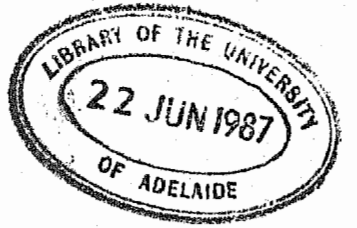


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ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY STUDENT WEEKLY

JUNE 15, 1987

## THE STUDENT MOVEMENT: WHERE IS IT GOING?



PLUS HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT



Students carry away a colleague wounded during demonstrations at a Colombo temple

## Colombo's radical students draw battle lines in Sri Lankan 'fight for freedom'

**Since the Sri Lankan government banned conventional student assemblies, dissent amongst Ceylon's universities has set in. DEREK BROWN reports on turmoil at Colombo university last month.**

An eerie calm returned to the University of Colombo last month. The classrooms were silent. Many of the 5,000 students simply stayed at home. Those who turned up clustered under a giant tree near the main entrance, watched suspiciously by a group of armed police just outside.

The University was paralysed, with only the off-campus post-graduate medical faculty working normally. Frightened academic staff refused to work until they were assured of their safety.

They wanted guarantees that the seizure of staff, who were held hostage by militant students for more than five hours, will not be repeated.

It was an ugly incident, illustrating a wider ugliness in modern Sri Lanka, where democracy itself is under siege. The student radical have no doubt that, in this battle, they are the defenders.

"This Government is destroying democracy," they said. "You say we are damaging our education, but there are more important things. What is education, if there is no freedom?"

The student would not be named, but talked freely of their illegal group, the Action Committee. It is linked with others in all nine campuses on the island under the umbrella of the Interuniversity Student Federation. Conventional student councils and assemblies were banned in 1985 in what opponents of the Government see as a systematic drive to stamp out dissent.

Government supporters attribute the latest campus unrest to agitation by the Janatha Vimukthi Peranuma (People's Liberation Front), an outlawed band of Sinhalese Marxists which raised a bloody rebellion in 1971. The students deny that claim. "There is no JVP here," one said. "It is a falsehood put out by the Government." Other university sources say that the JVP has won a foothold, but a tenuous one.

The Action Committee is certainly militant. It has clashed before with the authorities, the police, and the more moderate rival group, the Independent Students' Union. A

few months ago, a students' union leader, Daya Pathirana, was murdered by an unknown assassin.

The latest incident was sparked by the killing of a student and another young man in clashes with police at a Buddhist temple in Colombo on May 1. All May Day demonstration had been banned after the terrorist bomb which killed 113 people in Colombo the week before. Police used riot gas and bullets against young monks and other radicals who tried to defy the ban by marching out of the temple.

Kithsiri Mevan Ranakawa, a final year undergraduate at Sri Jayawardenepura University in Colombo was hit by submachine-gun fire as he sought shelter in the inner shrine of the temple. Blood and hair from his head wound still lie on the floor of the shrine. A Government analyst inspected it on Saturday - eight days after the event - in preparation for a High Court inquiry which lawyers say will be held *in camera*.

Two days after the shooting, police arrested nine students at Colombo University for allegedly painting anti-government slogans and pasting posters. University staff said the group included students who had come to use the library or meet friends. Ranakawa's funeral the next day was attended by 10,000 mourners and marked by orations bitterly critical of the Government.

The Action Committee wanted to protest about the arrests with more than slogans. One member admitted that the first plan was to seize the Government-appointed Vice-Chancellor, Professor Stanley Wijesundera. His office in a mansion across the road from the main campus is guarded by heavily armed police, so the students seized five law faculty members and another staff member instead.

The Vice-Chancellor rebuffed early attempts to negotiate. Broken glass was held to the throats of the hostages, death threats were issued, and abuse hurled at the lecturers. Heavy reinforcements of police moved up to the main gate.

The Attorney-General was eventually contacted to secure the twin

demands of the students: that the nine arrested students be released on bail and that no action be taken against the hostage takers.

Disturbances at Sri Jayawardenepura and Kelaniya universities in greater Colombo, at Peradeniya in Kandy, and other campuses followed within 24 hours. In all, 35 lecturers were seized and 28 students released from custody. The apparent coordination of the protests was used by the Government and the press as evidence of a conspiracy, probably inspired by the JVP.

The President, Junius Jayawardene, warned of impending assassination bids against MPs, senior policemen and top officials. The official view is that the JVP has infiltrated universities, schools, and even the police and armed forces.

The teachers' association at Colombo University offered one of the few dissenting explanations of the campus unrest last week when it issued a brief statement condemning the student tactics and demanding action to prevent outsiders coming on the campus. It said that "the presence of large numbers of armed police in the vicinity of the campus is antithetical to the conduct of higher education."

The students put it more bluntly. They complained that the police, who have ringed the campus for more than six months, have harassed and abused students.

At Colombo, the mood is more tense - and not only because the students there include a core of militants.

One of the few staff members willing to speak on the record was a senior mathematics lecturer, D1 Nalin de Silva. "I am certainly not justifying the actions of the students, but I can understand the circumstances which led them to this desperate situation," he said.

In his view, the university was one of the last centres of free expression in a country where the opposition has been divided or banned.

"What happened here was not an isolated incident. It reflects the situation in the country, where people have lost so many democratic rights," he said.

## Two 'white political refugees' talk on Apartheid, ANC

**SAMANTHA YOUNG talked to Allan and Stella Marsden, two white South Africans currently studying at Adelaide University about apartheid and the ANC.**

Apartheid is a device for making sure that the African labour in South Africa is in constant supply and total subjection. One characteristic of South Africa's economy has been its rapid rate of growth. Another is the glaring disparity between white affluence and black poverty. A third is the continual decline in African living standards. All three factors are caused by Apartheid.

In 1968, on April 24th, Prime Minister Mr Vorster, said "The fact they work for us can never entitle them to claim political rights. Not now, or in the future, under no circumstances."

Africans are controlled by complex legislation, designed to make it impossible for them to be anything but cheap labour. This is apartheid, the system the African National Council (ANC) is fighting to destroy.

Allen and Stella Marsden are two South African ANC members, who have been given scholarships at Adelaide University. They describe themselves as white political refugees, who have sacrificed much too further the fight for liberation of South African blacks.

Many people are surprised to find that Allen and Stella are white. The ANC is policy is a multi-racial one, meaning white people can play a crucial role in breaking apartheid.

"Contrary to the general assumption, the ANC lays its ranks open to any South African who is committed to a free, democratic and non-racist society," they said.

"We would like to set up an assembly of the people when apartheid is finally broken, with one man one vote, and a democratic majority."

The Freedom Charter is a South African document compiled by street and factory committees. "You couldn't get a more democratic document, in fact I doubt if there is one, which proves ours would be a democratic system."

The ANC has been branded a violent terrorist organisation. But, we then have to ask ourselves 'What is terrorism?' and 'Who are the terrorists?'. The definition of terrorism is confused and nebulous, at best. Deprivation of dignity and hope is psychological terrorism of the harshest kind.

The Marsdens argue that, the fact that the ANC has a liberation army does not automatically mean they

are terrorists. Because of the increasing violence of the South African government, we have opened up more. How much can human beings be expected to take before they have to strike back?"

"In Australia, someone can stand on the street corner and say 'Aren't the ANC terrible, they necklace people', but who has been there? who knows who is necklacing who?" said Stella, referring to the small group of anti-ANC demonstrators protesting Oliver Tambo's recent Adelaide visit.

According to the Marsdens, "The ANC sees this necklacing as the natural development of the strife in South Africa." Allen and Stella strongly disagree with the accusations of ANC-inspired necklacing. "Certain groups of vigilantes, who are either paid by the government, or Chief Buthelezi, which is basically the same thing, are necklacing people then claiming to find them - this appears as if blacks are fighting and this is another sort of distortion the South African government is using to remain in power."

They described the effects of one man collaborating with the police angrily. "This means that ten or fifteen people may suffer the consequences. Even young children are being imprisoned. One person collaborating is a life or death issue for many, many more. People are living in tin sheds and paying astronomical rates for them."

South Africa, the Marsdens say, is suffering civil war. It seems that a lot of the violence in South Africa is generated from within the country itself. "A lot of the violence blamed on the ANC is the actual anger and frustration of the people."

Economic sanctions are another area of fierce controversy. Do economic sanctions hard the wrong people, or will any additional suffering of the blacks be nominal, relative to the freedom of an apartheid free country?

The ANC is calling for disinvestment from the West. The South African government, the ANC claim, funds its hugely inefficient bureaucracy and its military forces from revenue given to it by foreign investment. In 1968, investment in manufacturing constituted 31% of total private foreign investment in South Africa. The revenue from

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Allan and Stella Marsden

Payment by contract could give  
Thatcher more control of universities

## Funding change for universities upsets heads



In the wake of Margaret Thatcher's win of a third term in government, the Conservatives have announced plans to fund universities through the private sector giving central government considerable control over the activities of British universities.

"The Contract System" is intended to make British universities less dependent on public monies and to increase their attempts to secure private sponsorship.

"The Croham Report" on university funding which is similar to our "Review of Efficiency and Effectiveness in Higher Education" (the "Hudson Report") strongly defended the present "blockgrant system" and was supported by the 3 British campuses when it was released last February.

The chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals (CVCP), Professor Maurice Shock said the plans for "the Contract System" contained "little or no argument, and none which has any relevance to the problems facing universities as they take in a wider range of students and struggle to maintain an adequate research base in the country."

He said that universities would increasingly be directed by the Department of Education and that the central feature of "the Croham

Report" had been dismissed without discussion.

"The evidence for both the desirability of such a change and the capability of the DES to do the job is certainly not produced in these papers."

A committee is meeting to consider the implications for scholarship and long-term research of any move to a system, relying on contracts."

Interested parties have until June 30 to submit their reactions to the Government's Consultative documents.

The proposal is that university funding would be taken over by the University Funding Council (UFC) which would replace the present University Grants Committee (UGC).

The new system would replace government grants to institutions and (given reasonable competitiveness to price and quality) be on contract to providing education services in exchange for UFC funding.

The same system would operate for Polytechnics (Institutes of Technology) and Colleges (CAES) in two separate documents issued by the CVCP.

The documents say that UFC will make money available to institutions on contract and to monitor performances of the campuses.

The Thatcher Government says that contracts would offer greater precision in the specification of what is expected of the institutions in return for funding.

## Students miss out on unis, colleges

by Cathi Walker

The number of eligible applicants who did not receive offers from universities and colleges has risen by 22 per cent since last year.

Around 108 000 of the 152 000 applicants received offers, according to a survey released by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee and the Australian Committee of Directors and Principals in Advanced Education.

Disregarding rejection of offers, multiple applications and limited preferences, the actual knock back figure is between 13 000 and 20 000.

The Vice-Chancellor's Committee assistant secretary, Mr Terry Earl, said higher school retention rates have contributed to the rise.

"The Government is to be commended for increasing school retention rates [by 13 per cent since 1983] and for making unemployment less attractive," said the Vice-Chancellors' Committee secretary, Mr Frank Hambly.

"But this does not fit with the cutting of funds to higher education...something must be done about higher education."

Private universities, like Bond University, have been suggested as a possible answer to the problem. Mr Hambly said it was a "shame" that Mr Bond had not put the money into established institutions, where places could be created faster

and more cheaply. Mr Earl said that they would "love them [sponsors] to help" but that people who sponsor private universities have their reasons.

The shortfall in NSW was 31.1 per cent, giving NSW the highest shortfall apart from Queensland, which has a broader definition of eligibility. Victoria was the only state with a decline in unmet demand, from 27.1 per cent in 1985 to 21.9 per cent in 1987. This is due to the State Government's funding of 1 200 additional places this year. The SA shortfall was 27.3 per cent, or 4 301 students.

The Federal Minister for Education, Senator Ryan, said the level of unmet demand was serious. But she said the shortfall would start declining in the early 1990s if the Government kept up its present level in creating places.

Since coming to power, the Government had created 36 800 places compared with only 8 000 in the last four years of the Fraser government.

The rate of growth of applications from mature age students has dropped says the survey. Growth was 5 000 between 1985 and 1986, compared to a growth of only 1 200 between 1986 and 1987.

Mr Earl said the reason for this is not definitely known but they assume that the administration fee contributed.

## Campus crime rampant

A \$250 reward has been offered to anyone who can identify person(s) responsible for money stolen from the Union's vending and video-game machines.

Rob Brice, Union Secretary is very concerned about the recent spate of campus break-ins to Union machines in the Wills & Mayo refectories and in the bar.

"An estimated \$1 500 has been taken from video-game and vending machines on three occasions," he said.

"The Union is very concerned with the audacity and repetivity of the incidences of vandalism on campus."

A poster bringing this to students' attention has been distributed around campus.

During Orientation Week this year, a computer was stolen from the Adelaide University Apple Consortium's storeroom in the Union complex.

Also, fifty refectory chairs have disappeared from the dining rooms this year as well as the new Union sinage near the entrance to the Barr Smith Library, costing \$200.

Throughout Australia, increasing levels of crime and fears by female students of attacks are prompting universities and CAES to dramatically tighten their security measures.

The University of Melbourne, which has fifteen thousand students, is the latest to adopt a nightly escort service for female students. The University of Adelaide has been operating a similar service for people travelling through the campus after hours since . The service at Adelaide operates for male and female students who feel uneasy about commuting on campus late at night. Ron Roney, Security Supervisor at Adelaide says that anyone who is in a hysterical condition or has been involved in an incident will be driven home by Security Personnel if needed.

The area in which campus crime at Adelaide Uni has increased was with the theft of departmental



equipment in the Computing Science and Chemistry departments.

"External lighting around Adelaide Uni is continually being upgraded and monitored," Roney said.

"All internal lighting on stairways is now left on so if people walk into university buildings at night it cuts down the risks of a sudden attack."

The University of Sydney, which hails a very large student community of about 20 000 students, is regarded as having the worst crime rate on Australian campuses. It experiences about 1 000 on-campus crimes a year, prompting a round-the-clock security operation.

Roney says after hours thefts in the Barr Smith Library bagroom have decreased from 30 to 3 at the same time last year. He added there had been no incidents of attacks at Adelaide for 18 months.

A Melbourne University spokes person said each night a sec-

urity guard accompanied students from the university's main library to the main gate, a distance of about 400 metres. Between 7.30 pm and 10 pm, a guard accompanied parties of students at half-hourly intervals. The system, in line with trends in other Australian universities, was introduced at Melbourne Uni in March.

A spokesperson for the Students' Representative Council at Melbourne University, Ms Jenny Taylor, said that she and other students wanted the university to review the whole security system. The most common crime on campus was mugging, she said.

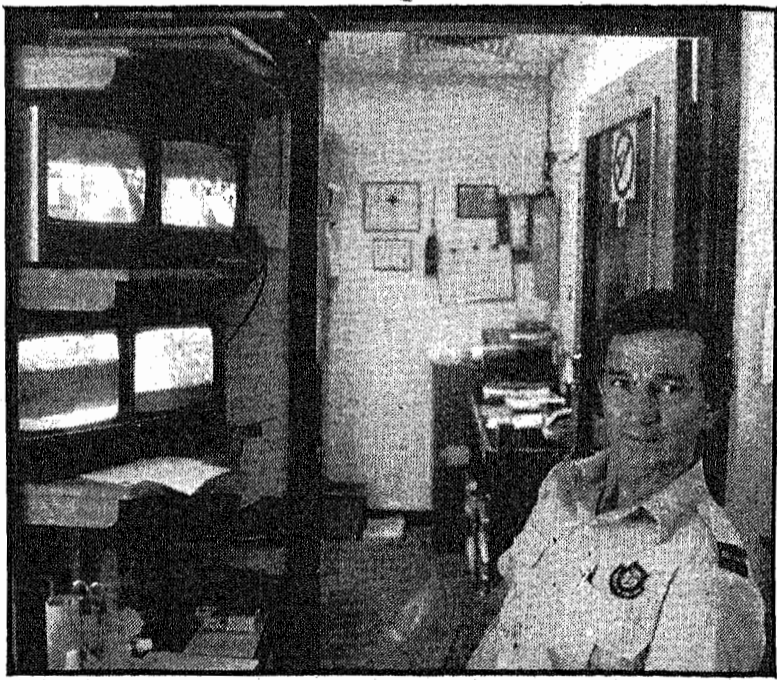
La Trobe and Monash universities, in Melbourne, are operating nightly bus services between their libraries and halls of residence. A Monash spokesperson said that it was mainly due to quieten peoples' fears, not in any real response to any increase in crime.

A spokesperson for the University of NSW said that street lighting had been placed along the 40 ha campus and there were regular security patrols. This system was introduced three years ago.

Mr Geoff Dove, the University of Sydney's Security Director, said security on campus had been revamped since the murder of a young woman in 1977. They operate a 24-hour full-time security service to combat campus crime.

Mr Roney said that students are urged not to leave valuables, watches and purses when they leave their bags. The Security department have visible and non-visible marking devices to label computers and calculators etc. available from the department for loan over weekends.

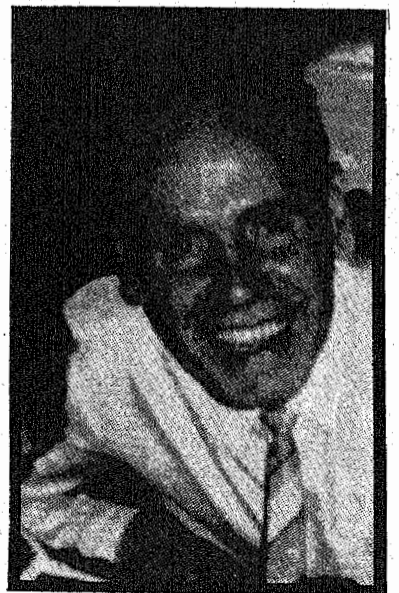
Mr Roney said that the theft of bicycles has decreased over the past three years with only 17 incidents recorded compared to 60 in previous years. Better bike-locking devices are now available at the Bookshop for a reduced price.

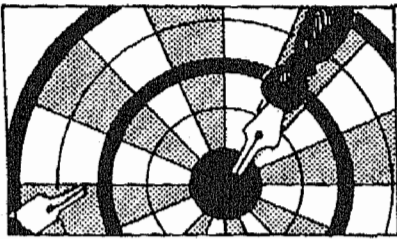


by Shaun Minahan

## Loved Bistro waiter dies

Last week, we heard of the sudden death of Rick Persello, the Union Bistro Working Supervisor. Rick passed away at home on Monday 8th June. He had been an employee of the Union since April 1981 and have previously worked at such establishments as the Earl of Zetland, Grosvenor, Majestic and Botanic Hotels. Rick was well loved by colleagues, both Union staff and students, for whom he always had a smile and a kind word. He will always be remembered by his friends as a "unique individual" and described himself as an "Italian Aboriginal". A Requiem Mass was held at the Church of St. Lawrence, North Adelaide and he was buried at Centennial Park Cemetary on Friday 14th June. He will be missed by all who knew and loved him.





## A reflection of their intellect?

Dear Editor,  
As economics students we are disgusted and saddened that the engineering students should share the name of the University of Adelaide with us.

The public, as tax payers, pay a considerable sum towards our education so as to produce sensible, intelligent young men and women who will go on to join the ranks of the more responsible and influential members of our society. Hopefully these graduates will improve our whole society and raise our general standard of living, making Australia a better place for all. If university graduates can achieve this, then they are truly successful.

However, it seems that engineering students have a conflicting view. They see a successful university student as a skilled drinker, who roams around North Adelaide from bar to bar ripping out the sign posts, being put in gaol for underage drinking or grabbing every women's breasts in sight. If this is not bad enough, these animalistic acts are regarded as fine achievements and so

these students who commit these acts are applauded and awarded mock degrees in recognition of their ingenuity.

This seems to sum up all engineering students, they take great price in acting like drunken fools in public. So many, these acts are a reflection of their intellect.

But no, it seems there are some intellectuals in the engineering faculty. Mature first year engineers are concerned about Australia's economy and those running it. According to these students, conservative economists will ruin this country. While we too are only first years, we are as bold as to say that Australia's economy is far safer in the hands of conservatives, sensible, intelligent and literate persons than drunkards who find it difficult to talk without mentioning how much their Saturday lunch they regurgitated during the early hours of the morning after.

Yours,  
**Adrian Tembel on behalf of "Concerned Economic Students"**

## Of fundamental importance

Dear Editor,

Our thanks to David Hester for keeping the debate about non-sexist language alive.

We agree with him that much more than language needs to be done about altering negative attitudes towards women. However there is no way that "sexist language is a side-issue". It is of fundamental importance in shaping many of our ideas and images.

Bev Thiele in her examination of the major political philosophers found that, in fact, many times where the term 'man' was used, it meant 'man' - women had been defined out of political citizenship. Legislative controls go a considerable way in altering our perceptions. In the late 1950's here in South Australia, Jessie Cooper, who stood for Parliament, had to fight in the Supreme Court for her rights: her nomination was opposed on the grounds that she was a woman, and not a person, and therefore not entitled to stand!

Language is dynamic and Mr Hester gives fine examples of how the meanings of words have changed over time. However we dispute his findings about the term 'chairperson'. We know women who prefer NOT to be referred to as chairmen. As Historian Ruth Schwartz Cowan argued, "the feminist rationale for CHAIRPERSON is neither linguis-

tic nor aesthetic - but purely POLITICAL. Chairperson is deliberately meant to fall awkwardly off the tongue, because in its awkwardness it reminds us that persons in positions of authority may very well not be male". Given time, it will become the most accepted form - especially if people like Mr Hester make the effort to use non-sexist language.

Mr Hester need not fear - we're not ruling 'man' out of the language - we're asking for neutrality in the political construction of language. Mr Hester may like to read Miller & Swift's "Words and Women". They note that the "discarding of outworn language symbols may force us to think in new ways and so discover solutions to the inequities that persist". Masculine terms "perpetuate the cultural assumptions that the male is the norm, the female a deviation".

The attack on sexist language is a political act and as a result is an empowering act. The conscious discarding of semantic symbols of deeply rooted cultural assumptions will help in time to free us all from their power.

Yours sincerely,  
**Jayne Taylor,  
Coral Baines,  
Keith Oehme,  
Honourss Politics Students,  
University of Adelaide.**

## Rumblings in the church

Dear Editor,

I commend you for the feature and opinion articles on the Ordination of Women in relation to the Anglican church.

It was illuminating to set side by side the various views of a tutor in Political Development, an extreme Catholic former Anglican priest and an aspiring female.

Elizabeth Cheetham's comments reflect the bias of her concerns. The "leadership" of the collective life of the (Anglican) Church does not in fact, nor in effect, lie solely with the three "Holy Orders" as she asserts. The Anglican Church, because of its reformation heritage, is led by a larger group called a Synod which comprises both ordained and non-ordained members of the Church. In fact, to avoid clerical domination or elitism, there is a larger number of non-ordained members in the Synod. Each congregation or parish elects their own Synod representatives, and there is no barrier to a full and active involvement in the leadership of the Anglican Church being exercised by women. There are a number of women presently involved in this and other forms of leadership within the Anglican Church here in Adelaide, and I expect in most places. Contrary to Elizabeth's concluding rhetorical question we can reply, "The instructions of the God who has revealed himself as Father, Son and Spirit are being heeded by the Church and are expounded correctly in the scripture.

As the interview with John Hepworth indicated, there are some very serious rumblings within the church over the ordination issue. But, this report on the modern political developments relating to this issue, and some of the comments of protagonists on both sides fails to carefully address the basic arguments which are crucial to the debate.

This is where I was both impressed and a little disappointed with John Flemings comments. The key to evaluating the issue is discerning the origin and accu-

racy of people's arguments one way or the other. "The issue is not to do with equal opportunity but with theology" - as Fleming said.

Most proponents for the ordination of women move from cultural or circumstantial pressure to the Bible to find some basis on which to justify their cultural expectations or aspirations. The Bible does not say to ordain women, or not to ordain women. The fundamental issue is "What is a right view of christian ministry and priesthood?"

On grounds of conscience and study of the Bible's teaching on this subject I must dissociate myself from and disagree with John Fleming's position.

The Bible speaks of all God's people being a priestly people. There is no place in which a christian pastor, teacher, elder, bishop, presbyter (or whatever you want to call the position) is spoken of as occupying a role that can be described as a "sacrament". I am unable to find any justification for viewing such a role as something to be limited to males because they represent Jesus as an "icon". The more important unity between christians which the Bible emphasises is a spiritual unity 'in Christ' rather than an organisational unity which was cited as a significant factor.

All christians are ministers according to the Bible. They are expected to exercise their ministries in a complementary way. The main Biblical teaching which bears on the ordination of women issue is how the male leadership, female submission pattern of the christian household is to be expressed formally in the structuring of ordained christian ministry. This is a fundamental concern since the ordering of relationships in the larger christian gatherings (church) is meant to be consistent with and an extension of God's design for the ordering of relationships within the christian household.

**Rev David Wallace,  
Church of the Holy Trinity,  
North Terrace.**

## Union Board monopoly?

Dear Editor,

It is with some concern and disbelief, that I learned that the Student Union has accrued about \$500 000 from student union fees. I was incensed that a proposal to purchase a hotel with this money was put to the Union Board recently and only narrowly defeated; eleven votes to seven.

The Union should have no right to charge \$207 from students to accumulate such surpluses in the first place, let alone, attempting to use it for such narrow and extraneous purposes as a pub purchaser.

Perhaps most disconcerting, is that the Union Board is attempting to conceal that proceeding of the 8th April in which the hotel proposal was discussed. In the Union Board meeting of the 4th May, a motion to make the record of this proposal available to all union members was

defeated. This is illegal at common law and constitutionally (Union Constitution); every union member has a right to see the minute books.

It is time that the Union Board realised that they are not a monopoly board and that the money compulsorily exacted and entrusted to them is very real and sadly missed.

Finally, I suggest that the present and past victims of Union fee overcharging all require books. A genuine book-sale with dramatic discounts, say 50%, would therefore, be a just method of returning some of this money. It would be necessary, to ensure bona fide purchasing, for persons handling this scheme to check member purchases against subject enrolments, and to check against duplication of items purchased.

**Brendan Hurradine**

## Hugh's got it wrong

Hugh Martin's diatribe *On Dit* against Sue Coles, Oliver Tambo and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) not so much deserves as requires a response.

In amongst a large serve of gratuitous abuse and insult, Hugh made four basic claims. These can be summarised as:

- that the ANC has minimal support with South Africa.
- that the ANC endorses and even uses "necklacing"
- that the "International Freedom Foundation" wants to tell the "truth" about Tambo and the ANC, and
- that the Zulu Chief Buthelezi (South African government-appointed Chief Minister of the KwaZulu homeland) is a moderate, non-violent reformer who represents 6 million Zulus.

Taking the last of Hugh's claims first, it is important to realise that the promotion of Buthelezi's image as a "moderate" black leader is a conscious and deliberate policy of the white minority regime, aimed directly at undermining international support for the ANC. Supporters of apartheid, who no longer find it popular to admit their real sympathies, have enthusiastically adopted Buthelezi as their cause célèbre because he can be paraded as an anti-apartheid mask. His real activities tell a very different story.

Buthelezi is held up as leader of South Africa's 6 million Zulus. Even the Pretoria regime refers to him in this way. He is in fact Chief Minister of KwaZulu, the "homeland" or "bantustan" which the system of apartheid has arbitrarily allocated to South Africa's Zulu people. Thanks to an arbitrary decree by the white minority regime, approximately six million people had their South African citizenship revoked and, wherever in South Africa they were born, lived or worked, were suddenly 'citizens' of KwaZulu under the benevolent leadership of Gatsha Buthelezi.

This legal fiction has only been maintained by violence. Entire communities have been uprooted from their homes and forced to settle in the barren and incredibly impoverished homeland. Migrant workers from the homeland supply the labour needs of South African industry, but their families and dependants are forced to remain in the homeland in abject poverty, malnutrition and disease. The hated pass laws have not been abolished - they have been replaced by the control of "citizenship".

Buthelezi has been happy to preside over this homeland and the dehumanising violence necessary to maintain it. He claims to oppose apartheid but administers its laws. He no more represents the Zulus of South Africa than the various puppet regimes set up under Hitler represented the peoples of France, Norway and Croatia during the Second World War!

Nevertheless, Buthelezi is a powerful and prominent figure in South African politics. He is promoted as such by the apartheid regime. It is no coincidence that even during the harshest of media blackouts, Buthelezi can get access to the international media. In all this publicity he is painted as a moderate and non-violent anti-apartheid activist. But actions speak louder than words.

Buthelezi has a private army, Inkatha, whose membership is recruited from the acutely impoverished homeland population, often with the added incentives of severe intimidation and violence against those who refuse to join. This army has been responsible for countless acts of terrorism against non-violent anti-apartheid activists throughout South Africa. These atrocities have been documented by church, UN and other independent observers, as well as by the South African press. Used by the regime as strike-

breakers, vigilantes and murderers, Inkatha are armed, paid, transported and protected by the South African Police. It would be unfair to Kleenex and Scotties to say that Buthelezi's facade of non-violence is tissue-thin. Within South Africa everyone knows the truth. It is only the more gullible members of the international community who close their eyes to the truth and listen to Buthelezi's well-staged appeals for the ANC to renounce the armed struggle, while he shoots down his opponents.

It is worth noting that Inkatha, and for that matter Buthelezi's entire political machine is tribally-based. If Hugh Martin and his Liberal Party are worried about the emergence of an "Idi Amin clone" in South African politics, then they would do better to beware of Buthelezi than to spread paranoia about the ANC, an organisation which draws its support from all the tribes of South Africa including the "white tribes of South Africa and the Zulus.

Hugh Martin's other claims can be more briefly answered. He quotes a survey asking how many blacks support violence to change the apartheid system, and from this decrees that the ANC has "at best" 28% support from the black community inside South Africa. Hugh has conveniently ignored other eminently independent surveys asking who people would vote for in a free and open election. Such surveys consistently indicate overwhelming support for the ANC. A democratic election held in South Africa today would see Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo heading an ANC government elected by a landslide.

But even on Hugh's own terms, accepting his obviously low figure of 28% support for the ANC, can even Hugh Martin argue that a political party which, despite being banned for 25 years, with all its leaders imprisoned or exiled, and with no legal access to any media (it is still illegal to quote the ANC in South Africa), can still claim 28% support for its most controversial policy - the use of armed struggle - should be denied as significant role in determining the future of its country.

The accusation of ANC use of "necklacing" is a blatant denial of truth. Necklacing is indeed a horrific manifestation of South Africa's violent and oppressive system. The burning of people was begun by the South African police, and it is not surprising that when violently repressed people get their hands on police or police collaborators, they give them a taste of their own medicine. The same thing happened to suspected Nazi collaborators throughout occupied Europe during and immediately after WWII. This is not an "excuse" for necklacing, but an attempt to understand how it can happen.

Necklacing has been done by three groups - the police, Inkatha and other government-paid vigilante groups, and individuals in acts of spontaneous mass revenge. No ANC activist has been shown to have engaged in necklacing. The ANC has repeatedly condemned necklacing as inhumane, and has specifically instructed its members to do their best to discourage its use.

