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On dit

Adelaide University Student Weekly

Monday June 21, 1982 Vol 50 Nr 10

Women's Week



Maths Threat to Free World - CIA

Current developments in technology and in the applications of science are leading the Reagan Administration to introduce new security regulations which are threatening scientific freedom in the United States, according to a visiting mathematical physicist, Professor A.S. Wightman.



Reagan: Some sums of his own

Professor Wightman, the University of Adelaide Foundation Senior Fellow for 1982, holds the prestigious Thomas D. Jones Professorship of Mathematical Physics at Princeton University.

Professor Wightman said that recent discoveries made in the theory of algorithms by mathematicians in the United States had brought the situation to a crisis point.

He said the discoveries had brought about the development of codes which could not be broken by the present generation of computers.

This was regarded as a highly significant development by the military in the United States, yet some of the mathematicians responsible for the work were not inside the fold of the National Security Apparatus.

Professor Wightman said that CIA second-in-command, Admiral Inman, had approached the mathematicians with a proposal for voluntary self-censorship.

The American Mathematics Society had set up a committee to examine the proposal and last year they had brought down a report recommending a voluntary system whereby papers in certain areas would be sent to the national security administration for clearance.

"Whatever the justification for this in cryptography the Reagan Administration proposes to take this thing and apply it to everything that moves," he said. "The

thing that strikes you if you've seen these things in Eastern Europe is that they want to set up a system quite analogous to the one the Russians have where it's classified unless it's definitely declassified.

"It seems anything that conceivably relates to technology in the third millenium would come under it."

Professor Wightman said the Reagan Administration had gone overboard on the matter and as a result would find itself at loggerheads with the intellectual community in the US over the next three years.

— Michael O'Brien Lumen (21/5/82)

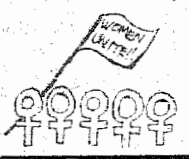
this week

PAGE 9

The Moral Majority: Chris Barry and Paul Harris endeavoured to get an interview with God ... rather Godwin, the Moral Majority's emissary to Australia. They didn't succeed, but then they didn't come away entirely empty handed.

PAGE 10

Women's Week: This week is Women's Week at Adelaide University. A selection of articles appears inside.



PAGE 12

Tax Evasion: In the new parlance this is called tax minimisation. Michael White and James Gaffey outline the latest schemes, right down to the 'bottom of the harbour' and how they get away with it.



PAGE 15

'On dit's' 50 Years: The show was on Saturday June 12 in the Adelaide Uni. Bar. Read about the bands *The Dugites* and *Stray Dags*.



PAGE 20

The Environment Game: Professor Clyde Manwell continues his review of the environment movement. This week he broadens his scope and reviews environmental events in the past decade.



Presenting the Norm Foster travelling 3-ring circus



Norm Foster. Former Labor M.P.

Witness death-defying procedural motions. See former waterside worker heavy leap through a ring of fire.

On dit was in the Council last week and brings you an alternative view of the Roxby Downs debate.

Hansard can contain no record of the atmosphere in the Legislative Council — an atmosphere created and stage-managed by Foster himself. In speeches earlier in the day he had dropped elaborate hints about what he might or might not do during the Roxby Downs debate.

Foster's arguments were obscure and bordered on the incoherent. The Leader of the Opposition, Chris Sumner, must have spoken for many of those present when he repeatedly interjected, "What are you talking about?"

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Monday June 21 1982
Volume 50 Number 10

Roxby's Through: But not the End

The passage of the Roxby Downs Indenture Bill illustrated one of the cliched truisms of politics. Expect the unexpected.

It was a defeat for the anti-uranium movement and a defeat for Labor Party policy.

There are many fanciful interpretations of the week's extraordinary events floating about. Did the Labor members of the Legisla-

tive Council deliberately goad Norm Foster during his marathon speech on last Wednesday night? Was it their intention to make Foster cross the floor, get the Roxby Bill through, and then let the issue die, thus depriving the Tonkin Government of their electoral trump card?

Probably stranger conspiracies than that have been hatched in politics. But it is rare that they work as their instigators intend.

Besides, such theories ignore the unpredictable nature of Mr Foster himself. Judging from the waverings and meanderings he exhibited through the week, his response was not predictable even to himself, let alone anybody else.

Nor is the Roxby Downs issue likely to go

away. The anti-uranium movement will certainly not let it rest. The State Labor Party reaffirmed its anti-uranium mining policy at the State Convention where Mr Foster began his debacle. Unless the Party abruptly departs from this policy, Roxby will still be an issue at the next election.

Considering the present unpopularity of the Tonkin Government, we can still hope for a Labor victory and an end to uranium mining in South Australia.

'On dit' covered last week's Roxby Downs Indenture Bill debate from the Press Gallery of the Legislative Council. We take this opportunity to thank the President, Mr Whyte, for allowing our representative to use this facility.

NOTICES

Ireland Forum

Christin Ni ELIAS — National Executive member for Sinn Fein, Dublin of Australian Tour.

Christin Speaking on, H-Block/Armagh Prisoners, Social and Economic policy of Sinn Fein and the role of women in the Irish struggle.

Speaking at: Flinders Uni., Monday 21st June in Airport Lounge, 1 pm to 3 pm. Adelaide Uni., Thursday 24th June in Little Cinema, 1 pm to 3 pm, with Video 2 to 3 pm.

Presented by: Left Co. and Flinders Students' Association in conjunction with the Australian Irish Republican movement.

Saturday Bar Night June 26th

8-12 pm, Rugby Club Bar Night featuring *Del Web Explosion* and *The Pits*.

Adelaide Uni. students \$2
Others \$3

Friday Night in the Bar (June 25th)

8.30 pm, *Simon and Garfunkel* Reunion Concert Simulcast in Union Bar on big screen. Special record give away courtesy CBS Records. Special guest artist.

Coming Event

Benefit concert for the Centre for Aboriginal Studies in Music featuring *No Fixed Address*, *Us Mob* and support. Mayo Refectory, Wednesday June 30th, 8 pm. Students \$5.

The Malvinas are Argentine

The shooting in the South Atlantic has stopped for the time being but Argentina's struggle for the return of its territory will continue. What effect has the undeclared war had on the relationship of forces within Latin America and with the US? The two most significant events have been the withdrawal of Argentine military advisers from El Salvador and the signing of a \$100m trade agreement with Cuba, thus weakening the trade embargo imposed on Cuba by the US.

A talk will be presented to Left Co. today, Monday June 21, at 1.10 pm in the South Dining Rooms.

Discussion promises to be spirited — all welcome.

Japanese Theatre

Dr Drew Gerstle (Dept of Japanese, ANU) will give a talk on the topic *Circles of Fantasy: A Day of Japanese Theatre* in the Asian Studies Resource Room, Oliphant Wing at 12 noon, Wed. June 23. He is a specialist in traditional theatre especially the puppet drama and plays of Chikamatsu. Asian Studies Resource Room.

Dr Gerstle will also introduce and discuss Shinoda's film *Double Suicide* on Tuesday evening June 22 (see ad.).

For Sale

Revlin 27" Single Speed Men's Bicycle. Parcel Carrier. Excellent condition. \$90. G. MacDonald, ph. 267 1226.

Intra-Mural Snooker 1982

Since Intra-Mural team Snooker has proved not to be viable this year, the possibility of organising a "Handicap Pairs" competition, with matches played weekly, will be looked at. Players who are interested in competing in this competition should phone Keith Ossenton on extension 5175.

For Sale

One pair wooden Nordic (Cross Country) skis; 6'2", without bindings. \$30 ono. Ph. 794 837.

Psych. Dept Programme

Are you anxious when talking to people? Anxious when giving tutes? Anxious when meeting new people?

A programme being run this term in the Psychology Department may help you! Sign-up sheets are in the Psychology Department Office, Level 4, Hughes Building.

Royal Society of New South Wales The Edgeworth David Medal, 1982

The Edgeworth David Medal is awarded for distinguished contributions by young scientists.

The conditions of the Award of the Medal are that the recipient must be under the age of thirty-five years at 1/1/82, and that the award shall be for work done mainly in Australia or its territories or contributing to the advancement of Australian science.

Nominations are called for the names of suitable persons who have contributed significantly to science, including scientific aspects of Agriculture, Engineering, Dentistry, Medicine and Veterinary Science.

Three copies of nominations and supporting material should be submitted to the Royal Society of New South Wales not later than 30/9/82.

Enquiries and correspondence to:
The Honorary Secretary
Royal Society of New South Wales
35 Clarence Street
Sydney, NSW 2000.

Harold Wright Scholarship

Sarah and William Holmes Scholarship
Under the provision of the Will of the late Lily Isobel Wright, two scholarships are offered each year — the Harold Wright Scholarship and the Sarah and William Holmes Scholarship — to allow holders to study prints at the British Museum, London, for a period of one year.

The Scholarships available for use in 1983 are valued at approximately \$1,950 and \$1,200 sterling respectively.

The Scholarships are available to undergraduates or graduates of Australian or New Zealand Universities, or to other persons deemed by the Selection Committee to be of sufficient scholarly standard.

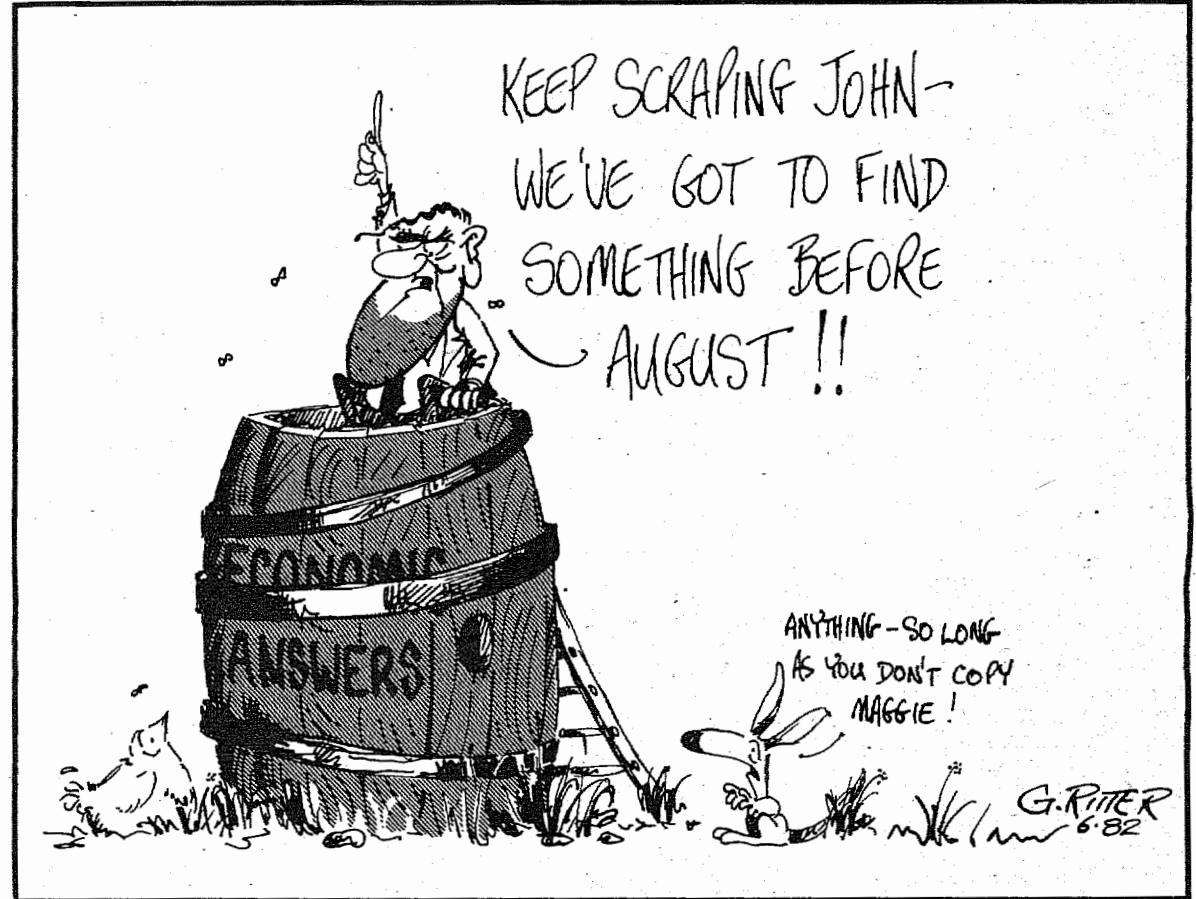
St John's College Buck Memorial Studentship

St John's College invites applications for a Dr William Elgar Buck Memorial Studentship for post-doctoral research in Medicine or Surgery or some branch of Natural Science related thereto.

The emolument of the Studentship, which will not exceed £5,680 a year, will be determined by the College Council in the light of the Student's financial circumstances. In addition, economy air or sea fare to the United Kingdom for the Student, spouse, and children under eighteen will be met by the College in all cases; return fares only in appropriate cases.

Applications should be sent to the Master, St John's College, Cambridge CB. 1TP, England. Closing date 1/10/82.

For further information see Mr J. Ogle, Scholarship Office.



A Stop Smoking Course that Works

Modern living has its drawbacks. In the state of continual hyper-tension that pervades twentieth century society many a depressed and paranoid victim of reality reaches for a psychological crutch to ease the speed of the transition from birth to grave; unfortunately the crutch can prove to be more destructive than the depredations of the wide and wild world.

Cigarette smoking has long been recognized as being dangerous, expensive and obnoxious; but the psychological control exercised by the humble coffin-nail over the minds of its dependants is such that the carnage continues, and tobacco companies continue to reap huge profits from the cleverly packaged units of death.

To smokers "giving up" requires an effort so demanding that the mere threat of death is not enough to shake their conviction that the hacking cough, the ash-tray breath and the prospect of a slow and painful demise are all enjoyable aspects of the unshakable habit. Non-smokers do not understand the difficulties involved in depriving a pair of craving lungs their dose of pleasure, nor in depriving a nervous mind the excuse and objectiveness of a simple, rehearsed-action.

However the South Australian Health Commission does take the problem of giving up smoking seriously, and its 'Smoke-watchers' classes claim a success

rate of about 70 percent. The classes, involving group discussion and the screening of short films, have become so popular that two professional group workers have been employed to cater for the increased demand. The city branch has been forced to charge \$20.00 for the previously free five day course (although they will probably give a 50% discount to students), but the service is still free at the suburban Community Health centres.

The groups provide an interesting cross section of people, are as anonymous as anything in Adelaide can be, and are extremely informative. I personally put aside my misgivings about 'group therapy' (no Benny Hill jokes please) and did the course. It works.

(For information about the course, ring the Healthy State Shop on 223 1412 or call in at Shop 10, Rundle St. Carpark in the city.)

— David Mussared

WCC Visit

Religion often loses some of its Christian spirit when the wars, rigid social codes and misery it has been responsible for are recalled.

At the beginning of this century one group came together to try to overcome long-standing divisions stemming from doctrinal disagreements, cultural, historical and confessional differences.

This group seems to keep God where some people believe God should be — in heaven. In the meantime they get about the business of making life on earth a little better and a little more equitable for many people instead of sitting in their cream brick mortgages waiting for eternal life to descend on them on Sunday.

The name of this group is well known in Australia, The World Council of Churches (WCC). It is particularly notorious in Queens-

land as the WCC's Programme to Combat Racism gave that state a severe knocking for its dealings (or lack of) with Aborigines.

Every seven years the WCC holds a world assembly. The next one is scheduled for this year in Vancouver.

It is customary that people who will be delegates at these assemblies are sent out to talk about the themes to be discussed there.

Dr Reinhold Trautler and the Rev. Carl Kuusk are two delegates who will be speaking at Adelaide Uni.

They will explain what the WCC is about and the theme of the assembly; *Jesus Christ — The Life of the World*.

The meeting is being organised by the members of the Christian Association and Christians for Socialism. It is being held in the Little Theatre on Thursday 24 June at 1.00 pm.

— Chris Barry

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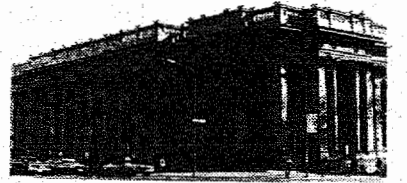
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Foster Agonises: Parliament in Turmoil



The Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Bill was passed by the Legislative Council in extraordinary circumstances last Friday after being re-committed for a second vote.

The Bill had been defeated in the early hours of Thursday morning after an eccentric speech from Labor MLC Norm Foster. Foster had provoked intense speculation earlier in the week by announcing at the ALP State Conference that he was considering voting with the Government to allow the Indenture Bill to pass. But the Bill was defeated on Thursday when Foster voted against it with his Labor colleagues. The Australian Democrat, Lance Milne, who held the balance of power in the Legislative Council, also voted against the Bill.

But later on Thursday, Foster resigned from the Labor Party. The Attorney-General, Mr Griffin, gave notice that the bill would be re-committed for a second vote by the Council under a Standing Order which has only been used twice before in the last one hundred years. At a special sitting on Friday, Foster crossed the floor to vote with the government and the Roxby Downs Bill was passed.

In State Parliament

In his speech on Wednesday night during the first debate on the Bill, Foster's tactics were something like the obstructionist methods used by Parnell and other Irish MPs in the House of Commons during the 1870s. He spoke at great length, taking advantage of parliamentary debate in order to achieve his own ends — which in this case were apparently to manipulate the media and grab some headlines, and to create an atmosphere of self-glorifying "drama".

Foster's speech was rambling and digressive. There was little the President of the Council, Mr A.M. Whyte, could do to keep him to the subject under discussion. Speaking to a debate on the Roxby Downs Indenture Bill, Foster managed to deal with subsidies to the dairy industry and with the history of the Waterside Workers' Federation (of which he is a former official). When he began to talk about a different Bill altogether, the bewildered President stopped him: "No, no, I really can't let you discuss another Bill."

In a speech which lasted almost two hours, there was, from one point of view, only one sentence which was of any importance: "I do not intend to give passage to the Indenture Bill," Foster said, and sent the reporters scurrying to file their stories.

Foster's arguments were obscure and bordered on the incoherent. The Leader of the Opposition, Chris Sumner, must have spoken for many of those present when he repeatedly interjected, "What are you talking about?"

One of the points Foster argued was that it would be undemocratic for one person to decide the fate of Roxby Downs. "The power of one

person is vested in a dictatorship. I was placed in that position for a considerable number of hours — that is not the way democracy should work," he said. "It is not democratic to have Lance Milne or myself exercise the balance of power," he said.

Foster then explained his actions: "What I endeavoured to do in the last 48 hours ... is to bring an issue before the electorate. There is no doubt in my mind the project has a right to proceed if the people desire, but it has no right to proceed on the vote of one person."

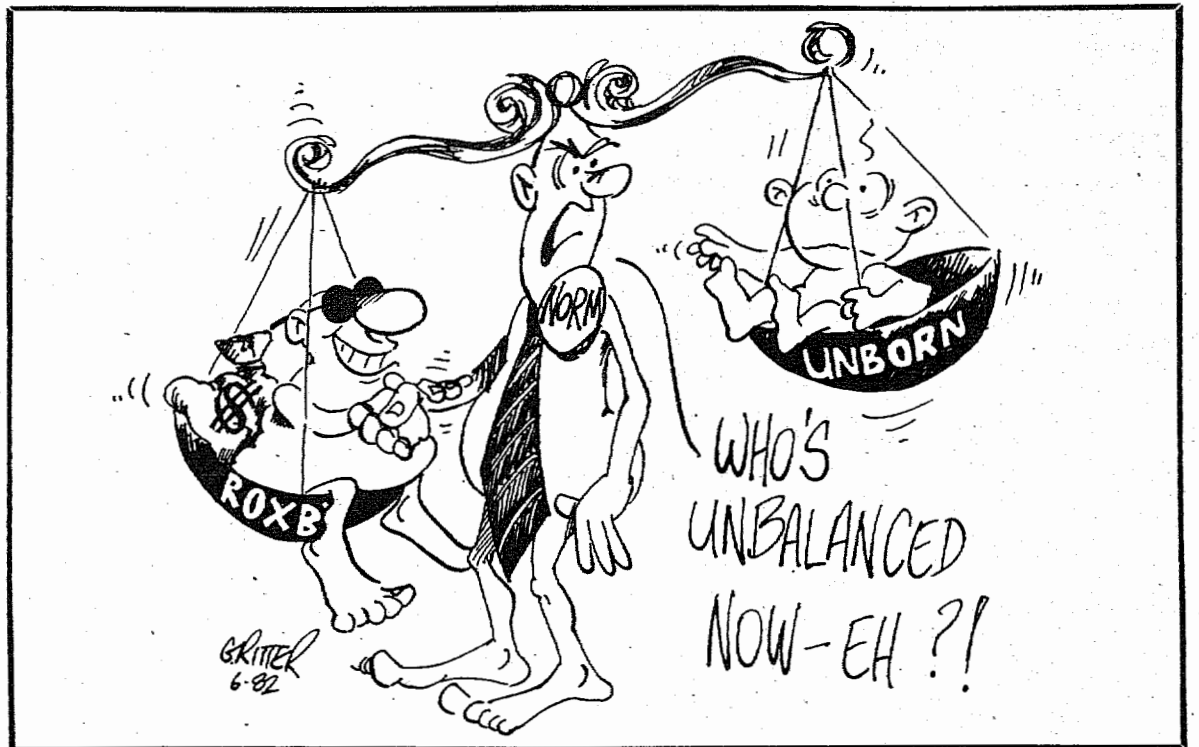
He went on to demand that the government call an election over Roxby Downs immediately. "This question has got to be settled by the people of this State," Foster said. He challenged the government members to "grab the writs as quickly as you can". Labor members reacted to Foster's call for a single-issue election with incredulity — in the statements he had made at the ALP State Conference which precipitated the whole affair, Foster had said, "This government should be forced to produce to the people of this State an economic package — that is, a Budget — before they call an election. They do not have the right to get themselves an election before they accept their real and proper responsibilities."

Selective reporting of Foster's speech cannot really do justice to its unusual and convoluted nature. To appreciate that one would need to consult the whole speech in Hansard. But unfortunately Hansard can contain no record of the atmosphere in the Legislative Council — an atmosphere created and stage-managed by Foster himself. In speeches earlier in the day he had dropped elaborate hints about what he might or might not do during the Roxby Downs debate. He also made sure that he was the last speaker in that debate.

Hansard will not be able to record the crowded galleries, the bitterness of the interjections from Labor members, or Foster pounding the desk with his fist and, when that means of emphasis had been exhausted, kicking it. And perhaps most unfortunately, the man in the public gallery who interrupted Foster by announcing pointedly that he was leaving rather than listen to an "uneducated idiot" will no doubt be recorded in Hansard as "a voice is heard from the gallery".

When the Legislative Council met again on Friday to debate the re-committed Bill, Foster, now no longer a Labor MLC, spoke again. He announced immediately, "It is my intention to vote in support of passage of this Bill" and then began to read a prepared statement explaining his actions over the last few days. The President stopped him after only a few words and told him he must speak to the Roxby Downs Bill itself. Foster did not continue.

The subsequent debate was brief. The third reading was put, a division called, and Foster crossed



the floor. As he was going a man in the public gallery called "Come back Norm". Foster, believing the call had come from the Labor benches, turned and harangued his former colleagues: "I supported you last night and you rubbished me. I supported you and you heaped the most vile abuse on me."

Obviously one of the factors causing Foster to change his decision and vote with the government had been the particularly vicious nature of the interjections from Labor members during his speech on Wednesday night. Asked outside Parliament later whether he would have crossed the floor if Labor members had not interjected in this manner, he said, "I would have found it much more difficult to vote with the government if it wasn't for their behaviour."

After the third reading the Bill was put, Foster crossed the floor again, this time in silence, and the Bill was passed. — Mark Davis

Solar is Nuclear

A National-Country Party MLC, Dr R.J. Ritson, told Parliament that "the forces of the left have mounted an immense propaganda campaign" over the uranium issue.

Dr Ritson was speaking in the Legislative Council last Tuesday during debate on the Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Bill.

"These people, in a Goebbels style ... use a number of different propaganda techniques," he said.

"One of these techniques is the misleading slogan. The misleading slogan is difficult to answer because the answer is logical and won't fit on a bumper sticker."

Dr Ritson went on to provide a critique of anti-uranium slogans. "Take 'Solar Not Nuclear'. The sun

is the largest nuclear reactor for miles around. Solar is nuclear ... or take 'Leave Uranium in the Ground'. We've seen what happens whenever you try to put uranium back in the ground. These people, the merchants of the misleading slogan, are the first to demonstrate against disposal of uranium."

Dr Ritson also examined the arguments of left-wing groups on the uranium issue by quoting extensively from *Tribune*, the newspaper of the Communist Party of Australia and from various publications of the Socialist Party of Australia. Dr Cornwall (Labor) interjected: "You're remarkably well read."

Dr Ritson concluded that the reality of the Roxby Downs debate had become "politics not science, propaganda not truth."

Premier Tonkin 'Petulant Brat'

For many students, the recent activities of our Premier have reinforced their belief that his political priorities are extremely questionable.

When the Festival of Light had a fund-raising dinner recently, Premier Tonkin was on hand to present the opening address. But when a group of university students gathered outside the Flinders Uni. graduation ceremony at the Festival Theatre to protest the proposed loans scheme, they received an entirely different response.

When a student politely handed Mr Tonkin a leaflet explaining students' objections to the loans scheme, he snidely replied: "Oh you're really too kind." Students later commented that the tone of Premier Tonkin's remark seemed "more appropriate coming from a petulant brat rather than a politician."

Student actions against the loans scheme will culminate in a "Loans Week" which will begin on July 19th.

Students interested in being involved should contact Jackie Wurm in the Student Activities Office. — Peter Hagen



The Premier, Mr Tonkin

cranks

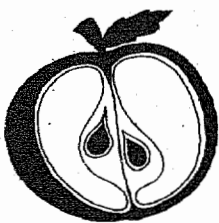
salad bowl

Vegetarian Restaurant

Tasty health salads and foods, all prepared naturally on premises daily, will continue to be a speciality at CRANKS, the daytime vegetarian restaurant with a difference.

SHOP 39 HINDMARSH SQ.
OPP. RAA — 132 GRENFELL ST.

MON. - THURS. 11.00 am. - 6.00 pm.
FRI. 11.00 am - 9.00 pm. LATE NIGHT SHOPPING IN THE CITY.



