

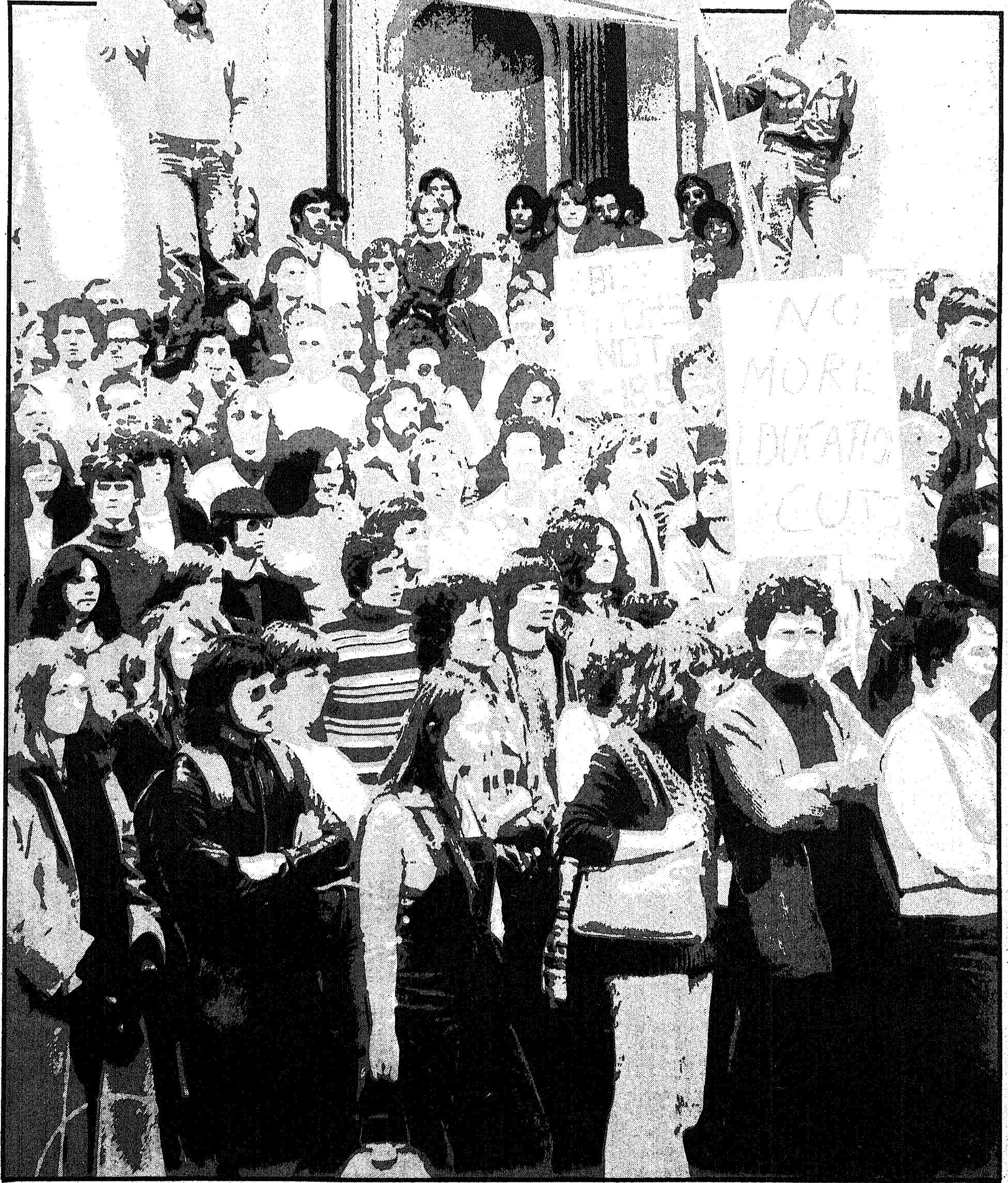
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Library Note : Users are advised that this issue of On Dit may contain names and photographs of Aboriginal people who have since died. This may cause distress to their relatives and discretion should be used when viewing them.

on dit

News

Volume 48 Number 20



FIGHTING FOR FUNDS

Letters

Voting 'Inconsistent'

Dear Eds and Public,

We are concerned at the inconsistencies in voting procedure and counting at the General Meeting held on the Barr-Smith Lawns on 16th Sept. In particular our reference is to the amendment concerning the abandonment of the picketing lines on Thursday 18th Sept. We feel that the counting of these votes individually is essential where the vote is so close. In this case the voting seemed very close. However a count was not taken and calls for a count from the audience were ignored. In our opinion the motion against this amendment was *not clearly carried*.

As such, any harassment by picketers to any staff, students or public, will sorely damage the reputation of the Students' Union. However much we may disagree with University funding cuts, we cannot accept a boycott as an effective means of bringing this situation to the sympathetic attention of the public.

Dianne Loveday and
five other signatories

flagging Capitalist economy. All areas of government expenditure except defence have been cut - areas which can ensure a better standard of life and a counterweight against the excesses of Capitalism for the ordinary working population. We deplore the Liberal government offensive of cuts and redirection of funds, re-organisation of the tertiary sector to make Universities more elitist with arts and social sciences being seen as less valuable, and the attempt to focus the education system on manufacturing people for the job market while maintaining "discipline" and minimizing "waste". Attendance at Education institutions should be free and open to all, where research can be undertaken unhindered and students can gain an education in the wider sense in the critical and challenging environment, free from political control. Education and all other areas of government expenditure should not suffer at the hands of a repressive government attempting to restore profits and capitalist social control.

Christians for Socialism.

The 'State of the Economy' cannot take the blame for everything, while there is time for proper action to be done.

Perhaps it is about time for the younger generation to put some heavy on these old men, not only to give us a fair go, but also to safeguard Australia's future from stifling conservatism. It's our education for Australia's future. We have to live with it. Students should not suffer from academic's incremental creeps.

Ross Smith
PESO Secretary

Move over Lassie

Dear Editors,

I feel I must make some comment on the film review by your correspondent, Tracey Korsten (*On dit*, Vol. 48, No. 18) entitled 'Olivia second to Lassie in incoherent Xanadu'. Indeed I believe that one might reasonably be excused for finding her review internally inconsistent. Whilst (correctly) maintaining that the production is a musical fantasy, Korsten makes this ridiculous charge of incoherence - what then is a fantasy but a colourful escape from the cold coherence of reality? Korsten must have really searched the OED for epithets to shower on Olivia Newton-John; such terms as 'not an actress', 'poor woman' 'she does bugger all', 'can't say a line' and her classic gem 'as an actress she's second to Lassie'. Then she has the hide to say she's not panning Olivia generally - wow! What can one say about a reviewer who says she's not hypocritical, but in the same breath says 'much as I hated the film, I liked it'? I certainly hope the review wasn't written on one of the couches in the Women's Room among the radical fems here for Women's Week.

My personal view is that a glimpse of Newton-John's thigh in virginal white apparel is worth a thousand special effects. Couple this with Olivia's silky smooth roller-skating routines, tap dancing with the legendary Gene Kelly, music by ELO and Olivia, and brilliant choreography and one has a musical fantasy *par excellence*. Olivia's Australian accent does NOT grate on me 'like a constantly jarring scratch on a record'; on the contrary I find it a refreshing change from the stereotyped Hollywood drawl ... but then maybe I'm a patriot. However any reviewer who claims for the pitifully short (and fairly flat) Zeus dialogue, a film-making role (the Wilf Hyde-White and Coral Browne 'surprise' voice over) is more than incoherent - she's positively awful.

Kym M. Bills

Lost

One nut. Similar to a small coconut approximately 5 cm long with several small indentations at one end.
Reward \$3 - Contact C.J. Hicks through Physics I mailbox.

Benefit ET

The Flinders University "Empire Times Strikes Back" Tavern Show. At the Flinders Uni. Tavern, Saturday 27th, 8.00 p.m. for \$3.00. See the *Bodgies* and the *Dagoes* do battle!

Uni boycott

I have no doubt that the majority of your readers have learnt of the University Council's decision to reject the motion pertaining to the formal closure of this University on the 18th of September.

There have been various views as to the motives of the Council's actions, but I would like to say as an observer that the majority of the Council had the real issue of Education Cuts and the plight of students at heart.

There has been a suggestion for a GSM on September 16th to vote on a motion concerning the boycotting of formal classes on September 18th.

I would like to take this opportunity to say this planned boycott will not produce the effects required and will only alienate us from the University Council and the general public.

I feel a more sensitive step will be to implement as soon as possible an Education Forum where all views can be expressed pertaining to this issue.

A motion was passed at the University Council that there should be arranged, a public meeting on the Education issue and there was a general indication that students should be involved in the arrangement for such a meeting.

I do not support the boycott but I do support the planned rally and any other actions that will enlist the support of the University Council and the general public.

Yours sincerely,
Tony Waters

Christians for Shutdown

Dear Editors,

We the CFS support the active protest against the Liberal government's education policy by the students and staff of this University. Education is now a low priority area which can have its funding eroded in an attempt to restore profit levels in a

Council Criticized

Dear Editors,

Once again, I am unable to resist the temptation to put pen to paper. Having attended the University Council Meeting on 12th September and witnessed the "No" vote to the 'bulk-voted' student motion to close the Uni on Thursday 18th September, there is a striking similarity which comes to mind, from Joh Bejke's 'Pregnancy Termination Bill'.

Once again, it is middle-to-old aged men assuming responsibility and making unfavourable decisions which affect other people who are distantly removed from them. Before it was Queensland women, now it is students who are being adversely affected from cuts in Education spending. The strong point I want to make is, let the people who are being affected make the decision in accordance with true democracy, not a bunch of old men who have lived their lives and have had the benefit of their prior education.

As a young man, I become somewhat angry when the older generation cause their 'sins and complexities' to adversely affect my good future, which I have yet to fulfill. What also annoys me is, the old men in this society have the power, the wisdom and the intellectual ability to set this world right for the younger generation.

Their pragmatic conservatism which leads to ineptitude in a dynamic and rapidly changing world must be tantamount to gross negligence, in view of the decline in the current state of education [see "Staff Cuts; A Guide" by Anne Gooley, *On dit*, 15/9/80] and the failure to respond effectively.

These old men have their successful careers behind them. These old men, through responsible and effective action, can destroy the generation gap and earn the respect of the younger generation. If they don't, youth's contempt is deserving.



According to the *Advertiser*, police will have new handguns soon. Timed charmingly enough to coincide with the introduction of a new uniform, we wonder whether the guns will be produced in a range of fashion colours. Perhaps bullets also? Seriously, this move by the Laura Norder State Government is one of the silliest acts of their term so far.

One would hope that the gun gives police a coincident responsibility never to be wrong, but of course no one is perfect and neither are they.

So what will the guns be used for? Mainly nothing we would imagine, except to widen the gulf between the police and public as well as giving the police a good reason to act more arrogantly.

One of the arguments advanced to support the need to arm our officers was the number of injuries police were sustaining at the hands of violent people. Aside from the fact that police are paid to be police, what is to be the procedure when an officer is confronted with a potentially violent and dangerous situation? Shoot first and ask questions later? Who knows, and with the Forces reputation for stonewalling, who's going to find out?

The news that there have been a number of assaults on women around campus is worrying and unfortunate. The security superintendent is aware of the situation and apparently matters are in hand.

Anyone noticing strange behaviour or has witnessed or been the victim of an assault should contact Peter Turnbull on extension 2066.

The incidents show that women still have not 'reclaimed the night', they won't until present attitudes to women are changed at the roots.

The Student Organizers of Thursday's Boycott and Rally are to be congratulated for the way in which they have raised student awareness as to the financial plight of the University.

Regardless of the wisdom behind the decision to press ahead with the Boycott, and the lack of decisive leadership displayed on the steps of Parliament House, the impact of the marchers in increasing public awareness of their plight cannot be disputed.

The media covered the issue favourably however it's difficult to gauge the public's impression of the events. One thing is for certain. Rallies have their place, but unless they are overwhelming in size they make little impact upon deeply seated attitudes within the community.

It's encouraging to hear that the Students' Association is now inquiring into the views on education held by candidates for the coming Federal elections. This information is of much use to students and it's to be hoped that the Students' Association continues in the worthwhile direction set upon this term,

Thanks to Paps for the illustrations used in the Editorial





Mark Burford speaks.



Rallying at the fountain.



Dr. P. B. Mayer. Megaphonecall to the masses



Mandy Cornwall. She chaired the meeting.

Boycott So-So but Rally and March a Success

The rich get richer and the poor get nothing at all." So said Fay Gale, Head of the Geography Department speaking at last Thursday's Education Rally.

Gale was talking about the effects of the decline in education funding. The Rally, held in Rundle Mall, attracted about 2000 students and staff who listened attentively to a succession of speakers. Warm applause marked the close of Gale's speech, the only one given by an academic.

Mandy Cornwall, SAUA President elect, chaired the meeting and introduced as speakers Kerry Hinton, Julia Gillard, Gale and Mark Burford, AUS President.

Electronic media coverage of the Rally was extensive, with all four television stations filming the event; all of them used footage of the Rally and succeeding march fairly high up on Thursday evening's bulletins. Coverage in Friday's *Advertiser* was less prominent, although the Rally was accorded front page treatment in the *Australian*.

Cornwall opened the Rally by stating that it was a "momentous event". "Students and staff have come together to fight our common enemy, the Fraser Government," she said.

As the Rally progressed, large numbers of students continued to arrive. From a humble beginning of around 800, the meeting rapidly swelled until around 2000 were present. Standing room was at a premium; participants were

forced to perch on flower boxes, seats and shoulders to get a view of the speakers.

Excitement and good spirits were obvious among the crowd as cheers, applause and smiles greeted particular points made by speakers. An intrepid *On dit* photographer, unable to use a well known hairdresser's balcony as a vantage point, crept out along a window sill to take pictures.

Most bystanders appeared curious about the Rally; some were openly sympathetic but others antagonistic. Many stopped to listen.

Speakers repeatedly made the point that Education was a community resource; if we ceased to educate the talent we have available, then the loss was Australia's.

Telegrams of support were read from Flinders University and the Australian Teachers' Federation.

"We offer our best wishes in your campaign," said the ATF who's telegram concluded with an appropriate "Let's develop Education". The Flinders' telegram highlighted problematic aspects of the campaign; the involvement of other institutions. Despite contact between the SAUA and most CAEs and Flinders University, Thursday's protest remained uniquely Adelaide's. "There were problems in widening the campaign," said Howard Glenn, SAUA Vice President. "Most of the material about cuts was specific to Adelaide University." Glenn also said that the outside contact he had made convinced him that most other campuses

were not really interested; "The reason for the failure of campaigns in the past is that they have not been specific enough," he added.

Despite the lack of outside support, the Rally was as large or bigger than previous education protests, suggesting that the mood at Adelaide University is decidedly militant. Although many areas of student activity are beleaguered by apathy, the two education related protests staged this year have seen large turnouts.

Mark Burford, AUS President, spoke about the broader implications of the anti-cuts campaign in the lead up to the Federal election. Burford, with hands in pockets in a style seemingly favoured by all AUS functionaries, delivered a persuasive low key speech.

He talked about the implications of a wind down in education and said he was "annoyed with" the Fraser government.

"Just this morning I've spoken to solicitors about suing the Federal Department of Education because of a new ruling which effectively throws another 1000 students off TEAS."

At about 1.15 p.m. Cornwall announced that she had received notice of motion that the meeting march to Parliament House. Cheering greeted this news, and about 1500 set off to march. A concurrent march by the Salvation Army necessitated a convoluted route via Frome Road.

Andrew Fagan and James Williamson report on the march following.

Geoff Hanmer



By the time you read this, Parliament will have finished sitting and so this is the last opportunity I'll have to talk about how it works.

Basically it works like the Flinders University Catering Committee. I can't speak for Adelaide University but I am fairly sure that its Catering Committee works in the same way.

A group of 'representatives' with little experience, time, expertise or contact with the day to day workings of the operation meet once a month to try and control the actions of one or two professionals who had been working time on catering for years.

The professionals were contemptuous of the representatives' opinions, but this wasn't because they objected to the right of students to run their own refectory. Their contempt was simply based on the assessment that, left to themselves, the representatives were likely to make costly mistakes, plunging the catering operation into an even greater loss - which none of the students would like.

Back to parliament. No-one seriously believes that parliamentarians have much control over the operations of government departments. (Many doubt that the Minister can have much control, but that's another story).

In 1979 the government tried to change all that by setting up four or five estimates committees in each house to examine the budget allocations for each department. These committees were small (5 to 15 members) and were given an afternoon or evening to question twelve or so top officials from each department about any proposed expenditure.

This represented a near-ideal opportunity to actually get inside the workings of government departments.

But it didn't work. More importantly, the departmental officials had a vast tyranny of time, knowledge and expertise over the parliamentarians which they used to telling effect. Officials were quite able to baldly state that there was a shortage of crockery in the lodge (Reps Estimate Ctee, p 142)

And giving representatives information doesn't really help. For one committee, the representatives had to consider 630 pages of notes at the rate of 10 pages a minute (Reps Estimate Ctee, p. 212). The sheer enormity of the task makes representative control impracticable if not impossible.

So why do people still have faith in parliament?

One answer is that some sort of watchdog is better than none at all.

Another can be found by paraphrasing a statement in the book *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*:

"The function of a parliament is not to wield power, but to draw attention away from it."

Canberra Correspondent

How Independent is the 'Independent'?

Since settlement, Adelaide has spawned a number of small independent and generally short-lived newspapers.

Preview is a recent example of the genre. When it began to all those who were interested in keeping *Preview* alive decided that it would be more efficient and beneficial to begin a new newspaper with its own staff and style and so *The Adelaide Independent* was born. The monthly *Independent* is an energetic and adventurous youngster which its editor, Mary Covernton hopes can at least, "be a thorn in the flesh" of its older and more established contemporaries.

Why was the *Independent* conceived? Is there a need for another Adelaide newspaper? Mary Covernton obviously thinks so. She says that the *Independent* is not intended to be an alternative to the established papers but aims to deal with issues that they do not cover properly. She emphasizes that there is frustration among journalists working in the media today who want to follow leads that they get but who find that certain of these stories can't be printed in the dailies. These restrictions, says Covernton, are a result of the complacent and mild attitudes of the monopolistic Australian press under which both journalists and the Australian public suffer. The *Independent* therefore, aims to be, "as fearless and outspoken as possible". It will try to alleviate the current deficiencies in media opportunities for investigative journalism and analytical writing.

Covernton believes that newspaper readers, "want to sit down and be informed, read something from a newspaper which is other peoples' opinions

but presented in a sense where they can make up their own minds afterwards, which they don't have from most papers in Australia". She sees the *Independent* role as that of a viable and professional paper that presents its analysis of how things are in as many areas as possible while being 'constructively critical' of the other media.