Finally, Hugh refers to the International Freedom Foundation. This American-based organisation sent an activist to Australia specifically to stir up opposition to the Tambo speaking tour. The only groups who seem to have answered the call were National Action and the Young Liberals. It is interesting to note that as reported in Parliament last week the IFF is apparently funded by the South African government (so widely known for its defence of freedom and truth!). With friends like the IFF and National Action, perhaps Hugh Martin should reassess his sources of information.

**Linda Gale**

## LETTERS

### Extremely cute *On Dit*

Dear Editor,  
How quaint it is to see your *On Dit* cover design of May 4th. So female priests have blood-red fingernails do they? Symbolism upon symbolism! And the female Christ on the cross - very nice! And what of the 'great balls of fire' reaching from the heavens to the candles?! Oh, by the way, the artist's name doesn't happen to be Mr (ex-Father) John Fleming, does it?! Extremely cute *On Dit*!

P.S. So she has a moustache? What a blow to the egos of the Women's Libbers and the Equal Opportunities organisations!

Yours,  
**Lara Houston**

### The MOW replies

Dear Editor,  
There are a number of mistakes and misunderstanding in the *On Dit* feature, 'Crisis in the Anglican Church', May 4th 1987, by Jamie Skinner. As this was a two page feature, I hope that a longer letter than usual in favour of Women's Ordination, correcting the record will be accepted with courtesy.

The General Synod (not the Appellate Tribunal of seven members) will meet in August, 1987 to debate on the ordination of women to the priesthood. In 1985 more than two-thirds of the Anglican Church's elected decision makers voted for the ordination of women. Two extra clergy votes, two only, were needed to pass the legislation; more than two thirds of the laity and all but four of the diocesan bishops were in favour. (Out of 215 General Synod members, only 15 are women.)

The theological and Biblical arguments based on Christ's MALENESS (the emphasis in the shared Christian creed is on his HUMANITY not his maleness) and Paul's injunction that the women should not "chatter" in church, have been disposed of thoroughly.

The hope of church unity is said to be jeopardised, but the opponents of the ordination of women fail to mention that

- women have been ordained deacons (eg. as late as 1911 by the Orthodox Church),
- women apostles and deacons are recorded in the Bible and
- the Roman Catholic Church has left the door open.

Assurances were given in July 1986, that unity talks would not be broken off if the Church of England (Anglican) in England proceeded to ordain women - as now seems likely.

The Ordination of women issue is not the only one to split the Church. It is already divided by the traditional emphasis on MALENESS being nearer to God. Full not partial membership is now being claimed for women, following Christ's teaching and practice. The number of those who leave because of this issue will probably be rather less than the number of those who have already left because they have seen the discrepancy between Christ's teaching and Church practice.

Finally, the drop in membership in the Episcopal Church of U.S.A. (ECUSA) was in the years 1967-1975, and was less than 1.3%. Since the ordination of women was accepted by the Church in 1975 numbers have remained steady, with increased growth in dioceses where women are ministers, and some losses in areas of decreasing population. These figures are from the Office of the Presiding Bishop of ECUSA. In short, the big decline was before women were ordained, church growth (new parishes, increased baptisms and confirmations) has taken place where women serve. We can expect the same result in Australia. This letter will, I hope, correct the record and reassure the doubtful.

Yours faithfully,  
**Alder Hall  
Spokesperson, Movement for the Ordination of Women.**

# How Hawke has degenerated into a boring windbag

JOHN HAINSWORTH

Since the election campaign started last week I thought it would be worth mentioning which of the politicians was winning the television war - the medium where modern elections are won and lost.

Australia's "great communicator" must not perform badly. It is an accepted cliché that the Prime Minister is the most popular and charismatic politician in the country. Certainly the polls bear this out. Hawke always talks well even when the A.L.P. does not. It is also accepted that he is a superb T.V. performer; funny, sincere, gregarious, natural - a regular guy.

Well that may have been the Hawke during his days as head of the A.C.T.U. and even the confident campaigner of 1983, but since then Hawke has become one of the most boring, uninspiring, and inarticulate politicians ever to grace the box.

Since the election was called, Hawke was reported to be excited by the prospect of getting out among the people. That may be true but to see him on the Ray Martin show, or giving a press conference, Hawke looks calculating, devious, easily hurt, repetitive, and scared - anything but confident and charismatic.

This came as no surprise to me because I have carefully watched Hawke degenerate into the boring windbag for the last four years. The P.M.'s reputation for being an exciting personality and orator rests almost solely on the Australian people's collective memory of him from the 70s. It does not match up with the reality that confronts us now.

I first noticed this change in emphasis the night Labor won office in March 5th 1983. In that now famous footage, Hawke arrived at the tally room and waved at the cheering crowd. The man and the moment had met. It was all good populist T.V. theatre after the turgid years of Malcolm Fraser, who had the charisma of an Easter Island statue.

Then something odd happened. Hawke appeared by himself to talk about what "his" government intended to do. He was so quiet and blandly humble that it looked like a put-on. If you'd had the sound turned down you'd have thought he was conceding defeat.

Still it was perhaps an isolated incident. 1983 after all provided Hawke with his greatest populist moment when on the night of the America's Cup Victory Hawke effusively declared that "anyone who sacked someone the next day was a bum!"

Yet there was something odd even about this. He was using an Australian slang term for posterior in its American context - that is someone who's a bastard or a tramp. Those who loathe cultural imperialism must have really cringed.

During 1984 when Hawke's popularity rating kept climbing, I noticed that it was a new Hawke confronting us on the box. The old larrikin, the man of the people who spoke his mind had transformed himself into a respectable bore. He appeared on an illfated Bert Newton show and bored the audience blind. He congratulated Paul Hogan for the suc-

cessful tourism campaign and he did it not once but fifty times - "Thank you Paul, because you are helping all of Australia, and that's the mark of a patriot, and if I may just say this, as a real patriotic Australian, who loves my country, Australia, I just want to say thanks to another patriotic Australian for his tourism campaign, and if I may just say in regard to patriotism..." and so on and on!

Being locked away with public servants has done something to Hawke. He has learned how to talk like them. Probably all politicians have to learn how to. But they know that when voters are watching they can sound like a human being again. Hawke now rarely remembers how to do this.

Worse when he can be understood his rhetoric is appalling to Labor's traditional constituency. Comments like "The Party's over, Australians have to learn to tighten their belts." This comes as news to the poor and underprivileged who never got an invite.

Even Joh, for all his hopelessly scrambled syntax, knows how to talk the language that the average person will respond to. Paul Keating also knows that his arrogance is the best he can do on T.V. He knows he can't fake warmth or humour.

As for Mr 20%, John Howard is much more of a pleasure to watch on T.V. Though never more than tolerably dull he does answer questions succinctly and clearly. He even manages a bit of humour every now and then. Compared to Hawke, Howard is cool and competent.

Why has Hawke changed? My guesses are these. One, is that he has never seemed comfortable in less than harmonious surroundings. Unlike Howard who has his ideology to support him on his cold nights of electoral oblivion, Hawke is totally flustered if someone says "I hate your guts."

But Hawke still believes in consensus while the country continues to divide and factionalize into warring camps. In that hostile environment poor old Bob trying to be everyone's mate ends up being despised by everyone.

The real reason for his strange change may be the very medium itself. The charisma really oozed out of Hawke after the sensational success of Max Gilles whose specialty was sending up the P.M.

Inevitably looking back, they appeared together on the Parkinson show in 1983. While Gilles did his routine Hawke could barely conceal his contempt.

But in the following year that impersonation became famous on Gilles own show. My theory is that Hawke couldn't take it. He was so thin skinned and afraid of ridicule that he consciously changed his facial mannerisms.

If you look at him now the eyebrows don't move, the voice rarely pauses, the eyes look straight ahead, and the whole effect is creepy.

It will be interesting to see whether Hawke can re-energize himself for his last hurrah. Or will, as in 1984, voters start to realize how little Hawke turns them on and vote accordingly. Will they see that in the charisma stakes the emperor has been proudly wearing his new set of clothes for some years now.

# Springtime for Hitlers

Forum is a weekly column where individuals and organisations explain their beliefs. This week, MICHAEL BRANDER defends National Action from being labelled a "racist" organisation.

Australian National Action is the modern day expression of Australian Nationalism. It was formed in 1982 in Sydney, by the union of three Nationalist organizations. Since then, it has made steady progress, and now operates in all states.

There are three branches of National Action in South Australia. Great gains have been made here, with high recruitment from all social sectors, but most prominently among young people and workers. They are beginning to feel the effect of 60 000 non-European migrants a year. Students likewise are being recruited as they begin to understand that it's government policy to import professionals from Asia, rather than go through the expensive process of training Australians. The same goes for tradespersons and, more and more, University places will go to the highest bidder. In our experience, the most fervent believers in a multi-racial Australia are often Volvo-socialists. In any case, among people that live in the real world, we have succeeded in publicizing our cause and making a name known.

At present, our campaign is centred on Immigration Minister Young's electorate of Port Adelaide, which has been leafleted. During the run up to the election, the campaign will be intensified by this and other means of propaganda. A previous campaign against MP Chris Hurford had some effect, as he was recently dumped as Immigration Minister.

National Action places great emphasis on immigration, but sees this as being only part of an overall attack on Australia's identity and independence by forces of internationalism. Australian Nationalism means the right to choose our ethnic make-up and preserve our identity from the cosmo-culture of the US. Non-European migrants merely fall into this junk culture when they arrive here, losing their identity and helping us to lose ours.

As Nationalists, we oppose Australia's embroilment in super-power conflict through the ANZUS pact. This country must plan for continental defence, with its natural enemies, Japan, Red China and Indonesia, in mind.

As Nationalists, we believe in independence from the multinationals, foreign banks and the Asian destiny some would propose us. Australia (apart from its indigenous inhabitants) is by definition a European nation, as was recognized by Henry Lawson a century ago. The present immigration policy will be reversed, just as the in-



**YOU NEED uncle SAM?**

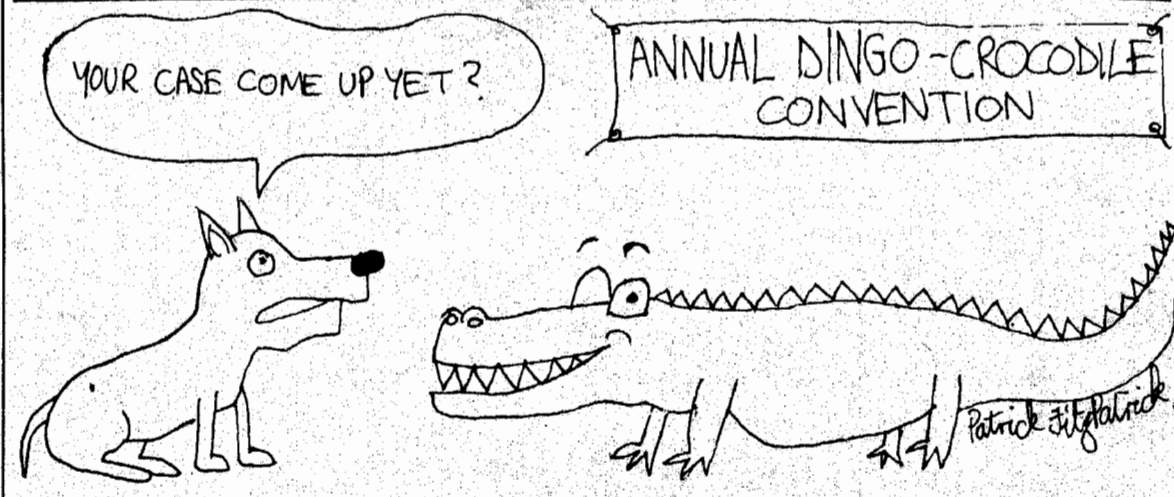
flux of Chinese was reversed last century.

Current immigration policy has nothing to do with "humanitarianism" or "cultural enrichment". These reasons are only a façade, hiding the

real issues: the interests of big money and international power politics. These interests promote the "New International Economic Order", into which Australia is to be integrated by its participation in the "Pacific Rim Basin Economy". The multinationals set about "relocating" industries as it suits them, no thought being given to the wishes of ordinary Australians. Political parties toe the line. This issue, like that of immigration and others, will not be an election issue. On our sham democracy, we may argue about things of little importance, but matters of greater seriousness are decided by shady bi-partisan deals etc. The "left" is conspicuously silent

on the two great dangers to Australian jobs: Asian immigration and the lowering of protective tariffs. In its rabid support for multi-racism, it is a tool for the New Right, which wishes to import masses of cheap Asian labour (750 000 a year is the target set by John Elliot). All the above-mentioned elements fear and oppose the one thing that can frustrate their drive for the new economic (and subsequently political) internationalist world "order", Nationalism.

We have no intention of becoming part of that worldwide mindless, cultureless, produce and consume mob some faceless "decision makers" have planned for us. Just as in the 1880s, Nationalism is on the rise again, to oppose those who would put foreign interests before our own. In the best tradition of Eureka, Ned Kelly, Henry Lawson, Jack Lang and the early Labour movement, National Action fights the cause of Nationalism with Social Justice, and defends the White Australia Policy.



## SUB-MUD SUPAFRY AND THE INNER RECIPE OF GRISTLENT

POSSIBLY BY KENTON PENLEY

IF YOU RECALL ANYTHING FROM LAST EPISODE YOU'D BETTER GET YOUR TIME SPATIALS OVERHAULD...



OUR HEROES ENTER A SEEDY TAVERN AT A POINT JUST TO THE LEFT OF LIFE'S NICE BITS FOR THE FIRST TIME.



JUST REMEMBER, WE GET WHAT WE CAME HERE FOR, AND WE GET OUT!

MY REHATCHING IS DUE ANY TIME NOW...

...AS LONG AS I CAN SLIP AWAY FOR MY SECRET MEETING...

NONE OF THE OTHERS REALISE I USED A RUSE TO BRING THEM HERE, WHERE I SUSPECT THE STOLEN JEWEL OF MY PEOPLE TO BE HIDDEN...

I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE HOPING FOR GEKBOK, BUT I DON'T THINK THIS IS THE TIME TO TELL THE OTHERS.

OH WOW! JUST HOW MANY DIFFERENT PLOT LINES CAN YOU INFUSE IN AN OPENING EPISODE OF A CARTOON STRIP THAT PREMIERES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR? WATCH...



WHAT OF CHUD, THE MYSTERIOUS BALD MUTANT DUCK TAE KWON DO KILLER-FOR-HIRE?



OR HUNTER, EX ENGINEERING STUDENT TURNED SAVAGE?



...OR SEAN, THE DOPE SMOKING KOALA WHO DOES VERY LITTLE...?



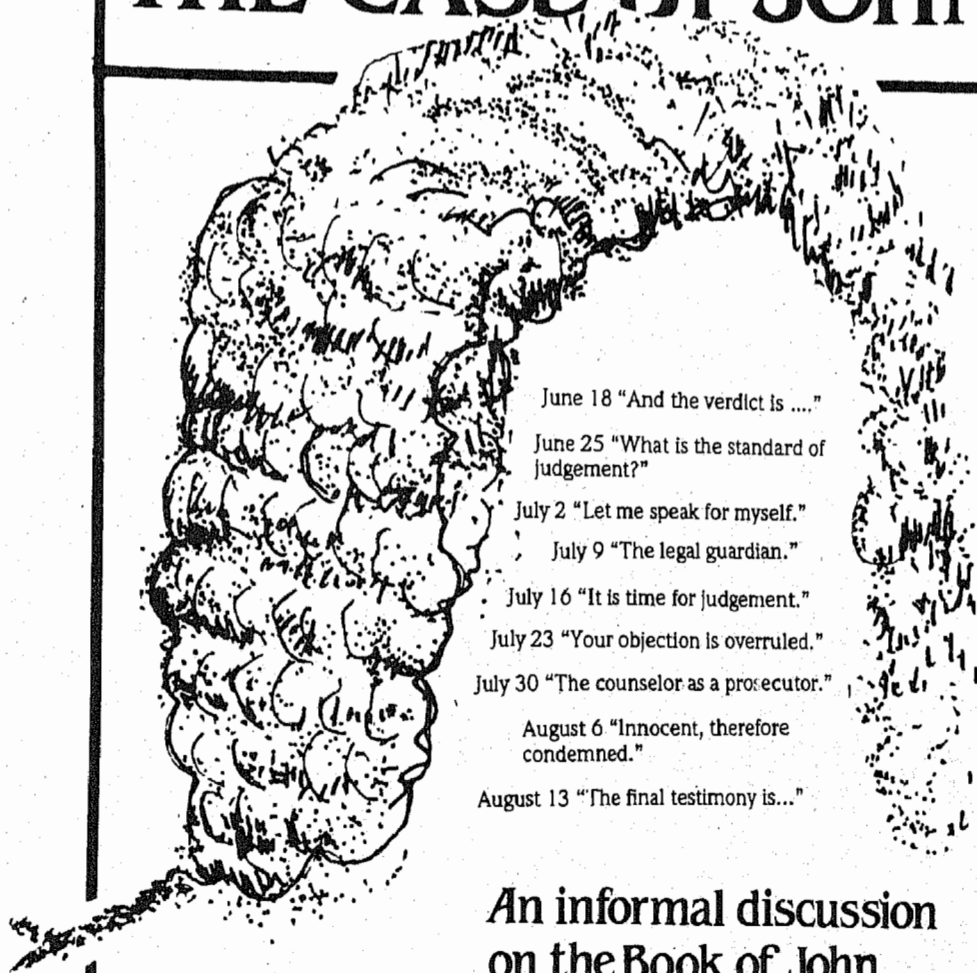
OR...

DON'T EVEN THINK IT! JUST BECAUSE WE'RE LESBIANS YOU THINK YOU CAN EXOTICIZE A SCENE WITH OUR INCLUSION!

PAMELA AND I WOULD LIKE TO BE LEFT TO OUR OWN SELVES, OKAY?

WHO REALLY NEEDS THEM ANYWAY, COME TO THINK OF IT? LESBIANS ARE ORDINARY HUMAN BEINGS IN MOST PEOPLE'S EYES THESE DAYS, SO NO EXCITEMENT THERE. TUNE IN NEXT ISSUE FOR BRILLIANTLY INTRIGUING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON AT LEAST SOME OF THIS...

## THE CASE BY JOHN



- June 18 "And the verdict is ...."
- June 25 "What is the standard of judgement?"
- July 2 "Let me speak for myself."
- July 9 "The legal guardian."
- July 16 "It is time for judgement."
- July 23 "Your objection is overruled."
- July 30 "The counselor as a prosecutor."
- August 6 "Innocent, therefore condemned."
- August 13 "The final testimony is..."

An informal discussion on the Book of John

\*L19 LOWER NAPIER BUILDING\* THURSDAYS, 1-2 PM



presented by THE ADELAIDE CHURCH

## JUNE

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
ELDER CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC  
ELDER HALL CONCERT CALENDAR

### FORTHCOMING CONCERTS IN ELDER HALL.....

**Monday 15** 8 pm admission \$6, \$3  
University Music Society

An Evening with....

**GUILA TIVER (Mezzo soprano) & RAE COCKING (Soprano)**

**Anne Adamek (Piano) & Graham Abbott (Viola)**

Mozart - Ah Perdona al Primo Affetto from "La Clemenza di Tito";  
F. von Flotow - Duet from "Martha"; Brahms - Two Songs for alto voice and viola (in German); R. Strauss - Rose Duet from "Der Rosenkavalier"; Granados - The Maja and the Nightingale from "Goyescas"; Massenet - Gavotte from "Mignon"; O. Nicolai - Duet from "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Dvorak - Four Moravian Duets (sung in Czechoslovakian) & Rossini - La Regata Veneziana from "Serate Musical"

**Tuesday 16** 1.10 pm admission free  
**JOSEPHINE GILLESPIE (Piano)**  
Liszt - Concerto No. 2 in A major

**Thursday 18** 1.10 pm admission \$3, \$2  
**PRO CANTO SINGERS**  
with members of the University Waits  
Directed by Robyn Holmes  
"The Triumphs of Oriana"  
Madrigals for 5 & 6 voices by Bennet, Tomkins, Weelkes & Morley (1601), Purcell - Great Parent, Hail (1694) (dedicated to Elizabeth 1)  
Britten - Choral Dances from Gloriana (1953)

**Tuesday 23** 1.10 pm admission free  
**SUZANNE PEDERSON (Oboe)**  
J.H. Roman - Sonata a tre: Kalliwoda - Concertino  
Sutherland - Sonatine: Dukas - Alla Gitana

**Wednesday 24** 8 pm admission free  
**JANE DOWNER (Oboe)**  
Vivaldi - Sonata VI in G minor (from "U Pastor Fido")  
Britten - 6 Metamorphoses after Ovid, op 49 for solo oboe  
Brumby - Concertino for oboe: Kalliwoda - Morceau de Salon, op 288  
Dutilleux - Sonata for oboe & piano: Neil Saunders - Incantations for solo oboe

# National Student Organisation coming

## SAUA PRESIDENT

David Israel

Second term is for many a long haul, the winter weather combined with the pressure exerted by first term results is something of a drag. Never fear the Students' Association has planned for second term a variety of activities to break the monotony. We have of course an election (two in fact) but I can't claim responsibility for the federal election. The elections this year will be held between 13th and 17th of July somewhat earlier than normal and nominations for all Students Association and Union positions open soon.

During the holidays there were considerable developments on the national student organisation. A conference in Canberra set-up an interim structure based on the state unions which exist in all other states, while this is a very positive development, it is not without its problems. A large portion of Australia's student population is not represented by this body and those behind this new body must be made aware of their erroneous logic. I will be therefore proposing to the Students' Association Council that a national conference be held in Adelaide in August. The objective of this conference will be to bring together factions that at present disagree and thrash out a compromise which will provide the students of Australia with an effective representative body.

A matter of grave concern that has come to my attention presently relates to the federal election campaign. It seems that the Liberal candidates for the electorate of Hawker has acquired by some means an address list of students in his electorate. His office however, denies this. It seems odd that only Adelaide Uni students in his electorate have been sent letters. I would say to Mr Jacobs the candidate in question and widely known ex-Adelaide uni student that he should be careful when making accusations of foul play as he did in the Advertiser of 12th June. Remember 1977!! We do!

On a lighter note I have been approached by Flinders Uni students who want to organise a tug-of-war competition at Flinders for their "I-Day" celebrations. The Students' Association will book a bus for the day if there is sufficient interest, drop into the office and leave your name and contact department if you're interested in a trip to Flinders on July 3rd.

Also on the activities front I'm interested in organising a couple of brewery tours this term. I can think of nothing better than a trip to Coopers in te grip of winter to sample some Coopers Stout!! Once again leave your name at the front desk of the SAO or see me.

With the announcement of the federal election, the anti-fees campaign has taken on a new slant. We need all the help we can get if we are to organise an effective campaign and raise education issues during this campaign, if you can help please see John Ridgway in the SAO ASAP.

# Education for the young

## SAUA EDUCATION

Michael Fox

### HAVE YOUR SAY Education for Fifteen to Eighteen Year Olds.

In December 1986 the S.A. Government set up The Enquiry into Immediate Post-Compulsory Education. It represents a serious attempt on their part to address the changing nature and needs of senior education in this state, including tertiary entrance requirements.

The Enquiry is calling for submissions from interested groups and individuals, and I currently represent the Students' Association on the Student Reference Group. Other reference groups are comprised of parents, employers, academics, teachers and administrators.

A discussion booklet has been published to encourage submissions. At present the booklet is in

short supply, but this week a reprint should see ample supplies available.

Should you wish to contribute, (and my wish is that you do), drop in at the Students' Association office to collect a booklet, or if not call in at the Enquiry at level 14, Wakefield Street, to collect a copy.

If you couldn't be bothered with that, jot down a few comments and hand them in to the office, from where they will be forwarded to the Enquiry.

Some questions for which opinions are sought are:

What are the educational aspirations and needs of young people?

What should young people learn and experience to meet their aspirations and needs?

How far do present arrangements meet the aspirations and needs of young people?

What record of achievement should young people get when they finish secondary education?

How should senior secondary schooling be organised to help young people learn?

Your responses to these or any other issues would be welcomed.

Go on, Have your say.

# WANTED! PROSTITUTES

Contact Geoff McDonald in SAO to get involved in Adelaide's most outrageous fund raiser

# Knock the house down...

## POSTGRAD AFFAIRS

Mark Leahy

There is a lot of misleading rhetoric being used by members of the so-called "new right" about the privatisation of higher education. They portray this radical restructuring of tertiary education as being (1) inevitable, (2) more efficient than public-funded education and (3) a broadening of people's rights. These are fallacies and deserve detailed rebuttal. It isn't possible to do that here, but I would like to discuss these arguments very briefly as I believe it is important to keep a public discussion of them going so that such false assumptions do not become generally accepted beliefs through lack of debate.

Firstly, at the Council's debate on privatisation, two of the speakers argued that it was inevitable that a privatisation program would be forced on universities in the future. They reminded me of an episode of *The Young Ones*, where Vyvyan rushes around the house attacking everything with a sledge-hammer because he has received a letter informing him that their house is going to be demolished. In both cases, the people who are blaming outside agencies for forcing destructive decisions upon us are acting out of their own desire to "knock the house down". If it is inevitable it is only because they want it to be.

Secondly, the argument that a privatised or partly privatised education system would have more money at its disposal is false. There is no evidence that private enterprise fills the vacuum created by the removal of public funds. Successful private universities (such as Harvard) do not exist on money paid through fees or from industry investments, but through government grants and personal endowments. Furthermore, industry is not interested in funding research per



se, but research which is profitable. Any system of research which relies upon private sponsorship will be a severely restricted and self-interested research system.

Thirdly, there are those who argue they are unfairly denied the right to pay for their children's education by a system of fees. They miss one vital point: *equitable access*. "If I choose to buy cake rather than bread, that's my choice", was an analogy raised at Council. But we must remember that such choices affect *other people*. If my decision to buy cake denies someone else the right to eat bread, we should seriously question my right to make that choice. The fact is there are limited university places. 20,000 students qualified for but didn't get into university this year in Australia. Do we really wish to subscribe to a system where a small, privileged proportion of that 20 000 have an extra chance of entry, *because they have money?*

Methods employed to protect disadvantaged students do not work (as we have seen with the means test

for the \$250 fee). Rather than increasing places by 1 000, 3 700 people have dropped out under the \$250 fee system. Those most affected? Women, social security recipients, rural dwellers, people with dependants and part-timers.

Privatisation would mean a denial of access for many people. It would foster an education system with less academic freedom, a reduced sense of academic community, and a reduced commitment to community responsibility (replaced by self-interest and accountability to industry) and a narrowing of research fields. Market trends are notoriously fickle. Any education system based upon market trends, therefore, would be aimed at short, rather than long-term interests.

Susan Ryan has argued that education should be more responsive to industry. Surely this is a misplacement of priorities? What we really need is education more responsive to people and community needs. Privatisation is completely contrary to this aim.

### THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION 1987 ANNUAL ELECTION

- Positions Available: President  
2 Vice-Presidents (Education and Finance)  
Women's Officer  
Orientation Co-Ordinator  
8 Councillors  
On Dit Editors (up to two running as a team)  
4 Members of the Education/Services Standing Committee  
4 Members of the Activities Standing Committee  
Broad & Circuses Editors (up to two running as a team)  
Student Radio Directors (up to two running as a team)
- Nominations Open  
Thursday, 18th June, 1987 (9.00am)  
Nominations Close  
Friday, 26th June, 1987 (5.00pm)  
Nomination Forms available from:  
Students' Association  
George Murray Building

Voting  
Monday 13th, Tuesday 14th, Wednesday 15th, Thursday 16th, Friday 17th July, 1987.

#### POLLING BOOTHS

##### Monday, 13th July

9.00 am - 5.00 pm Students' Association Office  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Airport Lounge

##### Tuesday, 14th July

9.00 am - 7.00 pm Students' Association Office  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Airport Lounge  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Law School  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm CASM

##### Wednesday, 15th July

9.00 am - 5.00 pm Students' Association  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Airport Lounge  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Napier Foyer  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Waite Institute

##### Thursday, 16th July

9.00 am - 5.00 pm Students' Association Office  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Airport Lounge  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Engineering School  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Medical School

##### Friday, 17th July

9.00 am - 5.00 pm Students' Association Office  
11.45 am - 2.15 pm Airport Lounge

#### TO VOTE

You need to produce one of the following to obtain a ballot slip. It must also be produced when the vote is returned to the Polling Booth.

- The Adelaide University Student Card
- 1987 STA Travel Card
- (with Adelaide University cited as Institution of Study)
- 1987 ISIC Card
- (with Adelaide University cited as Institution of Study)
- Adelaide University Law Library Card
- Waite Institute Card

RETURNING OFFICER

# FROM P. 2

companies such as British Leyland in 1970, the profit made by Leyland Motor Corporation of South Africa exceeded the total world profit of Leyland Group, British Steel, Dunlop Holdings, Caltex and General Electric all help keep the South African government operating. If

these companies pull out of South Africa, this would weaken the strength of the present regime to resist democratic movement. The ANC solidarity committee in Adelaide is compiling a list of South African products sold in our shops, so those wanting to help black South Africans, will know not to buy them.

The ANC has started a school in a neighboring African Country. It was founded in 1979, and is heavily supported by the Scandinavian Countries. It was built to cater for young South African exiles, giving them a secondary education which enables them to pursue professional careers. The South African government devotes a smaller proportion of its national income to African education than any other African state. The Bantu Education Act, introduced in 1955, ensured that natives would be taught from childhood "to realize that equality with Europeans is not for them", in the words of the then Minister of Native Affairs, Dr Verwoerd, "The school needs a lot of support. If people are against the violent side of the ANC, the school is a very positive, non-violent way to support the fight against apartheid."

## PRODUCTION NOTES

*On Dit* is a weekly news-magazine produced at Adelaide University. Edited, published and designed by Jamie Skinner for the Students' Association of the University of Adelaide.



**Anyone who has confronted the local chemist for a packet of condoms knows that the last thing you want to do is attract attention by asking about the different brands. SAM JINNA and MELANIE GRIFFITH conducted this condom road-test which will make you an expert on every Condom available on the market.**

Anyone who has fronted the local chemist for a packet of condoms will know that the last thing you want to do is attract attention by asking about the other brands hiding behind the counter.

So to avoid future embarrassment, *On Dit* has produced a comprehensive road test that will make you an expert on nearly every condom available in Adelaide.

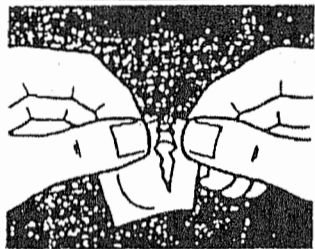
The review investigates details such as price, packaging, style, sensation, taste and any added extras such as spermicide.

We also found that a common problem was that condoms that come in tear-off perforated sheets did not rip off cleanly and adjoining satchells were damaged in the process. This leads to wastage if the condom is discarded, or pregnancy if it is damaged and used.