NO SMOKING PLEASE!

President P.K. Speaks

"Who Listens, anyway?"

Well, it's coming to that time of the year when people begin thinking about rocketing to stardom by running for a position in the student elections.

The reasons vary; some like the idea of power, while more mundane (and better) people just wish to help out other students while learning more about the place.

If you've got any ambitions of taking on any such positions, there are a few things you ought to know ...

Obviously the more time you put into the job the better. This is not to say that you should let your studies deteriorate because of these activities (though it has been known to happen).

Some of the committees, like Union Council, are extremely interesting, though you have to be prepared to stay up till quite late every month on the Monday night that Council meets. For example, a recent meeting ended at 12.30 am. Some have been known to drag on till two. Also, you may have to forsake up to one fifth of your lunch hours during the year to attend sub-committee meetings. Again, interesting, though time consuming.

Now don't let me put anybody off the thought of running for such jobs. You will be able to learn a lot if you make an effort. But the rather ignorant fact told about student politicians being power-hungry, lazy good for nothing must be taken for what it is.

Still the myth perpetuates that no one cares about the "average" student; which really isn't quite true. A large number of people expect reps on committees etc. to approach them about matters pertaining to students. If this is not done it is seen as a clique formation of 'student heavies'.

Well, believe it or not, all reps feel the same type of shyness about approaching people out of the blue to solicit ideas as you may feel about approaching them and offering them.

However, all student reps will be willing to lend an ear to hear what you have to say. So if you've got something to say on a particular topic, or if you'd just like to find out a few things, then approach one of your representatives.

Then again you may like to run yourself.

— Paul Klaric
SAUA President

'Student Loans a Trap' says AUS President

According to AUS President Paul Carrick, the federal government is determined to introduce a student loans scheme.

Such a scheme will have disastrous effects on students and will not be economically viable he says.

Last Wednesday lunchtime in the Mayo Refectory, Paul Carrick urged students to support the campaign against the introduction of a student loans scheme.

Legislation setting up the loan scheme has gone to the House of Representatives but hasn't passed through the Senate because of Australian Democrat opposition. But according to Carrick the threat is very real and must be fought.

Carrick says a student loans scheme would mean that students would be paying 14½% p.a. interest, and, after a four year degree course, be in debt to over ten thousand dollars. Just as higher purchase is a trap, so would be the student loans scheme.

"The more one researches the loan scheme, the more one can only be convinced that it is a foolish scheme on an economic and educational basis," he says.

So far, in excess of fifty thousand (nearly one hundred thousand) students have signed petitions opposing the scheme.

At this stage the government has assured AUS that the student loans scheme will not replace the TEAS allowance. However, Carrick believes that the government's

record makes such assurances doubtful.

In a letter to the banks — which would administer the scheme — Federal Treasurer John Howard says frankly that the banks' involvement with the scheme "will have an effect on the government's future considerations in regard to the level and availability of the existing means of financing tertiary students." This clearly suggests to Carrick that the government intends to slowly phase out TEAS and replace it with the student loans scheme.

"Even if the student loans scheme costs more than TEAS, even if it means that people miss out on having a higher education, the government doesn't care because when this government makes decisions, good or bad, they then stick to it," he says.

As an alternative to the loans scheme, Carrick advocates that TEAS should be brought up to the poverty line and become available to more students.

The AUS campaign opposing the loans scheme is carrying on against the background of Sydney and MacQuarie Universities' recent refusal to rejoin AUS and continuing doubts about the University of Western Australia's AUS membership.

But according to President Carrick, in his seemingly beleaguered position, this background has not stopped students of these universities supporting the issues which concern AUS.

Paul Carrick urges the support of Adelaide University students against the loans scheme.

— Amanda Rogers



AUS President, Paul Carrick

Uni Threatens Stand-downs - workers

Work bans placed by maintenance staff on university buildings have been removed pending the outcome of talks in the State Arbitration Commission.

On Friday June 11 the bans were placed on the Napier, Hughes, Wills and Mitchell buildings and the Old Classics Wing in support of a pay claim.

The bans were removed last Thursday when the university agreed to appear before the State Arbitration Commission. A full hearing of the claim is fixed for Friday June 25.

"The tactics we developed were quite deliberate," says Richard Mills, an airconditioning mechanic who participated in the dispute. It was to speed up the hearing he says.

Nineteen workers from the Maintenance Department are involved in the dispute. They are employed in carpentry, plumbing, electrical and air-conditioning maintenance and stores.

According to workers the Napier Building needed electrical work last Wednesday. They say the university threatened to stand

down workers who did not perform required work. The workers, members of the universities' General Staff Association, say they would have walked out in that circumstance.

The claim being considered was originally submitted to the university on April 5 of this year. Maintenance workers point to this as an example of the tardiness with which claims are considered by the university. They say that university Assistant Personnel Manager, Mr J. Ellis, told them last Thursday morning that no claim had been received by the university at all.

Quizzed on the discrepancy, Mr Ellis explained he referred to a claim that "could be placed before the Commission". In the formal sense the maintenance workers' claim was not a claim, he said.

Mr Ellis said he was "not aware of a situation where any worker has been required to undertake work and that work riot being carried out."

"The bans were never imposed in effect," he said.

Asked what he regarded as a ban, Mr Ellis replied: "We can all go into semantics."

— Tim Dodd

Institute Denies Academic Freedom of Speech

Academic institutions should be the bastions of democracy being vested as they are by the community to pursue 'truth' without fear of where it may lead. Yet it seems in the administrations of some tertiary institutions, democracy has been trodden on by the bureaucratic beast.

Recently the Federal Court highlighted the failure of the Australian National University to always provide written reasons for dismissing staff when it upheld a challenge by an academic who had been told he had no legal right to one.

According to the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy in Australia, one of the most flagrant instances of disregarding democracy has taken place in SA. The SA Institute of Technology has threatened to sack an academic if he talks to the media about its promotion processes.

Dr Cedric Pugh, a senior lecturer and a frequent critic of the Institute's administrative practices, applied for the post of principal lecturer and when the Institute Council denied the position to him, Dr Pugh wrote asking for an explanation and right of appeal. The Council's Selection Committee reviewed their decision but did not alter its position.

Following repeated correspondence from Dr Pugh over the matter, the Institute Council wrote to Dr Pugh in April that "it considers your correspondence as a refusal to be bound by the terms and conditions of your contract with the Institute and to amount in law to a repudiation of them, such as would

entitle the Institute to discharge you from its service."

The Institute Council said that in light of his past attitude to promotion and his "protracted and counterproductive correspondence" the Institute would not employ him unless he undertook to accept the Council's decision, "abide by all recommendations and decisions of those bodies charged with considering future applications for promotion by you," and "enter no further correspondence or public debate regarding the matter." Dr Pugh gave the undertakings last month. He said he had done this as a matter of convenience because he was about to take an 18 month post at the University of Singapore. He could not take the matter to court and fulfil these commitments at the same time, but it did not mean he would not challenge the Institute's action if it was in issue when he returned. Dr Pugh has now left Australia.

The director of the Institute, Professor E.W. Mills, said the Council saw the dispute as an industrial matter and not an infringement of academic freedom of speech. He took this to mean freedom for a scholar to express and publish opinions within his own area of expertise and Dr Pugh had been encouraged in this area. For instance, Pugh had been granted leave to take the position in Singapore, he said.

"Normally speaking an employee accepts the decision of the employer or if he doesn't like it he pursues it through agreed normal and available channels," he said. "For instance we have an industrial agreement with our academic staff, and there is the whole mechanism of the industrial court." The

Academic Staff Association had accepted the promotion procedures, he said.

The Opposition Spokesman on Education, Mr Arnold, said an academic should be able to speak freely on any subject, subject to the laws of libel and perjury.

"If you have confidence in your appeals mechanism, that it is objective and fair, and if you have confidence in the intellectual ability of your staff, then you should not fear any criticism which you believe to be unjust," he said. "And if the criticism is just, then surely it should be heard."

Professor Mills said he believed

the promotion procedures to be fair. External appointments to appeal boards as mooted in NSW could lead to political interference in the running of an institution. Mr Arnold said he accepted this, but an applicant had a right to an explanation when he failed to gain a post and there had to be observable guidelines for appeals and committees independent of the original decisions so there could be "no question of personal vendetta on either side". Mr Arnold believes the suppression of Dr Pugh's speech touched on more fundamental issues about academic freedom and the community.

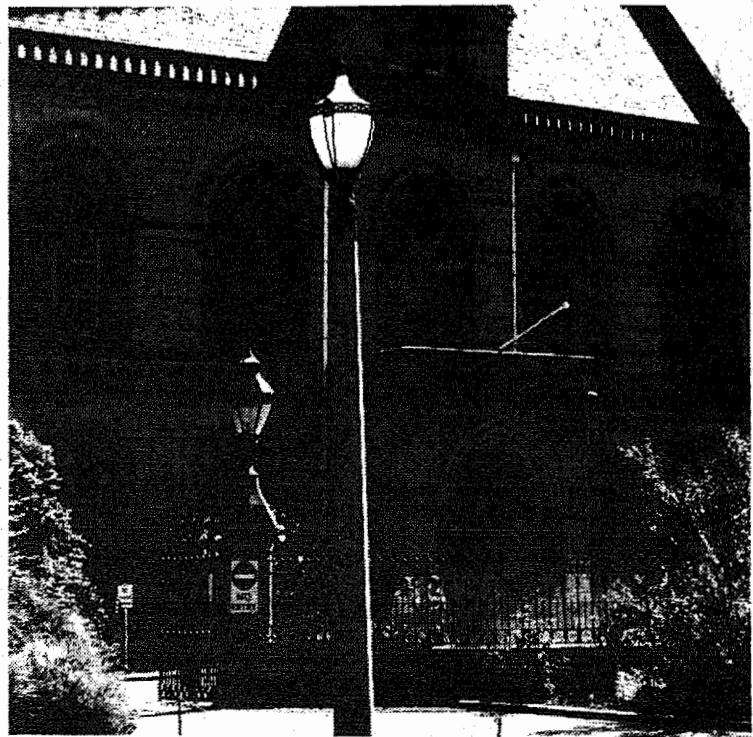
EAC

On 30th June, a University Education Committee meeting will be voting on whether student representation should be compulsory at the departmental level. Students already sit on higher (university and faculty) committees, so why not on these? This is an extremely important issue of democracy — of students having a say in education where it most directly concerns them.

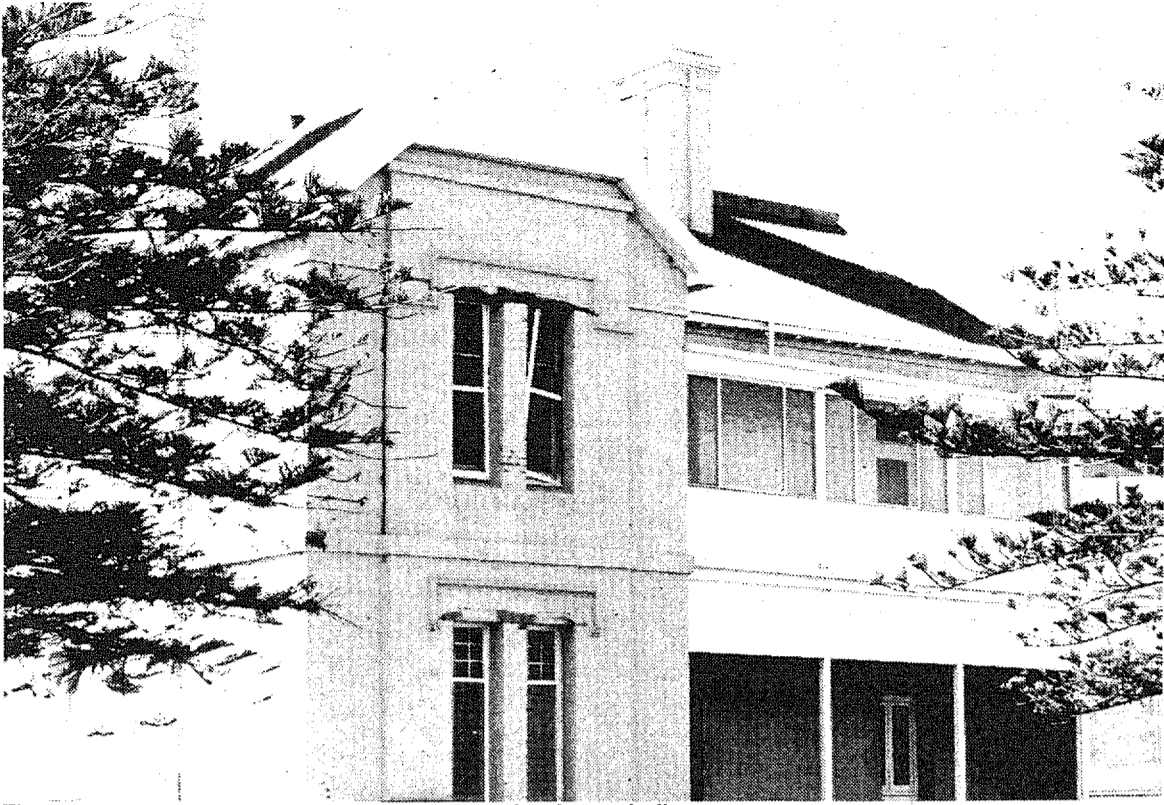
Unfortunately the feeling of the staff is against compulsory representation; in other words, they are denying students the right to voice their own concerns on an equal level. It amounts to an example of staff arrogance.

A General Student Meeting will be held at 1 pm, just before the UEC meets, to demonstrate to that committee that students want that right.

— Education Action Committee



Academic institutions: Bastions of democracy?



The Aboriginal Community College's hoped for new premises

Aboriginal Move Blocked

The Aboriginal Community College has no chance of moving to its new premises in Largs Bay without an outside grant.

The move could cost \$10,000 according to Mr Ken Petrie, the Principal of the College. But the money would be recouped after a couple of years by savings in running expenses.

The College is currently housed in Brougham Place, North Adelaide, next to the Oberoi Hotel. It's a decrepit old mansion according to Mr Petrie.

With a full-time teaching staff of eleven and a student population of about seventy-five, the College has been attempting to move to the Largs Bay buildings since early 1981. The new site was formerly an orphanage run by the Sisters of the Order of St Joseph. The orphanage closed at the end of 1980 and subsequently the Order offered the buildings to the Aboriginal Com-

munity College.

Since then the College plans have been thwarted by the Port Adelaide Council. The Council appealed first to the Planning Appeal Board and then to the Supreme Court to keep the College away from Largs Bay. In April of this year the matter was resolved and the College was free to move to Largs Bay (*On dit* 5/4/82).

"We've now won all the legal things but we definitely cannot move unless someone gives us money," Mr Petrie said last week.

"We've been told very definitely the government won't finance us.

"\$5,000 would probably move us."

The Aboriginal Community College is funded by the federal government through the Tertiary Education Authority.

Mr Petrie told *On dit* that the College had carried through almost to the end of the current financial year without knowing the value of its annual grant. V

College was finally told it found that the grant had already been overspent.

Prosh Support for College

At a lunchtime meeting in the Mayo Refectory last Thursday, students decided to donate the proceeds of this year's prosh activities to the Aboriginal Community College. Prosh Week will be from August 2-7. In 1981 about \$6,000 was raised for the Multiple Sclerosis Society during prosh.

A repetition of that effort would move the College to its new premises.

Sarah Alpers, Chair of the Social Action Committee, told students that a prosh rag, a prosh breakfast and a procession were amongst activities planned for Prosh '82.

The proceeds from this year's Prosh Movie Marathon will benefit Youthlink. Youthlink is a non-judgementally oriented telephone counselling service.

— Tim Dodd

Cornwall Calls for Nursing Home Probe

Problems in nursing homes in this state are severe enough to warrant a Royal Commission, according to Dr John Cornwall, the state opposition spokesman on health.

Dr Cornwall delivered two submissions to the Senate Select Committee Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes which sat in Adelaide early last week.

Easily the most contentious issue he raised is that of so-called 'private-for-profit' nursing homes.

In many cases it seems almost impossible to identify who actually owns the homes. There are no records of individual proprietors. Frequently two dollar "nominee companies" are listed as owners. The persons involved in these nominee companies are extremely difficult to track down which complicates any procedure of bringing a claim against the home.

Dr Cornwall estimates that \$40 million annually flows into nursing homes. A taxation office investigation is warranted he says.

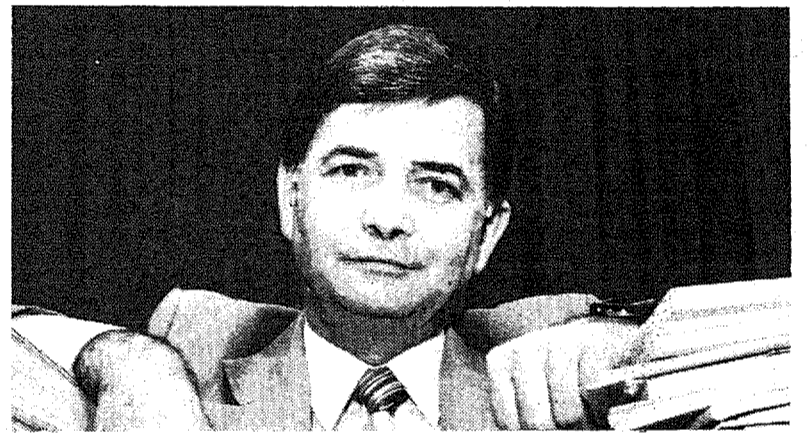
In addition, Cornwall claims inspection systems (namely by local boards of health) are "totally inadequate".

"The majority of staff in nursing homes are unqualified nurse assistants who are often literally recruited off the street," he says.

Cornwall's application to the Commonwealth Department of Health for details of 'private-for-profit' nursing homes in South Australia also produced startling results. Among others, he learnt from the Director that "Commonwealth legislation imposes no obligation on the owners of nursing homes to detail ownership in any application for premises".

It appears that both the Commonwealth Department of Health and the Health Commission have been inadequate in their supply of information to Dr Cornwall.

The impression is gained of no one quite knowing what is going on, and no one particularly caring. There seems to be an almost complete lack of co-ordination



Shadow Minister for Health, Dr J. Cornwall

The health shadow spokesman adds that Commonwealth subsidies encourage full occupancy of nursing homes which leads to "overtreatment" of patients. He believes patients risk losing their beds if they transfer temporarily to a hospital for surgery.

between the three tier government administration (i.e. Commonwealth Dept of Health, Health Commission, and local council boards of health) in the supply of information, and more importantly, in inspection and control activities.

— Bill Morton

Student Cini Card may be Abandoned

The student concession card system for cinemas is expected to be scrapped next year.

The current system which was introduced only this year, has proved to be an administrative nightmare for the cinemas.

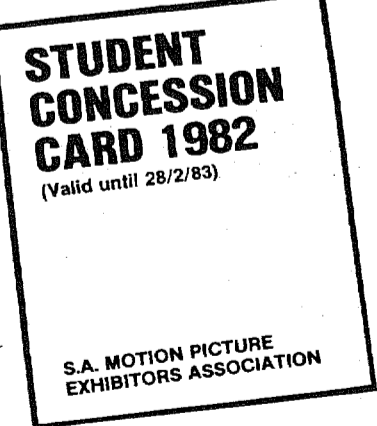
"Logistically, the student card system is too much for us," said Mr Len Fancourt of Greater Union.

Mr Paul Besanko of Academy Cinemas where the system is administered, agreed. "Our system can possibly be scrapped by next year," he said.

"It's just a matter of seeing what the respective institutions can come up with."

The major cinema chains are willing to return to a system of giving concessions on presentation of a student ID card. They specify the card must have a photograph, state the year of validity and indicate the student's full-time/part-time status.

Cinema concessions are only available to full-time students.



This will place responsibility on the tertiary institutions and their student organisations to ensure that the institution's ID meets the requirements. Currently the Adelaide University card does not specify whether a student is full-time or part-time.

Discussions between the cinemas, tertiary institutions and student organizations are expected to take place in the next week.

— Tim Dodd

'Media Integrity Threatened' by Press Bureau says AJA

Controversy over the implementation of the Australian Associated Press' (AAP) new press release wire service has resulted in an Australian Journalists' Association (AJA) directive to the effect that "no unchecked material transmitted through the AAP PR Wire" is to be handled by its members.

The AJA claims that the new system of transmitting "raw" press releases directly to the newsrooms of major metropolitan papers threatens to distort media integrity and to by-pass journalists who are currently employed in checking and validating press releases transmitted by the various PR companies already in operation.

John Lawrence, Federal Presi-

dent of the AJA and a working reporter with the *Sydney Sun*, justified his authorisation of the directive (which will remain in force pending a meeting of the AJA) by claiming that the new telex circuit will allow a proliferation of unauthenticated, and even hoax, stories to appear in newspapers. He predicts only minor effects on journalist employment, but sees the press release service as an "insidious threat to the integrity of the media". Editorial staff will accept and publish biased and unauthenticated press releases.

The Adelaide branch of the AJA refused to comment until after the meeting, although there appeared to be a feeling amongst AAP staff that a journalist writing a controversial story about a company which was a major customer of the PR Wire could be subject to pressure from above to toe the line.

AAP management appeared

surprised at the directive and Peter Brown, a senior member of the editorial staff in Sydney, claimed to have heard nothing about it. He stated that the PR Wire was purely a commercial enterprise and the result of an autonomous decision by the AAP which was completely separate from its news collecting services. Because of this separation there was no possibility that major patrons of the PR Wire could find favour in AAP editorials and he commented that all press releases are unauthenticated and that it was up to the newsroom who received the PR Wire to do the checking.

One AAP employee made the comment that the amount of money involved was not sufficient to warrant special treatment for regular customers, but Lawrence spoke of the "big fat profits" made by Reuters, the international news service, in a similar venture.

— David Mussared



Britain Outlook

The atmosphere over here is almost pathetic. Daily everyone goes about their duties apparently oblivious to the carnage occurring 8,000 miles southward. However, as each death is reported, a small piece of that traditional British "stiff upper lip" falls away into real anguish.

How high must the price of a principle be — ten lives, one hundred lives, ten thousand lives? No one over here wants to even contemplate that question for fear of finding the price already paid unacceptable.

The British are trying to accept the bad news with the good, however difficult that may be. However, as always, there are the hawks who want more blood!

Sadly, I have to admit that it is an Australian who seems most determined to convert the Falklands conflict into a blood and guts rehash of a John Wayne war movie. Rupert Murdoch's rag *The Sun* continues to press for a blood stained solution to the crisis. Not an edition goes out which doesn't, in some way, revel in the death of an Argentinian. With headlines such as "Why We Must Go to War", this close cousin of a piece of used toilet paper tries to glorify the carnage which even the soldiers participating in it regret.

It really is quite difficult trying to express the emotions one experiences, watching the nation's people participate in an "arm chair war". Each night, in our warm homes, we watch the evening news explain in great detail how one person was blown to pieces while trying to defuse a bomb, or how another froze to death after ditching his aircraft. After this sterilized rendition of a mass murder scene, we clean our teeth and leap into a warm bed for a good night's sleep.

Those who have died remain nameless people, distant for all except their immediate family. I suspect the price of the Falklands is already too high for those families.

The politics of war are certainly a cold business. What's worse is that the Government is playing politics with its own people; making sure facts are phrased properly, making the details bland or vague, not lying, but not being completely truthful.

"It's not what you say, but the way that you say it." This is the principle of good political propaganda, and it is being applied with skilful precision by the Ministry of Defence.

By the time you read this little ditty, the Pope will have come and gone in the UK. The days just before his visit were almost straight out of a soap-box drama. Will he come or won't he come? One minute the tour is on, the next it is off. The Protestant and Catholic communities were on the edges of their seats, the former hoping the trip would be cancelled, the latter wishing for the opposite.

The general theme of the Pope's visit has been reconciliation and friendship. Just as he is trying to reconcile the bad times of the Reformation (over four hundred years ago) and is extending the hand of friendship to the Anglican church, the Pope feels the UK and Argentina should adopt similar attitudes to the Falklands issue.

— Kerry Hinton in Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Library: Not for Loan

You may have seen a Public Notice from the State Library in the Saturday 'Advertiser' underneath some lines from Thomas Tusser (1524-1580),

"Who goeth a-borrowing
Goeth a-sorrowing
Few lend (but fools)
Their working tools."

Why should a library take such an attitude to lending?

The Public Libraries Board has decided that the Reference Library should be purely a reference library — in line with other state, and many international, libraries. As from July 1st it will not be lending books "except in special circumstances".

The Adult, Youth and Children's sections will continue lending at North Terrace, and \$60,000 extra will be spent on

improving their collections this year.

All the books at present in the reference library and its stacks will stay there, and will normally be only for use in the library. For this reason the library would like to provide a more comfortable reading area — with individual reading desks and armchairs. This will not happen in the foreseeable future, due to financial constraints.

The "special circumstances" for borrowing from the reference library, have not yet been decided by the Libraries Board. However, a library spokesperson told *On dit* that mere inconvenience involved in getting to the library, or the need for an overnight loan to write a last minute essay, would be unlikely to be seen as sufficient grounds.

With the State Library's new policy, you should have a better chance of finding your "working

tool" after July 1st, only less chance of taking it home with you.

If you're used to treating the State Library Reference Section as a back-stop to the Barr Smith, rushing down there and fumbling through a book to find NOT TO BE LENT stamped on the back page, you won't need to after July 1st — rush, that is, or fumble.

— David Mortimer

**Who goeth a-borrowing
Goeth a-sorrowing.
Few lend (but fools)
Their working tools."**

— Thomas Tusser 1524-1580

A lot of people use the Reference Library books of the State Library as "working tools". But it can be inconvenient if a book isn't available because it's out on loan.

So from Thursday, July 1st, the State Library will cease lending Reference Library books (except in special circumstances) as part of an overall programme aimed at improving its statewide reference and information services.

Augmented lending services will continue to be available from the Adult, Youth and Children's sections at North Terrace and from local public libraries.

STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Health Risk to Smoker's Kids

A new excuse for school absenteeism has been found by the US National Health Interview Survey.

Children in families with two or more adult smokers had an average of 1.1 more days of 'total restricted activity' and 0.8 more 'bed disability' days each year than children in families with no smokers, according to the findings of this survey.

