenge on her, making her fall in love with a mortal — with Bottom the Weaver, one of the mechanicals who's been rehearsing the play to be performed at Theseus and Hippolyta's wedding! So she falls in love with this really gross example of mortality: this ass — Bottom — who's been turned into an ass!

It's all terribly intertwined and complicated, isn't it? Is that a problem?

No, no ... It makes it really ... whole.

So it's got to do with reality and unreality; the conflict between fantasy and what we take to be objective reality?

Yeah ... and it's also to do with the fact that there is a certain amount we can understand, and maturity comes when you realise that there's a certain amount that you don't understand, and can accept that.

Have modern ideas of psychoanalysis influenced you at all in this production? I'd think that it would be rather hard to avoid that because they play is so entwined with the subconscious.

Yeah, absolutely ... But it's like what David Hare says: when he writes a play he doesn't draw conclusions for the audience, and so the players can't do that either. You can just put the play out, and whatever is in it to be gleaned can be taken

by whoever wants to take it — you make it easy for them to take it.

So you're not pushing any barrows in this production — there's no obvious 'message' being put through in this interpretation ... unless it's from the play itself, as a whole?

No, not really.

How has Jim Sharman approached the production?

Well, completely truly, in terms of the text ...

It's a very modern interpretation, isn't it?

Oh, it's ... completely contemporary — but timeless too.

Do you feel that it has been put into the season of plays this year simply because it is a Shakespeare, and as a state-supported company, you should do one, or is it there entirely in its own right?

Oh, it's our pleasure to do a Shakespeare. I love Shakespeare, and everybody in the company does ... You'd find that people just love to do a Shakespeare, and it'd be really terrible if we went through a year without doing one.

Last year "The Advertiser" was saying how bad it was that the State Theatre Company wasn't performing Shakespeare ... I wondered if the company felt any obligation to get back to it?

Oh, I don't know the policy of the company. I think they were thinking about a few, and they just picked this one, because it is such a celebration. There's a quote somewhere that ends:

Methinks I see these things with parted eye,

When everything seems double ...

And for a theatre company that's a really beautiful statement to start a season with. That's how you do see theatre, sometimes, and that's the role of the company, really, to put up the mesh ...

It's a contemporary production, so how do the myth and the fantasy fit in with the contemporary setting?

A Midsummer Night's Dream has been done so much; it's like a Japanese no play — it's something that everybody knows — a legend. And because it is a legend, it already means a lot to you; it's mythic.

People are going to be very interested in this play as it's the first he's done as artistic director of Lighthouse — and they will inevitably think of "Rocky Horror" which had to do with dreams and reality as well. Is there any Sharman stamp on this production?

Just in the showmanlike aspects of it — it's spectacular — but I think that the whole process has mellowed, in a way, so that you cease to want to put your stamp on something if you can find the actual magic of the thing, then that's much better.

And so there's more scope for working with it, because of that?

Yeah — and a contemporary production shows how the legend has kept pace with the times.

BEEZEBUB

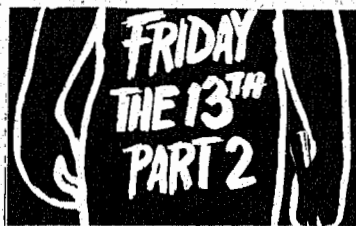


ENERGY CONNECTION THEATRE '62

MAY 1-15 STUDENT PRICE: \$2.00

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
UNION FILMS
PRESENT
THE CHEAPEST, LATEST
RELEASE MOVIES IN TOWN

TUESDAY MAY 4, 12.10 PM



WEDNESDAY MAY 5, 12.10 PM



UNION HALL
\$2 GP \$1FILM MEMBERS

cheap
this
week

Although the season has begun for most winter sports, anyone needing any kind of sports gear should be aware of the Hughes and Loveday Clearance House.

This warehouse-style discount sports store is upstairs off Adelaide Arcade, just near the Mall. They have been operating for about nine months and continue to supply a reasonable range of clothes and equipment at very reasonable prices, though you may not always find your size.

Umbro and Adidas shorts, skirts and shirts, and *le coq sportif* singlets and tops are all under \$10. Tracksuits range from \$20 to \$45 for Arnel brand.

Various molded and screw-in sprigged boots range in price from \$15 to \$30. Running shoes and squash shoes are about \$20. Most are stocked in sizes ranging from 3 to 10 or even 12.

There are also trendy *Training* windcheaters, tennis whites, footballs, soccer balls and tennis balls, various kinds of rackets and bats, and even a rack of wet suits. Not everything is cheap, and some of the garments are seconds, or soiled, but the place is well worth knowing about.

— Melissa Hardy



The wild hop scrub grew thickly, and the hidden ground was full of wombat holes, and any slip was death. Insert; Geoff Burrowes.

So Near and Yet...

The Man From Snowy River
Dir. George Miller
Hoyts from May 6

Producer Geoff Burrowes waxes lyrical about his film "The Man From Snowy River", which opens here on May 6. DAVID WALKER talked to Burrowes and looked at the film, suggesting it is a beautiful but flawed work.

Geoff Burrowes has just spent four million dollars producing an Australian film called *The Man From Snowy River*. It's the screen version of Banjo Paterson's classic Australian bush ballad, and so far every indication is that it will return money to its backers. In four weeks in Sydney and Melbourne, the film has grossed over \$1.1 million, which puts it in the top three or four money-earners from any source, including America. Geoff Burrowes had always intended that he make a profitable film. "I wanted to do a project that would work," he says. "I didn't want to make a bunch of side-water films, honorable failures. Australian filmmakers have been scared of confronting the major Australian issues, and I wanted to do that. *The Man From Snowy River* is possibly the most important single piece of the Australian mythos, and I wanted to tackle it." The bottom line is that he's an entertainer. "You employ all the craft you can muster, all the aesthetics... but the film has no intellectual pretensions. I'm a fundamental optimist. I don't want to depress the audience; I want to thrill them."