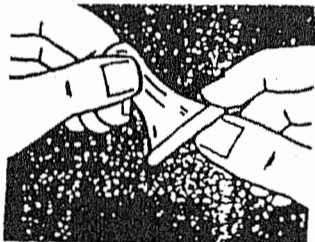
Packaging for condoms should be particularly strong as they are often opened in poorly lit conditions by drunken frenzied people with other things on their mind.

#### Using condom — some Do's and Don'ts

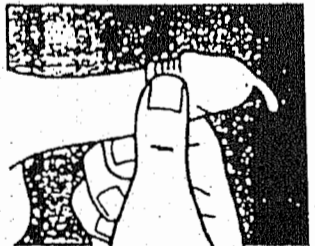
- Condoms are easy to use if you go about it correctly.
- Do use condoms every time you have intercourse.
- Do fit the condom before any sexual contact.
- Don't test the condom yourself before putting it on as you run the risk of damaging it. Good brands of condoms are tested for strength, quality and reliability.
- Don't use any grease or oils such as petroleum jelly to lubricate the condom. If additional lubrication is required use a suitable lubricant that does not weaken latex. (K-Y Jelly, Lubafax, Mucio).
- Withdraw the penis immediately after ejaculation. Don't wait for the erection to subside.
- When withdrawing, hold down the rim of the condom. This should prevent any spillage.
- After withdrawal, take care not to touch the vaginal area with either the penis or condom.
- In the unlikely event of the condom breaking or slipping off during intercourse, withdraw immediately and do not ejaculate.
- If ejaculation occurs, consult a doctor as soon as possible for "morning after" contraception and infection protection, whether a spermicide has been used or not.
- Condoms are made for "one use only", so use a new one every time.



1. Tear open pack carefully.



2. Expel air in test by holding between thumb and forefinger.



3. Place a small amount of water-based lubricant onto the penis to help slip the condom on. It heightens sensuality and makes for easier removal afterwards. Unroll condom onto erect penis before ejaculation.



4. Hold down rim of condom to prevent any spillage. Put some more water-based lubricant on the outside of the condom. The water-based brands available in Australia (Lubafax, K-Y Jelly, and Mucio) are preferable to petroleum-based lubricants such as Vaseline, in that they contribute to greater durability of the condom, and are less of a health risk.

**Durex:** This popular US brand is doing quite well on the Australian market. They are slightly more expensive than the Australian products, with a spermicide additive for supposedly more safety, as well as lubrication. 1. Shaped Extra Safe, with spermicide. Price \$4.55-\$4.95 for 8.

#### Neroa Skin Less Skin:

A blue tinted condom, electronically tested and hermetically sealed in foil. Manufactured by the Okamoto Riken Gomu company in Tokyo, Japan, Skin Less came onto the Australian market earlier this year. They possess little lubricant but use the thinnest rubber possible produced to Japanese and British standards. The condoms seem to be manufactured very small for Asian men. Availability: Fair \$2.40 for three and \$6.75 for twelve.



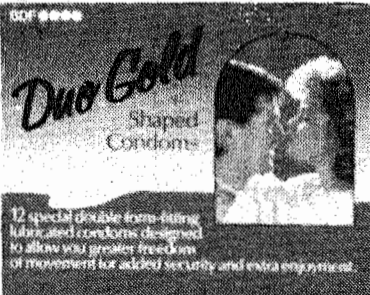
**Safe N'Sure:** Don't bother with any of them.

**Rough Riders:** "I've tried rough riders and they felt like someone was shoving a handful of nails up inside me." (This is a genuine customer comment.) This USA brand (Horizon) has extra large white lumps for extra stimulation. We found they are just aggravating rather than pleasurable. **Choice** found that this brand had holes in them around where the lumps are. Rather than for use as a contraceptive device, I suggest that these be applied as non-slip handles for golf clubs and tennis rackets. \$4.00 for 3.

**Tahiti:** This one can't be too bad as it was one of only three to pass all 14 **Choice** quality tests. It comes in a variety of colours, rather like Smarties, and is available in packs of 3 from \$1.50-\$4.00.

#### DuoGold Shaped Condoms:

This must be the most bizarre wetcheck of the lot. It unfolds like an accordion. It's a special double firm-fitting design which holds into position ("for awkwardly shaped guys"). This evidently prevents slipping and prevents possible loss of the condom. Basically, this line is for the Pee Wee Hermans out there. Popular in gay circles. Again, poorly lubricated. Availability: Excellent. \$1.70 for a 3 pack; \$5.50 for 12. Comes in a violet box.



**Personal by Hatu:** I think nice boys shouldn't use this brand because it has a sleazy picture on the front, of a man and a woman walking along a beach. They are from Italy. Price 8 for \$2.49. 1. Anatomical — thin, extra sensitive. "Specially designed to tighten towards the end, it develops the erection and prolongs the act." 2. Extra thin — "...very thin and almost invisible." 3. Stimulating ribs — "Specially designed to provide new and greater stimulation for her pleasure during sexual intercourse." 4. Triple Action combines best of everything. Natural-Anatomical/Stimulating.



#### Blausiegel Tutti Frutti:

This is a cheeky little variety from a German company. If you thought "edible undies" were controversial then wait 'till you get your teeth around a Tutti Frutti Condom. They come in four flavours: Bold Banana, Lusty Lime, Luscious Licorice and Strawberry Slurp, the latter being the most popular. Only recommended for experienced sexual partners. Be careful - they can taste a little rubbery. Come individually boxed at \$1.70 each. Availability: Limited.

#### DuoGold Natural Condoms:

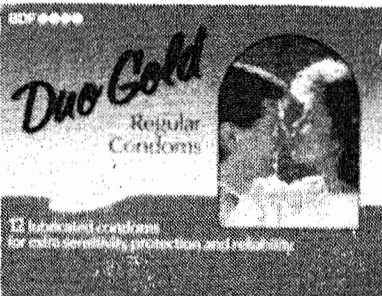
Another ultra-thin condom designed for "extra sensitivity". This one is so thin, it's only a shade thicker than Gladwrap! Better lubricated than the other BDF DuoGolds.

Availability: Excellent. \$1.70 for a 3 pack and \$5.50 for a 12 pack. Comes in an aqua box.

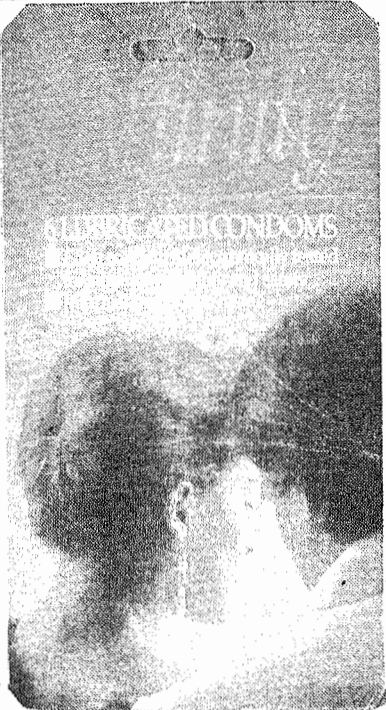


#### DuoGold Regular Condoms:

Regular condoms for regular people. Straightforward but poorly lubricated line which makes up 23% of the DuoGold sales. Availability: Good. \$1.70 for a 3 pack and \$5.50 for 12 pack. Comes in a royal blue box.



**Protex Sunrise:** This is a coloured series of condoms from the USA, that Protex describe as "The dawn of a new age in condoms." It has a spectrum of colours including: Coral Caress, Emerald Haze, Golden Touch, Blue Erotica. Oh! At this stage I should remind readers that Little Red Riding Hood is not a Russian contraceptive. Gossamer, Secure, Slimmer and Ultra Thin, Price \$4.50-\$4.95 for 12.



#### Ansell Affinity:

Released only last month, this pharmaceutical straight shaft brand is aimed at "embarrassment free purchasing". Condoms are packed in a plastic blue box for protection and comes with a lengthy information booklet.

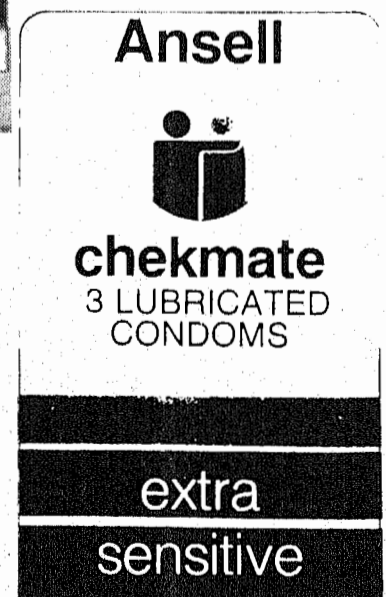
Poorly lubricated; thin but strong; Availability: Fair; \$2.45 for 6.

#### Ansell Reaction:

Same as Affinity except these are ribbed along the shaft and are extra-lubricated. Comes in a red box with booklet at \$2.45 for half a dozen. The Reaction and Affinity condoms are being marketed "discreetly" to be available not only in pharmacies but at extended selling outlets like supermarkets, bars, and general service stores. Availability: Fair.



A downmarket version of the DuoGold range. This pharmaceutical line has an oily lubricant and suffers from an extreme lack of it. Comes in a light blue box without the pretty DuoGold photo. \$1.23 for 3; \$3.85 for 12. Availability: Good.



#### Ansell Checkmate:

The oldest and original Aussie wetcheck - the Ansey Checkmate. The pharmaceutical line formerly known as "checker" comes in lubricated and non-lubricated lines.

It is indeed a good standard condom, very well lubricated and comes with a lengthy information booklet on STDS, AIDS and Condoms.

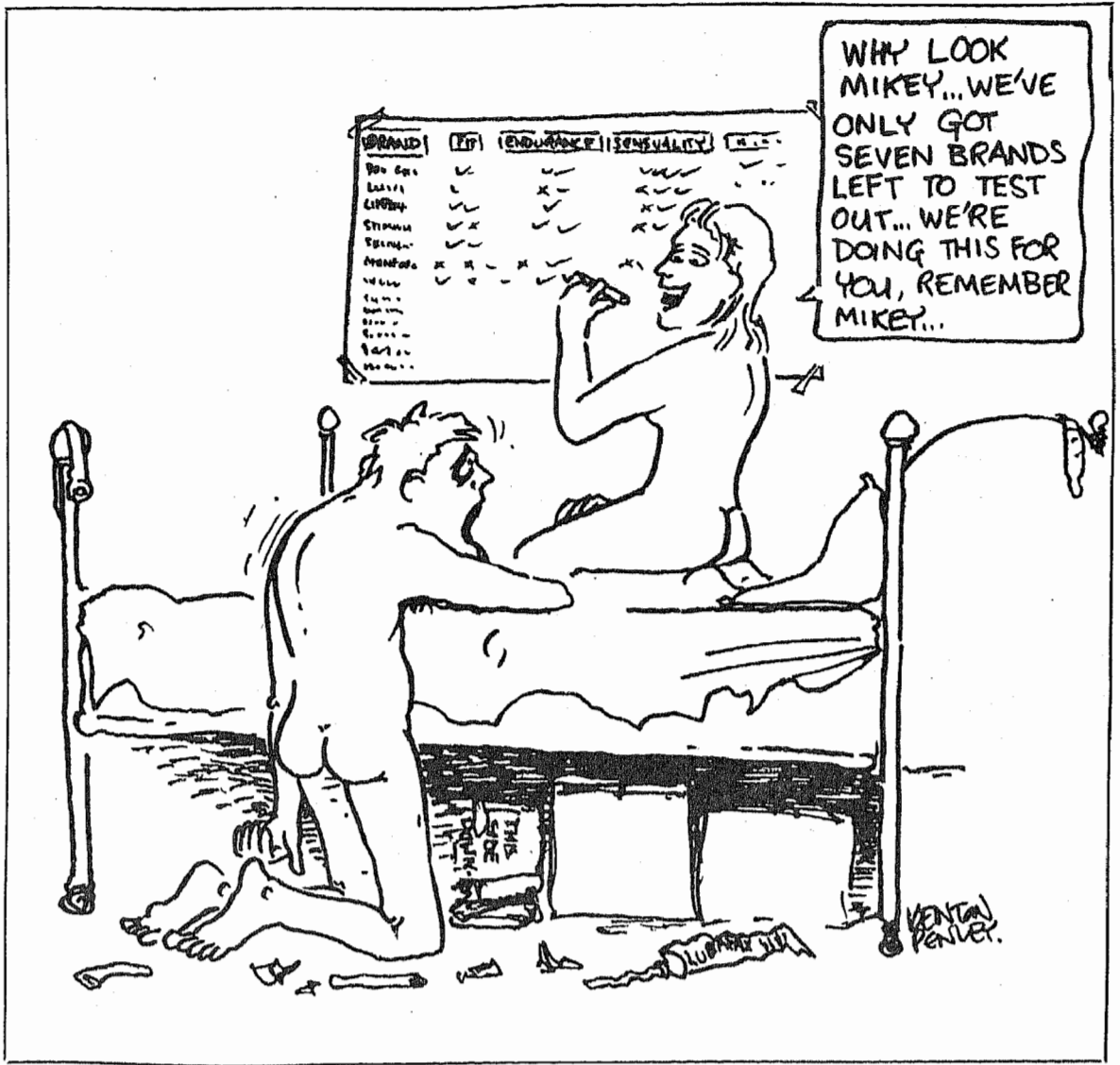
Availability: L - Excellent; N-L - Fair. 3 pack - \$1.19; Dozen - \$3.99; Two dozen - \$6.99. Biggest selling condom in Australia for Ansell.



# The On Dit

# Condom

# Road Test.



**Liaison Naturelle:**

A rather well hung French letter, well-lubricated and super-thin. Colour: clear and transparent. Comes in green and gold package. 3 pack - \$1.80. Dozen - \$6. Availability: Good. "Super-thin condoms for extra-sensitivity and tapered for a closer fit."

**DuoGold Stimulating Condoms:**

This is a ribbed condom designed as a clitoral stimulant. There are ridges near the middle of the condom as well as hundreds of small raised studs at the tip and base. However, the ribs in the DuoGold Stimulating Condon aren't as textured as the kind found in sex shops.

Poorly lubricated. Comes in a pink packet. Availability: Excellent. \$1.70 for a 3 pack and \$5.50 for a dozen.

"The bestselling condom in the DuoGold range... the overall effect (of the condom) looks something like a totem pole."

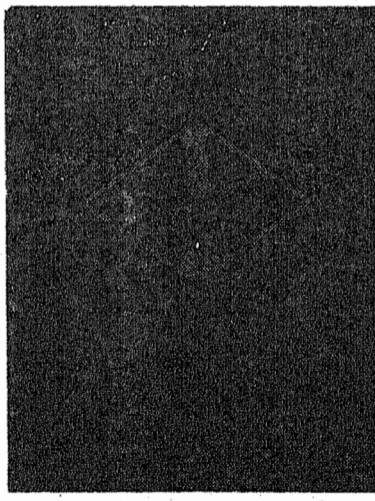
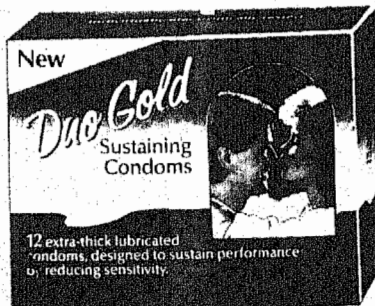
*Times on Sunday*



**DuoGold Sustaining Condoms:**

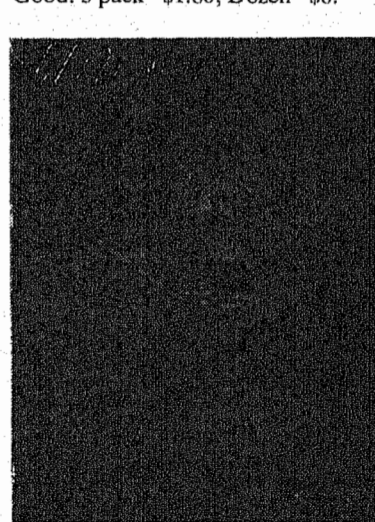
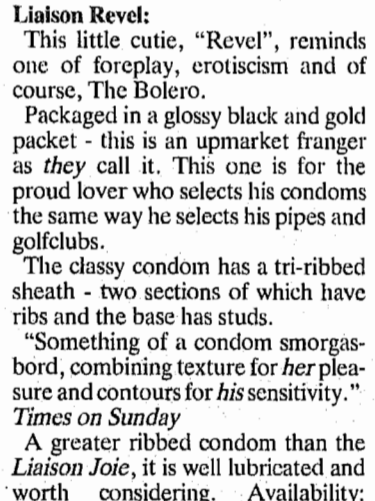
These are made from extra thick rubber to reduce the possibility of premature ejaculation.

"Sustaining" are for those who can't keep it in long enough and it's all over. They say "by inhibiting sensitivity, your ability to perform longer is enhanced". And for those who are paranoid about condoms busting (maybe you've had a bad experience or two) then these will give you peace of mind - they are so thick they should fit like a glove. \$1.70 for 3; \$5.50 for 12. Availability: Excellent. Comes in a turquoise box.



**Liaison Festival:**

One disenchanted fornicator told me that this is "The Claytons Condom that sticks to your cock." It is anatomically shaped so that it "fits like a glove". So I guess if you're more strangely than well-hung! then this line is for you. Comes in a brown and gold packet. "Designed to hold firmly in place and only move when he moves." Availability: Good. 3 for \$1.80; dozen for \$6.



**Liaison Joie:**

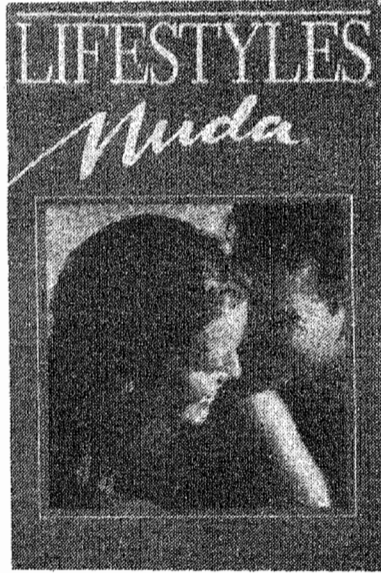
Better textured with ribs and studs than the Duo Gold Stimulating line. But whether these do anything for the woman would depend on her - or her imagination. A classy stimulating condom. 3 for \$1.80; dozen for \$6. Comes in a blue and gold packet.

**Lifestyles Nuda:**

Designed ultra-thin to attain that "special natural feeling". This condom is like an advertisement for *The Blue Lagoon*.

Poorly lubricated but still ultra-thin and strong, it comes in a leather brown packet and has SK-70 spermicidal lubricant.

Availability: Good. 3 packet - \$1.65; dozen - \$6.25.



**Lifestyles Conture:**

Anatomically shaped to hold strongly in position. Taj Mahal-like reservoir produces maximum sensitivity on the head. Lubricated with SK-70, fairly thin and comes in a green box. Availability: Good. \$1.65 for a 3 pack and \$5.49 for a dozen.



**Lifestyles Ultrasure:**

This little beauty has a spermicidal bonus - Nonoydol - 9 which has been publicised as killing the AIDS virus. Well this is true - but so would any laundry detergent. There is this spermicidal lubricant

on both sides of the condom. Spermicidal creme is held in the reservoir. The condom lives in rich gold sachets packeted in a glossy black box. The condoms are thick and bulky and seem to suit the well-attired man. Suited for the "safe sex" fanatic "moonlight serenading couples" as the box suggests.

High quality, straight shaft, electronically tested. \$1.90 (3); \$6 (12). Availability: Excellent.

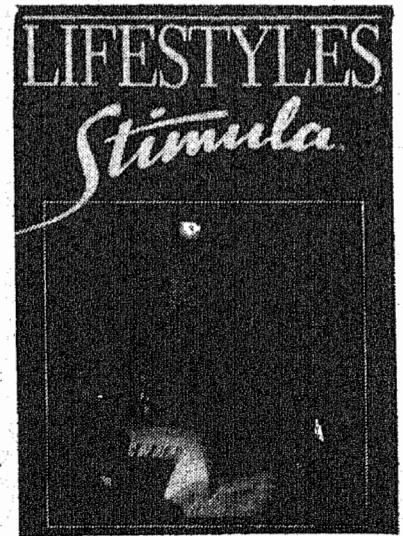


**Lifestyles Stimula:**

Stimula, obviously by its title, is designed for her pleasure. This is one of many vibra-ribbed condoms on the market. It has meshed-ribbing right along the tower of the condom to enhance deep and light penetrations.

Lubricated with SK-70, electronically tested; burgundy packet; \$1.65 for 3; \$5.49 for 12.

"Enhances your lifestyle with the addition of ribbing along the length of the condom to increase pleasure and satisfaction."





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## Free education not a priority for me: Ryan

**JAMIE SKINNER met with Education Minister Senator Susan Ryan in Canberra and talked about fees, privatisation, and AUSTUDY.**

More than two years ago, Senator Walsh, the Minister for Finance, first mooted the possible re-introduction of tertiary fees.

The Education Minister, Senator Ryan, opposed Walsh in Cabinet and recognized that she didn't have the numbers.

In an attempt to ensure that Cabinet did not "flout" ALP policy and re-introduce fees, Ryan took the matter to Caucus and Walsh got rolled. Clearly, Walsh and the supporters of tertiary fees did not lie down and die.

Just a few days before the 1986-87 Budget came down, the Finance Expenditure Review Committee saw that the deficit could be cut by 70 million dollars or more.

This was not to be done through increased company tax, closing the loopholes in the taxation system and not by tertiary tuition fees but with the \$250 Higher Education Charge.

But how does the ALP defend itself considering that free education is part of party policy?

Ryan says that the \$250 is not a "tertiary fee" but an "administration charge" which still makes higher

education accessible.

"It is not paid by all students, there's a significant number of exemptions and there are loan funds available to institutions to help students pay."

Earlier this year the Monitoring Committee's report on the HEAC was released to much speculation about the anomalies of the charge.

Ryan says that she hopes to be able to move on some of the Monitoring Committee's recommendations in the August Budget but overall it is a decision that Cabinet will have to decide on come Budget time.

The big fear concerning students is the possible increase in the charge. Sections of the ALP support full tuition fees while "the left" of the party support free education.

"It's only going to be influenced with inflation, I think we've made what quite clear [when] we didn't increase it in the May Economic Statement. In our next budget it will get an inflation increase and that's all."

Ryan says that it will be in the vicinity of five to seven percent. So the \$250 charge will become a \$265



charge with an inflation increase of six percent. If the charge has to increase by this amount every year for the next three years, it would rise to almost \$300 or more. But the figure is more likely to be in the vicinity of ten percent.

Senator Ryan has made a commitment that the charge will not increase other than from indexation.

"That's right, that commitment has already been made by the Prime Minister and by me. Apart from that, I can't make any specific commitments to what will be in the Budget [because] that will be a matter for Cabinet [to decide]."

But does Ryan foresee the day that in a better economic climate, there will be a return of free education to the tertiary sector?

"Well it wouldn't be a priority for me. When we get more economic growth and have more revenue through our tax reforms then we will be looking at the quality of education. I would rather have more people getting into institutions than knock off the \$250 charge.

"Except for the... few anomalies... I don't think it is an unfair charge so I would rather use the extra money, coming into education to improve the capital and equipment, create more places, have more research funding and more opportunity for post-graduate and post-doctoral support.

"I think the word 'accessible' is a better word [than 'free']. We believe that higher education is still accessible to everyone on the basis of merit... if they get enough marks for the course they're after."

One of the other educational stories this year has been the AUSTUDY debacle. In the May Mini-Budget, more stringent requirements were added to the Independent students status.

"We can't afford to subsidize unending students. We're paying more students allowances than any government before us. We are paying over \$500 million (half a billion) in student allowances, much higher than when we [first] came into office. But there is a limit to what we can afford to do.

"There is now a three year period in which students have to establish an independent status instead of two

years. It means that students who come from well-off families but who are working so as to gain independent status will have to work longer."

But has the fee affected women?

"You've got to look at the dramatically increased numbers of women in the higher education area over the last four years."

Ryan says that women now make up almost 50% of university enrolments and in some CAEs this figure is more than half.

"Many women have not enrolled part-time but have decided to enrol full-time instead and we have to look at the longer term effects of that.

"We do recognize that there are some cases of women who are married to low income earning men who have found the \$250 a difficulty."

Ryan hopes to be able to address this anomaly of the \$250 charge if the ALP is re-elected for a third term of office.

As the Minister for the Status of Women, Susan Ryan has commissioned a survey from the Australian Bureau of Statistics of the housework done in a normal day by women in the home.

"For the first time ever in Australia there is going to be a systematic measurement of what women who are working in the home do over the 24 hours of each day. It is a very important study because it will establish the value of the services of housewives to and in their own families, but to the community. As a result of having this information we believe we will be able to have even better policies than we have on giving support to women in the home via community services, occasional child care services, the home and the community care services for those caring for the aged and so forth."

Ryan believes that "the binary system" is working reasonably well.

"I think it is time to look at it closely, whether there needs to be any changes. The main change that has been advocated is that those CAEs or institutes of technology which have the capacity to do high level research or to receive some funding to assist them to do that.

"Apart from the special funding that you can get by applying to special funding bodies they ought to

receive some ongoing funding from us for that research function.

"Now I'd like to consider that very carefully because it would mean spreading research funds more thinly than they're spread now. However it is certainly true that some of the institutes of technology and CAEs have established a capacity to do research work and that is something we'll look at after the election."

In the May Economic Statement, the overseas student charge "for new overseas students studying in higher education and TAFE institutions in Australia will be increased to 55% of full average cost to the Commonwealth over the triennium 1988-90. The OSC for continuing students in higher education and TAFE courses will remain at current cost recovery rates, which are 45% or 32% of the full average costs depending on the year in which tertiary studies were commenced.

"...The entry quota for new subsidized overseas student places in 1988 will be 3 500 students a year; the distribution of this quota will be determined later in 1987."

Ryan says that overseas students are not taking away places from Australian students because there are extra places created by their fees.

"It is an important way for us to earn export dollars and we really need to do that.

"There are overseas students in our region who can afford to come on a full cost basis. Hundreds of thousands of them go to the United States, the UK and Canada on this basis and they are a group of people who can afford to pay.

"Students pay between 32% and 55% of the full cost of their course and we subsidize the rest. And as well as that we have the fully sponsored programme for students from very poor countries such as PNG, West Sumatra, Tonga and Fiji."

And what does Susan Ryan think about anti-fees protesters lobbying against marginal ALP seats in the forthcoming election?

"Well, who do they want to win? Do they want to get Howard in and pay ten thousand dollars a year? I hope they show a bit of intelligence in all of this."

Come July 11th, we will know. | |



# WOMEN IN EDUCATION: SOCIETY SLOW TO CHANGE

**LYNNE HOLROYD reports on the financial difficulties that women are facing due to the Government's Higher Education Change.**

The serenity that supposedly comes with age usually bypasses the mature-age female student squeezed between family, study, community and - often work - obligations.

And that serenity may become even more elusive as the result of Federal Government cost-cutting measures and proposed changes by the State Government to secondary schooling.

Jennifer Taylor, women's researcher for Melbourne University's Students' Representative Council, says the plight of the female student has become "increasingly precarious" with the introduction of the Federal Government's new \$250 administration fee.

She says research has repeatedly shown that financial difficulty is the major reason for women discontinuing study, and is "significantly more so" for women than for men.

Dr Shalini Reilly, equal opportunity officer at Swinburne, says the fee is a "backward step", which will lead to decreased participation by women in education and employment.

Mature-age women returning to study part-time are often already dealing with guilt about conflicting responsibilities and now must re-evaluate the "worth" of studies which have become much more expensive, Dr Reilly says.

Most of the increase in female tertiary participation over the past decade has come from the 30-and-over age group for whom part-time enrolments almost doubled between 1977 and 1981, she says.

Women often do one or two subjects a year, taking anything from five to 10 years to complete a degree. The new administration fee, imposed on part-time and external students as well as full-timers now makes such drawn-out study much more expensive than full-time study.

For women fighting their way back into the workforce by updating, upgrading or acquiring qualifications (early school leavers make up approximately one third of mature-age students), study has become painful by degrees.

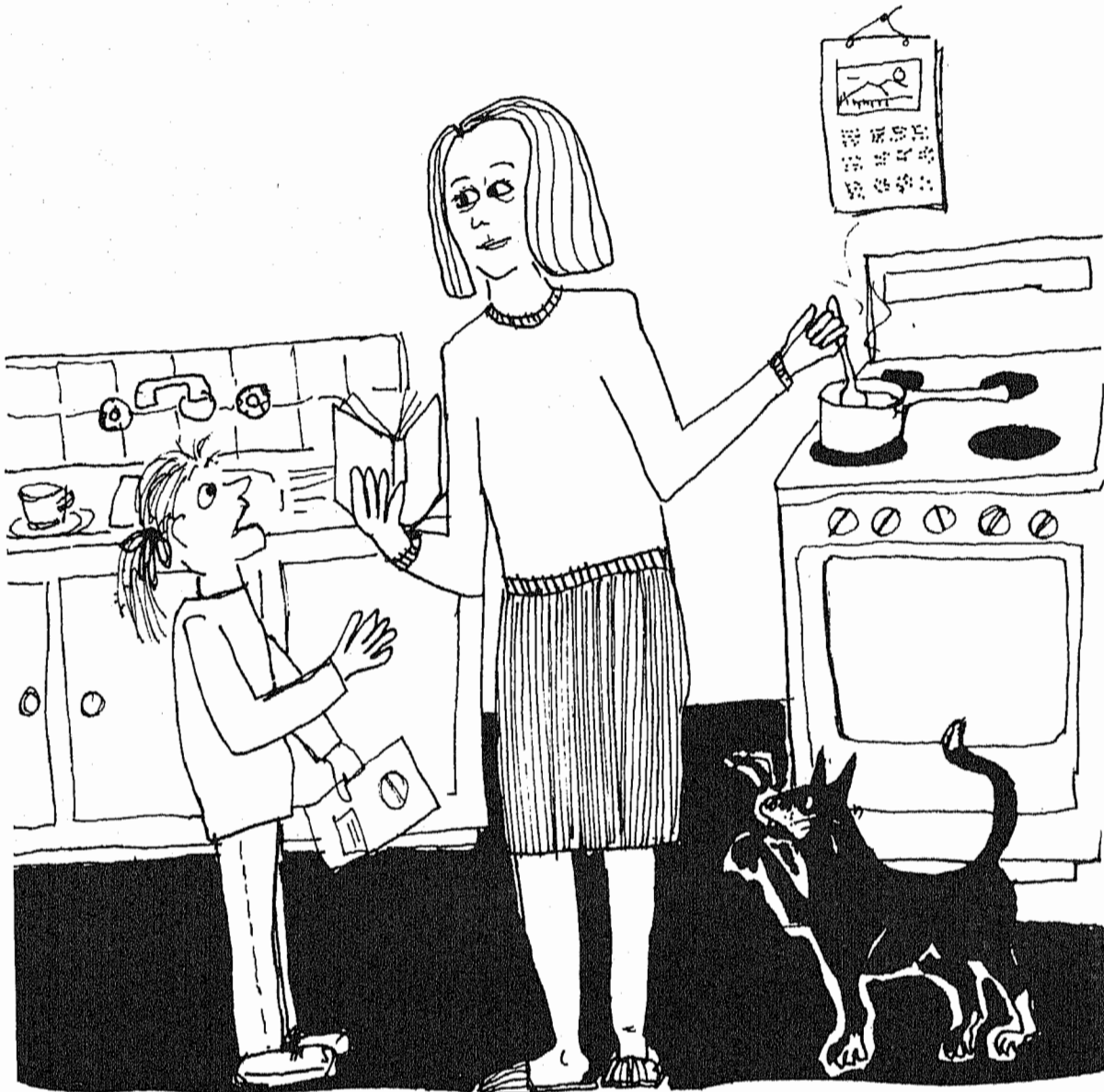
In 1986, full-time students receiving certain pensions and benefits were also eligible for Austudy's predecessor, TEAS (Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme). The pension of a student receiving TEAS was then accordingly reduced by a complicated formula.