It involved children up to 16 years of age in 37,000 US homes, amongst which 37.8% had no smokers, 37.4% had one smoker

and 24.8% had two or more smokers.

This extra illness was all due to acute respiratory infections.

Controlling for age of child, income, number of adults in the household and their education, did not eliminate the relationship between family smoking and children's health.

In families smoking 45 or more cigarettes per day, the children experienced 0.9 more 'bed disability' days due to acute respiratory conditions than in those families where less than one cigarette per day was smoked.

— On dit Staff

SALVADOR PROTEST



Over one hundred people protested US intervention in Central America and the Caribbean last Saturday.

The demonstration was organised particularly to draw public attention to the increasingly

bloody role played by the US in El Salvador. Mrs Heather Southcott from the Australian Democrats and Mr Lynn Arnold of the Labor Party both spoke against US foreign policy on El Salvador. The demonstration was part of an international day of solidarity with the leftist rebels in El Salvador.

— Peter Hagen

Behaviour Mod. Key to Pleasure

People spend 80% of a normal day talking, looking, doing interesting things; 'engaged' in the jargon of behavioural science. This compares to as little as 20% of an institutionalized person's life spent in the pursuit of engaging activities.

Professor T. Risley of the Department of Human Development, University of Kansas, was describing research into the problems of Child Day Care centres, institutions for mentally retarded children and the elderly, and hospitals. In all these settings there is "one basic problem" according to Prof. Risley — "low engagement".

"We have an obligation, if we are going to collect people into places from which they cannot leave, to put things that they can attend to, work on, be interested in into that environment with them," he said at

a seminar on Tuesday 15 June held by the SA Behaviour Modification Association.

He said that there was a tendency to blame the client in an institution for "doing nothing" but that it is "not that people want to sit, their lives dribbling away, staring at a wall, rather that there is nothing in the environment to capture their interest".

To improve levels of engagement, Risley "develops complete environments" for the dependant population of a ward or centre. By making it more efficient, dealing with the day to day needs of the clients takes less time. Thus the staff are freer to interact with them on a social and educative level.

The environment is altered to facilitate this aim. Innovations such as handles on the front rather than the back of wheel-chairs, or raising babies' cots from the floor are introduced to increase eye-contact between staff and clients.

Studies of the preferred height of a television set above the viewer's

head, or the toys which children naturally want to play with most, allow maximization of the pleasure these materials give. Prof. Risley cited several benefits of creating an interesting environment for dependant people to live in.

He said that high engagement is "incompatible with problem behaviour". It is children who are waiting or subject to infrequent social interactions who display disruptive behaviour.

"An engaging environment is a reinforcing environment," he said. Thus withdrawal from it can be used as a punishment. This was shown in a recreation centre for adolescents where violence and damage to property were major problems. Firstly, new equipment was bought and the centre made enjoyable. Then for every misdemeanour committed, the centre was closed fifteen minutes early. The antisocial behaviour stopped within days.

Above all, Prof. Risley said, "people have a right to live in a reinforcing environment".

Child Accident Prevention

An interesting source of grant money for university research workers was outlined by Dr A. Murray Clarke in Adelaide last week.

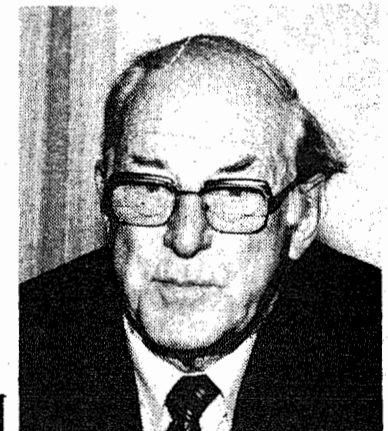
Dr A. Murray Clarke of the Child Accident Prevention Foundation said the Foundation is anxious to receive applications from researchers provided the research is aimed at preventing child accidents.

Dr Murray Clarke and a co-founder of the Foundation visited Adelaide for talks on forming a South Australian Council for the Association.

The Child Accident Prevention Foundation was formed in 1978 under the patronage of the Governor-General. Through lobbying and sponsoring research it aims to minimize the number of

deaths and injuries suffered by children due to accidents.

In Australia, accidents are the most common cause of child death. One third of deaths in children between one and fourteen are accident related.



Dr A. Murray Clarke

Dr Murray Clarke believes that with a carefully devised education programme involving schools and parents, many child accidents can be avoided. Teaching children elementary first aid in schools is the first step to forming reflex reactions in case of injury. Children could administer self-help immediately after an accident and minimize the danger of long term disability.

The fields of potential research are diverse, ranging through engineering, design and the social sciences.

Accidents to children are likely to involve burns, scalds, falls, poisoning, drowning, shooting, electrocution and suffocation.

Parental education is the key to child safety, the doctor believes. A safety awareness created in adults is an important factor in accident prevention in the home, where 27% of accidents occur.

One priority of research is to design play products with safety precautions.

Through education and research the Foundation hopes to create a safety aware environment where many child accidents involving negligence can be avoided.

— Nahad Aakar

Adelaide Uni Invests in Gene Technology

A university established commercial enterprise will compete with overseas firms in a multi-million dollar market in the burgeoning field of gene technology.

The company, Biotechnology Research Enterprises SA Pty Ltd (BRESA) has been established using the scientific resources of the Adelaide University Biochemistry Department. It is financed by a \$95,700 interest free loan from the SA Dept of Trade and Industry. The university has sunk \$35,000 of its private income into the project. BRESA will manufacture biochemical materials used in recombinant DNA research.

Gene technology involves a process of "gene amplification" according to Professor W.H. Elliott of the Biochemistry Dept. By extracting part of the DNA of a living organism and attaching it to a bacterial culture, thousands of millions of copies of the gene can be grown. It is then possible to study the structure of the gene.

The process is not to be confused with "cloning", says Professor Elliott, in which duplicate copies are made of an entire genetic makeup. Rather, the recombinant DNA process involves making copies of one particular gene, one of many millions contained in a strand of DNA.

The process has great potential for the treatment of genetic diseases. It leads to the possibility of reshaping defective genetic

structures.

BRESA will obviate the need for importing materials used for gene research work at Adelaide University. It is envisaged that gene technology materials manufactured by the company will be sold throughout Australia and overseas to a market which is expected to substantially increase in coming years.

Ninety percent of the profits from the venture will be channelled into the Department of Biochemistry. The remaining ten percent will benefit the university.

Earlier Success

BRESA closely follows an earlier success for the university's Biochemistry Dept. In March of this year it was announced that a research "centre of excellence" — one of ten nationally — would be established within the department. The ten Special Research Centres across Australia are supported by federal government funding.

At that time plans for BRESA were in an advanced stage but were shrouded in secrecy for "commercial reasons" (On dit, 15/3/82).

During the discussions which set up BRESA, no demurs have been registered regarding moral quibbles and biological hazards of gene research work. These questions were a focus of debate before Adelaide University's high-level containment facilities for gene research was set up four years ago. The containment facility went ahead after a community based Biohazards Committee was formed to regulate recombinant DNA work.

— Karen O'Keefe, Tim Dodd



Sydney Sider

Back to the boilers again this week. With about four of those pesky power stations springing leaks in the steam tubes, Energy Minister Paul Landau was reduced to begging householders to turn off everything other than essential items. Sydney, in the midst of a cold snap, barely managed to comply. As one jaded radio announcer put it, "turn off as much as possible to save the Government embarrassment".

Things weren't all dark and joyless this week. *The Sydney Morning Herald* managed to put a cheerful face on its fall in circulation by introducing phase two of its revamp; the *Today* page. Phase one was *The Guide*, *Granny Herald's* answer to the *Age's Green Guide*. It may or may not be relevant to the story to reveal that *The Age* is known by SMH journalists as the 'Spencer Street Soviet'. God knows what the *Age* thinks of *The Herald*.

The Guide has gone over well, judging by the sorts of comments I've heard. Certainly the layout is something of an improvement, not surprisingly with ex-*On dit* editor John Sandeman being half the team responsible for the design.

The *Today* page has to be one of the better things to happen to a daily paper in Australia, introducing compact, scannable tabloid sized news ideal for digestion on the train, bus, or even (as your correspondent can testify) walking across the Harbour Bridge on the way to work. The *Today* page marks the start of what I hope is a period of continuing innovation by the SMH in its coverage of news, and the elevation of the excellent *Stay in Touch* column from relative obscurity to deserved prominence.

A little outrageous, a little cynical but always entertaining, *Stay in Touch* is a welcome counterpoint to the stuffiness of most Australian news reporting. For instance, this month's *Penthouse* has 19 pages of ads and 32 of naked women, while *Mode's* latest issue scores 40 pages of ads and 40 of expensively dressed women. *Stay in touch, you see!*

Ex Deputy Police Commissioner Bill Allen has finally managed to keep his name out of the papers for more than a week. Allen was upstaged by a whole list of Victorian establishment figures who were also on the take.

Now Nifty Nev's in on the act, having asked Attorney-General Frank Walker to investigate tax evasion in NSW. Previously, Frank had made it clear that investigating tax evasion was not an idea he favoured. In fact, he had indicated he definitely wouldn't be launching an investigation, but then a week is a long time in politics.

Your correspondent's bet is that if the NSW mob are anywhere near as thorough as Messrs Lafrandri and McCabe, then there will be an enormous number of red faces among the Sydney Smart Set.

However, in sleazy Sydney where no one passes up a fast buck, the whole thing is probably destined to raise barely an eyebrow amongst the general populace.

— Geoff Hanmer in Sydney



AUS

The Victorian ALP government has announced its intention to amend legislation aimed at halting Victorian campus's affiliation to AUS. Last year, at the instigation of Liberal students, the Victorian Liberal government enacted the Post Education (Amendment) Bill. This was a cynical attempt at muzzling student organizations in order to prevent them being active on issues of concern to students. The Minister had the capacity to "proscribe" organizations if their activities didn't fall within the ambit of activities set down in the Act (i.e. 'service' activities).

The target was AUS, against whom legislation has been passed in the ACT and Western Australia. The effectiveness of the AUS campaign, research and lobby activities is attested by these draconian laws. It is interesting to note that the reformed (in more ways than one we hope!) Liberal Club on Adelaide campus has announced its intention to affiliate to the Australian Liberal Students' Federation (ALSF) — the very organization whose members have been actively pressuring 'their' government in order to ensure legislation against AUS and student organizations generally. Under the pretence of attacking the 'political' activities of an organization such as AUS (i.e. being critical of government education policy) the Liberals aim to destroy the union they cannot control by democratic means.

Another aspect of the Liberal students' attempt to undermine a unified tertiary student organization (i.e. AUS) was seen at a recent *Universities only* conference held at the University of Tasmania. SAUA President Paul Klaric reports on that elsewhere in this issue.

— Alan Fairley AUS Secretary

Factionalism Looms in SA Labor

The Labor Party emerged from the Annual Convention on the long weekend with a new political complexion.

The South Australian branch has traditionally been seen as a party of consensus but the convention saw the victory of the left wing factions in ballots for the National and State Executives.

Peter Duncan made a successful bid for a position as South Australian delegate to the National Executive and the twenty member State Executive has a new line up with prominent, long standing members such as Hugh Hudson, Chris Hurford and Geoff Virgo excluded.

It was the left wing's day!! The order of voting for the new State Executive exactly followed the ticket (or how-to-vote card) distributed by left wing trade unions and sub-branches.

It is too early to tell what this will mean to the Labor Party. Peter

Duncan's substantial vote is a reflection of his popularity in the Party as much as a left factional victory.

The annual convention is a forum where Labor policies are debated and ratified. Although the left prevailed in the ballots, very little in the way of radical policies resulted from the convention.

The Conscience Vote

The Women's Policy Committee wanted the convention to make Labor Party policy on abortion binding on all MPs and not allow it to be an issue of conscience.

Opponents of this move argued



that it would be divisive to Party unity. The big guns were ranged against the motion. Don Dunstan made his only appearance at the convention when he spoke against the abolition of the conscience vote.

Uranium Policy

A motion which yet again affirmed the Party policy on uranium — not to mine until nuclear energy is proven safe — offered Party members a chance to challenge the policy. For the first time Mick Young voiced publicly his opposition to Labor Party policy.

Trade unionists wanted to work in uranium mines, he claimed. Labor policy would make mine workers "renegades" in the union movement. Public opinion in Australia and socialist governments internationally both

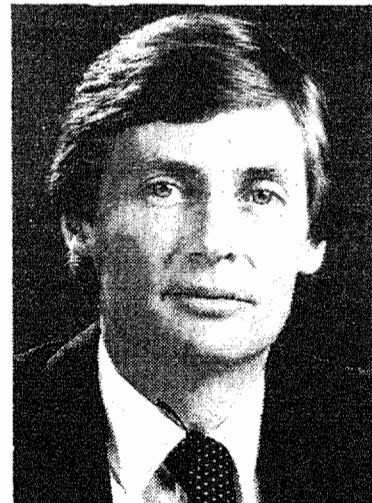
supported nuclear energy, he said.

State MLC Norm Foster joined the debate and suggested he might cross the floor which would enable the Roxby Bill to pass in the Legislative Council.

Foster's sensational announcement proved wrong the wide expectation that the Party would present a public face of unity at this convention which is close to a state election. Foster's outburst was only the first bombshell of an eventful week for him and the Parliamentary Labor Party (see *Parliamentary Column*).

John Bannon, in seconding a Miscellaneous Workers' Union motion for a policy on full employment, put forward a general economic policy of job creation and a plan for development of SA industry and housing.

For Bannon and the Labor Party, it is unfortunate that policy statements and initiatives were overshadowed by the media worthy events of the weekend.



John Bannon



Peter Duncan

Environment Course Supported

Dear Editors,
As one of the students who enrolled in Prof. C. Manwell's Zoology III option *Comparative Biochemistry and Pollution* last year, I feel compelled to express my dismay and disquiet at the renewed threat of discontinuation of this course, as reported in his penetrating article on the current state of environmentally-oriented courses and research in the previous issue of *On dit* (7/6/82).

There was a general consensus among those who undertook the course in question that it is among the most valuable and rewarding of the Zoology Department's offerings, transcending as it does the strictures of narrow specialization and individual research interests and addressing itself to the wider social, political and economic, as well as environmental, implications of contemporary research and issues in the relevant fields. That the stigma traditionally attached to the course (for reasons largely external to its content) should be carried so far as to place a question mark over its future is scandalous, and indicative of a callous disregard for students, particularly those with reservations about the general orientation of the department for whom the course provides a welcome counterbalance.

It is symptomatic of the Fraser government's deplorable education policies that the very existence of departments such as the Centre for Environmental Studies is threatened, while others are systematically starved through funding cutbacks. This is in line with the objectives of the corporate powers-that-be and their lap-dog governments, namely to channel resources into research and teaching compliant with and subservient to their vested interests, while attempting to stifle and suppress those departments and individuals who in the context of their work adopt a critical approach to relevant issues and are hence incompatible with such interests. As Prof. Manwell points out, such decisions are promulgated by power elites largely external to the University administrative structure. As such, they must be resolutely fought by means of concerted coordinated campaigns such as those successfully mounted by AUS.

What is equally tragic, however, is that some individuals in positions of power within departmental hierarchies allow

themselves, unwittingly or not, to become pawns in this despicable game in response to aforementioned external pressures. In attempting to preserve their own status and research priorities and to maximize funding to their department, they at times resort to shameful practices unworthy of them. It is not necessary to cast aspersions on the value or merit of such individuals to condemn in principle their abuse of their positions in the furtherance of such goals, particularly where this involves resorting to underhand machinations, subterfuge and outright intimidation of colleagues who stand in their way. Appeasement and capitulation are not appropriate responses to government attacks on education, but merely serve to convince the bastards that they can get away with it!

In the arena of University affairs, the initiative rests with individual students (and sympathetic staff) who can have a considerable impact in opposing within their departments such actions and practices as outlined above, and others of vital concern, e.g. sexual discrimination and harassment, grievances concerning assessment procedures and course content, etc. Representations can be made and petitions submitted to the departmental committees to convey student reaction to practices such as the curtailment of courses. The Education Action Committee of the SAUA and the Education Research Officer are available to render assistance to students contemplating such actions. It is time for us to get up off our collective derrieres and do something!

Glen Webster

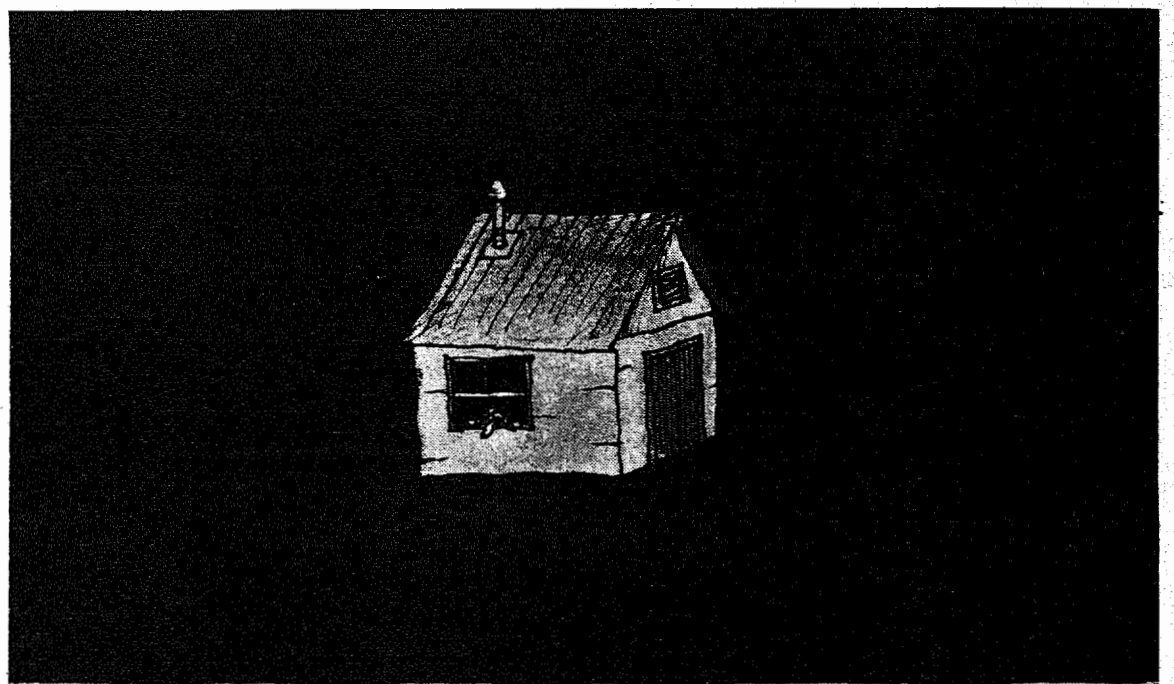
Letter from Argentina

Dear Sir,

We are a group of Argentine teenagers who would like to let you know something about us.

You may be wondering what's going on here in our country with the Malvinas affair as newspapers all over the world are dealing with it.

We have historical and geographical rights on them and we are supported by Latin American countries in our claim.



SIMON KNEW SOMETHING WAS WRONG WHEN HE WOKE AND FOUND THAT THE REST OF THE UNIVERSE HAD VANISHED OVERNIGHT . . . " WAS THIS ANOTHER OF GOD'S JOKES ? " HE ASKED HIMSELF QUIETLY.

In spite of what we might have read or heard, we want you to learn the truth about our present situation.

- Argentine people back the government fully in this task because it is of national concern.
- Since 1833, 149 years ago, when Great Britain invaded the Malvinas, we have claimed them and since 1965, we have carried out negotiations in international organisations. Negotiations that England has eluded systematically.

Some weeks ago, when Argentine workmen, authorized by England, began dismantling a factory in Georgia Islands, England sent warships as an answer. Thus, we were obliged to recover what is actually ours.

- Our image as a country is distorted abroad because of economic and political reasons.
- Even people of British ancestry inhabiting our country are willing to fight for Argentina.
- Argentina loves peace and fights only when attacked.

We hope you understand our feelings.
Yours sincerely,
Cecilia Benavidez

Fascism

Re: *Gulags* by David Danzins (Letters, *On dit* 7/6/82). I would just like to make the comment that once again an advocate of the Right seeks to devalue the actions of fascism, by claiming that it is history and let's forget it. This would be fine if fascism had ceased after the defeat of the Nazis and Italian fascists in 1945.

However, the current invasion of the Falklands is but one small symptom of a worldwide malaise called fascism (or sub-fascism). Many capitalist regimes in all continents are ruled by dictatorial elites with similar consequences for their citizens to what happened in the 1930's and 1940's. One only has to peruse the reports of Amnesty International, or the World Council of Churches, to see the suffering going on in numerous nations.

Contrary to popular belief, the worst offenders against human rights are not socialist states (with one or two exceptions), but states under "free-enterprise" systems such as Bolivia, Indonesia, Argentina, Zaire, just to name a few.

Edward Greenaway

College Crit.

Dear Editors,

On behalf of the St Ann's College Club, we would like to correct what we feel to be important errors made by one of the younger members of our club, in an article published recently in *On dit*. The article was titled "Residential College Life, the Inside View" (*On dit*, 3/5/82).

The author stated that, "a third of St Ann's College fee is allocated to the purchase of alcohol". None of the college fee is, in fact, allocated to alcohol. The author must have been referring to the College Club fee, of which about one tenth only is spent annually on alcohol. Of the annual revenue of the College Club, less than one twentieth is spent on alcohol. The author of the aforementioned article should have asked a member of the College Club Committee for accurate information before writing such misinformed 'facts'.

Most of the College Club income is spent on such items as laundry and kitchen facilities, daily newspapers, tele-phones, sports equipment, and other small conveniences to make life more comfortable and 'home-like' in college.

Secondly, the author stated that, "at exam time, your best friends can become your greatest enemies". As older members of the college who have lived in college during many examination periods, we must emphasize that that statement is nonsense!!!! At the time of writing the

article, the author had only been in college a very short time, and certainly not during an exam period. Her source of reference is again a mystery! Most students in St Ann's would confirm our opinion that, without the support and companionship from friends in college, examination periods would be much harder to endure!

Thirdly, the author stated that it is accurate to assume that, "college residents are alcohol sodden hooligans, at whose parties there is not much conversation, but a lot of drinking". We must mention that the author of this statement has not attended a single College Club function, so how she can describe such occasions is beyond us! Many of our college entertainments are events such as film evenings, international dinners, guest speakers, the ball and the picnic, and certainly don't fit the description provided! We suggest that the author might attend a few functions to find out the truth. (She also ought to learn how to spell the name of the college in which she currently resides.)

It is our intention that this letter should correct any misinformed impressions of residential college life arising from the article discussion, but in doing so, no personal criticism is intended.

Yours faithfully
Ann Jennings, President
and Members of St Ann's College Club

Faeries Fate

May I quietly protest the sad fate faeries are prescribed by Rob Lawton in his review of Lighthouse's production of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* (*On dit* No. 9, p. 14).

I refer to his quip that "faeries have always expressed the superhuman elements in humanity" etc. etc. This can only be true of those unfortunates devised by anthropocentric writers (like Shakespeare) in boring fancies (like *A Midsummer Night's Dream*).

As anything approaching a faerie-tale Shakespeare's effort is an embarrassing failure. The world of Faerie — as any good faerie-tale will show — has absolutely nothing to do with that which is human. As Tolkien put it, "Elves are not primarily concerned with us, nor we with them. Our fates are sundered and our paths seldom meet." cf "On Fairy Stories" in *Essays Presented to Charles Williams*, Eerdmans.

Shakespeare's play has nothing to do with faeries. As Rob notes, Sharman's production has Puck springing upon the stage "enthusiastically breaking the rule of suspended disbelief". Indeed to do the play in this way is most appropriate. There is no need to suspend disbelief for what is essentially a human-drama, in spite of all the tinsel and antennae.

If you like faeries, the last place to look is in the theatre. Again, if I may refer to Tolkien, "In human art Fantasy is a thing best left to words, to true literature".

Andrew Fagan

Sets Him Trembling

Dear Editors,

It was with bated breath and trembling hands that I gleefully seized the Anniversary Issue of *On dit*. Sadly, the anticipation soon turned to disgust. For, in the preceding issues, great coverage had been given to the Franklin River Dam issue and the ensuing election in Tasmania. What was in this issue of *On dit* on that topic? Nothing!!

I wish to ask of the editorial staff, why no coverage of the results? Is *On dit* ashamed that it backed (rather strongly) a big loser? Why no Editorial on the consequences? (After all an entrenched Labor Govern-

ment was removed from office.) Are the No Dams movements satisfied with the results?

Really *On dit*, all that build up and titillation and no satisfaction. Report it, it would after all demonstrate a little objectivity. After all, self determination and electoral judgement has been seen to be done. Perhaps *On dit* has been biding its time waiting to assess subsequent conditions? Or perhaps it is submerged, selective reporting. You have stated that this paper is

"trying to provide a full and balanced news coverage"

You have also stated that restrictions in regard to access to Parliamentary press facilities, etc.

"does not auger well for the freedom of the press in this country"

I believe that ideological preference at the editorial level is the greatest opponent with which freedom of the press *per se*, has to do battle.

Yours in Objective Apathy
M. Swann

P.S. Perhaps it is by now, submerged news.

Feminism Alive Here

Dear Editors,
Congratulations to Adelaide Campus Women's Group! As a recent visitor from the University of Wollongong Campus Women's Collective (NSW) to the Women and Labour Conference, I was fortunate enough to participate not only in the Women's Movement, through the Conference, but more specifically I was able to view the tremendous work being done by a relatively small band of women on campus. I feel that I should make SA students aware of the great work being initiated in their midst, and encourage more women to become actively involved on issues directly affecting them.

The enthusiasm and effort displayed by these women, regardless of the age, racial or experiential differences between them, is warming to say the least. They work together on a collective basis, sharing the workload on the issues of childcare improvement and funding increases, an important issue not only affecting student women, but single parent male students, and the community as a whole; sexual harassment and consciousness raising, i.e. Sexuality Week and in 1982 Women's Week. This produces a real energy boost for women working along similar lines in other states. I was able to build up invaluable contacts through the Adelaide Collective Meeting which will benefit women in Wollongong.

We are currently working on campus, on a Sexual Harassment grievance procedure, more can be done than just ignoring or discussing the problem. In addition we are gearing up for Bluestocking Day and Women's Access to Education activities run in conjunction with our Education Week (early August).

