

Users are advised that this issue of On Dit may contain names and photographs of Aboriginal people who have since died. This may cause distress to their relatives and discretion should be used when viewing them.

On dit

Adelaide University Student Weekly

Monday June 28, 1982

Vol 50 Nr 11

THE URANIUM ISSUE



Technology Key to Unemployment-VC

South Australia faces a "long term downturn in employment" unless industry here adapts efficiently to technological change, Professor Donald Stranks, Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University told a luncheon meeting organised by the Institute of Personnel Management, Australia last Wednesday.

Professor Stranks is the chair of the SA Council on Technological Change, a body set up to study technological change and to advise the Minister of Industrial Affairs.

The Council has concluded, he said, that "the real threat to the security of employment of South Australians does not come from the introduction of new technologies, even if these displace labour in the short term. The real threat comes from the loss of markets due to the loss of competitiveness from technological inefficiency."

Technology will be vital for the maintenance of competitiveness on the export markets that South Australia's economy depends on, Prof. Stranks said. The adoption of new technology is vital to our future economic well-being. "The status quo is no longer an option."

But the effect of technological change on employment remains a difficult question, according to Prof. Stranks. "The adoption of new technologies will bring about

possibly some regions — while new jobs, skills, occupations and possibly new regions will be created. Whether the net gain in jobs is positive or negative once foreseeable technological changes have worked their way through the system cannot yet be determined with any certainty."

In any case, the Council on Technological Change has concluded that it will be crucial for industry to consult with employees over the introduction of new technology and to provide for employee retraining.

"The key to the successful adaptation to technological change is early notice and consultation and the development of a general understanding of the issues. And that understanding must permeate right through an enterprise from top management to each worker at the immediate work interface."

"The responsibility for achieving consultation and understanding rests heavily on management," he said. However in a survey of SA industry, the Council on Technological Change has found that "there are serious deficiencies in the attitude of industry to training and consultation."

The solutions to these issues are likely to require community responses "which cut across conventional political attitudes."

The tendency at present, Prof. Stranks said, is for management to ascribe all responsibility for adapting to technological change to the workers. "Management regards workers as the only group that needs to cope with these changes — but adaptation needs to be made by management as much as by workers."



Prof. D.R. Stranks

change in our industrial structure, and the decline of some skills, some jobs, some occupations and

U-Mine to use Banned Method

US Federal legislation prohibits the in situ leaching method of uranium mining proposed for the Beverley uranium mine near Lake Frome.

It was announced last Friday that work on the mine is expected to begin this year.

When the mine is exhausted it is proposed to pump the waste back into the ground and seal the injection wells, says Nadine Williams of the Campaign Against Nuclear Energy.

"This method of disposing of waste is unacceptable in the US," she said.

"Here mining acts have nothing to cover that."

The Beverley project is being developed by Western Nuclear Australia Ltd which is part of the New York-based Phelps Dodge Corporation group, and the Oilmin NL group.

The Beverley deposit is estimated to be five times larger than the Honeymoon deposit.

The in situ leaching method will also be used at Honeymoon. Approval for this project was recently granted.

The environmental problems associated with the Honeymoon site are duplicated at Beverley

according to Ms Williams.

"There is the risk of contamination of ground water which is vital for stock and property owners."

Ms Williams is critical of the economic benefits of the Beverley project.

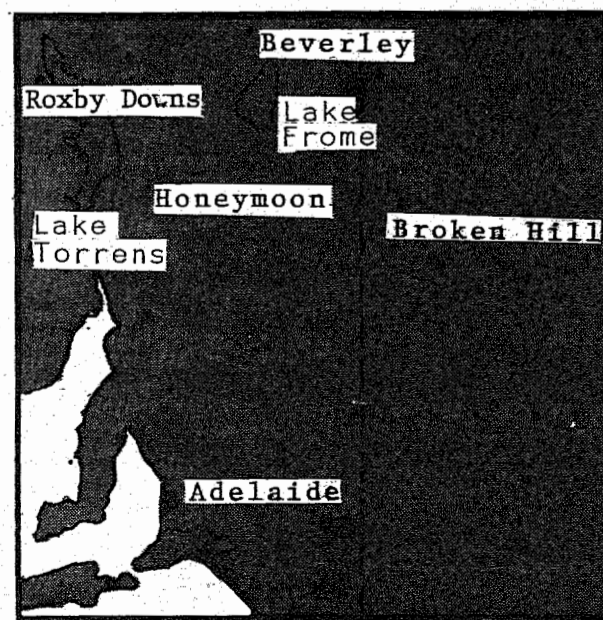
"The level of employment at Beverley would be from 200 to 280 maximum because it is basically a

chemical factory.

"There is no necessity for unskilled labour and no large township and so there will be no building of schools and hospitals."

There are no indenture plans for the Beverley mine. The infrastructure costs — much less than for the Roxby Downs project — will be borne by the joint venturers.

— Tim Dodd



this week

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Uranium: Mandy Cornwall is both reporter and critic of pro-uranium expert, Dr Edward Pochin, former Chairman of the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

PAGE 9

Australian Democrat View: Ian Gilfillan, National Policy Co-ordinator for the AD's explains his party's position on uranium.

AD

PAGE 12

Pressing the Labor Line: Terry Connolly and Mark Duffy, both former presidents of the AU Labor Club argue that it is time for Labor to change its mind on uranium.

ALP Policy

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What Besets Nuclear Power? A review of scenarios of disaster from leading writers.



PAGE 20

Where is Democracy at Adelaide Uni? Roe Bögner studies student participation in university government.

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Monday June 28, 1982
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What's in the Uranium Basket

Adelaide has always relied on a few industries for its livelihood. There was Philips, the car industry and the manufacture of white goods.

Whenever there is a downturn in trade or industrial action, the result is a bottle neck in production and the repercussions can be felt throughout the community.

Now we have the go-ahead for further exploration at Olympic Dam. Once again all our eggs are in one basket, only this time it affects all of South Australia.

It would appear that diversification is one of those words which raises the hackles of Adelaide's business community and government like socialism, justice and equality.

So (reluctantly) accepting that we are all now dependent on the whims of world and spot market prices, let's just sit down, read and reflect on the ramifications of our decision to give Olympic Dam the go ahead (if the companies so choose).

While just over 10,000 unemployed wait patiently in the CES offices to be snapped up by mining companies, it is important to think of where our uranium (if mined) will go.

If SA exports its uranium we become part of the nuclear cycle. The cycle benefits us through employment, but also involves us in other issues like nuclear proliferation, and the quest for a method of permanently disposing of radioactive waste. This extends our parochial community to include the rest of the world.

So this issue is dedicated to what our (uranium) eggs may hatch.

NOTICES

Benefit Concert

For the Centre of Aboriginal Studies in Music featuring **No Fixed Address, Us Mob**. Wednesday June 30, 8pm Mayo Refectory, Adelaide Uni.

Tickets at the door. Concession \$4, others \$6. Be early. No alcohol to be brought into show.

Presented by the SAUA and PGSA.

Britain in Crisis

Speaker: Duncan Hallas — leading British revolutionary socialist

South Dining Room — 1.10 pm

Tuesday 29th June

Presented by International Socialists, Adelaide

Philosophy Club Meeting

"How to be Reasonable"

by

Graham Nerlich

I argue that being reasonable is not a matter of adopting some set of beliefs (axioms of logic, say) nor a theory, but a matter of accepting reason and reasonableness as a value. I try to show what sort of value reason is by talking about its role in emotional life. Finally, I criticise two moral feelings: cynicism and sentimentality. The first is often misunderstood as being reasonable at the expense of emotion and the other is being emotional at the expense of reason.

Be among the reasonable and come to Meeting Room 3, Level 5, Union Bldg. 7.30 pm

Thursday 1st July

Wine, cheese and reasonable(?) discussion will follow the presentation of the paper.

In the Bar This Week

Friday July 2nd

1.00pm Rock film clips on videoscreen in Bar.

8.30pm Cabaret comes to Union Bar with *Fi Fi L'Amour and Evans* from Sydney. Free entertainment.

Saturday July 3rd

8.00pm AU Windsurf Club Bar Night with *Sensational Bodgies* now from Melbourne and *Lounge Lizards*. AU students \$3, non AU students \$4. Be early.

Coming Soon to Adelaide Uni.

Vitamin Z

Rock Doctors

the outrageous *Los Trios Ringbarkus* and lots more

Craft Studio Haircuts

\$2.00 per head. Every Friday from 2-5 pm. Make an appointment any time during the week. Experienced hairdresser.

Billiards and Snooker Club

Students who are interested in Billiards and Snooker should obtain a copy of the Club's Activities Programme for the remainder of 1982 from the Sports Association Office.

Jazz Ballet

Jazz Ballet classes commence at the Centre for Physical Health, Mackinnon Parade, at 5.30-6.30 pm on Friday July 9. The cost for the six week course is \$6. Hurry, only twenty positions available. Enquiries/enrolments to Sean Power, tel: (228) 5100/5150.

Tennis Coaching

Tennis coaching classes will be run by the Centre for Physical Health, Mackinnon Parade, commencing on Sunday July 4 from 9.45 to 10.15 am. The cost for the seven week course is \$9. Enquiries/enrolments to Sean Power, tel: (228) 5100/5150.

Touch Football

For all those interested in playing Touch with the new AU Touch Club, there will be a practice session at 1.00 pm next Thursday (1st July). We will be meeting at the northern goal posts of AU Football Oval (opposite the Uni. across the foot-bridge). New players wishing to learn the game and any veteran players are welcome to come along.

Witchcraft Seminar

Adelaide University Metaphysics Society

Thursday July 1st, North Dining Room, Level 4. Admission \$1 non-members, 50¢ members. Refreshments provided.

Speaker: Tim Hartridge.

Witchcraft is a religion which is older than Christianity. Tim Hartridge, a practising witch, will give a slide illustrated talk on the history and modern magical practices of Wicca (Witchcraft) and will include a brief Wicca ritual.

1982 Lincoln College Ball

A night of Romance and Nostalgia set in the Roaring 20's featuring

Voyeur

Acrylic Chewies

Saturday July 3, 8pm

Formal or twenties dress.

Lincolniters \$3.50, Others \$4.50.

Supper included

Wanted

2nd Hand

Saxophone

(alto or tenor)

Please contact Sarah Alpers (via pigeon hole, SAUA Office or home phone 79 4493).

PRODUCTION

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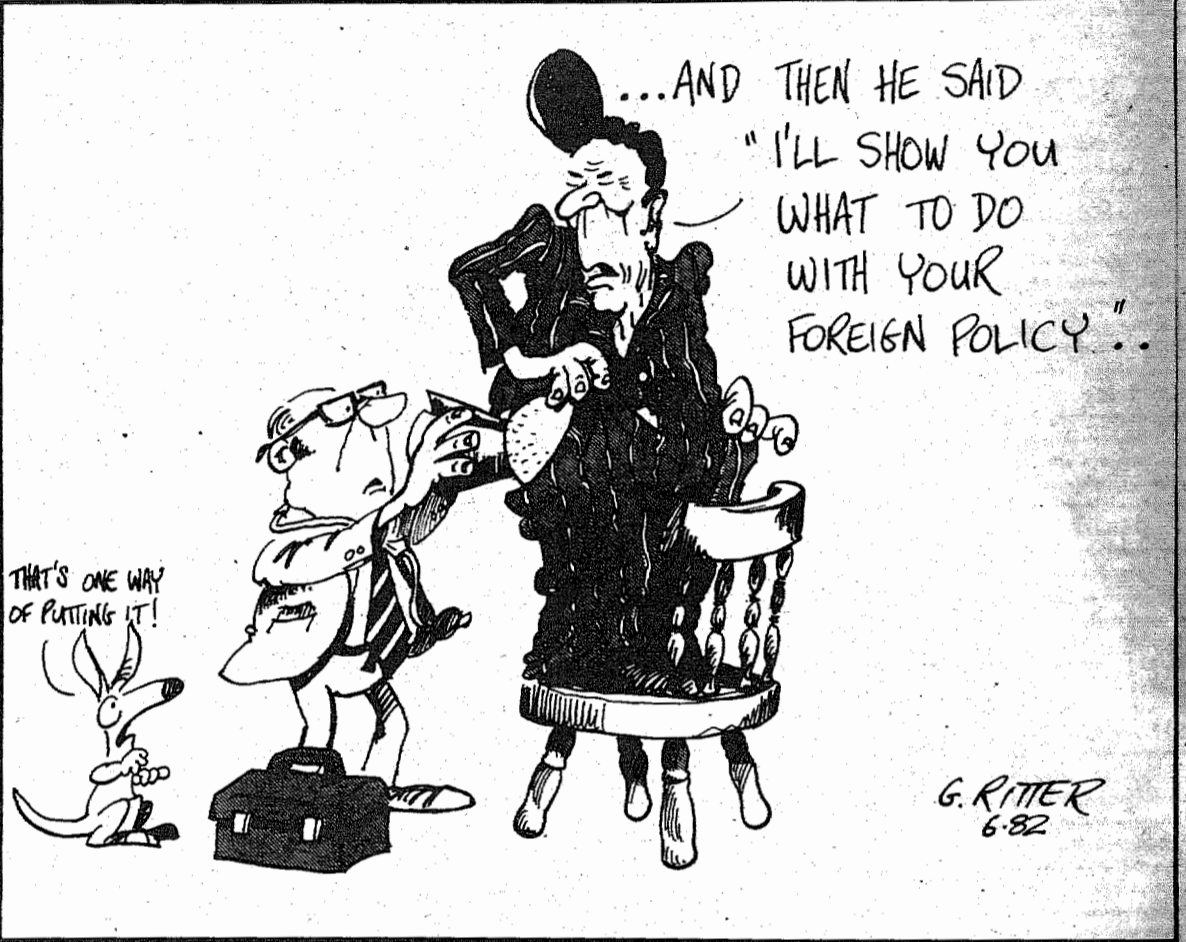
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Nominate Now

Annual Elections Union Council and Students' Association

Nominations:

Open

9.00 am Monday, 28th June

4.00 pm Thursday, 8th July

Union Council nomination forms (and Activities Council forms) available from Union Administration.

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

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

Positions:

Union Council

(18 ordinary members)

Activities Council

(5 student members)

Students' Association

President (paid)
Education Vice President
Finance and Administration Officer

Local AUS Secretary
Ordinary Executive Member (4 positions)

Education Action Committee (5 positions)

On dit (paid)
Bread and Circuses Editor
Student Radio Co-Directors (paid) (2 positions)

Social Action Committee (4 positions)

Women's Officer

AUS Regional Conference (8 delegates)

AUS Annual Council (7 delegates)

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

Activities Officer.

Persons nominating for Union Council or Activities Council, must be ordinary student members of the Union and be nominated by two ordinary members of the Union. Persons nominating for other positions must be enrolled students. Nomination forms must be submitted with a policy statement of not more than 200 words

for Union Council, SAUA President, *On dit* Editor and Student Radio Director positions and 100 words for all other positions. The candidate may at his/her option submit a passport size photograph with their nomination.

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

BENEFIT CONCERT FOR
CENTRE FOR ABORIGINAL
STUDIES IN MUSIC
FEATURING

**NO FIXED
ADDRESS**

**US MOB
CASM**

WEDNESDAY JUNE 30

8PM MAYO REFECTORY ADELAIDE UNI

TICKETS AT DOOR CONCESSION \$4 OTHERS \$6 BE EARLY
NO ALCOHOL TO BE BROUGHT INTO SHOW

SAUA PGSA

CORRECTION

We wish to correct any confusion which may have resulted from last week's article on Tax Evasion by Michael White and James Gaffey.

The headline read (nee evasion). It should have been (nee avoidance). These two words are not synonymous.

Also Table 1, Part A should have had PAYE tax paid \$101.2, and the result of Scheme B after avoidance had a disposable income of \$0.9m.

Sorry for any confusion to readers and any 'pain and suffering' to Michael and James.

Media Distorts Church Program Against Racism

The World Council of Churches' policy on racial oppression is being sensationalised by the media, two WCC delegates said last week.

Dr Reinhild Traitler and Rev. Carl Kuusk, said they were "deeply worried" by the image the WCC has received at the hands of the press.

The WCC gained Australia-wide recognition last year as a

result of their 'Programme to Combat Racism' which attacked both churches and states (particularly Queensland) for their lack of attention to the Aboriginal problem.

Speaking in the Little Theatre last Thursday, Dr Traitler said that throughout the world the WCC's policies on racism and disarmament were being over-emphasized at the expense of other less political, but equally important issues such as those of

doctrine, universality of ministers, baptism and the eucharist.

The WCC's progressive political policies were also being counteracted in many instances by reactionary, conservative groups which Rev. Kuusk noticed are particularly prevalent in Australia. He said the WCC was necessarily a "radical" organisation, and added that the extent to which their radicalism is reaching is "quite frightening".

The talk in the Little Theatre was rather poorly attended by about thirty students, most of whom are members of campus religious organisations. The discussion stayed well clear of political topics and was mostly concerned with the WCC as a body: its history, its achievements and its problems with other church bodies.

Rev. Kuusk replied to the suggestion that the WCC's policies were adversely affecting the church's unity by claiming this impression was only given by the WCC's refusal to "sweep conflicts under the carpet". He said the WCC had already made definite progress towards achieving unity in matters of baptism and the eucharist.

Kuusk and Traitler were in Adelaide to discuss the WCC's sixth World Assemblage, which will take place next year in Vancouver with the theme "Jesus Christ — The Life of the World".

— Bill Morton

Christ a Radical

Jesus Christ's teachings contained a clear commitment to the liberation of women, a visiting World Council of Churches delegate said yesterday.

Dr Reinhild Traitler, a staff member at WCC headquarters in Geneva, is in Adelaide to meet with WCC member churches in preparation for the WCC's international assembly in Canada next year.

She said that Christ's treatment of women, the way he included them amongst his followers, was in direct conflict with the patriarchal-Jewish traditions of his time.

Contrary to what many feminists believed, Christ's use of the word 'father' to describe God was not a sexist term. It wasn't a question of 'father' or 'mother' but rather a radical departure from all previous religions which had referred to the divinity as ruler or supreme lord.

"To call God 'father' challenged the hierarchical Roman/Jewish society of the time," she said. "It was a revolutionary word."

"The essential political relationship then was between absolute ruler and subject, between master and slave.

"To call God 'father' was to insist on a revolutionary equality, to argue for a political model based on the intimate and much more equitable relationships which obtained in the family."

Dr Traitler also argued that Christ's teaching were generally much more radical than has been hitherto appreciated. "The sermon on the mount is a very radical state-



Dr Reinhild Traitler

ment," she said. "Talking about the scriptures with the poor and oppressed, I have come to see Christ's teachings in a fresh light.

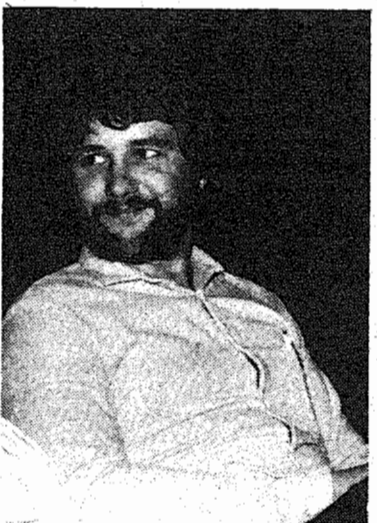
"These people observe that he wasn't simply concerned for people's spiritual condition; he went out of his way to feed and heal and restore their sense of dignity and identity.

"His policies were so radical he went to the cross for them.

"For a Christian today spiritual growth doesn't just mean saving the soul, it means commitment to the struggles of the oppressed.

"The crucifixion wasn't spiritual; it was a political event."

— On dit Staff



Rev. Carl Kuusk



G.R.

New Mosquito Repeller Sex-link

Users of a newly invented mosquito repellent may derive additional satisfaction and a sense of poetic justice from knowing that the battery-operated device works by subverting the sexual behaviour of mosquitoes.

The new device is called The Scat and its inventor, Malcolm Shaw of North Croydon, Melbourne, says that it will repel all but the most ravenous mosquitoes.

The Scat electronically simulates a courting sound emitted by male mosquitoes which scares off females during pregnancy. Only pregnant mosquitoes bite.

Shaw came across this obscure information by chance in a magazine article he read ten years ago. He has no specialist knowledge of mosquitoes and The Scat is his first invention.

Shaw doesn't live in a mosquito-infested area or find the insects particularly bothersome himself, but he has friends who do and who don't like using sprays. He originally made a few prototypes as gimmicks for these friends. Finding that the device worked, he decided to put it into production.

The Scat will be available in Australia from next summer at a price of about \$20.00.

Getting the device on to the market proved much more difficult than inventing it, Shaw said. "There have been a lot of production and marketing problems. Many of these stem from the fact that Australia is a very conservative market. Most of my enquiries have come from overseas," he said.

On dit asked Shaw whether Aeroguard or Mortein had offered to buy him out.

They hadn't, he said, and

proceeded to throw down the gauntlet to the spray manufacturers.

He cited extensive research which compared his device with spray repellents. In one study experimental subjects camped in a notoriously mosquito-infested area of Gippsland. It was found they were being bitten again within ten minutes of using various sprays and creams, while use of The Scat significantly reduced the number of bites for several hours.

Certainly very impressive results, although one can only commiserate with the unfortunate guinea-pigs in these experiments.



Lib. Club Brings 'Sale of the Century' Champ.

Richard Camm, West Australian commerce student and former 'Sale of the Century' champion, addressed the newly resurrected Adelaide University Liberal Club last Monday.