For supporting parents study can be a way to preserve sanity and self-esteem while improving the family's prospects.

The Government has announced it will exempt them and the unemployed from the administration fee. But another federal cost-cutting measure - the removal of "dual eligibility" - hits them even harder.

In 1987, pensioners (and beneficiaries) beginning full-time study for the first time are no longer eligible for the Austudy living and dependents' allowance. Instead they receive a flat education supplement of \$15 a week.

A spokesman for the Federal Minister for Education, Senator



Susan Ryan, says the estimated savings are \$45-\$50 per week per student on supporting parents' benefit. An estimated 2 100 students on supporting parents' benefits will receive the \$15 a week this year. The removal of dual eligibility is estimated to save \$7 million this financial year.

Catherine Grey says she is one of the lucky ones. Two more years of financial struggle and full-time study will give her a Bachelor of Arts to see her off the supporting parents' pension.

To a girl who left school at 15, married at 19, and found herself alone at 21 with two children to support, that's what luck looks like.

She recognised the secondary gains that study has brought her - pleasure in learning, the "opening of new worlds", a growth in confidence - but the primary motivation over three years has remained steadfast. "I want to change my circumstances," she says.

"A lot of people have been knocking supporting parents recently. I'd change placed with them (the knockers) anytime." Catherine Grey receives neither maintenance nor respite from full-time parenting from a husband she has not seen for 10 years.

With two young children, she found full-time study impossible until last year. As a part-time student she was eligible for TEAS and had to find the money for the annual general service fee expensive textbooks, paper, photocopying, books, fares and occasional childcare from her pension.

"When your weekly rent is \$85, paying \$3.50 an hour for babysitting so you can attend a couple of evening lectures is next to impossible."

She was forced to seek emergency relief from her local council several times before becoming eligible for TEAS as a full-time student last year.

But, as she says, she's lucky. At

least this year, under Austudy's "transitional concession" clause which covers students previously receiving TEAS she will receive Austudy benefits equivalent to her 1986 payments.

But will the next crop of Catherine's battle through to financial independence with only \$15 a week to cover study costs.

Brian Pitcher, student financial adviser at LaTrobe University and member of the Student Financial Advisers Network thinks not.

He says financial student advisers agree that students in 1986 receiving part-pension and part-Austudy "were the most marginal group of students."

"The \$15 is totally inadequate and a token amount. The supporting parent will be squeezed out of tertiary education by this decision.

Ana Lamaro of the National Council for the Single Mother and Her Child describes the new \$15 allowance as "manifestly inadequate". She says supporting parents found the previous TEAS payment, which must cover childcare and transport costs as well as those associated with study, "scarcely manageable". The council's representative on the National Women's Consultative Council, Ana Lamaro says the federal measures make a mockery of the Government's affirmative action program.

"This onslaught - the administration fee and removal of dual eligibility - makes a blatant lie of affirmative action in relation to disadvantaged women.

"They are absolutely contradictory to the policies which the Government espouses about giving people training which will enable them to achieve financial independence."

She says affirmative action only helps those already established in the workforce, but does nothing for the bulk of disadvantaged women. "Social security recipients have received no benefit."

She says the National Women's Consultative Council has made known its "strenuous opposition", to the two measures since they were announced in the federal budget in August, and has passed critical resolution in the presence of Senator Ryan, who also assists the Prime Minister on the status of women.

In response to criticism since the initial budget announcements, the Government has exempted an increasing number of social security recipients from the administration fee and set up a committee to monitor its effects.

Suzanne Brooks, head of the Office of Status of Women, says it is difficult to fine tune policies before effects have had time to show up.

She disagrees that women will be necessarily disadvantaged by the increased costs of part-time study. She says the economic conditions of women vary. Part-timers will include many women with an income from part-time work.

She argues that the effects of the administration fee may be more indirect. She says it is putting more pressure on those women without income of their own who have to find time and money for study in the face of family disapproval of hostility.

"There is a lot of resistance to women studying *per se* - it creates an impetus for change in the household," she says. Resistance to women's study is a point made repeatedly by Gwen Wesson when she warns of a new danger to women students - the Blackburn Report.

A lecturer in education at La Trobe University, with a long

involvement in setting up learning centres and neighborhood houses, Gwen Wesson has grim tales to tell of husbands burning notes and locking women up to prevent them attending classes. Some women can only study by keeping it secret, she says, "There is still strong pressure on women to be at home, be available, be nurturant, and be satisfied with their level of education." Studying can be seen by men as an implied criticism of a woman's present situation. She says most women encounter some resistance, even though it may be subtle.

Her experience in adult and women's education has convinced her that mature-age women taking on study are a far more diverse group in age, educational background and life experiences than adult male students. To cater for that diversity, educational structures have to be "extraordinarily flexible," she says.

The past 15 years have seen a growing smorgasbord of HSC, STC and TOP courses offered in learning centres, neighborhood houses, TAFE colleges and schools, which has given mature-age students many paths back to study.

(Catherine Grey says she would never have had the confidence to tackle tertiary study had she not first done several subjects in a women's only tertiary orientation program at RMIT.)

Gwen Wesson sees the Blackburn report with its introduction of one secondary school certificate and the phasing out of TAFE tertiary orientation programs, as a move to greater uniformity which closes off options important to women.

For mature-age women, getting started is the hard bit. Once they develop study techniques and confidence, they "just take-off"; the secondary and tertiary results of such students are excellent, Gwen Wesson says.

She says all this has been ignored by the Blackburn report which focuses almost wholly on the needs of young people.

Similarly, the nature of the proposed new year 11 and 12 course is unsuitable for many mature-age students. A two-year course with compulsory strands of units will be much more difficult for those returning to study without the necessary prerequisites for some subjects nor the time to study so many units.

Besides, thousands of women have used year 12 to achieve aims varying from preparation for tertiary studies and a career to obtaining new knowledge and stimulating companionship and raising self-esteem. Many want to delve into a few subjects at length rather than notch up a disparate collection of semester-length units.

The report also lends little support to the concepts of a negotiated curriculum or assessment which closes off another option attractive to some women.

She acknowledges that for some women, the mixed population of an all-age community college envisaged by the report may be suitable, but says that for other students "women-only spaces, classes and courses" continue to be necessary and desirable.

What suits a 17 year-old male does not necessarily suit a 40 year-old woman, and there are those who would suggest it may be arrogant to suppose otherwise, she says.

But like many others in educational circles, Gwen Wesson believes that 17 year-olds are educational priority one in Canberra and Victoria, and that serenity may be long-time coming for 40 year-olds.

## Graduation Week 1987...



"We got a few left over, folks - who wants 'em?"

**O.S. student activism nothing short of hectic**  
**SATHISH DASAN, of the Overseas Students SAS-association reviews the trends and policies of overseas student activism.**

**Overview of Lessons Learnt:**

Since the advent of tertiary fees this year student activity on most fronts has been nothing short of hectic.

Overseas students (O/S) in particular have watched the proceedings with much interest with a strong sense of *deja vu*. The *modus operandi* applied by this government in the introduction of the fee is similar in many ways to the introduction of "visa charges" for O/S in 1980. What was then described as a small surcharge to help recoup some of the costs of administering the O/S programme (OSP) has now escalated within 6 short years to O/S having to pay between \$3 500 - \$7 000 for a chance to participate in a stated Australian aid programme, to 3rd world countries.

If the above scenario seems familiar to you with respects to the present \$250 administration charge, then you must surely realise the cause for concern if this situation is not addressed firmly by all students. Tertiary fees is no longer the private heel of O/S.

O/S are paying the price of student apathy since 1979/80. It was only in mid-1984 that O/S activism actually emerged in the face of mounting financial and mental distress the ever increasing fee was causing. Most campuses mounted individual anti-fees campaigns but apart from raising community awareness, the campaigns were ineffective in the face of government criticism that these campus based campaigns lacked credibility, due to a lack of representation and cohesiveness.

After the 2nd National O/S Conference last year, the National Liaison Committee for O/S (NLC) was born, giving O/S a forum to exchange ideas and representation, nationally. 90% of all tertiary institutions are affiliated to this body presently. The NLC allowed O/S to campaign on issues as one, thus actually cutting out prior criticism of lack of representation as well as cutting the costs of finance and time by sharing resources.

Since its inception, the NLC has fought and gained acceptance as the peak national organisation of all O/S in Australia by the Federal Government and home gouts of O/S. The NLC was instrumental in getting the gout to setup the Australian Council for O/S (AUSCOS) to advise Senator Ryan and the government on problems and policy affecting O/S. This is an important point of liaison between students and the governments on a regular basis. Apart from the obvious parties, representatives from academics, foreign governments, bureaucrats and the informal education sector sit on this body.

Since its last three sittings since December 1986 this body has advised the gout on the need for the principle of certainty and predicta-

bility of the level of charge for all O/S when they enrol. This recommendation has been accepted by the gout (ref: May 1987: Mini Budget report) and the fee has been frozen at the 1988 level for 3 years for new enrolments. This is a change from the past when students had faced increases of up to 40% in a year.

The NLC has also prepared submissions on a proposal installment payment scheme (IPS) for the exorbitantly large fee. Responses from the government, opposition and all the ever-supportive Aust. Democrats have been receptive bar one dissension - the bureaucrats from the O/S office, who claim that the workload would be too demanding. O/S will not let this matter rest.

To date a comprehensive report on the inadequate level of support services provided to O/S has also been lodged with the government together with our recommendations.

In developments directly related to publicity generated overseas, the Malaysian Government has made available a sum of M\$250 000, for interest free loans for Malaysian students effected by the drastic fee increases we have issued on invitation to the Malaysian education minister to visit Australia to view for himself the problems facing O/S here.

To date, a seminar cum NLC meeting was held in Melbourne recently and this session has given birth to up to date national policies on topics such as privatisation and marketing of education and issues effecting fully sponsored and post-graduate students. In weeks to come I will publish some of these papers, their recommendations and views of O/S pertaining to these matters. This is in hope of encouraging comment and participation in future policy making.

N.B. All submissions and policy papers mentioned above are available for perusal at the O/S office situated in the Students' Activities Office.

## OBLIGATION TO ASSIST

### Democrat Senator and Education Spokesperson Michael Macklin writes on Overseas Students.

The Australian Democrats believe that the decision to indiscriminantly levy fees from overseas students is ill-conceived, counter-productive and inconsistent with other policy objectives for Australia, particularly in the area of foreign policy.

As an economically developed nation in the Asian-Pacific region, the Australian Democrats believe Australia has an obligation to assist in the development of nations in the area. Many quite small nations have urgent problems in providing just the bare essential needs of their population, such as food, fresh water, primary schools, basic health services.

Thus they cannot divert many resources towards the provision of extensive tertiary facilities. Yet, if they are to solve these problems in the long term, they require doctors, medical researchers and technicians, agricultural scientists and technicians, biologists, teachers, sanitation and civil engineers, economists, accountants and social scientists.

The decision to levy fees, which amounts to an insignificant proportion of Australia's total foreign aid budget, makes a mockery of the many statements of support Australia has given to the issue of Third World development and the 'North/South' dialogue. If we are to prove that our statements are not

more rhetoric, and we are seriously committed to helping these nations solve some of their pressing problems one of the obvious and immediately effective ways we can do this is to make our tertiary institutions accessible to nationals of underdeveloped nations in an ordered way.

Another aspect of this issue is that in levying fees from overseas students from underdeveloped nations, the percentage of students from the very rich families increases sharply while the middle class families find it impossible to continue to finance their children's further education. This in turn leads to greater inequities within the countries themselves and is not the appropriate policy to be advanced by an Australian Government.

In this area the Australian Democrats believe that students should be assisted to study here by coming to arrangements between ourselves and these nations as an integral part of our foreign aid programme. The only proviso on this would be that it would not be open to the governments of these countries to exploit such a policy to further racial ends. For example, it would not be acceptable for Malaysia to send only Malay students while excluding the Chinese or for the Philippines to prevent the muslim minority from taking advantage of this policy.

Outside of this the Democrats advocate the establishment of a system of variable fees for overseas students. This would involve an analysis on a country by country basis differentiating between living standards and rates of exchange. The fees charged would be paid in the country of origin and based on their capacity to pay and also taking

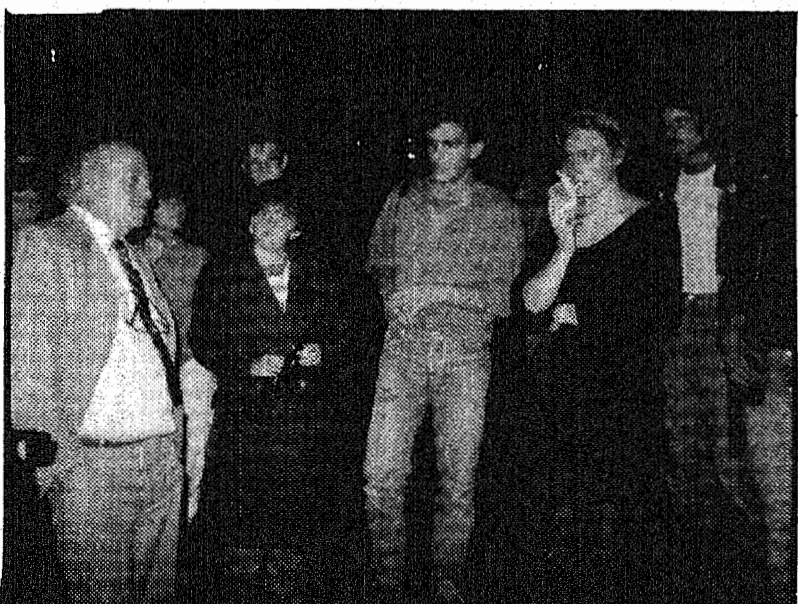
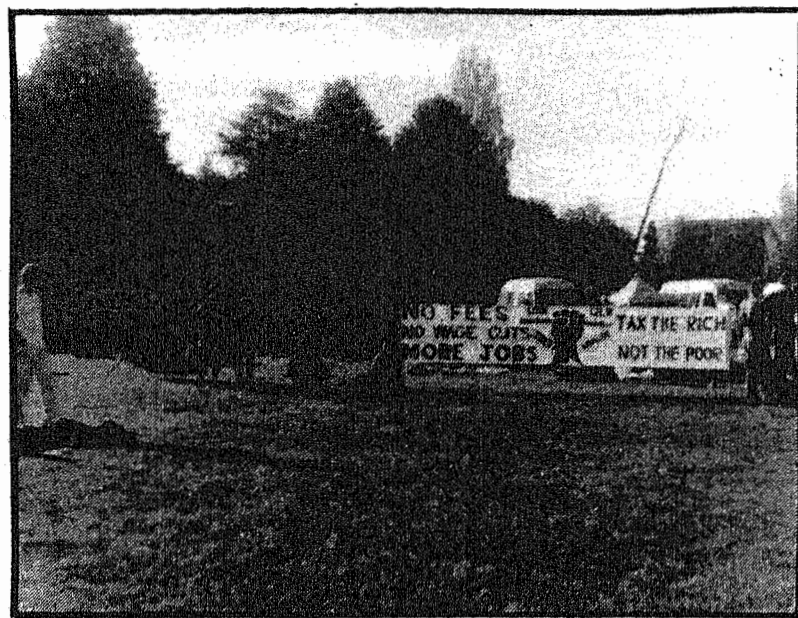
into consideration the conditions under which Australian nationals can undertake further studies in these countries.

Such a scheme could be easily administered through our embassy network. It would involve a person applying to the embassy for assessment. There would be no policing of these applications as this would be too cumbersome and expensive but provision would be made that if a person was apprehended as having given a false declaration, the student's course would be immediately terminated.

Quite apart from the aid Australia can provide to other nations through making access to our tertiary institutions more easily attainable, Australia reaps many benefits from such a policy. The most important benefit for our country arises from having people educated here who understand our outlook and way of life. In effect they become an ambassador of good will for Australia when they return to their own nations. Also our own students get to know other cultures and this will prove invaluable to Australians developing a less xenophobic attitude to the world. In the long term it will contribute towards greater understanding world-wide between nations.

On a more materialistic point it is often forgotten that the largest part of student costs are the living expenses and Australia benefits greatly from having overseas students in foreign exchange earnings. Indeed they invest more than any tourist and if we have finally acknowledged the economic benefits of tourism, we should recognize the economic benefits to Australia flowing from our overseas student programme.

# A new national student organisation?



**Ever since the collapse of the Australian Union of Students in 1984 there has been talk of a new National Student Organisation. JOHN RIDGWAY and JAMIE SKINNER give the lowdown on recent developments.**

Ever since the demise of the Australian Union of Students in 1984, there has been talk of forming a new national student's organization.

At the end of 1984, there was a conference organized to create a new, more representative council. However, many of the conflicts and animosity that plagued AUS were present at the conference.

The various factions: Liberal Students (part responsible for AUS' downfall), Left Alliance, Council of ALP Students (CALPS) and so on failed to negotiate with and accommodate each other.

At the end, CALPS and Left Alliance did a deal to end the process of creating a new organization. Left Alliance favoured the formation of a "National Network" and CALPS the formation of State Unions.

Opposition to the Federation of State Unions was based on the argument that all campuses should have representation at a National level.

CALPS proposed that campuses would be represented at the State level and that States would elect delegates to the National level. This would mean that a lot of small CAE campuses would never be able to make an input nationally.

Since that time, State-unions have been established in all states except South Australia.

A conference was held in Canberra for State Student organizations in early May of this year. The topic of discussion: possible structures, aims and objectives and process towards a National Student Movement.

The issue of Free Education was also debated. The conference was attended by representatives from the majority of CAEs, universities and institutes of technology in Australia.

About 300 students decided on an interim structure and voted Roger Cook interim President. Cook is President of WAPSSO, the Western Australian Post-Secondary Students Association, WA's State student union.

Cook points out that the establishment of the state unions was never seen and never will be seen as a process in themselves. It was part of what was seen as the most practical way of regaining some national representation in Australia. Most countries in the world have national student organizations.

The significant shift by the ALP dominated State unions should clear the way for establishing a truly representative and active national students organization.

"Although we should have some form of representation, the significant portion of representation of students should be at the National level."

The way the new system will work is campuses would affiliate directly with the National body and the State branches would receive their funding from the National level.

The State unions at the conference insisted that if individual campuses wanted to participate in the formation of a national student organization then they must first affiliate with a State union. However, this was very difficult for South Australia.

Roger Cook says: "I think people have seen how easy it has been for the Labor Party to introduce tertiary fees, because of a disunited student movement."

"They can see, for example, that AUS stopped the Fraser Government from introducing fees."

"Secondly, the fact that AUS died in late 1984 means that a lot of students have since come to university and although there is a proportion of students who do remember the heady days of a divided student union, they are becoming few and far between."

"We need an historical perspective on the whole process but at the same

time not get caught up in the problems of a student population of a generation ago.

"The membership then will decide what the structure for its first years operation will be."

The Students Association of the University of Adelaide has recognized the need for a National student movement.

One of the benefits of a National student movement is lobbying Federal Parliament on issues relevant to students and campuses: AUSTUDY, free education, overseas student charges, higher education funding, privatization etc.

A National student organization would be in the position to make well-researched submissions to government and other bodies on behalf of students.

Individual students would be able to take complaints and misdemeanours to their National union.

The new National movement would provide services (travel, counselling etc) which campus unions could not provide.

Roger Cook believes that together with a new National student movement, a national student newspaper should be born, particularly with the establishment of the Australian Student News (ASN) in October of last year.

"I don't think ASN is representative of Australian students' views," said Roger Cook.

"I've read pretty substantiated rumours that it's funded by the National Civic Council," he said. "I believe they work out of the same offices as the National Civic Council."

A National student newspaper would reflect the opinions of all students and be available at all campuses.

Since the Australian Union of Students collapsed there has been no Australian student card which is recognized overseas. A National Union of Students could well negotiate concessions and discounts for all students.

In Britain, for example, the National Union of Students met with all the major British brewing companies to negotiate discounts for purchases made by student organizations.

The brewing companies, realizing that nationally students represent a huge market, under cut each other and substantial discounts were achieved. This example shows that students represented Nationally have much more clout than students individually and even campus organizations.

But what do the politicians think? Senator Susan Ryan, ALP Minister for Education, said: "Our record was very clean in the years of opposition when the Liberals

introduced anti-union measures. We constantly opposed them in the Senate and indeed we repealed the anti-union measures for the Australian National University and the CCAE when we came into Government.

"They're the only ones we have direct control over. By the way, the others are under State legislation. We support student unionism. We believe that students derive benefits of various kinds from the funds that go into student unions and we also believe that it is an important part of student education and development to have the opportunity to be involved in student representative councils and things of that kind."

"I have welcomed the formation of new student bodies and have said, as I'm on the record as saying several times, that I would welcome a truly representative national students union if such a body were to develop. As Education Minister I would have official dialogue with them."

The Democrats also support student unionism.

The new Liberal Education Policy is clearly against student union representation:

**18 STUDENT UNIONISM**  
The Liberal and National Parties do not support compulsory student unionism. Apart from important and fundamental objections to it on a philosophical level, the undemocratic nature of compulsory student unionism contradicts the spirit of free inquiry, association and interaction which should form the heart of all higher education institutions.  
The next Liberal/National Party Government will ensure that compulsory student unionism is not forced on students in the higher education institutions which are constitutionally the full responsibility of the Commonwealth. In the States, where the matter is clearly one of State responsibility, we will provide the strongest possible support and encouragement to like-minded State Governments to extend the same legislative protection to students at institutions under their direct jurisdiction.

A National student movement is in the making. Once the institution has been worked out and campuses have affiliated, then the ball will get rolling.



## The student movement revitalised

**STEVE LEWIS, Communications Officer at the NSW Institute of Technology suggests that students need an effective national voice to put their case to the politicians.**

The protest campaign by students, over the reintroduction of tertiary fees, has focused attention on the apparent revitalisation of the student movement.

While the debate over fees continues, there is an increasing interest in the organisation of students on a national level. An outpouring of statements from students - past and present - has focused on the need to organise. "Strength through unity" is very much the rhetoric of the moment.

Since the administration charge was announced last August, a mood of apathy on campus has been replaced by a new lease of student activism. The most striking example is the recent protest rally held in Sydney, which attracted more than 5,000 students. While the violence that ensued was unfortunate, it was successful in putting the issue of tertiary fees firmly on the public agenda.

Consequently, there has been an increased interest in student issues by the political and general community. Only a matter of weeks ago, the Australian Democrats felt compelled to "leak" documents vindicating students' claims that the \$250 charge discriminated further against those already disadvantaged.

While the fees issue has bought attention to the social position of students, it has also bought home to them that they have no legitimate political "voice". If students wish to maintain their status, then they will have to lift their profile. Only through direct input into the political system can this be achieved. Among students, there is general agreement that a national body is needed to facilitate this input. The process of establishing this body is a matter of some debate.

There are differing opinions on how best to reform a national student body. One alternative is to federate the existing State unions. A conference is being held in Canberra to discuss this proposal. However, these State unions have a minority of support from the student body. In NSW, for example, only four campuses are affiliated with the State union.

While a move to federation may embolden the credentials of the State unions, it would leave a majority of students unrepresented at a national level. Quite obviously,

there's a need for substantial discussion to take place before forming a national body with all levels of the student movement contributing to the debate.

In 1987 students must learn from the mistakes made by the Australian Union of Students (AUS). In its heyday, AUS was often seen as the catalyst for social change. It ran on an annual budget of \$1.5 million merging, as one commentator saw it, the "spirit of idealism with the spirit of capitalism". AUS had been the vanguard of progressive politics in Australia. It was at the fore of the anti-conscription movement and was one of the first organisations in Australia to protest about apartheid in South Africa.

In 1979, the AUS travel company collapsed, taking with it much of AUS's hip-pocket appeal to students. By the 1980s, AUS was crippled by faction fighting as student politicians struggled to come to terms with a campus population that was putting study and jobs before politics.

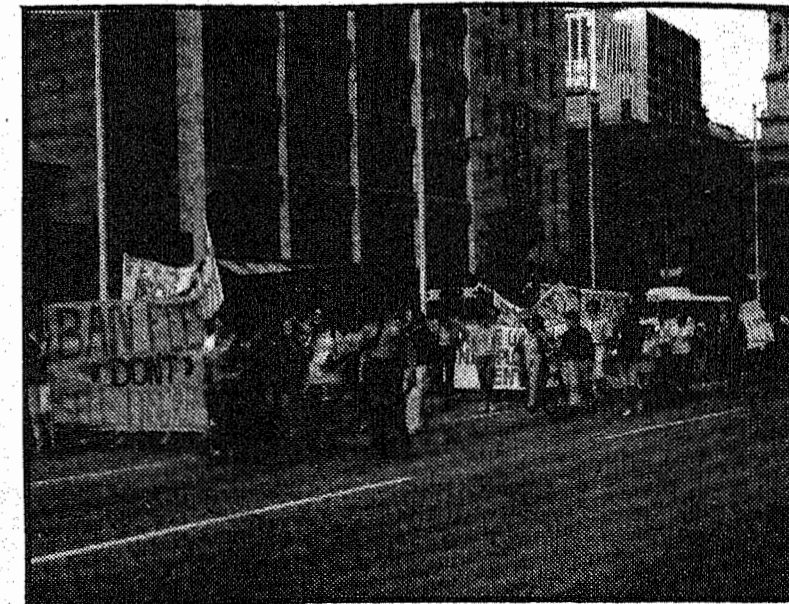
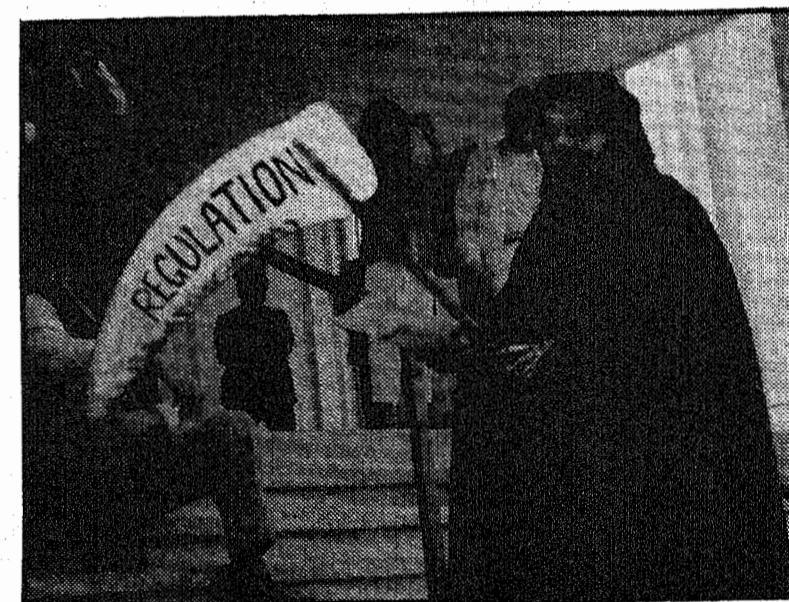
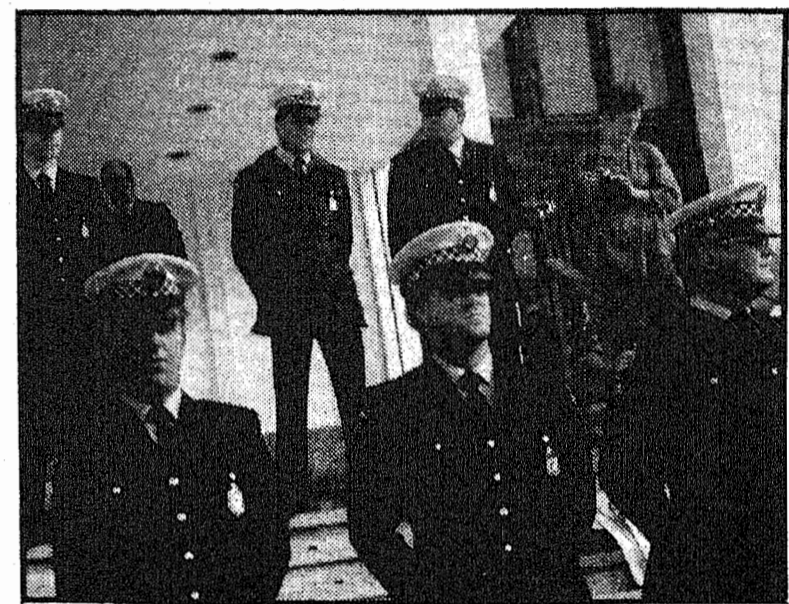
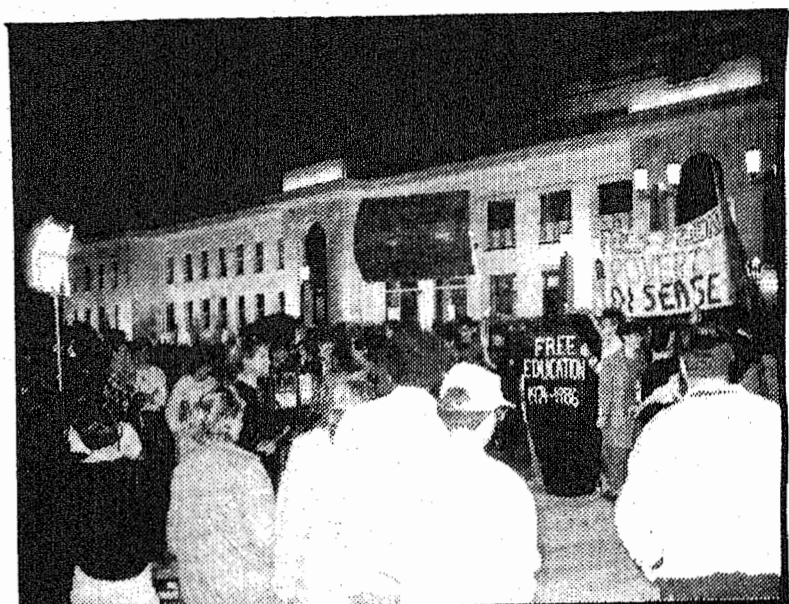
When AUS was laid to rest in 1984, it had disenfranchised effectively the bulk of the student movement. At the time of its collapse, it represented about 40 per cent of the national student population.