Burrowes' credentials as a feature movie producer include only one previous film of note — a documentary of the area in the Great Dividing Range where *Snowy River* was filmed. But he spent four years working with Hector Crawford ("the best possible apprenticeship") and later three years doing commercials with Phillip Adams. And his spare time he spent in the mountains, with the man who he would later choose to work with the horses in the film. He was wanting to capture the area's beauty in a dramatic film even before it was suggested to him that he do *The Man From Snowy River*. He rejected the idea initially. Then he realised that the ballad, not long enough to be a film itself, was the ideal climax to a movie. His task was to generate the preceding ninety minutes.

The film itself turns out to be a romantic adventure, a *Star Wars* type fantasy except that it's set in the Australian bush. The hero, Jim Craig (played by Tom Burlinson) leaves home after the death of his father, ending up working on a cattle station run by Harrison (Kirk Douglas). From there, things progress towards the moment when the search begins for "the colt from Old Regret" which escapes and gives

Jim the opportunity to prove himself. "It's a story about a boy becoming a man," says Burrowes, "and I think it's good."

Is the film good? In many ways it's magnificent. It's also incredibly frustrating, to me at least, because it has flaws which prevent it being the classic which it might otherwise become. Director George Miller (not to be confused with the George Miller who made *Mad Max*) is a man whose previous experience has been in the field of television. He made *Against the Wind* and *The Last Outlaw*, and has worked in many Australian TV series. And the television influence shows. Producer Burrowes says the film is tight-paced, always on the move, and that audiences, especially young audiences, don't want it any other way. But to me it seemed almost jerky, particularly in the middle, where the camera shifts from one subplot to another every four or five minutes. So the plot doesn't flow towards the climax, Jim's famous ride through the bush; rather it arrives suddenly, after what might seem like a lot of pointless mucking around beforehand. It's a problem inherent in the idea of starting with a known ending and then trying to write a story which gets you to that ending. And the film lacks tension, the sort of tight feeling it should have even though we all know that the hero will win through in the end.

But that's fairly harsh criticism of what is still basically a very good film. A lot of credit for this movie must go to the cinematographer, Keith Wagstaff. This first-timer in feature films has given the picture a beautifully fresh appearance, using brilliantly imaginative techniques that no audience will be able to forget. The scenes of the chase at the end of the film are likewise splendidly realistic, which is understandable when you know that they used real mountain horsemen and shot forty times as much film as they eventually used. There are also a number of humorous moments in the film which fit in very well.

And if the plot has its shortcomings, they are almost overcome by the actors. There is a uniform excellence about this band of per-

formers, with Kirk Douglas particularly deserving of acclaim. He has a dual role, playing two characters who meet in the most intense clash of the film. Yet it is easy to forget that the same man plays them both. The choice of Douglas for this film receives all the affirmation it needs up there on the screen. No Australian actor could possibly have achieved what he does.

Then there's Tom Burlinson, playing the fresh faced hero, and playing him well. The transition of Jim Craig from boy to man is nicely done, though there are occasional moments when Burlinson seems rather pompous. But mostly he's excellent; perhaps he's at his best, though, with Sigrid Thornton, who plays his girl Jessica. Thornton and Burlinson work well together, with Thornton particularly well captured on camera in a number of scenes. It's unfortunate that the script turns her into a stereotype hero's girl at the end of the film.

Among the other actors Jack Thompson seems under-used, though he is a first-class actor and shows it whenever he is given the chance. Lorraine Bayly, on the other hand, has an inconsistent character to play and is forced too often to be the narrator of the story. All the lesser roles, however, are well filled by familiar Australian actors.

The musical score for the film is not quite right. It extolls the grandeur of the scenery rather than counterpointing the drama. There are a few spots, though, where sound effects are used to excellent advantage.

It has been suggested that this film is merely a rip-off of the original Paterson ballad. That suggestion is ridiculous. The film will never be a classic, but it has remained true to the original Paterson feeling throughout. The ballad was about the men and the horses and the country, realistic, gritty and direct. So is the film. If I have criticised it in one particular area (the script) so heavily, it is because the damned picture comes so near to being a true great, and yet doesn't quite make it. Yet *The Man From Snowy River* is a film worth seeing, a film you will enjoy. Banjo Paterson would have loved it.

coming up

I have had enough of these electronic manipulations, of these noisy and artificial sound effects, says French folk singer, Serge Kerval.

Kerval, who is frequently called "The King of the French Folk Singers", believes in interpreting songs without automatically resorting to the use of mikes and amplifiers. Adelaide will have its chance to hear Kerval's traditional approach to French songs and ballads when he performs here on Wednesday May 5 at 8 pm at the Earl of Leicester Hotel in Parkside.

His dramatic promise is that he will keep on singing, unshakeable, and deaf to the fury and mad cries of the money world and its goddess publicity.

Serge Kerval is being presented in Australia by Alliance Francaise. Price \$6, concession \$4, school children \$2.

Energy Connection's new production, *Beelzebub* is inspired by Conrad's *The Heart of Darkness*, Euripides' *The Baccae*, Golding's *The Lord of the Flies*, Huxley's *Brave New World*, Miller's *A Canticle for Leibowitz* and Orwell's 1984. The production explores man's confrontation with himself, with fear, with the unknown, with evil, with his loss of innocence and his "heart of darkness".

The setting is an unspecified time in the future. The nuclear holocaust has happened. Man's technological capabilities have released both devastation and hope, the latter in a group of outcasts whose space vehicle re-enters the earth's atmosphere prematurely and lands in a wasteland. From here begins the story of their battle to preserve civilisation in the face of the irrational.