As our funding is tight, we aren't able to do as much as Adelaide Campus Women but our ambitions and energy are as high.

Again I would like to stress that feminism is alive and thriving — benefiting not only feminist women but the community as a whole!

If the energy level generated by the 2,000 women who attended the Conference can be maintained, and the contacts which were established continued, then defeat is near impossible!

We women are vital, beautiful and through solidarity — a force to be reckoned with.

Keep up the good work SA women!
Gizella Feher
Women's Officer
University of Wollongong



Paul (Mary Poppins) Klaric

\$300 for Charity from Lost Prop.

Yes folks, the Annual Lost Property extravaganza has passed us by.

For all you people who missed it Paul Klaric (SAUA President), aided and abetted by Tony Van Kalken (Services Superintendent) exercised his scintillating wit to the fullest in auctioning off clothing, umbrellas, calculators and other sundry (but useful) items to the 150 or so people gathered in the Cloisters.

Bidding was slow to start, with the usual university big spenders letting go at rises of five or ten cents for umbrellas and enviable accessories such as bags (including an original Woodville footy bag complete with smelly socks and jocks) as well as other priceless items of dress.

While waving an umbrella over his head, and accompanied by the cry of "Come on Mary Poppins, get on with it!" from Activities Director Barry Salter, Paul Klaric hit an all time high in umbrella auctioneering by letting it go for four dollars.

A PAC school-bag was

discovered amid hisses from the crowd, but Paul was undeterred and offered to give it away. Obviously overcome by his brief trip on a pedestal, he then began throwing undesirable items into the crowd, but to no avail. (University students obviously have little use for umbrellas turned inside out!)

To disguise the fact that some of the "quality garments" were somewhat less than quality, Paul used his sleight of hand to the fullest advantage, meanwhile offering these garments to the unsuspecting people at the back of the crowd.

From his first unsteady beginning ("Oh, come on — this is lost property, somebody must have had it one day!"), our beloved president gradually gained more confidence and he positively triumphed when selling the expensive pieces (calculators, watches, etc.) for prices that would do any auctioneer proud. Nearly \$300 was raised for Ashford House, the day school for retarded children.

— Jenni Lans

FUNDAMENTALISTS VS. HUMANISTS

SCORE: POLICEMEN 1

Three-quarters of an hour before he was due to speak, Dr Ronald Godwin was interviewed by two 'On dit' reporters. We had intended to publish a transcription of that interview. However, the outcome was as we'd expected. We had been warned that Godwin was a hard nut to crack. He's been asked all the questions a million times before, and he knows the right answers to give. He's a very experienced operator. He'll answer your questions and say nothing. We talked to Godwin, but we sure as hell didn't get an interview.

Instead we proudly reprint eye witness accounts of the evening's proceedings from our two on-the-spot reporters.

Sturt Street is usually dark and at this time of the year fog hangs around the street lights. The quiet is occasionally broken by the sound of feet scurrying home to a warm cottage or a cold squat.

Not so last Tuesday. Lights blazed from the Crusade Centre and the sound of music filled the street. The beat, not unlike that of a disco — regular, monotonous chords to relax the mind into a fake sense of security — overcame the spasmodic speakers of the demonstrators on the other side of the road.

The 'brains' of the Americal Moral Majority, Dr Ronald Godwin, was on a "tactical visit" to Adelaide and was "preaching" at the Centre.

As expected there were demonstrators. In fact the crusaders were expecting them.

There would have been little point in the crusaders being there if they didn't have the quest of converting the perverts, deviants and dregs of society.

The performance was polished and the speakers were well rehearsed.

With evangelic zeal the demonstrators were spoken to by a 'reformed' lesbian drug addict. The message was: we've been there, done that and we can help you too.

These sweeping statements contained many false assumptions. Not all the demonstrators were homosexual drug addicts — some were in fact very "normal" heterosexual Christians who were there because they disagreed with the MM — they don't believe they are what Christianity is all about.

Others were concerned humanists who see the MM as a politically totalitarian organisation. And of course Adelaide's resident anarchist turned up with his '666' banner.

At 7.30 pm people began moving into the Crusade Centre hall. A large group of demonstrators, at the invitation of the all-forgiving fundamentalists, decided to join the "congregation" to hear what Ronald Godwin and the FOL had to say.

Outside the hall a few MM supporters stayed behind in the vague hope that they might succeed in converting the handful of "deviant" demonstrators remaining.

Inside

Strangely soothing music filled the hall as Steve Stevens and fellow FOL leaders prepared for the meeting. Even at this point there was an awful tension in the air. The FOL knew just as well as the demonstrators that a possibly aggressive confrontation was on the cards.

Policemen were scattered around the hall. And more came in as the introductory speakers stood at the microphone.

It didn't take long for the FOL to start regurgitating their same old, tired, self-righteous propaganda. And, of course, this provoked a response from the oppositionists gathered at the back of the hall. More police entered. The exchanges built up and died down.

Finally Godwin, the special guest, was introduced. The fundamentalists broke into song as the demonstrators leapt up, thrusting their right arms into the air, mocking Godwin, 'Seig Heil, Seig Heil'.

The police began to gather around the demonstrators and undercover police provocateurs were noticed within their ranks.

Steve Stevens rushed around. The confrontation was soon to come. After a preliminary warning from the chair "that they would be forced to call for an intervention" failed to quieten the audience, the cops were told to move in.

Most demonstrators moved away quietly. The police, provocative and aggressive from the beginning, manhandled and dragged a few. While the expulsion was taking place, the fundamentalists started singing "Praise the Lord" — as if the police were God's angels purging satan and his fellow renegades from heaven.

The opposition removed, Godwin continued to talk, with deadpan expression and monotonous American drawl, of the Moral Majority's successful attempts at censoring TV programmes.

Those of us from the student and "alternative" media who were left, turned off our tape recorders, packed away our microphones and headed home in time to watch *Brideshead Revisited*. You know, the programme the FOL claims is breaking up the family and breeding perversion.

We've heard it all before.

Meanwhile

Speaking to some of the demonstrators lingering after Godwin went to preach to Adelaide's moral majority — all three hundred of them — was illuminating.

Many of the people were not anti-Christian but would not accept the double standards proffered by the MM. "The MM say, to be OK in the eyes of God a person has to fit into a 'normal' range." This demonstrator thought that all people were equal and that God's love made that equality.

This could actually have something to do with the fact that the MM and organisations like it tend to ignore the Gospels. For this

by Chris Barry and Paul Harris

reason Jesus and his acceptance and forgiveness tend to take a back seat while God predominates. This in turn means that the "rules" in the Old Testament are in the limelight. A quick read of *Leviticus* will soon point out these rules and some of the basic philosophy of the MM.

When the protesters were introduced to a reborn lesbian they were also told that the crusaders would accept them and in fact apologised for the way other churches had treated them.

This raised more than a few hackles, regardless of sexuality.

In the first place, it was pointed out that homosexuals would not be accepted, they would have to change and the conditions would only be those of the crusaders.

Some of the Christians there were also upset. They were emphatic that their churches were really trying to change and come to grips with the situation.

Offence was also taken at the methods adopted by the MM. It was believed that Christianity should be set by example not by mouth.

The totalitarian way religion was pushed on to people was also mentioned. If fundamentalist groups like the MM had their way everyone would live like them. The advantage of a humanist system was that the laws were made and only those who wanted to take advantage of them had to — there was no compulsion on anyone.

Intimidation

Around 9 o'clock it was collection time inside and outside. Two enthusiastic crusaders were trying to convert two homosexuals. Both have their own views and a right to express them but it was the method the crusaders were using which caused concern.

Two crusaders had two men pinned against a wall thrusting Bibles, opened at *Leviticus*, under their noses.

What was being said was given as a direct quote from the Bible and went along the lines of: if any people of the same sex lie with one another they have done an abomination and it is punishable by death.

The protest that this was murder was simply ignored and the implication to this bystander was that if these two men did not cease their "abomination" immediately and cross the road, death was their only recourse.

This is not conversion; this is intimidation. It is also misleading. According to one Bible consulted, *Leviticus* 18:22 says, "You shall not lie with a male as with a woman; it is an abomination."

There is no mention of women with women, nor of death.

In fact *Leviticus* says what the punishment is:

18:29 "For whoever shall do any of these abominations the persons that do them shall be cut off from among their people."

Once more the Bible is being used to threaten and intimidate people. What is says is still being twisted to meet men's own ideas of justice.

Police

What do religious crazies and police provocateurs have in common?

A very strange mix. But on Tuesday night all sorts of very strange things happened. According to reports received from people present on Tuesday, along with a large number of police, allegations were made that there were at least five undercover policemen present.

Two men were seen getting out of a police car around the corner from the demonstration. All night these men (pictured) were seen mingling with demonstrators.

Inside the hall, along with these two, another three men (also alleged to be police officers) participated in the demonstration against Godwin.

The officer in charge of police operations that night was approached by an *On dit* reporter.

Excuse me, I'm from the AU student newspaper 'On dit'. There have been allegations made tonight that undercover police officers have been working among the group of demonstrators. Is this correct?

"No, that's not true."

Are you saying that there are no police officers out of uniform here tonight?

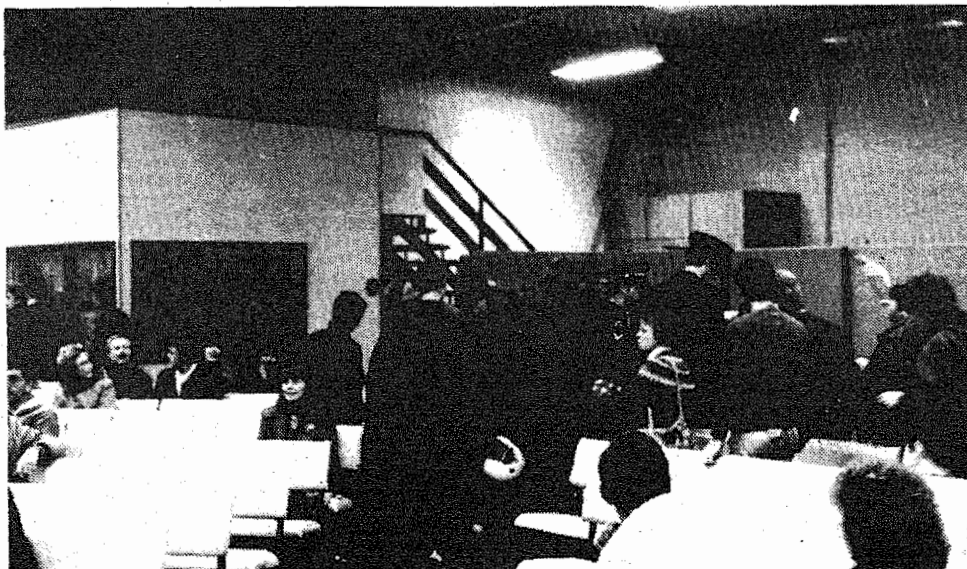
"I didn't say that."

Would you care to elaborate.

"I have no further comments to make."

What we do know is that the man in the foreground of the above photograph was particularly hostile towards the *On dit* photographer and made a veiled threat as our photographer prepared to leave.

Are these men police officers? If so, what has the SA Police Force to say about their behaviour on Thursday night?

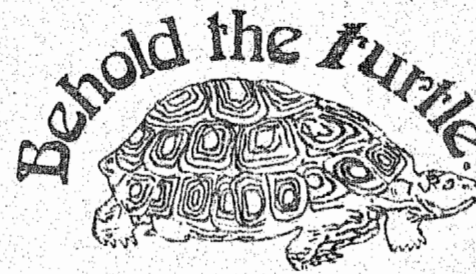


"Praise the Lord" — the police remove demonstrators



The two men seen emerging from a police car and sitting in the hall with the demonstrators.

women's week



june 21st-25th

Women's Week is to be held at Adelaide University from June 21st-25th. Coordinated by Women on Campus, it will hopefully draw attention to the problems, interests and needs of women, not only in tertiary institutions but as members of society.

On Monday 21st at lunchtime there will be a meeting on the Barr Smith Lawns (or in the Mayo Refec. if wet) to discuss AUS policy on abortion. At present it advocates abortion on demand. However policies adopted by the AUS lapse at the end of every three years so this policy is due to lapse at the end of 1982. If you have anything to add to a general discussion on the proposed policy, please attend.

A little later that day will be a 'Women only Show' at the Uni. Bar — from 7 to 10 pm. Any women who want to come are encouraged to attend.

Tuesday lunchtime (1 pm) there will be a forum on Migrant Women in the Women's Room (women only) to be conducted by Chris Karapilafas. This will focus on the needs of migrant women in Australian society.

If you are confused and tend to shy away from words like Patriarchy and Ideology, if you haven't heard of them or if you're interested in the theories of feminism but find them a bit intimidating at first glance, a forum is being held for women in the Women's Room on Tuesday at 7.30 pm. 'An Introduction to Feminism' is for all those questions you were too scared to ask. All women are welcome.

Wednesday at 1 pm there will be a forum on Women's Studies in the Little Cinema. There has been extensive lobbying to introduce a course on Women's Studies at the university — there have even been informal lectures on such diverse subjects as education, women in Australian history and the role of the women's adviser in SA. If you want to find out more or show support for a subject that has been introduced to universities all over the world, this is for you.

A film night is to be held in the Little Cinema on Wednesday at 6.30 pm. All are welcome.

Christians and all others are invited to hear Dr Rosemary Crowley speak on 'Women: Towards Liberation in the Church and the World' in the Little Theatre on Friday at 1 pm.

It may be felt that a whole week devoted to women with several of the events exclusive to the sex is elitist. However, when one compares this to the other 39 weeks of the academic year devoted chiefly to men and male interests, indignation directed towards women must surely be transformed into a sense of injustice and indignation towards 'the powers that be' which allow such inequity.

P.S. Don't be scared off (if you're going to be) by those who consider diehard feminists; you may even discover they're only human ...

The motions for the GSM on Monday 21st are

SAUA recognises:

1. That the right to control their own fertility is essential to women's ability to control and plan their own lives and thus
2. That safe contraceptive methods should be freely available to all and
3. That all people should have access through schools and otherwise to adequate education about contraception and
4. That all women must have the right to free, safe abortion on demand.

roles

All people enter into their culture and society by the way of their womb; they take position in that society and acquire their culture in the process of growing up. They accept the implications of the particular symbol systems of their culture and pattern of organisation of their society, while they are still helpless to accept it.

It is easily demonstrated that departments such as architecture, engineering and accountancy are male dominated while departments such as physiotherapy, radiography and, to a lesser extent, social work, have a large majority of female students. If you largely reject the idea that there is discrimination on the part of the Institute in selection of students, and the idea that different academic entry standards are required, then it is obvious that men and women have chosen through their applications to enrol in these different courses. In general it can also be seen that the courses which have predominantly female students, lead to service jobs — jobs that are in line with society's "helper" and "people-oriented" role for women, and jobs that can be done part-time to fit in with child rearing, or family, easily 'returned to' when an entire family has reached school age. When looking at sexism in tertiary institutions such as SAIT, it is impossible not to look at sexism in schools and society at large.

Children learn about sex roles very early. Parents find it hard to say the prospective sex of their child makes no difference, and it is well-known that girls, because of their parents' choice of toys and picture books, and methods of socialisation (less tolerance of aggressiveness and independence, more talking and cuddling), soon get the message that they are tactful, gentle, aware of the feelings of others — other oriented, illogical and delightfully featherbrained. The pattern is familiar.

"Little girls endlessly play with dolls, cry over dolls, clean house and give tea parties. They look on helplessly or passively or admiringly while boys take action. Boys on the other hand, don't play house — they build one."

In primary and secondary schooling, girls are both directly and indirectly discriminated against. Curricular sextyping has guided girls specifically in domestic science, home-orientated options and most often deprived them of woodwork, metalwork and physical education. Yet curricular reform has not been sufficient, if we consider those non-curricular aspects of the school environment, chief among them is the general attitude of teachers, whatever their sex, that girls are likely to "love" reading and languages, and to "hate" mathematics and science. As we know from the Rosenthal study of teacher expectations, such expectations significantly determine student behaviour and attitudes.

Also a powerful part of the hidden curriculum is that women suffer from a lack of successful career-oriented figures with whom to identify. The achievements of women have been all but obliterated from history books, with the exception of the martyrs, Joan of Arc, Florence Nightingale, and those women whose stories reinforce the female role. The literature school children read has been written by men, and is overwhelmingly about men; men busy with action and careers and women engrossed with lovers, husbands and children. Finally in science books, men make all the discoveries, subtly backed up by illustrations of men in laboratories, demonstrating the machinery, perhaps with a female lab. assistant or secretary hovering attentively in the background. All this is backed up outside the school environment by the media,

particularly television programmes showing men as bosses, dynamic executives and active working men, while the emphasis for women is on relationships, whether in the office, or in the home.

Those girls who do survive the barrage outlined above, and remain in further education, have learned to do it in a much quieter, less participatory way; they have learned "the Motive to Avoid Success". Most women expect that success, especially in competitive achievement situations, will be followed by negative consequences for them. Among these are social rejection and feelings of being unfeminine or inadequate as a woman. Women are in the position of having to prove over and over again, that they are an exception. Their ability is never taken for granted. They must demonstrate superiority to the equivalent man in their job or field of study to receive any recognition at all. Sometimes they are denied even the opportunity to try.

"Representation of the world, like the world itself, is the work of man; they describe it from their own point of view, which they confuse with absolute truth."

"The Relation of Women to Culture has been indirect ... as cultural dicta are set by men."

If one defines culture as the attempt by man to realize the conceivable is possible, it is possible to look at sex dualism which dominates culture. There emerge two distinct cultural modes, the Aesthetic and Technological. The correspondence between these two cultural modes and the two sexes is significant. A few women who are involved in creating culture are found within the Aesthetic modes — which corresponds to "so-called" female behaviour, subjective, intuitive, wishful, dreaming, fantastic, concerned with the subconscious emotional and so on. Correspondingly the Technological response is the masculine response; objective, logical, extroverted, realistic, rational, down to earth, etc.

In conclusion the sex dualism found in any culture has to be taken into consideration when looking at women and their position in society as a whole. It enables us to understand why women are mainly found in service occupations which are a direct extension of our ultimate roles as mothers and wives. Our cultural conditioning has discriminated against us to limit our real choices in life.

Abuses of Academic Power

Academic power is abused through already well established role stereotypes and expectations. For a large number of women on campus, in order to do well in their studies, they don't rely on their own resources i.e. pushing themselves, but rather by playing the usual games with male lecturers and tutors, by being "nice", giggling on cue, never having too many one-to-one battles with the staff or administration for fear of being referred to as a "surrogate male", a bitch, or just being in fear of failing.

Women have very little power or control over themselves as autonomous beings. There already exists a well established power relationship between academic staff and students — in addition to this there is a much older power relationship between males and females. This is carried on to male academics and female students, particularly first-year female students. Female students are coerced one way or another through various means of reinforced stereotypes. People in all courses within the Institute are exposed only to the philosophy of ruling ideology, i.e. male culture.

Job Opportunities

In some cases women will not be chosen for a job or a cadetship because they are con-



sidered "unemployable", or "risky" even though their qualifications are the same as those presented by male applicants. In some government departments, female students with children do not succeed in gaining cadetships, because they are less likely to be able to take up country positions at the end of their course. Similarly, some employers (including the Public Service) will provide in-service training for successful male applicants immediately while female workers must complete twelve months in the job before being eligible for such training. Women are most frequently denied positions of responsibility on the grounds of "unreliability" and the fact that other men within the office or organisation may feel threatened or intimidated by a woman in a higher position. Men insist that they don't mind women succeeding as long as they retain their femininity; yet the very qualities men see as feminine are those best guaranteed to assure the defeat of the most talented woman; timidity, submissiveness, obedience, silliness and self-effacement.

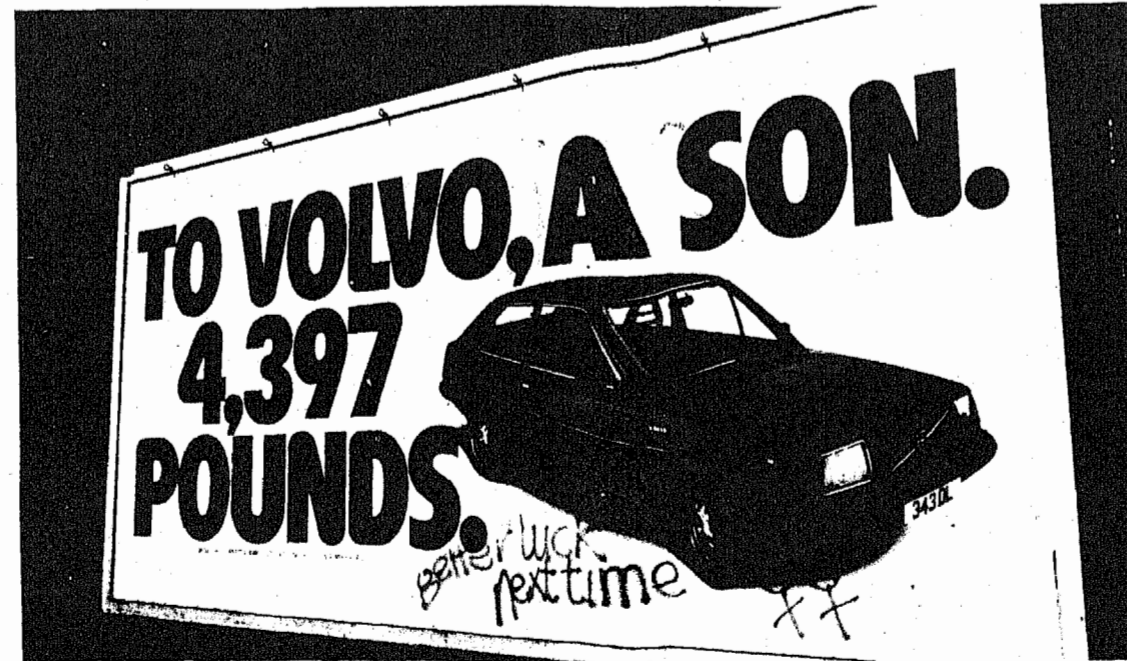
The Sex Discrimination Act became law in South Australia on 12 August 1976. According to the Act, certain kinds of discrimination on the grounds of sex or marital status are unlawful. However, the Act does not cover unequal rates of pay, discriminatory conditions in superannuation schemes or employers of no more than five people. Discrimination, as defined within the Act, covers the hiring and firing of employees and the terms of employment. It is still possible for employers to classify female workers into a lower-paid position for doing the same work as men. This Act will not prevent discrimination against women, since the power to choose employees still lies in the hands of the employer who is able to re-classify jobs and hence wage-levels to effectively exclude women from positions of responsibility. The Act also allows for a situation such as that in USSR where over 70% of the physicians are women and medicine is a low-status occupation, to develop.

Conclusion

Role identification begins very early, in the home, and is continually reinforced by parents' attitudes towards their children. Boys and girls are clearly encouraged and guided into 'female' and 'male' stereotyped behaviour, modelling on significant figures in their lives, the boy with his father, the girl with her mother. A female child, upon entering an educational institution, is subject to further sextyping, through both curriculum content, and perhaps more importantly, the hidden curriculum, i.e. the lack of success and achievement oriented figures with whom to identify, the attitudes and assumptions held by both male and female teachers and the organisation of the institution itself, with men generally holding top-level positions of authority and responsibility.

These factors largely determine a woman's outlook on further education, a career, and the types of jobs she will apply for. Hence the great differences in the male and female student ratios in scientific, technological courses (male-dominated) and service profession courses (female dominated), within the South Australian Institute of Technology. Academic power is abused because of well-established power relationships between academics and students and between males and females. We can conclude then, that where women succeed in tertiary education, they may often lose out completely when they try to find a job in fields where men hold positions of responsibility and power — which is fairly well everywhere. How many women barristers, university professors, heads of research departments, members of Parliament, mayors of localities, surgeons, engineers, school principals, or managing directors do you know?

1. Culture and Social Anthropology, P.B. Hammond 1972 — Macmillan Co. Pty. Ltd.
2. Growing up Feminine: the part played by schools and media, Patricia Edgar.
3. The Second Sex, Simone De Beauvoir.



Women Unite for Peace

We were there when it happened" is the chant of one Adelaide news team, but what about those groups who make 'it' happen. The many people who have the foresight to see the issues and push for them to be recognised by reluctant politicians, the cautious media and conservative people are often forgotten.

Once an issue is taken up by the people many groups fall apart or are swallowed by the political turmoil of the moment. It is a rare group which remains intact and faithful to their original objectives.

One group which has managed these seemingly impossible tasks is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

There is an International League and 27 countries have their own sections. The Australian section was established in the 1920's.

They aim to unite women throughout the world for: universal disarmament; human rights and social justice; strengthening of the peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace building systems of the United Nations and the world court; a new international economic order; peace education and research.

The Australian section opposed the establishment of the Woomera Rocket Range in 1947.

WILPF began its opposition to US Bases in Australia in 1962, long before most people had begun to think about the implications of them.

More recently they have protested to the Prime Minister on the inclusion of Australian troops in the Sinai peace-keeping force. It is their policy that 'peace-keeping' forces should be and should remain under the aegis of the United Nations.

The limitations of the UN are realised but it is seen as the only hope.

There is also an educational side to the organisation. In 1980 they initiated a Junior Media Peace Prize (JUMPP) which is to be awarded annually for a written media section, performing media section and an art section.

WILPF began agitating about Vietnam in 1965 on the national level and South Australia wasn't far behind.

They were one of the first groups to march against military involvement in Vietnam. At the time everyone had to march in single-file as processions were illegal.

WILPF (SA) are planning a series of lunch-time lectures and the theme is "Alternative Future" Policies for Australia.

June 30 — A Freeze on the Arms Race Speaker: Frances Large — Former member of Michigan Branch of WILPF (USA) now resident in Adelaide.

July 14 — An Independent Foreign Policy Speaker: Laurel Black — Tutor in Politics, University of Adelaide.

August 11 — For a New International Economic Order Speaker: Melanie Beresford — Tutor, Politics Department, University of Adelaide.

Report on UN Special Session on Disarmament

September 1 — Speaker: Lynn Arnold, MP — Ex-State President and Ex-National Vice-President of United Nations Association of Australia.

Venue: Pilgrim Church Hall (back of 14 Flinders St., Adelaide). Time: 12.30-2.00 pm (Speaker begins 1.00 pm).