It is difficult to understand then, how a newspaper striving to achieve this type of 'independence' can remain unbiased, especially when it is known that a few of its writers have been on the State Labor party payroll. In the paper's first issue it was stated that, "you can count on it to keep its biases to itself." Mary Covernton says now that this was a, "rather stupid and naive remark to make" as the paper can't keep its biases to itself and, in some ways, wants to bring its biases out. What the *Independent* is trying to avoid are labels such as 'alternative' or 'radical' which would limit both its scope and appeal. Covernton thinks that the *Independent* has avoided this kind of confinement so far. Public response to the paper hasn't been very strong as yet because it isn't promoted widely, so it will be some time before people are aware of its existence, but the feedback that has been received has been from "across the board". Praise and criticism have come from men and women of all economic situations and ages. The *Independent* wants to keep its readership as broad as possible; Mary Covernton believes that her paper will appeal to "anyone who's ever picked up the *Sunday Mail* and wished they were reading something else."

Can the *Independent* succeed? Why might it survive where others, like its predecessor *Preview* died? In reply to this

Boycott decided

Boycott the University! So said a large general University meeting held last Tuesday.

A large crowd almost packed out the lawns to listen to various speakers debate for and against the four Motions presented. The motions were briefly:

that students boycott classes, attend the Rundle Mall Rally, oppose moves by staff to intimidate students into non attendance and condemn University Council for not endorsing a day long closure. David Hester, a staff member in the Classics Department, succeeded in obtaining an amendment condemning intimidatory behaviour by students toward staff. Another amendment designed to frustrate the thrust of all four motions was moved by Jeff Scott, a lecturer in the Politics Department. This was resoundingly lost. In an unusual move, Scott refused to disclose the wording of his motion to meeting Chair, Andrew Frost. He was heard to say: "I know how these people play politics, I'll play the same game."

Both Hester and Scott spoke against the motions, although Hester expressed qualified support for a boycott.

Carol Johnson, a temporary lecturer with the Politics Department was the only staff

A motion to close Union House for the day in question was passed after an unsuccessful attempt was made to amend it in line with the University Council's noon 'till two close down. the result was called only after a second show of hands. Several people were displeased with the procedure; they considered the vote close enough to warrant a count.

Simon Maddocks and Don Ray spoke in favour of the amendment saying that the closure would only inconvenience students and prove nothing. Julia Gillard rebutted this more forcefully saying that Maddocks was "in line for University Council the way he's going". The motions caused a few problems for Union House management who eventually decided that the staff were to be given a days leave.

Geoff Hanmer

Sorry that What's On is right off this week, but due to circumstances beyond our control and examinations beyond belief, What's On is in temporary demise.



The Adelaide Independent - How independent and for how long?

question the *Independent's* editor said, "I don't know whether we're going to succeed or whether we're not, but I think it is important to keep putting out newspapers." She believes that the paper has a good chance of success as it has a broad base upon which to build and improve and because it, can't do a worse job than the dailies are doing." Perhaps the most persuasive indicator of success for the *Independent* is that, whereas it does not have the facilities of the other media, it certainly does have enthusiasm and energy. A number of good writers who are interested in and who believe in the *Independent* are willing to put their time and effort into it for

"a pittance". It may be a measure of the papers success so far that already some radio stations and daily newspapers have "picked up" on issues that have appeared in the paper. Also, of its first print run of approximately 10,000 copies, something like 6,000 were sold. These both from a newcomer that has had three issues and very little publicity.

If enthusiasm and energy combined with a real desire to provide the public with well investigated, questioning journalism have anything to do with longevity, then I think the *Adelaide Independent* may be around for a long time.

Lesley Jenkins



Take one - and up Jeff Scott's nose.

Activity Made Easy

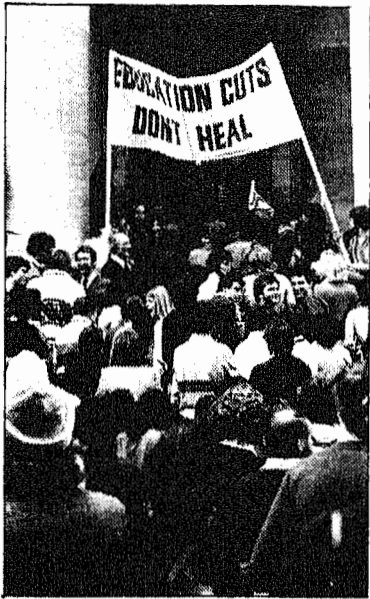
The new Activities Council had its first ever meeting on Thursday the 4th of September.

Taking the place of the Social Activities Committee, it will coordinate all campus entertainments providing a link between such diverse areas as live music, films, the Gallery and Craft Studio, Prosh and O-Week. The aim is to unravel the red tape that has bound up co-operation between the different student entertainment groups and to place control of entertainment more in the hands of the students

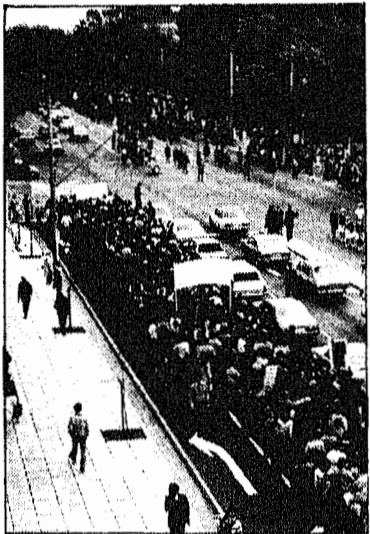
who use it, rather than in the hands of the clubs that run it.

Amongst issues to be discussed in the near future are appointment of a film director to oversee cinema on campus and the organization of O-Week activities including the O-Ball. One of the major points of the new Council is that anyone can attend and vote. Now is your chance to have a say about next year's O-Ball and other sundry items. Your vote is as good as any student heavy's. The next meeting will take place on the 22nd of September in the Union Office (Lady Simon Building).

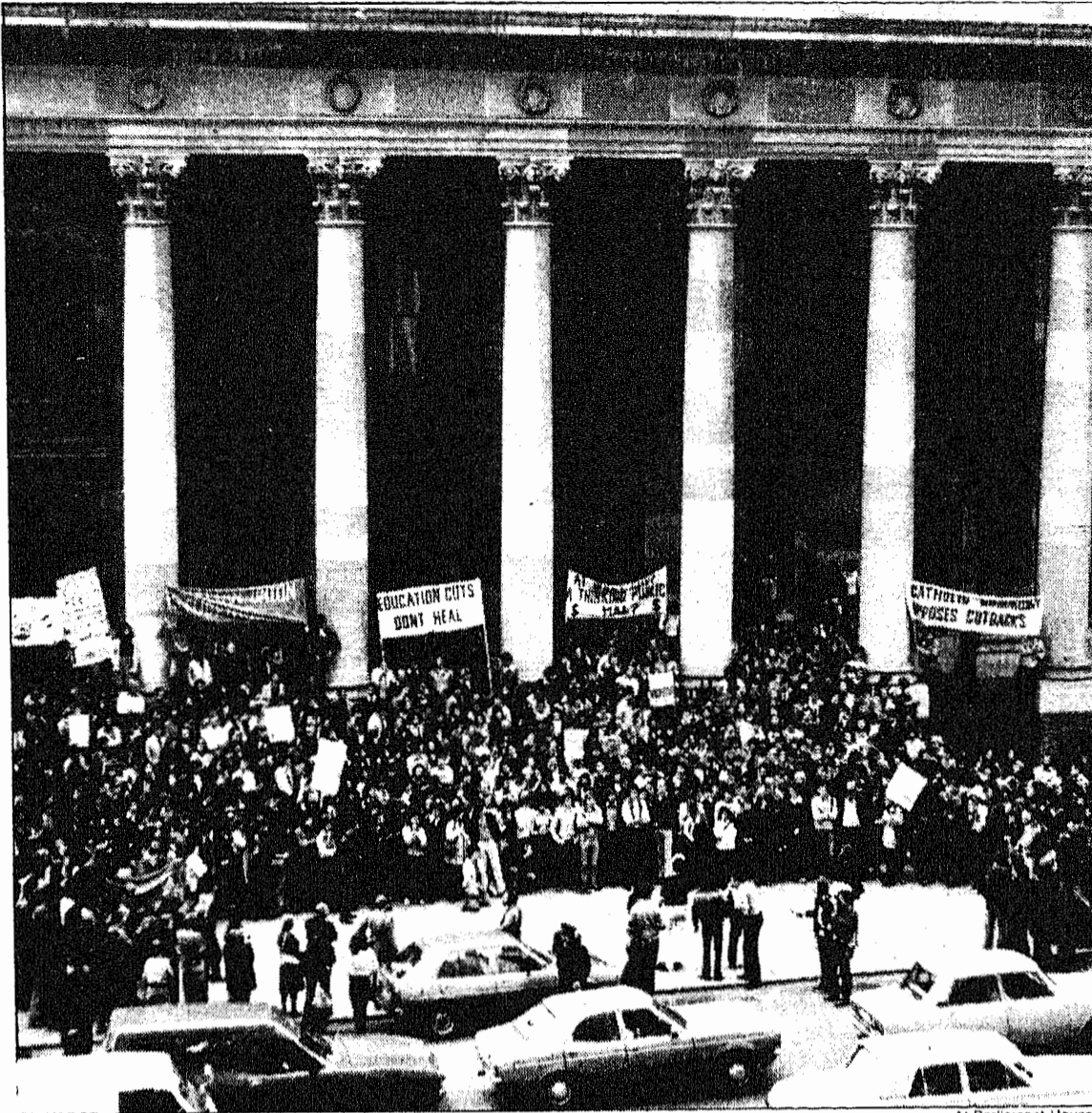
James Williamson



Little pig, little pig, let us come in.



Passing the Salvos on North Terrace.



At Parliament House.

Marching for Education

An anyone trying to get down North Terrace in a hurry last Thursday would have been acutely frustrated.

A total of over ten thousand marchers blocked North Terrace for over half an hour after 1 p.m. following the Education Cuts Rally in Rundle Mall. The 1,500 university students and staff had already marched down Rundle Street and Frome Road. As they began their march back up North Terrace towards Parliament House they were dwarfed by the 10,000 strong centenary march of the Salvation Army coming the other way. The Salvo's march was the culmination of five years' planning. Both groups waved to each other as they passed on opposite sides of the road.

The numerous Army bands stopped playing as they passed by, while the students started chanting "Education is our salvation". This was changed by some sections of the Uni. march to "Education not Salvation" along with "Save Tutors, not Souls". As someone commented later - the Army had all the music, but the students had the slogans.

Parliament House
On the steps of Parliament House, marchers listened to and heckled Terry Connolly who tried to make a case for the ALP's education policy. He had been concerned at the impression given earlier that Labor's policy was not much of an alternative (for more of this see the questions answered by Senator John Button - Opposition spokesperson on Education - in this week's *On dit*). Other speakers included Anne Gooley, Union ERO and Dr P.B. Mayer of the Politics Department.

There was some indecision about how to close the Rally and various people got hold of the megaphone to suggest courses of action. One idea was to invade the Parliamentary Public Gallery. However this was not allowed by

police. Apparently they already had a group of school children in there. In the confusion that prevailed most students trickled away. However a few hundred followed Mandy Cornwall's suggestion to march to Red Cross House - where the South Australian office of the Commonwealth Department of Education is situated.

Marchers were also refused entry to Red Cross House. They subsequently dispersed.

Media Coverage

Organisers planned the campaign with a good eye for media coverage. The earlier University Council discussion on the possible closure in many ways centred around the most

successful means of obtaining publicity to demonstrate the funding situation. Coverage after the event has been generous, continuing the trend this year to sympathetic treatment accorded the University by local and national media.

Good relations between the media and the Students' Association have been a contributing factor in making the campaign a success. Much attention has been given to press releases and story angles. Howard Glenn, Vice President of the SAUA said the "build up to the campaign was good". Glenn found the *Australian's* coverage "particularly heartening" and their treatment of the issue

showed that they regarded education as a possible election issue.

Despite this preparation, coverage in the *Advertiser* on Friday was poor. Relegated to page eight, the story was written by an unnamed reporter who didn't even manage to get the numbers right. The *Advertiser's* regular education writer Shenna MacClearn was on holiday.

The *Australian's* coverage was very favourable to the Rally. A page one photo of SAUA President Don Ray on the steps of Parliament House was crowned with a headline "Students give Education Football a kick". We certainly did.

Andrew Fagan

'Picket Slow off Mark'

From a more than encouraging response at the Tuesday lawn meeting, came a less than encouraging boycott response with something like only one third of students staying away from lectures and tutorials.

Perhaps the American Vietnam jargon of "voting with your feet" could best be applied to the whole boycott situation on Thursday. It goes to prove either there was an extremely unlucky sample of people at Tuesday's meeting or that students will jump at a radical suggestion and then forget what they voted for.

Not that the boycott was a total loss - but it certainly didn't live up to the law meeting expectation.

At about 8 a.m. a group of enthusiastic picketers rolled up to the SAUA in order to get hold of specially printed hand bills. However the nameless student heavy who was keeper of the keys on this Frosty morning had

slept through his alarm. When our trusty workers actually got in the office, they roneed off a telegram to themselves - "FIGHT FUNDING CUTS. RALLY RUNDLE MALL TODAY" and handed it out at the gates.

Not content with this show of brilliant wit and writing style, they enlisted the well known creative powers of the CPA with their bulletin *Grass Roots*.

Some lecturers expressed doubts as to the value of this work, literary or otherwise, but dissension was soon quelled in the spur of the moment enthusiasm.

Once this was all sorted out, our intrepid picketers shot up to the craft studio to get the banners and protest signs they had spent all the previous day drawing out. But the tremendous level of boycott organisation precipitated by students, meant that they managed to lock themselves out. Derek Giles, Union House chief Steward, in true solidarity style wouldn't let 'em in. To cut a long story short let us say that by the time they finally got everything ready at the

gates, the picketing had started somewhat later than anticipated, perhaps indicating some lack of co-operative powers in the collectively organised boycott.

By this time it seems from a fair sample of departments, 60% of students had sneaked onto campus, reneging on their promise of Tuesday lunch time. While some lectures, such as English I had a zero attendance rate (mainly because they were cancelled) and some departments such as Geography had only 33% attendance the VC's '3 out of 5' estimate seems to be inflated. '2 out of 5' is a far more realistic figure.

But every cloud has a silver lining. If there had been a 100% boycott, it is likely that no one would have turned up to the rally whatsoever. As the media concentrated on the march, not the strike, the Students' Association are perhaps just lucky that working collectively, they couldn't organise their way out of their pyjamas in the morning.

James Williamson



BILBO

It's not often that two processions can be observed at once, and very rarely that two pass each other moving in opposite directions. Bilbo humbly suggests that the chance meeting of Education Protesters and the Salvation Army on North Terrace was a unique event. Your hobbit can report that a number of passers by wore expressions that were a wonder to see.

It seems that both groups enjoyed the occasion with clapping, cheering smiles and waving on both sides. Bilbo's award for initiative goes to a certain J. Williamson who dreamed up a particularly apt slogan; "Education is our salvation".

Polish my propshaft! No sooner had your hobbit reported on the acquisition of two Kingswoods when one of them was stolen. Paul Hunt's White HK Holden Rego number RFM 088 has gone missing from War Memorial Drive opposite the Uni. Footbridge. If you saw the thief contact anyone in the *On dit* Office.

Speaking of things missing, Bilbo's eyelids are raised over an advertisement in this week's *On dit*. 'Lost; a nut' reads the text. Bilbo wonders if the author is really dropping a careful hint that he has a screw loose.

Bilbo hears that the regional organiser field is narrowing. Kerry Forward from Flinders University is out of the race after getting acid on his feet. Apparently he also shot himself with a stun gun. K erry's employment slaughtering pigs (!) may account for the complaints, but who can be sure da boys haven't been working out?

NSW Labor; look out.
More news for Michael Jacobs fans. Bilbo has come up with a convincing explanation for his jaywalking behaviour last week. Mike has obviously got other things on his mind, one of which is his approaching marriage to Footlights' Publicity Director Sue Graebner.

Persons on the Liberal side of things will be relieved to hear of the dedication and solidarity that attended the recent CPA National Congress in Melbourne. Our own Coms decided that home front defence would be best - particularly Lance Worrall who apparently used the weekend to construct a solid platform for future CPA meetings; Bilbo understands that his house now has a neatly paved patio.

Speaking of Coms ... Bilbo can't break confidences but can now reveal that one of Anne Gooley's favourite remarks is "and don't you print that!" Seems that the good Ms Gooley is worried that people will get the wrong impression.



DILDO

Dildo is pleased to announce the unsurprising of this tiresome relation. That makes one hobbit plus, and it can't be for the worse. Dildo promises no snide remarks about quasi-Marxists, the architecture of Adelaide or the Catering Management Board. He suspects his crafty cousin was just angling for cheap laughs.

The first rule which Dildo intends to observe as a newcomer to this filthy rumour-mongering trade, is engage in malicious gossip without serious intent (at slander). This is particularly the case when discussing the real identity of his hapless cousin. But he does not give the game away too easily. So, pick the winner.

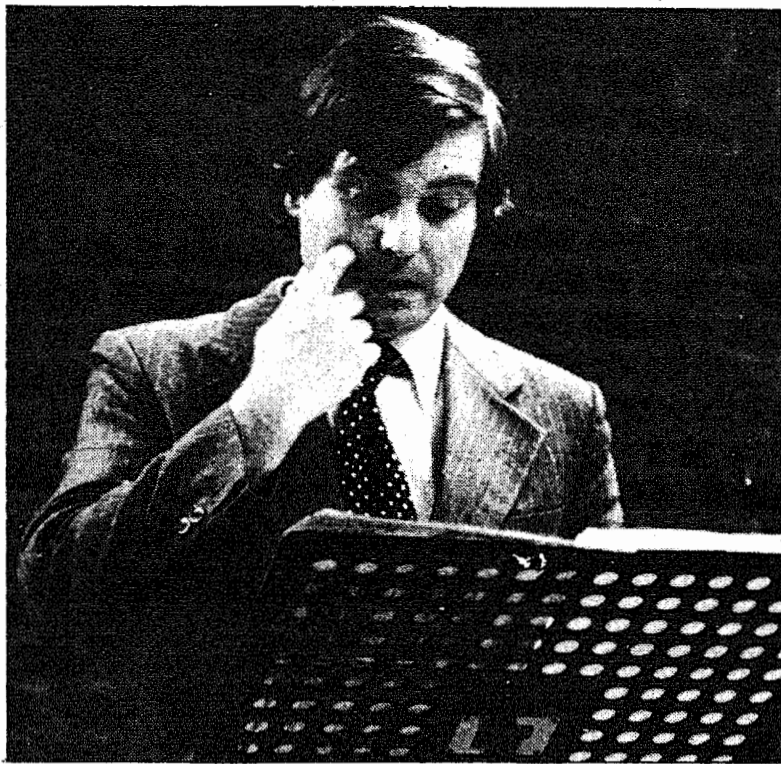
1) A former editor of *On dit* has for more than two years carried his humble hobbit about with him as if it were a hopeless habit. (It did go with him to Melbourne and back).