Among the criticisms levelled at AUS was that it had become too bureaucratized and that it was simply a "hierarchy of student politicians". In short, the national union died because it had lost the support and confidence of its members.

The inherent problems of the student movement - lack of finance, the push for non-compulsory membership, rapid turnover of leaders - are still very much in evidence. But it has become increasingly clear to the newer intakes of students that without a peak organisation to articulate their concerns, their cause is weakened immeasurably.

Many student leaders see a link between the absence of a strong student lobbying voice and the Hawke Government's push for tertiary fees, the taxing and decline in real value of Austudy benefits and the introduction of hybrid and fully private tertiary institutions. The "sleeping giant" that is student activism has raised its head. Whether it can shake off its lethargy and again become a powerful force remains to be seen.

Steve Lewis is studying communications at the NSW Institute of Technology.



Free market philosophies have appeared in the debate about higher education in Australia with calls for tuition fees, deregulation of existing institutions, and establishment of private institutions.

The hitherto accepted system of publicly funded and centrally planned and co-ordinated higher education is no longer meeting demands now being placed on it. These are demands for more student places, increased research expectations, and wider opportunities for young academics.

But this failure is not because Australia's 20 universities and 45 Colleges of Advanced Education and Institutes of Technology are inefficient or poor in quality and reputation. In fact, the contrary is true. The problem is due to insufficient growth in public funding.

The institutions have performed well until now. This is clear from the 1986 'Review of Efficiency and Effectiveness in Higher Education', carried out for the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

The review points out that the higher education sector has done a great deal to expand research and provide for more students in the 1st decade. But the rate of growth of public funding has declined sharply in the same period. Total public sector funding as a proportion of G.D.P. declined by more than a third between 1975 and 1985.

While operating grants to higher education increased in real terms by 16 per cent during the decade, there was a 25 per cent increase in student load. Capital expenditure in 1985 was less than one fifth of the real level in 1975. Direct research expenditure in universities increased but most of the increase came not from Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission grants but from private bodies as specific purpose grants or contract research. Funds for equipment did not increase in real terms, although student load increased by a quarter.

The review concludes that "the Australian higher education sector is larger, more readily accessible, and in a better position to respond to the range of needs of students and the community generally than it was ten years earlier." (1) However, it is plain that if the gains of the last decade are not to be squandered, there must be significant growth in funding for the higher education sector.

The question to be asked then is "w" privatisation of higher education damage the gains that have been made through the public system of higher education?"

In no country in the developed world, is there a truly free market system of higher education standing alone, or alongside of a public higher education system. Where there are private institutions, with few exceptions, they are non-profit organisations, and heavily subsidised by the public purse.

According to the recent study by American academic, Roger Geiger, 'private colleges and universities have been unable to enter capital markets and unable to charge the full extent of their costs. Under such circumstances, the discipline of a free market might well be severe. In fact, all developed nations with significant private sectors have taken steps to shield them from the rigours of the market .... In the light of the realities of private higher education, it seems quite naive to argue that market forces would produce socially optimal levels of product mix, design, quality and price.' In other words, if the free market forces were given full play, then there would be no private universities in Australia.

Pressure on the state to subsidise private institutions arises because higher education is an incredibly expensive operation. If higher education institutions are to offer a complete range of courses, and undertake comprehensive research they need a great deal of money for buildings and equipment and general operating costs. If they are to cater not only for students from very wealthy backgrounds, they have to greatly reduce the tuition level they would otherwise have to charge to meet their costs.

The United States system of private higher education - often cited to support the case for private development of higher education in this country - is maintained in a most unnatural market. Philanthropy and Government supports play key roles.

Private institutions in the United States are subsidised by the public purse most importantly through research grants and contracts and through a whole host of student support schemes. Some 63 per cent of private students received public assistance in the 1984/85 academic year.

Six private institutions - Stanford, Yale, Harvard, The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton and Chicago receive 10 per cent of the total voluntary support for the tertiary sector. The six have private endowments representing 24 per cent of the total for all of higher education. These wealthy private

## PRIVATE UNIVERSITY



### Democrat Senator and Education Spokesperson Michael Macklin writes on Privatisation of Education

institutions are considered the exceptions in American higher education in that they are able to draw on very significant sources of accumulated private wealth. Even so, these six get two-thirds of their support for research from the Federal Government.

The cost of a private higher education in the United States increased three-and-a-half times in real terms between 1949 and 1979. This was twice as fast as personal income.

The American experience suggests that their model of fees plus offsetting grants and loans is not flexible enough to ensure that disadvantaged people have equal opportunities for higher education. The result of the failure of aid mechanisms to keep pace with rising costs is that the participation rates of students from families with incomes below \$US10,000 have dropped by 17 per cent since the mid-1970s. The participation rates for black students have dropped by 11 per cent in this period.

During the Reagan Administration, aid from all Federal programs has fallen by 10 per cent in real terms. But tuition costs have risen about twice the rate of inflation in the last four years.

Japan has a mass private sector and a smaller, high quality public higher education sector. The dual system originated last century. The most significant period in its development is the 1960s. In 1969, and O.E.C.D. team found that the major slice of the private sector was bankrupt. As a result, the Government began to direct subsidies to the private sector from 1971. In 1975, a law was passed in the Japanese diet allowing the state to pay up to 50 per cent of the operating expenses of private universities and colleges.

A private break-away from the publicly funded system of higher education in United Kingdom took place when the University College of Buckingham was set up in 1976.

Similar to the Bond University, those who established Buckingham aimed to be part of the academic mainstream. They wanted its certified graduates to be regarded as good as, or better than those from existing institutions. But to achieve such standards, the University has had to abstain from teaching the expensive physical sciences. The University has been constrained in its development by the difficulty of raising the large amounts of capital required to achieve the desired level of quality.

After ten years it still only caters for 500 students. Further, it attracted few home students in the beginning. It was more attractive to overseas students because it offered a three-year degree crammed into two years, and the overseas students were faced with increasing fees at Britain's Government-funded institutions.

The University only began attracting more home students in 1980 when the Thatcher Government made them eligible for student grants. Again we see the so-called private University dipping into the public purse to survive.

Free market views may also be fostered by the Government's decision to impose this year a \$250 Administration Charge on University and College students. What the democrats fear is that this fee will, in fact, create a public opinion that will accept higher and higher fees to the detriment of low income families and groups such as women and mature age students seeking to enter or re-enter the workforce with upgraded qualifications.

It is important to note that as a result of this fee, tertiary part-time students have dropped by 9% and external students by some 14% across Australia and that from a recent survey a large number of these would be women. For example, women at Macquarie University have dropped from 58% last year to 53% this

year. It is interesting to note Senator Susan Ryan's answer when asked about the drop in part-time and external students. She said, "If we are discouraging dilettantes from undertaking university courses then it is not necessarily a bad thing."

The notion of higher education as an export industry, as well as the shortfall in publicly funded higher education places, underpins the proposal by the Bond Corporation to build a university on Queensland's Gold Coast.

Bond University planners have been quoted as saying that at least half of the students would come from Asia. Another interesting feature of the Bond project is that development is in partnership with a Japanese company. This is not surprising, perhaps, in the light of the brief history of Japanese higher education already mentioned. This Japanese company has been closely associated with private universities in Japan.

Such views infect the recently announced higher education policy of the Liberal and National Parties. In setting up the situation where, at least, 3000 new students next year would be paying fees and by making the rest pay by portable scholarships, the conservatives clearly wish to move to a situation favourable to private universities and colleges since the economic viability of such institutions on overseas experience is determined by the availability of the taxpayers' dollars via student fees.

What we should all want is a higher education sector that is high in quality - and even in quality between institutions. We want this sector to provide opportunity for a higher education for all able Australians - not just those advantaged by wealth; we want this sector to offer research and development for the Australian economy to enable it to compete on international markets; we want this sector to be an enriching source of knowledge about human beings, their

relationships with each other, and about the natural environment around them - we want the sector to pursue knowledge for its own sake, as well as for its practical application.

To what extent, then do the developments in Australia I have mentioned help us achieve this goal?

The Bond Institutions, at best, could only make a marginally contribution. As overseas experience shows, private institutions can only succeed as fully-fledged universities where they have an enormous capital base built up over a century or more. Tuition fees, voluntary contributions and massive public funding for research and capital outlays.

Bond is talking about medical, business and high technology schools. Overseas experience would suggest that this is most unlikely. It is much most likely because of cost and structural constraints that his institution will concentrate initially on economic and commerce subjects and possibly some computer science.

The Bond Institution might make some useful contributions to business and industry through links between its academics and private firms. But it will certainly not contribute in any significant way to meeting the present unmet demand for higher education places. The Government accepts that between 10,000 and 12,000 qualified Australians missed out on higher education student places this year. It is hardly likely that many will be able to afford the high fees Bond would have to ask - estimated by those associated with the development as between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year.

Unless the government decided to subsidise the Bond Institution, and/or its students, then the Bond Student Population could look something like this:

- A few Australian Undergraduate Students whose parents are prepared to pay high fees.
- Considerably more overseas students attracted by specially designed courses. At existing Australian Universities, these private overseas students would have to pay in 1987 between \$4 666 and \$5 506 a year. There will no doubt be pressure in coming years for real increases in these overseas student charges. The Bond Institution could gain some of these students by offering, for example, three-year degree courses in two years by running 12 month academic years. This could make costs of an Australian education for an overseas student cheaper at Bond than elsewhere. A key ingredient, of course, will be the standards of the academic staff. This will largely determine the value of a Bond University degree.
- Australians and people from overseas employed by corporations which have decided to pay bond to run their Trainee and Continuing Education Programs.

What the Democrats would be worried about is pressure on governments to provide public subsidies for this sort of operation. We would oppose this because it would be public money that would be advantaging a few privileged Australians and a few large corporations. It would be taking education dollars away from the Higher Education System planned and co-ordinated in the interests of all Australians.

My second comment is that an attempt to turn all of higher education in Australia into a free market would be disastrous.

Such a policy would feature full cost fees. If this Chicago-School sort of government had some compassion, it might also offer a number of funded places to poorer students under a voucher system. It is interesting that such a system operates nowhere in the world. In Australia, before the abolition of fees in 1972, fees were never full-cost. In 1971, it was estimated that fees accounted for only 11 per cent of universities' revenue.

It is the Democrats' Judgement that a high level of tertiary education is the most important key to economic growth. The Democrats reject the view that Australia must choose between quality and equity in education policy. It cannot afford to do so. The country must have both.

The Democrats have always stressed the relationship between education and the economy, to drive home the economic costs of inadequate education. But we reject the view that preparation for work should be the only goal of education. Education has been recognised as the foundation of a democratic society. A passive electorate is too easily manipulated. Education must provide access to a shared cultural and intellectual heritage if it is to bind its citizens together in a commonwealth. To allow free market view to direct the higher education debate and to allow this view to capture policy makers will ensure that Australia's Higher Education System will bear a close resemblance at the end of this century to that of Dickensian England.

## FROM RAGS TO RICHES

**In England, securing a prestigious job in the media makes students newspaper an attractive vehicle for would be journalists. SARAH GREEN takes a look at what the UK student rags say.**

There are big ones, little ones, smooth and rough ones, multicoloured and plain ones, fat and thin ones, good, bad and disgusting ones. I means student newspapers and magazines.

Going through an average of six copies each of 22 different papers was like sticking my head in a bucket of treacle. Initially a pleasant sensation but ultimately with little to recommend it.

The contents of some left me scratching my head: "Read Spasm Comix for full-frontal arachnid smut", a Durham magazine implored me. I did, and was treated to the delights of Roland in something called the "Mirror Juice Saga". Other incomprehensibles included an article in the news section of *Pulp* (Manchester Polytechnic) entitled "The Head". It involved a suitcase with a head in it. The case belonged to the author but he didn't know why. Perhaps the stress of exams got to this newswriter; I hope he's recovered. A vertical headline, "DEATH TO THATCHER", in the middle of *Redbrick's* (Birmingham University) music pages also confused me somewhat.

The serious, let's-be-Fleet-Street newspapers try to avoid this kind of thing. You can't win awards with that stuff. The top winners are *Stop Press* (Cambridge University) and *Mancunio* (Manchester University). I have to declare a bias here; I used to edit *Stop Press* and am just the kind of careerist hack that uses student press to boost my chances in the media shark-tank. I don't want to end up in the gutter somewhere clutching my old clippings, and neither do the other student journalists, which is fair enough.

Whether and why people read the stuff is another matter. You can tell how many people take an interest by the size of the letters page. *PI* (University College, London) is made up of letters with little bits in between, whereas missives sent to the *Sheffield Press* and *Redbrick*

are almost non-existent. Actually, the letters are often more interesting than the articles, though one entitled "Stolen Pot" in *Felix* (Imperial College, London) misled me. It referred to an old vase-type thing owned by the Motor Club Chairman. He was very upset, and so would I be if I lost my pot.

Letters are also used to insult the papers, Stanley Howard wrote to *Student* (Edinburgh University) complaining that *Midweek* (Edinburgh Student Union magazine) is a "crummy, bigoted little publication". That's unfair; no one's supposed to read *Midweek*: it's just an opportunity for the Union hacks to present themselves, or so it seemed from the only edition I got hold of. It told me that this was the biggest and best ever *Midweek*. It was 28 pages long, but most of it was white space and photos of the Union staff, neither of which enticed me all that much, frankly.

Usually, though, editors like their efforts to be widely read. A budding journalist's ego is very sensitive and there's nothing more depressing than delivering papers and finding an untouched pile of last week's edition. It's just as well that van drivers deliver *National Student*; that way no one will be upset by the dust gathering around them.

Various tactics are used to get students to read these things, some more successful than others. Pretty colours is one method. The *Sheffield Press* (Sheffield City Poly) had shades of purple, blue and red in different editions and, not to be outdone, *Darts* (Sheffield University)



had a forest green cartoon of Patrick Jenkin on one of its front pages. But looks can only get you so far. The *Sheffield Press* is cute but harmless, and therefore utterly boring. A feature on "Teddy's day out", in which Teddy goes with Postman Pat to the country, epitomises the content problems here.

The *Isis* (Oxford University) graphics do grab you, sometimes by the neck. A feature on anarchy depicted Maggie Thatcher's head being smashed with an axe. But *Isis* could be any national or international magazine for all the relevance it has to strictly student affairs - except for the fact that the nationals generally aim at a mental age of twelve. *Isis* is an intellectual obsta-

cle course using words and ideas that give most of us mortals a headache.

This stance can pall after a while. Georgia Brown's opinion piece is full of statements like, "The ethos of feminine incapability plunged into the miasma of moral and ideological ineptitude with the advent of the premenstrual tension syndrome." I noticed she didn't complain about Marxist-feminist jargon.

*Bar Isis* and *Phoenix*, a glossy magazine from Imperial College, London that's a mixture of science and arts full of nasty visions of the future, pretension is usually limited to the arts pages. *Pulp's* review of *The Cotton Club* was one exception, simply stating: "And boy can those dudes tap dance." Nothing there about aesthetic and choreographic qualities or solipsistic subtleties. Another review that caught my eye from *Student* was of *Amadeus*, which described Mozart as an "adolescent asshole who likes women with big bazoomies."

That's the closest you get to sexism in the student press. You don't fool around with feminists these days. *Corridor* (Cambridge University), though, the only student feminist magazine I've seen, dissociates itself from "lentil-eating, dungareed, barrier-tearing political protestors" and covers every possible women's issue at great length. At 60 p, it's the most expensive student mag out (and I had to pay to get a copy of one of my own articles). *Corridor's* advertising policy wobbles a bit sometimes: "Chauvinist Menswear" appears, as does an appalling advert depicting a sexy Indian woman enticing you to eat curry. I tried to get rid of that one from *Stop Press* for weeks. I suppose *Corridor* is where it moved to.

Speaking of sex, and booze while I'm at it, student press abounds with comments about them. The worst I've seen comes from *Felix* under the heading "More Crap", in which someone does unrepeatable things to a poodle. Booze just oils the cogs of the hacks trying to put news together universally in all student papers.

Religion gets an airing, too. The whole debate's summed up by *Felix*: "Aha! cry the scientists, where did God come from then?"

Aha! reply the believers, where did the fuckin' gas cloud come from? Out of a bunsen burner?"

Printing errors are the nightmare of all editors, though some get less sleep at night than others over it. *Redbrick* gets the prize for "BIG AL TELLS (sic) ALL" in two-inch high letters, though "Opening (sic) the umbrella" from *Palatinate* (Durham student paper that has very nasty typed columns) comes close.

*Cherwell* (Oxford University) clearly realises, as Cambridge does, that Oxbridge is the centre of the universe. One first paragraph read: "The Oxford Union's hopes to hold a historic debate of worldwide importance tonight have been dashed at the last moment." It wasn't a spoof, really!

Headlines sometimes cause problems as well. *London Student* does well with "Shit-sheet shock" and "Bedford bought by Americans". To my disappointment, it referred to the Bedford College Regent's Park site. And I was looking forward to driving on the right in the heart of Cambridgeshire.

*Leeds Student* had the top AIDS story. It tells of a gay switchboard door key that the security staff refuse to touch. For some reason, this wishy-washy liberal paper is beset by rabid Tories writing in and complaining of its left-wing bias.

A thorough hatred of *Stop Press* is the most notable characteristic of *Cantab* (Cambridge University news and arts magazine). I forgive those who made me the victim of *Cantab's* "Hot Gossip" column, but saying that the present editor, Ralph Atkins, is aged six is OTT, methinks.

*Bacus* (Bristol student paper) didn't send me any copies of their (no doubt) quality paper, so I can't apply my poisoned pen to it. The one copy I did see went on about Bristol's production of *Equus* and how good it was at the Student Drama Festival. Sorry I missed it.

It only remains to allow *Darts* (Cambridge University Student Union magazine) to make the last statement. In a section called "Darts says!!!", I picked out this comment: "Students! Who needs 'em?!"

Well, quite.



"Actually, we're here looking for husbands, and if that doesn't work, we're going into nuclear physics."



## PARTY LINES



### Abolition of fees did increase access.

Since tertiary fees were abolished in 1973 there has been a marked shift in higher education towards increased participation by certain disadvantaged groups - notably women and students from less affluent backgrounds.

This shift is quite significant particularly in view of countervailing policy decisions in the late 1970s, which mitigated against greater social equality, including the loss of 45 000 non-means tested teacher education scholarships and the declining real value of Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS).

The proportion of full-time students receiving TEAS fell from 65% in 1974 to around one third in 1986. In addition, in 1973 when fees were last charged around \$360 million (adjusted to 1986 levels) was available in the form of scholarships and bursaries by Government. By contrast, the Government in 1987 will make available only \$390 million in financial assistance for a student population 25% larger than in 1973.

In the long term the re-introduction of tertiary fees will undermine the trend towards increased access

and participation in higher education. Given the worsening economic climate of the late 1980s there is a very real likelihood that we will see even greater inequalities than in 1973, prior to the abolition of fees.

### Re-introduction of fees will reduce access.

The immediate effect of the decision to introduce administrative fees will be to increase the financial burden on the majority of students, as well as reducing access to higher education.

In 1973 before the abolition of fees, it is estimated that somewhere in the vicinity of 60% of students (including part-timers) in higher education were assisted with tuition fees. By contrast, in 1987 no more than 30% of full-time students will be exempt from the new administrative fee. Most part-time students will be liable to pay the fee because they are ineligible for TEAS and therefore not exempted.

The fact that access to higher education will be reduced is confirmed by a number of campus surveys. The often quoted study by D. Anderson in 1976 found that 23% of students would not enrol, would defer or change to part-time study if

fees were re-introduced.

In 1981 some 2,885 students were surveyed on the impact of fees on their enrolment at the University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales, Macquarie University and the New South Wales Institute of Technology. It was found that fees would particularly disadvantage women and students from less financially privileged backgrounds. For example, at Sydney University students were surveyed on the basis of family income:-

The 1981 survey showed that women would be particularly disadvantaged. Indeed any form of tertiary fee will greatly affect women students who do not have the full support of their parents, husbands or de factos in their study. Unfortunately because many women students are not financially independent the decision whether they further their education or not is very influenced by the decisions of others.

Earlier this year 2 500 post-graduate students at the University of Sydney were surveyed on their attitudes to the re-introduction of fees. More than 40% indicated that they would discontinue if fees were re-introduced.

In October 1986 a total of 1 000 students were surveyed at the University of New South Wales on their responses to the recent British decision to introduce a \$250 administrative fee:-

A similar survey at the University of Adelaide in August this year (soon after the Budget decision) corroborates these findings:-

The evidence from campus surveys consistently shows that already under-represented in higher education - women, country people, poor students, older students and students from working class and migrant backgrounds - will be most affected by the re-introduction of fees.

Further, the impact of fees is not just a one-off factor for individuals. There are significant down-the-line economic and social consequences of reduced access to and participation in higher education.

• increased labour force participa-

## INTERNATIONALLY WE COMPARE BADLY

Compared with other developed countries the Australian Government ranks education as a low priority. Our participation rates in higher education, which are already comparatively low, will decrease even further with the re-introduction of fees.

Country	Enrolment rates in higher education %
United States	56.7%
Sweden	36.8%
Japan	30.7%
Denmark	28.1%
France	25.1%
Australia	24.9%
Germany	21.4%
United Kingdom	18.7%

(OECD Education Statistics)

Australia ranks 13th among the 17 advanced O.E.C.D. countries in terms of spending on education and research as a percentage of G.N.P.; far below such countries as the U.K., France, Sweden, Japan, Belgium and Canada.

- reduced national income (taxational revenue consequences);
- skill shortages;
- lack of responsiveness to, and drive for structural and technological development.

In today's world of high technology and rapid research developments, we cannot afford to waste talent and potential. The creation of 3 000 extra places in 1987 will hardly compensate the 33 000 school leavers who were refused access to higher education in 1986. Fees will not only undermine the Governments' commitment to increased access but also their efforts to increase retention rates at secondary schools. What is the point of staying at school if access to higher education is denied?

### Australia compares badly with overseas countries.

Compared with other developed countries the Australian Government ranks education as a low priority. Our participation rates in higher education, which are already comparatively low, will decrease even

further with the re-introduction of fees.

Australia ranks 13th among the 17 advanced O.E.C.D. countries in terms of spending on education and research as a percentage of G.N.P.; far below such countries as the U.K., France, Sweden, Japan, Belgium and Canada.

The skills required for Australians entering the labour market are changing as a result of structural shifts induced in the economy by new technology, changing patterns of international trade and changing consumer tastes.

Jobs that have traditionally required only limited education and little in the way of occupational skills beyond those that could be learned on the job, are disappearing. Employment growth is in the occupational areas requiring higher levels of education and technical training. This situation requires a significant input of resources into all levels of education.

Fees have been re-introduced at a time when Australia should be upgrading the importance of higher education and not the opposite as is occurring.

## REMOVAL OF FEES HAS INCREASED ACCESS

Since tertiary fees were abolished many disadvantaged people have been able to study where previously they couldn't.

% of population	Colleges		Universities	
	74	79	74	79
Fathers background	26	18	33	32
1. Professional	18	26	14	19
2. Trade/Manual				
% of change towards group 2	+14%		+6%	
3. Women	26.6	48.2	35.5	44.4
% change	+21.6%		+8.9%	

OPINION - from a survey of 1000 UNSW students

- Do you oppose the Admin fee? YES 80% NO 20%
- Do you think it will be substantially increased in the future? YES 84% NO 16%

# LOWMELLIGHT

**Home sound systems have come a long way since the gramophone. Hi-Fi, CD, DAT - take your pick. SUZY FREEMAN-GREENE looks at the business behind the sounds and discovers a classic wave of technological intrigue.**

The consumer society is an overfed beast. We are relentlessly bombarded with new products and urged to keep pace with our peers in the acquisition of the brightest, the simplest and the fastest.

Today's techno-freak talks of VCRs, PCs, CDs and DATs. The rest of us, who may not talk in acronyms, are made to feel that we really must have these items - that the old three-in-one is fit only for the scrap heap and the microchip reigns. Up-to-the-minute technology, a bit like fashion, is something we rarely need but ultimately have difficulty resisting.

Indeed technology manages to sustain the consumer society very nicely. Its promoters warn that yesterday's high-tech is obsolete today. They even plan things to be that way. As the death of the 78 record proved, predictions may come true if the producers and technology so desire.

A classic war of technological intrigue is being fought right now in the recording industry. Threats from the compact disc brigade that "vinyl will be dead by 1990" have struck fear in the hearts of record collectors. But last year the fear reverberated back to the CD owners when Japanese electronics manufacturers claimed that CDs would soon be made obsolete by Digital Audio Tapes, which possess the sound quality of compact discs and can be used to make home recordings.

To squash the predictions of the Japanese and to entrench CDs in the Australian consumer psyche, the recording industry has now begun pulling punches. Its aim is to convert the lucrative pop music market to discs and its weapons even include reducing the prices of them by up to \$8. So far CDs have penetrated about five per cent of the Australian market, but buyers have been predominantly classical music lovers.

Considering that record companies largely run the pop music industry, with creativity giving way to money as the driving force, consumers are now being drummed not only with what they should listen to but on what it should be played. It's not uncommon these days for DJs, while plugging a particular piece of music, to emphasise that it is available on CD.

The salesman's hype has already worked in relation to the video recorder, which now occupies a corner in almost half the households in Australia.

But despite this and the creeping language of abbreviated automation, grandpa's '50s teak stereo still works well, the black and white tele does the job and shopping lists can still be written by hand instead of upon a computer.

So the average person with a liking for music but without the passion of a sound buff faces a difficult situation in sifting through the hype and choosing just how to hear his music.

Take someone starting afresh, with no stereo and perhaps a few records or tapes, who wants to buy a decent, lasting sound system. If they buy an ordinary stereo they may feel they've gone for the head-in-the-sand approach. But if they buy a gleaming new CD player they may feel like a victim of the advertisers, and be left wondering how they will afford to buy the discs.

The brawl which has broken out between the CD-pushing record companies and the Japanese DAT producers has added an ironic twist to the entire sound-system debate.

The dispute involves much trading of insults, the lobbying of governments and even American presidential candidates. It has produced accusations that the Japanese are indulging in global "cultural rape." The central issue is that the DAT - the new high-tech tape which records sound in the same distortion-free digital code as compact discs - offers the opportunity to make "pirate" recordings of near perfect quality.

The record companies' objection to the DAT is two-fold. It poses a real threat to the progress of the CD, but more importantly, it could undermine the entire notion of copyright and thus destroy their industry. But for the consumer, the DAT offers delicious prospects for home taping.

The CD is small and will last for ever. It offers superior quality sound with no distortions or surface noises and a greater range of sound from softer to louder. The DAT is also small, about the size of a credit card and lasts up to two hours. Its sound quality is as good as a CD and will not deteriorate. When available in Australia it is expected to retail for about \$12.

The biggest irony in this battle, according to one source, is that the CD, which could contain a recording function, was left without one because of a decision by record companies aimed at protecting the industry from piracy. Japanese software companies, however, have not been able to resist DAT despite the threat it poses to the disc and, in the longer term, music copyright.

DATs are not expected to be available in Australia for at least another year. In the meantime, record companies are pushing CDs for all they are worth.

Australia now has its first plant producing CDs - Distronics in Moorabbin. It plans to manufacture seven million discs by the end of the year and, when it reaches full production capacity, could produce up to 25 million annually. The plant means record companies will no longer need to import all discs, and importantly, will give smaller independent companies the chance to get into discs.

In a "confidence building move" Polygram, whose parent company, Philips co-developed the CD, has slashed the prices of 110 pop and classical CD bestsellers by \$8 to \$20. Their national sales and marketing manager, Paul Dickson, says this is the "evolutionary turning point" for the discs, as for the first time they are dropping in price. Their bestseller catalogue, to be increased each month, contains artists like Style Council, Mark Knopfler and The Jam. Other record companies say they are following suit - almost all are releasing commercial artists simultaneously on record and disc and are preparing cheaper CD back catalogues.

Recently, Virgin Records, in a deal with EON FM, released a composite CD for only \$13.99. It has 18 tracks and according to a company spokesman, demand has been "unbelievable". The company is losing money on this album but it doesn't mind as long as it helps create an appetite for discs.

## COMPACT REVOLUTIONS



Polygram estimates that within two years the price gap between records, which now sell for \$14.99, and compact discs will have closed. They say that in five to 10 years, artists may not even be putting out their new releases on records. And already record shops selling only compact discs have sprung up.

Disks are proving surprisingly popular in some quarters, such as Jimmy Barnes' latest album, where 25 per cent of a sales have been on CD. And figures for the past three years show CDs have sold faster than expected. Last year 2,189,000 were sold. The market projection for this year is 4.2 million. According to Polygram, 12,000 compact disc players are being sold each month and the company is presently feeding 213,000.

The machines themselves are now attractively priced, from \$399 for a Marantz to \$199 for cheaper models, which also means a younger market is tuning in. But this year Polygram's disc sales have been slower than predicted, which partly explains why Polygram, at any rate, has begun its new assault.

Further CD innovations are on the horizon. Three-inch CD singles, with three or four tracks similar to an EP, are being developed overseas. To cash in on the epidemic, video CDs will soon be here. The discs will fit on to a special player and will plug into the television set. They will provide four songs and one five-minute video clip with an "album cover" image which will remain on screen the remaining time. These will cost about \$15 initially.

DATs have only just been launched by the Japanese but record companies are already taking them on with a multi-pronged campaign. They are lobbying gov-

ernments around the world to ban the sale of DAT machines which contain the function to make tapes from CDs. And as an ultimate weapon they may withhold the copyright of their songs to the Japanese companies producing DATs.

So what does this augur for the music-lover? Where does free enterprise fit in? Capitalism in theory means that the market prevails and the interests of the consumer will win out. Technological advances, we are told, will benefit us. How would record companies withholding the rights of music from potential buyers sit comfortably? Indeed what could be better for the suffering public than having the chance to tape cheap, high quality music for themselves? The Japanese see nothing wrong with it and have libraries where people can do just that. Record companies see plenty wrong - an estimated 800 million pirate tapes were made in Japan last year and only 126 million albums were sold, a comparatively small figure given the country's population.

Record companies are pushing a longterm view - that home taping may push their industry into the red - and if there aren't the funds, they will not be able to discover new talent and subsidise the less commercial bands. In short, music will stagnate. As well as pushing the philanthropic line, some companies have a powerful moral view. Home taping, according to Polygram, is akin to shoplifting. The Japanese are raping culture, says Paul Dickson, adding "It's economic war".

Copyright is an important notion. It is fair that authors should be rewarded if people want to buy and read their books; likewise artists

should be rewarded if people play their records. But it's understandable to see the appeal of home taping. Young people especially - the very ones saturated with pop music - cannot be expected to resist home taping to avoid forking out \$15 an album.

Creativity does not begin and end with a recording contract and many would argue that the multinational powers of the record industry are detrimental to musical innovation. And even if home taping did become epidemic, there would still be live albums, compilations and other money spinners.