\$2 — a simple lunch will be served. These lectures are a part of the 1982 activities which also include the study and discussion of global security systems that could form a basis on which to work towards an end to the arms race.

As has been written before: If women are so good at gathering And men are so much better than women Let men do the gathering And we'll do something better than hunting.

— Chris Barry

wives

I belong to that classification of people known as wives. I am a Wife. And, not incidentally, I am a mother.

Not too long ago a male friend of mine appeared on the scene fresh from a recent divorce. He had one child who is, of course, with his ex-wife. He is obviously looking for another wife. As I thought about him while I was ironing one evening, it suddenly occurred to me that I too, would like a wife. Why do I want a wife?

I would like to go back to school so that I can become economically "dependent", support myself, and, if necessary, support those dependent on me. I want a wife who will work and send me to school. And while I am going to school I want a wife to take care of my children. I want a wife to keep track of the children's dentist and doctor appointments. And to keep track of mine too. I want a wife to make sure my children eat properly, and are kept clean. I want a wife who will wash the children's clothes and keep them mended. I want a wife who is a good nurturant attendant to my children, arranges for their schooling, makes sure they have an adequate social life with their peers, takes them to the park, the zoo, etc. I want a wife who takes care of the children when they are sick, a wife who arranges to be around when the children need special care because, of course, I cannot miss classes at school. My wife must arrange to miss time at work and not lose her job. It may mean a small cut in my wife's income from time to time but I guess I can tolerate that. Needless to say, my wife will arrange and pay for the care of the children while my wife is working.

I want a wife who will take care of my physical needs. I want a wife who will keep my house clean. A wife who will pick up after my children. A wife who will pick up after me. I want a wife who will keep my clothes clean, ironed, mended, replaced when need be, who will see to it that my personal things are kept in their proper place so that I can find what I need the minute I need it. I want a wife who cooks the meals, a wife who is a good cook. I want a wife who will plan the menus, do the necessary grocery shopping, prepare the meals, serve them pleasantly and then do the necessary cleaning up while I am studying. I want a wife who will care for me when I am sick and sympathise with my pain and loss of time from school. I want a wife to go along on our family vacation so that someone can continue to care for me and the children when I need a rest and a change of scene.

I want a wife who is sensitive to my sexual needs, a wife who makes love passionately and eagerly when I feel like it, a wife who makes sure that I am satisfied. And of course, I want a wife who will not demand sexual attention when I am not in the mood for it. I want a wife who assumes the responsibility for birth control, because I do not want any more children. I want a wife who will remain sexually faithful to me so that I do not have to clutter up my intellectual life with jealousies. And I want a wife who understands that my sexual needs may entail more than strict adherence to monogamy. I must, after all, be able to relate to people as fully as possible.

If, by chance, I find another person more suitable as a wife than the one I already have, I want the liberty to replace my present wife with another one. Naturally, I will expect a fresh, new life. My wife will take the children and be solely responsible for them so that I am free.

When I am through with school and have acquired a job, I want my wife to quit working and remain at home so that my wife can more fully and completely take care of a wife's duties.

I want a wife who will not bother me with rambling complaints about a wife's duties. But I want a wife who will listen to me when I feel the need to explain a rather difficult point I have come across in the course of my studies. And I want a wife who will type my papers for me when I have written them.

I want a wife who will take care of the details of my social life. When my wife and I are invited out by friends, I want a wife who will take care of the babysitting arrangements. When I meet people at school who I like and want to entertain, I want a wife who will have the house clean, will prepare a special meal, serve it to me and my friends, and then not interrupt when I talk about the things my friends and I are interested in. I want a wife who will have arranged that the children are fed and ready for bed before my guests arrive so that the children do not bother us. I want a wife who takes care of the needs of my guests so that they feel comfortable, who makes sure that they have an ashtray, that they are passed the hors d'oeuvres, that they are offered a second helping of the food, that their wine glasses are replenished when necessary, that their coffee is to their liking. And I want a wife who knows that sometimes I need a night out by myself.

I want a wife who is sensitive to my sexual needs, a wife who makes love passionately and eagerly when I feel like it, a wife who makes sure that I am satisfied. And of course, I want a wife who will not demand sexual attention when I am not in the mood for it. I want a wife who assumes the responsibility for birth control, because I do not want any more children. I want a wife who will remain sexually faithful to me so that I do not have to clutter up my intellectual life with jealousies. And I want a wife who understands that my sexual needs may entail more than strict adherence to monogamy. I must, after all, be able to relate to people as fully as possible.

If, by chance, I find another person more suitable as a wife than the one I already have, I want the liberty to replace my present wife with another one. Naturally, I will expect a fresh, new life. My wife will take the children and be solely responsible for them so that I am free.

When I am through with school and have acquired a job, I want my wife to quit working and remain at home so that my wife can more fully and completely take care of a wife's duties.

My God, who wouldn't want a wife?



TAX MINIMISATION (nee evasion) explained



I MEAN
IT'S NOT LIKE
IT'S A REAL
CRIME - IS
GR. IT?!

By: Michael WHITE, Dept of Economics, James GAFFEY, Education Action Committee.

The extent of tax evasion and avoidance carried out on a systematic basis by the wealthy and high income receivers in Australia has become an important political issue. The recent release of the McCabe-Lafranchi Report by the Cain Government in Victoria has ensured that this issue will continue to be of importance in public debate for some time to come.

The report makes a mockery of Mark Twain's observation that death and taxes are life's only certainties. For those prepared to risk serious penalties for evading taxes, and for those with the financial facilities to avoid them, incurring a tax liability has become optional.

The significance and effect of these practices cannot be understated. Their use results in a massive shortfall of government revenue which must then be made up from other sources.

The relative tax burden endured by taxpayers on salaries and wages, whose tax is deducted from their pay-packets at the income source (PAYE — pay as you earn taxpayers), has increased over the last seven years. Simultaneously, there has been a decrease in the relative tax burden of business people, professionals, companies, primary producers, property income earners and other traders (see Table 1).

This decrease has been brought about by evasion, large scale avoidance and a lowering of the average tax rate at the upper end of the income scale by a "tax cutting" federal government.

The distinction between evasion and avoidance of tax is that evasion, through non-declaration of income, is illegal, whilst avoidance of tax, through manipulation of the law, has been legal, regardless of its ethical complexion. It remains to be seen how far the new anti-avoidance part of the Income Tax Assessment Act will curb these activities.

The (legal) avoidance of tax occurs in the following forms:

- (1) Transforming income into expenditure (by providing employees with fringe benefits such as cars, entertainment expense accounts etc.).
- (2) Transforming income into losses.
- (3) Transforming income into non-taxable capital receipts (a capital receipt takes the form of a loan, gift, subscription to a share issue, etc.).
- (4) Splitting an income into as many discrete components as possible through a Trust or Partnership. (See Table 2 below for the tax saving potential of this device.)
- (5) Transforming income into a capital gain.

There is general agreement that the incidence of avoidance and evasion has increased over the last decade. Craig Emerson, an economist at the Australian National University, has estimated that avoidance and evasion is now costing the federal government \$5,000 million per year.¹ Professor Russell Mathews, also from the ANU has written that:

"...the taxation system has become a major instrument for redistributing incomes and wealth in favour of the rich ... The essential problem is not to make the rich pay higher rates of tax, or even more tax than the poor; it is to make the rich pay any tax at all."²

We can now provide some illustrations of how avoidance and evasion schemes work.

Schemes

A simple avoidance scheme is presented

below to illustrate a tax avoidance measure. A "Bottom of the Harbour" scheme is then outlined to illustrate the simultaneous operation of avoidance and evasion techniques. The schemes presented are only sketches of how the results of evasion and avoidance might occur. We've simplified the number of companies involved in the transactions — including the additional steps would only complicate matters without altering the nature and effect of the transactions.

Table 1: Changes in the Tax Burden 1975/6 on 1980/81

Income Group and Type of Income	Percentage Increase 1975/6-1980/81
A: Low & Middle Income Earners (mostly) Wages Salaries and Supplements	71.7
B: High Income Earners (mostly) Rent Interest, dividends unincorporated enterprises income	80.4
Non-PAYE Tax Paid	55.6

Source: "Who Really Benefits from Tax Reforms?", A. Austin, *Nation Review*, March 1980.

Scheme A: Simple Avoidance Scheme

Participants:
Company A: The Avoider
Company B: Friend of the Avoider

Objectives:

- a) Reduction of Co. A's taxable income from \$2 mill. to \$0.5 mill.
- b) The gaining by Co. A of a \$2 mill capital receipt from Co. B to cover the 'loss' incurred pursuing objective (a).

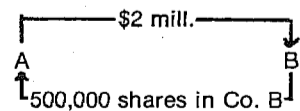
(Note: Only income and certain specific capital items are taxed by income tax law. Capital receipts such as loans, bonus share issues out of capital profit accounts and gifts are not income, and hence not taxable.)

Features:

Co. A has a taxable income of \$2 mill. from the year's activities. It wishes to 'minimize' this before the close of the financial year. Co. B is a viable company in the sense that its shares can be traded at par, i.e. \$1.00 per share.

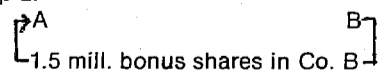
Number of Transactions: 4

Step 1:



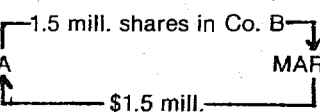
Co. A buys 500,000 shares in Co. B at the inflated price of \$4.00 per share. (Market value, \$1 per share.)

Step 2:



Co. B issues Co. A 1.5 million 'bonus' shares out of its capital profit account. These constitute a capital receipt in the hands of Co. A.

Step 3:



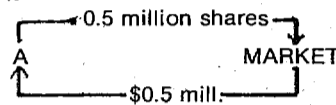
Co. A sells its 1.5 mill. bonus shares in Co. B on open market for the market price of \$1. This converts the shares received in

Table 2: Tax Saving on an Income of \$60,000 by Income Splitting

No. of People	Income of Each	Tax per Person	Total Tax Payable	Avoided/Saved/Minimized Away
1	60,000	27142.12	27142.12	-
2	30,000	9952.44	19904.88	7237.24
3	20,000	5352.44	16057.32	11084.80
4	15,000	3457.60	13830.40	13311.72
6	10,000	1857.60	11145.60	15996.52

Step 2 to cash — the process of 'cashing up'.

Step 4:



Co. A sells its 0.5 mill. shares from Step 1 at the market price of \$1 per share. After purchasing them for \$4 each it has therefore made a loss on the transaction of \$1.5 mill. Deducting this from the original taxable income of \$2 mill. leaves a taxable income of \$0.5 mill.

Table 3 illustrates the before and after avoidance scenarios for Co. A. For the purpose of the illustration, a flat tax rate of 50% is assumed.

Table 3: Before and After Avoidance

Before Avoidance	After Avoidance
Taxable Income, \$2m	Taxable Income, \$0.5m
Rate of Tax, 50% flat	Rate of Tax, 50% flat
Tax Revenue, \$1m	Tax Revenue, \$0.25m
Cash in Hand, \$1m	Cash in Hand, \$1.75m

Gain to Avoider: \$0.75m

Loss to the Revenue: \$0.75m

Revenue to be recouped from alternative sources such as PAYE, sales tax and oil levies: \$0.75m.

Scheme B: "Bottom of the Harbour" Scheme

Participants:

Co. A — assets worth \$1 mill. and taxable income of \$1 mill. The Avoider seeks to:

- i) Palm off liability for tax on \$1 mill. taxable income, by selling the whole company, and
- ii) In the process of (i) obtain a tax free capital receipt of \$1.9 mill. — \$1 mill. being the return on the assets, and \$0.9 mill. being the (avoided) taxable income less the Dealer's Commission.

Co. B: The Dealer. In a gentlemanly fashion, it takes Co. A off the owners' hands, and (i) strips the assets; then (ii) sells the company, with its tax liability, to Co. C.

Co. C: The "Bottom of the Harbour"

company. For all intents and purposes exists only on paper. 'Buys' the company from Co. B and destroys all records and traces of a tax liability. The Directors, if they exist, then disappear.

Objectives of Co. A:

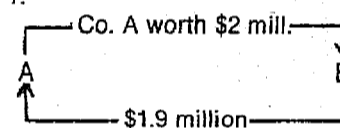
Turn a taxable income of \$1 mill. into a non-taxable capital gain of \$0.9 mill (\$1 mill. less \$100,000 Dealer's 'Commission').

Transactions: 5

Features:

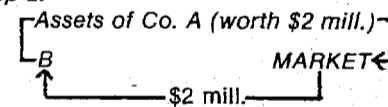
In the hands of the avoiders, Co. A has assets of \$1 mill. and cash from the year's activities of \$1 mill. This cash is potentially taxable income, as would be the assets should the company be liquidated and their value distributed as dividends. At some point in the chain from Co. B onwards, the assets are converted to cash ('cashed up'), combined with the \$1 mill. income cash and loaned out to an associate who receives a tax free capital receipt. The shell of Co. A is then sold to the final owner who sends it and its tax liability to the "bottom of the harbour". This scheme therefore involves avoidance and evasion of tax, breaches of the Companies Act, and perhaps fraud.

Step 1:

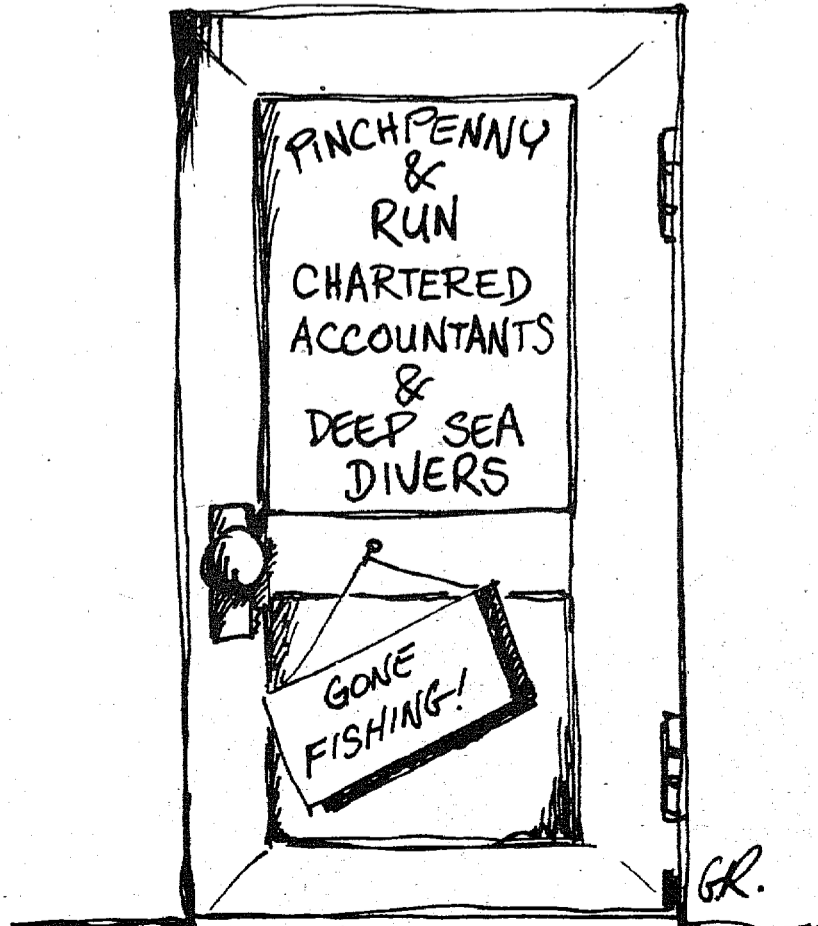


The owners of Co. A sell Co. A, worth \$2 mill. to Co. B for \$1.9 million. The \$1.9 mill. is composed of: \$1 mill. for assets; \$0.9 mill. for the income from its trading activities (\$1 mill. less \$100,000 Dealer's 'Commission'). Co. A has effectively paid Co. B \$100,000 for relieving Co. A of the tax liability. As the owners had owned Co. A for more than twelve months, the proceeds from the sale are not taxed by the Income Tax Assessment Act.

Step 2:



Co. B sells the assets of Co. A (asset stripping). Having paid \$1.9 million for the



GR.

WEL- ebrate

Lobbying has always been seen as a successful political technique, influencing the public and politicians. It ranges from the visible chanting and banner-holding to the business lunch. The Women's Electoral Lobby would be placed in between these two, although they have been known to hold a banner or two. The group was established just prior to the "It's Time" Labor win in 1972 and is partially responsible for the recognition of women as independent voters, amongst other things.

In 1982 they are celebrating (wel-ebrating) their 10th birthday, and are looking forward to the next ten. Along with many other groups in Adelaide, WEL has felt the pinch of recession as people opt for the least detrimental path in their work/study/lifestyle, i.e. they don't get involved. But the group has remained intact and has continued to achieve victories. It's alive and WEL.

With the 'Falwell Flock' at the pulpit, Reagan, Fraser and Thatcher have given a new meaning to 'The Father, The Son and The Holy Ghost'. In Adelaide the founder of the Festival of Light can manage your property.

The gains of the seventies have not "kept up with inflation". It is through groups such as WEL that women, and thus the whole community, will make gains in the 80's.

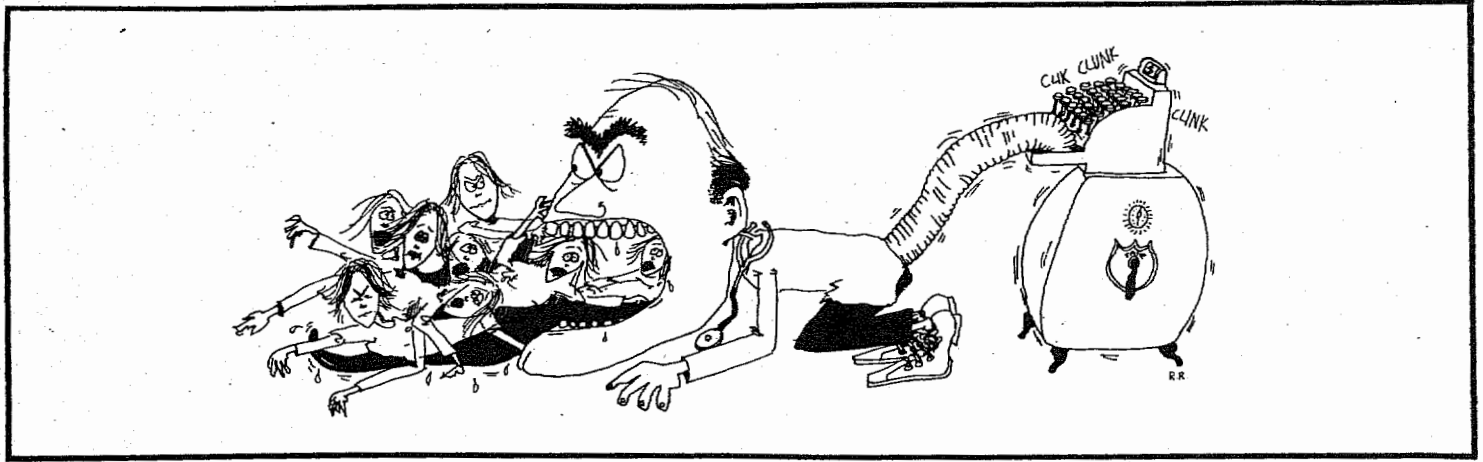
Action groups have grown from the core of WEL and members have been able to concentrate their efforts on areas of particular concern to them.

The Environment Group has been active for many years concerning itself with a range of environmental issues including the nuclear nightmare.

A recently revived Health Group is concerned with issues such as abortion, work-related illness and contraception. But there is no limit to what the group will act upon if the need is there.

If you are interested in any of WEL's activities, or think you might be, ring them on 51 9951 and/or have a look at the latest newsletter. If you give a little of your time and effort, everyone will be able to wel-ebrate in the 1980's.

A WEL Member



Women's Health

It seemed too good to be true when tampons hit the market in the late '40s. Such freedom, such ease. No more thick, unwieldy sanitary napkins or cloths with which to fuss.

Now there is more and more evidence that tampons are too good to be true.

Trying to figure out if our fears about tampons are justified or not is like trying to judge a book by its cover. Ingredients in tampons are not listed on packages.

Several years before toxic shock syndrome had been heard of, a Canadian, Peat O'Neill, researched what ingredients may be used in tampons.

The final list included substances which were or could, in the future, be used in tampons.

It included acetic acid (vinegar), polyvinyl alcohol, ethers, methylcellulose, phenol and others such as sodium salt, paraffin oils, talc, polyurethane foam and carboxylic acid salts.

Following the deaths of some women in America in 1980, a link between toxic shock syndrome and tampon use was put forward by the authorities.

Proctor and Gamble, the makers of *Rely* tampons, recently joined with two other tampon manufacturers to fund research into TSS.

It was hoped that this would clear *Rely* but instead the scientists announced that a strain of staphylococcus bacteria commonly

found in the human body will, when present in superabsorbent tampons, produce a waste called Enterotoxin-F which is suspected to be the cause of TSS.

TSS is only one of a number of health problems associated with tampon use and reports that tampons cause injury or infection appeared in medical journals while they were still in the experimental stage of commercial production.

Hard, synthetic fibres, make tiny scratches, called micro-ulcerations, on the vaginal wall and it is through these scratches that the toxins causing TSS are able to enter the blood-stream.

Tampons themselves are good culture mediums for bacterial growth. Tests on blood-soaked tampons have shown that organisms grow rapidly after three hours.

The fact of plugging up the vagina itself creates pools of blood where bacteria will multiply, and may enable the reflux of toxin containing blood through the fallopian tubes into the stomach cavity where it could be rapidly absorbed.

It should also be pointed out that tampons themselves are not sterile; although white and individually wrapped. "There is not any real point in sterilizing a tampon," says one representative of Johnson and Johnson.

Yet one woman admitted to a hospital in Victoria with TSS had three unwrapped tampons left in the box she had been using — one was contaminated.

Proctor and Gamble's slick advertising for *Rely* failed to mention the complaints lodged by women who participated in a test-marketing programme in 1974-5. The women complained of a variety of side-effects including tampons disintegrating inside their vaginas producing pain and nausea.

They also claimed that *Rely* was adequately tested but they refused to release their results.

At the time *Rely* was composed of carbomethylcellulose (a wood-pulp derivative) and polyurethane (a known carcinogen). Several years later the company replaced the polyurethane with polyester foam cubes.

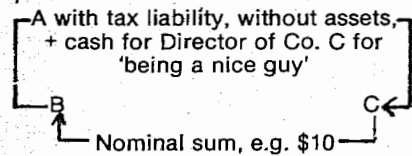
Women have designed their own tampons since antiquity. In the 15th century BC, Egyptian women used papyrus. Until the late 1940s when the process of tampon making became commercialised, women have managed to make their own tampons. There would now appear to be few alternatives to the mass produced tampons, as even sea sponges have been found to contain sand, bacteria and fungus.

One thing is certain, until the profit is taken out of this industry, manufacturers are forced to label the products and governments enforce mandatory, testing all women are put at risk and we pay a hefty luxury tax for this privilege.

The Nation, Kathleen Wanda, US.
Women Health Sharing, Canada, 1980.
Fury, Unemployed Women's Union
Newspapers No. 2.

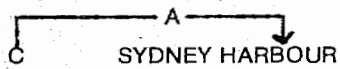
company, it has made \$0.1 mill. on the deal. However, it is still liable for the tax on Co. A's \$1 mill. income.

Step 3:



Co. B sells the 'shell' of Co. A to C for a nominal sum. As no profit is made by Co. B on the sale, tax is not payable.

Step 4:



Co. C destroys all records, traces, dubious evidence etc. and vanishes.

Step 5: Ex-Co. A's owners repair to the Melbourne Club or a similar establishment for a Scotch on one of their other company's tax deductible entertainment expense accounts. The federal government increases PAYE taxes to make up the loss.

Results:

- (1) The owners of Co. A have avoided paying tax on \$1 mill. income. Assuming an average tax rate of 50%, federal government revenue has been short changed by \$0.5 mill. Of this, \$0.4 mill. goes to the tax bludgers, and \$0.1 mill. to Co. B.
- (2) Co. B picks up \$0.1 mill. on the deal.
- (3) The owners of Co. C, liable for the tax liability of Co. A, throw it all into the harbour and disappear with their retainer from Co. B.

[Note: Co. B may sell Co. A to Co. C for something close to its true pre-stripped value, rather than a nominal sum. This often necessitates Co. B loaning Co. C the money with which Co. C would then purchase Co. A from Co. B. The financing by a corporation of its own sale is a breach of the Companies Act.]

The result of scheme B is

Before Avoidance	After Avoidance
Income: \$1m	Income: \$Nil
Tax at 50%: \$0.5m	Capital Receipt: \$0.9m (non-tax)
Disposable Income: \$0.5m	Tax at 50%: Nil
Loss to Fed. Rev.: Nil	Disposable Income: \$0.9m
Disposable Income: \$0.9m	Loss to Fed. Rev.: \$0.5m

These types of commercial practices have

recently been shown to frequently occur, with prominent figures usually involved such as Leo Curtis, businessman and former Lord Mayor of Melbourne. In an interview broadcast on *Nationwide* on Friday 29 May 1982, Curtis defended Step 1 of Scheme B on the grounds that it was astute commercial practice and that the vendors of companies, such as the owners of Co. A in the example above, could not be responsible for the subsequent deeds of a dealer with whom they had dealt "at arms' length". Doubtless he was basking in the comfort of certain decisions of the High Court which:

"... established that provided the transaction was one at arms' length in which the vendors had no control, then it was wholly acceptable as an ordinary business transaction, the vendor was not a party to an arrangement to avoid tax provided that there was no knowledge of the activity of the purchaser subsequent to the sale ..."

(McCabe and Lafranchi Report Vol. 1, pp 10-12.)

It is certainly the case that until the new anti-avoidance provisions were enacted, wealthy people were able to use the system so that transactions (such as in Step 1 of Scheme B), were not liable for income or capital gains taxation.

The new anti-avoidance provisions were passed last year but their strength has not yet been tested.