2) An architecture student, who this year has been the *On dit* buildings correspondent, exhibits a marked partiality for Tolkien and regularly writes from the point of view of Middle Earth. (Checking out the foundations perhaps?)

In the course of his sudden ascent to fame and acclaim; whenever Dildo spared a backward glance for those humbler hobbits (in particular one Bilbo) who were rapidly disappearing behind the event horizon, he was surprised to note the confusion occasioned by his of perception he does unfortunately feel it necessary to stoop to the sort of level double-entendre usually avoided by his self-esteemed self.

Dildo does have an unshakeable commitment to bringing you the real thing and will treat with contempt any suggestion that this might be an inherent erect observer does not enjoy being labelled a surrogate no matter what the connection. Dildo's view is that one can't help being named as one is and only those with lower and dirtier minds will hold against him anything to do with his name.

Dildo could not end his first column without taking a swipe in the political arena, but your that side of it which has been rather quiet of late. This disrespectful hobbit suggests that the reason for this lassitude might be that prominent Liberal Club members are being seduced by the prospect of winning beauty contests. For example, is one prominent Liberal Club member going to get his chance to become Mr. 1980 before it's 1981? Or has his wit, charm, and shallowness of mind frightened off all opposition? but it remains an open question whether his colleague, Julian Glynn will enter the Miss Australia Quest in an audacious attempt to stay abreast of this rising star (or quasar).



Greg Woods, fighting against U. Mining

Uranium: What Safeguards

It is impossible to separate the use of nuclear fuels for peaceful purposes from the proliferation of nuclear weapons and terrorism according to Dr Greg Woods who spoke on campus last week.

Dr Woods was Council for Friends of the Earth at the Ranger Enquiry and was brought to Adelaide by the Adelaide and Flinders Uni. Campaign Against Nuclear Energy groups. The Nuclear Non Proliferation treaty (to which Australia subscribes) has continued to perpetrate this fallacy, he said. The aims of the treaty are contradictory, including stopping Nuclear Weapons' proliferation as well as making Nuclear Energy available to developing countries. As a result of this a meeting of member countries in Geneva recently to revise the treaty failed to reach a consensus. The developing countries refused to limit any production of nuclear arms because Great Britain, the USA etc. failed to place limits on themselves. They claimed that the treaty was merely a piece of legislation for the profit of those countries with Nuclear Technology. The present Government was only playing lip service to the recommendation of the Fox Report that unless Australia was able to control the use of uranium overseas, then it was too dangerous to be involved in its export. Despite claims since, from Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony that Australia's uranium would only be sold under the strictest security arrangements, no diplomatic pressure for safeguards had ever been exerted to ensure adequate safeguards. The Fox recommendations have gone by the board purely for economic reasons.

Unstable countries are gaining the resources and technology to produce weapons. Towards the end of last year, an agreement had been signed to sell uranium to South Korea only shortly before President Park had been murdered by the head of South Korea's CIA. This is only one example of the attention that has been paid to the political stability of prospective customers for Australia's uranium. An agreement has just been made to sell to France. The terms of the agreement have not been

released yet, however. By exporting to South Korea, the present Government was also placing itself in a very difficult position with closer neighbours. If Indonesia, for example, should demand uranium, Australia would be unable to refuse without the implication that we consider Indonesia more dangerous than South Korea;

Australia has also trained a number of Pakistani scientists in Nuclear Technology at the Atomic Energy Commission labs at Lucas Heights in NSW.

France (a country well known to be irresponsible in its attitude to nuclear power) has already stated categorically that they will not allow interference in their internal affairs. It is quite probable, according to Woods, that the terms of the French-Australian agreement do not refer to reprocessing, and it is certain that France will reprocess the uranium to use it for weapons. Another country receiving Australian uranium is Finland. They have their fuel reprocessed in the USSR.

Equally token gestures are made at home to the security of internal shipments of Australian uranium. MUF is a common expression industry - Material Unaccounted For. It accounts for up to 5% of the total volume of uranium. Commenting on the use of Australian bases by the US Airforce and Navy, Woods said that it put Australia right in the firing line if ever "directive 59" were released by the US President. This deals with "Limited Nuclear War" and if effected, could result in Australia being attacked as a punishment to the USA without directly attacking them.

Woods called for listeners to make the use of Australia's uranium resources an election issue. The ALP policy was clearly to keep it in the ground. The Nuclear fuels debate had been silenced deliberately by the uranium producers since 1976 he said. Up till that point there had been a concerted effort on their part to enlist the services of academics. This stopped abruptly in 1976 when it became clear that the debate was not going to their favour. Because (as we all know) the media thrives only on conflict, the Nuclear Energy issue has remained undebated in recent years.

Andrew Fagan

Open Forum to Stop War

An open forum has been organised for students willing to discuss the possibility of war in our time.

The meeting will be held in the North Dining Room at 1.00 p.m. on Wednesday 1st October and will be addressed by Jonathan Fast. An Anti-War Committee consisting of an ephemeral group of conscious students has been formed to investigate recent world-historical events. These events, in the aftermath of the Vietnam War, represent a watershed and a dramatic turning point in existing international power relations.

To understand the present global crisis presupposes an appreciation of the relative decline of US imperialism. Thus, within this wider context, the dramatic events in Iran and Afghanistan, and Australia's role in world imperialism, acquires a profound formula.

Needless to say, the looming threat of military conflagration is not an abstract problem but, on the contrary, assumes the dimensions of a life and death struggle for all of us. [Or for those without bunkers or fall-out shelters.] Therefore, it is essential to transcend all sectarian divisions and to approach the issues in an open, yet critical atmosphere.

What is to be done?

At the moment a questionnaire has been circulated to interpret the general mood of students, especially in relation to Australia's peripheral and sub-

ordinate role to the US military-industrial complex. Secondly, articles are in preparation to be distributed through the student media. Hopefully they will arouse at least a limited groundswell of consciousness.

Preparations must be urgently pursued, in order to anticipate future events. With appropriate support from students, popular mobilizations will then be possible. Student spontaneity will be our most effective means of protest in the case of conscription or limited registration. Opposition to the possibility of war, a possibility which is further heightened with the unprecedented and prolonged expansion of military expenditure can be harnessed on a small scale to contribute to thwart the future actuality of war. Similarly, we must learn from the lessons of past anti-war movements and to thus turn their defeats into our future triumphs. Depending on the course of events, a wider organisational basis can be established from the vast array of political groups, from the anti-uranium movement to trade union organisations.

However at this early stage our aim is simple: to do the vital groundwork in terms of consciousness and practical organisation. Each day we witness the oppressive war mongering of politicians; from peanut farmers, second-rate actors, and from our own absurd caricature Prime Minister and his regimented Cabinet.

Opposition must be hastened.

Bill Lucarelli

More Activity

All those who participated in Thursday's rally should be congratulated.

Next week there will be a meeting of the Education Action Committee on Thursday 24th September at 1.00 p.m. in the Student Activities Office. Some suggestions of the things we could do;

Organise students to lobby politicians.

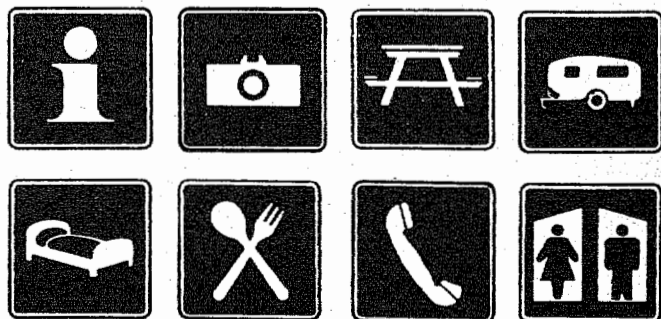
Participate in the October Mobilisation on Saturday 11th

October.

Also, the Australian Union of Students will be producing a community newspaper on education. This "Education Extra" will be put together by students from all campuses in S.A. It's aimed at bringing community attention to the condition of education funding in South Australia. Anyone interested should see Howard Glenn (Vice President) or Larry O'Loughlin (AUS Regional Organiser) in the Student Activities Office early this week.

Mandy Cornwall

ORIENTATION CAMPS 1981.



DIRECTORS AND COOKS WANTED

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS TO
DON RAY, C/O S.A.U.A.
OFFICE BEFORE OCT 3rd

Sixty Years of the C.P.A

Over the weekend of 13-14th September, the Communist Party of Australia held a conference as part of its 60th Anniversary Celebrations.

Over 60 people in attendance heard speakers trace the party's history and activities from the 1920's onwards.

Topics covered included the Communist Party's relations with the international communist movement and post-war national liberation movements in SE Asia and Africa; changing attitudes towards the ALP to the Cold War environment, 'struggles against the Arbitration Act, support for workers control of industry, the modern Women's Movement, the depression, evictions and unemployed organisations.

Elliot Johnston, CPA candidate for Port Adelaide in the forthcoming Federal Elections, spoke on Menzies' unsuccessful attempts to implicate the CPA in Russian espionage activities in Australia, to bolster his governments' chances in the 1954 elections.

Elliot said, "Although the Petrov Commission and the 1951 Communist Party Dissolution Act seemed to be exclusively directed against the CPA, they were nevertheless part of a wider move to suppress the democratic rights of people and in particular the ALP, trade unions and progressive movements." This is the general motive behind orchestrated anti-Communism.

Carol Johnson spoke on CPA/ALP relations in the 1940's and pointed out that the limitations of Social Democracy have persisted throughout Australian history. Carol's analysis of the Curtin and Chifley

Governments confirmed the view that the ALP essentially operates within the framework of the existing capitalist system. She concluded, that it is essential that the CPA raise independent Marxist perspectives.

Jim Moss, a Party member for over 40 years, gave a paper which meticulously detailed the development of militant trade unionism and opposition to the penal clauses of the Arbitration Act, culminating in a series of National Stoppages of 1969 against the jailing of trade union leader Clarrie O'Shea by Justice John Kerr. The Fraser Government's covert revival of penal provisions, through the Industrial Relations Bureau and the Trade Practices Act, present a continual threat to workers living standards and their right to strike.

The late 60's brought new challenges to the CPA, which eventually culminated in pro-Moscow elements splitting from the CPA, to form the Socialist Party of Australia.

The social movements of the 60's, such as the Vietnam Moratorium, the opposition to the South African Rugby Tour, and the growth of the modern women's movement had a strong effect on the Party.

As a result, the conference was told. "The party reinforced the idea that capitalist oppression extends well beyond the work place and impinges on many aspects of life."

The weekend affirmed that the Communist Party of Australia has played a decisive role since its inception in 1920 to the present, in advancing the interests of the Labor and progressive social movements and Socialism in Australia.

Vaia Prolos
Lance Worrall

Viner 'assaulted' in UWWU demo

The Federal Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs, Mr Ian Viner visited Port Adelaide last Monday to officially open Dale Chambers

The building houses the Australian Federal Police, the Electoral Office, the Department of Social Security as well as another CES Job Centre.

The Unemployed Workers' Union was in attendance and demanded to speak to Mr Viner. They heckled him and put their banner behind him when he spoke to the press. One demonstrator remarked, "He's more interested in talking to the manager of Chrysler and the head of West Lakes Development than with unemployed people".

Dave Arkins, an organizer with the UWWU, tried to hand Mr Viner a dole form and when Viner refused to accept it, Arkins shredded it, put it in a waste paper bin and tipped the contents on to Viner.

He has been charged with being on the premises illegally and other offences. An assault charge has been dropped, meaning that Viner will not have to appear in court.

Outside the Port Adelaide

Court on Tuesday, Arkins said that Job Centres were a farce, with only a couple of dozen jobs on the boards and that more money should be put into job creation schemes.

Vaia Prois

Ondit

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Mary Gaudron: lower overtime = more jobs - and a law suit.

Gaudron soft on 35 hrs

New technology is failing to produce increased leisure time for the workforce according to Mary Gaudron last Tuesday.

She was speaking at the Annual Labor Club Evatt Memorial Lecture in the Little Cinema. Justice Gaudron went on to say that

"Whilst the proponents of new technologies tell us that we may anticipate a growth in leisure time for the workforce, most awards of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and most awards of the State Tribunals continue to oblige employees to work 'reasonable overtime' - a requirement often causing considerable inconvenience and hardship to married women workers who now comprise two-thirds of the total female work force."

The only effect that new technology has had on leisure time has been the enforced leisure of the unemployed.

The Myers Committee of Inquiry into Technological Change in Australia has frankly acknowledged that technological change will result in redundancies and retrenchments.

Today we face a problem of convincing our Arbitral Tribunal to quickly move to redress these effects.

Denmark, on the other hand, has legislatively intervened to curtail the amount of overtime required of employees for the express purpose of creating additional job opportunities. A recent but limited experiment in Southern Ireland has established that curtailment of overtime requirements does in fact create new job opportunities. In this country, employees who impose overtime bans in retaliation against redundancies and retrenchments, are likely to find themselves the subject of proceedings within our industrial tribunals.

Many of our industrial awards also oblige continuous shift workers to work public holidays - an obligation which some employees at least resist. One may readily concede that certain areas of activity necessarily require attendance at work on public holidays, but question the need for manufacturing industry to operate 24 hours a day and seven days a week, thereby obliging employees, sometimes quite against their will, to work

on such days as Anzac Day and Good Friday which have been decreed public holidays.

Trade Unions need to be directly involved in decisions to introduce new technology if the technology used was going to create new or additional jobs according to Justice Gaudron. An invitation to the Unions to become involved after the decisions have been made is akin to an invitation to arrange deck-

chairs on the Titanic.

Justice Gaudron, a member of the ALP, avoided committing herself to a position on whether the "35 hour week" would be economically feasible. She said she could not comment, not being an economist. However her main point was that new technology had not yet delivered increased leisure time for workers.

Andrew Fagan.

Justice 1980?

The danger of the new Federal Police Act to civil liberties has been demonstrated by the sentencing of three women to a month's jail for what the magistrate called "social mutiny".

They, and eleven others who received fines of \$200 each, were convicted of obstructing policy by their attempt to march behind Anzac Day marchers and lay a wreath in honour of women raped in war.

The fourteen women are members of Women Against Rape. They deny the charge, and are appealing.

Metta Young, one of those fined, told *Tribune*: "We are seeking a woman lawyer, preferably a feminist. We are not simply appealing against the severity of the sentence, but against the conviction."

The new Act provides for maximum penalties of \$2,000 fine or 12 months' jail, or both. Previously, the Police Offences Ordinance had provided a \$40 fine.

"The implications of the decision are enormous because this Act comes into effect wherever federal police are involved," Metta Young said.

"The magistrate has equated social mutiny with mere insubordination. So if you choose to differ from tradition, or from what the supposed majority agrees with, and a policeman doesn't think you should, then you can more or less be put away."

She continued: "That's the big civil liberties question. Who now has the right to march if the police have got so much power that they can, on contradictory evidence, get a conviction?"

Threats to society

In giving his judgement the magistrate, D.B. Nicholls, said he

would have been suspicious if there had not been "inconsistencies" in police evidence.

He also said: "The nature of threats to our society is changing. You as a group have to be told that a protester has no divine right."

"Police have to know what their rights and their powers are. There is a danger of police having too much power; there is also a danger of police being hamstrung in countering terrorism."

The magistrate referred to "the disgusting nature of the placards and the expressed determination of the group to put the placards on the commemoration stone".

"This," he stated, "would have amounted to a breach of the peace."

The women's placards had read: *Rape is war against women; Soldiers are phallic murderers; Women are always the victims; and In memory of women raped in war.*

Speaking of the sentence, the magistrate said: "I propose to align this sort of offence with the penalties which are used in drinking driving cases."

"Anarchists"

The magistrate said the three women who had prior convictions had a tendency to become "social anarchists", and gave them a month's jail.

As Nicholls gave his judgement, one woman called out: "When did you write this decision?"

He answered that he had written it on the night before (that is, after the police evidence, but before the women's own evidence) but that he had adjusted it as defence evidence came out later.

A Defend the Canberra Fourteen Committee has been set up. Contact Women Against Rape, C/- Radio 2XXX, Canberra.



Aboriginal kids getting a raw deal?

Bad deal for Black Kids

A school closed recently in the Northern Territory has deprived over one hundred Aboriginal children any further education.

The children, aged between 13 and 18 years old had been attending Dhupuma College on the Gove Peninsula. The College had been providing an education that would ensure the retention of Aboriginal cultural identity while imparting a capacity to function in the changing Australian society.

In April, Jim Robertson, the Northern Territory Education Minister, promised (with an election in the offing) that Dhupuma College would not be closed and that he would "rebuild it from the ground up". This was good news for the community, and for the staff, who felt secure enough to buy houses in the area.

By August the election was two months over and Jim Robertson, whose Country Liberal Party government had retained office, was in a position to fulfil his promises. Instead he axed the College.

On the Thursday of the last week of term, the Principal of Dhupuma College received a telegram confirming his appointment there for 1981. On the same day he and the staff and students were informed that the College would close permanently the next day.

Why close Dhupuma?

Robertson's sole reason is expense. He claims that this boarding school was the most expensive in Australia at \$10,800 per student. (One may in fact doubt whether this is the case, but what if it is? Is there any reason why more money should not be spent on an Aboriginal child than on, for example, upper class white boys at Melbourne Grammar?)

What alternatives are available?

Jim Robertson has suggested that most of the students could enrol at Darwin's Kormilda College for the third term while "post secondary alternative education in their own communities" would be provided for some others.

Many Aboriginals will find Kormilda unsatisfactory for a variety of reasons: it tries to cater for students from a wide range of tribal backgrounds; it runs on European-style discipline; and it

is close to the Berrimah Hotel and the associated drinking problem. The other possibility of some kind of post-secondary education in various communities sounds vague, unplanned and probably unworkable. Up until September 15, only three of the one hundred and twenty former students of Dhupuma had attended Kormilda. As some Dhupuma teachers have pointed out, it is educational madness to suspend a programme two-thirds of the way through the year. One pointed out that white students would not be treated in this manner because "the parents wouldn't stand for it".

Not surprisingly the staff are concerned at their own position. They informed Education Minister Robertson that they would not leave the College until he had clarified in writing what future positions, accommodation and reimbursement of allowances they can expect. Normally teachers at remote schools move off for the city light as soon as the school's doors close. This time the Dhupuma staff have more urgent considerations than visiting friends and shops and libraries.

Several of the staff have now been re-deployed elsewhere, and only a skeleton staff remains at the school. Department officers are stocktaking at the school, and are burning the things which they feel are of no further use. A teacher at the school pointed out that the NT government and the Education Dept. were not meeting their responsibilities to the Aboriginal working relationship which had existed between the school and the communities, and this would all be lost.

The school had been sabotaged by the State and Federal governments both procrastinating until the school was in dire straits; then it had been stated by the Education Department that \$10 million would be needed for rebuilding of the school, and so the decision was able to be made that it was too costly a venture.

It is expected that there will be further "rationalisation" of services in the NT, not only in the area of education, since the state cannot function without a much greater input of Commonwealth money.