Mr Camm is the vice-president of the Australian Liberal Students' Federation (ALSF) and a prominent anti-AUS advocate.

The rot had set into AUS too deeply to try and save it, he told the meeting. An alternative fresh start would be best, he said.

Camm claimed that governments do not wish to listen to AUS. Tertiary tuition fees were defeated in spite of AUS, not because of it, he said.

The tertiary fees and loans legislation was introduced by the federal Liberal government last year and passed by the House of Representatives. It has since been blocked twice by the Senate. AUS

lobbyists have campaigned vigorously against the bills.

The legislation entailed setting up a student loans system and charging tuition fees for second and higher degrees. It was foreshadowed in the so-called 'Razor Gang' report that the TEAS benefit would be phased out as the loans scheme became operative. It was proposed that the tuition fees would be in the order of \$1,000-\$2,000 per year.

The ALSF is a national association of university and CAE Liberal clubs.

Local AUS Secretary Alan Fairley says, in response, that ALSF want to destroy AUS "because AUS won't follow their rigid ideological line".

ALSF have an "ultra-right wing ideological commitment as opposed to the more 'small l' Young Liberal line," he says.

"Those of us at the 1982 AUS Annual Council have seen their contempt for democratic forms in action."

Fairley believes there is collusion between the revived Liberal Club and ALSF.

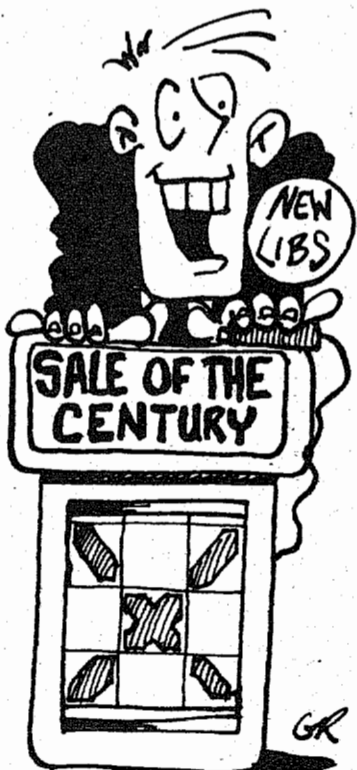
"How else can the individuals concerned announce intended

annihilation to ALSF nationally before their inaugural meeting?"

"It will be an unfortunate day for Adelaide University students when the smear campaigns which are their speciality appear here."

The Liberal Club was affiliated to the Clubs and Societies Council last Thursday.

— On dit Staff



MIDWEEK AT SCOTS

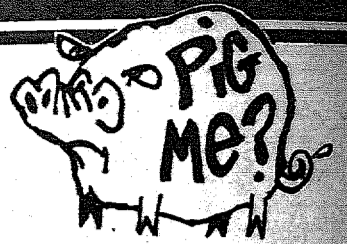
(directly across from the Uni., cnr Pulteney St., North Tce.)

Every Wednesday, Scots Church will be holding lunch-hour services

Time: 1.15-1.50

These services will be of particular interest to students of the University.

All are most welcome.



Pygmy Prometheus

by Peter Hockney
and
Terence Cambridge

This week Pygmy Prometheus presents a survey of news items too whimsical, off beat, or unlikely to have received adequate coverage in the local mainstream media. In the interests of ensuring an informed and aware 'On dit' readership, Pygmy hopes to continue this service in future columns.

To this end, Pygmy has established a news monitoring service which will screen a wide range of local, national and international news sources. Here are the first fruits of this innovation.

Malcolm Fraser's penchant for meddling in the affairs of other nations has led to a call for him to keep out of Fijian politics.

The self-styled international statesman was rebuked in a recent cable from a leader of Fiji's opposition National Federation Party, Mr Anil Singh.

This followed the public release by the Fijian Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, of an assurance given him by Mr Fraser that the Alliance Party would retain government in the general elections next month.

The Opposition's campaign slogan, "Time for Change" would see to that Mr Fraser said.

"If it is some encouragement ... Australians once fell for the slogan, but they paid such an awfully high price for it in the years afterwards, that it should be a lesson to anyone who has been promised that it is time for a change," Mr Fraser said.



The Bulgarian artist Christo, who specializes in wrapping things up, is encountering opposition to his latest project.

Christo is famous for wrapping up a skyscraper and for hanging a giant curtain between two mountain peaks in Colorado. In 1969 he came to Australia and wrapped up several miles of coastline at Little Bay in New South Wales. Now he wants to put pink plastic tutus around the ten islands in Biscayne Bay, Florida.

The opposition to Christo's plan is not coming, as one might expect, from a philistine bureaucracy — the Department of Environmental Regulation has approved the project — but from local conservation groups who argue that the tutus would disrupt bird-life and pollute the water.



Sexism can be manifested in all sorts of places and forms, as the following reports indicate.

From Sydney, where the Queen's Birthday is still celebrated by fireworks, we learn that one store has been selling separate bags of fireworks for boys and girls. The boys' collection is full of the loud and exciting varieties, while the girls have to be content with the more demure fireworks such as sparklers.

Meanwhile, in Brisbane, students at the University of Queensland have voted to ban sales of the milk drink Ovaltine from their refectories. The ban was applied by the Student Union after complaints that advertising of the drink was blatantly sexist. A local radio station had staged a promotion on campus featuring young women clad in bathing costumes and sashes bearing the Ovaltine slogan, "Ready to Go".

Yet at Adelaide University, where a large majority of Union

councillors claim to be committed to women's issues, the Union Shop continues to hawk *Playboy*. A case of profit before principle?

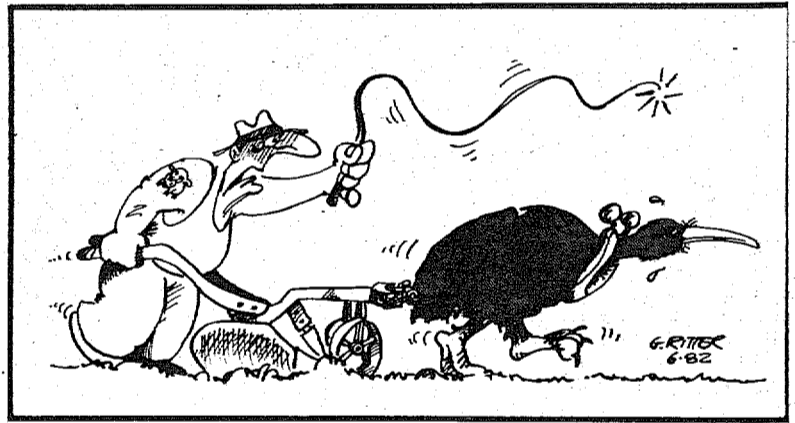
The following report was buried by *The Advertiser* in its sporting section, perhaps because it strains credibility to the limit.

"The Commonwealth Games Foundation is waiting for confirmation that the Falkland Islands will enter a two-man rifle-shooting team in the Games. The Secretary of the Falkland Islands Shooting Association, Mr J. Stanley, wrote to the Foundation before the Argentinian invasion to nominate a team in the small-bore rifle section. A Foundation representative said the nomination had been accepted."

News travels slowly in the Apple Isle, but the results of the World Ploughing Championships, held in Longford, Tasmania from 14-15th June, have finally reached the mainland.

Thirty-seven contestants from eighteen countries were put through their paces on both stubble and grassland. They were awarded points for straightness, evenness, lack of grass between the furrows, and having one furrow comparable to the next. Points were deducted for showing wheel marks at the finish.

In an upset result, first and second place went to teams from New Zealand, third place to Norway and fourth to Austria. Australia came in twelfth and the favourites, Spain, only managed fourteenth place.



The Infallible meets the Invincible

At the latest report, the first strike in the Vatican's history was being threatened by Vatican maintenance workers on the eve of the Pope's departure for a meeting with World Labour Organisations in Geneva.

The workers are demanding wage rises and improved conditions and say they have been denied access to the Pope.



President P.K. Speaks

Student Radio — Is It Worth It?

One of the many services provided by the Students' Association is Student Radio. Like 'On dit' Student Radio is meant to provide students with a form of media which puts forth a student's point of view. However, I sometimes wonder if it's worth the cost.

This year Student Radio will cost about \$18,300 to run — that's about \$3 of your Union Fee. Like most things, people always ask if they get their money's worth. The trouble with Student Radio is that you just can't tell. Radio surveys don't include public radio stations, so one doesn't get the chance to see how many people actually tune in.

Of course, when looking at the costs of something, one must also look at the benefits. For a start, it trains interested students in the basics of radio broadcasting. However, is it the job of the SAUA to fund this?

Also, Student Radio provides student views and music to students and other people. But again, it is difficult to tell just how many people listen. I know that there have been nights when I have given away t-shirts, free meals, cinema tickets, etc. and no one has rung up to claim them. First instincts told me that it was my fault for being so boring, but I later found out that other people on air have had the same problem.

Another complaint of Student Radio is that it plays music which is not popular amongst the majority of students. I must confess that I too agree with this conclusion. Currently, Student Radio is not catering for all students, just those who like 'alternative' music. How can this be 'Student Radio' if it only sets out to entice a certain minority to listen? Also, there are a number of announcers who are not even students, which tends to weaken the concept of "training students for radio".

So what should we do? Get rid of Student Radio completely? Cut its hours? Make it reform its ways? Leave it as it is? Perhaps you could let me know.

And for those who haven't listened to Student Radio before, why not tune in to hear what it's all about? In fact tonight (Monday) and every Monday night, I'm on at 10.30 for half an hour or so. But don't let that put you off ...

— Paul Klaric
SAUA President

Student Reps an urgent issue

On Wed. June 30, the University Education Committee will be voting on proposed statutes which will make undergraduate representation compulsory for every department. A significant body of academic staff want to defeat this proposal.

Why Student Representatives?

Who sets your course? Is it fairly assessed? What opportunity to input do you have into the decisions made about it?

These and other similar questions cross the minds of most students. Many feel that they, as mature people, should be able to voice their opinions to departmental committees and take part in representing their fellow students.

While most staff members concede that this is valuable, only in a few departments are students actively encouraged to have their say. One suspects that many academics feel threatened by students challenging their views, or providing more logical and intelligent suggestions than their own.

A Long Term Goal

One way of taking part in decision-making is through consultative committees. These exist at other tertiary campuses and in the Politics and Geography departments here. They comprise equal numbers of staff and students, and their proposals are binding on the departmental committee itself. This is radically different from the present system and might be a great shock for staff and students. But it is a worthwhile goal to work towards.

Student Representatives on Departmental Committees A Survey by Chris Sen, Mandy Cornwall and Paul Klaric

The Students' Association now advocates at least one undergraduate representative elected to each departmental committee by fellow students. This is a good start.

Once student representation is established, the real business of education can be tackled. Imaginative and constructive ideas from students would become concrete possibilities. After all, students are the people this university is meant to serve.

For example, changes to assessment might be desired, if the present system is thought to put too much pressure on students, make them too competitive against

each other, add nothing to their learning, or unfairly favour some more than others.

Issues could be as simple as the availability of staff members or as complex and exciting as the content of courses. If students are given some control over their study, it would allow them to take initiatives that respond to their collective needs.

What Have Student Reps Achieved?

Student reps, when supported by other students, have begun to make a difference. In one subject, a lecturer who demanded that essays be typed, was challenged on the grounds that this procedure is too expensive for many students. In another, where only one form of assessment was offered (contrary to the suggestions of the *Report on Assessment*, 1975), the student rep. has proposed an alternative for students who do not like the

present system. In the English Department, the number of prerequisite subjects for honours was reduced from four to three, so that this department did not monopolise students' undergraduate work.

Students already sit on the larger university and faculty committees where they have taken constructive action. Last year, in University Council, they introduced the famous motion which opposed fees for uni. students (these were threatened in the 1981-82 federal budget). On the Library Committee, they have prevented the introduction of money fines. In the Education and Arts Faculty Committees, students have strongly supported the proposals for Women's Studies.

Students make valuable contributions at Faculty and University Committee levels, so why aren't they represented at the departmental level?

The existing arrangements treat most uni. students like secondary school kids — passive recipients of "knowledge" — like we were in primary school, like we were in kindergarten ... But things need not stay that way.

What Can Students Do?

To make academic staff aware of student feeling and student rights, a General Student Meeting will be held at lunchtime on Wed. June 30, prior to the Education Committee meeting. The venue is the Barr-Smith Lawns.

Come along and show that students know they count.

Student Representatives Proposed GSM Motions

1. Post-grad. and under-grad. representatives are needed at the departmental level at this university.
2. We believe there must be at least one post-grad. and two under-grad. representatives on each departmental committee.
3. These reps should be elected from and by any students taking a subject in the department.
4. This meeting asks the post- and under-graduate reps on the Education Committee to put this view to this afternoon's meeting; that it ask that a list of names of those voting for and against compulsory student representation be taken and published in *On dit*.

Nikon's are Neat

A great little story about the Crazy Grazier. Fraser, a confirmed Nikon man, spotted his elite press corps, the Australian Information Service, using the 'inferior' Nikon FM at a recent government bash in Darwin.

Only the best for our Malcolm's boys, so a secretary was summoned, a letter dictated and presto! 32 Nikon F3's bought at about \$800 each. But the finishing touch was an afterthought; 32 motor/drives to match.

Geoff Hanmer

Japan-Australia Alliance Tense

As Australia's prosperity is so closely related to the strength of the US-Japanese economic partnership, it is in our best interests to work for the relieving of tensions within that relationship.

That's the view of the director of the Australia-Japan Research Centre of the ANU, Dr Peter Drysdale, who spoke to about fifty people at the Little Cinema last Monday night on 'Australia and Japan's Foreign Economic Policy'.

Although it was advertised that Dr Drysdale would discuss "current and possible future trends in economic relations between Australia and Japan", he spent most of his address discussing economic relations between Japan and US, relating it to Australia mainly by stressing the importance of the US-Japan relationship on the whole world economic system.

Dr Drysdale discussed the tensions in the alliance, which revolve mainly around the economic policies (and success) of Japan, and the question of what strategic role Japan will play in the future.

In the face of international depression and stagnation of world trade as a whole, the Japan-

ese economy has fared well in comparison with its trade partners, Dr Drysdale said.

It had successfully managed structural adjustments to its economy, away from high-energy input industries, such as ship-building, towards technology and information-based industries.

"It is recognised within Japan, however, that such a role would only increase tensions within the area, and that Japan would play a greater role in maintaining security by an expansion of its economic role in the region," he said. An ominous possibility raised during questions was that Japan might play its security role by supplying the US and NATO with high-technology hardware, a possibility that Dr Drysdale admitted was politically feasible.

Dr Drysdale suggested that Australian governments and corporations should be aiming at capturing some of the benefits of Japanese ingenuity and innovation.

It was disappointing that Dr Drysdale spent so much time discussing the importance of the US-Japan tie on Australia's economy, and did not air the suggestion that Australia might be better off by decreasing its reliance on the US and Japanese economies, rather than trying to patch up the (relatively minor) differences between the two.

He also made the astounding statement (in passing) that the most vigorous and free debates take place in the US, a statement that would be disagreed with by many people. (Anybody remember Karen Silkwood?)

— Andrew Foley



Dr. Peter Drysdale

Dr Drysdale said there was increased criticism in the US for Japan's "free security ride" and more demands for an increasing military and strategic role for Japan in the Pacific.



Storm in a Teacup Abates

The question which has divided tea drinkers for generations has been resolved.

It was reported in the latest edition of the Australian Organisation for Quality Control's magazine *Control*, that experts from the British Standards Institution had

found that the milk should be poured into the cup first.

If it goes in last, it is scalded and that affects the taste of tea.

Another revelation is that there is no benefit to be gained from warming the pot.

— On dit Staff

Student Meeting Yes to Abortion

It should be up to a woman to decide whether or not she should terminate her pregnancy. AUS Women's Officer Tina Nightingale told the general student meeting on abortion on Monday June 21.

"It's not up to the medical profession, the law, the church or any other group or individual," she said.

Much entertainment and some controversy was provided for students in the meeting held during lunchtime in the Mayo Refectory. Ms Nightingale was speaking to the first motion put:

"That the right to control their own fertility is essential to women's ability to control and plan their own

"That all people should have access through schools and otherwise for adequate education about contraception."

It was passed by the meeting, 122 votes to 6.

Abortion on Demand

"Far more foetuses are aborted every year than there are people who apply to become adoptive parents," said Linda Gale speaking to the last motion: "That all women must have the right to free and safe abortion on demand."

Ms Gale was responding to the suggestion that adoption is a better alternative to abortion.

If adoption became an alternative to abortion, the standards which are required from adoptive parents would be lowered she said.

The view was put that abortion should not be a simple matter of expediency.

Replying, Ms Gale said "I think it is absurd to suggest that anyone would have an abortion as a casual matter."

"The forces in society are such and the emotional pressures are such that no woman is going to reach that decision without having thought very seriously."

An amendment to the motion — "That abortion should be discouraged as a method of contraception" — was lost.

Power Hungry Egos

A man declared from behind the microphone that "the people who dreamed up this marvellous lunch-time entertainment aren't really interested in abortion but they're just interested in feeding their power hungry egos."

His statements were received with applause and laughter by some of the audience.

The motion was passed with 75 votes for and 50 against.

— Amanda Rogers, Tim Dodd



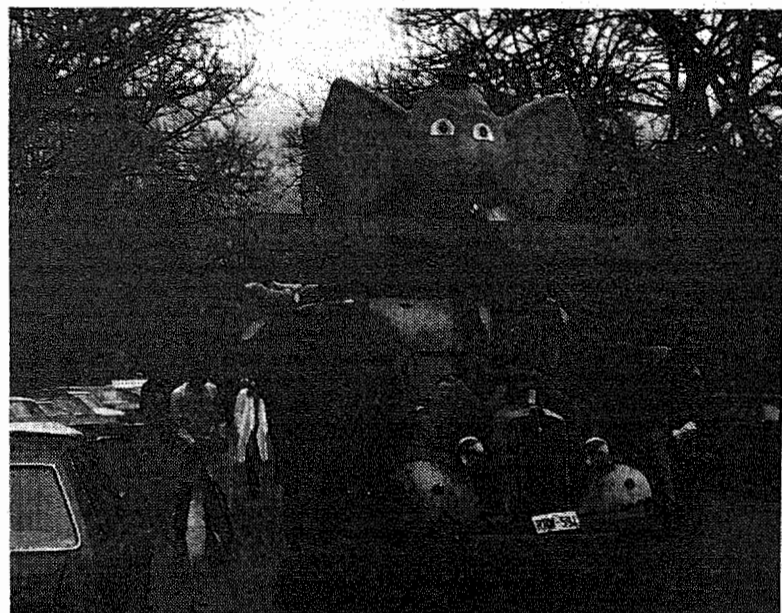
Tina Nightingale



Linda Gale

PROSH MEETINGS
STUDENTS ACTIVITIES
OFFICE EVERY
WED. 110 PM

lives."
 Opposing Ms Nightingale's argument a man claimed that "women aren't controlling their own fertility by having an abortion."
 "It is a matter of another person's life, not a matter of fertility," he said.
 The motion passed with 75 votes registered in favour and 26 against.
 The second motion put was:
 "That safe contraceptive methods should be freely available to all."
 When put to the vote it passes 105 votes for and 11 against.
 The third motion stated:



Prosh procession - circa early seventies

Procession for Prosh this Year

Imaginative ideas and ingenious stunts have already been conceived for Prosh this year, says Sarah Alpers. Ms Alpers, Chairperson for the Social Action Committee, is coordinating the Prosh festivities this year.

"It has been suggested that we have a Prosh Show, with all the trappings of the real Royal Show," she said.

"Show-bags, side-show alleys, elephant slides, pet-judging competitions, market stalls, Pop-eye tours, and a grand parade through the city."

She was relating the ideas which surfaced at the Prosh meeting in the Student Activities Office last Wednesday lunchtime.

"Many clubs and societies are interested in preparing floats for the parade," she said.

The parades, or Prosh processions, were once an annual event and during the 1950's and 1960's took Adelaide by storm with their

outrageous floats and other gags. The word Prosh is believed to be a diminutive of procession.

St Mark's College has started work on a Prosh float. Ms Alpers encourages all groups to get involved very soon.

Craft Studio Help

The facilities of the Craft Studio on Level 4 of the Union Building are available to groups constructing floats.

"If they come up and state their problem they can be helped," says craftsperson Vera Trust.

Calico, paint, brushes and glue, together with sewing machines and tools are available in the studio. Students are encouraged to go to the Craft Studio and discuss plans as soon as possible.

— Tim Dodd

New Course to Quit Smoking

The subtle effect of advertising on people's buying patterns and the attitudes it fosters toward opinions of oneself have been well documented.

Advertisements for cigarettes emphasise luxury, travel, beautiful bodies and the feeling of belonging to an elite club.

This influence helps make harder any effort to give up smoking. Not only must habits be changed and physiological changes coped with but there also needs to be a change to people's former self-images.

A belief in mind over matter saw a beginning of group therapy "classes" to help people who wanted to stop smoking. However, some people shy away from group therapy and others simply don't have the time.

It is believed that around 70 per cent of smokers who wish to give up would prefer to do so by their own efforts. This is perfectly logical as it is up to the individual to stop smoking.

This is further supported by a South Australian Health Commission survey which shows that 80 per cent of smokers who give up do so by their own efforts.

Group therapy works while there is support from other people but the long term success rates are relatively low, but until recently they were the only type of help offered to potential non-smokers.