Swift Government Action Essential

Apart from generally tightening up the Income Tax Assessment Act and increasing, rather than decreasing the staff of the Taxation Office, the federal government should take the initiative and enact retrospective legislation in respect of tax avoidance schemes. Such legislation could attach liability for taxes avoided by involvement in schemes such as those detailed in the McCabe Lafranchi Report, which at some stage of their use were not covered by the strict letter of tax legislation. At present however, given the numbers of tax bludgers in the Liberal Party, the Fraser government appears unlikely to enact such legislation.

- 1) C. Emerson, "What the Big Tax Fiddle is Costing You", *The National Times*, 7-13 March 1982.
- 2) R. Mathews, "The Structure of Taxation", in *The Politics of Taxation*, 1980, pp 100, 106.



Once again the Israeli war machine has been unleashed against Lebanon in a war of annihilation against the guerillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization. This time it seems Begin's government is determined to crush Palestinian resistance for many years to come.

An Israeli attack on South Lebanon had been expected for months although not on such a scale. The attempted assassination of Argov merely provided the pretext for a long planned operation. The PLO denied responsibility for the attack and this denial is given credence by the appearance on the assassin's "hit list" of the name of the PLO head in London. The PLO would have little to gain and much to lose from such an attack which would only invite a fight the PLO couldn't win and generate sympathy for Israel.

The current Israeli aggression, particularly the bombing of the Lebanese capital Beirut, may finally dispel doubts as to the ruthlessness and indifference to loss of life with which the Israelis have always operated and continue to operate against the Arabs.

The heavy bombardment of residential areas has left many thousands of non-combatants killed and many more wounded. This is not to imply that purely military casualties from the Israeli attack would have made it justifiable. As we go to press in mid-June, the Red Cross estimated that as many as 600,000 people had been made homeless so far in the course of Israeli occupation of nearly half of Lebanon.

The Israeli action, while consistent with

their past behaviour, also belongs to the legacy of the Camp David accords. The main effect of the US sponsored partial settlement has been to free Israel to act as it pleases while secure on the major Egyptian front.

Increased security for Israel has meant, as in the past, a marked reduction in its willingness to be flexible and to compromise. This can be seen not only in the savage attacks on Lebanon but in the provocative annexation of the Golan Heights and the heightened repression on the West Bank to stop Arab resistance to the *de facto* annexation. Rather than negotiate with the PLO, the Israelis launch wars against "terrorism" safe in the knowledge that the US will provide real if not rhetorical back up.

Israeli has been willing to talk to the Arab states but never to the Palestinians whose land Israel now occupies and whose claim to the land is central to the conflict and so central to its resolution.

Without a just settlement the Palestinians will continue to fight Israel. Without a state apparatus and regular armed forces, they will be forced to use guerilla warfare. The alternative is to resign themselves to the loss of their homeland and statelessness. For Israel to reduce the Palestinian struggle to "terrorism" is an act of propaganda not to mention hypocrisy.

To understand Israel's attitude and the situation generally, it is necessary to understand the historical context from which it arose. The Palestine conflict is essentially a struggle between a Third World people

Cont. on page 14.

Cont. from page 13.

against a European colonial regime which has dispossessed them. The Israeli state is the product not of Judaism but of an ideology, Political Zionism, which is essentially the idea of a political state for the Jews, a religious community.

Zionism originated in late nineteenth century Europe as one response to the very real problem of the minority status and persecution of the European Jews. The Palestine region of the decaying Ottoman Empire was chosen as the best site for this state.

The Jewish state proposal was put forward in a context of strident European nationalism and colonial expansion. The racism of the colonial mentality moulded Zionism from the beginning and this attitude was reinforced through a long struggle against the native population who sought to resist the imposition of colonial rule.

The year 1917 saw Imperial Britain, for reasons of its own, lend its support to the Zionist colonial endeavour and so inaugurate a tradition of heavy reliance on a great power for the success and maintenance of the Zionist goal. The USA assumed this role from Britain in the 1940's.

An early Zionist slogan proclaimed Palestine to be the "land without a people, for the people without a land". This was however far from the truth. In 1917, Palestine had a settled population, primarily rural, of some 644,000 of whom 92% were Arabs and 8% Jews.

The problem of creating a Jewish state in an Arab land against the wishes of the inhabitants was eventually overcome by the physical expulsion of the majority. Though originally the Zionists hoped to become a majority in mandate Palestine through immigration.

The native population revolted against the spectre of further alien domination and the Arabs became obstacles to the realization of the Zionist goal. Arab resistance led to riots in the 1920's and 1930's and a major armed rebellion was put down by the British mandate authorities. The rise of Nazism created Jewish refugees and gave a boost to Zionism, heavily influencing world opinion in their favour.

For Israel to come into being the Palestine Arabs had to go and three quarters of a million either fled or were driven out by Zionist forces between 1947 and 1949 as a war weakened Britain pulled out of Palestine. By 1948 the population of Palestine was one million Arabs and half a million Jews, most of whom were immigrants. Jewish land purchases accounted for only 6% of the land of Palestine but Israel took by force 80% of the territory, displacing all but about 165,000 Arabs. This constitutes the core of the Middle East conflict, which Israel to this day refuses to address.

Much of the power to affect the struggle for Palestine lay outside its borders, particularly in the US. The Arab struggle before and after Israel's establishment was largely unknown and little understood in the West for a variety of reasons. This ignorance of the Arab side of events has meant in practice the endorsement of Israel's policies and the acceptance of Israeli interpretations. While Israel remains thus unaccountable for its actions and military dominance, reasonable behaviour is unlikely.

The situation today is tragic and intractable. The colonial settler state is now an established nation which rightly or wrongly believes itself to have a claim on the land it occupies and in all probability will defend that claim to the end. It is widely believed, and is in any case highly likely, that Israel has a nuclear capability. This effectively precludes the possibility of total military defeat forcing major concessions from the Zionist state. Other means must be tried.

The lack of Palestinian self-determination is a major destabilizing influence in the Middle East. The Arab regimes and the Americans recognize this but the US refuses to exert its considerable power to control Israel.

The Palestinian concern is for justice rather than the American concern for regional stability. One generation of Palestinians struggled to prevent an alien takeover to the land of their birth and failed. The next generation fought to survive dispossession and statelessness and the indifference or hostility of a misinformed world opinion. Today they face death in Lebanon or life under the Israeli boot in Israel occupied territories.

The Zionist colony in Palestine has profoundly affected the history of both the Arab nations and the world. If peace does not come to the Middle East, the price may well be a global nuclear holocaust.

Israel cannot continue to behave according to the "might is right" doctrine. Its military superiority will not be indefinite. Repression of the Arabs can only make Israel more fascist and militaristic and will not succeed indefinitely in stifling the Palestinian desire for self-determination and freedom.

— Mike Khizam
Left Coalition

Prof. Manwell cont. from p. 20

From the Land to the City: Protests at the Social Environment

The third major group of citizens' movements influencing environmentalism is the most diverse. This third force includes such different groups as feminists, trade unionists, anti-poverty action, civil rights groups, and the wide variety of residents' or ratepayers' organisations. In different ways these groups focus on the social environment, either at work or at home. Their aims are sometimes single-issue or local, although important exceptions exist. Their aims are sometimes at cross purposes to each other and to certain parts of the original environment movement.

Many of these social movements are traceable to the First Industrial Revolution. The shift of labour from the farms to the 'dark satanic mills' resulted in changes which have shaped much of society's present politics and attitudes.

Initially, environment groups concerned themselves more with the physical (and chemical) environment than with the social environment. However, because many in the environment movement have tended to define their interests in terms of the interactions that occur consequent to man's impact on the physical environment, it has gradually become realized that these interactions also involve man's social environment as well, in particular his belief systems.

In that sense, we have now reached a working definition of environmental studies: the analysis of the complex of interactions arising from human activity on the environment with particular reference to mechanisms of positive and negative feedback.

The importance of aspects of the social environment was, of course, already realized by some in the consumer and anti-war groups. However, the broader perspective, seeking a more holistic view, is largely new. It demands both breadth and depth.

Concern over the social environment is likely to be expressed in two distinct, if overlapping areas:

1 — *Urban dominance*: This has old roots, e.g. the writings of Defoe and Cobbett in the 18th century: London as "the great wen". New concern arises from the acceleration of old trends. One of the most alarming aspects of the population explosion is the disproportionate increase in intra- and inter-national migration. The landless rural poor migrate to the cities in a desperate search for work. Calcutta, with 8.1 million population in 1975, and thousands dying unattended in the streets every day, is expected to reach 20 million by the year 2000 if the present rate of population accretion is maintained [*The Global 2000 Report*]. Mexico City, with 10.9 million in 1975 will reach 31.6 million by 2000 if its present rate of increase continues. It is difficult to visualize how such numbers can be maintained without total social breakdown and utter misery.

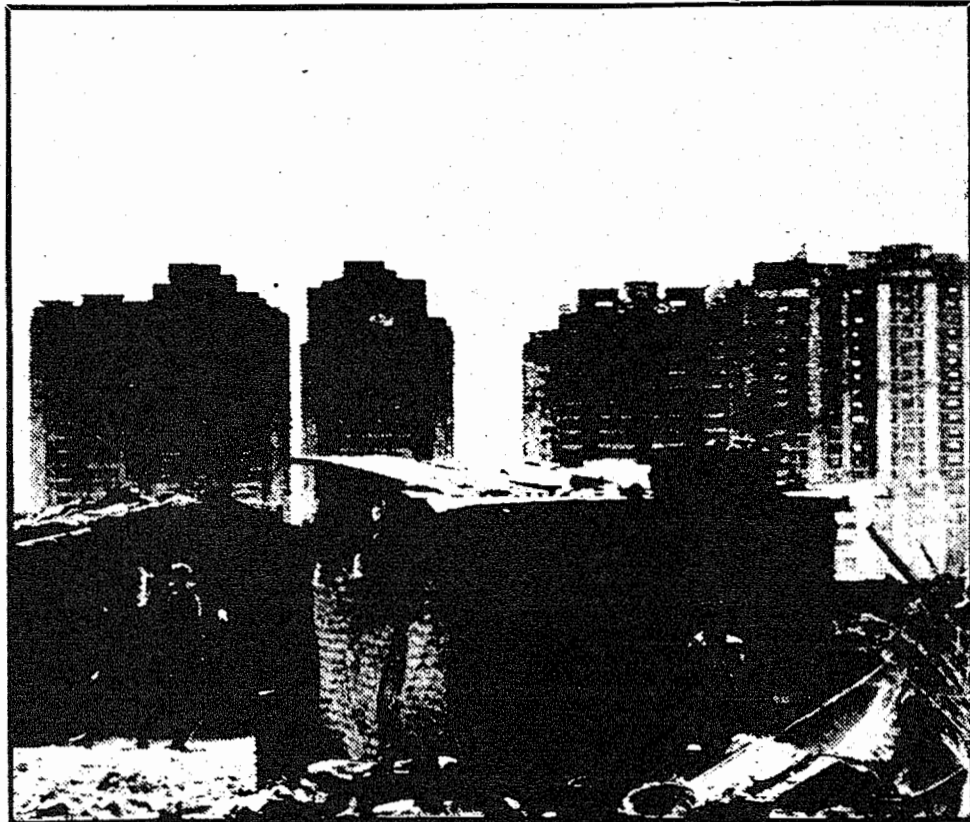
For years Mexico 'exported' its surplus population to the USA, largely as millions of illegal immigrants. As the level of unemployment in the USA increased (now approaching 10%), attitudes toward the illegal immigrants have become openly antagonistic.

Such conflicts are not new. The legacy of past migrations has been the ghetto, the program — and the extermination camps. Whether Jews in Nazi Germany, Armenians in Turkey, or the Hindu-Islam conflicts at the partition of India and Pakistan, the death tolls have risen to the million mark or beyond. Racial or religious differences appear to be especially divisive when one or both antagonistic groups pursue pronatalist politics.

The problem of the future is likely to be how to prevent such conflict in crowded cities with their racial, ethnic or religious divisions. The widespread riots last summer in England are a warning of how easily racial conflicts can erupt, even in a tolerant society. (True, not all of the rioting in English cities was white vs. black; in Liverpool black and white teenagers were sometimes united against the police; however, even in Liverpool racial antagonisms are claimed to be worse now than before.)

2 — *New technology*: We are now entering a period which some experts call the Second Industrial Revolution, the Information Revolution, or the Post-Industrial Society. I do not propose to review here the arguments over the extent to which there has been a true discontinuity from earlier trends in mechanisation, assembly line production, and partial automation. There is ample evidence that computerisation and automation are destroying or deskilling more jobs than they are creating or enriching.

Throughout history, work has been a major component of human identity: consider the large number of surnames that



The Urban Landscape — social breakdown and misery.

reflect present or past occupations. The nature of work may have changed greatly over our evolutionary span: from our palaeolithic ancestors, who are estimated to have spent about twenty hours a week hunting and gathering food, to our modern civil servants, chasing the twenty hour working week, 'flexitime' and index-linked pension. Whatever the differences, work has always provided man with a purpose in life.

It is not just as easy as "abandoning the Protestant work ethic" as some well-paid proponents of new technology have advocated. Studies of the adverse psychological and physical consequences of prolonged unemployment warn that man will not adapt easily to enforced leisure. There is truth in the old saying: "The Devil finds work for idle hands". The near future will see the emergence of a whole new series of citizens' movements concerned with work, or with its alternatives.

The Rights of Life: Genetic Engineering and Animal Liberation

Finally, there is a fourth set of citizens' movement which are not easily placed into any of the preceding categories. This fourth set of movements has had only a minor influence upon environmentalism, except perhaps for some groups concerned with animal conservation. However, my guess is that two distinct groups concerned with the rights of living organisms will become much more important in the future.

This fourth group of citizens' movements is made up of two very different concerns. However, they have one important philosophical attitude in common: there are distinct limits beyond which man should not manipulate life.

From 'Factory Farming' to the 'Animal Liberation Front': There is a relatively long tradition of activism against cruelty to animals, seen both in some Asian religions and in nineteenth-century England. In the last thirty years the animal welfare movement has received new impetus from the abuses of agribusiness, notably 'factory farming'. In addition, groups such as the Animal Liberation Front in the UK have taken direct action against the use of animals in research laboratories and in the testing of consumer products.

There is likely to be some fusion of animal rights groups and classical conservationists in the future. Only in the last ten years have some agricultural scientists realized that many valuable breeds of domestic animals and plants have become extinct as large farms have driven out small breeders. Thus, agribusiness is endangering the necessary base of genetic variability, needed for selecting new breeds and strains.

Furthermore, intensive agriculture has brought with it a dependence upon high levels of inputs which are unrealistic in many developing countries and which are becoming unrealistic even in developed countries faced with increased commodity costs. Finally, cruelty to animals, e.g. sweat-box pigs and battery hens, is also cruelty to people: First, it deprives the small farmer or farm worker of employment. Second, it results in poorer quality food — sometimes contaminated with antibiotic resistance bacteria which are pathogenic to man (or

which donate their genetic resistance to other strains which are pathogenic to man).

From 'Biotechnology' to 'Brave New World': Concern about the potential for abuse in molecular biology is a recent movement, with few antecedents before the mid-1970's. Aldous Huxley's perceptive novel was the first hint the public received of the shape of things to come.

More recently there was a diversionary issue, itself a most remarkable event. This was the debate on the safety of research using recombinant DNA, so-called 'genetic engineering', a debate which erupted in the mid-1970's, largely in the USA. A number of establishment scientists did exactly what they condemn environmentalists for: exaggerating risks. In 1975 at Asilomar in California, a group of prominent molecular biologists, including the Nobel laureate James Watson, held a conference which was supposed to evaluate the risks of research using chimaeric assemblages of DNA. Apparently, some of the organisers were already convinced that there were risks, and others simply felt that the conference should be used as a public relations exercise, to show the community that they were socially responsible. The conference organisers specifically excluded experts on epidemiology or pathogenic bacteria (with one exception), who might have been able to appraise the risks more realistically. Instead, the conference organisers invited four lawyers, to scare the wavering scientists with thoughts of litigation for damages, and a large contingent from the press. Thus, the experts became victims of group-think (see Irving Janis's book), creating an entirely unnecessary and unfounded scare.

The result of the debacle over 'genetic engineering' is ominous for the future. First, many molecular biologists will be reluctant to warn the public of the more realistic hazards which may well arise, not from the technique of recombinant DNA so much as from the entire set of advances in biotechnology. Second, any scientist who dares to speak out on such risks is likely to incur the wrath of his colleagues who are still embarrassed over the false alarms on recombinant DNA.

The long term hazards from biotechnology include those that might be expected from the ready availability of large amounts of new drugs, holding the potential for both cures and iatrogenic disease. Body builders will be injecting themselves with protein hormones in the same way they are now overdosing themselves with anabolic steroids.

What will frighten the public more is the inevitable manipulation of 'test-tube babies', the production of cloned humans, the directed evolution of man into super-man. There is already some public concern about scientists modifying life too greatly. At present all the new cell biology can do is to produce tetraparental mice: if early embryos of black and white mice are fused you get striped mice.

However, what happens when some scientist fuses chimpanzee and human embryos? Or uses directed mutation of disease organisms to produce relatively racially specific biological weapons? Or when a narcissistic elite decides to clone itself in order to rule in perpetuity? "The sleep of reason brings forth monsters."

In the wake of 'On dit's' 50th anniversary celebration bar night we interview the two bands. BILL MORTON spoke to 'The Dugites' and MONICA CLEMENTS caught the sensational Sydney women's band, 'Stray Dags'.



Taste of Success

Still unique, still original, still published, still indispensable — but now we bite. No, that's not my false teeth; it's how *The Dugites* described themselves last weekend on their visit to Adelaide.

If you're at all worried about whether the next door neighbour will ever think you're cool again after you inadvertently admitted to liking *Haircut 100*, for God's sake don't mention *The Dugites*. I mean, don't you remember *In Your Car*? — pure pop. Pure pop is not cool.

Then again, if you think the next door neighbour's a wanker, and you're brave enough never to condemn a band without first seeing it live, maybe you were that person who kept stomping on my foot last Saturday night in the Bar when *The Dugites* played for *On dit* on their visit to Adelaide.

The story of *The Dugites* is a good illustration of the ironies of the Australian music scene. Every band wants success and the first step to success is a single which sells. *The Dugites* gained this with their single *In Your Car*, but its success ended up backfiring, due to the public's "ability" to create an image for a band on the strength of only one song. With *In Your Car*, *The Dugites* gained the image of a frivolous, musically simple "pure pop" band.

Bassist Paul Noonan said "the single went better than we expected and landed us with an image that we weren't exactly comfortable in".

The second album, *West of the World* was a reaction to this image, and confirmed the band as creative, musically extremely competent, and in particular, original. Slipping their music into a nice category like "pop" or "rock" is just not possible. Their following illustrates this; *The Dugites* still draw people who want to see *In Your Car* but they are also liked by "the other end of the scale"; in Sydney they get excellent reception from crowds in the western suburbs who are veteran *Angels* and *Radiators* fans.

Typically, *West of the World* didn't get the reception it deserved. Perhaps it was too ambitious to expect the Australian record buyer to pick up *Waiting*, a slow haunting single far from the commercial mainline.

Since the album's release last year, the band has undergone some changes, most notably the loss of Gunter Berghofer and the gain of ex *Sports* guitarist, Andrew Pendlebury. "Andrew has had quite an influence on the sound; and the rest of us have changed too," said Noonan. The band has also crossed the Nulabor, from Perth to Melbourne, and their new base there has given them added opportunities for experimentation; they are contemplating adding a saxophonist for the next tour, and have been rehearsing with the brass section from *Hunters and Collectors*.

This explains their silence of the last few months, which were spent in Melbourne, mainly on bringing Pendlebury into the band, and then recording demo. and tapes, ending with the recording of a 5-track mini album and a single, both called *No Money*. The single is due out in about a month and the mini album will follow and they will probably be even more of a turning point than *West of the World*.

The Dugites are faced with having to regain a guaranteed following as well as having to consolidate their direction after a significant line-up change.

And so it was with expectation and interest I and lots of others awaited the appearance of *The Dugites*. Like every other time I've seen them, it was pure enjoyment, but luckily I do remember a few interesting points other than the large smile across my face and the great noise going into my ears. The influence of Pendlebury is obvious; he is an absolute master of his instrument; but I found myself wondering whether he wasn't given too much work so that the sound is straying away from the original *Dugites*' sound towards "lead guitar dominated rock". I also found myself remembering Paul Noonan's comment, "We haven't lost sight of the commercial side"; with their repertoire it seemed strange to play two cover songs (even if they were done superbly).

Anyway, the evening was far from disappointing; *The Dugites* were as energetic, tight and intricate as ever. They appeared to be thriving on their recent changes. What better was to celebrate fifty years of *On dit*? Who said "Once bitten, twice shy"?

Ewe Wave Rave

Uni Bar

Sat. 12 June

Uni. Bar — Saturday night. And who did we dance to? Yay! *Stray Dags*!

Out of the doldrums of the Australian 'scene' came *The Dags*, their music a meld of boppy rock and roll and reggae, and, and, and ... they call it Ewe Wave music. I can't describe it!

Mystery Carnage (backing voice) and Tina Harris (lead) together form an amazing vocal barrage. Top harmony quality! Ludo is a wonderful sax and accordion player and Celeste and Chris are competent on bass and drums. Unlike some bands I could name, they had a good time playing and were totally unpretentious.

The music is excellent; the lyrics are better. *Stray Dags* are a feminist band, singing about women's hassles in a man's world. *Self-Attack*, currently receiving a lot of airplay on 5MMM, is a prime example. "Slice your tits, improve your life"; so much for plastic surgery.

In a chat after the show, Tina expanded on the band. They formed during a boring moment at a collective meeting at Elsie Women's Shelter in Sydney (where both Ludo and Tina worked), and wrote a song about working in refuges which was immediately popular. Chris, the drummer, joined and they began to play at women's dances a cabarets as a three-piece band. Then Celeste, with previous experience in *Circus Oz* and *Stiletto*, came along and Mystery joined soon after.

What had started as a joke has become a great group with musical influences ranging far and wide, from Tina's *Beatles* and

Celeste's top 40 funk ditties to Ludo's *X-Ray Spex*. Tina and Ludo write most of the songs, with the others contributing occasionally. *Let's Have a Party* (which proved a rousing encore at the Bar) was written by Mystery, *Six Months in a Factory* by Celeste and *Heterosexual Jungle* by Chris. This last tune caused a brawl in Sydney's western suburbs where some of the men present, mistaking heterosexual for homosexual, started beating up the band's feminist following.



Up until now, *The Dags* have not really given the men in their audience much consideration. They're not interested in spending all their time educating people in the principles of feminism. They're a dance band and a women's band, and they only hope that the crowd, while enjoying themselves, might also be struck by some of their lyrics.

The Dags have released a single, *Self-Attack*, and hope to produce an album soon. The single is a first in Australian music, completely engineered and distributed (successfully) by women.

The group (believing that avoiding the big companies means avoiding compromise) hopes to do the same with their album and are currently raising capital for it.

All in all, *On dit* couldn't have chosen a better band for their birthday celebrations and hopefully they'll return soon to party again!

— Monica Clements

THE BEST TV

Monday June 21st

NWS 9

11.00 pm Wimbledon Tennis; the Preliminary Finals.

SAS 10

7.35 pm Sara Dane.

Tuesday June 22nd

ABS 2

8.50 pm *Brideshead Revisited* (As if you wouldn't be watching it).

NWS 9

10.30 pm Wimbledon Tennis

Wednesday June 23rd

ABS 2

10.05 pm *Cosmos*; Heaven and Hell

SAS 10

10.45 pm Movie, *The Games*.

It's a bit suspect but there's only junk and sport on the other channels so why not watch Michael Crawford and Ryan O'Neal being sporty.

Thursday June 24th

ABS 2

7.30 pm *All Creatures Great and Small* is recommended to all *Dr Who* fans. Some of us thought he was stuck in another universe whose inhabitants were hairy males kicking little balls all day. But we were wrong — he's really a vet.

8.55 pm *Spring and Fall*

9.55 pm Encounters (Test tube babies).

NSW 9

8.30 pm A special on the Princess of the moment; need more be said?

SAS 10

8.30 pm A special on Simon and Garfunkel at New York City's Central Park.

Friday June 25th

ADS 7

8.30 pm Movie: *Cassandra Crossing*.

It has a good cast but that doesn't necessarily mean it will be a good movie.

STUDENT RADIO

Monday

10.15 Enrico Honduras, Miscellaneous Reviewer.

10.30 President Paul Klaric speaks with AUS President Paul Carrick.

11.00 Do Not Erase — Programme on Adelaide Bands. Guests, *The Pits*.

Music with Mark Reid and Tony Hurren. Three doubles to see *Polyester* — Union Hall.

Tuesday

Music with Mark Storer, Margot Ayers and Tony Ennis.

Three doubles to see *Starstruck* — Union

Hall.

Wednesday

Nick X film Reviews — 10.30.

Music with Alex Wheaton and Paul Duldig.

Thursday

Vincent Wong — Our social commentator speaks at 11.00 pm.

Music with Margaret Nixon

11.30 Colonel Cash's Audioscopic Jukebox — new releases programme.

Friday

Requests with Christine Hawkins 10 pm to 1 am.

Sports Brief

Ever been put off by the overpowering competitiveness of modern sport? Ever felt that winning is taken too seriously? That training sessions are too harsh? Too much emphasis on super-fitness and violence and not enough on enjoyment? Do you feel like getting a bit physical but don't enjoy the prospect of facing up to the beauracracy and alienation of a big club? Or is it that you can't afford the specialised equipment/clothing/subscriptions whose cost dampens your latent team-spirit? Have you ever wanted to do something about sexism in sport?

Touch Football is an exciting, seven-a-side team game which is easy to learn and cheap. The emphasis is on team spirit — participation rather than competition — and it is one of the few sports which not only allows, but demands, that each team includes players both female and male.

With such a small team (including a maximum of four substitutes or a total of eleven players) it is impossible to be "left right out" as the saying goes. Everybody is vital to the team and is given a fair go regardless of their ability (or lack of same).

By organizing a team amongst your friends you can perhaps do something (not too strenuous) about getting fit whilst

having a good time. The organization of each team is up to its players, and the Touch Football Association is a new, flexible and voluntary organization.

Costs are kept to a minimum — subscriptions for the winter competition were \$60.00 per team (about \$6.00 per player), which covers everything from playing fields to referees. To play you need sand-shoes, a pair of shorts or a skirt, and a team T-shirt (the total cost for members of our team was \$10.00 each for the season — including subscriptions — or about 60c each per game).