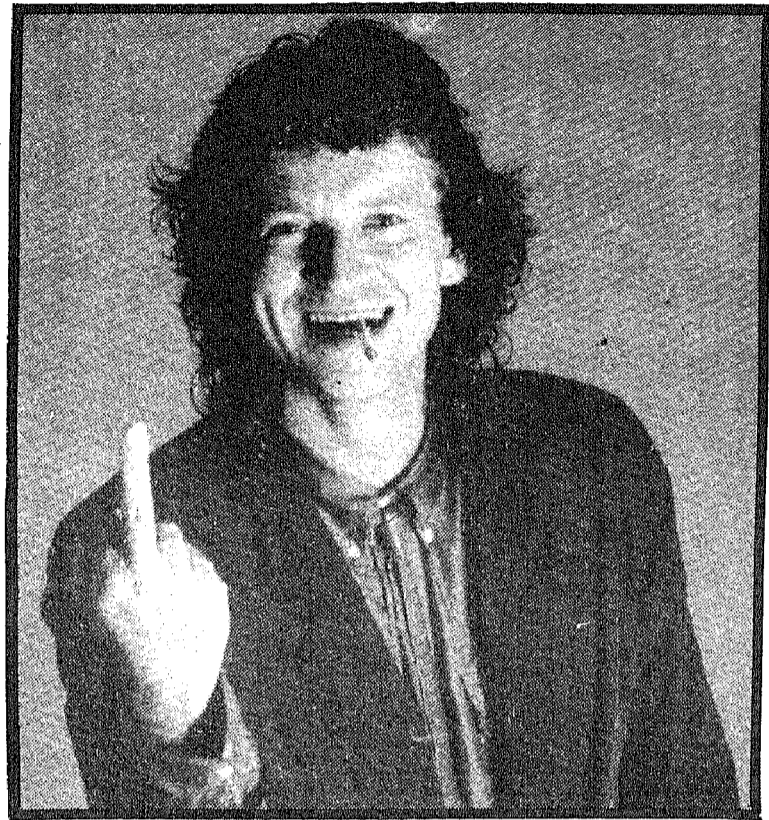
Pirate taping in Australia is not of epidemic proportions because it is in theory illegal, and we do not have highly sensitive tapes to make quality recordings. DAT machines, when available will cost about \$2000 initially.

DAT is now discussed EEC meetings. The record companies are lobbying governments world-wide to ban the sale of DAT players which contain a component to enable the taping of CDs. The test case will be in the United States where a bill to keep out disc-taping players is presently before the Senate.

Record companies are prepared to "fight tooth and nail." Of the Japanese, Dickson says: "We can honestly say that they are willing to rape culturally the world." He says a comparable situation would be one where a machine was invented which could assist shoplifters. It would, of course, be outlawed.

Everyone has a barrow to push in this debate and finding an independent view is difficult. "Choice", the magazine of the Australian Consumers Association, recently asses-

## SCRATCHES



"Get down on this listeners"  
- Red Symons gives us more than a smile

Get set for yet another price rise, RCA has added "just another dollar" to the current album retail price, a move that will no doubt encourage others. The rise will be buffered slightly by the current trend to include bonus records with each album or single. Singles by *Billy Idol*, *Wa Wa Nee*, *World Party* and the "Re-works" album by *Art Of Noise* all include freebies.

The *Clash* couldn't have foreseen the massive media hype surrounding the twentieth anniversary of the release of the Beatles' *Sgt Pepper* album when they penned their 1979 hit "London Calling",

"London Calling, now don't look to us. Phony Beatlemania has bitten the dust."

(The Clash, 1979)

CBS has released "London Calling" with four other classic *Clash* tunes in a cassette only format called "the 12' tape". Other bands featured in the series include *The Psychadelic Furs* and *The Stranglers*.

Local band *On Heat* are playing a gig on Friday 19th June to launch their debut album "The Flame Is Lit". Manager and self-styled entrepreneur, Andrew Stanko told *Scratches* that the general public's "more than welcome".

Nyet! A recent report from Moscow has likened rock music to an addictive drug. Mr G.A. Aminev of Bashkiria University claims that some rock fans he tested could not last three days without the strong narcotic effect of a regular "fix" of music.

"If you completely isolate them for a week, they feel worse, their irritability rises, their heads start to tremble and their pulse is unstable."

Mr Aminev, a Soviet psychologist also claimed that the labor productivity of non-rock fans was fifty per cent higher than that of listeners, he then went away mumbling something about the earth being flat.

### NEW RELEASES:

**"The Big Time", Red Symons (MUSHROOM):**

Tired of "living in the seventies", Red Symons has taken a break from writing jingles and producing other people's albums to have a second crack at the "big time". Purportedly written in the vein of the musicals of the forties, Red's new single is pleasingly reminiscent of the work of fellow comedian and musician Graeme Bond in the rock musical "Boy's Own Macbeth".

**"Nudeschool", Painters and Dockers (WHITE):**

Love at first listen, a raunchy, rollicking rock anthem inspired by a news report (from that breeding ground of lunacy the "good old US of A") concerning a man who decided to start a school that compelled students to attend classes in the nude.

Not a band to let good taste get in the way of a good time, the Docker's first widely distributed single features lyrics that epitomise subtlety and restraint.

"Jenny thinks she's a Madonna, but Penthouse changed all that. She ain't that hairy, her legs aren't that fat."

The accompanying clip is a work of art in itself, featuring 1,600 pigs, the Painters and Dockers and a lot of mud.

**"I Go Crazy", Flesh For Lulu (WEA):**

Not content with the bags of money he made on *Pretty In Pink*, John Hughes had to try out the formula one more time with *Some Kind Of Wonderful*. "I Go Crazy" tries, and fails to imitate the successful pop of the *Psychadelic Furs* and the electronic gymnastics of the very sublime *New Order*. Quick, pass me another....

**"Trampoline", Julian Cope (Festival):**

Classy rock with just the right amount of pop sweetener to push it a little way into the charts. Julian Cope has got the credentials (ex-*Teardrop Explodes*) and the songs to make his album *Saint Julian* as successful as it should be.

"Trampoline" may not have the instant appeal of the first single "World Shut Your Mouth" but it rewards perseverance.

Watch out for the limited edition of *Saint Julian* with the bonus interview 12".

**"For Always", The Stems (WHITE):**

Follow up to the lush "At First Sight" and second single from their debut album, "For Always" is curiously overshadowed by the excellent B side, "Mr Misery". A solid, uptempo track, "Mr Misery" shows up the rather tedious A side with a spontaneous, relaxed feel. Crashing organ, drums and guitar underpin witty lyrics,

"Well I feel like a weed in the garden of love, I'm making like an aphid on a rose bud, and I know love will never find me 'cause no-one wants to know Mr Misery"

**"Crazy", Icehouse (REGULAR):**

Yet another disappointment from the band that has made boring music an art form. Iva Davies redeems himself slightly when he rediscovers something nearly resembling rock on the flip side but any hope is crushed with the inappropriately named and excruciatingly bland "Crazy".

## Wallinger's Utopian Possibilities

### PRIVATE REVOLUTION

World Party  
Festival Records

by Mat Gibson

Karl Wallinger will be known to many through his days in 'Waterboys'. He left the group in 1985 to pursue the often elusive, "solo success".

With many such projects, the artist locks himself away for anywhere up to two years in some remote corner of the country to create the 'cradle for his artistic temperament' and emerge with what they consider quintessentially, his music.

Musically speaking, this can prove dangerous with success quite illusory.

In an attempt to create sounds uncompromised by other musicians or domineering producers, the artist often resorts to a considerable use of synthesizer to make up for unmastered instruments, only to find the result disappointing.

Wallinger has followed this well trod path to arrive successfully at his avowed destination. For a man who was nurtured on Buddy Holly, the Beatles, early Stones, Little Richard, Otis Redding and others, this album represents a worthy tribute, changing his style from one song to another with ease and much ages to fit in a short piece of Welsh folk music.

The music is not only varied but

powerful in the originality he achieves within each genre: seducing tones of blues, pop and folk with equal effect. Naturally he has included at least one tune (out of 2½ hours of recorded music) to appease the charts and hopefully draw attention to this deserving album.

The band, World Party, which gathered for future performances and recordings, has a purpose beyond immediate rock culture. Its principles are based on a belief that music does have the power of change; musicians having a duty to convey the options open to us to breach the chasm between the reality of everyday life and the Utopian possibilities which form the content of Wallingers' lyrics.

## A sense of balance

ELDER CONSERVATORIUM  
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
Elder Hall

By Richard Ogier

Achieving and sustaining a balance of sound between sections is a common problem for young orchestras.

But the Elder Conservatorium Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Graham Abbott, showed no signs of suffering from it during its most recent performance, despite a programme of considerable technical difficulty.

In fact, the unity and coherence of the orchestra in executing some highly idiosyncratic composition, was the concert's most impressive feature.

The first item on the programme was Smetana's "Three Dances from the Bartered Bride." The opening statement lacked definition but the orchestra soon settled into the performance, handling some awkward fluctuations of tempo easily.

In the third item, Hindemith's "Symphonic Metamorphosis on Themes of Carl Maria von Weber", the orchestra again faced some diffuse and fragmentary passages but

emerged with their unity of sound intact.

Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll", with its dreamy, slightly haunting grandeur, was the second work on the programme. Predictably perhaps, the performance lacked the richness and body of sound that indicates real maturity in orchestral players.

There is an understated drama about this work that was missing. In the opening passages where the compositions major (moody) motif is passed around the strings, the sound that instrumentalists are making - their tone quality - is more important than the actual notes they are playing.

The same is true of the solo passages for flute, clarinet, oboe - whose solo work is the most substantial - and brass. All soloists played with technical accuracy but their tone quality - flute especially - could have been stronger.

Instrumental solos need to be played out, to be projected. It is my contention - contrary to the line of argument which holds that performers should be emotionally detached or "neutral" - that Romantic music requires that players have a strong emotional sense of the line they are playing.

## HEAVY SONICS

### ANTHOLOGY

Deep Purple  
EMI

by Alex Fiedler

This 22 track compilation double album offers a broad selection of Deep Purple as they sound in their four distinct phases of evolution. It has six tracks from 1968 - 69 when they were touring the US on account of a successful single there called "Hush".

On their arrival back in the UK, Evans and Simper were replaced by Gillian and Glover in a major reshuffle. It was really only then that the band found its feet and came into their prime. 1970 -72 saw the release of three highly successful albums and a No. 2 Chart single "Black Night". Consequently thirteen tracks from that period contributed to the Anthology.

The enormous workload placed a great strain on the band and Roger Glover got the boot, a victim of Blackmores' constant desire for change and momentum.

He was replaced by two new members in 1973, David Coverdale and Glenn Hughes, the latter trying to bring a more bluesy sound to the

band and managing to thereby sufficiently annoy Blackmore, who left.

They were never the same since. American Tommy Bolin attempted the prodigious feat of trying to emulate the legend and hung on until the infamous breakup in 1976.

Intending intently whilst reading the persuasive biography on the promo copy, a whole new picture emerged for me.

I would still maintain that their music is about as harmonious as a finely tuned chainsaw and about as romantic as the sight of it felling trees. However, here are trained musicians who (were/are) the progenitors of a very credible musical style which they explored with a passion and commitment only found in true artists.

What I'm trying to say is: you don't have to work in a foundry or go about sticking your head into W-bins to have this album in your collection. There are times in everyone's life when it is soothing to hit your head hard up against a wall, so try this! Immerse yourself in their heavy sonics, so bereft/devoted of any gentle emotion and come away numbed to the multiple pains and complexities of this world. It works!

### OVER THE TOP

Original Motion Picture  
Soundtrack  
Various Artists  
CBS

by Richard Wilson

Here we go again. Another multi-million dollar US movie, another original motion picture soundtrack. This time, it's for Sylvester Stallone's latest excuse to show off his body, an overblown production called *Over The Top*. We escaped getting a soundtrack from his Rambo films; we weren't so lucky this time.

*Over The Top* - The Soundtrack contains 10 songs, all bar one being written by the team of Giorgio Moroder and Tom Whitlock. All have the same tried-and-true US heavy metal/rock structure ie. grunting three chord guitar, slow, pounding bass drum, screamed vocal, with a tortured 16-bar lead guitar break in the middle.

The line-up of artists is certainly

impressive - Sammy Hagar and Eddie from Van Halen, Asia, Eddie Money, Kenny Loggins, and Giorgio Moroder among others. The music however, does nothing to inspire.

The best of a very similar-sounding bunch is "Gypsy Soul", performed by supergroup Asia. This result is hardly surprising. Collectively, the band have been playing this sort of stuff for more years than *On Dit* has been in print, and has just about mastered the art of the accessible heavy rock song.

Eddie Money's "I Will Be Strong" and Giorgio Moroder's instrumental "The Fight" are also good in parts, while "Bad Nite" has a catchy albeit hackneyed bass line. The less said about the remaining songs, the better.

The film didn't exactly smash Australian box office records, and I can't see the record doing that much either. At least Stallone didn't try to sing on it (We all remember *Rhinestone Cowboy*, don't we?).



# RED WEDGE



Politics and pop music have never got on very well. Although the sixties saw folk-based protest music and political activity form vague alliances, they have always been uneasy ones.

As a result, the left has largely dismissed pop music as frivolous and apolitical. Certainly some rock performers have been radical in their confrontations with social values, whether it be Elvis's sensuality, or the aggressive music and fashion of punk.

Yet these revolts have mainly been stylistic and haven't fundamentally challenged the way power is distributed in society. What such criticisms address is the undeniable power that popular culture has in influencing our personal and social relationships.

So far the left has failed to harness this power and to transform the dynamic developments of post-war popular culture such as TV, cinema, and especially pop music, into a means of bringing about progressive change. It is also indicative of the suspicion with which the left has traditionally viewed anything 'popular'. In this context Red Wedge, an organization of various artists, performers, and musicians, who are currently touring Britain promoting the Labour Party, is an important intervention in the relationship between popular music and politics.

The loose coalition of interests that make up Red Wedge has its origins in movements like Rock Against Racism which grew up in Britain in the late seventies to counter the racist influence of the then growing National Front.

Rock Against Racism held a series of protests, carnivals, workshops and concerts, and managed to cross political boundaries and musical genres to unite punk, reggae and soul; and managed to gain mass support for its philosophy of "Black and White Unite and Fight!" - methods later used by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the Anti-Apartheid groups to great effect. It also drew considerable strength from the support of the more political members of the mainstream music circuit, like Elvis Costello and The Jam.

The actual concept for Red Wedge came out of the Jobs For Youth Tour, an extension of the Labour Party's Jobs and Industry Campaign in which artists like Billy Bragg performed. It paved the way for the first Red Wedge tour of Britain last year. Because there is a greater tradition of political popular music in Britain than, say, in Australia, a movement on the scale of Red Wedge is not completely unique. What is different is that it has openly come out and explicitly aligned itself with an established political party.

This is evidence of a new realism in Britain, the result of nearly eight years of Thatcherism which has seen the creation of massive poverty, the de-industrialization of much of the country and the devastation of whole towns and communities by unemployment (now well over 3.3 million). These new attitudes have also been given legitimacy by the defeat of the 12-month Miners' Strike, and the growing realization that if something is not done soon, the Tories will be returned in the forthcoming general elections.

Pop music can be an interesting cultural barometer for a country's political climate, and while the last few years have seen increasing divisions in British society, so too has there been an obvious polarization between what many see as the bland chart fodder of performers like Wham! and the growth of politically motivated music.



## IT'S JUST A STEP TO THE LEFT

Red Wedge is an "organisation set up by various artists, musicians, young actors and writers... all totally committed to one thing - the creation of a fairer, saner society which benefits all and not just a few. To this end Red Wedge believes that the re-instatement of the Labour Party is vital." (Red Wedge pamphlet, "A State of Independence"). Yet while this is an immediate priority, Red Wedge is more than just a propaganda machine for the Labour Party. Obviously they want young people to vote Labour, but further than this they want to see young people better informed about the issues that affect their lives and what solutions are on offer.

The primary aim of Red Wedge, then, is to get more young people involved in politics - not necessarily by putting them straight into the Labour party and its Youth sections, but by urging them to register to vote and putting them in touch with existing political organizations, whether it be the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament or the Young Socialists. It is a long-term initiative, directed towards building a movement for young people through the arts, as a meeting ground for discussions and ideas and as a way of redressing the

extreme contempt with which the Conservatives have treated the young. Red Wedge does not want to "teach" or "tell" the young anything in particular, but by giving them the space, resources and skills, encourage them to take power over their lives and the decisions they have to face.

Just as importantly they want to exercise some degree of influence over the decisions of the Labour Party and its policies, particularly in regard to youth. This is viewed by many of its supporters as the deciding factor in Red Wedge's long term progress. But it could also be vital for Labour's survival as well. A lot of the party's rank and file believe that the crushing defeat Labour suffered in the last election was due to their inability to attract the young voter. In the 1983 election young people stayed away in droves. As one Red Wedge co-ordinator put it: "They (the Labour Party) seemed to be speaking a different language, a language based on a world that no longer exists. The language of 1945 when men were together in the factory units... and the women were at home... That's why we've got to change the language of politics, make it more modern, more in tune with today's mass media..."

This is where the most exciting

work is being done, and also where the music comes into it. By using pop as a medium they hope to develop a whole new language and a whole new set of images which young people will be able to associate with British socialism, and which can counter both the outdated dogma of much of the Labour Party and the ravings and distortions of Britain's ferociously anti-socialist press.

To this end Red Wedge has recruited many prominent musicians of all styles into its ranks, such as Madness, Style Council, Billy Bragg, the Communards, Lloyd Cole, UB40, and the South London soul singer Junior Giscombe. The implicit strategy rests on the assumption that if the audience identifies with the performers, and these performers are linked visibly to the cause then there's a chance that the performer's sentiments will have some kind of effect on their audience.

Unlike Billy Bragg or the Communards, not all the performers are blatantly political and some, like Giscombe, are not political in any conventional sense of the word. The bulk of Giscombe's songs reflect straightforward themes such as young love and romance, and are pure dance music.

What is important is that they are performed under the Labour banner. In the end it is not political music that matters but using music politically. Well, that's the theory anyway. The question is whether Red Wedge is campaigning, entertaining, or preaching to the converted.

In an effort to further develop the connections between politics and popular culture, Red Wedge concerts are usually the culmination of a day of events comprising guest speakers, video displays, workshops and performances by young local musicians, poets and other entertainers - all organised by young people. Political information on the arts, employment and other issues relevant to the young (specifically written by Red Wedge organizers) is also on hand.

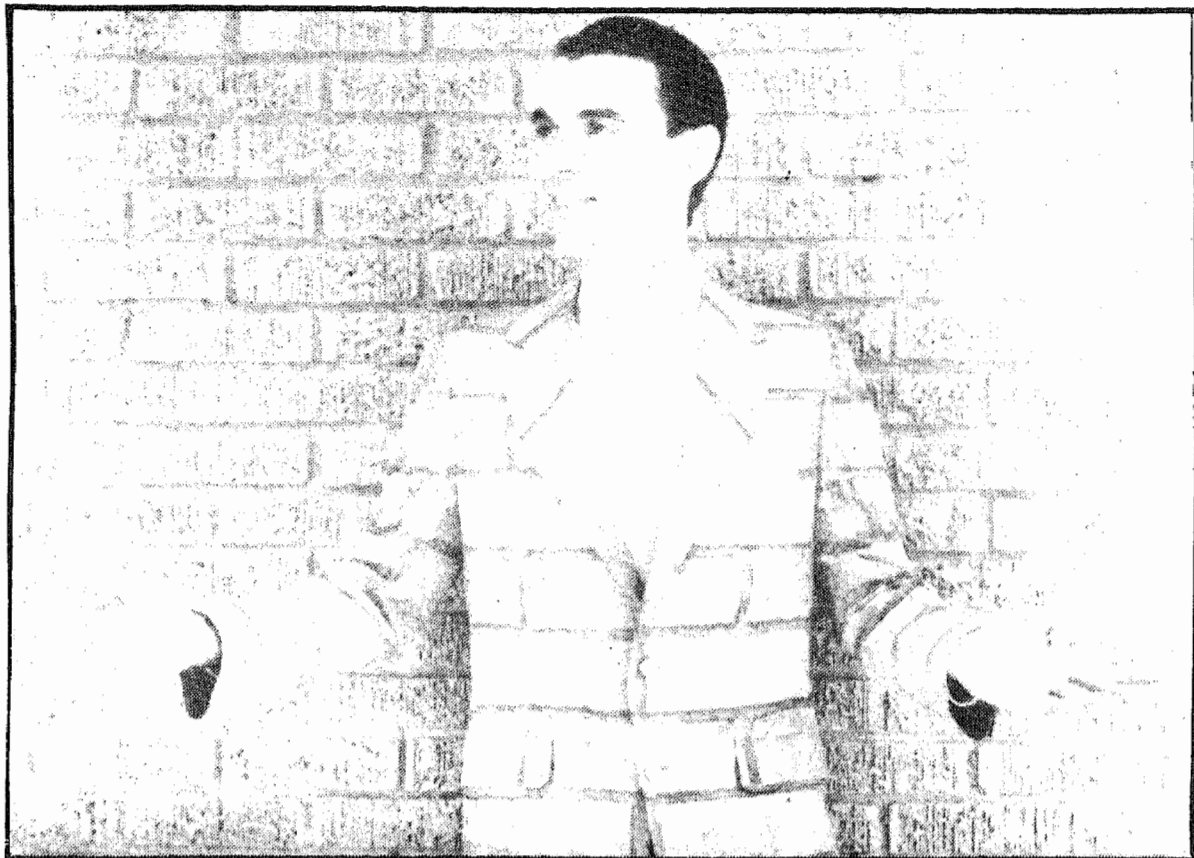
There are enormous difficulties which Red Wedge is going to have to overcome in the lead up to the elections. There is the ever-present danger that it could become a band wagon; it could act as a convenient vehicle for the promotions of more careerist musicians. They have to face Britain's right wing media, who have already accused them of being a front for the ultra left. And perhaps, most difficult of all, there is the incredible distrust most young people have of all political institutions. Such suspicion is compounded by the fact that there are now two generations of youth who have grown up with new models of the political; a politics emerging from the peace, environmental and women's movements; a politics which relies on grass-roots organisation, activity and support rather than dependence on traditional political structures. It will be hard to convince young people to come in from the cold.

Since its formation Red Wedge has been severely criticized from the left, as well as the right. People like Chris Moore, Socialist Workers Party activist and leader singer of the Redskins, have criticized Labour and especially Neil Kinnock for his positions on the Miners' Strike and on the purge of the left wing from the party. Opponents claim that Red Wedge has shied away from these issues and is in danger of becoming simply a fashion-oriented, vote-catching road show.

Certainly there are enormous difficulties in establishing a group supportive and yet autonomous from the Labour Party. The dilemma remains as to whether they will have any influence in a party in which many of the politicians view them as little more than glorified pop personalities, out to save their consciences, and far removed from the reality of politics.

Yet these are criticisms of which the performers involved in Red Wedge are aware. Bragg, himself a member of the Labour Party (and in this respect fairly much the exception among the performers) has said, "At the moment we're doing the party a mega-favour, but the time is coming when they're going to have to realize that this is not just a publicity gambit, that we're not going to do this all year if there is no positive response from the party."

What happens, however, if Labour do get into power on the back of the efforts of people like Bragg, and the other performers in Red Wedge, and nothing happens? One young supporter perhaps spelt the problem out most concisely: "Labour haven't got any power right now, so they couldn't do anything for young people. But if they do get into office and say, right, we're going to make life better for you... and don't - well, then I'll be furious."



## True stories make sense

TRUE STORIES  
Academy Cinemas

by Dino Di Rosa

*True Stories*, the first feature film directed by Talking Head David Byrne, is like a stray cross between something by Jacques Tati and Spalding Gray, with a bit of Robert Altman and Will Rogers thrown in.

Set in the fictional but typical town of Virgil, Texas, where God is said to have left the landscape flat and empty just so he could put people there who would like it that way, *True Stories* is a sublimely funny picture postcard portrait of small town Americana as seen through the eyes of its visitor and chronicler, Byrne, who also narrates.

Looking slightly out of place as an urban cowboy, in front of a wittily bad back projection, gliding in a smooth silent red convertible, Byrne literally walks through the town and the movie, talking to its weird and wonderful citizens, taking note of its good points, shrugging at its bad ones, looking like the psycho killer in Main Street, USA. It's Norman Bates meets Gomer Pyle in a place where the silicon chip is gradually replacing the cracker barrel.

Byrne draws from a tremendous body of work for the movie. He has produced ten record albums with and without *Talking Heads*, for which he has directed some of its best videos. He has been a part of some illustrious collaborations in the arts, most notably with film director Jonathan Demme in the sensational concert film *Stop Making Sense*, which Byrne conceptualized. Demme has since said of *True Stories*, "I've seen everything and this is brand new. If anybody can bring cinema narrative out of the bog it's in, it's David Byrne."

Well, he's almost right. Byrne has

referred to *True Stories* as being a bridge between the music video and narrative film, and he's perhaps closer to describing this picture that's so unassumingly out of whack with everything currently being done in mainstream movies. *True Stories*, ultimately, doesn't satisfy the short attention span video former feature length form, it's neither here nor there. But it works like a charm.

The main problems stem, as much as do its finer points, from what Byrne and his co-screenwriters Stephen Tobolowsky and Beth Henley do with the characters, with their true stories, and with the Heads' soundtrack. Byrne first began thinking of the movie after sometime collecting strange-but-true trivia on people out in the heartlands of America, where everyone can be so normal as to be abnormal.

And here they all are in the one dullsville setting: the aging baby boomer who seeks matrimony with a capital M, Louise Fine (John Goodman); the Lying Woman who tells the tallest stories without thinking (Jo Harvey Allen); the Lazy Woman who is rich enough to feel the need never to get out of bed (Swoozie Kurtz); the Cute Woman who categorizes everything in terms of being "cute" or not "cute" (Alix Alias); and sundry American fools like preachers, computer men and developers. Often these tabloid characters are beautifully drawn, and delicately placed in various perspectives, and sagely remarked upon by Byrne as the out-of-towner.

But it's when they start having dramatic lives of their own that *True Stories* loses its way. Louis Fine is fine at first, just a lonely panda bear looking for a mate at last, but the longer he's on the more mawkish he becomes. And because

Byrne has set up his other characters, a conventional narrative overlapping has to take place sometime, somewhere, and this proves a waste of screen time. The picture stops dead in some scenes without Byrne's reedy voice and "can't sleep, bed's on fire" presence.

Instead we get overlong sequences that overkill whatever jokes they had in them; the queer fashion parade which Byrne has described as "urban camouflage" Byrne having dinner with town visionary Earl Culver (Spalding Gray) and his Astronaut's wife and nuclear family; Fine answering a response to his nuptial want ad with an embarrassing song and a big "oh, shucks"; and the love doctor, a little out of it dancing in front of a makeshift altar trying to grant Fine his life's wish.

The music, all of it by *Talking Heads*, accompanied by nothing more nor less than outside MTV images, compensates for the meandering characterizations and situations and any departures Byrne has from his role as on-screen observer. It helps. But it also begs a question: when is a movie not a movie? When is it part documentary, part rock video collage, part musical, part ensemble performance? Because that's what *True Stories* is, or isn't.

Perhaps it should have been David Byrne's first featurette rather than feature, with his persona dominating the smallest scaled of comedies. (Perhaps you should see it only on video). There's enough here, though, to suggest a major talent to rival the likes of the latter day Woody Allen. For Byrne mixes things up just as affectionately and detachedly, revealing a reference point as he would in one of his songs: "Heaven/Heaven is a place/A place where nothing/Ever really happens."

## To the manor warped

SIR HENRY AT RAWLINSON  
END  
Trax Cinema

By Jamie Skinner

Sir Henry is a pompous British ex-war hero who heads a manor full of weird and wonderful people, the most notorious of them being Sir Henry himself. He will go down in the record books as one of the all-time great British twits, like Wilfrid Brambell's Steptoe and John Cleese's Basil Fawlty.

It would be true to say that Sir Henry is one brick short of a load. He keeps two German POW's in his back garden where every so often he lets them try to escape so he can

blazingly recapture them. He holds grotesque dinner parties where burping is not out of place considering the other disgusting dinner demeanour. When one guest says, "How dare you belch in front of my wife!" Sir Henry replies, "I'm sorry, I didn't know it was her turn."

That's the goonish level of wit in Sir Henry, and his lack of table decorum fares lightly compared to the other goings on in and around the manor that Sir Henry runs. Riding horses down the corridors with the intent of playing polo on the billiards table would not seem out of place at Rawlinson End.

This offbeat film produced by Viv-

ian Stanhall was made in 1980 and is filmed in a unique black and white tone which gives the film a certain "gothic" feeling.

Trevor Howard is the force behind Sir Henry, and he is one of the greatest acting talents to come out of Britain alongside Laurence Olivier, Sir John Gielgud and Sir Alec Guinness. In the past few years he has been wasted in minor roles which even David Niven wouldn't have picked up. But *Sir Henry At Rawlinson End* is a credit to him for making the character such a whimsical memory, even if the film as a whole is a bit of a disappointment.

## Tea & Sinpathy

PERSONAL SERVICES  
Hindley Cinemas

By Arthur Kavooris

*Personal Services* is based on the notorious exploits of Madam Cyn, who caused a media storm in Britain ten years ago. It stars Julie Walters as the single mother who starts out in the trade by sub-letting apartments to "tarts on the game" who never pay their rent.

In financial strife she is forced to meet her commitments "one way or another" to her Greek landlord who has a penchant for kinky sex, and is the name sake of one of Christine's favourite services; a Popozogolou.

Together with her prostitute friend Shirley, and her maid Dolly, Christine goes into business, providing a release for blue collar British bureaucrats.

Her clients include the judge who dresses up as a little school boy, only to be spanked on his "bot-bot"; the barrister who pretends to be a school girl lesbian, and the man from the inland tax revenue office who is into bondage in a big way.

*Personal Services* is directed by Terry Jones of Monty Python fame,

whose previous films include the cult flick *Brazil* (sic). His movies are always slightly offbeat, and he has again demonstrated that he does not have to resort to pythoresque gags in order to make a good comedy.

Julie Walters appearing in her first true lead role since *Educating Rita* is perfect as Christine; a working class castender who finds sex fun but at the same time something to giggle at. The success of her character lies in that she is not a hard-edge offensive whore, but is more of a motherly figure to her customers. As well as offering her diverse range of sexual services she also provides warm toast, tea and sympathy. Consequently for many of her customers her business is not just another fuck factory but instead is a second home.

*Personal Services* is a big, bawdy British comedy, that depicts the almost hypocritical duality of British society. Conservative, respected businessmen by day and transvestite sexual masochists by night. A fine movie for those of us who do not object to too many tits and bums.



## Kiss of Death

BLACK WIDOW  
Hoys Regent Cinemas

by Arthur Kavooris

For a director who has only made six feature films and only one in the last seven years, Bob Rafelson has earned a remarkable reputation. Together with Scorsese, Coppola, Altman and Ashby, he was part of the group of young directors who were responsible for Hollywood's renaissance.