There is now an alternative — a correspondence course to quit smoking.

The course has been developed by Dr Neville Owen and Anne Ewins who work in the Psychology Department. It is also a collaborative project between the University,

the South Australian Health Commission and the Stanford Heart Disease Prevention Programme in California.

The course is also designed to be part of a large scale community health programme. It is hoped to show that a person's health is a consequence of what that person does, so part of the programme is to educate and the other to reduce the risk of disease.

There are four lessons, working on the basic principle that it is important for people to learn to become non-smokers. Preparing to quit, methods for quitting, how to deal with smoking urges and pressures to smoke and how to remain a non-smoker are dealt with.

To prepare to quit the benefits of

stopping are considered. People are helped to see the immediate and long term benefits and there is a close look at smoking habits such as when and where people smoke; is it to cope with anger, nervousness or irritability.

It is hoped people will learn thinking strategies to deal with urges to smoke and alternative relaxation skills to help them remain non-smokers.

As for quitting, it is a matter of

setting a definite date and three days before that date, cutting the number of cigarettes smoked by half, belief in one's own ability and the hope that the preparing to quit stage has given some rationalisation for stopping smoking.

(Registration forms can be obtained from the Psychology Department office in the Hughes Building or phone 223 1412. There is a fee but a large part of it is refunded if questionnaires are returned.)

— Chris Barry



Britain Outlook

Of all the countries in the world, why are Australia and New Zealand so popular for emigrating Britons?

Australia is seen as an expanding country of sunshine, cheap living, good food and plenty of opportunity. Although countries such as Canada are popular places for resettling, they don't have the 'clean life' atmosphere Australia and New Zealand offer. Another reason, believe it or not, is that 'down under' is the place to avoid the nuclear holocaust. All will be well down there. (Or so it is believed.)

Nuclear war is a factor which is seriously considered by Europeans as a reason to move elsewhere. To most people in Britain, almost everything that is sunny and nice can be found in Australia. However, recently a few people have changed their minds.

This is due to the hard work of one man. The 'Australian Cultural Attache' Sir Les Paterson. Sir Les (who is becoming as well known a character as Dame Edna herself) has been sorting out the Poms recently on TV and at Drury Lane Theatre.

He appeared on a Parkinson show recently. With his usual grace and dignity, Sir Les proceeded to spit and slobber through an endless tirade of Pom jokes.

At one stage he landed a huge gob right on Parky's face. Further, Les just happened to have a rather large erection and was pleasantly pissed. Adding these features to his spew stained jacket, gawdy high heel shoes and two-sizes-too-small pants one can see why many viewers changed their minds about that land of sunshine and honey down under.

Beside grasping a woman squarely on the boob, spitting on several guests and implying that most Poms wouldn't know if their anus was undergoing rapid oxidation (i.e. if their arse was on fire), Sir Les managed to abuse the clergy, swear and smear vaseline over his host's clothes.

Well, needless to say, this display provoked a response. Each Friday the BBC has a ten minute programme called *Points of View*. It is a viewer response slot in which letters sent in by the public are broadcast, thus allowing any irate or pleased viewer to inform the masses of their opinion. After the Parkinson Show, *Points of View* was inundated by hostile mail expressing disgust at Sir Les's behaviour and bewilderment at the fact that such a "pig" would be sent to the UK to represent the Australian cultural scene.

I was really quite amazed as to the number of people who actually believed Sir Les to be the real thing. Still, he really isn't too far removed from the beer gutted, beer swilling loud mouthed Australian male image which is quite common over here.

— Kerry Hinton
in Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Sinn Fein Visit

When Sinn Fein representative Christin Ni Elias recently left Ireland for a speaking tour of Australia, she could easily have thought she'd got the wrong plane and was headed for the 'dark world' behind the 'Iron Curtain'.

Before she even arrived within sniffing distance of the airport, her visa was revoked.

Then after numerous complaints were made to the bureaucracy responsible, her visa was granted again.

At a British airport she paid \$1,000 for her Apex ticket, but as she was preparing to leave she was seized by "the authorities", held

and searched for two and a half hours. Her plane left and she lost her money.

Eventually she was allowed to leave. But when she arrived in Sydney she was held for one and a half hours ostensibly because "a computer had broken down and they didn't know whether she could be let in". Curiously enough, none of the other passengers received this treatment.



Christin Ni Elias

Her crime? It's hard to understand the logic of the conservative bureaucratic mind, but it's likely that Christin's political views may have been deemed a "threat" to Australian democracy. Christin is an Irish Republican and a member of the Sinn Fein's National Executive.

— Peter Hagen

A two-part edited transcript of Christin Ni Elias' speech will appear in forthcoming issues of 'On dit'.

"Que?"

Let's hope nobody challenges the decisions made at two recent general student meetings. Article 13.7 of the Students' Association constitution states: "The quorum at a GSM shall be 200 members". When you consider that the sum of the votes for and votes against cast at these meetings is closer to 100, something does seem odd. "Well there were at least 200 people present in the Mayo refec. even if they weren't all voting," was one explanation overheard.

The revelation of the week is that Richard Camm, Australian Liberal Students' Federation vice-president, is a former 'Sale of the Century' champion. "Sellout of the century," said one former AUS regional organiser when he heard the startling fact. Mr Camm is probably used to playing for high stakes ... and accustomed to seeing the glittering prizes disappear very quickly.

The Melbourne Age, residing in its city blockhouse building, is known as the 'Spencer Street Soviet'. That's how Sydney Morning Herald journalists refer to it according to On dit's Sydney columnist last week. The quip might have been a telling one — except that the Sydney Morning Herald resides in the Fairfax empire's green blockhouse building near the Sydney central station. The foyer is dominated by a giant 'social realist' mural depicting journalists sweating over their honest pens spreading the good word to all Sydney. A case of the kettle calling the pot black ... or red?

The Israeli Army, in its effort to teach the Arab world that Israel does exist, has now reached the outer suburbs of Beirut, and one Beirut resident is its prime target — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. But Mr Arafat has so far escaped capture or killing and his current whereabouts are a mystery. At the same time we hear that someone claiming to be Al Grassby has been allowed to leave Beirut. Now this colour doesn't want to cause trouble, but Yasser Arafat hasn't got to be where he is today without being a master of disguise. Study the pictures below.



Will you ever look at Al Grassby straight in the eye again?

Upside down

SIR—Your suggestion (May 15th) that "having to peer up at the rest of the world from its bottom right-hand corner" may cause "a crack in the intellectual neck" was offensive to Australians and New Zealanders.

It does not sit well with the important contributions many scholars from these countries have made to the study of international relations and of various regions of the world. The professors of international relations and of Japanese studies at Oxford University are both Australians—as is the newly-appointed director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies.



Scholars from "down under" have the benefit of not being Eurocentric. Perhaps there is greater benefit in "peering up at the rest of the world" than in looking down on it.

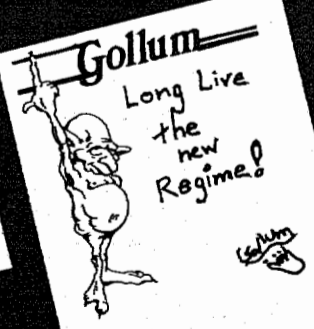
Oxford DON MARICWELL

The Sydney Morning Herald

Letter to the Editor
The Economist, 12-18 June 1982

Editorial

After the uncertainty of the last few weeks, readers will be glad to hear that the disruptive elements threatening the future of B & C have been removed, and order is restored. The previous editors, D. Medlow and J. Hein, have retired for reasons of their own health. The new editorial collective, formed under the auspices of the SUPREDF (Students' United Popular Revolutionary Democratic Front), due to the request of the peace-loving inhabitants of B & C, have taken charge of this publication. We hope to maintain all of the usual features of B & C, with only minor changes. Next issue will also see the addition of new features, such as 'Practical Hints for Counter-Insurgency' and 'Home Chemistry for the Beginner'. Contributions must be in by the deadline, 5pm Tuesday and may be handed to any of the 2,000 local B & C agents in the neighbourhood. The B & C Ed. Coll.



Competition
The first person to report the current whereabouts of the previous B & C editors shall be most handsomely rewarded.

Ads
Wanted
A second-hand saxophone (alto or tenor). Please contact Sarah Alpers (via pigeon hole, Student Activities Office) or phone 79 4493 (home).
Billiards and Snooker Club
Students who are interested in Billiards and Snooker should obtain a copy of the Club's Activities Programme for the remainder of 1982 from the Sports Association Office.
CSC
Under a new role, certain clubs shall be required to provide complete membership lists for the past five years.
Production
The new, independent B & C was produced by the staff of the reformed SAO office. All were most co-operative, except for Comrade George, who is survived by his widow and four children.

Look again at your edition of this week's Bread and Circuses. Is it one of the two hundred pirate editions which rolled off the SAUA press after the real print run on Friday?
"Ex Bread and Circuses editors" Medlow and Hein are still looking for the perpetrators of this outrage.



ELECTIONS

The previously announced SAUA elections have had to be postponed, due to administrative problems. They will be held as soon as the time is suitable.

'Security by Equality'

Security can only be achieved by equality in "military might" and not the constant vying for superiority which is going on at the present time.

Sam Goldbloom, chairman of the Congress for International Peace and Disarmament, was speaking at a seminar on World Peace and Disarmament that was organized by the United Trades and Labour Council of SA.

Mr Bob Pointer, State President of the AMWSU, led the seminar with his discussion on the "economic consequences of war".

He pointed out that the money being wasted on military spending was increasing at an alarming rate. He said that there was absolutely no way that this type of government policy could ever be justified.

Sam Goldbloom named his talk "The Arms Race, Facts and Fiction on the Road to Disarmament".

"Let's forget about our political differences for the time being and work together on giving ourselves a chance to see the dawning of a new day," he said.

About fifty people attended the seminar to which we were warmly welcomed as comrades.

— Paul Dunda



No Fixed Address - band from CASM

Funds Dry Up for Black Music Centre

The Centre for Aboriginal Studies in Music (CASM) is threatened with closure. The funding supplied to the Centre has proved inadequate to cover running costs. The University of Adelaide has refused to supply money from its own

funds to cover a deficit in the Centre's 1981 budget.

Funding supplied by the Arts Council, the State Government and the University of Adelaide has been at a fixed level since the Centre began in 1972.

Due to rising costs the Centre ran into a deficit of \$23,000 in 1981. The Centre was told by the university that if the deficit was not met it must trim its expenditure. This may mean a close down.

"The deficit is hanging over us and is increasing so we are under a lot of threat," said Sonja Arnold, a part-time tutor at the Centre.

Ms Arnold sees the Centre as providing a vital function to Aboriginal students interested in music who have not had the benefit of early formal music teaching. They need special teaching methods not supplied in other traditional music institutions, she says.

The Centre caters to a wide range of Aboriginal students, mainly from urban areas who want to develop music skills without forgetting traditional Aboriginal singing and music. There are 23 full-time students, 5 part-time students and a permanent staff of 9. Many people come in to help on a casual basis.

Many of the students have taught themselves to play an instrument and at the school they are then taught theory and encouraged to write and perform. Mari-Jamma Productions in Sydney specialises

in Aboriginal music and teaches Aboriginal bands the production side of the music industry.

The Centre would like to start a similar programme in Adelaide but lacks the funds.

Funds are not sufficient to cover costs and the Centre at North Adelaide is in need of more space and paid staff. Sometimes there are up to six people practicing instruments in one room and frequently students end up practicing in the shower area or out on the footpath.

The members of the Aboriginal bands *No Fixed Address* and *Us Mob* were formerly students of the Centre. The two bands performed in the award winning film, *The Wrong Side of the Road*.

The University of Adelaide Bursar, Mr D. Beecher, says that the University cannot supply money from its own funds to cover the CASM deficit.

The university is attempting to attract outside support for CASM, he says. He is confident the Centre will not be closed down.

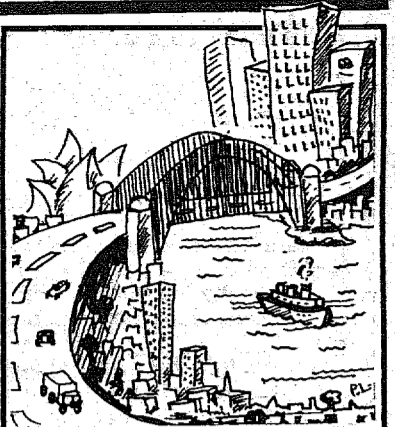
But if outside support cannot be found, CASM "must cut down to operate within their present budget".

The Centre has organised a concert to raise funds, and show the university administration that:

"We are not stagnant but producing some good talent."

No Fixed Address and *Us Mob* will perform in the Mayo Refectory on Wednesday June 30 at 8 pm.

— Nouhad Aoukar



Sydney Sider

Neville Wran's personal staff like the ABC Television programme *Minder*; that's the less than stunning conclusion of a two page article in last Saturday's *SMH*.

It's a measure of Wran's total dominance of the political scene here that the issues barely got a mention in what purported to be a major article about the man who put the term *WranSlide* into every political commentator's mouth.

Of course, that's not totally the fault of the press, the NSW opposition is a great help as well. Opposition leader Dowd has a great instinct for the trivial, the irrelevant and, let it be said, the humorous.

Thus we had the *marshmallow affair* in which, dear readers, a certain government minister was accused of having messy children. Messy enough in fact to drop marshmallow on the floor of a government VIP lodge at Jindabyre. Breathlessly, it was revealed that *broken glass had also been found*.

As you can imagine, shock waves reverberated around the media, and as the relevant minister explained himself at a hastily called press conference, the major difficulty seemed to be a journalistic predisposition to mirth.

The whole performance was closely rivalled by an earlier Dowd outburst; apparently his government car had bald tyres.

After the marshmallows, sections of the Liberal Party must be hoping it still has.

In a way, it's a joy to watch the NSW Liberals self destruct; after all they are good at it, but unfortunately it does deprive the government of a decent kick up the backside when it needs it. The lack of opposition has also made it very easy for the ruling right wing faction in the ALP to steamroller the left. When there's no heads left to kick on the opposition benches, a young machine person's thoughts turn to the opposing faction.

As you may recall, only two months ago Community Services Minister Kevin Stewart was trying to deny an abortion to a state ward. Stewart was legally her guardian. It's an indication of the strength of the Catholic right that he nearly succeeded. In fact, only a successful court action by the ward prevented the affair degenerating into a very unfunny farce.

Abortion is a favourite left/right wing watershed, and it's a sure thing that the fate of the fifteen year old concerned would have been decided in an acrimonious numbers exercise.

For those of you accustomed to the genteel ways of the ALP in South Australia, the sheer venom associated with factional battles in NSW is something to behold.

Assistant General Secretary Steve Loosley is notorious for his cavalier administration of various appeals and challenges mounted by the left. Loosley is also renowned for a direct letter writing style which has done little to assist understanding between the factions.

Of course, when things get out of hand there's always the chair; break it over the other side's head.

— Geoff Hanmer in Sydney

EAC Column

You may have noticed banners and posters around the place concerning student representation on Departmental Committees (Academics say: Students don't count, We say: We do!). Members of the EAC and other interested students have been working for over a year on this issue.

Much of the work has been behind the scenes and in contact with student representatives on already existing 'University' committees, e.g. University Council, Education Committee, Executive Committee and Faculty Committees. The stage has been reached however when a definite decision can be made; for good or ill.

We've been unanimous in our support for student representation at departmental level, seeing it as a necessary adjunct to representation at other levels of the university. At this point, with

the University Statutes coming up for amendment, we need a show of support by students in a general sense, so that the troglodytes in the departments can see that they face strong opposition.

There are several groups of students outside the Students' Association who have worked to improve participation of students in decision-making at this university. One such example is the Politics Course Committee comprising two reps from each politics course, with the elections being held this week for reps on departmental committees.

Decisions of most concern to students are made at the departmental level; therefore student input on departmental committees must be guaranteed and not left up to the whims of departmental staff. Come along and improve student democracy Wednesday lunchtime in the Mayo.

Barrister Predicts Full SA Police Enquiry

Adelaide barrister Mr Gordon Barrett predicts a full inquiry into the SA Police Force in the near future. It is inevitable unless "the complaint mechanism loses the taint of hopelessness and vindictiveness".

Mr Barrett was speaking at a seminar organised by the Dept of Continuing Education last Monday night. As a public forum on a controversial issue it was a tame, though well-attended affair.

All the speakers praised the relative integrity of SA police when compared with forces interstate and overseas, whilst bemoaning the lack of public trust and institutional guarantees.

There was general agreement that an independent and neutral body was required to investigate complaints against the police. The argument revolved around the

degree of independence and the authority of any such body.

Reference was made to the recent Police Complaints Tribunal Act in Queensland which grants a tribunal, representing both the police and the public, wide powers both to investigate complaints about police and to initiate its own investigations.

Possibly the most pragmatic solution offered was the extension of the powers of the ombudsman to include those enjoyed by the Queensland Tribunal. Although it was pointed out that the workload involved would be heavy and investigators working for the ombudsman would lack the skills and inside information of a police investigator.

None of the speakers doubted that the "crooked copper" existed. The Shadow Chief Secretary, Mr G.F. Keneally, MP, joined with Mr Barrett in citing alleged examples of police corruption which had come to his notice.



Mr J.W. Olsen

The current Chief Secretary, Rt Hon. J.W. Olsen, MP, acknowledged the need for an independent body but recommended

that the inquiries for investigation remain with the police. He suggested that only unsatisfied complaints should be taken to the neutral investigator.

The new Assistant Commissioner of Police in SA, Mr David Hunt, commented that the police receive "more bouquets than complaints" and that the "integrity of the officers system ... is beyond reproach".

He gave figures showing that the number of complaints about police had actually dropped in SA over the few years, but Mr M.R. Goode, a senior law lecturer at Adelaide University, interpreted this decline as representing a lack of public confidence in the existing system.

The advent of large scale drug trafficking in SA has altered the situation, said Mr Barrett. It made necessary the implementation of a system which inspired public confidence as well as ensuring justice for complainants.

— David Mussared

National Conference SAUA Pres. Reports

Paul Klaric represented the SAUA at a meeting of university student representatives in Hobart this month.

Extracts from his report to the SAUA appear below.

Despite advice to the contrary, I did not find a weekend in Tasmania a totally boring experience — I mean, I always wanted to know what life was like in the early sixties. The three day conference in Hobart was for a get together of student presidents of universities, with twelve of the nineteen universities across Australia being represented.

There was also another reason for the conference — though it was more implicit than explicit. That is, to toss around the concept of creating a new national student union (universities only) ... and tossing out AUS (which means that institutes of technology, CAE's and TAFE colleges will have no representation). The main instigator of this idea is Michael Rennie, Liberal student and guild president from UWA. He feels that AUS is currently not serving the needs of most tertiary students across the nation, and that it must be overthrown.

Unfortunately for Rennie, his view was not shared by many other delegates. The "dirt" he had on AUS that was supposedly to change everyone's mind, was never revealed.

The conference itself was, in a nutshell, an extravagant waste of time. The sessions during the day were mostly presented by staff and students from Tasmania University Union, and on the whole were dull and boring. Many of the problems faced by uni. reps were raised (such as representation on university committees, running of union facilities, etc.). However, no suggestions on how to overcome these problems were forthcoming.

The only sessions really worth while were a couple by the Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe University, Prof. J. Scott, who told us of the future of university funding, and the Acting Vice Chancellor of Tassie University (also named Professor Scott) who recommended, amongst other things, that students should play a larger role in providing their society with direction in social issues, i.e. that institutions like AUS should have a broader range of interests than simply education.