At a meeting of the Teachers' Federation (NT) last week, seven motions in support were passed; and a motion of no confidence in

the Minister of Education (Jim Robertson) was passed.

It is asked that people wishing to support the school send telegrams to the NT Government, the NT Education Department, and to Jim Robertson, the NT Minister for Education, demanding that they meet their responsibilities to the Aboriginal communities.

Support has come from the Darwin Trades and Labor Council which protested the "callous disregard for people in remote areas" and placed a ban on the removal of any buildings or resources from the site. They also pledged whatever action was necessary to ensure that the College re-opened for Term 3, if the Aboriginal communities in Arnhem Land want this.

Galarrwuy Yunipingu, former Chairman of the Northern Lands Council, condemned the closure and described Jim Robertson as lacking "regard and respect for both the students and their families". The ALP opposition in the Northern Territory Parliament, and the Uniting Church joined the chorus of criticism.

The Northern Territory Teachers' Federation has called upon the Federal Government to make representations to the Northern Territory Government, since the latter had failed to honour the commitment it made to the Federal Government at the time of the transfer of the education function in July 1979. The Teachers' Federation therefore say that the Federal Government has a moral obligation to intervene on behalf of the people affected. They further said that "in this way the Commonwealth Government can preserve its own dignity and the Northern Territory Government will be revealed for what it really is".

Because of the silence of the media in the South, public opinion in other parts of Australia has not been aroused. As one reporter commented to the writer of this article, "We can only handle one Aboriginal issue at a time; and at the moment that issue is Noonkanbah."

It is yet one more assault on the rights of Aboriginal people.

South Australian Campaign Against Racial Exploitation.

Information available from NT News, in the Reading Room of the State Library, North Terrace, Adelaide - from August 25th onwards.

Free Books!

Free books are available in *On dit* for those who are willing to review them.

The following titles are just a sample of these. It is possible to get other new releases from publishers so please notify us if you are interested in reviewing something we haven't got.

Books available:

Brain fix - the nightmare vision of the future (Science Fiction) *Chris Boyce.*

After my fasion - *John Cowper Powys*
 Uncle & Others (poetry) - *Barry Mitcalfe*
 Regna - a chain of poems - *Ed. Charles Tomlinson.*
 The experience of breast feeding - *Sheila Kitzinger*
 The Great God Mogadon and other plays - *Barry Oakley*
 The track to Bralgu - *Alan Paton*
 Treat yourself to Sex - *Brown/Falder*
 Get out of My Sky (SF) - *James Blish*
 The Flute Player - *D.M. Thomas*

A Socialist Aust.

What is Socialism was the question addressed by Carol Johnson in last week's meeting of Christians for Socialism.

Ms Johnson is a tutor in the Politics Department and a member of the CPA.

The paper outlined the various models of socialism; and in particular the three schools of socialist thought that prevail in Australia today.

The media in Australia tends to support the 'hysterical school', in which all Labor government initiatives to improve working class conditions are seen as Big Brother socialism. However, this attitude is indirectly supported by the reformist school (as characterized by ALP) because it believes that there is nothing inherently wrong with capitalism-

only some edges need smoothing.

The fall in support for the Euro-communists (PCI for example) and growing support for radical parties in Europe, tends to suggest that only 'revolutionary socialism' will bring about significant changes to the capitalist society and that parliamentary reformism *per se* is ineffectual.

Russian style socialism (if socialism is the correct word) can be prevented by decentralizing power and placing small economic units (factories etc.) under worker control.

Whether Australia ever becomes socialist or not will partially depend upon how repressive the capitalist state will have to become to sustain itself - and eventually destruct within, like many South American countries have.

Tony Piccolo

Story Comp.

South Australian Authors, Geoffrey Dutton and Colin Thiele will be the judges for the *On dit* short story competition.

The Competition, due to close today, has been extended for a further week due to the unavailability of one of the judges. As well as this, only two entries have been received to date. Remember entries are

limited to 2,000 words and the results will be published in a Literary Edition of *On dit*. They are due by 5.00 p.m. on Monday September 29th. The prizes are book vouchers, are as follows:

1st prize
-\$50 voucher from Liberty Books.
2nd prize
-\$25 voucher from City Books.
3rd prize
-\$10 voucher from Mary Martin Bookshops.

On dit Staff

Recipe Winner

Only one entry was received in this weeks recipe competition.

finally:
Grated cheddar cheese.

Method:-

Dough:
Place flour in bowl, add egg than milk to form a firm dough. Knead slightly then spread over medium pizza tray (oiled).

Topping:
Chop onion; lightly fry; add grated carrot, and chopped tomatoe; simmer until tomatoe is soft then stir in cottage cheese. Add seasoning.

Finally:
Spread topping over dough and sprinkle grated cheese on top. Bake in moderate oven until cheese is brown.

Sponsored by

Rita's Indian & Vegetarian Health Foods,
 Shop 28, Southern Cross.
 10% Student Discount upon presentation of AUS card.

Remember entries are due at 2 p.m. this Wednesday and they are judged according to their expense, ease of preparation, nutritive value and taste.

Congratulations Lucky Marchant. You can pick up your prize of a ticket to one free meal at Rita's at the *On dit* Office.

CARROT PIZZA

Ingredients

Dough:
 1 1/2 cups self raising flour
 1 egg
 milk
 salt

Topping:

1 cup grated carrot
 2 small (or 1 large) tomatoe
 1 tablespoon cottage cheese
 1 small onion, black pepper, salt and oregano to taste, and a touch of garlic.

Seven years after Allende

On September 11th, the Chilean nation "celebrated" the 7th anniversary of the coup d'etat that resulted in the installation of General Pinochet, self-proclaimed saviour of Chilean democracy, as President. The brutal overthrow of the democratically elected popular Unity government and the killing of President Salvador Allende was the culmination of a protracted, well-orchestrated campaign of economic destabilization and sabotage. The necessary funding was generously provided by the CIA, and among the masterminds of the operation was that champion of democracy and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Henry "Peace in Our Time" Kissinger. He justified his participation in terms of the need to rescue the Chilean people from themselves, given that they were so foolish and irresponsible as to elect a Marxist president.

Allende's commitment to a transition to Socialism through a reformist parliamentary approach was greeted with hostility, not only by the indigenous bourgeoisie, but also by multinational corporations (which had a stranglehold of the economy) and by many Western nations. The subsequent succession of well coordinated strike actions by various bourgeois and petit-bourgeois elements propped up by CIA funds, the hoarding of basic commodities by shop owners, and the trade embargo imposed by the USA on Chilean copper, etc. exacerbated the already disastrous economic situation inherited from the previous Christian Democrat administration. The mass media, almost entirely privately owned, was also instrumental in conducting a relentless campaign of hostility and slander against the government, especially the mass-circulation daily *Mercurio*.

Nonetheless, support for the government continued to increase, and the working class and peasantry came up with innovative approaches to dealing with the situation, such as the establishment of co-operative "people's" stores. Produce was transported from rural areas and distributed to urban dwellers at cost price. This was done in response to artificial shortages created by shop owners, and neighbourhood militia to enforce against such hoarding practices.

The right-wing parties, unable to muster support away from Allende, increasingly resorted to intimidatory tactics and unabashed thuggery, as carried out with their approval by such groupings as the neo-fascist "Patria y Libertad" (Fatherland and Freedom) front. When repeated attempts to bring down the government by parliamentary means failed, the Generals, disenchanted with the erosion of their power base, moved. The armed forces, traditionally fattened on US aid, had been conducting manoeuvres under the auspices of the US advisers for some time prior to the coup, so were in readiness.

The coup was swift and brutal. Its aftermath left thousands of Popular Unity supporters dead, including such figures of world stature as the great poet Pablo Nerudo. The President of the fascist military junta, Pinochet, scrapped the constitution, replaced it with rule by decree. He remained true to his pledge to "eradicate the Marxist cancer" by butchering thousands more in concentration camps. The compliance of external forces was reflected in the unwillingness of Western nations to take any action, even when Orlando Letelier, Allende's former ambassador to Washington, was murdered there by an assassination squad from one of the five intelligence services which Pinochet set up. However, the new regime so offended the delicate sensitivities of some nations that they withdrew diplomatic representation and imposed embargoes. Such was the case with Britain's Labour government, which in 1975 recalled the British Ambassador from Santiago after it received information that a British subject, Dr Sheila Cassidy, had been tortured by DINA, the dreaded secret police.

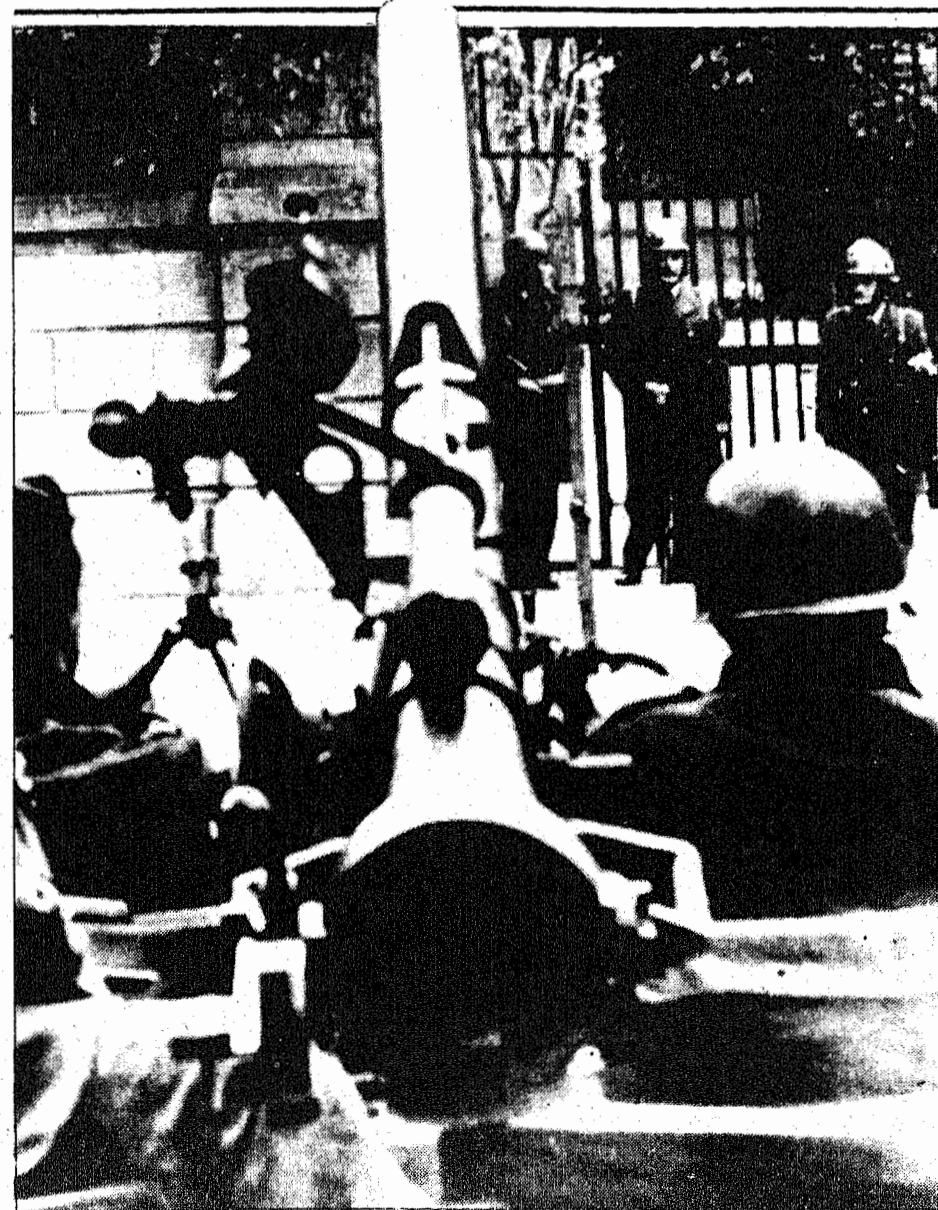
Chile after the Coup

Post-coup Chile once again became safe for the unhindered penetration of foreign capital, and all industries



Allende. The fall of Chile's Anniversary.

Allende's Chile was taken over by Pinochet in a bloody CIA inspired coup almost seven years ago. Time may be a healer of wounds but the horror of Allende's overthrow runs deep. *Gleb Webster* writes.



brought into public ownership by the Popular Unity government were denationalized. A new economic course was charted for Chile, which in effect became the personal laboratory of Milton Friedman and his University of Chicago cronies, who sought to test their monetarist theories and impose commensurate policies at the point of a bayonet. (Unfortunately such gentle persuasion as Pinochet was prepared to resort to was hitherto unacceptable in those industrial nations which had previously flirted with Friedmanism.) Accordingly, inflation was reduced to less than 100% p.a. (from around 400%), but at a cost of 40% unemployment and the scrapping of the Welfare State, not exactly conducive to the well-being of the working class.

Resistance to the Regime

Resistance to the regime has continued, with increasing clandestine activities of the Communist, Socialist, and other parties. This was borne out by mass manifestation in Santiago and other cities on May Day, in contravention of the ban on such activities. For those convinced that the junta has moderated its policies in an attempt to gain international support (which for a long time had been limited to a few countries, notably China and South Africa), recent reports in the media of the torture of a 21 year old British student, Claire Wilson, indicates otherwise. Nonetheless, Thatcher's government lifted the embargo on arms supplied to Chile on July 22nd despite pleas by Amnesty International and other bodies. (Interestingly, Nicholas Ridley, the Minister with responsibility for dealings with Chile, and proponent of resumption of normal relations, attempted to discredit Dr Sheila Cassidy in 1975.) Obviously, the Tories prefer to believe the junta's assertion that Claire Wilson's account of maltreatment is "false and unfounded", despite the fact that she required intensive medical care on her release from prison.

This year, Pinochet decided to commemorate the anniversary of the coup by seeking a mandate in a plebiscite that would extend his presidency until 1989, followed by a transitional period for which he would nominate a successor (probably himself) with, hopefully, general elections in 1997. Seven out of ten Chileans supposedly voted in favour, slightly eyebrow-raising, considering that the Popular Unity parties and Christian Democratic Party between them command the support of three quarters of the population. Former Christian Democrat President, Eduardo Frei described the poll as "fraudulent", not a particularly outrageous allegation, considering that over eleven million ballot papers were printed when there are only six and three quarter million over the age of 18 in Chile! Pinochet described the result as a "victory for democracy over Marxism", that would establish democracy as a permanent way of life in Chile. A pyrrhic victory indeed, when his pledges include the revision of social security laws, which happen to be non-existent!

Those who consider Chile as a distant, unimportant little country, the unfortunate events in which should be consigned to the dustbin of history, should think again, as what occurred there is of great relevance to everyone. The overthrow of the Allende Government demonstrates the fate of noble but misguided efforts to embark on a course of a fundamental restructuring of society within the framework of the pre-existing one. It was Allende's scrupulous adherence to constitutional legality that eventually led to his downfall. His unwillingness to restructure the army, media, and government apparatus allowed hostile forces, internal and external, to conspire against his government. What happened in Chile augurs ill for progressive forces everywhere, Australia included, as it is indicative of what could happen to, say, the Labor Party, if it ever abandoned its role as merely an alternative manager of the capitalist system and adopt policies threatening imperialist and multinational monopoly domination.



Sex, always a subject of interest to most, has its role and relevance to society through the ages, examined in this scholarly article by *Mike Logie*.

Throughout the centuries attitudes towards sex have varied greatly. Because of this the history of sex appears often quite ramshackle. With little recourse to logic, moral bodies like the church and the Puritans have sought to impose their severe ideas upon people not ready to accept them. The history of sex is also characterized by a long running battle between matrist and patrist societies to establish their own peculiar imprint on sexual mores. Sadly, the result has not been a satisfactory one; "societies of men" have been too ready to assign to women positions of great disrespect.

The Middle Ages, far from being the gentle and courteous period described in Romances, was marked, in its early stages anyway, by an abundance of free sexual activity. Early court records are filled with numerous sexual offences which include fornication, adultery, incest and homosexuality. Though the licence of the early Mediaeval period was largely unhampered by church activity there were moralists and church dignitaries who sharply rebuked the sexual practices. Of the English, Boniface could exclaim that they "utterly refuse to have legitimate wives, and continue to live in lechery and adultery after the manner of neighing horses and braying asses". As prostitutes, the English seemed particularly adept: "There is scarcely a town in Italy, or in France, or in Gaul, where English prostitutes are not found". Clothes too betrayed the frank sexuality of the times; while the women wore low-necked dresses and laced their breasts so high that "a candle could be stood upon them", and men wore short coats that revealed the outline of their private parts.

Despite the freedom of sexual behaviour up to the 15th century the church had begun imposing their strictures as early as the 8th century. Nevertheless, though the church did not entirely succeed in obtaining universal acceptance of its sexual regulations, it was able to enforce sexual abstinence to an alarming extent. The idealized concept of knights as paragons of chaste and gentlemanly behaviour was the result largely of Christian folktales who rewrote the old English folk-tales to fit in with the approved church morality. The rewriting of the knightly tales was also a favourite pastime of the puritanical Victorians. Knights were, in truth, a most wanton and lascivious lot; virginity was no noble prize and marriages were often short lived affairs. Illegitimacy was rife and to be a bastard was a mark of distinction.

In these circumstances the church's first object was to try and establish monogamous marriages. Their success in such fields was not high, for trial marriages still continued and in Scotland they continued up to the Reformation.

It was not until the 12th century that a noticeable change came over the sexual attitudes of Middle Ages' people. The church's success of extending celibacy from the cloisters to the ministers resulted in abnormal heretical and sexual practices. Perversion and neuroses in the form of sodomy, flagellation and false Christs appeared wherever the church was able to establish its strict moral codes. Repression had acted in closing sexual outlets resulting in the appearance of remarkable fantasies; while women were visited at night by supernatural beings called Incubus, men were visited by Succubus. The visitations were more common amongst men and women of the cloth. The church accepted their real existence claiming they were devils in human shape. As the sexual act was

deemed a mortal sin, widespread impotence fears grew and magical methods were sought to restore the blighted potency. Priests were continually forced to defy the church's call for complete celibacy by turning to fornication and to the more common practice of homosexuality. Quite often, priests used the power of granting or withholding absolution for sins as a weapon to force a woman's compliance. It was often quite common for nuns after having exhausted their mania for men to believe they were engaged to Jesus or, worse, to believe they had become pregnant through intercourse with the Saviour. Outside of the church sickness extended widely and was usually associated with violence. Huge orgies of flagellation grew all over Europe and it was a common sight to see a large procession of flagellants, headed by priests, walking down the streets. These ceremonies continued for several centuries until they were finally wiped out by the Inquisition.