Beelzebub runs from May 1 to 15 at Theatre 62. Student price \$2.



Donovan is back. Having slept right through the seventies, he marks the 1980's by returning to entertainment.

He's spent the last decade out of the spotlight. He had to make adjustments, go through changes, just like any other kid, he says. With his wife and two daughters, he felt the need to stay away from the press for a while.

Now 35, Donovan was in the vanguard of the sixties. Being one who sat at the feet of the Maharishi with Paul McCartney, and having thrown flowers on stage often enough to earn the media title "Prince of Flower Power", he might seem a bit anachronistic today. The flower children and the age of protest has passed on. Has Donovan's music changed?

"My songs have altered over the years, that's certain," he admits. "The protest songs have become a lot less aggressive, and a lot less naive too."

"Then again, the people I sing about have changed. The girl I sang about in the sixties was a dream, the one I sing about in the eighties is real."

Donovan can be seen at the Thebarton Theatre on Friday May 14 (see ad. below).

No Escape from Mediocrity

Escape to Victory

Michael Caine, Sylvester Stallone
Academy

Escape to Victory is a wholly forgettable film. It attempts to combine the thrill of a cliffhanging soccer match with the drama of a prison escape — the result is definitely second-rate.

The film is set in a Nazi prison camp, where remarkably well-fed POW's spend happy hours in the healthy pursuit of a soccer ball. A German officer, a footballer himself, challenges the prisoner allies to a match against a crack Nazi team, with a mind to making some political mileage out of a convincing German victory.

It is fortunate for him that the prisoners can call on players like Pele. And to foil the propaganda effort, a daring escape from the stadium is planned.

The sum of all this is that at half-time, the losing allies' team have the chance to escape in defeat or stay and fight for the heroic victory.

Partly a gripping plot. Artistically the film

fails dismally. It lacks a believable plot, carries no real theme, and is shallow because of thin characterisation.

Only if you're devoted to sport in general and soccer in particular will *Escape to Victory* assume interest. Or if you want to know that Pele plays the mouth organ, or have a burning desire to see Sylvester Stallone in shorts.

The match action sequences prove a redeeming feature. Soccer followers will spot Pele (Brazil), Bobby Moore (former England captain), Osvaldo Ardiles (Tottenham and Argentina), John Wark (Ipswich and Scotland) and various other footballing entities.

Sylvester Stallone plays one of the few colourful characters, a brash, thoughtless loud-mouthed American hell-bent on escape, heroism and his own way. Michael Caine is disappointing in the lead role of team captain.

As a film, *Escape to Victory* contains little merit. As a curiosity attraction for sports enthusiasts it will probably succeed, but you'd be better off watching the FA Cup Final.

— Moya Dodd

The Promcon Corporation and Clifford Hocking proudly present

DONOVAN

IN CONCERT

FRIDAY MAY 14
THEBARTON THEATRE
\$3 off top price on presentation of this ad. at any BASS outlet.

Summer of the Seventeenth Doll

by Ray Lawler

La Mama Theatre, 184 Port Rd, Hindmarsh
Until May 8, 8.00 pm

Summer of the Seventeenth Doll is an outstanding Australian play. As a piece of dramatic truth about Australian sexual mores it is perhaps unrivalled. Lawler's characters reflect the distorted relations between men and women in the era of the 1950's. This theme is as relevant today as it was when it was written in 1956, because little has changed. Australian men are still being emotionally crippled by the code of the "macho" male which is explored in the play. The Doll is about men, and how the code of male behaviour, i.e. "mateship" does not bring men closer together, but by demanding that men deny their emotional needs, it isolates them from any trusting interaction with each other.

The play is done in baroque style. The acting is full-on back slapping, beer-swilling "up there Cazaly" ockerism. The set never changes and consists of a table, piano, sideboard and flight of china ducks on the wall. And of course there are seventeen kewpie dolls on the set, sixteen of them quite faded. They are symbolic of the fragility of the myth that held Barney, Roo, Olive and Nancy together for seventeen yearly "lay-offs".

The myth lives until the constant factors change; the men age and their ability to make money diminishes, and one of the women, Nancy, marries someone else. We never see the character of Nancy, only her replacement within the foursome, Pearl.

MYTHS OF MATESHIP



Bubba (Anette Vaitkas) and David (Rod Gahlin).

Both Olive and Barney are well played, and true. Pauline Terry-Beitz and Richard Hartman make them live; we feel their frustrations within the code that binds them in their separate roles. Paul Kelly, a last-minute stand in for Ross Lamb, as "Roo" is an honest, sensitive actor. Roo is the hero, because he tries to break out of the pattern of rootless wandering with his "mate". He decides to propose to Olive. At the end, after she rejects him, he destroys the seventeenth doll. The scene is both strong and believable.

The Doll is also about class consciousness. Olive embodies the working class egalitarianist and practical traits most admired in that class. She wants the more morally "refined" Pearl, with her middle-class morals, to "talk sense" and treat people as badly or well as they treat her. Dianne Cox as Pearl was not completely convincing. Olive says in Act One, "she's worthwhile" but I couldn't believe Barney's subsequent interest in her.

Bette Kranter plays Emma, Olive's crusty old avaricious mother, who claims she sees what really goes on between "them men", Olive and Pearl.

The play has an effect not because its victims impress us with their grandeur of speech, but, as in reality, when women ask men why they believe as they do, the words don't come. Barney and Roo have not the vocabulary to spell out what they know they want. They simply cannot be themselves in society as it existed, nor can they explain how that society controls them.

The tragedy is that the majority of Australian men are still victims of their own most cherished myth.