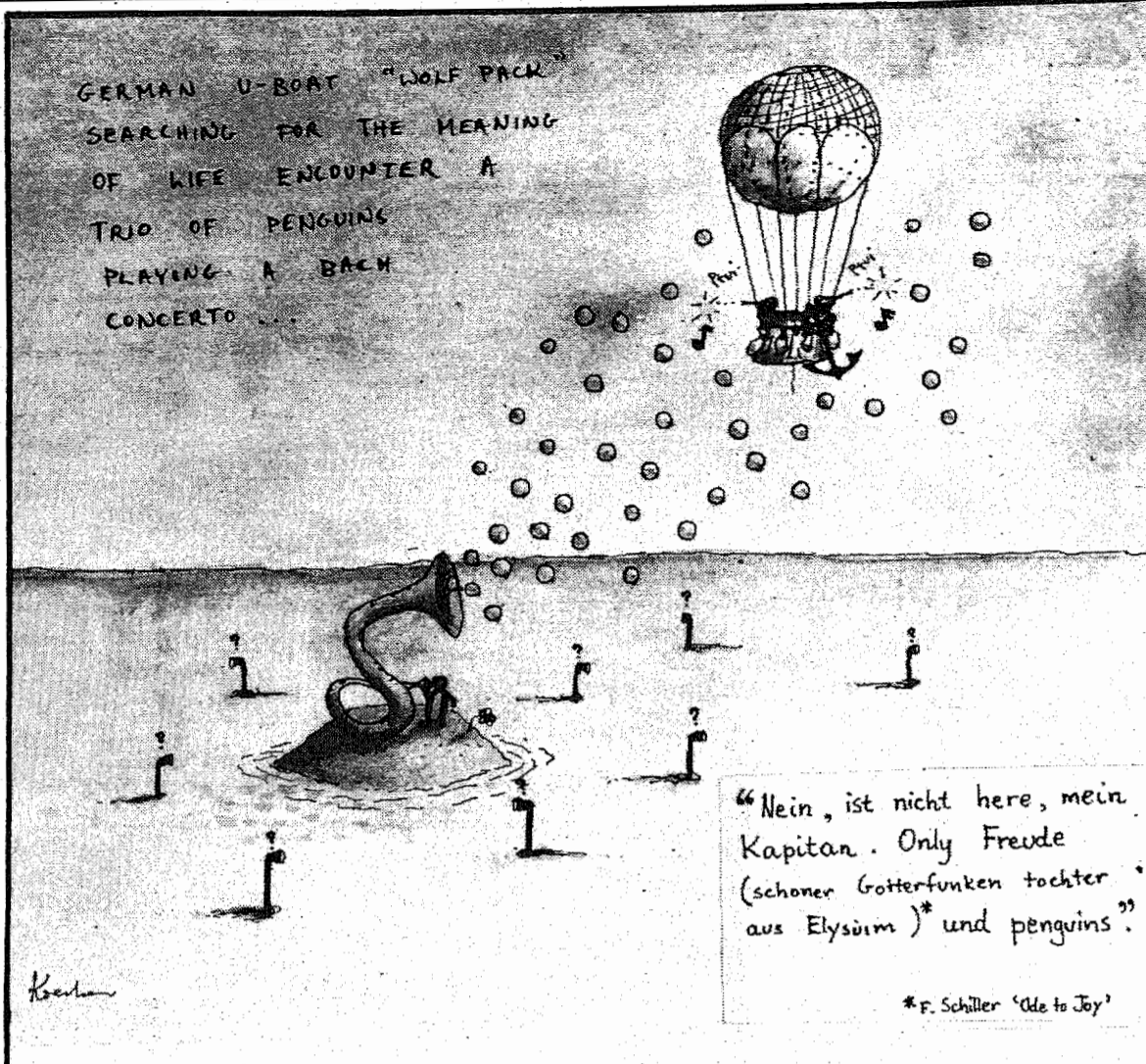
Special mention must go to Julia Gillard, Education Vice-President of AUS, who gave a succinct and informative talk on the history of AUS, its latest success in helping the defeat of the fees legislation last year, and the current work in the area of loans.

The cost of registration, at \$60 (it was originally \$80, but due to outrage from TU students, the dinner/cabaret at Wrest Point Casino was scrapped) is about \$50 more than the average AUS conference. Yes, at an AUS conference you have to find your own food and entertainment, but at least (1), you tend to learn something there, and (2) you are not overridden with guilt of splurging student money.

Now all this is not to say that we did not learn anything — a lot was gained from discussing topics with others out of conference time, swapping suggestions, ideas, failures, etc.

The concept of the presidents on campuses getting together to discuss things is a good one. However, these would be better served by inviting presidents from all tertiary campuses, not just universities, and having well-prepared, informative and stimulating talks and discussion sessions.

— Paul Klaric
SAUA President



Abortive morality

Dear Editors,

As one of the people who spoke against the pro-abortion motions at the General Student Meeting last Monday (June 21) I wish to set down in this letter the various reasons why I opposed the now passed motions.

I do not think abortion should be given an 'on demand' or free right permissiveness. From my observations and feelings on the issue, abortion is being likened to a sort of 'convenience' alternative in an unwanted pregnancy. I accept that an ill-timed or unwanted pregnancy can be an awesome burden emotionally and physically on a woman, especially if she is at full-time study and in no position to foster and raise a child. As such, because of one's prevailing lifestyle and immediate priorities — having a child is not number one (or two) — the convenient alternative is to have the pregnancy terminated with many supporting claims such as 'it's a woman's right' or 'what terrible circumstances the child will be brought up in'.

While assuming this god-like authority there is not much thought for the unborn baby or potentially of this human to be, who is actually the innocent party and who is then thrown out with the garbage. The whole affair in my mind has overtones of pagan-like attitudes and ignorances of the basic morality of life.

I concede that in certain circumstances an abortion can be justified: if the health of the mother is in danger or when severe genetic impairment is very likely. In the case of abortion after rape which demands careful consideration, I doubt very much whether a woman after experiencing a rape attack has the necessary psychological and emotional stability to truly decide if an abortion is the only way out of such a situation. While the alternatives to a much unwanted pregnancy other than abortion have inherent difficulties (i.e. adoption or single parent mothering) they offer clearly a more humane and respectful solution to the problem.

In conclusion I rebuke the passed pro-abortion motions on the grounds of human immorality in the killing of innocent human beings.

Yours sincerely
Michael O'Leary

Abortive democracy

To the Editors,

I would like to express my dissatisfaction with the GSM on issues related to abortion held on 21st June. There are several points of conduct that I do not feel were in the best interests of the motions, or the concept of such meetings in general.

The meeting was dominated by very strongly voiced pro-abortion viewpoints. Such fanaticism, no matter how well founded, is no basis for a critical discussion of a moral issue. The release of the motions only on the morning of the meeting allowed no thought on the part of the general student. Such a move may or may not represent good politics on the part

of the proponents of the motions, but at least shows poor organisation and forethought.

The atmosphere of the meeting was so vociferously pro-abortion, and the attacks on dissenting speakers so vocal, that those students unaccustomed to public debate could not be expected to come forward and submit to at least a potential harangue. There was no strong speaker for the anti-abortion viewpoint.

Apart from this there was no readiness to accept possible amendments to the broadly worded motions.

Abortion represents a moral issue, and safe free abortion on demand carries the hidden value judgement that the at least potential life of the foetus is worth less than the life of a woman. It is not a question of a life versus a life as in a medical abortion however, as it is the quality only of the woman's life that is endangered in some cases. Many persons, including myself, are materialistic enough to accept this situation and are prepared to accept the associated guilt. This viewpoint was not, and I contend could not, be aired in the GSM for the reasons outlined above.

As always, it is a pity that issues are clouded by personalities and politics. Although the motions passed were those I supported, they were not passed in a fair or open-minded manner.

I would also question the validity of the fourth motion as passed. The failure of the amendment, but passing of the motion, indicates the support of the students present for abortion as a method of contraception. I cannot believe this was the feeling of the students present. The only explanation is that it was a carry-over from the immature and unintelligent proposal made by a previous speaker with regard to the next vote. Some students may not have responded to Linda Gale's answering of his criticism, and advice on voting conduct.

I believe the results of the meeting are unsatisfactory for those of both sides on the abortion issue. The medium of a GSM does not lend itself to a moral issue in which questions involving value judgements, and thus shades of grey, can only be resolved in black and white.

Evan Vernon Roberts

Never too old to pop

Dear Editors,

I wish to correct one point in your feature 'Fundamentalists vs. Humanists' (On dit 21.6.82).

You suggest that, within the Crusade Centre hall, the only opposition to the American Moral Majority's Dr Godwin came from demonstrators grouped at the back. This was not so.

With two other humanists I sat in the middle of the audience until Dr Godwin's talk became too nauseating. Were On dit reps there when he included fornication on his list of perversions?

One fundamentalist, perhaps with compassion for our mature age, came over to warn us against further heckling and inquired, with endearments, if we were not too old to be sitting there with our balloons.

By this time Dr Godwin was giving another list. This one was the benefits

resulting from some American town's closing its sex shops. We were told the town had a sudden reduction in the numbers of rapes, child molestations, muggings and — briefest of pauses — an increase in the value of nearby real estate. Maybe he was hinting that underground pornography is the answer to our social problems.

Eventually, torn between an urge to crack-up or throw-up we stood up and burst our balloons.

The police officers who escorted us out and took names etc. were most courteous, and we and friends who had stayed outside later enjoyed drinks at the nearest hotel with some of the Campaign Against Repression demonstrators. This last bit is added in the hope of encouraging older students to participate in future MM shows.

Janice Roberts

Crossing the party line

Dear Editors,

After the most recent example of parliamentary idiocy, namely the Roxby Downs Indenture Bill, it is high time that the population of South Australia, and in fact, Australia as a whole, spends a more than passing thought to parliamentary reform.

That the need for such reform exists, is no longer a debatable point. In fact, a community spirit of "don't vote for the

bastards" is becoming quite prevalent. Unfortunately, this only contributes to the decline of true representation by elected politicians.

The main problem seems to be the almost manic dependency by hopeful politicians on a specific party line which then dictates to them how to vote on most other issues, or lose endorsement. A very fine line is therefore drawn between electoral honesty and political survival. Occasionally, this problem enters the spotlight (as with Roxby Downs), but the problem remains unsolved because the problem is promoted as an internal party issue, and not as a fundamental drawback of the Party system. Ways of resolving these, and other related problems, must be found, in order to allow the government, both State and Federal, to be truly representational to the individual constituent, and not to a general policy of any particular party or pressure group.

How often do we not see in parliament the system of pairing? Not only are those paired representatives not there during the debate, but also not there at the vote. Only with truly independent representatives can this kind of parliamentary behaviour be minimised. Parliamentary representatives must be knowledgeable on the issue they are voting about. At present, the words "I was not present at the debate" are heard all too frequently; it is time that politicians became personally accountable for any vote cast in their name.

First of all, therefore, I would like to see implemented, on a trial basis, a system of monitoring each member's presence (or non-presence) during sittings, the information collated and released to the media. In this way the electorate is informed as to what their particular candidate is doing. If, as sometimes may be the case, a representative has to spend some time away from the sitting, he would have to explain to his own electorate why. This in turn would promote more contact with a member's own constituency, and also create more community involvement with government.

The Australia Party Club on this campus is engaged in this and other related matters. Whether we succeed in implementing such reforms is in a large way dependent on the amount of support we get from the informed part of the population, and especially this institution.

Jacob J. van Ooster
Australia Party Club

Crimes behind the curtain

Response to 'Fascism' letter (On dit 21/6/82) by Edward Greenaway.

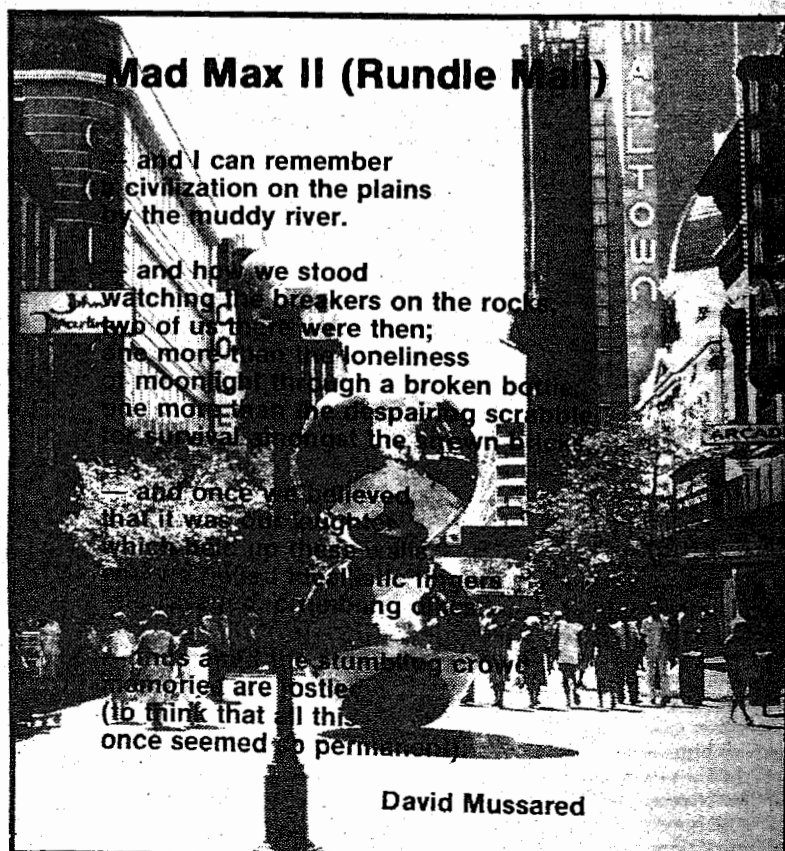
Little can be said for a person who would deliberately try to turn people's attention away from Soviet crimes by attempting to create a list of "free-enterprise" systems that have done the same.

The USSR has somehow managed to keep its atrocities out of the eyes of the general public and someone who tries to voice the opinions of the millions who were persecuted by might of the hammer and sickle deserves only admiration not criticism. Edward and people like you need to realize that pain and fear is the same no matter who inflicts it. There is no doubt the Nazis applied both, but a new set of history books needs to be written about Soviet crimes of both past and present for the next generation.

If people try and blot out Soviet crimes then there is less hope for the future, and all that "Gulags" by David Darzins was aiming at was to remind us of that.

These "one or two exceptions" that you glossed over can account for more suffering than you are willing to admit.

Peter Balodis



David Mussared

Preaching to Converted

The Australian Mineral Foundation arranged two talks from visiting specialists who support nuclear energy. MANDY CORNWALL went to the last and gives an account of her impression of the speech.

Trades unionists, politicians, conservationists, a cross-section of business people and the media were invited to the Australian Mineral Foundation on 1st June to hear Sir Edward Pochin, radiological expert and former Chairman of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

Despite the wide ranging invitation list it appeared to be largely a gathering of the converted. The arguments and information were disappointingly predictable.

The lecture started with an explanation of the development of the international organisations which research effects of exposure to radiation and set protection standards. These included in particular the ICRP which has operated since 1928. The major method used by the ICRP to set radiation standards are based on the effects of high doses of radiation on people exposed to medical x-rays and to survivors of exposure to the atomic blasts in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These effects are extrapolated to the low doses in the medical and nuclear industries, assuming that there is a linear response between dose and response. As was pointed out later during question time, this method is fine for measuring exposure to x-rays and gamma radiation, but there is still no satisfactory means of measuring exposure to alpha particles by individual workers.

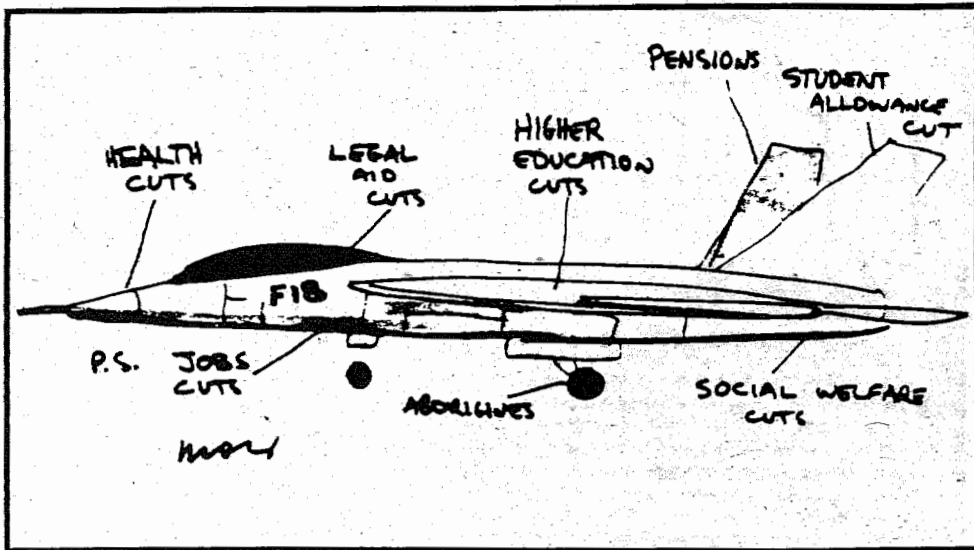
The next stage of the argument was to illustrate the proportion of radiation to which we are exposed from natural sources as opposed to that from the nuclear industry. Exposure to low level radiation from the sun, outer space, food, soil and water may be significant, but it seems it really has very little to do with safety in the nuclear fuel cycle. Figures illustrating the numbers of cancer attributable to radiation exposure were also used for the same type of argument. Are we really expected to believe that because we are already exposed to natural sources of radiation, a little more, or a lot more in the case of a nuclear accident or atomic bomb will not really make much difference?

Next came the argument that the nuclear

industry is much more concerned with safety than almost any other industry and is comparatively safer. It can hardly be argued that the nuclear industry is not devoted to minimising risks. The figures provided showed the nuclear industry's fatality and accident rates are about half that of trades and public service occupations. However, the unknown effects of radiation, the lung cancer which is not apparent until twenty years later, are quite different from diseases suffered by coal miners. At least they know what caused it and can be compensated accordingly. As the speaker pointed out, ever since radiation exposure standards have existed, they have consistently been modified to recommend smaller doses as more information on its biological effects became available. There is evidence to suggest current levels are too high. How then can we say that current knowledge is sufficient to give an accurate representation of the effects of the nuclear industry on both workers and the public.

Finally, we were told of the world's need for nuclear power. Again comparative figures were used illustrating the huge amount of electricity consumed by North America, Australia and New Zealand while European countries consume almost half that amount and Latin America, the Middle East and Asia consume only ten percent of that. The assumption is of course, that this imbalance needs to be redressed by Australia exporting her uranium and increasing consumption in under-developed countries, not examining the gluttony of energy use in the richer countries. Nor is there mention of the current over-supply of yellow cake in the market. Probably the worst fallacy in this particular argument is that under-developed countries such as the Philippines, are very interested in nuclear energy, but probably more so for weapons than for domestic use.

The fact that by-products from the nuclear fuel cycle are nowhere yet stored permanently is probably the most significant indicator of just how little we know. While there are so many questions that cannot be answered, the supposed comparative "safety of the nuclear industry" remains unconvincing.



GENERAL... DO YOU HAVE ANY WORDS OF COMFORT FOR THE CHILDREN, THE AGED AND THE INNOCENT WHO WILL BE KILLED



STAY COOL, HANG LOOSE... AND BE FREE



My experience with national political leaders has not inspired me with confidence. I find that they are generally ignorant of the major medical and scientific ramifications of their decisions. They are manipulated by powerful, well financed industrial and military lobbies. Driven by power and the need for ego-gratification, they are, to a large degree, desensitized to reality. Their vision is limited to their meager terms of office; the desire for re-election influences all their decisions. I have found, sadly, that a global view of reality and a sense of moral responsibility for humanity's future are very rare among political figures.

Dr Helen Caldicott
Nuclear Madness
The Jacaranda Press (1978)

Democrats have their say

Ian Gilfillan, the National Policy Co-ordinator for the Australian Democrats was approached some time ago to explain that party's position on uranium mining and the Indenture Bill. The passing of the Bill is now history but his comments are as relevant as ever.

Let's not beat around the economic bush — Democrats don't trust nuclear energy, nor do we trust the people who promote it, nor the people who run reactors, nor the people who have, or aspire to have, nuclear arms.

We believe that nuclear fission, in reactors and bombs, poses the most serious threat to the continuation of life on earth.

Because uranium is essential to nuclear energy and to the manufacture of nuclear bombs, we want no part of it and would feel guilty to gain financially from selling it.

It may seem futile for us to take a moral stand on uranium mining when it appears likely that other countries, less caring about the issue, will sell uranium to whoever wants it. But we believe that somewhere, sometime, the leading significant gesture must be made, the world will see such a gesture being made and will take heed of a new force influencing political decisions, a force of altruistic responsibility. This attitude is made a little more comfortable for South Australians, because the much vaunted financial bonanza to the SA Treasury as a result of royalty payments, is a myth. In fact the ultimate result would be a loss to the State government, if the return in royalties is set against the cost committed in the Indenture Bill.

The Democrats, in conscience, are obliged to look critically at any legislation that comes before Parliament. Therefore although opposing uranium mining, we have studied the Indenture Bill very closely indeed. In spite of considerable volume of words and some of the most involved formulae yet devised to calculate royalties, it is, in our opinion, a poor deal for SA.

WA extracted a far better deal with Western Mining at Yeelirrie in WA. The SA government would have done better to have engaged the WA government to negotiate on their behalf. The SA indenture lacks the firm "no nonsense" tone of the WA document and reads as if the mining companies are doing us a favour!

At today's metal prices the SA government would lose \$60m in ten years just to receive that "favour".

Of course any project the size of Roxby

Downs would have significant influence on the demand for goods, man power and services within the State, and the Democrats would welcome such a development under fair terms to the State, provided it did not involve the sale of uranium. We are not against mining *per se*; we have a respect and admiration for efficient mining companies such as Western Mining. But environmental consequences and responsibility for future generations compel us to view critically the feverish haste with which governments approach the mining of everything that can be sold or nearly sold.

We hope that man has some time yet, requiring the use of the earth's mineral bounty. To compare minerals with wheat and wool, as crops to be harvested, as the Western Mining's Executive Director Mr Hugh Morgan did, highlights the ignorance of those who are dazzled by mineral wealth of the fact that minerals can be harvested once and once only!

It is as if one killed the sheep as it was shorn, or bulldozed the wheat paddock into the sea as it was being harvested, then neither would ever produce again.

So it is with mining. It is a "once". The Democrats view our husbanding of mineral resources as a great responsibility. Will future generations bless or curse the oligarchies that dissipated all the extractable minerals in a short splurge? As Lang Hancock said, "The uranium book will be a short life but a merry one!" Succeeding generations will wish that it had been even shorter, if we leave them nothing but holes and radiation!

The Democrats will work towards a sustainable economy in which consumption will be equalled by production: with a minimum of net loss of irreplaceable ingredients such as minerals, but with even a net gain of forest, fertility and energy sources; and the over-riding consciousness that there is a need to maintain a clean, healthy environment.

Such a goal costs society some of its indulgences, such as inbuilt obsolescence in gadgets, fuel guzzling cars, homes or factories and profligate use of energy. But someone has to put vision into decision making, and we are determined to try!