Though the mediaeval church took extraordinary pains to quell sexual thought and act it was unquestionably obsessed with the idea of sex. Sexual issues dominated the church's thinking to a pathological extent. Quite simply, Christian morality deemed that the sexual act was to be completely avoided except for the purpose of procreation. What irked the church so much was, not the sexual act itself, but the pleasure which was derived from it. This attitude still finds expression today in some legions of the Catholic church though only to a small extent. A great series of penitential books began to appear around the 8th century exploring sexual attitudes in all its detail; every misdeed was enlarged upon and suitable punishment was devised for each. The proscribing of sexual activity in the following centuries did much to produce the despair and frustration which marked the 13th and 14th centuries. During these years the only challenge that took place against mediaeval Christian morality was taken up by the troubadours and the Cathari, a group, who like the church, placed a taboo on sexual intercourse not because it was "wicked" but because it prevented the attainment of enlightenment. Both groups, quite against the run of the obviously patrist church, elevated women to the position of deities. Whatever criticism the church levelled at both groups, and it seems to have been a fear that their chaste nature would break down, the troubadours and Cathari did much to establish the virtues of love and kindness and to elevate the positions of women to one approaching respect and men to one approaching dignity.

During the 13th century the church embroiled itself in a battle against heresy which ultimately became a battle against sex. Witch hunting, or the Inquisition as it is better known, became not only a search for a witch but for certain phenomena, usually sexual in character. That this was so can be seen from an excerpt from the Malleus: "All witchcraft comes from carnal lust". Apart from the performing of magic routines the phenomena the Inquisitors sought to quell were the rather large incidence of sexually based hysterias and delusions often produced by the worship of the Horned God. Behind the whole notion of witch hunting was the idea that women suffered from an insatiable desire for the flesh. To protect the Virgin Mary, who stood the chance of losing her virginity through her role as a fertility goddess, the witch embodied everything that was 'bad' in women.



SEX IN THE MIDDLE AGES

The savage repressions of the Inquisition lasted for over one hundred years, being replaced by a return to the matrist standards of the troubadours and to the sexual licence of the Middle Ages. A flourishing school of Roman poets led by Petrarca and Dante raised women again to deity level. Indeed, during the Renaissance, women achieved much freedom; they received practically the same education as men, took over responsibility of estates and wore bright and attractive clothing. It is interesting to note, as Freud once said, that in times of sexual repression, creativity often dwindles. So the Renaissance is noted for the multitude of great art works it created. With this greater freedom for women

came a greater licence on the part of the men; and men of the cloth were not excepted. Alexander VI, who daughtered Lucrezia Borgia, held vast orgies in his papal quarters in which fifty prostitutes danced to his pleasures. With the moral anarchy of the upper echelons of the church came a complete breakdown of morality on the part of the populace. The old pagan matrist conceptions of religion, in which fertility was the supreme miracle, rapidly reasserted themselves. The church came more and more to be looked upon as a hideous and profligate institution. Perhaps the greatest reflections of the sexual freedom of the age can be seen in the literature. *La Vie des Dames Galantes* pictured the great freedom of

women as they continually dismissed men and took up others with extraordinary zeal. Ford's *Tis a Pity She's a Whore* dealt with the theme of incest, while a large quantity of books were written (by men) extolling the courtesy of men. It was during this period that the condom was invented, not as a contraceptive device, but as a measure against syphilis infection.

The matrist period of the Renaissance gave way to the reactionary principles of Protestantism and the Reformation. Ironically enough it was the great sexual licence that Luther saw at Rome that turned his mind towards a heretical secession and reversion to the practices

of patristism. However, though Luther set the schismatic movement in train, it was Calvin who came to embody all the fanatical and guilt-ridden aspects of the period. Calvinists depressed the status of women after having been shocked at the sight of women holding high positions in state affairs. Calvin attached great importance to the Bible, but found little difficulty in using the texts to his purpose. Paul's doctrine that "they that have wives should be as though they had none" was given especial voice. It was in Geneva that Calvin established his severe theocratic society where those who opposed his views were mercilessly punished. Naturally enough not only was adultery and fornication proscribed but also the

mildest forms of spontaneity. Some several years later all of Calvin's strictures were resurrected by the English Puritans. Not only were all forms of spontaneity quelled but adultery and incest received the death penalty. Fornicators and adulterers, when not put to death, were harangued before church congregations as a mark of penance and humiliation for their sins. Often those women who had become illegitimately pregnant preferred to risk the capital punishment for infanticide rather than go through the public parade.

Eighteenth century life saw a remarkable reversal of the strictures of the Reformation into a period of astonishing sensuality. Again as in the Renaissance, the Age of Reason saw the flourishing of the arts and trades, but this time they were exploited to satisfy the wildest vagaries of sexuality. The trend towards general licence seemed to have started from the leaders of the community and to have slowly filtered downwards. The Court of Charles II, led by the redoubtable Rochester and Sedley, raised debauchery and whoring to an astonishing level. The care with which Rochester took sex can be seen in his much quoted phrase: "the position is ridiculous, the pleasure momentary and the expense damnable". The themes of violence and impotency fears pervade the period. Men often seduced women to prove the existence of their potency and generally preferred virgins for the experience. This occurred to such an alarming extent that the period has been noted as one of "defloration mania". Brothels again increased in number to cater for the exhibitionism and depravity of the age. A popular form of brothel was the flogging parlour where unusual and grotesque acts of whipping went on. Women often took the charge of such brothels and one Mrs Colet was able to acquire such a profit from these activities that she retired after eight years in the business. Though men used women as instruments for their pleasure, the women, for their part, accepted them as filthy creatures whom one could unfortunately not do without. Perhaps the classic embodiment of this age was the Marquis de Sade whose need to defy moral laws found expression in his philosophy of sodomy, cruelty and sacrilege.

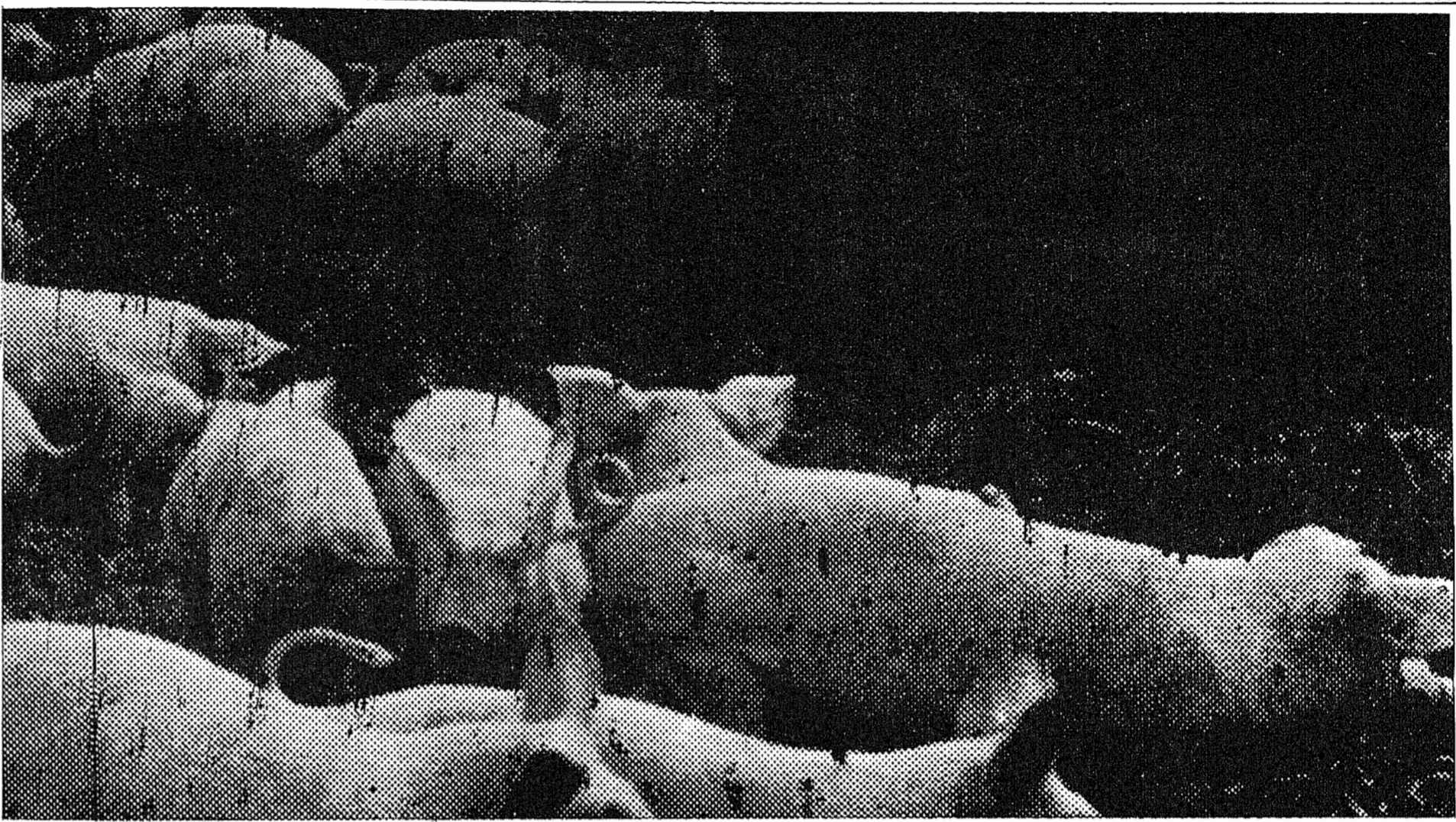
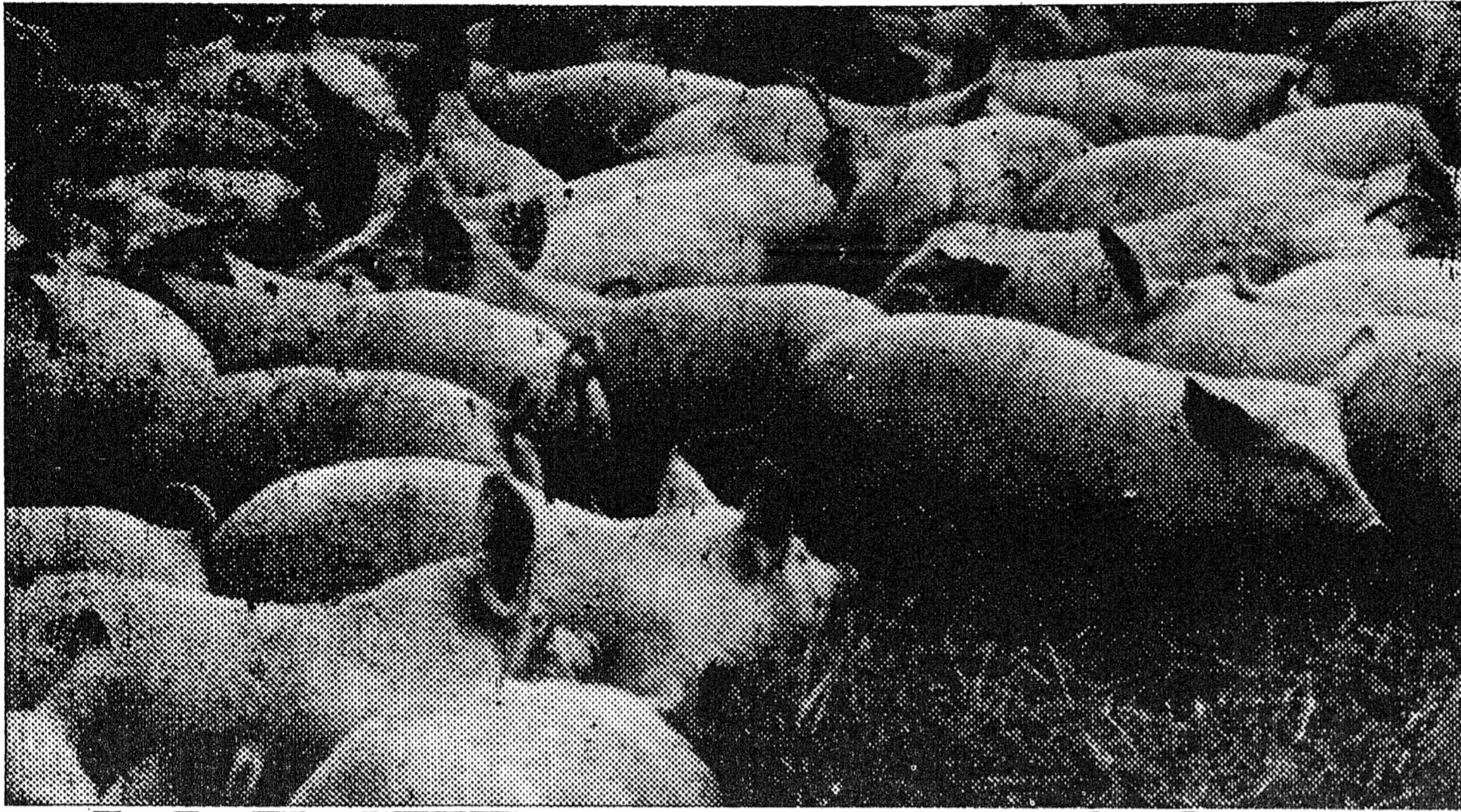
The period between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the Victorian Age seems to have been characterized by another attempt to raise women to an elevated position. The Romantic Movement, unfortunately, was given such a short time to establish its new customs before it was strangled by the patrist reaction of Victorianism. Its chief expression was literature where fantasy succeeded in producing an outlet for sexual motifs in the face of a growing public Puritanism. The reaction against which it battled often resulted in open cases of perversion. While Byron tried to wreck his wife's peace of mind by insinuating that he was living incestuously with his sister, the Princess Belgiojoso kept the embalmed body of her lover in her cupboard. The doctrine that one must conceal one's sexuality gave rise to the depressing flagellatory poetry of Swinburne and the appalling sadistic fancies of de Launtraumont. However, the Romanists were responsible for the remarkable achievement of placing the ideal of romantic love within marriage on a respectable footing.

By the time Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 the patrist reaction was well and truly established. It had been led, not by the orthodox church (who actually attacked the repressive measures), but by the Wesleyans who were outside it. Much of the Wesleyan's activity took place within reform societies as they clamped down on

blasphemy, prostitution and all sexual licence. The Victorian period has come to be known as one of astonishing hypocrisy where the cleanliness appeared on the outside and the dirt was tucked well inside. The Victorians saw themselves as the most refined and civilized people the world had yet known. Attitudes towards sex were tainted with a high degree of prudery; it was not so much sinful but bestial, and many Victorians were convinced that, since they were so civilized, they should not have to stoop to such irrational pursuits. The women's position again was significantly lowered. Seen as pure and sexless Victorian women were divided into two categories: 'good' women who had no taste for sex and 'bad' women who had. The greatest reflection of Victorian prudery could be seen in the cautiousness of their diction. Such Biblical terms like whore and fornication became taboo and were eventually replaced. References to childbirth underwent the most drastic changes of all; beginning as "being with child" the pregnancy state was soon changed to the vague "in an interesting condition". Even advertisements for ladies' underwear were delicately termed and any medical complaint between the neck and knees was often referred to as "liver". Like their mediaeval Christian predecessors, the Victorians were obsessed with sexual matters. Though a number of 'corrupt' books were banned from publication, pornography, in various forms, abounded. It is interesting to note that one of history's most salacious books - *The Romance of Lust* - was written during the Victorian age. Prostitution too, was rampant and it has been said that Victorian morality was based upon its vast system of prostitution. For the Victorian needed the prostitute as an object on which to pour out all his negative feelings for women; it is for this reason that the fantasy of redeeming the prostitute, while actually making redemption as difficult as possible, was so common.

Sexual attitudes in the 20th century have often been seen, and rightly so, as a desperate attempt of extricating sex from the vulgar position to which it was assigned by the Victorians. Our attempts have not always been valiant or successful. If anything our efforts to bring sex "into the open", though it has brought the advantage of being able to discuss sexual problems, has resulted in a period of unbelievable licence. The efforts to free society from the prudery of the past has brought the idea that any shyness, any wish for privacy and any recognition that the human relationship needs time and sensitivity to flourish is a sign of sexual inhibition. Our supposed 'enlightenment', under the guise of 'love and freedom', has brought us only pornography, vast sex fairs and sex supermarkets. As Rollo May points out "the word fuck is the most common expletive in our contemporary language to express violent hostility. I do not think that this is by accident". Even in the field of critical reviewing critics seem to have totally abandoned ethical judgement in reviews; I don't know how many times I have seen a review which contained the phrase "this is anti-human but tolerable". Whatever history has to say about our own period it is certain it will come to be seen as an age where sex was removed from the human experience and pitched into the realm of vulgar commercialism. Our sexual attitudes are, quite clearly amongst the most perverse and sick of any age.

Footnotes.
G.R. Taylor - Sex in history London 1953
D. Holbrook - Sex and Dehumanization London 1972
R. May - Love and Will, Souvenir Press 1970
J.D. Urwin - Sex and Culture, Oxford 1934
A. Comfort - Sexual behaviour in Society, London 1950.



WHERE TO GO IF YOU GET HUNGRY

There aren't many people who would rave over refectory food, but the alternatives can be expensive. Miss Piggy and Friends spent a fattening week researching up-town eateries, comparing price, variety and quality of food. We limited our research to places within a radius of five minutes walk from the Napier Building.

On Campus
The obvious place to start is the University itself. Options here are limited to three refectories (Mayo, Wills and Upper), the Union Hall Celler, the Bistro and the Staff Club. Presumably everyone is familiar with the refectories and cellar, so I will mention them only in comparison with other places. People based at the North Terrace end of campus might like to try the SAIT cafeteria. It is smaller and more limited than our refectories, but prices are similar.

The Staff Club
The Staff Club (on Hughes Plaza) provides good, varied meals for around

Where do you go to eat when the Refectories get boring? Miss Piggy, alias *Margaret Simons*, hogged into some of the uptown eating houses. Sty around for some comparative prices.

\$2.50. This is undoubtedly the best option on campus, but is open only to members of the Club (most staff members and some post-graduates) and their guests. If you can persuade someone to sign you in, look no further.

The Bistro
The Bistro was next on our list. The Lunchtime Specials are probably the best value here, at around \$3.00. On the day we went there was a choice between beef Wellington and roast pork. The two

members of our party who ordered these were more than satisfied. The serves were large and the food tasty.

The rest of the menu is a little boring: mixed grill for \$4.00, fillet mignon at \$4.95, various steaks at around \$4.35, schnitzel at \$3.35 and two pieces of fish for \$3.00. These prices include chips, a bread roll and a smorgasbord of salads. We found the meat rather greasy, but tender. The chips are of the normal flabby standard one expects at the refectory. One member of our party asked for chips to be omitted from his order - but he got them anyway. *The Bistro* does not seem to be able to cope with variations from the standard orders.

The salads were fresh, and there was a reasonably good selection. In this area, *The Bistro* is now ahead of the Upper Refectory, where it is impossible to buy simple, crisp lettuce salads.
Tea and coffee are 30c for a small cup, which is 8c more than the refectory for tea, and the same for coffee. Twining's Teas are available at no extra cost.

However *The Bistro* really falls down when it comes to other drinks. Wines are reasonably priced, but all other drinks are exorbitantly expensive, and not especially good. Miss Piggy was disappointed to find that the orange juice, costing 50c for a medium sized glass, is actually orange concentrate - and tastes like it. There is little excuse for this in South Australia at the height of the orange season.