— George Downey

Son of Schlock

An American Werewolf in London

Dr. John Landis

Academy, Glenelg, Elizabeth

Some are given to grandiose self-indulgence of Ken Russell proportions while others exceed their allocated budgets with a reckless ease that would have caused Erich von Stroheim to grind his monocle in unabashed envy. But whatever charges may be levelled against them, the motion picture director of recent years could scarcely be accused of any lack of persistence. Richard Rush laboured from 1971 to 1978 to raise the money he needed for *The Stunt Man* and then had to battle for a further two years to gain a major distribution for the film. And Hugh Hudson directed commercials and short features for years before winning the opportunity to prove himself with *Chariots of Fire*.

Which brings us to John Landis, who is reported as having conceived the idea of *An American Werewolf in London* more than twelve years ago. As a stirring epistle to the unyielding tenacity and single minded resolution of the True Artist it doesn't quite rank with Michelangelo and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (another movie altogether), but it can make a modest claim to being one of the better efforts among the recent spate of horror films. At any rate, it marks a welcome change of direction for Landis after the tedium and wholesale destruction of *The Blue Brothers*, and certainly more in keeping with the style of the twenty year old prodigy responsible for the 1971 primeval man farce, *Schlock*.

All the hallmarks of the traditional full moon, dripping fang werewolf saga are out in force. The hero, a vacationing American student, is played by an engaging David Naughton. Jenny Agutter is the sympathetic nurse whose tender ministrations to the wounded Naughton extend beyond wiping his feverish brow. John Woodvine is on hand as the arbitrary sceptical man of science who must gradually be convinced that his young patient is indeed suffering from a malaise far more severe than the trauma triggered by the savage death of his friend and his own wounds sustained on the misty moors.

Although the incredulous Naughton might not strike the pose of the reluctant lycanthrope with quite the anguish and intensity of *The Wolf Man's* illustrious Lon Chaney Jr, he does make a sympathetic victim-hero, while Jenny Agutter is all that a uniform fetishist could ever desire.

But the real delight is Griffin Dunne, a shameless scene stealer, as Naughton's undead buddy, supposedly killed at the beginning of the film. He makes a successive series of appearances, grotesquely mutilated, exhorting his friend to commit suicide before the next full

moon, and his drolly expressed neuroses and unflagging pessimism quickly assume the dimensions of a clever Woody Allen parody.

Naughton's nocturnal rampages are gloriously staged (thanks mainly to the Oscar winning make-up of Rick Baker, Landis's collaborator on *Schlock*. However *American Werewolf* isn't without its share of problems. Unlike *Love at First Bite* (unadulterated farce) and *The Howling* (good old fashioned horror diluted by the unexpected dash of sick humour), *American Werewolf* strives for an approximately equal balance between two essentially disparate film elements, and occasionally flounders in the brave attempt. But to give him his due, Landis generally succeeds in keeping his hybrid under fairly strict control. Fortunately, his stabs at satire are aided immeasurably by a morbidly amusing soundtrack which features *Bad Moon Rising* and *Blue Moon*, but which inexplicably omits Warren Zeavon's tailor made *Werewolves of London*.

Just as a point of interest, you may notice that the scene where a disoriented Naughton awakens naked in a pen at the zoo after the excesses of the previous night bears an uncanny resemblance to one of the more memorable moments from Ken Russell's *Altered States*. I suppose we'll just have to accept the premise that Landis thought of it first.

— Peter Rummel

Star Struck

Dir. Gillian Armstrong

Hoyts Midcity

On the face of it, Gillian Armstrong's new film *Star Struck* is a major departure from her previous success, *My Brilliant Career*.

Star Struck is a musical with plenty of aural and visual bounce. Jackie Mullins (Jo Kennedy) is a young singer on the make, being pushed to stardom by the outrageous publicity stunts conceived by her budding star-maker, 14 year old cousin Angus (Ross O'Donovan). It's a peaches-and-cream, rags-to-riches story which is punctuated with good fast music. The acting and the sets are exemplary with just the requisite touch of off-beatness.

Set in Sydney, it has the wondrous quality which comes when a familiar place is mythologised. Jackie is a barmaid in the family pub in The Rocks — I know someone who lives across the road — and she and her band do plenty of dashing about Sydney's high spots, culminating in a takeover of the stage of the Opera House during a New Year's Eve talent quest.

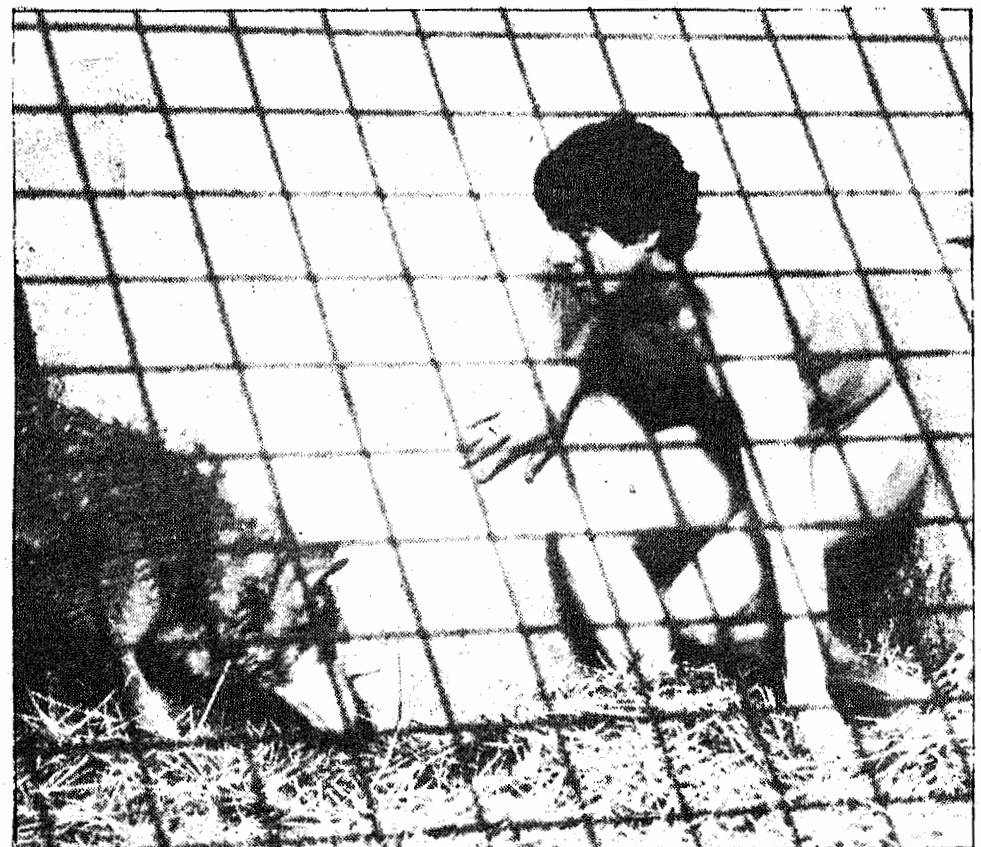
Sydney is a place which has legendary qualities just as it stands. It makes a perfect base for the fantasy.