The Nuclear Conspiracy

The military importance of nuclear technology has been used as a pretext to attack civil liberties in several countries. The atomic energy acts of Australia and Britain include sweeping powers of search and detention against those accused of breaching the acts.

In the US accusations of the passing of atomic secrets to the Soviet Union were levelled against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the early 1950's. In what was meant to be a way of forcing Julius Rosenberg to give "evidence" of a Communist conspiracy in the US, a case was fabricated to frame him for supposedly giving the Soviet Union the "secret" of the atomic bomb. On the face of it, the charge was absurd. The US government had not hidden the only real secret; whether the bomb could be built.

The sketches of the bomb supposedly "passed on" to the Soviet Union were described by Nagasaki bomb patent holder, Philip Morrison, as a worthless "caricature". There was no case against Ethel Rosenberg at all.

The star prosecution witness was her brother, David Greenglass. He had been confronted by the government with having stolen a sample of uranium from the Los Alamos Atomic Project where he worked, and this was apparently the threat used to get him to testify.

Yet, with the help of the US Atomic Energy Commission, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed on 19 June 1953. This example shows that the US government has no hesitation about using the veil of "national security" around the nuclear industry as a cover for attacking the labour and radical movements.

More recently, the murder of Karen Silkwood and the subsequent cover-up has shown the collusion of US government agencies, the nuclear industry, and the FBI in preventing the public from learning the real dangers of nuclear power.

Silkwood worked at the Kerr-McGee plutonium plant in Cimarron, Oklahoma, testing fuel rods. The company had a poor safety record, and in August 1974, in preparation for contract negotiations, she began collecting evidence of unsafe working conditions for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union. [Silkwood herself was contaminated in 1974 and traces of plutonium were found in the apartment she shared with a co-worker who was also contaminated. No one knows for sure how they were contaminated or how a thousandth of an ounce of plutonium got out of the plant and into her apartment — a factor which has cast doubt on Kerr-McGee's plutonium safeguards.]

In her investigation, Silkwood began to suspect that the company was falsifying test data.

On November 13 Silkwood left work with a file of documents that proved numerous safety violations at the plant. She was to meet a *New York Times* reporter and a union official. Her car was rammed off the road at high speed and she died in the crash. The documents vanished, and it was not until four years later that company officials admitted conspiring with the police to remove them from the wrecked car.

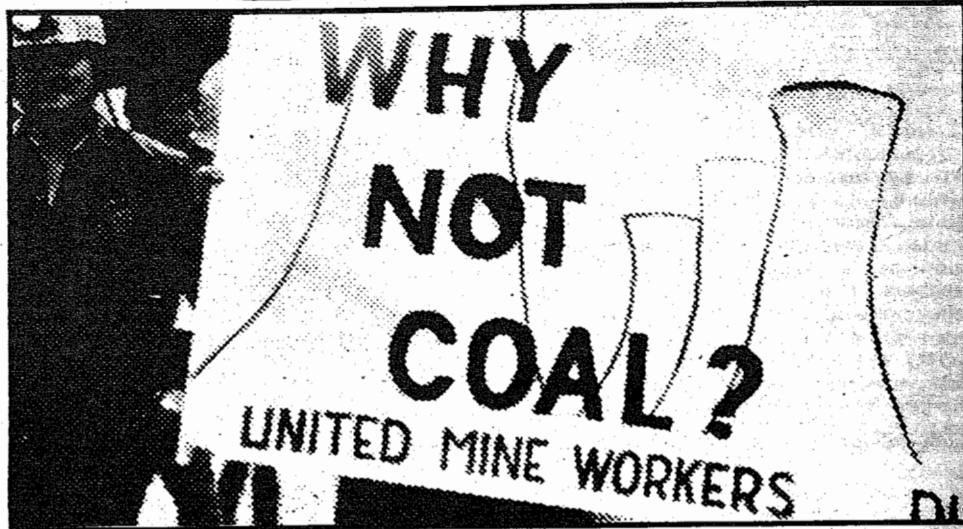
The crash was ruled accidental. It took a four-year campaign by Silkwood's parents, her union, and the anti-nuclear and feminist movements to bring the case to the courts. On 18 May 1979, Karen Silkwood's family was awarded over \$10 million in damages.¹

However in December 1981 a federal appeals court reversed the award to her estate.

The court contended that the entire judgment against the Oklahoma City energy conglomerate, Kerr-McGee, should be dismissed because the trial was held in the wrong court.

1. *We All Live on Three Mile Island, The Case Against Nuclear Power* by Greg Adamson, Pathfinder Press, Sydney (1981).

COAL



We All Live On Three Mile Island, Pathfinder Press (1981) Page 16.

Recognising the weakness of their own safety record, nuclear advocates try to hide the threat of nuclear power by pointing to the dangers of coal mining and coal-fired power stations. This concern for the lives of coal miners is less than convincing, since the same companies own the lion's share of coal, oil, and uranium reserves.

In the United States each of the nine largest domestic oil companies (which are among the top eighteen corporations) owns uranium reserves. These include Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Atlantic, Richfield and others. They own coal too. Four of the top twelve coal companies are owned by oil corporations.

First in both uranium reserves and uranium milling in the US is the Kerr-McGee Corporation, a \$2 billion "diversified mineral resources conglomerate," according to *Fortune* magazine. Kerr-McGee is not a big coal producer yet, but it has three billion tonnes of coal reserves.

One ironic touch is the use of the environmentally destructive strip-mining of coal to provide power for the US Oak Ridge uranium enrichment plant. This plant has the power consumption of a large city.

Nuclear power promises the energy industry greater profits than coal. The workforce is smaller and less organised. The fuel transport costs are lower. And when anything goes wrong, the government picks up the bill. But another big advantage for energy companies is that nuclear power is a stick that can be used against coal miners, reducing their power by making them less crucial, and thus less able to fight for wages, jobs, and safety conditions...

There are two aspects of coal use that come under fire from nuclear power advocates: mining deaths and pollution from coal burners.

It is not hard to find the major cause of coal mining fatalities. This is shown every time there is a coal miners' strike over safety conditions. The major cause of accidents is the desire of the mine owners to speed up production, cut corners on safety, ignore safety laws, bribe government mine inspectors — in general, the refusal to make any expenditure on safety except under pressure, and the firm opposition to the workers having control over safety procedures ...

There is a fundamental difference between coal miners' demands for increased use of coal, and the belief of large sections of the nuclear industry workforce that their work is safe. The latter view is based on an ignorance of the dangers, encouraged by the company and helped by the newer and less cohesive character of the industry. Nuclear power industry employees don't have the experience of living in particular communities and seeing their older co-workers dying of radiation-induced cancers and diseases. Nuclear power workers generally believe the company propaganda, or at least recognise that, if what the opponents of nuclear power say is true, then they have no alternative but to give up their job. In this sense the anti-nuclear movement can appear a real personal threat.

Coal miners, on the other hand, have no such illusions in their bosses. They don't trust the company to protect their safety. They, more than anyone else, are aware of the dangers of coal mining and what can be done to reduce these dangers. This difference in approach to companies combines with the fact that the technology exists to make coal mining safe, and miners have no hesitation in demanding that it be introduced. For nuclear power workers it is easier to pretend the danger doesn't exist, since they will still be exposed to some level of deadly radiation no matter what measures are taken.

On the matter of coal-burning power plant emissions, the desire for profits once again holds back the installation of *already developed* methods of removing many of the pollutants, such as sulphur and microscopic ash particles. The energy companies can and should be forced to use this technology. But even without further improvements, these plants do not threaten tens of thousands of lives and immediate devastation of the surrounding area.

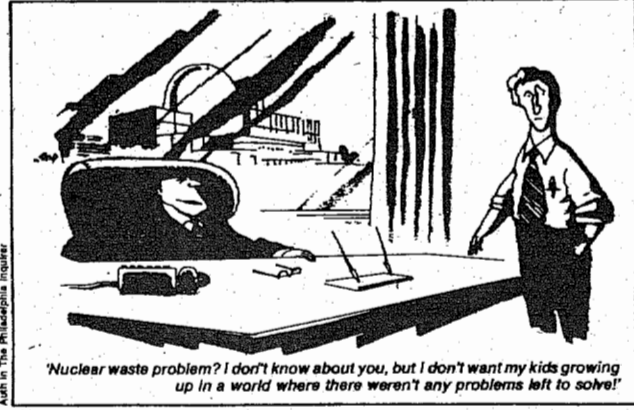
In the opinion of the UN Economic Committee for Europe report cited above, "The means at the disposal of the coal industry to reduce the environmental consequences of its activities are generally considered compatible with the needs. They comprise new technology (fluidized-bed combustion and desulphurization, hydrogenation, in-situ gasification, improved preparation techniques, recultivation) and operational changes (preferential production of low sulphur coals, use of waste heat for district heating, etc)" (p. 93).

There are some problems, such as the "greenhouse effect", which need serious research. In the past one hundred years the amount of carbon dioxide in the air has increased by about one-seventh. Such a continuing increase could in the future cause an overall rise in the temperature of the earth's surface. But as the United Mine Workers of America — the union covering US coal miners — points out, since World War II the US government has subsidised the nuclear industry to the tune of \$10 billion, and it is still deadly. If even a fraction of that amount were put into research and development of coal techniques, the answers to these long-term questions could have long since been found. It should also be noted that many scientists regard the rapacious worldwide clearing of forest as a major, perhaps the chief, cause of rising carbon dioxide levels. This cause would not be removed by restricting the burning of coal or other fossil fuels.

We All Live on Three Mile Island. The Case Against Nuclear Power by Greg Adamson, Pathfinder Press (1981)

The British, world pioneers in coal technology, have been the main leaders in finding a method of burning high-sulphur coal in such a way that the effluent will not kill old people, young people, the respiratory wounded and the cross section population which suffered in such tragic fashion in the London Black Fog of 1952.

Energy and The Earth Machine by Donald E. Carr Abacus (1978)



Efficient?

The way we enrich uranium is by operating miles upon miles of diffusion cells, in which (because it is lighter) uranium-235 diffuses faster than uranium-238. It is seldom realised that the three different diffusion plants (at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Paducah, Kentucky; and Portsmouth, Ohio) are themselves energy hoops. They are at least 6,000 megawatts of power, which is 1.5 per cent of the total electric power in the country, for the most part furnished by generators operating on strip-mined Appalachian coal.

We begin to see emerging what was shrugged off as a 'sick joke' by the American Energy Commission in the last decade.

With the recent unbelievable amount of down time, repair jobs, and unscheduled shut down, the average percentage of on-stream time of the total of some forty to fifty nuclear power reactors in the country was 61.9 per cent in 1973 and at the darkest month of the energy crisis, January 1974, it was even worse: nuclear power plants were operating only 47 per cent of the time. Since even when running at design capacity of 80 per cent, these reactors would furnish only about 4 per cent of all the electric power used in this country (less than the total amount of energy the United States gets by burning firewood) it is possible that we are actually putting more total power into atomic plants and fuels than we are getting out of them. This is the sick joke, but it can no longer be tittered at or shrugged off.

It is a symptom of something so wrong with our society that it is a dozen times more frightening than the scares dreamed up by the Union of Concerned Scientists, the Friends of the Earth, and a dozen other groups who are hypnotized by the aura of Hiroshima that surrounds every American reactor.

Energy and the Earth Machine by Donald E. Carr Abacus (1978)

As an ethical question, the nuclear waste problem is the most difficult facing the nuclear industry. Consumption of nuclear power today will leave radioactive by-products that must be managed for hundreds of centuries. Some way must be found to either dispose of these by-products or transmute them into harmless substances. No such disposal or transmutation scheme exists today, and if none is developed, society will be burdened with storing and guarding nuclear wastes for a quarter-million years or more. To many people this means that nuclear power is a moral problem: the power we consume today will leave radioactive garbage for thousands of generations to come.

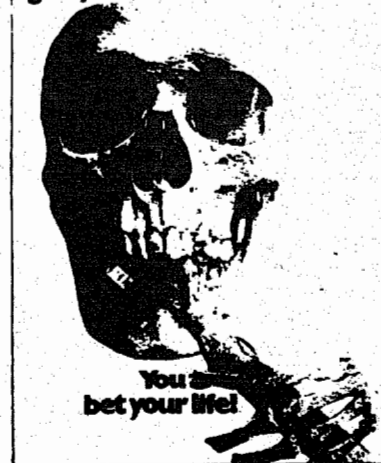
The Menace of Atomic Energy by Ralph Nader and John Abbotts Outback Press (1977)



It is widely believed that the plutonium for India's first nuclear bomb came from a Canadian-manufactured reactor located in India. Heavy water exported by the United States, moreover, may very well have been used in the development of India's bomb. The Indian weapon demonstrated that export of nuclear reactors can export the proliferation of nuclear weapons as well.

The Menace of Atomic Energy by Ralph Nader and John Abbotts Outback Press (1977)

Can nuclear power give you whiter teeth?



Who's Naive Then?

Extracts of a document believed to have originated from the Royal Australian Air Force are reprinted below. It was anonymously sent to the Australia Party and Ian Modistach of the AP has handed it on. This "survival" kit must surely reflect the delusion held by our armed forces about the chances of survival after nuclear war. Realistic or not, if members of the armed forces are instructed on survival techniques so also should the Australian people have access to such vital information.

Radiological Survey Introduction

1. In the event of a war between major powers, both sides are likely to use nuclear weapons. At some date, therefore, a member of aircrew may well find himself with a new survival problem, behind enemy lines. He may have to contend with the problems of evasion, plus those related to survival in an area which is radio-active. If the survivor has the knowledge and the equipment, and the will to apply both, he can survive. This chapter explains the hazards which will face such a survivor and outlines the survival techniques which he should apply.

Knowledge

2. The radiological problem for the survivor can be broken down to the following subjects:

- The weapons, the detonation, and the effects
- The fall-out pattern, and recognition of radiation fall-out.
- The effect of radiation on the body and symptoms of sickness.
- Protection from the effects of the weapon.
- Water and food in radiological survival conditions.
- Travel.

The Fall-Out

11. The maximum build up of fall-out occurs within 8 hours after detonation and fall-out continues for 18-48 hours. The actual radiation in dose rate, however, decreases after 8 hours because the decay has already started. Two days after detonation the radiation dose is reduced to about 1/100th of its initial rate.

12. Fall-out from a number of weapons is likely to cover a large area and may continue for 48 hours after the last weapon has exploded.

Effect of Radiation on the Body

16. If the whole body received a large dose in a short time, many organs would be affected and death would result. The damage to the cells would be too great for them to recuperate. Similarly, if a small dose were given over a long period of time, without interruption, the total amount absorbed would increase and the body would not recover. Whenever the body is subjected to radiation it retains about 20% of the dose, even after complete biological recovery. This amount will stay with the individual throughout his life. Each occasion a new dose is received, the total amount retained will increase by 20% of the later dose. With constant exposures over a period of years, this retained dose could become fatal.

17. The survivor should try to apply the following rules:

- If subjected to a large dose (as from the initial effects of an explosion) ensure that as much of the body as possible is shielded for as long as possible.
- If subjected to small doses (as in fall-out conditions) ensure that such exposure is for a minimum of time, and give the body ample time for recovery in a shielded shelter.
- Avoid whole body or lengthy exposures and reduce the amount retained by the body by avoiding further exposure.

18. The survival technique in fall-out radiation conditions is analogous to that used when developing a suntan. Continuous or frequent exposure causes burns: take it slowly. If exposure has been necessary, give time for the body to recover.

Protection

22. Distance and shelter are the two basic factors in the protection against the effects of nuclear weapons. You should try to get beyond the reach of the effects, or provide protection against them within the radius of their damage. If possible, keep away from possible targets for further nuclear attack. If you are in an area which has been attacked, move cross-wind to avoid the fall-out which extends down-wind. However, if in doubt, seek shelter. As a general rule, any shield is better than none. In an emergency, therefore, the best available shelter should be sought. If a surprise attack occurs,

immediate action can mean the difference between life and death. Do not look at the light from the explosion. If inside a building, lie prone, then crawl behind the furniture. If outside, drop to the ground and curl up to shade the neck, face and bare arms or hands. If the protection afforded by a doorway, ditch, trench, or even a tree, can be reached within a second, a significant part of the initial nuclear radiation might be avoided. However, complete shelter from nuclear radiation requires a considerable thickness of material. As the atomic cloud rises and fall-out starts, radiation comes from all directions and all-round body protection is needed.

23. If you have to abandon your aircraft in a radio-active area, you should:

- Stay with the aircraft until at least 56kms up-wind or cross-wind from any known target if this is possible. (This should ensure that you land in an area of low fall-out.)
- Eject below 5,000 feet if possible, so that you reduce the time of exposure to fall-out during the descent.
- Select an area during the descent which is likely to provide good cover, and possible water sources.
- Collect the parachute and survival pack together immediately on landing, and make for your selected area.
- Take precautions to avoid detection and capture, but take shelter without delay, unless you know that no fall-out radiation is present.

24. The type of shelter you select should be based upon the effectiveness of its construction. In order to halve the effect of gamma and other nuclear radiation the thickness of material required is:

- Steel — 15cm.
- Rock or concrete — 60cm.
- Earth — 1m.
- Ice — 1.75m.
- Snow — 6m.

Therefore, an underground shelter, covered with at least 1m of earth, provides reasonable protection; even half the above thicknesses will cut down the dose rate to practical proportions.

25. Any shelter is better than nothing, but speed in entering it is also important. The exposure time spent in hunting for shelter can give a considerable radiation dose. The arbitrary time is 5 minutes. If a reasonable shelter is visible from where you are, use it; if not, make one. DIG or seek a crude existing shelter to improve — cave, tunnel, culvert, empty house, cars, cellars, dry stream beds (covered with parachute, boughs and earth), rock cairns, fallen timber, foxholes (covered). If in doubt — DIG. When digging a slit trench, dig from the prone position, and stack the earth removed evenly round the trench, to give yourself some protection during the task.

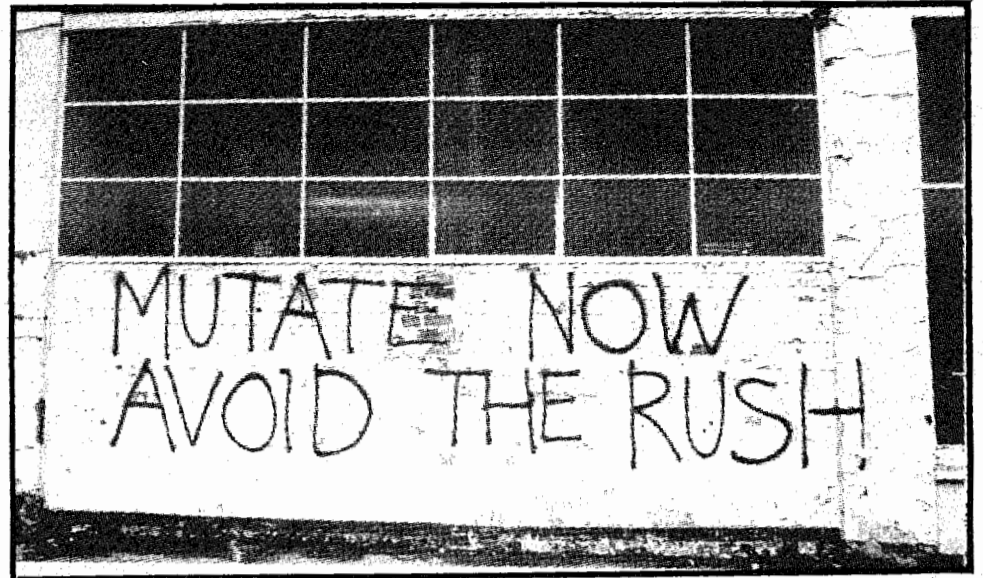
26. If you can, select an area where the terrain provides natural shielding and easy construction. The sides of ditches, hills or river banks are good locations. In level areas, a foxhole or slit trench will be needed. Dig into the sides, from the bottom of the hole, to obtain shelter from above. First dig deep enough to provide protection, then enlarge it for comfort. The top of a foxhole should be covered with a layer of earth or any other material available, preferably without leaving the shelter. Even a parachute canopy, if frequently shaken to remove dust, gives some protection. Camouflage the shelter if this can be done without being exposed to outside radiation.

27. An example of the protection that a foxhole can give is shown below:

Outside radiation — 1000 r		
Uncovered	Covered with Earth	
Inside — 800 r	.5m	1.5m
	6 r	0.6 r
Effective 20%	99.4%	99.94%

28. Remember these points when you build your shelter:

- Brush the location clear of surface deposit to remove active particles from the area you occupy.
- Use dirt from the excavation to cover the foxhole — it has less contamination than the top soil around you.
- Try to remove a couple of inches of earth immediately around your shelter out to a



- distance of about 10 feet.
- Use your parachute as a covering while preparing a foxhole — it helps to keep the dust off the person and the surrounding area.
- Any material brought into the shelter (foliage, grasses, boughs) should be decontaminated by beating to remove the dust.
- Remove and decontaminate your outer clothing before entering the shelter — especially footwear.
- If you have used your parachute for descent, or for a covering whilst digging, make free the dust picked up from the ground or air. (Cover the mouth and nose during shaking to prevent dust from entering the body.) If you can't shake it, then don't use it as survival equipment.

29. Contaminated clothing, equipment and other materials can be cleaned by dusting, if dry. A handkerchief must be worn over the nose and mouth to prevent inhalation. If materials are wet, allow them to dry, and then remove the dust. Personal cleanliness is important, including the finger nails. Try to wash and bath frequently to remove fall-out dust and dirt. Close-cropped hair is easier to keep clean. Any large body of water, moving or still, may be used as a decontamination agent. When washing clothes, do not wring them out, but shake out the water and let them drip dry.