The sport has grown rapidly from obscure beginnings a few years ago (there are now over a thousand players in Adelaide). It is a sort of cross between Rugby League and Netball (if that is possible) with no tackling and an outdoor playing field about the size of a rugby pitch. Play is fast and furious, but with anything up to four substitutes and a rotating system it doesn't matter if you're unfit or hungover.

Anyway, check it out for yourself at the old Goodwood Orphanage (corner of Mitchell Street and Goodwood Road) any Sunday morning between 10 a.m. and 12. Sunday morning! (Ah, you knew there was

a catch) — don't let it bother you. Touch footy is the best known cure for hangovers and, believe me, it's worth it in the end.

There is a meeting for all students interested in playing Touch Football under the auspices of the Sports Association

(which means cheaper subscription rates — and they are going up for the summer season) at 1 p.m. on Thursday May 17 in the Jerry Portus Room. Please turn up because we need the numbers and doubtless you need to work off some

winter padding.

—David Mussared
(team representative of "Frying Pan on the Ceiling")



Tips on How to Study Well

I own eight books on how to study and I thought it might be helpful at this stage of the year to guide students in selecting books that would be most useful as an aid to studying more effectively.

Harry Maddox's *How to Study* is the standard book on this subject, but I found it far too detailed to be of great use. Chapter Two, 'Plans and Timetables' is useful to programme your work, and the last chapter, 'Mental Health' is worth a quick read. Otherwise, the wealth of detail will weigh you down.

Schonell and Anderson's *How to Study at the University* is a short treatise and of necessity brief. It is quick to read and provides a quick overview. At the price of 75 cents (1975) it is worth buying.

Back in 1970 I bought *Study at the University Level* published by the University of Newcastle. This may be out of print, but was cheap to buy and the chapters on goal-setting, weekly timetable, and health are perhaps the most useful. Fairly detailed, the references to useful note-taking, and reading are extremely worthwhile.

Kate Barnett has written a delightful book, *How to Study*. All of this is worth reading and digesting. Perhaps the section on parental pressures is apt, also how to understand academic staff. This is one of the more helpful aids on study I have bought.

How to Study Better by O'Meara, Shirley and Walshe has useful tips on goals of study, programmes and conditions of study. The chapter on examinations is invaluable, so try and buy this book.

How to Succeed at College or University by M. and C. Thackray is the best book on study I have bought (\$2.95 at the Union Bookshop last year). The helpful chapters on 'Will you be a drop-out?' and 'Problems faced by students' are perhaps the most pertinent in enhancing positive attitudes to study. The Chapter 'Writing Outstanding Essays' should do just that, so for approximately \$3.00 you have a winner there!

In 1979 I did a course, *How to Study Effectively*. As the first person to complete this course taken by correspondence through the Open College, I can recommend this approach. In 1979 the course was free. It was useful to me and helped build up my study skills which I am trying to put to good use.

The booklet *Women Returning to Study*,

edited by Hazel Edwards, is a handy pre-study guide aimed at women, though mature-aged men would also find it of use. Examining attitudes to study and proposed study this book gives guidelines for those who fear failure, particularly as 'older' students and for those who feel like withdrawing.

As a guide then for your studies during the rest of the year, I shall list names and publishers of these books reviewed. Costs now may vary, but in proportion.

- *How to Study*, Harry Maddox (Pan, \$1.95).
- *How to Study at the University*, Sir Fred Schonell and Jonathan Anderson (University of Queensland Press, 75 cents).
- *How to Study*, Kate Barnett (Sun Books, Melbourne, \$2.50).
- *How to Study Better*, O'Meara, Shirley, Walshe (Reed Education, \$1.50).
- *How to Succeed at College or University*, Mark and Cheryl Thackray (Thackray Publishing, \$2.95).
- *How to Study Effectively* (Department of Further Education, SA, free course).
- *Women Returning to Study*, ed. Hazel Edwards (Primary Education, exact cost unknown, estimate \$3.00).

— Gillian E. Burfield

Manual of Nephrology

R. Schrier, ed.

Little, Brown & Co. 1st ed. 1980. \$24.95 rrp

Designed as a manual oriented around clinical problems, this book will be more helpful to students in 5th and 6th year. There is little discussion of pathology, rendering it unsuitable for the purpose of the 4th year exams.

Chapters on electrolyte imbalances, stones, infections and hypertension are structured according to presentation, diagnosis and management — very practical stuff!

A great deal of information is given. The clinical setting of different electrolyte imbalances is covered extensively. Basic skills such as urinary microscopy are covered thoroughly and helpful colour prints are included of what one might expect to find.

This book will greatly help someone with a desire to think diagnostically about renal disease.

— Andrew Fagan

Urology and Renal Medicine

by J.E. Newsam and J.J.B. Petrie
Churchill Livingstone 3rd ed. 1981. \$13.50 rrp

This book will be very helpful for those 4th years revising renal medicine for the end of year exams. It is written along very similar lines to their three week lecture course held last term.

An excellent coverage of renal function and its assessment is given that is far superior to that found in 'Davidson's'.

The confusing array of glomerular disease entities are condensed into the one chapter, successfully preventing their enigmatic pathology from giving a false impression of their clinical relevance.

Renal failure and its management is presented concisely yet with clarity and a good understanding of the acid-base and electrolyte disturbances is given.

The sections on infectious and renal stones are not so helpful. Chronic pyelonephritis — an entity out of favour with the local renal gurus — rears its ugly head, and will only confuse the student who reads about it. The chapter on stones gives a mind bending survey of the Pandora's box of possible aetiologies — while omitting basic details of management such as symptomatic relief of the acute situation.

However there are some very helpful chapters on urologic problems such as tumours, trauma, prostate and urethral disorders and neurologic disturbance of bladder function. The material is fairly basic but will help to integrate some areas left untouched by the lecture programme.

— Andrew Fagan

Blakiston's Pocket Medical Dictionary

McGraw Hill (1979)
\$24.25 rrp, 1006 pp

One of the many challenges faced by the beleaguered medical student is coming to terms with a highly complex jargon. A means of coping with the terminology is acquiring a medical dictionary. A cursory glance at the shelves of the Union Bookshop will reveal the large number of dictionaries available, varying both in size and quality.

Blakiston's is one of the best. It is comprehensive, up to date and has a thumb index for ready reference. Most of the common terms are covered and appear to be explained simply and concisely. Added features are the inclusion of abbreviations and acronyms. The appendix includes tables of veins, arteries, nerves and muscles — designed for quick revision purposes.

Blakiston's suffers from a few disadvantages. Firstly, although it is labelled as a 'pocket' book, it is a little too large for the average white coat. Also it is an American book, which means that the spellings, terms and especially abbreviations, are not always relevant to our situation. From the price side, it is one of the dearer ones available and arguably not very cost-effective. The lack of illustrations is also a detraction.

What of the competitors? Gould's (Blakiston's big brother) is probably the most comprehensive available, though its large size makes it more of a home reference. Melloni's has many pretty pictures, but is dearer, bigger and has less detail. The British ones are an attractive alternative in that they are on the whole more concise, cheaper and are more relevant to the Australian medical system than the Blakiston's. Of these, Churchill Livingstone's *Pocket Dictionary* (\$4.90) is the best, with all the features of Blakiston's plus illustrations, greater conciseness and a very useful list of diagnostic tests.

In summary, a medical dictionary (preferably pocket) is a must for the medical student. The Blakiston's is impressive, though undoubtedly it's competitors compare more than favourably, making it somewhat less than a "must buy".

— Stephen Howe

Essential Endocrinology

by J. Lee, J. Laycock

Oxford University Press 1st ed. 1978. \$23.00 rrp

Most fourth years in the past have found a need for a good textbook to make up for the very sketchy lecture programme in endocrinology.

The relevant chapter in 'Davidson's' (the recommended text for General Medicine) provides sufficient information for good understanding of the diseases involved.

Lee and Laycock go further. They provide more information than either 'Davidson's' or Fletcher's *Lecture Notes on Endocrinology* (\$13.50) while remaining a good example of well organized, relevant teaching.

Although their coverage of ovarian endocrinology is better than both 'Davidson's' and 'Fletcher's', the account of steroid hormones given by all three books is incomplete. The relationship between the sex steroids and the corticosteroids is not made abundantly clear for instance.

Thyroid function tests are another area all three books fail to deal with adequately. The meaning of the Effective Thyroxine

Ratio or the Free Thyroxine Index is considered too involved to explain. The student, expected to mindlessly accept a normal range of values, is left puzzled as to how they are arrived at.

Lee and Laycock have a far more informative book than that of 'Fletcher'. They are also superior to 'Davidson's' in everything except their coverage of diabetes mellitus.

Nevertheless Lee and Laycock are unique in the provision of particularly helpful chapters on 'Endocrine Emergencies' and 'Tests of Endocrine Function'. These provide important clinical information in an easily accessible format for the non-specialist aspiring to a modicum of competence.

— Andrew Fagan

Correlative Neuroanatomy and Functional Neurology

by J.G. Chusid

Lange 17th ed.

1979. \$15.50 rrp

Of the plethora of non-specialist books on neurology available to the student, this is the better illustrated by far. By this means, a deceptively large amount of information is conveyed in only a modest amount of space.

The order of presentation is much the same as in the other comparable texts, i.e. Draper's *Lecture Notes in Neurology* (\$13.95), Matthew's *Diseases of the Nervous System*, Blain's *Clinical Neurology* (\$24.00) or the Neurology section of 'Davidson's'. However the endless uninterrupted text of these books pales next to Chusid's excellent supporting diagrams, anatomic drawings and tables of muscle innervation, segmental nerve supply and clinical features of disease. Organised in this way, the information is much more accessible for efficient revision.

The initial anatomy section is too inadequate and too brief for the 3rd year course. However 4th year students will find it helpful in refreshing their memory.

There is an excellent section on clinical neurologic examination and diagnostic tests such as is not found in any of the texts mentioned earlier.

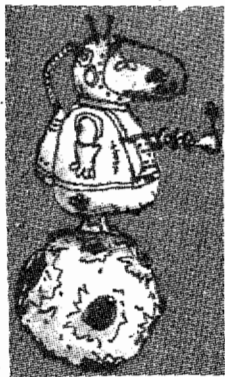
Coverage of neurologic disease is comparable to the aforementioned books. However Chusid alone provides tabulated summaries.

This book has a lot more to offer than 'Davidson's' and 4th years will find it well worth the investment. A new edition will be out in America in August for those who are prepared to wait for it.

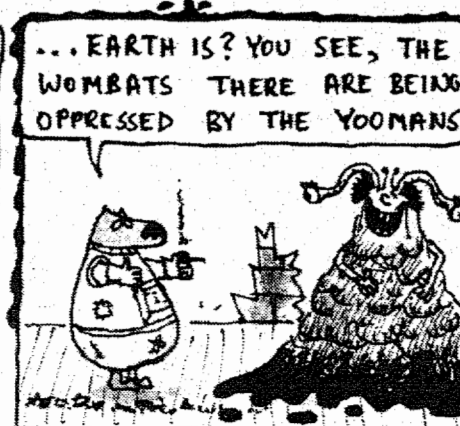
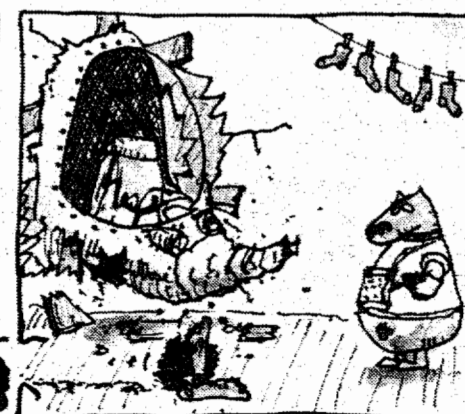
— Andrew Fagan

The Amazing Existential Wombat

almost by the same one as last time ...



EPISODE V



Oh spit! I've run out of room ... Oh well, episode V will be continued next issue. (boy, I didn't think cartooning could be this hard)

Ten Days Still Makes an Impact

TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD
JOHN REED
 THE MAN WHOSE LIFE INSPIRED THE MOTION PICTURE REDS



Ten Days That Shook the World
 by John Reed
 Penguin, \$3.95 rrp

Ten Days That Shook the World is remarkable not only for its achievement as a historical narrative, but for its enduring impact on the course of Soviet politics. Revered by Lenin, banned by Stalin, thrown into limbo by subsequent Soviet leaders because of the attention it pays to Trotsky's central role in the 1917 November Revolution, it nevertheless earned its author a burial place in Red Square.

The book covers the explosive period in Russian history starting with the defeat of Kornilov and ending with the passing of the Land and Peace Decrees at the Second Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. This particular account of those 'ten days' is invaluable in that it is not a retrospective analysis of events observed from afar, but instead direct experience related in the form of a narrative.

The format of this latest Penguin edition observes special mention. It features an introduction by A.J.P. Taylor which was previously banned by the original publisher for its 'inaccuracies'. This is followed by a glowing recommendation by Lenin (he calls it a "vivid and most truthful exposition") and then by John Reed's own preface. The contrast between Reed's declared purpose and achievements, and Taylor's and Lenin's perception of this achievement, presents an almost comical conflict of objectives, especially when viewed from our retrospective vantage point.

A.J.P. Taylor appears to have had two objectives in composing his introduction — firstly, to use it as a platform for his interpretation of events in 1917; and secondly, using this as a basis to isolate fact from fantasy. He praises Reed's achievement of 'capturing the spirit', then proceeds to undermine this dramatic intensity by his dogged pursuit of fact. Perhaps a few wild facts need correction. However, having read Taylor's expose, it is almost impossible to approach Reed's account with intelligent objectivity. In order to avoid falling prey to this type of conditioned response, I strongly recommend that the book should be read first, then read the collection of introduc-

tions, and compare your retrospective analysis with Taylor's and Lenin's.

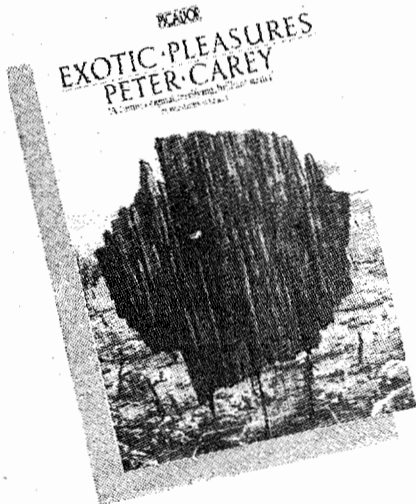
John Reed's style is deliberately dramatic and exciting. The book is written in the past tense, but perhaps the present would have better suited his emotive style. The script is peppered with strategically-placed italics with unfinished sentences trailing off suggestively, e.g. "And in the rain, the bitter chill, the great throbbing city under grey skies rushing faster and faster towards — what?" (p. 62). The mention of anonymous but infallible sources whose identities must not be revealed on pain of death, give the book an almost Agatha Christie-type of aura.

On the negative side, exaggeration is rampant. However, this is quite forgivable because it is consistent with the general unflinching sense of excitement — put it down to 'poetic licence'. One is also forced to wade through predictable class terminology, yet perhaps that is only tiresome from our perspective after suffering decades of garbled class rhetoric.

The most important question relates to the effect of John Reed's declared partisanship. He says that although he is "not neutral", he is nevertheless a "conscientious reporter ... interested in setting down the truth", yet the occasional blatant use of first person plural ('we') is nonetheless disconcerting.

Overall, *Ten Days* presents history from a unique perspective and in a most palatable form, and illustrates that even a biased account is as interesting as it is revealing.

— Rikki Kersten



It's Cannibal!

Exotic Pleasures
 by Peter Carey

Picador, rrp \$5.95, 192 pp

Author Peter Carey, 38, has attracted much favourable notice recently. Last month he received the Miles Franklin literary award for his first novel, *Bliss*, as well as a laudatory mention in a *Newsweek* article on Australian authors.

There are ten short stories in this volume, some of which have been published before. For students, the short story is much the best reading, bite size stuff you could call it.

The stories are set in Australia, although not egregiously so, unlike some writing which tries to outstrum Banjo Patterson. There is just the suggestion of the locale.

One or two I found curiously depressing. All are set in the future, a *Clockwork Orange* future. Take, for instance, this passage from

War Crimes:

Unemployment had become a way of life, and the vagabonds had formed into bands with leaders organisations and even, in some cases, apocalyptic religions whose leaders preached the coming of the millenium.

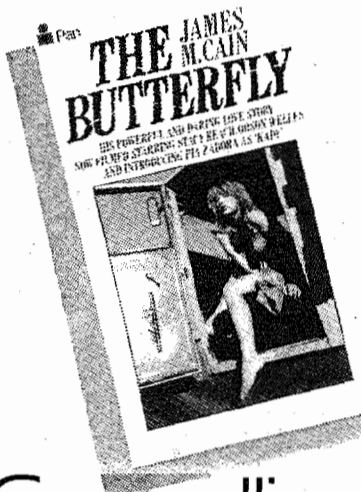
Powerful writing indeed, and there's much more; it's like being cannibalized alive, and all this in our own country.

Don't be put off by this, it is a most intriguing collection of stories, particularly *The Puzzling Nature of Blue*, which is, in an odd way, quite moving.

It is a style of writing that makes a great impression as a narration by a trained voice. ABC Radio would do well with some of these, with of course a few words edited out. The actors, I dare say, could use the money, and Peter Carey certainly deserves the recognition.

If you are the kind of person who is into three course meals, twin sets/three piece suits (James Williamson excepted) and Fred Nile, this book is not for you. Me? I'm going to read it again.

— Jeff Dodd



Compelling Cain

The Butterfly
 by James M. Cain
 Pan Books

The *Butterfly* was made available in paperback in 1981 by Pan Books. They have also published J.M. Cain's more famous books: *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, which is also a successful movie, and *Serenade*.

To use the author's words, *The Butterfly* is about a man (Jess Tyler) "who was a simple and honest man, a god-fearing man tortured into crimes of surging passion and chilling violence. He is being tortured by his love for two wayward women — his wife and his daughter."

Cain's critics agree that *The Butterfly* is up to the same emotional, violent and brilliant standards of his earlier book, *The Postman Always Rings Twice*.

Although I haven't read the book or seen the film, *The Postman Always Rings Twice* is supposed to be very good. I don't really agree with J.M. Cain's critics in the way *The Butterfly* is compellingly written. For example, if you aren't used to his narrative style you may find yourself re-reading some sections to find out what he meant or said.

But, if you have half a day off and have nothing better to do and there's nothing on TV, and you want to read about murder, insects, birthmarks, kidnapping, illness, moonshine, babies and misery with a touch of religion (just the norm for a backward mid-Western isolated country town of America), then you should buy, borrow or steal *The Butterfly* by James M. Cain.

— John Kennett

St. George Revamped

The Year's Best Fantasy Stories: 7
 Arthur W. Saha (ed.)
 Daw Books, \$3.50 rrp

This book, as its title suggests, is a collection of eleven fantasy short stories. It begins with a quick review of fantasy and events in the fantasy realm during the past year (1980-81), then come the stories.

Roger Zelazny's *The George Business* is by far the best of the collection. It is a hilarious revamp of the St George and the Dragon myth. George does a deal with Dart, the Dragon, to kidnap the not-so-pretty but very rich Lady Rosalind and stage a mock battle with George, so the latter can win her hand (and riches). It is particularly memorable for the section where Dart tries to persuade George not to fight him (before the deal is made). One saying is: "I haven't grabbed off a virgin in centuries. They're usually old and tough, anyway, not to mention hard to find." There are others equally as amusing.

My other favourites were *Spidersong* by Susan Petrey and *Keeper of the Wood* by Carodoc Cador.

Spidersong is the delightful story of a lyre spider who lives in a lute, enriching the music of the lute's owner, Laurel, by accompanying her. The story also deals with both their loves. Humour, sadness and joy are mixed into the story. *Keeper of the Wood* is the tragedy of a Keeper of the Wood (faun), Kolias, his lover, Hellanike, and their son, Niko. Any more description and I would spoil the story, but it is excellent.

There are a couple of curiosities which I would class as horror rather than fantasy, and the one bad apple is *Proteus* by Paul Cook. The author tries to instil mystery into the story and overdoes it, so that the reader is left wondering what on earth is going on.

However, eleven stories, most of them excellent, is not bad for a mere \$3.50 so I would highly recommend this book.

— Jenny Hein

FREE

Four Japanese Films
Little Cinema 7.30 pm



June 22 Double Suicide (Shinju No Amijima)
June 24 Early Summer
June 29 Shansho the Bailiff (Shansho Daiju)
July 1 Women in the Dunes (Suna No Onna)

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

RECORDS

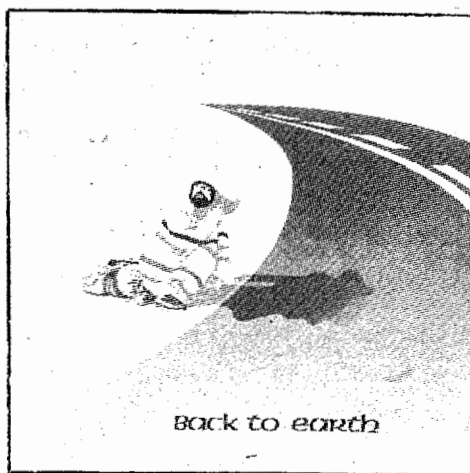
The Human League
Open Your Heart
Non-Stop
 Virgin Records CBS



Following the success of their first single *Love Action*, the *Human League* has released its second single from the immensely popular *Dare* album. *Open Your Heart* is a love song making the comment that we should not listen to others' opinions, rather to listen to our own feelings and share these with our lover. The musical style is fairly typical of the *Human League*, being electronic keyboard/synthesizer based although drums are used in preference to electronic percussion on this track. The melody line is simple but catchy and is put to good use in the arrangement. The production is sharp and crisp giving a pure sound quality.

The 'non-stop' instrumentals are an innovative string of short melodies held together by a bass riff. They blend in well with the musical feel of *Open Your Heart* and make good listening as well as dance music. All round a great value 12" single.

— G.J.M.



Rod Eather
Back to Earth

The record opens in perfect style with a somewhat heavy lead guitar solo called, strangely enough, *Epilogue*. The music then settles down into the general pattern of

acoustic guitar backed by keyboard on the next track, *Love at Times is Like Fading Dust*. This is a pretty and melodious song of considerable listening value. It is a pity the remainder of the album does not live up to either of the standards set by the first two tracks.

The music degenerates into a series of acoustic chords, often lacking any flow, and, in places, the lyrics no longer even fit the tune. The lyrical content, too, changes from love to conservation, particularly of the Sydney environs, for example, *Call of the Conservationist*, *What have we done*, *Where are we going?* The songs, in general, only last about two minutes, being short and to the point.

The vocal style is clear, fortunately not ockerish, and, in places, gives the sound a folk feel. The music is like that heard at the large conservationist rally and hence is ideal for anyone into that scene. The album closes with a meritorious reprise of *Epilogue* but by this stage it is insufficient to lift the album beyond mediocre.

— G.J.M.



coming up

Down and Out in Paris
Sheridan Theatre
June 23-26, 3, July 1-3, 8pm
Students \$2

AUTO is a new group made up of students interested in developing and performing both innovative and more established pieces of theatre. AUTO intends to fill the gap, felt for some years now, between a group tied down either by the demands of an academic course or by a commitment to a conservative approach to theatre in general. This aim is reflected in the first production, a workshopped adaptation of the first part of George Orwell's *Down and Out on Paris in London*.

During the twenties, Orwell threw over his English upper class origins and went to Paris to live in and observe poverty. His experiences were the basis of this, his first work of documentary journalism, a style which established him as a leader of Twentieth Century English literature. He has been called 'the conscience of his generation'. The continued relevance of his observations is at once fascinating and quite disturbing.

Down and Out in Paris brings these experiences to life while also confronting the issue of what motivated Orwell's attack on his own class and just how well he could expect his observations to reflect the truth of what it is to be down and out.

Small, weird and disturbing

Somatypes
Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Gallery
5 June - 11 July

Upon entering the Playhouse Gallery, I was surprised to meet a couple of small, wierd figures. They are a part of the exhibition that is currently there, *Somatypes*, which is comprised of sculptures by Loretta Quinn and paintings by Paul Newcombe. The works by the two artists complement each other perfectly, the figures being arranged so as to give the impression that they are studying the paintings.

Loretta Quinn describes her own work as 'cynical', and it would be difficult to disagree. Few of her sculptures give the impression of being healthy, "normal" human beings, and they are all somewhat disturbing, because of their expressions, and in some cases, physical deformities. It is somewhat disconcerting to move between such realistic, yet motionless, figures, who seem to exist only for themselves, with no reference to the spectator. The whole exhibition, in fact, seems closed in on itself, supplying, as it does, its own audience and subject.

Paul Newcombe's paintings are all executed in acrylic on large, uniform sheets of paper. Five of his works are "colour field explorations", or pure abstract, and are built up in squares of colour. The other paintings begin as a repeated image of a newspaper photograph (scenes of anguish — soldiers, a child wearing a gas mask, a man licking a shoe, etc.), which seem to have gradually become buried by the application of layers of paint in an abstract style. The force of the photographs is never lost, however, as the strongest elements are often picked out in paint. As Newcombe himself says, though, "the final work is more about paint and the painting process with only remnants of reference to the initial image".

The exhibition as a whole is extremely thought-provoking, excellently arranged and certainly worth the walk down North Terrace.

— Richard Dall

WORDS ARE NOT ENOUGH



Left to right are Miriam Nairn, Karen Sherlock Tessa O'Riley, Gillian, Lisa Fry and Mary Raptis

Words Are Not Enough
presented by AU Drama Students
Little Theatre
ended Jun 19

Words are Not Enough was the 1982 cultural offering from this University's drama students. As a production it was, in a word, "great". Although there was a quite obvious theme or message to the production, the accent was clearly on entertainment. The emphasis on entertainment maintained the audience's attention for virtually the whole performance. That was quite an achievement bearing in mind that it was a long performance which sought to deal with a rather "heavy" subject matter.

It was a revue style production and this enabled the effective use of "hit and run" tactics on the show's basic theme of the

difficulty and importance of communication. The structure of the show ensured that it never descended into drollery. The generally short and to the point theatre sketches were interspersed with dance and song numbers and enough plain irrelevant humour to attract even the most ardent Footlights follower. Variety was certainly emphasized: for example, the songs varied from such raunchy (and funny) cabaret numbers as *Frankie and Johnny* to such tuneful and haunting ballads as *Chanson des Vieux Amants*.