The fault in *Star Struck* is that Gillian Armstrong's direction is too passive. If *My Brilliant Career* was a straight drama, then *Star Struck* is like a circus performance. You ooh and aah to the ups and downs in the fortunes of Jackie, while secure in the knowledge that it's going to come out right in the end.

Gillian Armstrong's direction does not exploit the possibilities inherent in this pantomime style melodrama. Jackie's initial exploit on the high wire is handled well but thereafter the pace flagged instead of quickening as the film went to its climax.

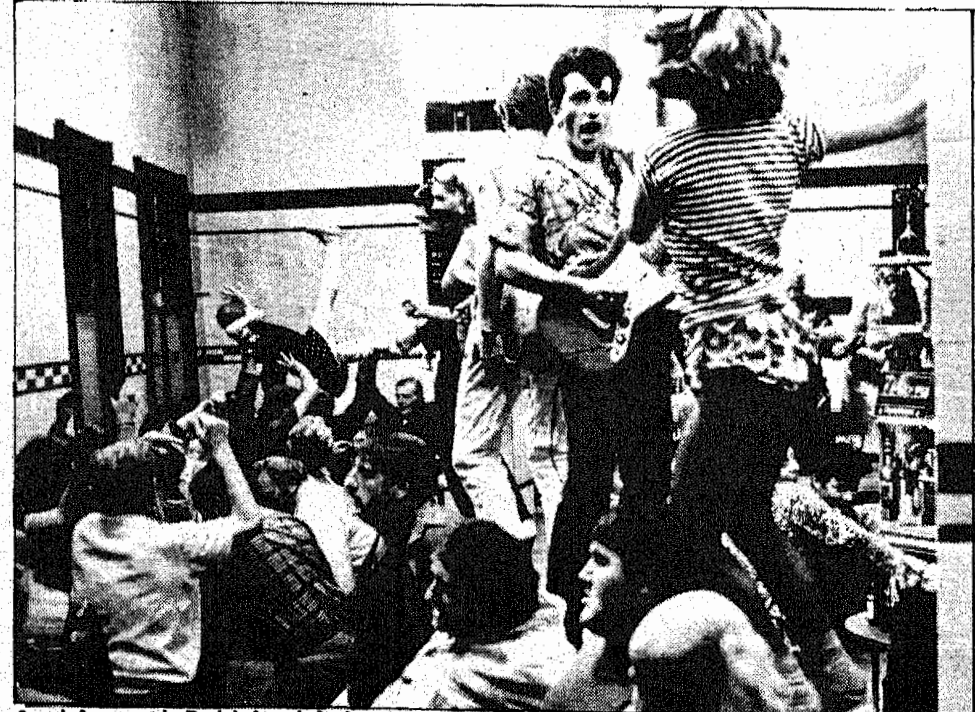
So *Star Struck* hasn't reached the full potential available in its genre but it does remain an hour and three quarters of very good fun.

However, I doubt it will take off and make a hit. The problem is that it's an unabashed pop



David wakes one morning in the wolves' cage at the zoo

Flaw Struck



Jackie and Robbie kick up their heels.

musical and Gillian has directed with some of that finely-tuned, subdued touch which she used to perfection in *My Brilliant Career*.

The result is that it's a shade too subtle to crowd teenyboppers into matinee sessions and not sufficiently off-beat to spawn a cult. On the other hand, it's much too "pop" to attract the middle class arty set that go to "serious Australian films".

It sits uneasily between the two camps. Perhaps you would call it a rock musical with sophistication but unfortunately it hasn't got enough of a plot to sustain those serious ambitions.

Star Struck is an energetic movie. It needs only to lose its undercurrent of sophistication and gain a little more bounce and flourish.

— Tim Dodd

La MAMA

THEATRE
184 Port Rd.
HINDMARSH

Ray Lawler's play
'SUMMER OF THE SEVENTEENTH DOLL'

director Bruno Knez

Mon. April 26 - Sat. May 8 at 8 pm

Bookings

BASS or LA MAMA 46 4212

Bar, Coffee Lounge, Ample Parking
Some nights already booked out.