He began his film career in the late 1960s with *Head*; the first and last film to feature 60s studio group *The Monkeys*. By the mid 70s he had made two of the most successful and influential films being *Five Easy Pieces* and *The King of Marvin Gardens*. His latest film *Black Widow* represents a departure from his previous topics, as it is made in the similar vein of femme fatale mysteries popular in the 30s and 40s.

The plot in *Black Widow* is woven around two women, who are diametrical opposites. Alexandra Barnes, played by Debra Winger, is a social recluse who's workaholic tendencies compensate somewhat for her self imposed social deprivation, while Catherine, played by Theresa Russell, plays the beautiful but deadly W.A.S.P.

Whilst working in the confines of the Justice Department, Alexandra uncovers a similarity in the unexpected deaths of a number of promi-

nent middle aged millionaires. The similarity being that they all married younger wives a few months prior to their deaths. Could they have possibly married the same woman?

The supporting cast lineup in *Black Widow* is better than the principals, as they include three esteemed character actors, the most notable being Dennis Hopper, an actor who was immensely popular eighteen years ago when he made *Easy Rider* and who is making something of a comeback with *Blue Velvet* and *Hoosiers*.

Bob Rafelson also has the dubious reputation for spotting hidden talent, as he has given important career breaks to the likes of Jack Nicolson, Sally Field and Jessica Lange. His latest protégé is Theresa Russell, Russell is tailor made for this part as her finely chiselled features and cool sexy blonde good looks give her a lethal but irresistible charm. She is one of the very few actors that can represent depth of emotion without resorting to any histrionics. Winger plays somewhat of a secondary character to Russell but is good in her role.

The storyline is imaginative and unpredictable, and gives rise to some exotic scenic shots in Hawaii. Unfortunately the contrived and highly disappointing ending tends to knock wind out of the plot's impact. *Black Widow* represents a few hours of escapism and although by no stretch of the imagination is brilliant, it has entertainment value.

CELLULOID  
Henry Krinkle.



**Angel Heart:** A festering mess from the hit-and-miss English director Alan Parker. Don't be sucked into its void of overblown symbolism and oh-so-gritty realism and film noir derivativism and supernatural mumbo jumbo. Mickey Rourke and Bobby DeNiro give good strong performances in a waste of time and footage. Don't see it. (Hindley).

**Lethal Weapon:** You've seen it all before but perhaps not often as well done. Richard Donner's comic book thriller doesn't stop moving and even works for the duration as a buddy-buddy picture, with Mel Gibson as the basket case cop and Danny Glover as the family man teaming up as naves against Vietnam vet villains. Gibson has at last found his Nietzsche in the title role. (Academy).

**True Stories:** David Byrne, of the *Talking Heads*, sleep walks through his fictional but typical American town of Virgil, Texas, in his inimitable "can't sleep, bed's on fire" manner. It's Norman Bates meets Gomer Pyle in a place where the silicon chip is gradually replacing the cracker barrel. Worth a look, but maybe only on video, where it really belongs. (Academy).

**Kangaroo:** Based on D.H. Lawrence's least liked novel, about proto-fascism in Australia in the twenties, Tim Burstall's comeback film has little to really recommend save for the coupling of husband and wife Colin Friels and Judy Davis as the thinly disguised D.H. and Frieda Lawrence. The bourgeoisie have seen this film out of a sense of duty, and perhaps you should not. Read the novel instead - it's Lawrence, at least (Chelsea).

**Personal Services:** Ooer, sounds a bit rude. Naughty but nice kitchen sink comedy set in a house of ill repute, run by Madam Julie Walters and directed by Python Terry Jones. Naked civil servants populate a movie that's like a cross between an Ealing comedy and a Garry On Film. (Hindley).

**Films which start this week include:** *Beverly Hills Cop II* (Hindley, June 18) starring Eddie Murphy, Brigitte Nielsen and Jurgen Prochnow.

**10th Adelaide Film Event:** David Drury's *Defence of the Realm* (June 18-24) starring Denholm Elliot and Greta Scachi; *My Life As A Dog* (June 18 - July 1); *George Stevens A Filmmaker's Journey* (June 18-24).

**1987 Greater Union Awards for Australian Shohhr Films:** Full details available at the screening, Saturday June 23, 10 am to 5 pm. Admission is \$8 and \$5 concession. 1987 G.U. Awards represent the best short films made in Australia in 1987. *Beverly Hills Cop II:* Well, what can I say except: "Get the fuck outa here!" (Hindley).

**Shorts at the State Theatre:** *Ezra Pound* is the first major film to be made on the expatriate poet since his death in Venice in 1972. The film traces Pound's versatile, influential, often controversial career through America, Italy, France and England as poet, musician and essayist. Like Eliot, Joyce, Picasso and Stravinsky, Ezra Pound was a giant of Modernism - probably its greatest promoter.

BURSTALL KEEPS THE FLAME

**D.H. Lawrence's novels have been made into some very interesting movies. Lady Chatterley's Lover and Sons and Lovers for example. CHRIS MOSELEY talked to director Tim Burstall about the film Kangaroo and Lawrence.**

There have been several unfortunate attempts to film DH Lawrence's novels over the years and little wonder at it. Lawrence, like his novelist contemporaries James Joyce and Virginia Woolf, was such an idiosyncratic writer that he at times defies screen adaptation.

For those directors who have tried to bring Lawrence to the screen one is forced to recall such disasters as Jerry Wald's 1960 version of *Sons and Lovers* with its unlikely gathering of screen stars. Trevor Howard, Wendy Hiller and Dean Stockwell evoked about as much early Twentieth Century Nottinghamshire atmosphere as a day at the Indianapolis 500.

Larry Kramer's *Women in Love* (1969) tried a little too hard to be like the book leading to the now famous comment by the critic Rex Reed that: "They should take all the pretentious dialogue off the soundtrack and call it *Women in Heat*."

What then makes the 1986 film version of Lawrence's *Kangaroo* so successful? Director, Tim Burstall feels simply that the novel is superior to many of Lawrence's other works with qualities which makes it eminently more appealing to the screen.

"There's so much more to this particular novel: the strong autobiographical element (not since *Sons & Lovers* had Lawrence written so fiercely about himself). The touristy element Lawrence's travelogues are always good fun as he no soon as arrives in a place, praising it to the skies, when he begins to take the country to pieces. Finally, there is the all important mateship theme which has so much relevance to modern-day Australia. In short it's an excellent novel with all the potential to make a good film."

Certainly the resulting film is a serious, literary picture, beautifully produced and boasting a strong cast of accomplished actors.

The film opens with a 10-minute prologue set in Cornwall, England, in 1916 and establishing the problems that Lawrence, called Somers in the book and film (played by Colin Friels), and his German-born wife Harriet (Judy Davis), experienced during the war; his books were being attacked as pornography and his patriotism was questioned because of his conscientious objection to the war.

Setting then shifts to Sydney in 1922 as the couple arrive and settle into a suburban house next to Jack and Vicki Calcott played by John Walton and Julie Nihill.

The interest of the film really begins here as the characters of Somers and Harriet, or rather DH and Frieda Lawrence, truly begin to develop against the backdrop of their new Australian homeland and within the relationship with their Aussie friends.

Somers, whose reputation has preceded him, is courted both by Socialist leader, Willie Struthers (Peter Cummins), who offers him a newspaper to edit, and by the dangerously charming Kangaroo, a sexually ambivalent fascist played by Hughes Keays-Byrne.

Somers is offered friendship, "mateship" (a purely male bond which Lawrence identified as being peculiarly Australian), political power, even by both fascist and socialist alike. He chooses to ally himself with neither side and, finally, he is forced to leave a coun-

try which he was reluctantly growing to respect. Tim Burstall feels that the animosity felt by Lawrence toward some aspects of our society might present a problem for Australian audiences of the film.

"In the end Lawrence was forced to come to much the same conclusions about Australian society that he had arrived at long ago about Europe" in short, 'a pox on both your houses'. He couldn't, wouldn't be content with the [political] left or right and so he was forced to leave a country that he was developing a fierce respect for. I didn't want the characterisation of Lawrence to come across as the archetypal whingeing pom...he had to have balls and Lawrence's powerful drive for the 'need to know' had to come through. Colin Friels does a superb job and lets you feel the intensity of the man. If you're looking for the poet consumptive, the entirely recessive character paley loitering in Frieda's shadow, then you won't find it Friels' portrayal."

Burstall is quick to point out that neither the film nor the book are truly negative in tone about Australia: "Lawrence was an intensely honest man; he had to speak the truth about whatever society he was in but it is also true that when he loved, he loved twice as much. He both loved and hated Australia."

The story of Lawrence's stay in Australia, the story of *Kangaroo*, is a strange one even when simply recounting the plot-line. The novel in toto, however, amounts to much more than this and proved to be a headache of adaptation for the director of the \$A3.3m feature version.

"It's virtually two novels in tandem and it's the only novel Lawrence never revised as it was sent to the publisher and published with spelling and factual errors still intact. We had to cut the chain-of-events, the plot, from the philosophy (Lawrence's thoughts about love, marriage and life) and shake it into some semblance of order otherwise the story and script would have been hopelessly scrambled. The narrative drive in the film has to be emphasised and much of the internalised stuff had to be cut out."

"The philosophy is carried in conversation between Somers and Harriet and the political aspect becomes the plot. We were lucky in having a brilliant scriptwriter in Evan Jones who wrote for *The Damned, King and Country* and *Wake in Fright*."

Indeed the script is very good; the film, out of necessity, is full of dialogue but it is good dialogue and for those who have read the book they will notice a few choice quotations referring to Lawrence's views on Australia, human nature and marriage relationships. "These people run to leg... they have a smokey quality to them", are two of the memorable Lawrentian quotations, beautifully delivered by Friels, which spring to mind.

Burstall is keen to point out that *Kangaroo* is a very much a film of ideas and that audiences expecting to see a steamy *Lady Chatterley's Lover* will be disappointed (in fact the only real love scene in the film, between Friels and Davis, is perhaps the single failure in the film as it closely resembles the much parodied scene in *From Here to Eternity* and borders on farce).

"The real key interest in this film,



for Australian audiences especially, is Lawrence's own perspective of the strange land in which he found himself. He's about the only modern author who's bothered to take an interest in the place.

"A lot of things Lawrence wrote about in Australian society, mateship and that funny streak of violence running beneath it which can all too easily lead to fascism and men like Kangaroo were spot on."

"I'm damn sure it's [*Kangaroo*] more accurate than anything Australian literature was turning out at the time and I'm sure what he said about right-wing undercurrents in Australian society are as accurate today as they were in the 1920s."

"All the literary critics rubbished Lawrence for having invented this whole secret army idea [the army run and trained by the leader Kangaroo] because of his Italian experiences with Mussolini. But *Kangaroo* is based on a man called General Rosenthal, who was a Jewish architect, a man interested in bringing in the draconian legislation to the NSW parliament in order to break the unions and so on. The secret army did exist and was called, of all things, the King and Empire Alliance, and its front was a patriotic organisation made up of disaffected diggers. This is a film not only about Lawrence and Australia, but also about a secret side to the digger legend, one which will not always be well received by Australians."

Something else which may not be well received, by Lawrence devotees anyway, is the film's interpretation of the main characters. The Calcotts for example, neighbors of the Somers in the novel and film, are fleshed out and made more human.

Jack Calcott, brilliantly, frighteningly played by John Walton, is no longer merely a polemical sounding-board for an angry writer, he becomes a man driven by his need for physical relationships, both in love and in battle. He is also a pow-

man who demands undying friendship and he is equally as soon repelled," says Burstall.

"John Walton plays the quintessential Australian male with also a touch of a more insidious side to the Australian character."

Burstall also decided to develop a more explicit sexual relationship between Somers and Vicki Calcott suggesting more strongly the tensions and strain which Somers (and very possibly Lawrence) was under in a society which was demanding too much from his artistic soul producing a need for true, unaffected love.

"Julie is perfectly cast as the innocent Vicki who almost single-handedly draws Somers out of his reserve, bringing out the passion of the man."

Hughes Keays-Byrne gives perhaps the most interesting performance as the smoothly menacing Kangaroo.

"Dignified and yet callous and cruel, a macho man and yet riddled with homosexual feelings, he's the perfect product of a deeply repressive society. Keays-Byrne is perfect for the part."

The best performances in the film must, however, go to Friels and Davis who richly deserve their AFI awards. Perfectly complimenting one another and strikingly like Lawrence and Frieda the tempers, the arguments and the intense loving. Davis is especially good as the temperamental German aristocrat; her accent so good that she fooled many people into believing that she is in fact German.

One has to admire Burstall's casting and, in fact the whole atmosphere of the film which is effortlessly 20s Australia.

Beautifully photographed on location in Cornwall, Sydney and Melbourne by Dan Burstall, Tim Burstall's son, the whole ambience of the film is lyrical and enchanting visually; it's easy to forget the serious overtones of the film.

Whatever attracts the film-goer to this film, DH Lawrence, the Australian content, the marvellous acting, this piece has it all. Strongly recommended.

# Getting Women on top

**WOMEN, VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL**  
 Edited by Jalna Hanmer and Mary Maynard  
 Macmillan  
 \$27.95

By Kathy Edwards

The problem of male violence against women has long been recognised within the women's movement as a fundamental aspect of women's oppression. The wider academic disciplines, however, have tended to look upon women as being a minority group, and consequently it is not until very recently that this problem has been regarded as a relevant and legitimate area of research.

*Women, Violence and Social Control* seeks to rectify this problem. The twelve essays in the book are concerned with developing "a sociology of violence with particular reference to the violence of men against women."

Essays in the book fall into six general areas. Firstly, there are those which deal with the history of feminist approach to violence against women, noting the various disagreements that have arisen within the feminist debate, and showing how the study of violence has gradually evolved and changed.

Secondly, the complex problem of defining violence is tackled, and in this area the book makes the important step of emphasising that there are many facets to violence besides the most obvious ones of rape or sexual assault. Thus, offences such as "flashing", incest, sexual harassment and even some medical practices are put on a continuum with these more obvious forms.

The theory that the fear of sexual violence which women live with represents a type of violence in itself is presented. Essays such as Sandra McNeill's "Flashing: It's Effect On Women", show how the fear of violence is an everyday part of women's lives, and often causes them to modify their behaviour in a way that restricts their freedom. In this way, it functions as a mode of social control.

The book shows how the justice system, from the police to the courts, functions as a method of legitimizing male violence. The tactics of "blaming the victim" are examined, and this tendency is related back to the assumptions that society has made about male and female sexuality, as well as the expected behaviour of the sexes. Women are often seen as provoking sexual violence, or "getting their just desserts".

The various writers are careful to emphasise, unlike many earlier feminist theorists that women are not just passive, defenceless victims. The concept of positive behaviour modification, such as self defence is also discussed, as are the numerous support networks that exist to help women who have experienced violence.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly the problem of what causes male violence against women is tackled. A critique, by David Morgan, on "Men and Masculinity" seeks to establish links between the socialization of males, and all types of male violence, from war to sexual assault.

*Women, Violence and Social Control* is an extremely interesting and well written book that would be useful to anyone studying in the disciplines of Women's Studies, Sociology, Politics or Psychology. The chapter on "Sex And Violence In Academic Life is particularly relevant to all."

# Jolley's Gothic tale of Faust down on the farm

**THE WELL**  
 Elizabeth Jolley  
 Penguin \$8.95

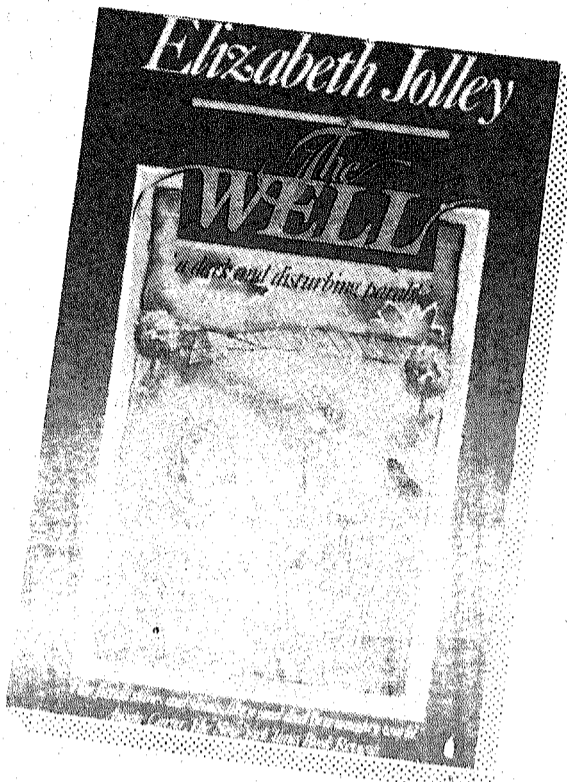
By Dino Di Rosa

Elizabeth Jolley, born in 1923 and brought up in the English Midlands, has been writing all her life. A nursing sister by profession and a storyteller by calling, she migrated to Western Australia in 1959 and for two decades sought publication and acceptance, finally succeeding in a substantial way in 1976 with *Five Acre Virgin and Other Stories*. She has since published a series of novels and collections, among them *Woman in a Lampshade*, *Palestine*, *Mr Scobie's Rights*, *Miss Peabody's Inheritance* and *Milk and Honey*, and has achieved the love and admiration of Australian readers.

She is a natural, perhaps even supernatural. Like in a strange way Patrick White, her work deals with displacement, obsessive relationships with the landscape, homosexuality, old age, decay and death. Her view of life and her art, she has said, consists of "ordinary men and women, some kinds of criminals, the sexually unconventional and those for whom there seems to be no place in the world."

Most if not all of her concerns find their expression in her most recent novel, *The Well*, a Gothic tale of possession and guilt down on the farm between two oddly anachronistic and isolated women: Hester Harper, middle-aged lame and home-bound, and Katherine, young, restless and too open to experience. This novel, considered widely to be Jolley's best yet, won the author her first major prize, the prestigious Miles Franklin Award for 1986, though it might be said by some that she was granted it as a recognition of her lifetime of literary effort. But not by me: this is a moving, frightening, thoughtful book, told in an involving maternal hum that suggests Angela Lansbury reading from Mary Shelley.

As in the best horror stories, there is barely any premonition of fear and darkness in its first three or four chapters, which are laced with the women making quinces and quilts



and going to the town and talking to its *Bellbird* folk. But one "moonlight night", Hester and Katherine are driving home along the rough roads in their Toyota:

*The road between black paddocks was flat and strange as though they had never travelled along it before. Swirl of white mist came towards them and sometimes when there was a dip in the road they were completely shrouded in a light white endlessly winding garment. The surrounding countryside, Hester said, could seem desolate and frightening for anyone travelling especially if they had no home to go to. Katherine agreed, she for one would not want to drive at night alone. "I'm glad we're together Miss Harper, dear," she said.*

Suddenly, they ram their roof-bar into a strange, dark, heavy object - is it man or monster, or Mephisto-lean myth, or mere MacGuffin? They decide anyway to "dump it, dead or alive, into the dry well on Hester's farm, and to wait.

*The fantasy created over the years contained in its invention all that was romantic and beautiful, the*

*fairy-tale lovers and the safe dangers of cosily imagined evil lodged in some distant place. There was the idea of a world of caverns lined with jewels and perhaps the possibilities of magic practices which made wishes come true. There were the sounds too of the rushing wind, the dripping of precious water and the murmuring of voices, which could be human, in the well.*

As the dark rain pours down night after night, and dread and guilt wells up within Hester, giving her migraines and nightmares, and Katherine like a little girl begins to become attached to whatever or whomever is in the well, the water-table deep below rises and so does the water in the well, forcing the real or imaginary figure in there up and very nearly out, imposing on the women's lives, breaking them apart forever. Hester plumbs for the courage to stop the opening of the well, and so seals their fate, more particularly hers.

This is a sad and strange book, the work of a paranormal imagination casting its prosaic spell.

## scribe's handbook

**THE OXFORD DICTIONARY FOR WRITERS AND EDITORS**  
 Oxford University Press  
 \$34.00

This authoritative dictionary is indispensable for journalists, editors, freelancers, writers, publishers or anyone involved in the print media or electronic publishing industries.

The dictionary provides rules on spellings, punctuation, capitalization, abbreviation, incorporating foreign language phrases together with brief meanings, all so important to a publication's style.

The *Writers and Editors Dictionary* which is slightly larger than a pocket-book is the successor to eleven editions of *Collins Author's and Printer's Dictionary*.

It was compiled by the Oxford English Dictionary Department and was reprinted for the fourth time last year.

A great little dictionary for anyone involved in writing or publishing. The only drawback that this reviewer found was its price. The hardbound dictionary at \$34.00, is rather an expensive purchase. Best wait until a soft cover issue is released if you can't afford it.

# DOG EARS

DINO DI ROSA



*The Oxford Literary Guide to Australia*, the latest addition to the series of scholarly editions on the antipodes to emanate from the O.U.P., will surely not fit into any glove box. Intended as a sort of philologist's literary road map of Australia, with geographical and intellectual bearings on who wrote what, where and when, the volume (edited by Peter Pierce, among others) will more likely be received as a coffee table book for very high coffee tables, just library shelves.

But its cultural worth is said to be invaluable. In his review Geoffrey Dutton checked out the entry "Gundagai, NSW" to find out precisely what that dog did do on the tucker-box. "Suffice to say it did not 'sit,'" writes Dutton. "The *Guide* has it wrong; what the dog did was not on the tucker box but in it." Shit, you learn something everyday, don't you?

□ □ □

Here is a trivial pursuit question to come from *OLGA* (as no doubt the *Guide* will become affectionately known): Which author tossed a coin on Princes Bridge, Melbourne, in 1876 to decide whether or not to kill himself? The answer next week, I should think.

□ □ □

A change of tack, to something more tacky. Truman Capote, that confessed drug addict, alcoholic, homosexual and (ergo) "genius", continues to whine and bitch from his grave, turning over in it only to be done to what John Howard wants to do to the Australian economy. Capote's post-humous "masterpiece" *Answered Prayers* has gone pretty much unanswered, if not dismissed, by the crits. And John Malcolm Brinnin has just released a memoir on the little parasite. But Lawrence Grobel's conversations with him, published a couple of years ago, continue to serve as a wonderful conversation piece on the great gladly. Did you know that Capote was the only man to have met both John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald? Big question is: did he go to bed with them?

□ □ □

A change of tack again, to something even more tacky. *Diphthong*, the A.U. Literary Magazine I am still working on, has been going through more names and deaths than Robert Trimbole. I wish to rename it something distinguished like *Ellipsis* or *Dedalus* or even *Hotel*, but the new name currently being tipped is - *Dot to Dot*. Yes, you read rightly. *Dot to Dot*. Those names thus far nominated will vote for and against soon in a general meeting. Please, please come along and vote for *Ellipsis*, or something a little less childlike than *Dot to Dot*, just for me? Please?

□ □ □

## Kafka's back, don't bug him

**METAMORPHOSIS and BAWKY PLAY**  
The Red Shed Company  
At the Red Shed

by *Stipo Androvic*

"As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from a night of uneasy dreams, he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect." Thus Franz Kafka begins his brilliant and horrific story of a hard working commercial traveller who mutates into a huge dung-beetle.

The Red Shed Company's adaptation centres on the reactions of Gregor's family to his 'accident' - mother, father and sister torn between human compassion and visceral disgust. This is an excellent production which fully capitalises on the Red Shed's exciting theatre-in-the-round possibilities; Director Curtis Weiss commands a fine cast, interesting staging and dazzling special effects to tell a spellbinding tale.

Ex-Cop Shopper Nick Gill appears as the stubborn, mulish father - his malevolence accentuated by a more than cosmetic eyepatch (a legacy of his recent Hindley Street mugging). Barbara Learmouth and Katy Morris play the long-suffering mother and sister, and form a solid foil to the parade of perversions and freakish encounters with the insect.

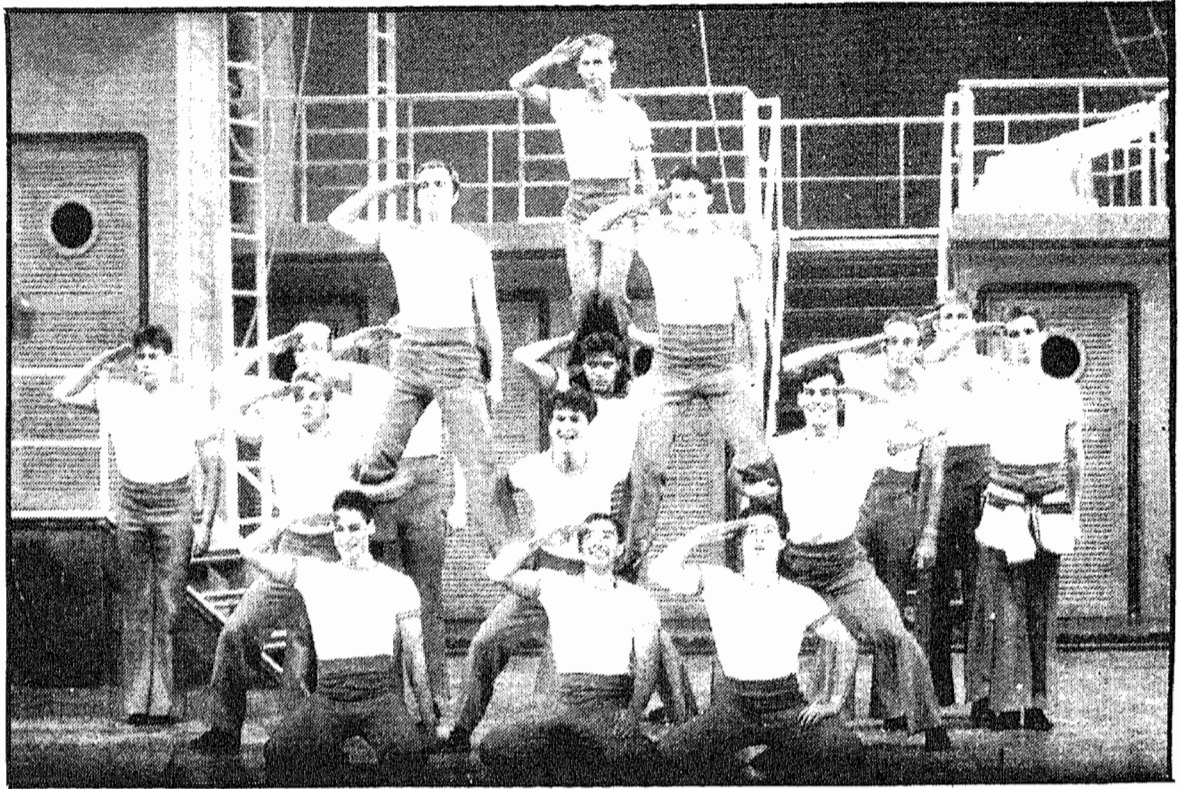
Gregor's employer enters early on, spouting admonitions - garishly dressed in an inflated pneumatic suit. An elderly hunchbacked charwoman clad in Ewok-rags sweeps away an avalanche of rotting apples. Three lodgers wearing Residents-style eyeball helmets and

Freemasons' aprons appear, grotesquely bound to each other in a human tripod, shouting "Hypotenuse!" and "Isosceles!". These incidents are all carried off with exuberant gumption, only an arms' length away from the audience.

Perhaps the only detractors to this play are the gratuitous political barbs, which destroy the delicate surreal indifference of Kafka's story. The obligatory Red Shed "capitalist roadster" denunciation appears, though not with the fervent Maoist intensity of previous productions. The ending is warped into a schoolroom lesson on the bondage of marriage (albeit brilliantly effected, as a bird-cage is lowered over the girls head, symbolizing her submission to parental and societal dictates). And to say that *Metamorphosis* is built around an Oedipal conflict is a wanton fabrication of psycho-babble.

*Bawky Play* was written by David Carlin, an Honours student at Flinders University. A collection of fast-paced vignettes chronicles a young boy's obsession with, and final rejection of, his imaginary playmate, Mr Bawky. It opens disastrously, with some petulant snivelling dialog, but gradually one is charmed and beguiled by Carlin's gentle comedy and sharp insight into children's foibles.

The Red Shed presents this double bill as "a searching look at the institution of the family". This, and other ideological booby-traps in the action and programme notes, should not dissuade audiences from enjoying what is very enjoyable, and innovative theatre.



## Cockhats off, step lively

**H.M.S. PINAFORE**  
Festival Centre  
Until June 20

By *Fran Edwards*

Some shows age very rapidly, some just get better. "Pinafore" is one of the latter. They have redressed the rigging and given the old girl a new lick of paint and she looks as good as new.

This re-vamped production of one of the famous duo's most popular pieces is an unqualified success. It sparkles, it dazzles and as always it leaves you humming some very memorable ditties. True Gilbert and Sullivan purists will find little to complain of, all the essential ingredients are there, the catchy tunes, the witty lyrics and the memorable characters. All that has been added

is an extra song or two stolen from other shows and some real snazzy dancing.

The choreography is really a sight to behold. This is most definitely THE best chorus line, male or female, that I have ever seen! Their timing, presentation and pure zest amazed me. On the subject of dancing, I enjoyed the addition of tap and chorus numbers - they fitted well. A special mention should be made of Tim Tyler who plays Dick Deadeye, he was great.

All the principals are very good. Paul Eddington suits the role of Sir Joseph to a T, but then, he has been practising for many years as Jim Hacker. John O'May was particularly adept as Captain Corcoran and Geraldine Turner made a delightful Buttercup. Philip Gould sang

beautifully as did Marina Prior, although Philip was maybe a little young looking to be thought the same age as the Captain.

Despite all the great work from the principals it was definitely the chorus who stole the show. They were spectacular and had most of the best numbers. The obvious exception being "Ruler of the Queen's Navy", and they even get to join in that! It was refreshing to see some inventive choreography. The whole production was played for laughs and had a sense of fun which I found most infectious.

I tried to think of some witty criticism a la Goers, but failed miserably. The show is thoroughly enjoyable (even if somewhat mindless) and deserved all the accolades it received.



### THEATRE WORKSHOP!

Presented by the University of Adelaide Theatre Guild - Learn about "Movement" with Michael Fuller.

A five week course beginning Monday, June 22nd and running for the next four Monday evenings. Location: Old Medical School, Frome Road, Drama Studio, First Floor. Time: 7.30 - 9.30 pm Cost: \$20 (\$15 concession). Details bookings: phone the Guild Office on 228 5999.

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE DRAMA STUDENTS PRESENT:

tonight we

# improvise

cost: \$6.00 (\$4.00 concession)

directed by Warwick Cooper

bookings: phone 228 5829

Little Theatre, Adelaide University  
10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> of June

written by Luigi Pirandello, and translated by Martha Abba, by special arrangement with Samuel French (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

## Promising Adelaide artists

**DON'T STARE IT'S RUDE**  
Union Gallery  
Until June 30

By *Mary Anne Haddad*

*Don't Stare It's Rude* is a highly thoughtful and thought provoking exhibition.