30. Whenever you might be exposed to fall-out keep all skin covered. The helmet, cap, gloves (or improvisations of these) should be worn. Clothing only gives slight protection against radiation, but it makes decontamination easier. Once inside a shelter, if the weather permits, remove your outer clothing and burn it. Bury the parachute also if it is not required, under at least 1 foot of earth at the end of the shelter. Dust and dirt from the boots or shoes should be wiped off, and the used cloth subsequently buried. No grass, leaves, or other objects which have been exposed to radiation should be brought inside the shelter, if you can help it.

31. Stay in the shelter for at least 48 hours after the last known detonation. Complete isolation and rest are needed. If physically and mentally possible, 'hole-up' for 8 days. Improve your shelter on the inside to make living more comfortable. Keep warm, sleep and rest as much as possible during the first few days.

32. If you leave the shelter between the 2nd and 8th days, exposures of a few minutes (less than 30) will require a period of several hours for rest and recovery during the same day. Take care of essential requirements only. On the 8th day exposure can be up to 1 hour, followed by rest and recovery for as long as possible and by the 9th to 12th day, 4 to 6 hours' exposure. After 13 days normal operations can be resumed, but the emphasis must still be on rest in a shelter which offers a shield against radiation. If the shelter was not entered on the last day of the nuclear strikes, assume that five days will be required to deliver the remaining strikes.

33. During the period at the shelter, try to stockpile food and water for your eventual trip out. However, remember that the longer you can stay in the shelter, the less chance there is of being over-exposed.

34. Try not to worry about things beyond your control. Keep busy by planning future routes, study your maps, make yourself more comfortable. Don't panic if nausea and other symptoms of radiation sickness are experienced. Comparatively small doses of radiation can cause these symptoms in some people, but the symptoms may disappear in a short time.

Food

45. To preserve animal foods, remember the following:

- Hang in decontaminated cloth, in the cool, away from flies (or wrap well in decontaminated cloth and bury deep).
- Smoking by wood smoke, especially in a smoke tepee, will help preservation. (This may not be possible if you are hoping to remain concealed.)

Water

35. Water does not become radio-active, but it supports radio-active particles. In still water these tend to settle on the bottom in time, and decay, but in running water they keep on the move. They may be inadvertently picked up by a survivor. It is possible to survive many days without food, but water is necessary.

36. Water must be strained to remove the radio-active particles. This can be done by one of the following methods:

- Improvise a strainer by punching a hole in a suitable container. Fill it with sand, gravel or stones, crushed root products, moss, leaves, or other plant parts from the shelter site. Pour water in and allow to filter through. If muddy, allow it to settle.
- As in (a), but use a cloth (parachute material) as a strainer with fine sand, etc. Even socks can be used as a container. With these, earth can be used if nothing else is available, providing the top layer (which may have radio-active dust in it) is removed.
- Use a seepage method. Sediment holes can be made on the banks of lakes or standing pools. Dig a hole alongside the source of water and allow the water to seep through ground into this hole. With moving water (rivers, streams, etc.) active particles will be deposited along the route of the water and likely places for the deposits are on the outside of bends or in an eddy. Avoid these and make your seepage hole at the inside of a bend, or bends or in an eddy. Avoid these and make your seepage hole at the inside of a bend.
- Avoid muddy areas and swamp. Also shun the lee shore of lakes and ponds, as radio-active particles will gather there.
- Boiling does not destroy or remove radio-active particles from water, nor does the use of the usual purification agents. However, your water should be purified whenever possible after filtering. Boiling will do this.

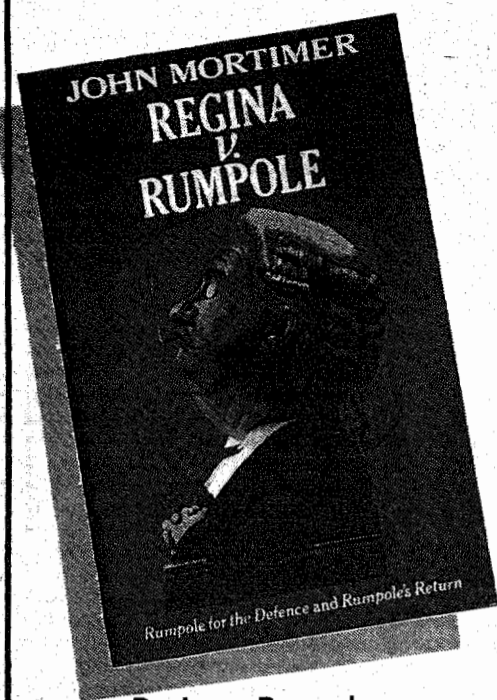
29. The possible sources of water supply are listed below in order of safety:

- Underground springs.
- Covered wells.
- Snow taken from 6 or more inches below the surface.
- The windward side of lakes, especially after several days.
- The windward side of lakes, especially after several days.
- Streams and rivers, especially on the inside of river bends, and after several days.
- Rain.
- Sea-water, if desalting apparatus is available. (Sea-water can also be used for decontamination.)

Summary

50. If you have not been caught in the heat or blast of a nuclear explosion the knowledge contained in this chapter will increase your chance of survival. Shelter is the first need — it must be sought immediately. Avoid exposure until the decay rate of radiation has dropped to a tolerable level. Take all stages easy, and have plenty of rest for recovery. Aim for safety, and remember that nuclear exchanges are likely to be over within 5 days. Even if you do receive the maximum dosage, proper medical attention on return can cure radiation sickness. If the exposure to radio-activity has been minimized by using the recommended techniques, your chances are good.

Old Bailey Hack



Regina v. Rumpole
by John Mortimer
Allen Lane, 345 pp

Rumpole, declares the book's jacket, "is worthy to join the great gallery of English oddballs ranging from Pickwick to Sherlock Holmes, Jeeves and Bertie Wooster." Praise indeed — and Rumpole probably deserves it, though I have a few small doubts about this latest collection.

For those who have just returned from five years in Tibet or Patagonia; and who as a result don't know about Rumpole, I'll explain. Horace Rumpole is an aging barrister-at-law, of the type usually described as an 'Old Bailey Hack'. Matched with an aged wife — She Who Must Be Obeyed — he metes and

doles unequal laws to England's criminal classes. True fame first came to Rumpole with his portrayal by Leo McKern in the television series, *Rumpole of the Bailey*. The books of Rumpole's cases, written by John Mortimer, are tinged with the bittersweet quality which imbued Rumpole's appearances on the box. McKern as Rumpole returns to television next week in a new series of tales, based on the contents of the second half of this book.

Reading the first half of *Regina v. Rumpole*, I had an uncomfortable feeling that I'd read it already about two hours previously. The explanation, of course, is that I'd already seen them presented on television. The stories were still very entertaining even with the edge taken off them; Mortimer spent part of his life as a lawyer, and the tales are filled with the sort of legal detail which you won't find mentioned in the Ligertwood Building.

The second half of the book was entirely new to me, and a little disconcerting. Rumpole deserts London for Florida, going into retirement until the joys of the criminal law convince him to return. I did not enjoy seeing Rumpole in an environment for which he showed such absolute lack of delight.

No one can say that Rumpole has stood still; this new effort is not the same old material out to seem like a new suit. Author Mortimer can write as well and amusingly as ever. Could I perhaps just be losing my taste for the adventures of the Portly Old Thing In The Battered Wig? Surely not! He is too unusual, too remarkable, too exquisitely drawn a character to tire of. Perhaps he is also just a little too sad. A man who laughs at the world in the twilight of his life is not always a pretty sight.

But Rumpole is still unique. There has never been anything like him. That, I suspect, is why I will return to this book many times, to read something which is devoid of cliché and hackneyed phrase. That is why this book is so very worth reading, for Rumpole admirer and novice alike.

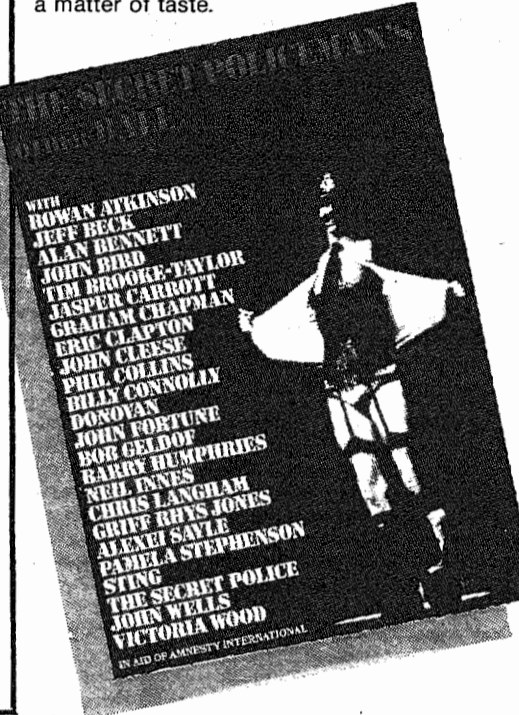
— David Walker

ing him, it is deeply personal. Like most poets exploring the depths of his own ideas, feelings and thoughts, he exposes himself. Instead of using an alien outside world as a foil, he uses his native environment to show the quirks and frailties of man.

Initially the style appears simple and uncomplex. It lacks the clever double imagery and destructiveness of the modern city. This clearly uncluttered style makes the poetry deceptively simple. Lacking in sophistication that would often draw in a poetry glutton, it is poetry for people to read.

A friend remarked "It's a bit rock lyric"; true, but only because a third of the poems are really lyrics for songs. Hunt appears to roam NZ singing his songs and reciting poetry. Thus the content of his poems is a reflection on his work as a songwriter.

The style is varied, so much so that as far as personal taste goes, it is possible to love some while earnestly despising other poems. Reading through this collection is like piecing Sam Hunt together. His mood at one time might clash with your own. But poetry is a matter of taste.



The Secret Policeman's other Ball
Methuen
\$9.95 rrp (paper)

This comedy-gala-fund raiser had nearly every comedian worth its or her salt appearing.

The original is now on video tape and film and now the book, and it is hilarious.

The format is glossy black and white. Throughout are programme notes which tell their own little story, and are often spotted with editor's notes saying "You can't say that. Ed." But they've said it anyway.

The actors were loud, bawdy and enthusiastic. This has been captured by the photographs. They nearly burst with life.

There is also something very secure about having the words of notables such as John Cleese, Chris Langham and Pamela Stevens in your own lounge room. Records scratch, tapes get chewed, but with the book there is a guaranteed laugh at the flick of a page.

There is a wide selection of skits in the book ranging from *I've had it up to here with men* (Victoria Wood), *The Royal Australian Prostate Foundation* (Barry Humphries), *Divorce Service* to the done before *Death on the Roads Part I*; *Australian Motor Insurance Claims*.

Although done before, statements like, 'I told the police I was not injured, but on removing my hat I found I had a fractured skull', or 'The bloke was all over the road; I

had to serve a number of times before I hit him' never lose their humour.

This book is a must for all English (and some Australian) comedy addicts to have and to hold. It is also worth remembering that all royalties from the sale of the book go to Amnesty International.



Turning on Turning off
Australian Television in the Eighties
Sandra Hall
Carrell Australia (Methuen)
\$9.95 rrp (paper)

The photograph caption *Kingswood Country* — characters with less humanity than the Muppets, caught my attention and changed my attitude toward this book.

It has a glossy cover, large pictures and a 'coffee table' format. The contents page did little to reduce my fear of reviewing yet another book suitable only for show on the bookshelves.

A few words took me by surprise and upon actually reading *Turning on Turning off* I found that Sandra Hall is actually commenting on the mass phenomena of television not giving a glossy overview of the people who make a living from appearing on it.

The overall theme of the book is best explained by Hall herself when she says in the introduction, "Most of us are more at home with the limitations of television than we are with any thought of its potential."

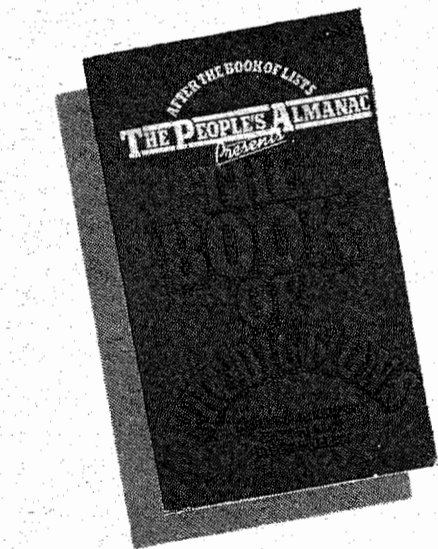
Most of the book runs through the popular programmes of the early 80's, with snippets about the actors/announcers and the administration of the shows by the relevant channels.

These mass appeal programmes could be seen as the limitations of television at the moment, while the last part of the book discusses its potential.

It is an overview as it only scratches the surface and never takes a firm hold of any particular issue. This could possibly be one of its main drawbacks — all the issues are presented but not explored.

For this reason, *Turning on Turning off* would be of little value to anyone who has thought about these issues before. If anyone is beginning to question either the effects of popular culture or the implications of television on people's lives, this book would be an excellent starting point.

There is another good reason for obtaining this book. In the years to come it will be an accurate report of nearly all popular television shows of the past two years. The memories it will evoke in the minds of present day TV addicts will be worth the price.



The Book of Predictions
David Wallechinsky, Amy Wallace,
Irving Wallace
Corgi, \$4.95, rrp

Pages of predictions from every imaginable source are gathered together in this successor to *The Book of Lists*. But whereas the lists were fascinating, the predictions are stultifying. This volume

might as well have been called *The Book of Dull*.

The contributors (Arthur C. Clarke, Alvin Toffler, Timothy Leary, Shere Hite and many others) are interesting enough. But after the first few pages the predictions seem to blur. Every standard picture of the future is presented, along with a number of more unusual ones. But, strangely, after a short time, not even the most unusual prediction has any impact. After the Soviet Union has conquered the US, or China, or *vice versa*, or *versa vice*, for the fifth time, you begin to lose interests. Someone manages to destroy every major city on Earth. Whole populations die of disease, flood or famine. Channel Nine continues to show *The Young Doctors*.

Predictions are at their best when they are stumbled on accidentally, making you stop for a moment and reflect. This concentration of them destroys their delight. Pass it by.

— David Walker

Sam Hunt: Collected Poems
Penguin, \$4.95, rrp
212 pp

Sam Hunt's poetry has been in publication since 1963; thus Penguin feels safe enough in publishing this collection of poetry from 1963 to 1980. Being a poet and songwriter, this New Zealander is a twist of freshness.

Drawing heavily from the world surround-

Environmental Studies

from p. 20

problems. Therefore it may be that the most serious action function of CRES is to help co-opt the environmental movement ...

"CRES is the antithesis of a democratic organisation designed to serve the community. To begin with, its hierarchical structures makes it very difficult for any real communication to occur within the organisation ... The basic patterns of research and organisational action are dictated by the few people at the top.

"A few examples may indicate the effects of the operation of the CRES hierarchy. Firstly, a proposed course on 'mathematical modelling of the upper atmosphere' was not approved because it was 'too controversial' to discuss in it the effects of Concorde exhausts on stratospheric ozone. The person who vetoed the course never even condescended to speak to the proposer

about the issues concerned ...

"Most of the leaders of CRES tend to look down upon arguments by environmentalists, and ignore them. As one CRES member astutely pointed out to me, what they could do is say, 'Admittedly some of the arguments by the environmentalists are weak. But because the environmentalists have so little power and so few resources to promote their case, and because the companies have so much power and resources, let's direct some of our research effort towards making the environmentalists' arguments better.' The leaders of CRES are in a position to do this; the tragedy of the organisation is that they don't."

(italics added)

Problems in Australian Environmental Studies: Melbourne University

Other Australian universities have not had quite such easy access to the taxpayers' money as ANU. Thus, environmental studies at these other universities has been under greater pressure. One solution has been to encourage staff to solicit funds from interested companies or government departments. This is essentially the *customer-*

contractor principle, enunciated by Lord Rothschild in the UK at the beginning of the 1970's.

P.J. Gardner (1978, *Vestes* 21: 51-53) has some comments on how the customer-contractor principle caused problems at the Centre for Environmental Studies at the University of Melbourne:

"Funding began to be more narrowly conceived; a memo from the Deputy Vice-Chancellor in September 1972 said that 'External research contract grants would pay for the research fellows and most incidental expenses within a few years. In default of the realisation of this aim, the Centre would be closed down.' ... The financial administration of the university reflects the way knowledge is structured within it ...

"The consulting work of the Centre is seen as the means by which it could attract funds and ensure its viability. The pressure on the staff of the Centre was considerable ... The pressure has ... caused the neglect to some extent of the Centre's role in co-ordinating environmental research within the university and in influencing the undergraduate teaching programme. The Centre has recently faced criticism from professors for earning its living to the detriment of its res-

ponsibility of fostering interdisciplinary work on environmental problems. This criticism is unfair in light of the university's demand that the Centre be virtually self-supporting ..."

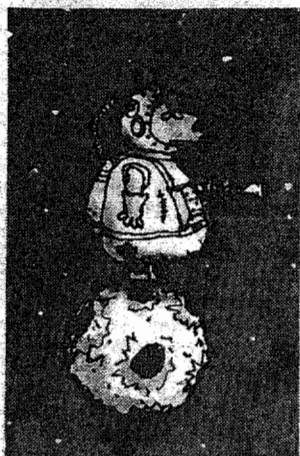
Gardner then goes on to describe how the customer-contractor principle not only reduced the ability of the Centre to fulfil its teaching responsibilities, but also resulted in a reduction of its scholarly output. The latter too is part of social responsibility for the academic; it is only by publishing material in international, refereed journals that research results on pollution and other environmental problems come under scrutiny by more people — including those who may choose to act upon it.

"The establishment of the Centre has been seen by some as a cold-blooded attempt by the university to improve its research record and maintain better community relations. Yet the method of operation adopted by the Centre — consulting — has also had implications for policy in the area of published research. The bulk of the Centre's work is in the form of client-oriented reports ... rather than articles in learned journals. *Questions of academic independence have been raised in this context.*

(italics added)

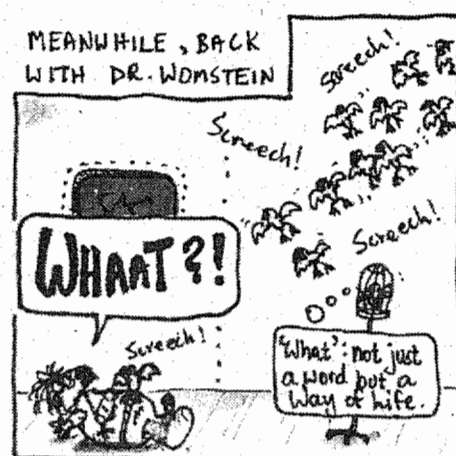
The Amazing Existential Wombat

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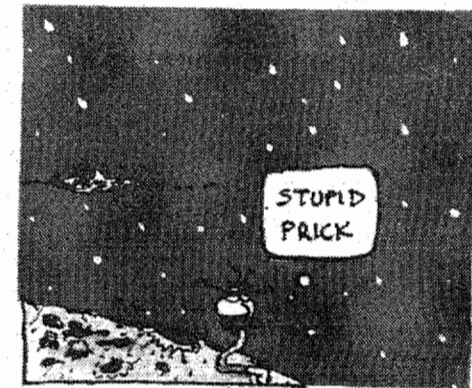
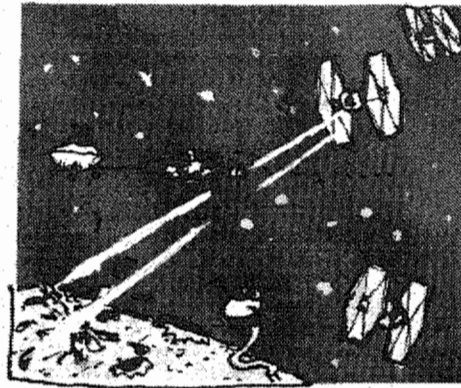
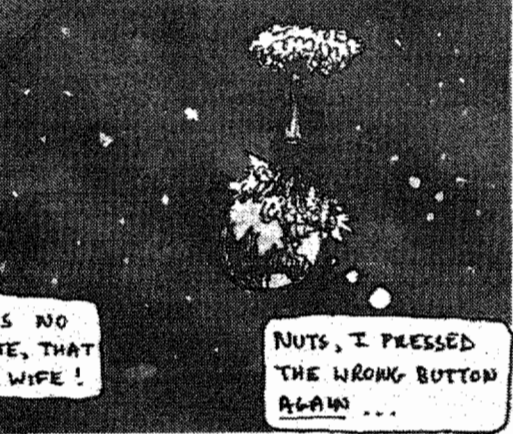
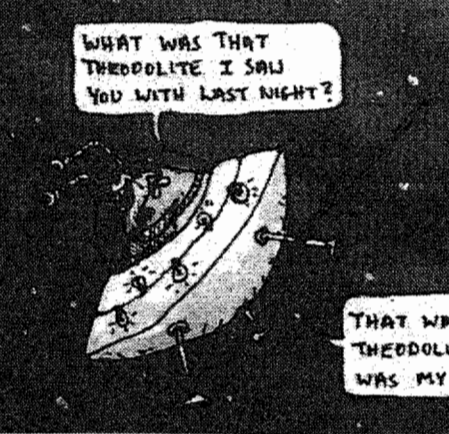
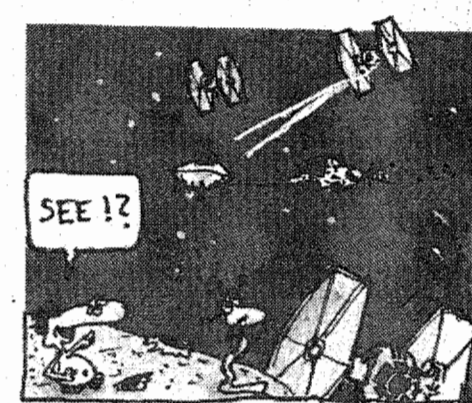
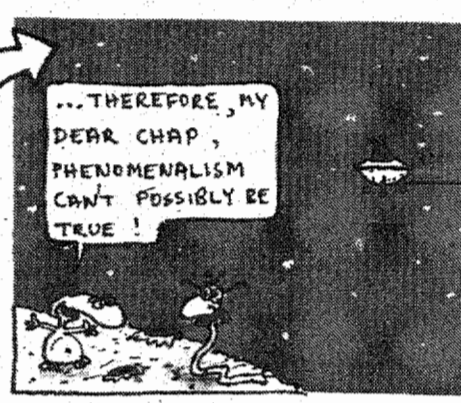
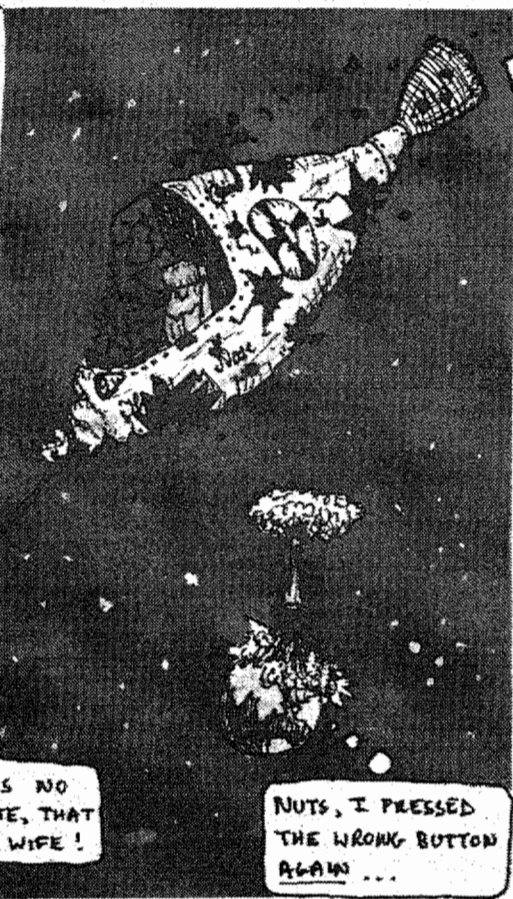


EPISODE V CONTINUED.