The Playboy of the Western World
Directed by Peter Goers
Union Hall, April 27-May 1

John Millington Synge's classic *The Playboy of the Western World* outlines events in an Irish village in 1907, where the villagers hero-worship a young man (Christy Mahon) who believes he has killed his father when, in actual fact, he has merely been stunned by the blow that Christy delivered. When the father arrives in Mayo searching for his son, the villagers are enraged by the loss of their "myth". Christy again fells his father with a spade, this time in front of them, believing that Pegeen (the village lass who loved this "hero", but now sees him as a liar) will love him again. Old Mahon crawls in after recovering from the second blow (*Are you coming to be killed a third time!*) and father and son are reconciled, and together leave this fickle village in Mayo, whilst Pegeen strikes shy, faithful Shaun (her prospective husband before Christy's arrival) and laments the loss of the only *Playboy of the Western World*.

Robert Cusenza, as Christy, was excellent in his portrayal of Christy's increasing boldness and exaggeration when he learns that the villagers worship, not shun, him for killing his "da". He exuded warmth and sincerity, giving the character fullness; however a little more variety in vocal range was required since lengthy speeches got a little monotonous at times.

Jane Henderson had the right flirtatious, sometimes scornful, always fiery-tempered approach as Pegeen Mike. She showed great talent for portraying emotions, especially nearing the play's end.

Rose Clemente made a fine, strong Widow Quin, complete with good facial expressions and John Edge was a natural Shawn Keogh capturing all his puritanism and timidity.

Despite being rather unintelligible, Norman Athersmith as Michael James was a delight to watch, as were the four village maidens, wide-eyed, barefoot and thoroughly grubby urchins played by Julianne English, Bronwen James, Alison Dunn and Xenia Hanusiak.

The play's verbal construction calls for an Irish brogue and in this production they were varied and sometimes incomprehensible. It will be enjoyed best by those who have studied or at least read the play. Fullest appreciation, one feels, would be achieved if performed by the Irish to the Irish.

Nevertheless, the Guild's version is very entertaining, lovely to look at (brilliant set complete with flickering firelight, effective lighting and magnificent costumes, all creating an authentic "1907 Irish village" atmosphere) and maintains much of the melody intended in Synge's script.

— Eirean James

Irish Brogue and Blarney Theatre Guild's Playboy



Scene from *Playboy of the Western World*.

Troupe Routs Freud

Portrait of Dora
by Helen Cixous

Troupe: Dir. Margaret Davies

Here's an interesting bit of history: one of Sigmund Freud's failures. In the half-light of the opening scene, Dora stands in mid-stage while three bearded men, in *fin-de-siècle* dress, stroll round her. They seem identical. One is "Mr K", who has tried to seduce Dora. Another is Dora's father. The third is Freud, but he is indistinguishable from the others. Do you get the point? Each of them has used Dora for his own ends.

The play is based on a true case history. Dora and her father were regular guests at the K's, where her father was having an affair with Mrs K. As a kind of trade-off, he turned a blind eye when Mr K attempted to seduce his daughter. When she threatened to blow the whole thing sky-high, the adults all responded that it was a figment of her imagination and that she was herself obsessed with sex.

Dora was initially drawn to Freud because he, alone in the world, believed her story. But Freud was not interested in it. The founder of psycho-analysis was more concerned with what she was repressing, as evidence for his own theories: hence the theme of three Viennese gentlemen intent on "using" Dora for their own

ends.

But Freud is hero as well as villain — though a disenchanted Dora eventually quits her sessions with him, though his treatment was a clear failure, in his case study he was disarmingly honest. He admitted that his own preoccupations had led him to do Dora a disservice and pointed out the parts of her story — irrelevant to his own assumptions about repressed sexuality — which he had consistently ignored. One of these was Dora's devotion to Mrs K, a love which was betrayed to her male oppressors. As Dora's tragedy is sewn up to fit Freud's theory of sexuality, she accuses him of forcing a male view on her. Her sarcasm draws laughter and applause from the audience. We are given a picture of Freud the Villain as he himself owned up to it.

Helen Cixous is a French feminist, but her play is not primarily a feminist play, or one in which Cixous's sociological and psycho-analytic theories are on display. The conflict is emotional more than it is intellectual. Unlike those "case study" thrillers in which the plot thickens as the analyst guides his patient deeper and deeper into his or her own subconscious, the outline of Dora's story is quickly revealed and the play generates little suspense. From early on it is Dora's struggle with Mr K, with her father and with Freud which is brought to the fore. The events of her story are played

out around a stylised analyst's couch and a dreamlike effect is achieved. The opening scene is accompanied by the song *Gretchen* by Schubert, in which Gretchen recalls Faust's kiss. Paintings, by the sensual Klimpt, the nightmarish and proto-Expressionistic Munch and other artists exhibited in Vienna at the time, are projected on to screen at the back of the stage. The play's lines are heavy with "Freudian" connotations.

"Pricked, pierced, unravelled, sewn — that's woman's work ..."

The backdrop, in other words, is the Unconscious itself, which in Freudian theory is the unknowable thing which rules our lives.

Guest actor Mladen Mladenov, from Bulgaria, plays a puckish Freud to perfection. Dora is played by Christina Anderson, who was Annie in *Annie's Coming Out* and seems to be getting a little type-cast in these cathartic roles. Dora practically carries the play with her interminable confessions, and they become a little monotonous when exactly the same intonation (the closest thing I can think of is a confession forced through tears) is used, sentence after sentence, for hours. The play itself is long and seemed a little amorphous, despite the clear and intriguing subject-matter.