Our party left feeling very full, if not particularly excited. In short, the *Bistro* is good, but not quite as good as it could be.

Art Gallery
If you are feeling rich, one of the most pleasant places to eat is the little sculpture courtyard at the back of the *Art Gallery*. This is practically on campus, and on a sunny day, makes a lovely retreat. (You can study here too - there is no need to buy anything.)

The menu is limited, but good. The disadvantage is the prices, which seem to be aimed at wealthy art patrons. Fruit juices (freshly squeezed) cost from 50c upwards. Perrier mineral water (what else?) goes for 70c? Quiches can cost up to a dollar. Coffee (freshly ground) is 50c, tea (not Twining's) 40c. Various delicious home made cakes are available for 80c-\$1.00. A snack time lunch cost our group an average of \$2.50 a head. Buying similar foods at Uni. would cost around \$1.50. In a nutshell, posh, pleasant and pricey. Such is culture.

The Gallerie

The next most obvious place for students to eat is the basement of John Martin's *Gallerie* arcade on North Terrace. The variety is enormous with various types of nationalities of food being served by separate stores. Quality and value vary.

Our group purposely visited *The Gallerie* before the lunch hour rush. Anyone eating here between 12.30pm and 2.00pm will have trouble finding a seat. At any time of day, it is nearly impossible to seat more than four in a group. For these reasons, eating conditions are a lot less comfortable than the refectory. The variety of food makes up for this to some extent.

Lum Kees Chinese Food

Miss Piggy sampled fare from *Lum Kee's Chinese Food* and *The Crepe Kitchen*. The former serves a limited and predictable range of dishes for about \$3.00 to \$3.50, including rice. Jasmine tea is 30c. The quality is quite a bit better than Wills Refectory standard, which isn't saying much at all. At refectory prices, an average Chinese meal costs \$1.20-\$1.60 with rice extra. While the sweet and sour is greasy, the rice pluggy and the Jasmine tea (20c) lukewarm, considering the price difference, Miss Piggy recommends that if you want to eat Chinese, stay on campus.

The Crepe Kitchen

The Crepe Kitchen is another matter. There is nothing like this at University, so comparison is impossible. Suffice it to say that for around \$1.20 you can have a thin pancake filled with fruit, cream and/or ice cream. Good for palates jaded by refec. food. The price, I think, is reasonable.

Stravo's Greek BBQ

Miss Piggy's friends tried out some of the other *Gallerie* food. 'Penguin' tried the *Stravo's Greek BBQ* and *Wendy's*. The Greek shop serves tasty genuine Greek food of a high standard. Prices are higher than normal refectory food, but this is another area in which the refecs don't really compete.

'Penguin' especially recommended 'Yiros' - flat bread filled with marinated lamb, raw onion and tomato, for \$1.15. Larger meals cost around \$3.00 for big helpings. The cheese triangles, at 35c each, make delicious snacks.

Wendy's

Wendy's - is good for nut sundaes at 65c each. Service is very pleasant, and the food of reasonable quality.

Orange Julius

Quasimodo tried *Orange Julius* and the shop specializing in fruit salad.

University students need not bother with the former. Hamburgers, Cheeseburgers, hot dogs and sticky, expensive drinks are their specialities. The hamburgers are flabby and skimpy on meat. Cheeseburgers cost \$1.15 for a 'regular' and \$1.40 for a 'large' one. Hot dogs are 90c. Refectory cheeseburgers and hot dogs are nicer and cost \$1.00 and 55c respectively.

Orange Julius charges 65c for medium glasses of their sickly sweet milk drinks. Refectory milk shakes come out well in comparison at 52c. Tea and coffee are 50c for small cups.

Orange Julius is the best value in *The Gallerie* for chips, at 55c for a cup of reasonably dry, crisp ones. (Refectory chips are 46c a cup.)

About all that *Orange Julius* has going for it is the seating. This is more plentiful than at any other shop in *The Gallerie*.

Fruit Salad

Quasimodo has some luck. *The Fruit Salad Shop* is superb, and is worth the trip to *The Gallerie* alone. They serve excellent and really fresh fruit salads with cream or ice cream at \$1.20 for a 'small' one (really quite large) and \$1.60 for a large (enormous) one. They also have a wide range of fresh fruit juices.

It is a pity that the refectory doesn't provide anything similar; perhaps the health food people can look into this.

Eating Health

Talking of health food, Pegasus tried *Eating Health*. The foods are similar to those available in the Upper Refectory, except for the salads, which are more appetizing. Prices are roughly double those of the refectory. Quality is slightly better, but by no means justifies the price difference.

Italian Cuisine

Little John lunched at *Luigi's Italian Cuisine*. He found the service poor and slow. The food was good, though, with large serves of dishes like lasagna for around \$2.20.

Gallerie Fish

Popper tried *Gallerie Fish*. He thought the fish was similar in quality to that served at the *Bistro*, although there is a wide selection of types. Prices vary from between \$2.75 and \$3.25 (including salad). *Bistro* prices for fish, chips and salad is \$3.00. Fish fried in batter with chips costs \$1.06 in the refectories.

Dimi's Corner

We all tried *Dimi's Corner* for after dinner coffee and tea. Tea is 35c for a small cup, 13c more than the refectory price, and no better in quality. Twining's teas are not available. However

capuccino (50c) and Vienna Coffee (70c) are available, and good.

Hungry Jacks

The next day, Miss Piggy showed great self sacrifice and lunched at *Hungry Jacks* (corner of Rundle and Pultney Streets). She couldn't persuade any of her friends to join her. *Hungry Jacks* burgers are poor and expensive compared to refectory equivalents. A 'Whopper' costs \$1.25 or \$1.45 with cheese. Refectory burgers are only slightly smaller, cheaper and better. *Orange Julius* is cheaper, but no better. Chips cost 55c for a cup. Two pieces of chicken with chips is \$1.75. Apple pie is 55c, and soft drinks 55c, 45c or 35c depending on size.

Normally there is no need for Uni. students to leave campus for their junk food. However, *Hungry Jacks* is open every day of the week till 10.00pm so when the refecs are closed, you could do worse.

Aunt Nellie and The Blue Rinse Set

Aunt Nellie's Pantry, in the new Ruthven Mansions Arcade, is to be avoided unless you are the guest of a rich member of the blue rinse set. The food is quite nice, but by no means justifies the exorbitant cost. A small slice of quiche and salad costs \$3.50, soup is \$1.20 and cakes average 70c. The carrot cake, while vastly superior to the refectory product, is twice the price.

Orange Juice

Orange juice, while freshly squeezed, costs 60c for a small glass. Table service is provided, but the waitresses are disinterested, and in our case, almost rude. Large groups of students don't really fit in.

If you feel like paying extra for the country kitchen atmosphere, you're welcome. Miss Piggy and friends will buy their quiche at the *Art Gallery* where it is just as good, served pleasantly and is cheaper, if not cheap.

Meat and 3 veg.

The *Mayo Refectory* provides a basic hot meal with three vegetables for around \$1.50 to \$1.70. Miss Piggy spent the next day researching the city equivalents. Coles, Woolworths and John Martin's compete here, resulting in reasonable prices for reasonable cafeteria standard food. Of the three, Coles and Johnnies win out, with a basic meal costing \$2.00. Woolworth's has a wider selection, but is lower on quality. All three places serve capuccino for around 58c, 8c more than 'The Gallerie'.

Miss Piggy sees little reason for preferring these places to the refectories during term time. During the vacation, when the *Mayo* stops providing hot food,

they may hold some appeal for those who don't like the more elaborate *Gallerie* fare.

Eating Out

When you can't afford *Ayer's House* but want to really "eat out", Miss Piggy recommends *The Jasmine* Indian Restaurant in Hindmarsh Square, or else 'Don Giovanni's' in Rundle St.

The former (as yet unlicensed) provides genuine Indian Food (curries range from very hot to mild) for amazingly cheap prices. A two course meal with drinks, chapatis and papadams can cost under \$7.00 a head. A main course alone, which is more than enough, can cost as little as \$2.50.

Service is prompt and pleasant. Take aways are also available. *The Jasmine* gets an unqualified recommendation.

Don Giovanni's can cost as much as you have to spend, but with excellent 9" pizzas for as little as \$2.30, and 14" ones from \$3.20, it is easy to eat as much as you want for well under \$4.00. Miss Piggy especially recommends the *Calzone Rustico* - a large pasty shape, filled with ham, cheese and other goodies for \$3.20.

The Cappuccino is great, the service good and the atmosphere pleasant. Australian dishes are available, but not especially cheaply. The take-aways are good.

In Conclusion

To sum up: for everyday plain eating, the refectories are probably your best bet. They do especially well on junk food (except for the chips), milk shakes, and the occasional special item like Twining's Teas, which weren't available in any of the other places we found.

The Gallerie is hard to beat for specialities, fresh fruit dishes and foreign food. Selective buying means lunch need not be much more expensive than at uni. However, go early, or be prepared to put up with crowded, uncomfortable eating.

Home made quiches, cakes etc., are 'in' foods, and expensive. *The Art Gallery* leads here on price, proximity and pleasant service.

Celebrations and wining and dining can be cheaply done at *Don Giovanni's* and *The Jasmine*. Hindley St. is also good for cheap eaters, but this was out of our orbit.

The Bistro is close, but not especially cheap or good.

In other words, a trip into town can pay when your palate feels jaded.

Miss Piggy thanks her friends for spending time and money aiding her research, and for putting their stomachs at her disposal. She is now going on a crash diet.

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Divinity in an ageing garbage collector is the subject of *Glyn Wittwers* retrospection this week. Can God lose on the TAB? Read on to find out.

He was the picture of serenity: a calm, placid figure. The sight of him was an inspiration to all mankind. Of course he was shy. Publicity was something he never sought. His garden was a paradise, and paradise was his home. His was a modest house, and yet it was a palace. The ground on his property had a certain reverence. Within his domain, he was King over man and beast. One felt that if one approached him, there would be a judgemental reprisal, or an overwhelming sense of inferiority. Yet, if one had the courage to approach him, his countenance was friendly, his words soothing and his mannerisms awe-inspiring.

Jim Kannmer worked for the council. He always did the rounds on the garbage truck. That only added to my inescapable conclusion: he was God. And what a God he was. He had infinite reservoirs of magnanimity. He breathed a new life, and offered hope. Not a word of his was of destruction — he was always optimistic. His disciples were few. God was not one for intense publicity campaigns. His words at times were obscure, almost elusive in meaning, but even at a very tender age, no one had to tell me that they were profound!

I remember being up at seven on Monday mornings, just so I could see God collect the garbage. It was the only time I ever saw him out of his own home.

His wisdom was a revelation. His concept of society weaned me off Marxist theory. No prophet could have approached his strength of perception. One morning he asked me how I was feeling, and I replied, 'Not well enough to go to school'. Regardless of senility, pestilence or deportation, I shall never forget his reply: 'Learning is the only cure for lack of health'.

Exegetical studies by theologians in the future will result in volumes being compiled on this one text. These words told me to keep on living, and growing, to remain a servant to humanity. Another time, when I was too naive to meet a great prophet, he asked, 'why are you unhappy?'

I replied, 'I'm in a trap. There's nowhere to go.'

His words were majestic: 'To be free, you must be imprisoned first. Otherwise you'll have no idea of what freedom is about'.

Problems came and problems went. The cat had a stroke, and Kannmer's words were again to the point: 'Dong the thing', he said.

At the same time, a great prophet knows when to remain silent. After his tom cat got our pedigree pregnant, I did not see him for three months. When I finally had the courage to front him with the matter, he said, 'Funny about that'. Again, I could see his awareness of limitations juxtaposed with self-confidence, as well as humour and tragedy combined, and above all, acceptance of reality.

Did Kannmer carry the world on his shoulders? His hunched back slowly arched further and further, till he looked an almost frail sight. Of course, any self-respecting God would age. The life of a supreme being is not meant to be easy. Why did he allow poverty and injustice to proliferate? For some reason, I never asked him this question, yet I could see part of the answer in his own life. By normal Protestant middle-class standards, God was not very well off. His motor vehicle was an eighteen year old utility. He knew that it would not do for a God in a global biosphere of limited resources to drive anything more extravagant. His palace was modest, but probably had enough room to entertain visiting cosmologists. No cardinal ever visited God, but that's quite understandable, because he did live in a remote rural community. I never saw any prime minister or statesman at his place. Only lost children and lonely widows seemed interested in visiting God, and sharing his divine revelations. Other people had time only for themselves.

God was an atheist. A supreme being has no need to look beyond himself. He never went to church. That would have built an ideological barrier around him, and prevented him from being a culturally universal God. I did hear of a time when God went to the pub, but he never brawled, because he was a pacifist. I wondered if his brief sojourn at the bar was a foretaste of heaven. It really struck me that while people went to church to worship him, he was at home in the garden. And why did they dress up to worship? All he ever wore was overalls and a singlet. Kannmer was not worried about the clothes people wore. He loved them all, regardless of appearances. It was obvious. He never said a bad word to anybody.

God loved children, though some were scared of him. He altered my life. I could never justify suicide on existential grounds. I would have to answer to Kannmer, and there is no way I could disappoint him like that. No matter how I felt, I knew that God would not create anything ugly and that nothing could be destroyed. However, God did, for some strange didactic purpose which he never explained to me, allow the world to take its own course. Why did he allow people to fight, starve and rot? In some ways, by living away from high densities of population, God seemed to be trying to escape from the problems of his world. He never showed me his master plan. I asked him once why he did not become known to more people, and he replied 'Provided they know each other, I see no particular reason why they have to know me'.

I told him that most people did not know each other. He said, 'In that case, a few more people should know me.' I was unsatisfied.

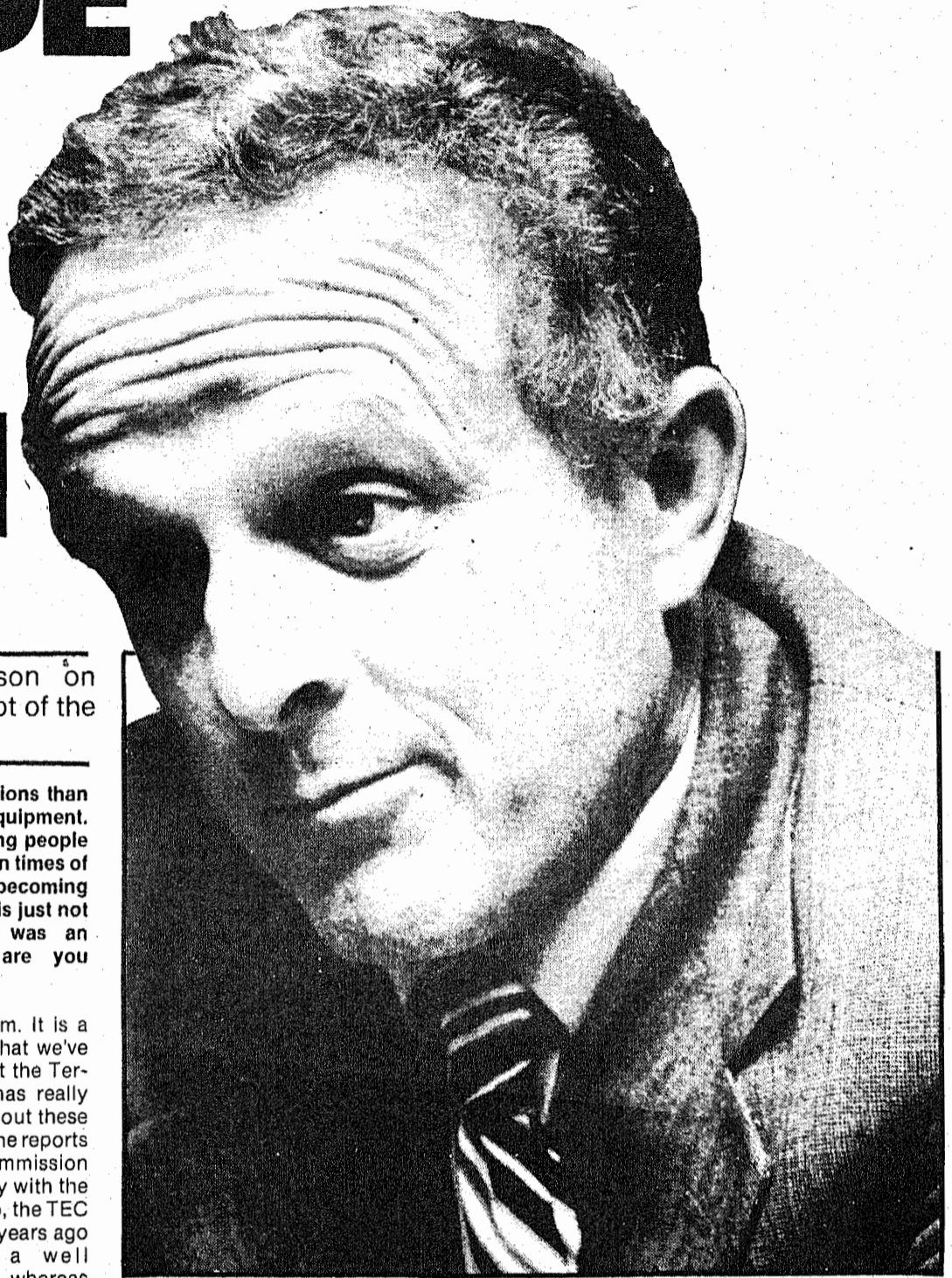
The questions remained. I still loved God, but he seemed to keep a rather low profile. I suspected limits to his omniscience when he kept losing money on the TAB. And I do know that he did have to go to hospital to have an appendectomy, and nearly died on the operating table. I am glad he pulled through because his life insurance would not have tided over the universe while a new Creator was being sought.

When I last heard, God was very old. He may even go senile, but I will still abide by his words. Even senility can produce wonderful insights and actions, and I think that actions will save the world. I eagerly await God's final great effort. We may all benefit.

A REAL PRESENCE



ADELAIDE ASKS: IS LABOR ON THE BUTTON



Senator Button, Labor spokesperson on Education.

Senator John Button, Labor's shadow spokesperson on Education, was on campus recently. There is a transcript of the questions asked following his address.

This university is in a bad situation as far as Liberals go, but what are the alternatives - what's Labor going to do?

I don't want to be brutal about this, but you can have a drop in the bucket, or a great big hole in it. And that's what you've been getting for the last five years; that's what you'll get if this government is re-elected. Capital and equipment funding for universities has declined by 51% over the last five years and current funding levels have also declined. There's not a glimpse of light from the present government that that process is about to be radically changed. You said it was a drop in the bucket. I said earlier that the expenditure programmes we've announced are minimum expenditure. We've made commitments which we want to keep and we will keep this minimum. I'm conscious of the problems that many universities have. I just have to say to you, that in a political context, I operate in a society, which for a variety of reasons, doesn't have a very high regard for universities (or politicians for that matter); in a society in which there are nearly half a million unemployed, nearly two million (according to the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace) who can be identified as poverty stricken.