The collection is taken from the recent works of three promising Adelaide artists, Tom Hurr, Anka Sokowloska and Driller Jet-Armstrong, who combine works done in pen, ink, oils and sculpture.

Although all three artists are quite individual and distinctive in style, the exhibition as a whole generates works of arts which are full of life, controversial, humorous, topical and not forgetting, rude.

Mr Tim Waller, lecturer in painting and drawing at Underdale College, officially opened the exhibition last Tuesday night and congratulated the Union Gallery for being so adventurous as to put such an exhibition together.

He spoke on each individual artist, commenting upon their work and stressing the importance of visual communication conveyed through art.

Anka Sokowloska's art conveys feelings that are about "sex and dreams, untrue feelings and shallow relationships. It is easy to perceive this dream-like feeling through many of her haunting and disturbing images, such as the Mixed Media piece, *Conservation I* which presenting the tuneless gentlemen with the stark top hats. The exhausting swirl of the *Limbo Dance* may also be paralleled through the dancing motion of *Love Kills* and *First Time*. Other contemplative works such as *Romeo and Juliet they weren't I* and *The*

*Courtship* convey seemingly transposed scenes, ill-fated and intertwined lovers, caught in a boundless envelope of trapped bliss.

Tom Hurr's work conveys the ultimate message of conflict and struggle during those impounding adolescent years. After recently working with teenagers who have social problems, Hurr portrays this experience through large black and white, simplistic, yet powerful and profound images on canvas. *Broken Spirit* and *Bonded, Do as Told* are two exceptionally powerful images as they convey feelings of the figure trapped and confined in boxes, unable to escape the barriers that restrain them.

Driller's work has that distinctive quality, which makes it so amusing and at the same time, quite topical and contemporary. Mr Waller described Driller as the "Arthur Dailly of the art world" and the "offbeat dingo at the dog show".

His eccentric character is reflected through all of his works, which are full of colour and warmth and a healthy vitality. Mr Waller also remarked on how Driller's play with words and titles also complement the biting, satirical, whimsical and topical works. Driller's art is fun and punchy, combining the bizarre, the weird, the wonderful and the surreal. In particular, *Acid Head* and *Psycho-Path* may have been Picasso inspired, with the distortion of the images brilliantly captured with freedom, spontaneity and wit.

*Don't Stare It's Rude* is a worthwhile exhibition not to be missed as it combines the provocative and the amusing, the crudity and rudeness. The humour and thoughtfulness of recent works by three up and coming local artists.

## STAGE LIGHTS

GRAHAM LUGSDEN

Adelaide is fast being divided into those who have joined the King's Na-Vee and those who have not, but how many of us poverty-stricken have-nots know that Pinafore tickets can be had for as little as \$16.90, and not the shade-under-\$30 one is quoted on the phone? Certainly, you will be perched on a lighting beam with only a few brass monkeys for company, and have to borrow their binoculars to convince yourself that something is happening, but at least you will have seen Jim Hacker in a feather boa.

**Must Sees:**

**Emerald City:** David Williamson's diatribe against those who buy Harbour waterfront homes in Balmain. Williamson's cost \$1.8m, and you can help pay for it. Playhouse, June 6 - July 4.

**Think About It:**

**Sugar Babies:** "Non-stop legs and laughs". Yes, well, hmmm. Festival Theatre, June 25 - July 18.

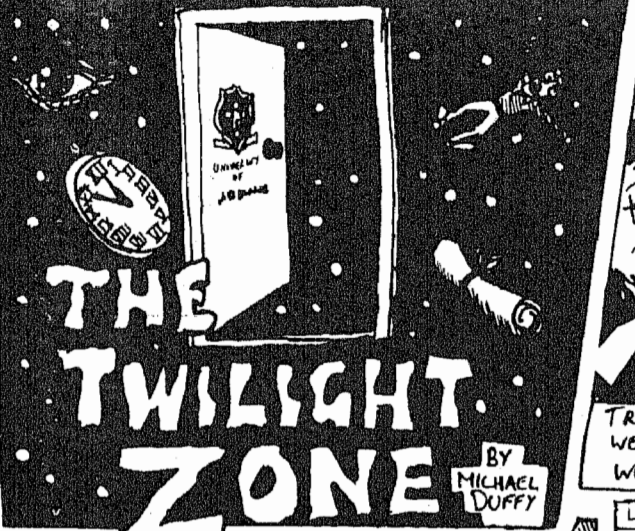
**A Tribute to David Bowie:** And he's not even dead yet. Come dressed as DB and win a stuffed panda. Piano Bar, June 12.

**Going, going,...**

**Tonight We Improvise:** The script is thrown away and so are the lines. The actors continue bitching in the foyer at the interval, a choir of school-children come in for no apparent reason, Winston Churchill fights them on the beaches, Peter Sellers pulls wings off butterflies and Dame Joan does sing *La Traviata*. Little Theatre, until this Saturday.



A DIMENSION OUTSIDE YOUR IMAGINATION...  
A PLACE BEYOND MORTAL MINDS...  
FAR AWAY FROM REALITY...  
... WELCOME TO ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY



AFTER INADVERTENTLY SMOKING AN ILLEGAL SUBSTANCE IN MELBOURNE UNI CAF, EVERETT URD FINDS HIMSELF AT A NORTH ADELAIDE PARTY



TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: "WELCOME TO THE PARTY, WE'RE GLAD YOU COULD COME" "THANK YOU WE'RE DELIGHTED TO BE HERE"

TWO HOURS PASS AND EVERETT HAS SOBERED UP. HE BEGINS TO FIND THE PARTY DISTINCTLY BORING UNTIL...



## NEW WRITING

### Women

Let me dream you are a god  
whose face is flesh that I may touch,  
a soft voice in the darkness  
that is warm breath on my hair.

Let me journey through your naked soul  
and learn your greatest fear,  
let me offer you sweet ecstasy  
my flesh the siren song.

But never disappoint my dream  
for then the bloody rose's thorns  
will slowly tear away your skin  
and shame your simple soul.

I will love you as I murder you  
and hate myself for having loved,  
then blind myself to burning guilt  
yet loathe my victory.

M.N. Storm

## HEALTH AND FITNESS

### "Downunder" Vegetarian Foods

Clearlight Wholefoods is found at 201 Rundle Street in the City. Appropriately they call themselves Adelaide's Downunder vegetarian food specialist as they occupy the basement.

Clearlight was established some 12 years ago and is recognised as the pioneer in selling nuts, dried fruit, legumes, soy milk, spices and many herbs either in bulk or by the 'handful'.

All the foods offered actively promote the vegetarian, healthy lifestyle - a better choice in today's world of ill health and environmental changes.

Craig and the helpful staff at Clearlight emphasize the nutritional value of balanced foods. One of the many ways in which to classify these values, comes from the Wholistic and Yoga sciences. Foods are placed into the categories of Sentient, Mutative and Static. The Sentient foods are regarded as best for both the body and mind.

But rather than me tell you all about that, information materials are available at the store together with personal advice.

Clearlight also prides itself in contributing towards local charities and the "Give your heart to Africa" fund.

### CLEARLIGHT WHOLEFOODS

"Down Under" at 201 Rundle St. (near Rundle Carpark)

Phone 223 6362



#### Food for Health and Consciousness

- Nuts, Dried Fruits, Legumes, Soy Milk, Herbs and Spices in bulk supplies
- Animal Welfare
- Organic Fruits and Vegetables
- Vegetarian Health Foods
- Bio-Dynamic Foods (Grains & Flours)
- 15% Discount (Pensioners, Unemployed and Students on specified items)

The Clearlight Healthfood Cafe, for your enjoyment of delicious vegetarian meals in a lush, relaxed and temperature controlled surroundings

This store is definitely the place to come to, if you enjoy tasty foods, organic fruits and vegetables and like to browse around for those herbs and spices you thought were unavailable. Feeling a bit peckish now? Ready to try some 'yummy' healthy, vegetarian cooking - then step into the bright, homely adjoining cafe.

Claire set up shop 18 months ago, hoping to attract enough people interested in her food ideas and to fill the 30 seats available from 9.30 - 5.00 pm. Once you have tasted the meals she prepares for you daily, you will wonder why you thought vegetarian cuisine is boring to the palate or the eye.

Claire takes great pride in the methods and ingredients selected for her recipes. She prefers to use organically grown produce, cooked only in stainless steel pots and therefore it is not surprising that the Cafe can cater for people on restricted diets, or specific dietary requirements either as advised by doctors or because of allergies suffered.

"a sizzler" The Sunday Mail

THE RETURN OF THE 1986 HIT

# AUSTRORIZON

featuring

## GALAPAGOS DUCK

LIVE

"slick, energetic and brash, with a touch of Hollywood glitz"

The Advertiser

SPACE THEATRE Plus JUNE 18 to JULY 4

VERANDAH by Leigh Warren with Xenakis music performed live by Ashleigh Tobin and Ryszard Pusz

LIFE COULD BE A DREAM by Belinda Saltmarsh Sh-boom music performed live on keyboards and sax

BOOK AT BASS Prices: \$19 adults, \$17 parties, \$15 concessions

**SPECIAL \$10** PREVIEW Wednesday 17 June at 8.15 p.m.  
TUESDAY NIGHTS, 23 & 30 June, at 8.15 p.m.  
SATURDAY MATINEE, 4 July at 2.15 p.m.

STUDENT RUSH \$6 Monday nights at the door

FROM P 19.

sed whether the enormous investment in a compact disc player was a risk. It concluded that it was better "by far" to have your favorite recordings on disc to save mechanical wear. But it warned it was "probably wise to wait for a while until the novelty wears off and prices become reasonable."

Most record companies are waiting to see what the US Senate decides to do. And most still admit that DAT and CD could live together in the same way as record and cassette.

What should we do? It depends how much of a sound connoisseur one is. Most people cannot pick up

miniscule differences in sound and do not want to spend a fortune. They may be wise to hang on to a good set of speakers, and an average turntable and sit back and wait. While technology tempts us to predict the death of records, it is wise not to underestimate the durability and consumer affection for vinyl.

## FOR SALE

For Sale: Honda 250N Twin. Excellent condition. Only 12000 kms. Registration until July, Tyres O.K., Red. Very reliable and cheap to run \$1 200.00 Contact Raffaele at 5UV (ext. 5173) 9.30 am - 1.00 pm.

## ACCOMMODATION

I want some intelligent and artistic people to live with. Call Leanne 271 2578.

Person wanted to share house. \$35 per week plus bills and food. Must be quiet intellectual type who is clean and tidy. Phone Jamie on 223-2685.

## MEETINGS

A.U. Labor Club: Notice of the 2nd General meeting of the Labor Club to be held at 5.15 pm, Wednesday 17th June 1987 in the Upper Refectory, Level 4, Union House, Point of Discussion; forthcoming student elections.

Students For Christ: meet every Thursday in the Union Cinema at 1.00 pm. Come and join in the praise, speaker your prayers, and be healed in your body as you experience the presence of God. OUR MISSION: to exalt the name of Jesus and to make him known in all his power.

Evangelical Union: Prayer Meetings 8.30 am Mon. E.U. Room; Tues. E.U. Room; Wed. North Dining Room; Fri. E.U. Room

Cell Groups: 1 - 2 pm Mon. Arts Napier 207; Engineering Tea Rooms; Wed. Music E.U. Room; Thurs. Science II Chapel; Fri. Maths Science E.U. Room, Science I Chapel.

Cell groups are small faculty groups that meet weekly for prayer and Bible study.

Tuesday Meetings: 1 - 2 pm North Dining Room - "There is no end to the writing of books, and too much study will wear you out." Ec. 12:12b. Why not take time out from study to hear Paul Hunt talk about the book of Ecclesiastes. Bring your lunch and prepare to have a better time than you probably expect!

Brekky: 7.30 am Thurs. Dining Rooms. Yes 7.30 am getting sound - especially in second term but getting cold and wet really is worthwhile. Brekkies are a lot of fun and a great way to start a Thursday. This week Alan Checkley from the African Inland Mission will speak to us.

Camp: Don't forget the O.M.F. Camp on soon. 19th-21st June. Dick Dowsett will be the speaker.

Lutheran Students Fellowship: Thursday, 18th June. Our chaplain Peter Close is holding a bible study and discussion on Sects. We will meet in the chapel at 1.10 pm so bring your lunch. All welcome.

O.S.A Ski Trip to N.S.W. Thredbo, Perisher - Smiggins and Guthega 6 days skiing. Date of departure 22 August to 29th August. Cost \$269.00. For further information telephone Jeffrey: 332 6105.

## MUSIC

Adelaide Uni Waterpolo Club: Would you like to go to Brisbane with a great bunch of people after exams? Do you like to rage with people from Universities all over Australia? Can you swim without floaties?

If your answer is yes to all of the above, come and try waterpolo. We are going to send both male and female teams to the I.V. (Intervarsity) in Brisbane. Anyone turning up to training will almost be certain to go. Training is at the North Adelaide Aquatic Centre on Saturdays (10 - 12) and Sundays (7.30 - 9 am) in the diving pool. We also play in the local competition on Tuesday nights.

So, if you want to get fit, or aim to go to the I.V. Comp., turn up to training one morning and girls don't think twice about coming out, you won't be the only one at training. So don't delay in discovering true happiness, try a training session or ring RENATE on 337 3504 for enquiries.

[P.S. For every training session you attend you are re-imbursed \$1 by the Club].

## NOTICES

Union Activities beginning Monday 15th June 1986. Wednesday 17th June - 6-8 pm. Music students performance in Bistro; Thursday 18th June - 1.10 pm, "Graham Dodsworth" singer/songwriter appearing in Cloisters (Gallery if weather inclement); Friday 19th June - 6-9 pm, Free entertainment in Union Bistro; 9 pm - midnight, Free entertainment in Union Bar with "Shakers" great dance band who proved popular in the Bar at the end of term show. Guests \$3.; Saturday 20th June - 8 pm - 12.20 am, Spirits Appreciation Society Bar night with "Coneheads", "Ugly Ugly Ugly" and "Truck" plus one other band. AU students \$3, other concession \$4, and public \$5. Special priced spirits night.

Second Term Activities Programme Now being distributed to your student pigeonhole. Pick up Craft and Leisure course programme from the Craft Studio, and the Union film programme from the Gallery Coffee Shop. Entertainment coming to Adelaide Uni: Austentatshus, Mimi and the Moochers, Rocky Horror Fancy Dress Charity Night, Lizard Men, Honky Tone, Charlie Marlow, Slaves to an Image, Coe-kroch Club and More.

An Excellent Education? Is education in Australia mediocre? Do we encourage the average, ignore outstanding? Is excellence in education a forgotten elitist ideal?

If these questions interest you then don't miss the talk "An Excellent Education", by Eleanor Long, a postgraduate student in maths-education. Held on Monday, June 15th at 7.30 pm by Lutheran students fellowship at the St. Stephens Lutheran church hall, Wakefield St. City. Wine and Cheese provided.

On the Queen's Birthday long-weekend a very good friend of mine, suddenly passed away. Ric was loved and respected by all Union Staff and students who knew him. He had always given me support and solace for the many years of our friendship. I will always remember him for the smiles, the laughs and comradeship that he offered, and will sorely miss him. Riposa in Pace, Shaun.

Student notices are published free on this page, subject to space. Lodge your notice at the On DIT office, south-west corner of cloisters or drop it into one of the notice boxes in the SAUA office or refectories. Deadline for notices is 12 noon on Wednesdays prior to publication.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

MIND THE MAGAZINE OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR TERTIARY RESEARCH WRITER'S AWARD \$100

Australia's first national magazine of human behaviour, MIND will be published later this year. MIND will be a quality magazine, appearing four times a year, presented in a bright informative style and aimed at the general public.

MIND magazine is now looking for undergraduate and postgraduate students who have the ability to write and research on human behaviour in an enthusiastic, professional and entertaining way. If you have conducted an original, innovative or publicly relevant research project, either on your own or with others, since January 1986, write an article about your work and send it to us.

MIND magazine will award \$100 for the best submitted article and publish it, together with a brief profile on the author.

Articles will be judged on writing format, interest, quality of research, and ability to entertain a non-specialist reader. Research topics may stem from any tertiary study area primarily involving aspects of human behaviour.

All submitted articles considered to be of a high enough standard but which do not qualify for the award, will have the chance to be published in MIND within a regular section reviewing Australian human behaviour research.

AWARD DETAILS: Applicants for the award must be students enrolled at a recognised Australian tertiary institution. Two copies of an article, between 1 000 and 2 000 words in length, typed double spaced, on one side of each A4 size page should be submitted to: MIND Magazine Writer's Award, "Pine Lodge", Coorparoo Road, WARNER, QLD. 4500.

Articles should be written in tight, entertaining magazine style. No references are to be cited, although mention may be made within the body of the article of any important previous research.

Included on a separate page should be a brief biographical note and a summary of research details stating the time, reasons and conditions under which the research was carried out, verified and signed by the relevant Head of Department.

Artwork and transparencies accompanying articles are appreciated.

Entries must be received by SEPTEMBER 30, 1987. The editor's decision in selecting the award-winning The Bundy Prize for English Verse:

The Bundy Prize of \$50 is offered for the best poem or group of poems in English submitted in competition. The competition is open to both graduates and undergraduates of the University of Adelaide, provided that they entered on their studies at the University not more than six years prior to 31 July, 1987.

No restriction is placed on the subject, form, or length of the poems or poems.

Entries, preferably typed, must be accompanied by the name of the author in full and be delivered to the Office of the Assistant Registrar (Arts) no later than

31 July, 1987. The prize shall not be awarded twice in the same competitor. Copies of all poems presented will be retained, and a copy of the successful entry will be deposited in the Barr Smith Library. The Prize is not confined to any particular Faculty and entries will be welcomed from all sections of the University. F.J. O'NEILL, Registrar.

Japanese Fellowship 1988/89 - Matsumae International Foundation

The Matsumae International Foundation is offering fellowships in Japan for periods of from three to six months from April 1, 1988 to March 31 1989.

Fields of study such as natural science, engineering and medicine are given first priority. Fields such as social science, humanities and arts are placed in a lower priority category.

The fellowship provides financial support for travel expenses, a lump sum of 300 000 yen on arrival to assist with the cost of accommodation, local travel expenses etc., and a stipend of between 200 000 - 300 000 yen a month for the purpose of payment for tuition fees, expenses for research material, board, lodging, transportation, etc. The cost of personal accident and medical insurance cover is also provided.

It should be noted that no financial support to the successful applicants' family or dependents is available.

Applicants must hold a degree equivalent to a Japanese Doctorate degree or a minimum of two years of research experience after receipt of a Master's degree or be recognised by the Foundation as possessing equivalent academic qualifications. Applicants should not be over 40 years of age and should not have been in Japan previously nor have any plan to visit Japan in the future on grants from other institutions.

Applications close on 30 September, 1987 and application forms must be forwarded direct to the Matsumae International Foundation in Japan. Application forms are obtainable from: The Secretary, Department of Education, (Matsumae Foundation Fellowship), P.O. Box 826, WODEN ACT 2606. Telephone: (Ms) H. Dempster (062) 83 7638.

Anzac Fellowships 1988! Under the Anzac Fellowship Scheme a number of Australian will study, conduct research or further their professional experience in New Zealand next year.

The Anzac Fellowship Scheme assists Australians working in fields such as primary and secondary industry, commerce, education, the arts or public service to spend three to 12 months in New Zealand, following an approved program.

On of the major aims of the scheme, which is financed by the New Zealand and Australian Governments, is to foster good relations between the two countries.

Any Australian citizen may apply but preference is given to applicants who are under the age of 45. Active participation in the local community or an interest in community affairs would be an advantage.

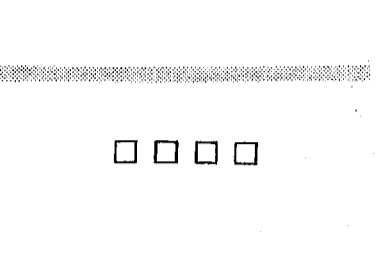
Benefits provided by the fellowships include a maintenance allowance, the return air fare to Wellington, approved internal travel and tuition fees and medical insurance costs.

Assistance with air fares for dependents is provided, depending on the length of the fellowship.

Applications close on 17 July 1987 and information brochures are available from offices of the Commonwealth Department of Education throughout Australia.

Inquiries: Secretary, Anzac Selection Committee, Department of Education, P.O. Box 826, WODEN ACT 2606. Telephone: (062) 83 7649 - Ms J. Chapman.

Into Space? Want to see a permanent human presence in the solar system? Work in Aerospace or related fields? There is a cry to form a uni society affiliated with the National Space Society. If you are already a member of either the Planetary Society, NSS or ISS this is imperative. Science, science fiction, Space progress and the final frontier. There will be a meeting EVERY DAY next week at 1.00pm in the GAMES ROOM.



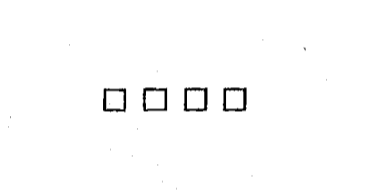
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# PSYCHOSOMATICS AND THE AVERAGE FISH Episode Nine Special 'in-joke' Edition

Heigh Ho Kids! Lets kill a storyline

Jonquil muses on her predicament... But who is killing all the great professors of Adelaide University?

Don't you know, fish features? It was me!

But of Course! Good Job, Asphixia

Yes, you guessed it! The REAL purpose of this fish comic... is to reflect the joys and due dates of our university lives...

So if you haven't handed anything up for the last 3 months... dont worry - Neither have I!

On With Life...

You have no idea how difficult it is to type with fins... and theres too much light in this room...

Did you count the in-jokes? 1 or 2 - Do you live in the Barr-Smith all the time? 3 to 5 - Hoopla! You must be a person who always has one eye open 6+ Congrats! You must be one of my best friends or worst enemies. But you cant win all the time...

Good. Ive always wanted to star in a surrealist comic strip... we'll have one next week...

UNBEKNOWN TO HER, JONQUIL HAS JUST PROJECTED HERSELF INTO ANOTHER DIMENSION!

ZAP!

by an average fish... © Fish enterprises 1987. It is a far, far greater thing that i do now, than i have ever done before. Zap! There was the grasshopper...

# START AT THE BACK

Rupert ousted in an On Dit coup. Edited by Enzo and Colonel Rabukka.

## We don't believe it!

Ever wanted to ponder over life's more existential complexities in front of a log fire but not had a fireplace to fuel your brain cells?

Well the pleasures of a crackling log fire can now be brought to your home via a video recorder.

Yes folks, shock horror! The everyday consumer can now transform their TV set into a log fire via *The Burning Log Video*.

Movie maestro, Bill Collins likened it to *Gone With The Wind*, *Firepower* and *The Burning* calling it, "an amazing video experience for all."

And those who can't get into ravaging flames can grab a copy *Fish Tank Tele* and ponder over The Meaning of Life just like Monty Python.

For the humble home slave, the delights of the local laundromat with revolving washing could be savoured. Or for the low-life gambler, non-stop pokies with the thrill of a jackpot could be yours for \$29.95.

Direct Video, an Australian made company propelled by Incentivation, has made these hour long cassettes reducing these delights to a flick of a switch.

In the making are a microwave oven with rising bread and a succulent roast together with snap-frozen french fries heating up in their plastic wrapping.

Available in VHS and Beta, they all come with added sound effects. Don't forget to plug in your radiator [for extra-sensory effect] grab your partner, turn off the lights and make love via your *Burning Log Video*.

P.S. You've only got an hour.

## The Shock Horror Radio Show

It's racist, it's dirty, it's naughty, it's disgusting, it's funny, it's the latest thing to hit American radio.

It's the latest formula success in the US radio ratings war - it's "shock jocks".

In New York, radio discjockey, Howard Stern, specialises in AIDS jokes from 6 am to 10 pm each day.

Doug "The Greaseman" Tracht in

Washington suggests that after a public holiday to commemorate Martin Luther, somebody ought to shoot four more blacks so that the nation could have a whole week off.

On KSHE-FM in St. Louis DJ J.C. Corcran spent a week on air collecting all the novel names women could think up for the male sex organ. He came up with 387 minus penis.

On Rhode Island Radio in Providence, radio announcer Carolyn Fox includes in her "rude radio" a dating game called "The Fox Hunt". Couples are matched completely on their obscure sexual hang-ups. One of her programs was solely devoted to *menage-a-trois*.

The US Federal Communications Commission has labelled shock radio as engaging in "obscenity, indency and offensive discussion of sexual and excretory functions.

What's next? Channel Nine goes BONDage.

## Tigers on the soles of his toosh

Could it be true that U.S. Secretary of State, George Schultz has a tiger tattooed on his toosh?

A U.S. Banker claims that Schultz was tatted during his days at Princeton Uni. Schultz was a member of the "frat pack" at the Ivy League College which has a tiger as its mascot.

An inquiry into the truthfulness of this claim was upheld as Schultz refused to comment as it was not a

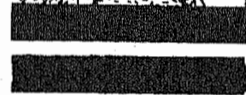
**They drew first blood** Sylvester Stallone has vehemently denied that he will be making his Rambo character more human.

A rumour circulating in the gutter press had suggested that Stallone had stopped filming of *Rambo Three* to partially re-write the script to make it more like the Oscar winning war film *Platoon*, but Stallone has rejected this. He said that filming had merely been "postponed" for about six weeks, so that he might make Rambo "more realistic and less of a cartoon figure." He reassured any alarmed fans that "Rambo will remain unpredictable and explosive, but totally patriotic."



Does she have bad breath or was she really plastered at the victory party?

## Telling the Grim Reaper where to go



**The education officer at the S.A. AIDS Council answers ten popular questions on the syndrome and highlights the risks of not having "safe sex".**

There's a lot of questions and myths about AIDS floating around the traps at the moment. For your sake and that of all your friends and loved ones, it's imperative that these be clarified. The mainstream media is apt to latch onto the juicier morsels. Many of its writers use such flowery and

uncomfortable abson. If you don't I well enough, talk to me.

- Q 5. What are the symptoms of AIDS?**  
 A. Most of the symptoms of AIDS, at least in the early stages, are also symptoms of other illnesses. They include:  
 • swollen glands  
 • armpit and groin pain  
 • weight loss of kilos without dieting  
 • chronic diarrhoea  
 • chronic pneumonia  
 • purple or blotchy skin on the face, neck, chest, arms, and legs  
 • blisters on the tongue, throat, and in the mouth, nose, and anal organs.
- Q 6. How should I protect myself from AIDS?**  
 A. With understanding and an ongoing support group, you can protect yourself in any situation. In other words, be safe and emotional support.
- Q 7. Where can I get more information?**

## Media Madness

Readers of *The Daily Telegraph* were shocked to find that no horoscopes appeared in an edition of the Sydney afternoon daily recently.

They excused themselves by saying: "The *Daily Telegraph* regrets that it cannot publish Arthur Bowman's Stars today because of an industrial dispute. We apologise to readers for the inconvenience" - Ed.

Well why didn't Mr Bowman foresee this the day before and tell his readers there would be no column on the next day?

## Don't Eat the Chocolate!

Secondary school students at the Aberystwyth High School, Wales, celebrated the end of their exams recently by baking chocolate biscuits for their teachers.

But, as the teachers quickly discovered, the biscuits were laced with laxatives. Most of the teachers reported sick on the next day and the 20 Matric students were suspended for 1 day. No doubt, they cried all the way home.

## At last! No condoms!

Hideo Nishioka, a 74 year-old retired professor, has spent the past 25 years studying toilet paper.

He has collected more than 400 samples of toilet paper, from 62 countries, and has compared their feel, texture and effectiveness. He first became interested in toilet papers in 1961, on a visit to Paris. "I was leading a group of students, and I was shocked by the kind of paper I found in the hotel bathroom," said the good prof. "It was dark brown, and it cast doubts on my belief in Parisian elegance."

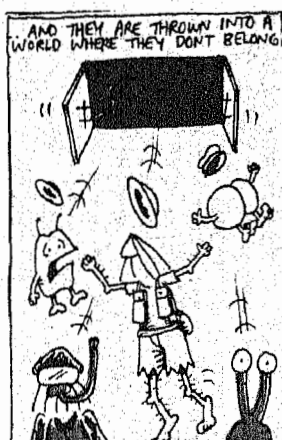
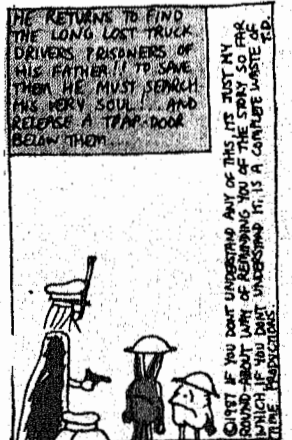
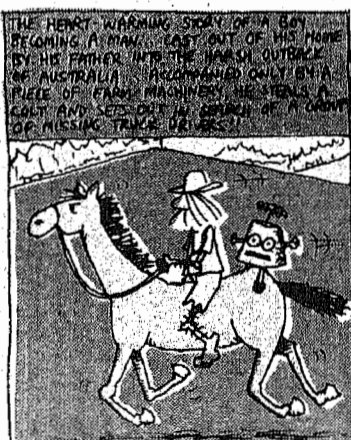
Before he retired, Prof. Nishioka formed the Japan Toilet Association, and managed to convince the Tokyo municipal authorities to make November 11th, Annual Toilet Day. November 11th, is of course, Remembrance Day in Australia.

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM OF THE 1980S IS NOT UNEMPLOYMENT, OR AIDS, OR THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR. IT IS ... THE MINI-SERIES!!

# A BIG LAND OF HOPE, FIRE AND ANZACS

## THE TELEVISION EVENT OF THE YEAR!!!

THE SWEEPING SAGA OF LOVE, HATE, WAR, PEACE, RIGHT, WRONG, UP, DOWN, SUBTRACTION, ADDITION, MATTER, ANTIMATTER... A STORY AS VAST AS THE LAND ITSELF!! STARRING ALL IS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ACTORS THAT APPEAR IN EVERYTHING EVER PRODUCED HERE!! ALSO FEATURING THE OBLIGATORY AMERICAN STAR... AS A LEGENDARY AUSTRALIAN. THE BEAUTIFULLY PHOTOGRAPHED OUTSTANDING BLOCKBUSTER EPIC FROM THE BEST-SELLING NOVEL BY WHOMEVER IT WAS THAT WROTE "THE THORNBIRDS"!!! EARLY SINCERELY BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN BY THE PRODUCERS OF "THE LAST FRONTIER", "RETURN TO EDEN" AND ANYTHING ELSE THAT MIGHT GET YOU TO WATCH!!



COMPPELLING VIEWING!!! ALSO GUEST-STARRING STEPHANIE POWERS AS THE IDENTICAL TWINS, AND ROCK HUDSON IN HIS FINAL SCREEN PERFORMANCE AS THE SEX-STARVED TRANSISTITE! PREMIERING SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:30... AND CONTINUING IN EIGHTEEN HOUR EPISODES OVER MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE. PROUDLY BROUGHT TO YOU BY "RUSSIAN ROULETTE" CONDONS. ONLY ON... CHANNEL NOTHING.