— Trish Martin and
Giles Tanner

SHAKESPEARE'S A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

directed by Jim Sharman

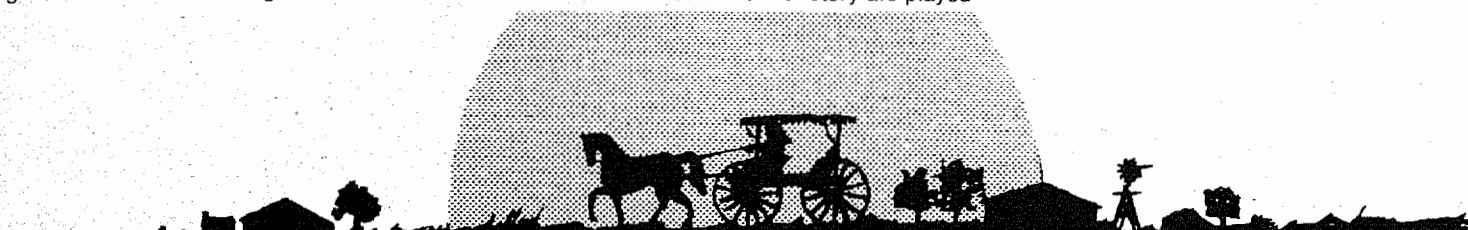
LIMITED SEASON —
ONLY 15 PERFORMANCES



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN AT
ALL BASS OUTLETS

MAY 8-15, JUNE 3-9, at 8 pm
THE PLAYHOUSE, FESTIVAL CENTRE
TICKETS \$10: CONCESSIONS AVAILABLE

LIGHTHOUSE
STATE • THEATRE • COMPANY • OF • SOUTH • AUSTRALIA



Oklahoma!
Festival Theatre
April 30 - May 29

Well folks! This is it!! Michael Edgley has done it again — this time to the tune of \$15 million. Taken a guaranteed winner, processed it into two and a half hours of mediocre entertainment, and the result? *Oklahoma!*, which will undoubtedly be a roaring commercial success (yawn).

This production of *Oklahoma* comes complete with bright colourful costumes, strident chorus work and lively dance routines. Add a touch of (predictable) comedy and you

have it. The elements that make up show biz.

Yet something was missing. This Australian production was fluent and reasonably smooth, but the show lacked pizzazz. The singing was very patchy and at times downright lousy. The orchestra succeeded in drowning out even Curly (John Deidrich) at times and really, it was the chorus singing that carried the show, not the principals.

Oklahoma! is a real "Once upon a time ... and they lived happily ever after" routine. Girl (Laurey) meets Boy (Curly). Girl and Boy pussyfoot around for three and a half scenes while the rest of the show happens, then Girl and Boy finally are able to declare their true feelings toward each other and (wonder of

wonders) they get married and live happily ever after. Pure schmaltz — but here lies the key to Rodgers and Hammerstein's enormous success. They created simple lively musical theatre where Love solved everything, the Good Guys won and the Bad Guys lost, making a fortune for the creators in the process.

Oklahoma! will be a commercial success because it belongs in the realms of picture book fantasy. Although the current production lacks punch, the combination of Hammerstein's play, plus Rodgers' musical magic, is too good to fail. Anyway, two and a half hours of pure escapism never hurt anybody.

— Karen O'Keefe

Mary Brown's COFFEE SHOP

For drinks, snacks or meals
at reasonable prices

8.30am-5.30pm, Mon.-Thur.
8.30am-9.30pm, Fri.
8.30am-12.30pm, Sat.

19a Rundle Mall (Upstairs)
Tel: 51 4638



Lincoln Siliakus

Political Travail in Tasmania

LINCOLN SILIAKUS recently did the soap box stint on the Barr Smith Lawns on behalf of the Franklin River. Siliakus, legal research officer with the Tasmanian Wilderness Society in Hobart, was formerly president of the SA branch of the society. Tim Dodd spoke to him for 'On dit'.

On May 15 Tasmania goes to the polls in what promises to be one of the strangest elections in Australia's history. Everything is overshadowed by the question of damming the Franklin.

The Franklin issue has been raised from oblivion by the activities of one pressure group, the Tasmanian Wilderness Society. That an environmental issue has been raised to this status is a tribute to the seriousness which conservation now commands. The Wilderness Society has advanced from a backyard pressure lobby to a group which is fielding candidates in the coming election with every expectation of winning seats. At the same time the political antics of the two major parties in Tasmania have descended to the level of farce.

If the independents who advocate no dams in the south-west still hold the balance of power after May 15, then to maintain stable government either Labor and the Liberals will have to unite, or one of the parties will have to accept no dams and hold power with the support of the independents.

Whatever happens, the situation is without precedent, and very interesting.

Amazing scenes have been taking place in Tasmanian politics in the last six months. What do you think will be the outcome of the coming elections? Is it going to resolve the dams issue once and for all?

I don't think that the dams issue can be resolved once and for all. Unfortunately a place can be destroyed once and for all but it can never be safe from destruction once and for all. However we can set up a situation which makes it very difficult for a place to be dammed.

I think the last six months have been crucial for the future of the Franklin River. First of all there was the resignation of the Minister for National Parks, Andrew Loey, when a report which he supported was kept under wraps by the government. Soon after that the Liberal Party Opposition Leader, Geoff Pearsall, resigned. Ostensibly it was for family reasons but it is thought it was to make way for Robin Grey. Then of course there is the dumping of the Premier Doug Lowe and a week later the defection from the Labor Party of Mary Willey which left the balance of power with three independents.

What was contained in the report which prompted the resignation of Andrew Loey?

It was a report commissioned by the Business Association of Economic Power and prepared by consultant Shann Turnbull who argued that in Tasmania's 1981-82 context, coal power was a more economic alternative.

Why was the Labor Government reluctant to accept that point of view?

Firstly it's fair to point out that the Labor Party in Tasmania is not unanimously behind the hydro scheme. There are four members who have consistently stated that they are against it. However, they have allowed themselves to be caucussed into the Labor Party decision.

The reason why the Labor Party has come out in favour of flooding the Franklin is very complex. There is great pressure on them from the union movement in Tasmania and from big business. The Labor Party in Tasmania has a system which gives unions 60% of the voting power and that union block of power was instrumental in bringing about the decision.