What is your policy on teacher training?

There's been a lot of discussion about teacher training. I think it's true to say that we have too many teachers' training institutions in Australia. I say that as a Victorian particularly, where there are sixteen of them in that state, and there is a problem of oversupply of teachers which varies drastically from state to state; nearly 8,000 in New South Wales and 16,000 in Tasmania. The population differences are enormous. Now a variety of bodies have pronounced on this question, including the Tertiary Education Commission. I think the Tertiary Education Commission's predictions about teacher training are immensely conservative. If we look at the figures extrapolated (for example for teacher wastage) in this century, its implicit that they take the same gloomy view of the economy for the remaining years of the century, with no possible expansion in education generally, and reduction in teacher/pupil ratios. We don't take that view and we would be prepared to encourage the rate of teacher training. One of the tragedies is that a lot of kids going into teacher training aren't aware of it before they start. They ought to be.

There are a number of clear areas where the ALP offering is clearly inadequate. For example, equipment - 2 million dollars. This University in its submissions to the Universities' Council said that it needed 1.5 million dollars to operate its equip-

ment. That's got more implications than simply being able to buy new equipment. It means that the kind of training people are receiving on this university in times of rapid technological change is becoming out-dated. Two million dollars is just not adequate. You've said that was an immediate increase. What are you offering in the future?

Well we recognize that problem. It is a miniscule amount. But look, what we've had in the last five years is that the Tertiary Education Commission has really been scared to say anything about these sorts of issues. If you compare the reports of the Tertiary Education Commission and Schools' Commission today with the equivalent bodies five years ago, the TEC is scared to say anything. Five years ago the reports comprised a well documented, unified viewpoint, whereas now they are afraid to say anything at all. This has been one of the disastrous effects of the present government's attitude to education issues.

The fact that we've made a two million dollar allocation to equipment in the context of a hundred million dollar expenditure is miserable, but if I might say it is a recognition of the problem. We'd like to do more, but frankly if you do more now in a society where so many people are unemployed, for example, then you run risks. And we can't run risks before an election (which I hope we will win in order that we might do something). It's no good us talking about it in Opposition.

What's the ideological position of the ALP on the question of study leave?

I'm not at all concerned about the recommendation from the Dunbar Committee that the basic period of study leave should be reduced. I am concerned about the totally blinkered view that academics should as far as possible take their study leave in Australia. I think it's just absurd. If we want to be a parochial banana republic island state, well that's the sort of thing you do. We certainly don't take that sort of view.

With regard to Tertiary Education allowances. In the statement "What Labor will do for Education" you say you will liberalize the means test. Mr Fife (the Federal Minister for Education) said he'd liberalize the means test; he did, and it means 2,000 less students will be eligible for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) next year according to the Budget Papers. When will you liberalize the means test and by how much?

In April 1980 you made reference in the Senate to a number of anomalies in the TEAS regulations, particularly the age cut

off for independent status of 25 years old. Have you any intention of lowering that and what would you lower it to?

We have said that we would set up an enquiry into the operation of TEAS. This would look at questions like the means test. Part of the terms of reference in the enquiry is that the means test cut off point be restored to the level that it was in 1974 when TEAS was introduced. At that stage, the means test cut off point was 102% of average weekly earnings. It's now at 79%. So we have a commitment *within* the terms of reference of the enquiry that we would set up to look at that question.

Will you abolish fees for Overseas students and will you abolish the legislation against student unions in the ACT?

The answer to the last question is yes. We will also abolish the fees or "visa levy" on overseas students but only in the context of trying to upgrade the exchange scheme between Australian universities and particular universities in South East Asia.

You perceive that in Australia there's not a lot of support for education; not enough to warrant any money being put into it. Could you say what it is about the Education System that has led to that?

It's fair to say that up until the early 1970's, the predominant ethos in Australia towards education was that the more qualified you got, the better job you got - so parents encouraged students to stay in school a little longer. The electorate very correctly perceived that this is no longer necessarily true. That sort of thing worries them. When people express concern about any issue now, they do so in terms of employment. In that environment it is difficult to arouse any interest in education.

What do you believe is an optimum

amount of money to be spent on education?

I believe an increasing amount of money should continue to be spent on education because of what I believe the nature of Australian society will develop into in the remainder of this century. What the hardliners say is that the justification for increased public expenditure on education originated in the nineteenth century when it was necessary to educate the new industrial working class. Now with the development of computers, since computers can perform many of these tasks, there will be a declining need for public expenditure in education.

It's a horrifying thought, but I've heard it articulated. Representatives of BHP, CRA and so on have put this view and it has receptive ears in some sections of the present government.

The exact converse is true though. The more you become a society that is dependent on technology - the more you become a society dependant on the "goggle box" as we are - the more important education becomes in giving people opportunity to participate in society.

So you don't advocate a fixed percent of the National GDP to Education.

Well ... No. I really don't think there's anything magical about that.

Are you going to change the conditions on awards for Post Graduate Students?

We have a stated commitment to restore the Post Graduate Award to \$6,500.

Will Post Graduate Awards be taxed?

Yes, but the taxation of them will be taken into account when we restore their value. As with TEAS we will index them thereafter.

Where does all the money from your Union Fee go? *Andrew Frost*, Union Council Chair, reveals all and draws some pie diagrams for your edification.

The Statutory Annual Fee which is collected from every student is used by the Student Union to provide a wide range of services and facilities. Each year the Finance Committee of the Union which is made up of students from affiliated groups within the Union and members of Union Council, receives submissions, views last year's financial accounts and recommends a fee to Union Council. Once the fee is accepted by Union Council it must also be ratified by University Council.

Why the Increase?

Next year the Union Fee has been set at \$140, a rise of \$13 or 10%. This is less than the CPI rise of 12% and the Union is expanding its services into several important new areas. The Union has an annual wage bill (excluding the Catering Department) of \$420,000 or \$64 out of the fee. Allowing 12% for wage increases next year means we have to increase the fee by \$8 just to maintain our staff.

The Union is at the moment addressing itself to the problem of a continually rising fee, rationalisation of services to help save costs and the need to provide services in important new areas. This, coupled with decreasing student numbers and an increasingly financially disadvantaged student population, puts the Union in a virtual no win situation.

On the whole, this and previous Union Councils, have been responsible in their setting of the fee. Refer to Table 1 which details the fee level for the past seven years and then compare it with an inflation adjusted figure. The large increase in 1974 was to allow the construction of our Union Building. This building was finished two years later, meaning that few of those students who financed it got to use it.

Associated Groups

Much of the student activities that are organised are down by these groups. All clubs receive their funding from associated groups and many activities such as O-Ball, Orientation Week and Camps, as well as publications such as the *O'Guide* and *Counter Calendar* are funded by the associated groups.

This year the two major groups, the Sports and Students' Associations received 5% increases while the rest remain unchanged. Continued (though decreased) support was given to the Mackinnon Parade Child Care Centre which provides child care from 9-5 for staff and students.

THE 1980/81 BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Income	\$	Fee %
Statutory Fee Income	887,500	140 93
Membership Fees	6,000	1 1
Interest	40,000	6 4
Rent	6,500	1 1
Sundry Income	20,000	3 2
	<u>960,000</u>	<u>151 100</u>

Expenditure	\$	Fee %
Associated Groups		
Students' Association, Sports Association, Clubs & Societies, Post Graduate Students' Association)	208,000	33 21
Association Groups		
Admin	158,000	25 16
Union Admin.	208,000	33 21
Union House	158,000	25 16
Union Theatres	21,000	3 2
Activities & Gallery	36,000	6 4
Craft Studio	26,000	4 3
Long Service Leave Provision	15,000	2 1
Catering Department Subsidy	30,000	5 4
Capital/Depreciation	100,000	15 11
	<u>960,000</u>	<u>151 100</u>

Associated Groups' Administration

The associated groups run offices and provide facilities and services which need staffing. The Student Office runs a printing and typing service. The Sports Association has a Professional Officer engaged in helping club activities and so on. These staff are based in the associated groups' own office areas and are under the control of the particular group, though employed by the Union.

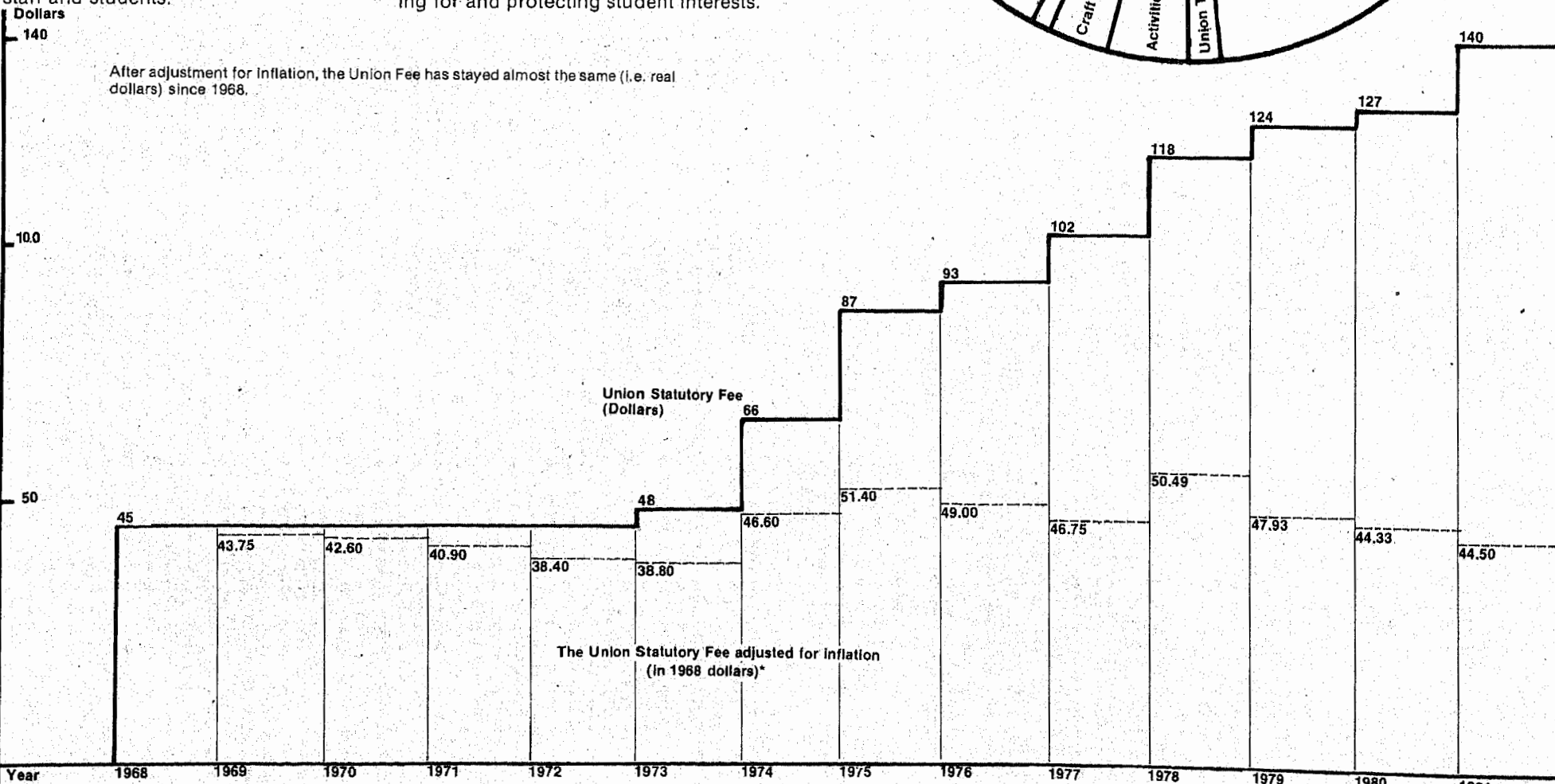
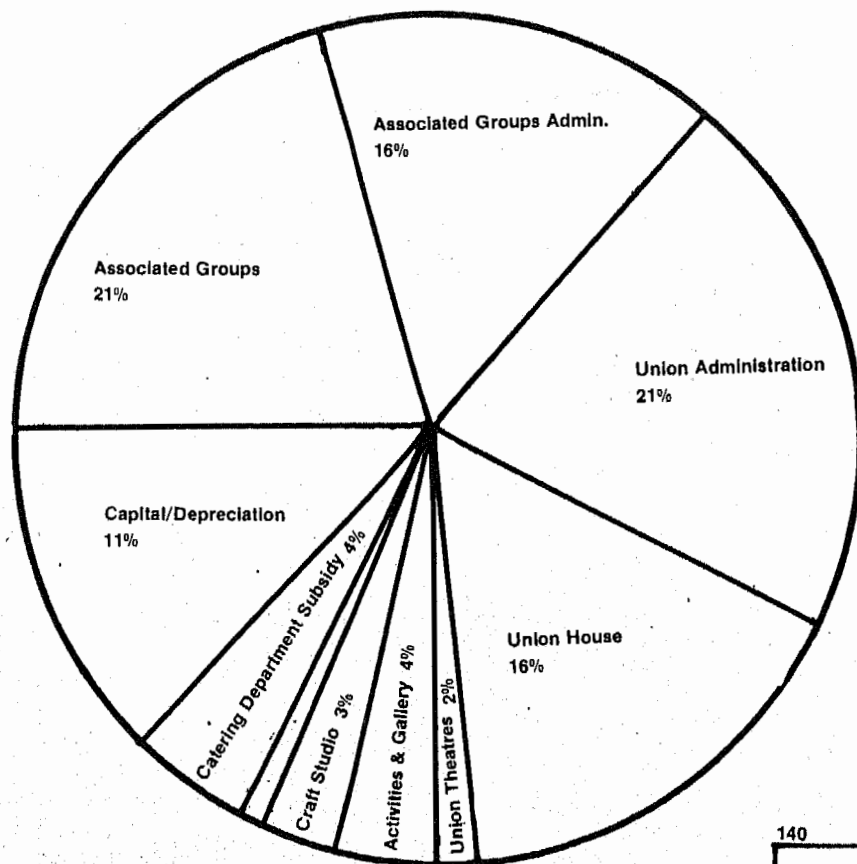
Union Administration

These include staff required to keep a normal business going such as book keepers, accountants, secretarial services, etc. Increasingly the Union is having to handle the collection and administration of the statutory fee, normally done by the University. This will probably mean more staff over the next few years.

As a Student Union we also employ specialist staff like the Welfare Co-ordinator who deals with many welfare services and student problems.

The Education Research Officer (ERO), a position established last year on a trial basis, will be continued. A large amount of research has been undertaken and action taken over issues raised here made the Union much more effective in fighting for and protecting student interests.

NEXT YEAR'S UNION FEE



* CPI for successive March quarters for Adelaide used to calculate the real 1968 values.

CUSTOM AND PREJUDICE RESPECTED MADHOUSE FAILS TO SHOCK

What the Butler Saw
by Joe Orton
Playhouse
Until October 4

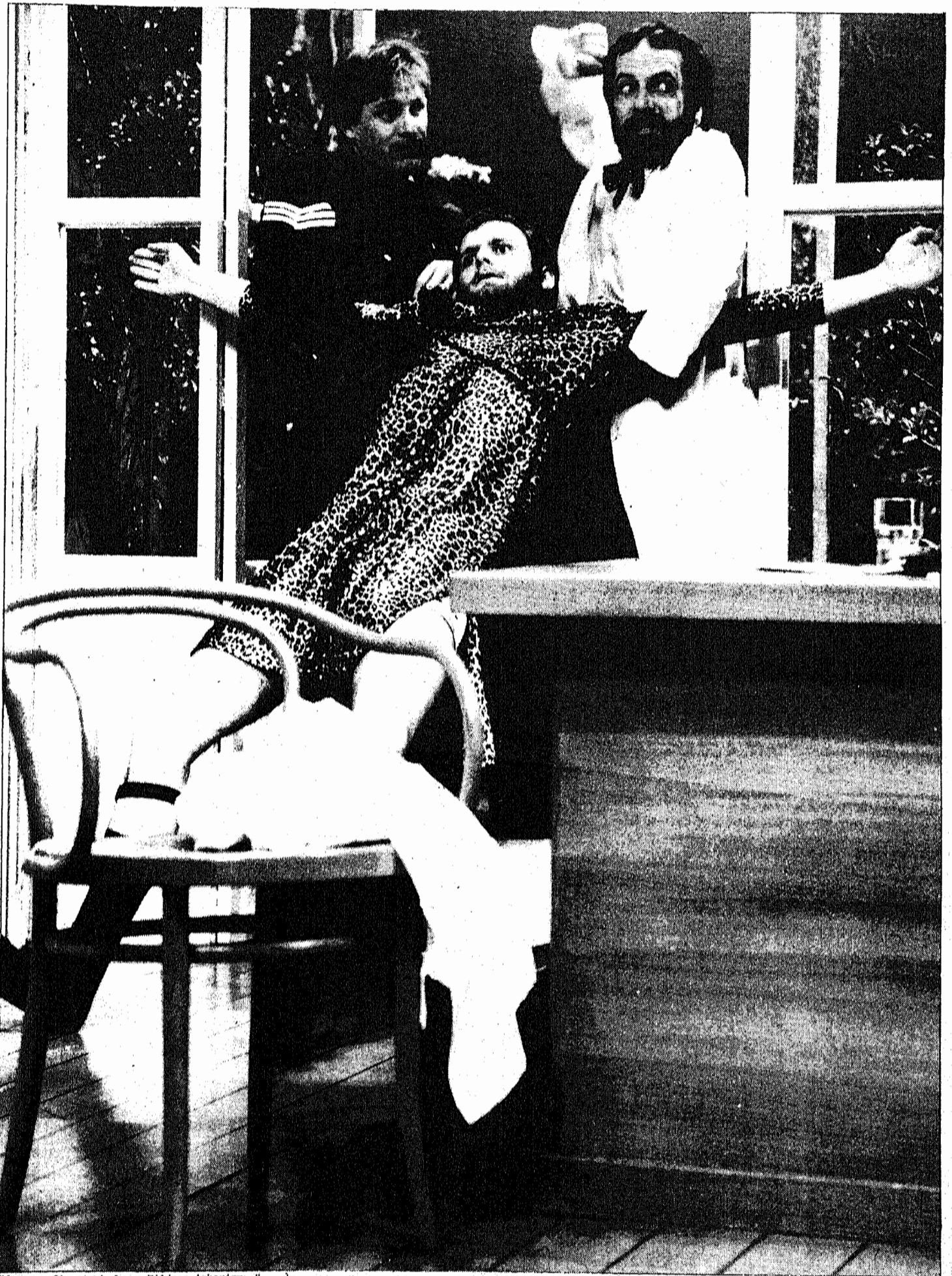
A young woman enters a psychiatrist's office for a job interview. As soon as the doctor leaves the subject of her secretarial qualifications and asks her to remove her clothes the absurdities of "What the Butler Saw" never diminish. It's a rollicking farce, which, from the moment it is unleashed upon the audience, bounds onwards uncontrollably from the ridiculous to the insane.