Also distinctly noticeable in this production quality of the scripts and the well-designed and constructed set. Likewise, the high standard of the acting by all the drama students was obvious to, and appreciated by, the audience.

However the show did seem to let some sketches drag on too long and this did seem

to inhibit the flow. In the same vein, the finale did not seem to be so much a finale but rather the running together of the final (and by no means strongest) three sketches.

The important thing though is that there was something in this revue for everyone: there was the very funny humour of *Macbeth* and *Hello, Hello*; there was the very well-acted drama of *1936*; there was the seriousness of *The Morning After*; there were welcome songs like *The Cat's in the Cradle*; and there was an excellent mime called *The Party* which "said it all".

However, this revue will have finished its season by the time of this *On dit* issue so it is of little use to exhort people to see it. However, if *Words are Not Enough* is any yardstick by which to anticipate future Drama productions, they certainly shouldn't be missed.

— Mark Nicholls

A Crime Against Nature

Antigone
Theatre '62

Thurs.-Sat. June 10-26, 8pm

Greek Tragedies always focus on conflict. Sophocles searched for that elusive balance between human rights and state policy, between natural laws and those man made, between what is humane and what is expedient. Such themes are so universal that modern theatre would perhaps be unable to present them except in a heavy and clumsy manner. Greek drama is the perfect means through which the themes can be exposed (rather than explored). *Antigone* is a simple direct portrayal of such conflicts.

Two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices have been killed — one in the act of defending the State, and the other in the act of seeking to destroy it. The King of Thebes, Creon, is so angered at the usurper, Polynices, that he decides he shall not be accorded a proper burial. In Greek terms, this is tantamount to a direct passage to hell. Antigone, Polynices's sister, buries him and is caught in the act. Creon sentences her to

death. Antigone declares her contempt for Creon, and is hung in a nearby cave. All is not roses for Creon, however. Tiresias, a blind seer, enters and predicts doom for Creon. Creon's wife and son (who was betrothed to Antigone) are both found dead. Thus, Creon's decision that civic law takes precedence over natural law results in his own destruction as a human being. The very forces he sought to subordinate (love, allegiance to fellow humans) ultimately cause his demise.

Antigone calls for a fairly heavily dramatic approach, but even so the Acting Company somewhat overacted. As a result the emotional conflicts especially tended to be drowned rather than clearly presented. Jim Vile's direction was excellent. The chorus work was very good; he used some very simple symbolic movements, and striking costumes. I particularly liked the lighting — again simple but very effective.

The Acting Company is presenting a wide selection of works this year, including *The Caretaker* (presently showing) and *Twelfth Night* which will be shown at Theatre 62 later in the year. While not presenting incredibly



innovative interpretations, the plays are nonetheless performed in a simple and uncluttered way. And the bikkies at interval are great.

— Karen O'Keefe

Communicating Isolation

The Caretaker
The Acting Company
Theatre '62

Absurd Drama is always fairly predictable. Familiar themes are explored, and the same messages conveyed. This doesn't mean that individual plays lack sufficient impact. Rather, the universal nature of absurd theatre means that the plays are usually quite easy to do, yet surprisingly difficult to do well. To bring home a well known theme in a way that is interesting and vital in hard work.

The Caretaker covers the usual absurdist themes. Isolation, failure of communication — or, as Pinter prefers to describe it — avoidance of communication. "I feel," he once said, "that instead of any inability to communicate there is deliberate evasion of communication. Communication itself between people is so frightening that rather than do that, there is continual cross-talk, a continual talking about other things, rather than what is at the root of their relationship." The Acting Company focused on this theme

for their presentation of *The Caretaker*.

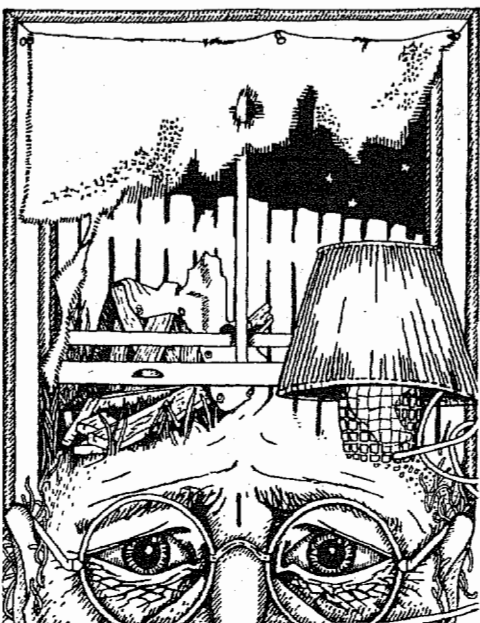
Now to the production itself. Everything about the first act was cold (especially the seats). The acting was somewhat jarred as the actors felt, or rather groped, for the play's essence. Unfortunately the house lights came up for interval before this occurred.

Act Two, however, was a different story. The synthesis between actor and play began to happen, and the continual struggle for dominance by each character, became real (and the seats were a bit warmer).

It is always interesting once in a while to "drop in" on Absurd Theatre. Productions never really succeed in breaking new ground, because there usually isn't any new ground to break. The Acting Company gave a credible performance. Bland, but as I said, Absurd Drama is easy to do, yet difficult to do well.

— Karen O'Keefe

P.S. Full marks to the management of Theatre '62 for the yummy bikkies they provided at interval. Keep up the good work!



Shoot the Moon Hindley Season closed

Shoot the Moon is my nomination for the year's most overlooked film. This despite the fact that it is the most perversely entertaining film which I have ever seen. It is often brutal and usually sad. Perhaps it is not a film for the mass audience.

For a film which manages to throw such a brilliant new light on the subject of divorce (an area already strewn with celluloid efforts which range from Not Bad to Totally Pathetic), it is attracting remarkably little comment of any kind. Somehow I went to see it under the misconception that it was a film about marital break-up. Instead it turned out to be a move about what-comes-after. This is life after separation, but few of the film's characters know how to deal with such a life. When the Dunlaps, played by Dianne Keaton and Albert Finney, find that they cannot make a clean break, and in fact do not want to, confusion abounds. The eldest of the couple's four daughters, played by a newcomer called Dana Hill, is particularly bewildered.

Dana Hill almost steals the show. For a girl who looks to be about fifteen, she displays incredible professionalism. Early in the film there was a beautiful moment where she and Keaton are next to each other, mother and daughter, and it is quite impossible to believe that they are only actors in a film. Not only is this a tribute to the actors, but to the director, who has taken such care to make the film always realistic and true to life. None of the clichés about divorce to which we are regularly treated on the box are in evidence here. Any film which can deal with children as people, rather than as pygmies who run around providing set decoration and background noise, deserves at least a small measure of acclaim. Shoot the Moon deserves much more.

It is not only the children who are well treated in this film, nor is it just the children



Diane Keaton in 'Shoot the Moon' - realistic and true to life.

Pity You Missed It

who are confused by the events. The parents too are disoriented by the sudden, violent change in their lives. Keaton and Finney are very excellent actors. Given a script which relies above all else on realism and believability, it would be surprising if they did not succeed in their portrayals of realistic, believable people. Yet the sheer class of the performance is still impressive. Oscar material? Time will tell.

Shoot the Moon is painted (you'll pardon the loose analogy) in very firm, broad strokes. You don't have to look for well-disguised subtleties and clues to the

meaning of the film: everything is there to be seen and heard. The musical score, for instance, is a series of echoing piano notes which could have been played with one finger. The entire film is structured in this way, as a series of scenes which seem to lack conventional flow, but which fit together to give the clearest possible explanation of what is happening. There are a number of straightforwardly violent, nerve-rendering scenes, all of which are there for a purpose. There is absolutely no excess of any kind.

Movies about 'deep social problems' are usually stultifying. This one is just the

opposite. The bad news is that you won't be able to see it for yourself. After two weeks of showings to disappointingly small audiences, Shoot the Moon finished its Adelaide run on Thursday. Meanwhile, On Golden Pond, Chariots of Fire et al. continue to enjoy long seasons. Somewhere, I suspect, a careful campaign was mounted to bring these movies to the attention of the press, presenting them as works of great artistic merit and entertainment value. Meanwhile, if this review has aroused your interest in a film which the critics have seen fit to ignore, you will have to wait until it comes to TV. — David Walker



Film Event

The Boat is Full
directed by Markus Imhoof.
Fifth Adelaide Film Event
Chelsea Cinema
Closed June 14

The Boat is Full is a superb film, that avoids a romanticization of its brave characters; a group of Jewish people who are escaping persecution in Nazi Germany. It shows their plight with stark, almost unbearable, realism.

The movie concerns an attempt made by several stangers to get across the border into Switzerland during the War, under the pretence of being a family. The Swiss admitted only families of Jews into their country for shelter from Hitler's holocaust and were ruthless in their adherence to their policy. Imhoof's creation of an atmosphere of hopelessness anticipates the group's eventual failure.

The cast is brilliant. Their situation brings to light the most shameful aspects of our human condition, particularly the appalling injustice of our wars. The film explores the horrific barbarism which we are capable of using to destroy innocents, and our ability to create inane rules and regulations.

The film is not light entertainment. Its scenes are powerful, heartwrenching and highly disturbing. And yet it is imperative that films about Nazi history are made and seen, as they serve as constant reminders of the latent brutality and blindness to good reason that exist and which make the rise of political parties like the Nazis frighteningly possible in the economically depressed eighties.

— George and Fiona Downey

Loulou
Fifth Adelaide Film Event
Chelsea Cinema
Ended June 9

Basically, Loulou is a portrayal of the interrelationships of three people. With a more adventurous director it

could have been powerful cinema. Unfortunately for us, Piatat's offering fell far short of this potential.

It is unfortunate for the actors as well. One feels they were constrained by the limitations placed by tame direction and that they were capable of more substantial artistic expression than was necessary for this film. Certainly, Isabelle Huppert in the role of Nelly and Guy Marchand who portrayed husband Andre, would have been convincing mediums through which to explore the thoughts and emotions of persons involved in a "love triangle". As it was, character development was non-existent: the plot being the essence.

After a confusing beginning in which a pretty, petite Nelly somehow meets a likeable but brainless hulk called Loulou, the events unfold in a more comprehensible manner. Nelly decides she enjoys the bedroom gymnastics of Loulou more than the art exhibitions which her husband frequents. The two lovers go forth to create havoc in Parisian hotel rooms while a wistful Andre lurks in bars and alleys ever ready for a reconciliation with the wife and equally anxious to befriend her lovmachine.

An unresolved conclusion and the opening chords of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 mark the end of a disappointing film. — Loretta Lorenzutti

Man of Iron
Directed by Andrzej Wajda
Fifth Adelaide Film Event
Chelsea Cinema
Ended June 14

Man of Iron is not the politically didactic, anti-Soviet propaganda piece that its advance publicity suggested it might be. It is a 'political love story' set on a very human level.

It gains its power for this reason. Man of Iron is not however a 'Communist Bloc' Red. Unlike Beatty, who doesn't see his lovers in terms of their 'Americanness', or their social positions, Wajda actually uses the love of the 'anti-hero' Tomczyk, and his film maker girlfriend Agnieszka to look into the constraints upon personal freedom in Poland. Wajda deliberately shows us their love, and marriage, at moments when the personal sphere is being invaded by punitive officialdom. (Lech Walesa incidentally, makes a special appearance as best man at their wedding.)

Parallel to the story of Tomczyk's life is the guest of Winkel, a media-man, and pawn, who is doing a story on Tomczyk. His alcoholism is barely under control. He seems to stumble through the film, beset by encroaching delirium tremors, and comprehending by degrees the extent of Party corruption.

Winkel's story on Tomczyk allows Wajda to use specifically political-historical material from events during the dockyard strikes at Gdansk, first in 1970, then again in 1980. The film is a masterly blending of historical fact and the art of the script-writer.

Man of Iron is a long film. It runs for almost

three hours, yet its vision is tightly disciplined. The camera never wanders, or lingers, but proceeds quickly from event to event. In no frame in the film do slums or images of economically distressed people appear.

Nor has Wajda included any directly derogatory reference to the official Party. Tomczyk's story and the implications of corruption among the journalist's highly connected employers, constitute the film's political content. Its thrust comes from its compassion for the people in the film, not in its political attitudes.

Wajda's film is in praise of Poles who are fighting for freedom. It shouldn't come as a surprise to learn that Wajda is currently interned in jail in Poland.

— George Downey

Shock Treatment
Directed by Jim Sharman
Fifth Adelaide Film Event
Chelsea Cinema
Closed May 12

Invariably comparisons will be made with The Rocky Horror Picture Show. In no sense is Shock Treatment the sequel. Fans expecting to see the first run of the next six years' Friday night entertainment will be disappointed. Shock Treatment doesn't have that sort of appeal.

This film is something quite opposite. It viciously lampoons popular cultism. Principally the cult of television but cults of entertainment and religion come in for their share.

After you've viewed Shock Treatment you'll have no doubt that you've seen an extraordinary film. The dilemma is why it is so good.

It's easy to explain its success by particulars. Like its Rocky Horror predecessor it is bold and innovative. Richard O'Brien's musical score is outrageous and brash. Barry Humphries, Richard O'Brien, Patricia Quinn and Ruby Wax act their arcane character roles with plenty of finesse. The film contains those subtleties of direction and design which ensure that good ideas are not lost in the making.

But this list of accomplishments only tells you that it's a competent movie. The secret of how Shock Treatment raises itself from the level of competence to the level of genius is probably known only to its creators and perhaps is privy to director Jim Sherman.

Shock Treatment is a biting satirical attack on television. The town of Denton subsists on TV, the population exists in the television studio. They sleep there after closedown and wake to the camera lights on dawn television. Brad and Janet (Cliff de Young and Jessica Harper) appear again but this time their fantasy horror excursion goes no further than behind the scenes at the studio.

When you measure Shock Treatment on the usual critical yardsticks you're aware it penetrates too deep to be captured on that scale. Its wit and cleverness is obvious enough, but it also resonates with something in the subconscious. It weaves a magic and

mystery which is rarely achieved in film.

The view of this critic is that Sharman manages to distill into his movies what can usually be achieved only on stage. In live theatre the combination of good writing, good direction and a receptive audience can create a feeling of participation amongst the audience. The audience can be made to move along with the ebb and flow of the play. The feeling and tension created is so much greater.

Film cuts off this communication between actors and audience. Hence the view of many theatre people that movies are the enemy of real theatre.

Sharman's talent is that he is able to move his audiences in the way of live theatre even when working through film. He achieves communication and confrontation even when working at arms' length through a strip of celluloid. This explains the phenomenal audience participation in The Rocky Horror Picture Show.

And it is the only way I can account for the peculiar beauty and success of Shock Treatment.

Once again the warning should go out to Rocky Horror devotees. Shock Treatment is rocky horror for intellectuals. What comes under scrutiny is not Transsexual fantasy but genuine USA. The horror strikes too close to reality.

— Tim Dodd

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THE RISE AND FALL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS

To understand how universities started playing the environment game, we must examine first the rise of citizens' concern about environmental issues. This short summary of the diversity of environmental movements also includes some guesses about future issues.

Issues of the 1960's and 1970's: Population and Pollution

The 1960's were a period of activism over a range of environmental problems. Furthermore, issues which were once regarded as purely political or social acquired an environmental emphasis. In the cities problems about crime, poverty, housing, ethnic conflict or local government corruption became subsumed under the term *urban environment*.

The immediate antecedents of modern environmentalism largely fall into two divisions:

(1) Advocates of birth control (e.g. the Malthusian League, Planned Parenthood, etc.).

(2) Advocates of conservation, largely of natural habitat, including the preservation of endangered species.

Of central concern was (and still is) the *population explosion*, with its consequences of periodic famine, disease and habitat destruction. Only in the 1960's did it become generally acceptable to discuss the population explosion — despite the efforts of many dedicated individuals advocating birth control in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

To those in power, large populations were first cannon fodder and then consumer fodder — and, at all times, a large population was regarded as a source of cheap labour. Most authoritarian religions oppose birth control, for it is the natural way to increase the size of the flock. Tribal and ethnic rivalries in many countries also provide a powerful stimulus to procreation.

In 1975 the world's population had reached 4,000,000,000 and was increasing at a rate of approximately 1.8% per year. It is estimated that the world's population will reach 6,350,000,000 by the year 2000, and that 90% of this increase will be in the world's poorest countries, thus increasing the difference between rich and poor. Whether or not the plough can keep up with the stork is controversial. Over the last twenty years the majority of expert opinion has vacillated between optimism and pessimism. Most recently opinion has again drifted in the pessimistic direction. It is now generally admitted that the world's weather was especially favourable for food production during the period 1950-1980 (except for the Sahel drought).

There are now some new warning signs: three bad harvests in a row resulted in the USSR becoming allied with the fascist regime in Argentina. Wheat and beef win out over political ideology. After several starts and stops to its birth control programme, China is now desperately promoting the one child family.

Ehrlich vs. Commoner: Leaders of the environment movement have not been any different from leaders of other, more purely political or religious movements. They quarrel over the mixture of facts, dogma and values. What is an acceptable upper limit for the human population depends not only on a number of scientific assumptions, such as are used in calculating the carrying capacity, but also a number of value judgements, e.g. the extent to which wealth (or misery) is to be shared.

Paul Ehrlich and Garrett Hardin stress human population *per se* as the primary problem. Barry Commoner argues that the real problem is modern science and technology, as taken over by big business. In terms of consumption of resources, and consequent pollution, a single individual in India or China makes only one-twentieth to one-fiftieth the impact of a single individual in the USA, UK or Australia.

Air Pollution: By the 1960's technological trauma had made an impact on the average person in industrialized countries. Public opinion poll data for the USA reveal that there was widespread concern about the more tangible environmental issues, e.g., air pollution in the big cities. The motor vehicle, certain industries, and household fuels are the primary sources.

By 1970 Lester Lave and Eugene Seskin showed, by use of multiple linear regression of epidemiological data, that a 50% reduction of air pollution in the USA would result in a 25% reduction in mortality and morbidity from respiratory diseases and approximately a 20% reduction in cardiovascular disease. Other researchers emphasized, in addition, the damage done to buildings and even to crops grown near polluting cities. Cleaning up of air pollution by removal of particulates does not solve all the problems, for removal of the largely alkaline particulate fraction leaves the acidic derivatives of the oxides of sulphur and nitrogen to do more damage. At



Last week PROFESSOR CLYDE MANWELL reviewed an environmental studies battle which took place at Adelaide University in the early nineteen-seventies. This week he broadens his outlook and covers the changing attitudes to the environment in the past decade.

present the subject of 'acid rain' has become an acrimonious debate between Scandinavia and the UK. Similarly, certain rural states in the Eastern part of the USA are complaining of adverse effects from 'acid rain' coming from industrialized regions. Air pollution is no longer just a local problem. Indeed, there appears to be an acceleration in the rise of global CO₂ levels; although expert opinion is not unanimous, many believe that this will have consequences on the climate of the twenty-first century.

Silent Spring: Of a number of important books on environmental issues published in the early 1960's, Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* had the greatest impact. She was the first to make the general public aware of the widespread ecological damage being done by the abuse of DDT and other persistent organochlorine pesticides. Suddenly, the man in the street became aware of topics such as *chronic toxicity* and *food chain amplification*.

The agribusiness establishment quickly mounted a smear campaign against Rachel Carson [detailed in Frank Graham's *Since Silent Spring*]. Similar campaigns were mounted against other scientists who criticised the overuse of pesticides. Frank Egler, who had pioneered in the careful use of herbicides to control unwanted vegetation, had criticised the widespread abuse of herbicides and pesticides in an article in the journal *BioScience*. An American entomological society, many of whose members receive research funds or consultancy fees from agribusiness, voted in favour of a motion to censure against the offending journal for publishing Egler's article. Subsequently, it was revealed that the issue which contained Egler's article had been distributed to only a small portion of the subscribers, including libraries, at the time the vote of censure was taken. Thus, most of those who voted for the censure motion could not possibly have read the article they were voting against. The example does not do much for the image of the scientist as a value-free, unemotional arbiter of evidence, carefully considering all sides of a question.

Rachel Carson and others who warned of the dangers from abuse of chemicals were soon vindicated. Just when the uproar over *Silent Spring* had reached a peak, there was the discovery that a four year epidemic of deformed babies, an estimated 10,000 cases, was the result of pregnant women taking the drug thalidomide [for a detailed survey of the thalidomide tragedy, including examples of suppression of socially responsible scientists and examples of the faking of scientific data by 'ethical' drug companies, see: Philip Knightley *et al.*, 1979, *Suffer the Children*]. Subsequently, it was found that accidents involving poisoning with pesticides in the USA occur at a conservative estimate of 30,000 cases a year, cases sufficiently severe to warrant medical attention (although farm labourers, often migrants, seldom received adequate medical care). The United Nations

World Health Organisation has always been a strong advocate of pesticides to control or eradicate malaria and other diseases carried by insects and other arthropod vectors. Nevertheless, the United Nations WHO has recently warned against the overuse of pesticides, such as occurs in cash crop agriculture, much of which is exported. The UNWHO estimate in 1979-1980 was that accidents involving pesticide poisoning were 500,000 a year, with 5,000 deaths.

"What is the Environment?" In the recent rush of concern about the nature of environmental problems, scientists of all persuasions have seen fit to classify their own work as 'environmental'. So successful has their quest for fame or notoriety been that it is no longer clear that the term environmental has any unambiguous meaning ... Therefore, we have two choices: Eliminate the label altogether, or define it more carefully."

(Allan Schnaiberg, 1980, *The Environment: From Surplus to Scarcity*, p. 9. Oxford University Press.)

From Consumerism to the 'Energy Crisis'

Population and pollution were the core of environmental concern in the 1960's. However, at least three different major groups of citizens' movements influenced environmentalism by the 1970's. To some extent my separation of these three sets of citizens' movements is arbitrary. It can also be argued that I have left out some other important trends. Nevertheless, these three sets of separate, if intertwined strands, have determined much of the present pattern of the evolution (and revolution) of environmentalism.

With the publication of *Unsafe at any Speed*, Ralph Nader's consumer protection movement became a household word in the USA and Canada. Nader's raiders, as his group were called, went on to analyze a number of aspects of the safety, or lack thereof, of products in the marketplace. Because Nader himself was a lawyer, and many of his associates were drawn from public interest legal work, their approach has been distinct from, and complementary to, that of the environment movement.

There had been earlier consumer movements, including those which had compelled the US Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act, establishing the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) as a regulatory body. Nader's group, however, went further. They specifically investigated the functioning of the government regulatory agencies themselves, finding that many were "watchdogs without teeth".

Nader's group noticed that, whenever business interests, or government regulatory bodies, had attempted to counter consumerist criticism, they often cited 'scientific' evidence from reports prepared under the aegis of prestigious US National Academy of Sciences. Nader's group also learned that the more socially responsible scientists within the US National Academy of Sciences were openly critical of the low level of scholarship and the obvious industry bias of some of the Academy's own publications. Thus, Nader's group commissioned an experienced science reporter, Phillip Boffey, to investigate the US National Academy of Science. The resulting book, *The Brain Bank of America*, is required reading for anyone who wishes to understand how big science is used to legitimate and to protect big business (Joel Primack and Frank von Hippel, 1974, *Advice and Dissent: Scientists in the Political Arena*, came to similar conclusions).

By 1973 consumerism suddenly became dominated by considerations of resource scarcity, notably the 'energy crisis'. OPEC, as a price-fixing cartel, was nothing new in the history of international capitalism. However, its consequences were to show that the workings of the so-called 'free market' are extremely sensitive to sudden shocks in the price of so fundamental an input as energy. The result was that the two decades of relative prosperity and full employment in advanced industrial societies came to an end.

The environment itself became a major target. By the end of American intervention in Indochina, the destruction included an estimated 10% of the hardwood forests and 50% of the mangroves. This destruction was made possible by aerial spraying of a number of herbicides, notably the combination of derivatives of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T used in *Agent Orange*. The damage done to the estuarine regions, dependent upon the mangroves, is not just aesthetic: these are highly productive regions upon which much of the fisheries are based. Some experts believe that it will take at least one hundred years for the recovery of the mangrove regions. The full extent of the effects of these herbicides (and the TCDD contaminants) on humans is not known — but it has recently become a hot political topic both here and in the USA.

In the 1970's the anti-war movements became an important political force in western Europe. The last few years have been witness to massive demonstrations against the deployment of American nuclear weapons, cruise missiles and binary chemical weapons in Europe. Many Europeans are worried at being caught in the cross-fire between the USA and the USSR, sacrificed as pawns in some war game triggered off accidentally by an error in the Pentagon's computer programming. Increasingly, citizens are being stirred from their apathy by the fear that accidentally or deliberately the super-powers will engage in nuclear war. One new citizens' movement is the 'survivalist' group, most prominent in the USA. 'Survivalists' envisage either economic collapse or a nuclear holocaust — and are arming themselves in anticipation of the breakdown in 'law and order'.

In Europe the reaction against nuclear weapons is more of a pacifist orientation. Opposition to nuclear weapons is easily extended to opposition to nuclear power. A number of European countries now have 'ecology' or 'green' political parties, which have become important minorities [see Volkmar Lauber, 1978, *Ecology politics and liberal democracy*, *Government and Opposition* 13: 199-217].

The importance of anti-war movements and their influence on environmentalism will increase further in the near future:

First, there is increasing awareness of the sheer magnitude of the waste arising from the armaments industry, consuming approximately 10% of the world's gross economic product — without contributing effective protection. Roughly half of all money spent on scientific research is for military purposes.

Second, there is an old message which the new war between Argentina and Great Britain in the Falkland Islands has exemplified: Weapons which were developed by funds obtained from the British taxpayer have been sold by British to French interests to Argentina — and are now used to kill British servicemen. As the casualties from this new war mount, so too will a new wave of revulsion against that alliance of public and private enterprise that has compromised a nation's legitimate self-defence interests with a short-sighted pursuit of profit.

Third, the conflict over the Falkland Islands is in part one of conflict over resources: oil and fish (and 10% of the UK's import of wool). As pressures rise from the population explosion, and as politicians seek war as a means of staying in power, such conflicts are likely to increase in frequency and severity. **Cont. p. 14**