What was the outcome of the referendum which was held last year? What questions were put to Tasmanians and what was the reaction?

The referendum was hastily conceived in very confused circumstances, and the way the political parties and power groups dealt with it led to more complications. When ex-Premier Doug Lowe stated his support for a referendum he stated unequivocally that it must contain a no-dams option. In other words, three questions. Are you in favour of

- 1) The Gordon-below-Franklin scheme?
- 2) The Gordon-above-Olga scheme?
- 3) No dams whatever?

However a week later he was forced to change his mind by the union block and the no dams option was excluded.

Hence a large number of Tasmanians were disenfranchised, and because of that the Wilderness Society ran a campaign for no dams. People recorded their vote against dams by writing the words "no dams" on their ballot papers. Between 38% and 45% of people voted informal and recorded a vote against the scheme. Any scheme.

The popular movement against building dams in South Western Tasmania has been coordinated by the Tasmanian Wilderness Society. It is an amazing example of how a small group can manipulate the decisions of a government. How do you explain its success?

I think the Wilderness Society did two things. It created a wave of interest in the South West and once it created it, it rode it. The policies of hydro-industrialisation were perceived by many people as a wrong thing. There were a few people around like Bob Brown who could bring an emotional and intellectual response from concerned people. From humble beginnings — virtually a desk in the Environmental Centre — the Wilderness Society now has its own office, it has more members than both major political parties combined. It has become a huge organisation.

How much voluntary effort is going into it?

Thousands of person hours a week. There are twenty people working voluntarily full time for the Wilderness Society. It's a very interesting experiment. It's of interest politically too because with the election coming up the Wilderness Society is perceived to be taking a major political role. In recent litigation against political parties by the Attorney General in relation to an election spending problem, we were sued as defendants. We were able to wriggle out of it, but it's an indication that we are seen as being a major force.

The Wilderness Society is supporting strong no dams candidates in the coming elections. Notable amongst these is Bob Brown, the Society's director who is standing for a seat in Denison and who will get in.

How many no dams candidates are likely to be elected?

Tasmania is divided into five seats. Each of these electorates has seven members. They are elected in a very complicated way by the Hare-Clark system of proportional representation. So you can see that if one person gets a quota, namely about 12 or 13% of the vote in any electorate, he or she is likely to be elected.

Presently in the Tasmanian Parliament neither major party has a majority and no dams members hold the balance of power. Presumably this situation will be unchanged after the election except perhaps there will be more no dams members in Parliament. So how will this election change the situation?

Of course if the Labor Party and the Liberal Party got together to put through the legislation to flood the Franklin they

could do so. However it would cause a massive instability because they would be riding over rights of the people of Tasmania. It is intended that no dams candidates will enter into an agreement with one of the parties whereby they can guarantee that party stability in government and maintenance of supply on the condition that it does not introduce legislation to flood the Franklin. Now if we enter that situation it will be a very stable government.

We've heard a lot recently from the major parties and the media about how disastrous it would be for Tasmania were there to be independents holding the balance of power. But it was the major parties who caused the instability due to their lack of intelligence and their lack of foresight. It's only through a bit of fresh blood in Parliament that the state is going to retain some stability.

It's easy to be a protest group when you haven't got any effective power. After the election the Wilderness Society is very likely to be wielding effective political power. It's a different ball game then. You'll have to consider not only environmental questions but the administration of the whole state. Parliaments are places where it is difficult to maintain political idealism. Do you think the no dams faction will withstand the political pressures once they are ensconced in Parliament?

It's a very difficult question. To some extent it does make the job of a pressure group more difficult once it has persons who are closely aligned with it in Parliament. But that's been the situation with the Wilderness Society for over a year now.

In regard to the idea of Parliament in some way dirtying its participants, that is a fear which many people have expressed but I don't think it's one which needs to stop us at this time. I think that the people supported by the Wilderness Society are of such calibre that they will withstand those pressures. In fact they may induce a lot of pressure on the politicians to play the game a lot more sensibly.

Finally, the most fundamental question. The one which has caused all the ruckus. Why is the Franklin worth saving?

Already many books have been written on that. The simplest answer is to say, just go there and have a look at it, and if you can't do that, have a look at the films on the area and read the books.

However, far more important in the political sense is the economic issue. Recent leaked studies of the cost of the scheme have indicated that without interest it's going to cost \$1,000 million. That's only for the first stage. So we're looking at a scheme which will escalate in price even more. It could be 2, 3, 4 or 5 billion dollars without interest. When you add interest to that, 8% over sixty years — and 8% is the figure the hydro have used, and about half what it should be — you are looking at a power scheme that's going to cost more billions of dollars and which has about one quarter of the output of Torrens Island.

These facts are starting to sink through the craniums of the politicians who are in power in Tasmania. However, they are locked into the issue, they are locked into that policy, and it will be their demise.

South-west Tasmania is listed on the register of the National Estate and was nominated by the federal government for World Heritage status. This puts some responsibility for the fate of the wilderness firmly into the federal sphere. You can show your concern in two ways:

1. Write to Mr Fraser and remind him of his responsibilities to protect the National Estate. You may like to remind him of his June 9, 1979 statement,

"No decree of Government can turn back the clock and save a lost species or a lost wilderness. This is why a Federal Government has a national responsibility to make decisions on any issue that affects our heritage. This is a responsibility that our Government has accepted."

Write to:

The Hon. J.M. Fraser
Parliament House
Canberra
ACT 2600

2. Join the Tasmanian Wilderness Society, a national body which has been the most vocal defender of South-West Tasmania. For \$7 (students) or \$15 (non-students) you will receive a regular newsletter about the latest happenings in Tasmania. Post to:

Tasmanian Wilderness Society
129 Bathurst Street
Hobart
TAS 7000