LAST WEEK, WE LEFT HERB ASKING SMILEY WHETHER HE KNOWS THE WHEREABOUTS OF PLANET EARTH.



EPISODE VI ... BECAUSE OF AN ASHTRAY MALFUNCTION ON 'THE HAIRY NOSE', SMILEY GIVES HERB A LIFT BACK TO SUNNY MARSUPIA.



Somehow I feel that it wasn't worth finishing Episode IV (or Episode III for that matter, or ...). Meanwhile, back with Dr. Womstein

STUDENT RADIO

Student Radio Programmes

Monday
10.15pm Enrico Honduras — Miscellaneous Reviewer.
10.30pm President P.K. speaks, chats, blurbs ...
Music with Mark Reid, Michael Hosking, Tony Hurren.
Three doubles for *Scanners* at Union Hall.

Tuesday
Music with Mark Storer, Tony Ennis.
Three doubles to *Only When I Laugh* at Union Hall.

Wednesday
10.30pm Nick X Film Reviews.
Music with Alex Wheaton and Paul Duldig.

Thursday
11.00pm Vincent Wong comments on some social occurrence.
11.30pm Colonel Cash's Audioscopic Jukebok — New releases programme with a laugh.
Music with Margaret Nixon.

Friday
Requests with Christine Hawkins and Catherine Cawood.

RECORDS

The best of Nils Lofgren
AM Records

The Best of Nils Lofgren is a compilation album containing ten of this artist's best offerings, spanning five albums from *Gone Crazy* in 1973 to his latest, *Nils*, in 1979. Overall the album is quite pleasing, the main criticism being the lack of spontaneity which is a problem plaguing most "greatest hits" albums. However, to those with a liking for Lofgren or a sympathy for this type of music, the album is definitely good value with a solid covering of this artist's best songs.

The album is well balanced, giving scope to member musicians — allowing for almost jazz-like guitar solos, especially in the slower songs such as *Cry Tough*, the title track from his 1976 album.

Lyricaly the album is very pleasing, diverse in content, with some intuitive and inspiring insights, particularly from the songs *No Mercy* and *Shine Silently*, the latter being similar to Simon and Garfunkel in style. Lofgren's voice is almost in the Al Stewart mould but with less commercial mass appeal and more artistic innovation and fortitude. In this respect the album stands out from the plethora of over-produced, superficial American products. To some extent the music is similar to material on Jackson Browne's later albums but with a Springsteenish clarity and freshness.

M.J.B.

The Pink Flamingoes We Never Close Polygram

Although I had never heard of *The Pink Flamingoes* before reviewing the album, they appear to be a well recognized and accepted band — having been acclaimed one of the most popular rock bands in New Zealand, and winning all five major New Zealand industry awards last year. Composed of Dave McCartney (guitar and vocals), Paul Hewson (keyboards; previously played with Billy Rogers and *The Essentials*), Paul Woolright (bass), and Jim Laurie (drums), *The Pink Flamingoes* have had one previous album, *Dave McCartney and the Pink Flamingoes*, which was released in Australia in January 1981, and reached No. 1 in Auckland, while Dave McCartney has been around on the charts since 1977, when he had his first hit *Gutter Black* while playing with *Hello Sailor*.

As I have not heard *The Flamingoes*' first album, I cannot compare it to *We Never Close*. However, my first impression from this disc is that the band has a relatively tame style, and apart from a few interesting vocal and synthesizer effects, I found all of the songs fairly similar and laid back. While I cannot compare *The Pink Flamingoes* to any current band, traces of *Dragon* echoed throughout *We Never Close* (no doubt due to ex-*Dragon* member Paul Hewson's influence).

Although I wouldn't say *We Never Close* is anything to rave about, if you're into 'soft' rock or are a former *Flamingoes*' fan, then I dare say you're likely to find *We Never Close* worth listening to.

S. Westphalen

THE BEST TV

Monday June 28th
ABS 2
6.00pm Aunty appeases it's conscience with one hour of *Dr Who*.
8.55pm Special: *Rumpole's Return*.

NSW 9
11.00pm Tennis from Wimbledon.

Tuesday June 29th
ABS 2
7.30pm *Our World: The Fall of Singapore*.
9.00pm *Brideshead Revisited*
10.00pm Rock Arena with Leo Kottke.

NWS 9
10.30pm Tennis from Wimbledon

SAS 10
10.35pm Movie: *The Prince and the Showgirl* with Sir Laurence Olivier and Marilyn Monroe

Wednesday June 30th
ABS 2
7.30 pm *Towards 2000*
10.15pm *Cosmos* is about Mars.

NSW 9
10.30pm Tennis from Wimbledon

Thursday July 1st
ABS 2
1.30pm A special of 50 years of ABC.
ABS 7
11.40pm Ice Hockey

NWS 9
11.00pm Tennis from Wimbledon

Friday July 2nd
Go out and discover 'Friday night in Adelaide' because apart from rugby and soccer on 2 and tennis on 9, there's nothing on the small screen.

'Max' Freebies

Cinema for thrillseekers! Yes, that's the only way to describe the late shows at the Magill Road Movie House. This Friday and Saturday at 11.45 pm the Movie House presents the definitive road movie, the original *Mad Max* (rated 'R').

Made on a shoestring budget of \$350,000, *Max*, since its 1979 release, has taken in over \$100m at the box office worldwide. *Max*'s director George Miller helped finance the film by his medical practice (he spent a lot of time 'mopping up' road accident victims — which could explain a few of the movie's 'blood 'n' guts- scenes!).

Of course *Max* is much more than your run-of-the-mill 'head-banging' road movie. It offers a lot more, or to quote *Newsweek*, "*Mad Max* has a perverse intelligence revving inside its pop-exterior".

Ten Double Passes to 'Mad Max' are available from the Student Activities Office now

MAGILL RD. MOVIE HOUSE → **LATE SHOWS**
407 Magill Rd., Ph: 31 1907

THIS FRI. & SAT. 11.45 pm (July 2, 3)

MAD MAX R

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Brideshead Regurgitated

Even before the fifth episode the few remaining pockets of critical recalcitrance are uniting to preserve Tuesday nights as we've always known them. DAVID RAIN charges that 'Brideshead' is false sentiment and vulgarly trendy nostalgia.

Brideshead Revisited
adapted from the novel by
Evelyn Waugh
Tuesdays 9pm
ABC-TV

Arriving at a fancy-dress party a few weeks ago, I was rather disconcerted to find myself the only Marilyn Monroe in a room full of young scholars in Oxford bags and straw boaters, all clutching mouldy old teddy bears recently rechristened 'Aloysius'.

Brideshead Revisited not only dictated dress, but was also the central subject of conversation. It intrigued me that my friends, and countless more like them throughout the western world, should find questions like 'Are they doing it or not?' even more exciting than 'Will our carryover champion carry off the B.M.W.?' or, 'Will Buck Rogers in the twenty-fifth century save civilization-as-we-don't-yet-know-it yet again?'

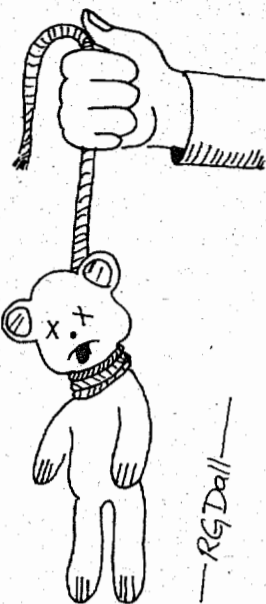
I was fascinated to see copies of the novel produced from beneath 1920's waistcoats to refute or substantiate critical assertions, and to learn that all over Adelaide followers are banding together to watch each episode in

reverent congregations. It is even rumoured that, in some cases of terminal addiction, *Brideshead* junkies record each episode and, clutching their teddies, submit themselves to endless repeats during which they can be heard chanting mindlessly along with every word of the dialogue. It took *Star Trek* years to become as popular as this.

Now normally I strive to maintain an air of mannered ignorance about popular cults, yet, as I left the party alone and ignored that night, I recognized that to disregard *Brideshead* would be to incur certain ostracism. Yet after watching several episodes I must, despite the consequences, confess myself unmoved. I am uncertain of the standards by which the series has been judged the greatest in history; yet, if this is so, to me it seems something of a silk-purse-from-a-sow's-ear situation.

As the reader is doubtless aware, the series is adapted from a novel by the English writer Evelyn Waugh, who died in 1966. Though Waugh could not be called a major writer, he was at times a very entertaining and provocative one. Those familiar with the well-known *The Loved One* will be aware of this. Yet in *Brideshead*, his supposedly 'passionate' and 'poignant' tale of a 'doomed' aristocratic family, Waugh sacrificed the satirical distancing and cutting comedy typical of his best work.

The characters in *Brideshead* remain for



the most part tiresome and unconvincing, and once we leave the Oxford milieu the novel, with Sebastian's alcoholic decline, the failed marriages, Charles' and Julia's ship-board romance, and Lord Marchmain's deathbed religious conversion, reads increasingly like the sort of fiction which should have gone out with the nineteenth century, or a bad script for a thirties' soap opera.

The symbolism — the family home as an embodiment of recommended values — and

Waugh's stated theme — 'the operation of divine grace on a group of diverse but closely connected characters' — are ill-managed and the novel soon collapses into a tedious mish-mash of religion, opinions on architecture, pseudo-tragedy and sloppy nostalgia. But then I suppose one can hardly be surprised that an author's most popular work should also be his worst.

It is in the sloppy nostalgia that I think we find the key to *Brideshead's* enormous appeal. Most of us, after all, do not have an Oxford education or an English country house, and none of us are currently living before the Second World War. In *Brideshead*, viewers can indulge yearnings for a supposedly 'Arcadian' world they never knew — blithely ignoring the elitism, sexism, economic turmoil and repressive social system behind the glossy facade of stately homes and ivy-covered colleges-with-quadrangles.

I am well aware that *Brideshead* depicts the decay of the English aristocracy and its lifestyle, yet Waugh's point in doing this is clearly to invite us to join him and Charles Ryder in nostalgic lamentations. As was pointed out in the *Times Literary Supplement* many years ago (Sept. 16, 1960), a major thrust of the story is to equate all that is desirable with wealth and good old English tradition.

Thus I am unable to share in the seemingly universal enthusiasm for *Brideshead*. Certainly the television series is very well acted and visually pleasing; some people may even find the events of interest; but, by any serious literary standards, *Brideshead Revisited* is maudlin, superficial and irrelevant. I'd rather devote my attention to literature and drama of greater significance, and more enduring value than wallow in false sentiment and vulgarly trendy nostalgia.

Besides, I haven't got a teddy bear.

— David Rain

coming up

The 1982 Law Revue
McMillhouse and Wife
Union Hall
July 8-17

It's Law Revue time again and guess who's coming in for the treatment this time? That's right, our very own Robin McMillhouse. Robin features in Shakespeare's only revue which was only discovered this year in a cement block at the bottom of the Torrens.

Will the witches' prophecies come true? What horrors await our Thane of Mitcham? Who killed Duncan?

These and other riveting questions will be completely ignored in the 1982 Law Revue.

The Footlighters have taken a different tack with this show, so for the most part, you can leave your silk bags at home. Sarcasm, farce and wit are just three elements of comedy which we won't use at all.

The 1982 Law Revue is shaping up as one of the cleverest, most topical and most visually attractive revues Footlights have put together.

The season runs from July 8th to 17th, excluding 11th, and the venue is Union Hall.

Tickets are available at BASS, SAUA or the Law School.

Free seat provided with every ticket. Entertainment provided at no extra cost. Audiences catered for. Lights shone on cast members to enable you to see them. Front curtain up during the show. All this and more! Be there!

Leonardo da Vinci's anatomical drawings go on exhibition in the Art Gallery of South Australia on Thursday July 1.

There are eighty anatomical drawings in the collection, divided into nine groups: the internal organs, early anatomical studies, head and brain, the alimentary and reproductive systems, muscles and skeleton, comparative anatomy, human proportions, and the nude.

The drawings are part of a collection of Leonardo drawings in Windsor Castle, England.

The Exchange presents *The Importance of Being Earnest* in a season at the Magill CAE from June 28.

Oscar Wilde's three act comedy premiered in 1895.

'The first act is ingenious, the second beautiful, and the third abominably clever.'

Warren Cooper, senior lecturer in drama at Magill directs this production with designs by Max Mastrosavvas.

The classic Australian film comedy, *Dad and Dave Come to Town* will be screened in the Prospect Council Civic Room, 128 Prospect Road, Prospect, on Sunday July 4 at 7 pm.

This 1938 Australian movie is on with Chaplin's *The Pawnshop*.

Plus early Superman, Popeye and Felix the Cat cartoons.

The screening is presented by the Prospect Community Arts Programme and Prospect Community House. Cost \$1.

All the Style of Coward

Private Lives
by Noel Coward
directed by Barry Hill

Q Theatre, 89 Halifax St, Adelaide

Noel Coward's plays inevitably conjure images of satin dressing-gowns, long ebony cigarette holders and elegant ladies in stylish reclines, as well as the 'devil-may-care' idly rich characters. *Private Lives* is no exception.

Described as "an intimate comedy", the play concerns two newlywed couples on their honeymoons at the same hotel in France. As coincidence would have it, one partner of each couple has been married before — to each other. The ex-husband and wife, Amanda and Elyot, meet on adjoining balconies and, whilst reminiscing about the good moments in their ill-fated marriage, fall in love again. They elope to Amanda's flat in gay Paree, not without a touch of guilt towards their newly acquired spouses.

It takes a certain finesse to deliver such classic Coward one-liners as: "Certain women should be struck regularly, like gongs". All the characters had such finesse, and seemed tailor-made to play their particular parts. There is spoilt and petulant Sibyl (played by Gerri Hunter), dashing and daring Elyot (Michael Stockman), well-mannered and slightly prudish Victor (Michael Speers) and stylish but temperamental Amanda, brilliantly portrayed by Lynette Crowther. She executed some wonderful character traits including a relaxed, yet graceful recline and the obligatory arched eyebrow, and mastered the art of flourishing a cigarette holder.

The small cast (five altogether, including Linda Ellis playing the French speaking, bemused and bewildered maid) was very



Lynette Crowther - brilliant portrayal of Amanda

competent giving the witty exchanges plenty of pace, absolutely vital in Coward's plays, and providing some very clever visual humour.

The early thirties period is reflected in every aspect of the production, from the stunning costumes and set, to the skilfully designed hairstyles (courtesy of Ric Martin). Background music provided the fitting atmosphere, especially for the serious romantic moment portrayed through the strains of the play's melodic theme song, *Someday I'll Find You*.

If you enjoy Noel Coward's fare, you'll love

Emotional Vacuity

Soft Skin
dir. by Francois Truffaut
Trak Cinema
Season closed

Soft Skin was made in the 1960's, and suffers badly in comparison to Truffaut's latest films. It is a collection of over-worked old cliches of that era about the "game" of adultery. There is no justification for the film-maker's narrow view of this situation. Films can explore the whole gamut of human relations if used with intelligence.

Soft Skin fails because the love affair on which it is based lacks all conviction. The arrows of Cupid, fired at Nicole and Pierre, seem to have lodged in their egos. The passion between them that should have been the film's convincing factor, never registers in their scenes together.

What is annoying in Truffaut's film is the representation of Pierre as a "sensitive" and "intelligent" man, juxtaposed between two

totally sexually stereotyped women, his wife Franca, and his "little-girl" lover Nicole.

The script gives him sympathetic treatment, but hi June's hardly deem him worthy of it. He treats Nicole appallingly. In a major scene, during a literary event at which he is lecturing, he is too embarrassed by their affair to speak, or even look at her, in the theatre lobby. He is also totally insensitive to Franca. His lack of ability to communicate with her leads to the break-up of their marriage.

Pierre is just an intellectual bigot, but his ability to discuss Balzac and Andre Gide, is interpreted by Nicole as 'wisdom'. Franca, the stereotyped bitchy wife who doesn't understand him", when leaving him, proves herself to be the most intelligent person in the film.

I found *Soft Skin* objectionable because of its crass and unimaginative view of sexual relationships and for its emotional vacuity.

— George Downey

this play, which faithfully follows the distinct Cowardian style.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
UNION FILMS
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THE CHEAPEST, LATEST
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Tuesday June 29 12.10 pm

SCANNERS

Wednesday 30 12.10 pm

NEIL SIMON'S

Only When I Laugh

UNION HALL
\$2 GP \$1FILM MEMBERS

Absence of Meaning



Paul Newman and Sally Field - little emotion

Absence of Malice Commencing soon at Hoyts

Light entertainment would have to be the only way to describe this new film. The essence is there, somehow it just gets lost.

There is little emotion in the film yet the script would allow for greater indignation, anger, love and conflict to develop, but it doesn't. In the last two minutes there is a scene which allows for some reaction from the audience. It is the only one.

Absence of Malice follows a reporter, Megan Carter (Sally Field) on a story. There is a tip off, an unattended police folder and all too quickly, a front page story. It is the effect of this 'scoop' on people that the entire film revolves around.

Everything is there: how newspapers avoid defamation laws; how this type of reporting

can damage not only the reported but the reporter; privilege for journalists; unauthorised wire tapping; alleged police corruption; the mafia. Naturally enough, the omnipresence of love is also there.

Unfortunately everything is truncated before it can develop.

Newman puts in an almost convincing performance but he is being reported as a murderer; he comes up against a union who blackban his liquor importing business, while all the time he is resisting getting involved with his own 'family' as his father, a former moonshiner and loan shark taught him, the hard way, that the ways of the mafia are not the best type of life.

There are so many conflicting ideas in his mind, so many pressures on him — yet he remains detached. If his performance could

be defined, the legal profession would have a definitive statement on just what a "reasonable man" is.

Sally Field is not as convincing, which means she's really wishy-washy. She does not come across as a 34 year old journalist who has been doing a police round for three years. Any reporter who was as 'nice', insipid and non-aggressive would not have survived the distance.

Perhaps it is not entirely her fault. The character she portrays is what many male writers see a career woman as; she pesters with intelligent, probing questions but will cease as soon as any emotional involvement is evident, doesn't mean to hurt anyone, smiles a lot and when not 'on a story' shows little initiative except when it comes to sex and then, of course, she is "liberated".

This entire stereotype is starting to get boring and the character of Megan Carter is just short of the same.

In spite of this there are some funny moments and Rosen, the head of the Special Force, is a very successful creep.

He sets everything up by leaving the folder for Megan to read. Rosen wants to nail Gallagher at any price, presumably to move himself up a rung in the Department of Justice. Everything falls around his head when he in turn is outsmarted by Gallagher. The only reaction to this is a slight ironic humour. There can be nothing else — there was no suspense, no drama in the build-up so there is no energy at the end for anything but a wry smile.

Absence of Malice is basically a commercial film and the names Sally Field and Paul Newman will drag the crowds in. Anyone who wants a few hours of light entertainment or is into American mediocrity will no doubt have a different view. They are welcome to it.

— Chris Barry

A Middle Class Guide to Squalor

Down and Out in Paris
Sheridan Theatre

June 30, July 1-3
8.00 pm

Perhaps the most fascinating thing about George Orwell was the way that he left his comfortable middle class securities and threw himself into the confusion and despair of life among the lowest echelons of society. He chose to live in this manner — a strange, bewildering yet astounding choice.

Down and Out in Paris portrays scenes from Orwell's own account of life as a destitute *plongeur* in a Parisian hotel. He describes *plongeurs* in the following way: "They do not think, because they have no leisure for it, their life has made slaves of them." As the title suggests, this production is based on the "Paris" part of Orwell's book *Down and Out in Paris and London*.

The production itself is outstanding. In his role as the author-cum-narrator, Alan Upton presents a brilliant portrayal of what Orwell tried so hard to do — understand with his mind the kind of poverty that can only be understood through the tired bodies of the *plongeurs* themselves: There were some weak spots — the dialogue tended to become unnecessarily harsh and clumsy at times. However, this did not detract from the overall impact of the show. The stage presentation was impressive — its simplicity helped convey the starkness of Orwell's observations.

The play began and ended with the same confusion among the *plongeurs* and destitutes. Orwell had entered that confusion for a brief period, and attempted to explain it. The audience was also drawn into the confusion. A challenging experience, with the AUTO cast as our guides.

— Karen O'Keefe

Lively Organ, Dead Venue

Winter Organ Series
Christa Rumsey
Festival Theatre

June 10

Despite a rather sparse attendance of obviously genuine aficionados, Austrian-born Christa Rumsey presented her first recital on the Festival Theatre Organ with a well-balanced programme, both nationally (German, French and English) and chronologically (1562 to 1940), thus demonstrating the versatility of the Rieger organ, with the unfortunate exception that it is totally unsuitable for full-tilt Bach.

The recital got off to a good start with a lively rendition of Buxtehude's *Tocatta in D Minor*, in which Mrs Rumsey fully explored the possibilities of tonal contrast, using the organ, essentially, as a smaller-scale early Baroque instrument, thereby producing an authentic sound.

Zweelinck's *Variations* likewise produced a very intimate sound for such a monster of a machine, more a chamber organ sound, with its soft flutes. The mechanics of the organ shone with the clarity of the inner parts of the two Fugues.

The two English *Voluntaries* for Cornet and Trumpet, also of the 18th century, likewise capitalized upon the chamber-organ propensities of the organ, this time, also remaining faithful to the 18th century English organ's lack of pedals. With cornet and trumpet solos, these pieces were designed to show off the reeds, with which our organ, indeed, seems to be blessed with great variety, both of tone and volume. Mrs Rumsey took full advantage of this. The reeds in 3rds (was it 6ths?) were especially effective, and there were some fascinating sounds in the lowest registers. The result was entirely delightful, and both pieces were enthusiastically received.

The Bach, alas, was rather hard to bear, particularly the Fugue. As Bach's Fugues tend to become rather contrapuntally involved, it is hard, and of debatable desirability, to change registration mid-stream. Thus, one basically has one setting throughout the piece, except perhaps for the crescendo at the end. Given the density of Bach's contrapuntal patterns, the organ can be simply too loud, to the point of sensate oppressiveness, thus making it impossible to perceive the clarity of said contrapuntal lines, doubly unfortunate, since the precision of the mechanical action plus

modern technology means that it is unusually possible to perceive them. Appreciation could, perhaps, have been better served by a fractionally softer pedal. Due to its acoustic situation, the organ seems to attempt to compensate for lack of resonance enrichment by volume, harshness and almost overwhelming penetration.

The second half got off to a rumbustious start with a cheery (*Halleluia*) Prelude of Schmidt's, at the same time climbing into the (early) 20th century. There was, however, some slight tonal disintegration, and, despite the building-up of the registration of the Festival Theatre, the "rich sea of sound" was, unfortunately, without waves.

The *Chorale Preludes* provided a welcome respite from the Full Organ finale of the preceding Fugue, although the last one again got close to the threshold of musical endurance.

Cesar Franck's *Pastorale* hit the spot, though, with its soft beginning, and the rhythmic reed chordal accompaniment was under perfect control. The organ is quite bearable in its lower dynamics.

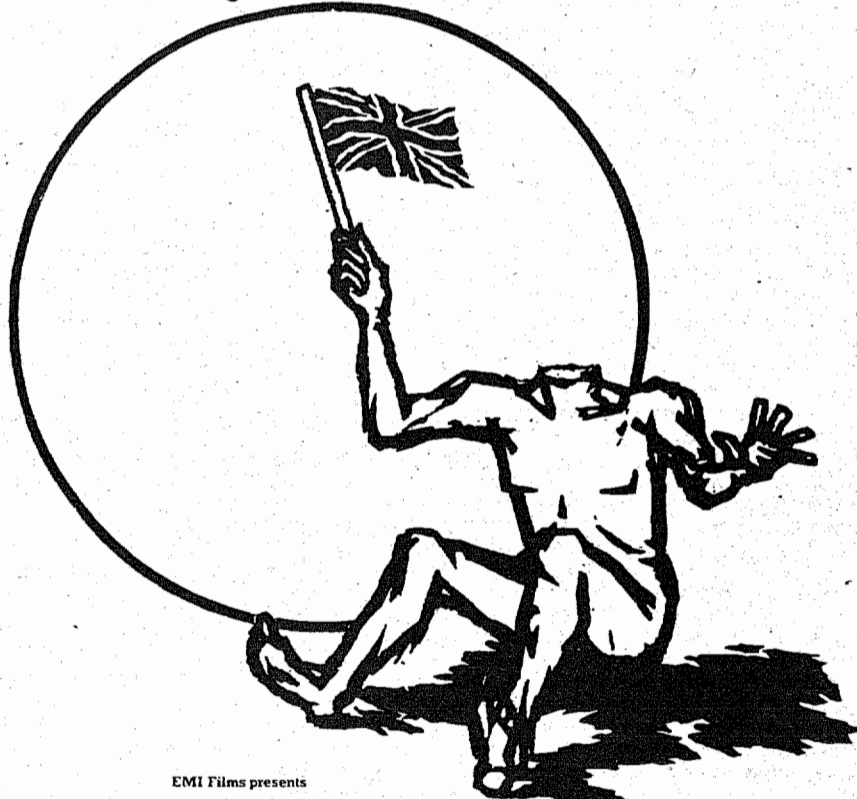
The sheer volume of the organ, coupled with its "brilliance", is, however, entirely suitable for the likewise "brilliant" French music of the early 20th century, as represented by the *Litanies* of Jehan Alain, in which, while mourning the tragic death of his sister, he perhaps subliminally anticipates his own early death in the War in France in 1940. Despite their sombre motivation, the *Litanies* are extremely rhythmically dynamic, with a driving rhythmic energy.

Thus, then, a somewhat mixed evening, but mostly enjoyable, as Mrs Rumsey is an organist of unpretentious precision and an honest musicality. But, please, tone the Bach down so that we can hear it.

As for the organ, it is, undoubtedly, a fine piece of organ-building, but, unfortunately an organist plays not only the instrument but the building, and this building is notoriously dry. More than other instruments, the organ relies on resonant depth and irregularities for its "warmth" of tone, and this, due to the soft furnishings, carpets and dead walls, is almost entirely lacking in the Festival Theatre. Perhaps they could hover it down the road to St Francis Xavier, which is about the right size, and with many structural irregularities to enrich the depth of resonance consequent upon stone and wood.

— Osman Minor

Will they ever recover...?



EMI Films presents

LEONARD ROSSITER · GRAHAM CROWDEN

Lindsay Anderson's
**BRITANNIA
HOSPITAL** (M)

JOAN PLOWRIGHT · JILL BENNETT · MARSHA HUNT
AND
MALCOLM McDOWELL

Robin Askwith · John Bett · Frank Grimes · Peter Jeffrey · Fulton Mackay · John Moffatt
Dandy Nichols · Brian Pettifer · Vivian Pickles · Marcus Powell

Music by ALAN PRICE
Designed by Norris Spencer · Photographed by Mike Fash s.c.
Written by David Sherwin · Produced by Davina Belling and Clive Parsons · Directed by Lindsay Anderson

COMMENCES AT HINDLEY AND ELIZABETH
CINEMAS JULY 2nd.



What is Democracy?

What is Democracy? Is it alive and well on this campus? Sadly, no, says ROE BOGNER, in this scintillating study of uni. politics.

A loose definition of democracy is that it exists when all people have a say in government decisions. Looking closer, we might say that the people do not actually have a direct say in government, but that they elect a person to represent their views when decisions are being made.

Before an election, candidates let the people know their attitudes towards certain issues and what practical measures they plan to implement if elected to government. The people vote on this information. From this it appears that the people do have some effective say in government decisions, or at least that roughly half of them do — but wait! Events in SA two weeks ago show that elected representatives are not even expected to hold to the policy or platform on which they were elected. An elected member is free (and is applauded by some for doing so) to change his/her mind and to vote in opposition to the policies avowed at the time of election. From this it would appear that the people are not voting for, or against, particular government actions, but are voting for the personal qualities of a candidate, who is expected to have better judgement than the people who elected her/him.

Schumpeter¹, for example, argues that the ordinary citizens are ignorant and lack judgement in matters of policy whether they are very well educated in other areas or not. The member of government has superior judgement, according to Schumpeter, because she/he is in a position of immediate responsibility.

What can be deduced from this? Well, it seems that either it really does not matter who the people elect, for the elected person will immediately gain superior judgement by virtue of his/her position, or that the people are actually able to exercise good judgement in selecting the wisest candidate, because they are in a singular position of immediate responsibility.

Plainly, Schumpeter is up the creek; the first proposition, that it doesn't matter who is elected, is plainly untrue, which leaves us with the second, that people are capable of making wise decisions when voting for a representative. If this is so, then they are capable of making wise decisions in the matter of their own government.

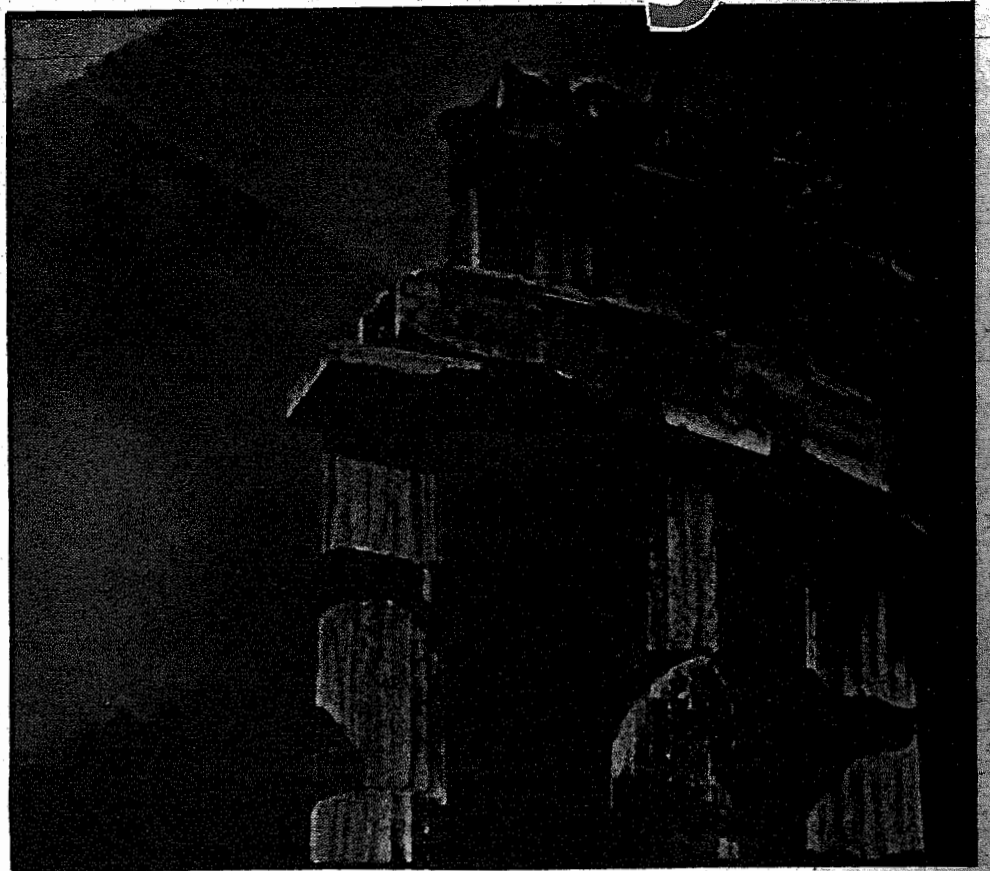
Most people will admit that direct democracy is the ideal form of government. People should themselves make the decisions which affect their own lives. But two objections are commonly made to putting such ideas into practice. The first is that it would be impossible in terms of time and organization for everyone to decide on every issue. If everyone had to participate in debate, the country would become a huge parliament, with no time left for other work. Though it is true that if people want to control their own lives, they must put in the time to do so, there must be a practical limit to this. Even though modern communications could make possible lively community debate, and voting could be vastly simplified by use of computers, the affairs of modern nations are much too complex and numerous for real participatory democracy to be practically possible.

But a university is not a large, complex organization like a nation. It is small and its government deals with relatively few, and a relatively narrow spectrum of issues.

The second objection to fully participatory democracy is that the people would vote not for the benefit of the nation but in their own short-term self-interest, not caring about the welfare of the nation as a whole. This cannot be denied. Neither can it be denied for members of parliament or for university staff. The system under which we live is one where people must ultimately put themselves and their own children first, if they are to survive. In capitalism it is a matter of compete or fail, sink or swim.

Since a university is not a capitalist firm, some possibility of disinterested action exists. But even if it does not, why ever should all power be held by the staff who, like everyone else, act on selfish motives? Why should the students, who are real existing, valid people, not be allowed to express their own (selfish) interests? University government is not so complex that students would not be able to comprehend it if given access to information. Staff are, generally, no more expert in government than students.

That the staff of the University of Adelaide believe in the principle of participatory government has been proved. They have fought for, and won, a remarkable, and



Democracy in Academe — substance or mere forms

probably unique degree of participatory government for themselves. Every staff member has a voice in (almost) every issue, representatives are elected for short terms and are subject to the direct criticism of the electorate.

Since the university staff have embraced direct participative government for themselves, why are they now opposing the very weak representative role which students now have in the university? If they adhered to the principles which underlie their own position, they should be joining students in demanding a far greater, participative, role for students in the government of the institution of which all, staff and students, are a part.

It was once considered that university staff below professorial level were incapable of making a useful contribution to university government. It was once considered that women should not have the vote. It was once considered that the working class should not have the vote. It was once considered that only the nobility should rule. Some university staff are trying to disenfranchise students for the same unethical reasons. Women were once "too silly" to vote or their husbands could "vote for them". Now students cannot be trusted to participate wisely in government. Like nineteenth century husbands, the staff can be trusted to have our interests at heart. Of course!

1. J. Schumpeter in A. Quinton (ed.), *Political Philosophy*, Oxford, 1978.

Environmental Studies in Australian Universities

Last week PROFESSOR CLYDE MANWELL looked at the changing attitudes to the environment in the past decade. This week he looks at problems in Environmental Studies at some Australian universities.

Next week he will conclude with the problems of this course at Adelaide University.

The Rise of Environmental Studies

Confronted with the rise of citizens' concern about environmental issues, business, government and other social institutions adopted a variety of responses. Many universities in the USA, Canada and Europe responded to the growing environmental movements of the 1960's by increasing the amount of teaching along these lines. This occurred in three ways:

1. Drawing attention to already existing courses: Many American and Canadian universities had for many years a few courses dealing with environmental problems. These were often located in departments of biology, zoology, wildlife management, or geography.

2. Introduction of new environmental courses in pre-existing departments: Another approach has been to set up special courses within already existing departments. A number of useful textbooks were written for such courses, e.g. Paul Ehrlich and Ann Ehrlich's *Population/Resources/Environment*.

3. Setting up of new departments of special institutes: Recognizing the interdisciplinary nature of environmental studies, a common response was to set up a new structure. One of the most successful is the Center for the Study of Natural Systems, at Washington University in St Louis. This Center has had as its Director Barry Commoner, author of *Science and Survival* and *The Closing Circle*.

Among the many accomplishments of the Center for the Study of Natural Systems is the first major study of the economics of so-called 'organic' farming versus modern high-input agriculture in the corn belt of the USA. Although 'organic' farmers do average slightly lower yields, their farms are highly profitable because of the lower input costs. Furthermore, 'organic' farmers need not worry about accidents from pesticides, a common problem for the high input farmers in the corn belt where feed corn (maize) is sprayed during the growing season with a variety of toxic chemicals.

Such examples illustrate that these new interdisciplinary approaches could fill in areas of scholarship, neglected as a consequence of the influence of agribusiness ideology, which were also socially relevant.

Success and Failure of Environmental Studies

In 1969 John Steinhart and Stacie Cherniack provided a report on the success and failure of environmental studies programmes, submitted to the US President's Executive Office. Approximately two hundred different environmental science courses were examined.

While one might argue about the best techniques for evaluating such course programmes, Steinhart and Cherniack did claim that there are two features essential for success (although necessary they are not sufficient):

- 1) "Substantial or complete control of the faculty reward structure". The environmental studies programme must have its own staff positions and have internal control over appointments, funding, etc.
- 2) "Freedom to be innovative in introducing course material, educational programs, work study programs, and curriculum requirements for degrees."

Steinhart and Cherniack found that the more successful environmental studies programmes not only assisted students to find satisfying jobs but also attracted more mature age students back to the university. In this way the university played its role in enhancing the level of debate over environmental issues in the community. In turn, the community responded by increasing its support for the university.

The Paradoxical Position of Australian Universities

Australia has been in the fore-front of the world's environmental movements which have involved working class groups, e.g. the green bans used so effectively to curb developers from vandalizing historic inner city sites (see Mark A. Haskell, 1977, *Green bans: worker control and the urban environ-*

"The division of knowledge into areas and disciplines has performed valuable service ... Moreover, the structure of our society and of our universities is such that graduates who have specialised in single disciplines will be needed well into the foreseeable future. I wish only to argue that the reliance of university education on specialist, disciplinary approaches is a bias which cries out for redress. Thus, the disciplinary approaches need to be complemented by other approaches as the need arises. At the present time, many students, and others in society, are preoccupied with the complex problems facing our species. It is therefore incumbent upon the universities to provide the students with educational programs that are situation-centred. These should enable them to answer their most insistent questions or, at least, to learn the best available techniques for attempting to do so."

(Jeremy Evans, 1973, Human sciences: an integrative study of man, *Australian National University News*, July 1973, pp 3-6, quotation from pp 4-5)

ment, *Industrial Relations*, 16: 205-214). Environmental issues are well integrated with related problems, notably the exploitation of Australia by foreign-based transnational corporations, in the various versions of *Australia Ripped Off*, first brought out by the National Council of the Amalgamated Metal Workers' and Shipwrights' Union.

Yet, Australian universities have been very late in their entry into the environment game. All of the examples of distinct environmental studies programmes in Australian universities date from 1971 or later, most beginning after 1975 (Frank Fenner, 1977, *Search* 8: 122-126). This is about a decade behind many American and Canadian examples.

The reasons for this late entry need exploration. Was it the inevitable consequence of the excessively authoritarian government of much of Australian higher education, which is modelled on the English Victorian 'red brick' universities? Was it the consequence of the impotence of middle

class conservation movements in Australia? (Read the comments by the former Professor of Zoology at Monash University, A.J. Marshall, editor, 1966, *The Great Extinction*.) Is it more evidence that there is, behind the cultural facade, an intrinsic intellectual apartheid between the middle class and the working class in Australia?

Problems in Australian Environment Studies: Australian National University

To my knowledge there has been no comprehensive attempt to evaluate the success or failure of environmental studies programmes in Australian universities. There are, however, articles on programmes at Australian National University and at the University of Melbourne which indicate that there are some serious problems.

The most expensive environmental studies centre in Australia is, not too surprisingly, at Australian National University. This is usually referred to by its acronym: CRES (Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies). CRES was largely set up for research in three areas, along the lines of the Research Schools at ANU. Starting in 1977 CRES began a higher degree programme, admitting "up to 10" students per year (Fenner, *op cit.*, p. 124). Given the Centre's running expenses, over \$600,000 a year, that is at least \$60,000 per student.

Brian Martin has provided a detailed critique of CRES (see his *Academics and the Environment*, *Ecologist* 7: 224-232, 1978). This is best summarized in Martin's own words:

"This account is based on my experiences as a research assistant in the applied systems analysis group in CRES in 1976.

"My object here is to argue that CRES, because of the disciplinary training of most of its members and because of its organisational structure, is largely unsuited and indeed in many ways unable to tackle environmental and resource problems from any deep and critical perspective. Because of this, studies done in CRES serve mainly to justify policies and practices serving the interests of powerful groups in society — elites in government and industry primarily — who have no real concern about the environment.

"The existence of CRES as an organisation may give the illusion that substantial effort is being devoted to a search for fundamental solutions to environmental

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