Dr Prentice (Robert Alexander) attempts to seduce his prospective (and ingenuous) secretary, Geraldine Barclay (B-J Cole), and inadvertently opens the lid on that residual craziness that exists in modern psychology. It is Freudian theory that spawns the lunacy and impels the frantic pace of the play; mainly through its agent Dr. Rance (John Frawley), who is a psychologist come to inspect the clinic. He's a representative of the Health Commission of Her Majesty's Government, "Your immediate superiors in madness" as he puts it. His orthodox style of diagnosis ("She may even mean 'yes' when she says 'no'." "The vehemence of her denials is positive proof of guilt") insures that the circumstances of a naked girl in Prentice's office does lead to the confusion which follows. We finally reach a situation where Rance declares each of the other characters either insane or a delusion of someone else who's insane.

There are two newcomers to State Theatre in this production; Robert Alexander and John Frawley who ably play Dr.'s Prentice and Rance. But it's the familiar Adelaide actress Daphne Grey who is the backbone of the production with her commanding stage presence and gift for comedy. She plays Prentice's wife, a middle-aged nymphomaniac whose peccadilloes do much to assist the general slide into bedlam. B-J Cole as the naive girl secretary is very strong on naivety but, like most recent graduates of acting school, is less skilled at the subtler aspects of her craft. Simon Burvill-Holmes and James Laurie complete the cast list, playing the policeman and the hotel porter respectively.

State Theatre discreetly shied away from nudity in this production despite the manifest opportunity. Mustn't frighten the bourgeoisie on the balcony perhaps. But it seemed to me that the director, Kevin Palmer, could have made more of the undisciplined anarchy of his play if his production had not so clung to middle class respectability. Because in "What the Butler Saw", Joe Orton parades homosexuality, transvestitism and incest, among other unmentionables, in a way which is shockingly funny. It's not the sort of play in which a director ought to respect custom and prejudice. Rather, the more shocking the production, the more the audience will find itself torn between laughter and stunned silence, and Orton's crusade against intolerance and hypocrisy would be better served. It would be an unequal contest however, nothing could stop the laughs in this play. There are a lot of Wildean aphorisms in the script, also a few good jokes and a few bad ones. But what really makes humour is the racing, convoluted plot and the unthinkable situations the characters get into. Beside which, I do enjoy seeing the Freudians getting impaled on some well aimed satirical shafts.

Tim Dodd
Math/Physics 3



"Jeez... I'm stuck for a Wildean Aphorism.."

WWill...Dont die laughing

The Nineteen Eighty Floor Show
Uni Bistro
Wed to Sat September 17-27 7.30 p.m.

One day we'll look back on this show and cry. The scenario of "The 1980 Floor Show" is the beginning of World War Three; "pre-nostalgia" of all those great songs we sang as we went off to war. One could die laughing, if there wasn't always the thought that it is our generation that will be wiped out in the next "big one".

The war starts with a meeting of all the nuclear powers who plan the simple solution to the world's excess of third world underdeveloped people. It is more than likely that the Footlights group have broken the official secrets acts of more than one country in presenting these blueprints for Armageddon. The show has everything - sex and sexism,

music and racism, singing and homosexuality, dancing, transvestitism, drunkenness, violence, politics and French entertainers. Then there is the Russian Comic looking like one of Marx's relations (Groucho that is) who gets his material from the official Politburo Joke book and the American, General Mudderfugg, a Four Star Republican who wants to carry on the great American tradition of armed intervention, Korea, Cambodia, Vietnam and Chile (ahem-strike that). In this manner we are presented with a show that treats this serious subject with all the reverence that we have come to expect from the Footlights club.

The show is funny, enjoyable, clever and definitely worth the time and \$2 to see it. It plays in the Bistro, Wednesday to Saturday 17-25th so support the local talent and see the Armageddon that doesn't bomb out.

James Williamson

You've gotta be in it to twig it

Academia Nuts
Drama Workshop
SAIT - Levels Campus
Sat. September 13.

Overall this was a most enjoyable evening of relaxed entertainment, in which the audience felt free to interject (and did so), in the intimate atmosphere of the drama workshop. At times the enunciation of the amateur actors was poor, making it difficult to fully appreciate the item being performed, but on more than one occasion the mistakes of the performers only added to the hilarity of the item. It was a little difficult for someone not on nodding terms with Institute academics to fully comprehend the import of some of the skits, but most were funny enough to be appreciated for themselves. Not to disparage any item, the highlight of the evening was the mock graduation ceremony which took up the entire

second half of the programme. I am sure dear old Mal would not have looked favourably upon the changes made to the Australian National Anthem, nor the reference made therein to his haemorrhoids, but fortunately he wasn't there to give an opinion. However, one of his side-kicks, Dr Honkin, was, and he gave a speech that was true to form - it contained many words and no meaning and quickly sent the cast and audience floating off to Dreamland. (If Dr H. ever finds himself out of a job he could make a fortune as a baby sitter.)

The speeches in this item were excellently delivered. The enthusiasm of the performers made up for any mistakes, which anyway were few and flowed through to the audience which responded warmly and sometimes vocally. All in all a great night's entertainment. Only one word of warning - don't drink the "riesling" - it was absolutely foul!

Maureen Craig

FRANKLY, A FAILURE

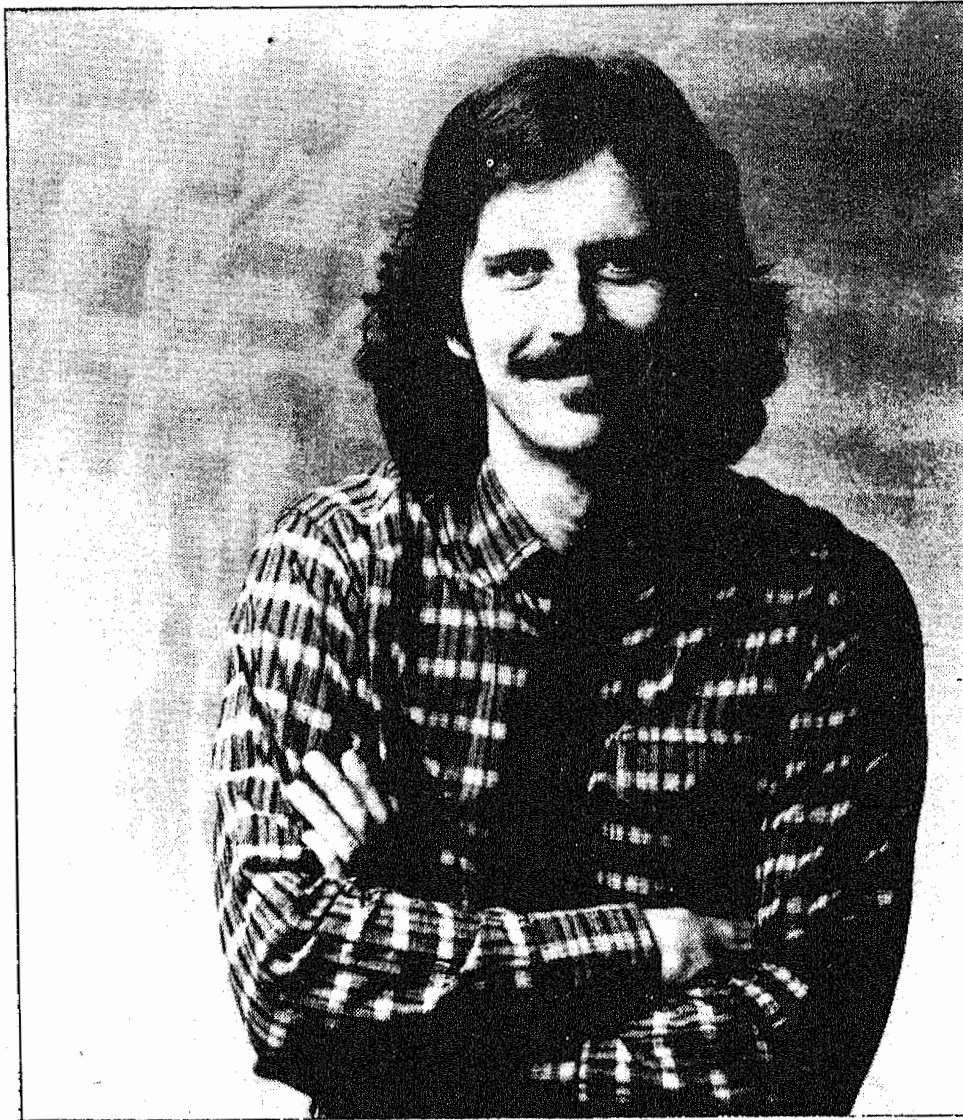
Michael Franks
Crossfire
Festival Theatre

It's thumbs down to Michael Franks, but as with any physical reaction the opposite could be said of the Sydney based band *Crossfire*. In a sense, it was more *Crossfire's* night as opposed to the top billed Franks. The support set was a loud and punchy performance by *Crossfire*. The band looked much in its own element, playing original instrumentals, many composed by band member Jim Kelly. Kelly must rate as one of Australia's best jazz guitarists, adept in playing either a sensitive, lyrical solo or one with strong and speedy jazz rock phrases. Michael Kenny, the other major composer, came across strongly on the pianos, looking particularly at home on the acoustic grand. It was disappointing not to see him play the trumpet or flugelhorn. Had he combined with the diminutive Tony Buchanan on saxophones and flute the dual horns could have provided a greater lyrical quality to the sound.

Enough talk of *Crossfire*. What of the set with Franks himself? Rather too much of the laid back side. Franks, with his hands behind his back as he leaned forward to the microphone looked much like a shy school boy. It took quite a few songs before he looked at all settled down. It was a change to see Mr Franks without an instrument, but not really surprising considering the talents of the backing musicians. Generally the songs lacked a decent vocal arrangement and strength. Interest waned with harmonies absent. The song dynamics came across only during the instrumental breaks where the band effectively swelled with energy and died down again with an accompanied change of rhythm to allow Franks to come back in. The song *Monkey - see, Monkey - do* was definitely an exception to the laid back ho hum of the rest of the set. It caught the audience's attention and probably prevented a few people dropping off to sleep. As a consequence of being the last song of the set it led to the inevitable one song encore.

For the most part Michael Franks comes off well on his records, but the same could not be said of his live performance. *Crossfire*, on the other hand, with only one week's practice with Franks, performed extremely commendably.

John Hyland



Michael Franks' dull and boring but backed by Crossfire

James Warren's writing in particular is of this style, the best example of this being side two's opener "Dirty Postcards" and "Mount Everest Sings the Blues". Davis' writing style on the other hand tends mainly toward embarrassingly sloppy love songs; "If I had you" and "I Just Can't Help it" being the two examples of this, his other songs being saved by their wit. Musically, most songs are rather restrained with synthesiser predominating, although to the band's credit they do use the instrument more imaginatively than many artists around these days. This album contains the single "Young 'n' Russian" which got good exposure on television about nine months ago, but no radio airplay. Assisted by almost a cast of thousands, Davis sings and plays keyboards, drums and mandolin, while Warren sings and plays bass. He also plays guitar on the second album, but no guitarist is credited on the first. The second album is in my opinion a step backward, although still a good album compared to most offerings of this type. The sound is slicker, perhaps more attention is given to the production than the songs, because the lyrics seem weaker to me. I really enjoyed Warren's lyrics on the first album, but on *Dumb Waiter* they seemed only slightly above average. The best tracks are in this case "Silent Running", based on the science fiction telemovie of the same name, the current hit single "Everybody's Got to Learn Sometime" and "Perfect Hostess", but if you can only afford one, the first album *The Korgis* is better than *Dumb Waiters*, which in my opinion gets too slick for its own good at times.

Paul Milliner

Sacred Cows

'Where the Buffalo Roam'
Movie Soundtrack

Take two songs from Jimi Hendrix, one contribution each from Bob Dylan and Creedence Clearwater Revival, add the Motown influence of the Temptations and the Four Tops and one is in for quite an assortment of musical talent. Under the co-ordination of Neil Young and the production of Little River Band's own David Briggs the final effect is devastating.

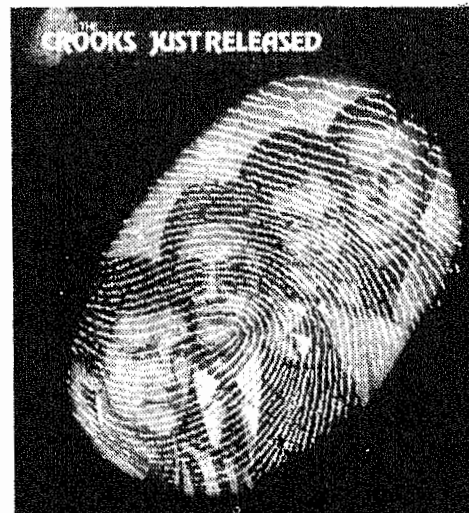
The album is the soundtrack of a film starring Bill Murray and Peter Boyle and yet to be released in Adelaide. The various styles are

given unification and solidarity by raw guitar renditions of the ancient American anthem, "Home, Home on the Range", between songs. The playing is different each time, entailing entertaining combinations of full orchestra and naked wailing electric guitar.

The overall effect is astonishing, and if the soundtrack is any indication, the film will be well worth attending. One quote commands mention - "I hate to advocate drugs, alcohol, violence or insanity to anyone ... but they've always worked for me."

Michael Burdon

Finger-prints are identical



'The Crooks'
Just Released

This new album entitled 'Just Released', by the band, aptly named as 'The Crooks', is another monotonous album based on the 'New Wave' image styling and promotion. The tracks are too much alike. The same

basic rhythm and chord structure is present through the whole album. The fact that all material, with the exception of two tracks, is composed and written by Andy Parry adds to the repetitiveness of the entire album. 'The Crooks' is a four-man band and I must admit that they do have a polished professional sound. Nevertheless, they do not endeavour to achieve a more original sound. Their music could easily be mistaken as being that of any number of other bands.

The album isn't all bad; e.g. the cover is pretty good.

If you want to have a taste of this album go and listen to any track and you will know what the rest of the album is like. Of course, if you're into 'New Wave' this album will appeal to you, and good luck to you if it does.

Roscoe Precedent

Heavy and laid back - but nothing...

Half Moon Silver
Hotel

If you could imagine a group of romantics playing what could be described as heavy, laid-back music then you have an idea what *Hotel* are like. The band is somewhat like the offspring arising from a cross between Foreigner and America.

Individually the musicians seem to know what they're doing. That is to say they are relatively competent and play tight (possibly too tight). Yet as I stated previously, *Hotel* play heavy laid-back music. While attempting to do this they seem to lack a specific musical direction.

Lyrical they're somewhat limited in themes, in that every song concerns love in one form or another. Personally I'm undecided about *Hotel*. Their good points tend to balance their bad points. On a number of playings the album tends to grow on you yet it isn't instantly appealing. Therefore, what I recommend is that you find a record shop that stocks it and decide for yourself.

Greg Langford

Nugent - not yet an old gent



Ted Nugent
Scream Dream

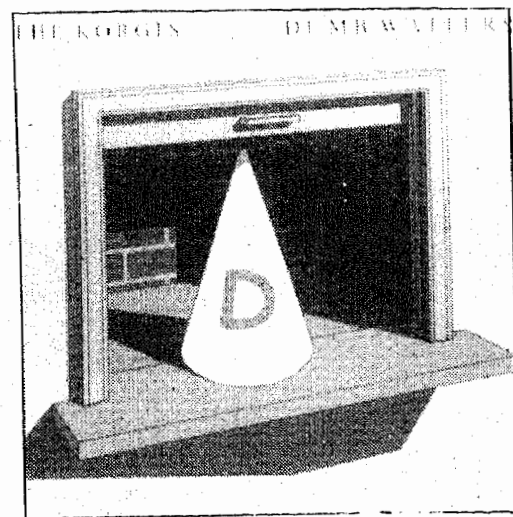
Ted Nugent is at his best with this new set of heavy metal riffs topped off with dazzling lead guitar work. *Scream Dream* is a very apt title - Ted Nugent's vocal work can only be compared to screaming. Even though his is quite effective, Nugent has not really broken into any new musical territory with this album; but for anyone who is into fast, loud, and classy rock'n'roll, this album is worth listening too.

Ted Nugent has been around the rock world for over 15 years, and he still has the same attitude towards music; play it good, play it loud and play it fast.

Through the onslaught of disco and new wave music that has been at the forefront in the last few years, it is good to see that there is still someone keeping the heavy-metal flame alight. *Scream Dream* - an album which is oriented towards the guitar and sounds best when played very loud.

M.R.W.

The Korgis - Barking up the wrong tree?



The Korgis **Dumb Waiters**
Astor

The *Korgis* are an English band, based around the talents of former *Stackridge* members James Warren and Andy Davies. *Stackridge's* later albums showed the band to be heading for a rather Lennon/McCartney-esque sound, and that trend is continued on the *Korgis'* first two albums, *The Korgis* and *Dumb Waiters*. Some of the lyrics on *The Korgis* especially are reminiscent of the *Beatles'* weird Elenor Rigby/A Day in the Life style.

93.7

103.3

ON MONDAY, 22nd SEPT. AT 4p.m. 5MMM-FM MOVES TO 93.7 MHZ



Film News
by Neale Yardley

After getting off to an excellent start last Thursday night, the 21st Adelaide International Film Festival is now in full swing. Some of the films programmed for this week are *Cha Cha* on Tuesday night (an avant garde rock film featuring East German singer Nine Hagena and Lene Lovich), the Dutch film *In For Treatment* on Wednesday night (reviewed in *On dit* two weeks ago) and *Le Coup De Tete* on Friday night (directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud, director of *Black and White in Colour*). Screenings will be held in one cinema only at the Academy Cinema Centre and each weekday there will be four sessions at 1.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.. Further programme details are available in the daily press and from the programme booklet which is available to all members of the festival. Membership is available for \$6 and tickets to each session for \$2.80 (students, pensioners and unemployed; otherwise \$4).

FILM FEST; If it's still on...

The Adelaide International Film Festival Academy Cinema Hindmarsh Square

The Adelaide International Film Festival, which opened last Thursday night, offers even more than the exciting selection of about 48 films from 27 countries.

For the first time, the Festival will include children's and youth sections. Films from the youth section, presented by the South Australian Council for Screen Education, will be screened at 1.30 p.m. each day this week and include a recent Finnish film *The Year of the Hare* about a man's odyssey into the labyrinth of the Finnish way of life, and a Canadian film *One Man* about an experienced television newsman drawn into a web of corruption and blackmail after discovering that children are dying as a result of pollution from a factory. Also included is the cult film *Dark Star* and John Duigan's *Mouth to Mouth*.

Free to Festival members, is a programme of students' films from the Australian Film and Television School (to be screened this Sunday morning). Films in this programme range from the short comedy *Double Fault* about the way two married couples spend

Sunday mornings, to *The Invisible Woman* - a discussion about ageing in women and the menopause which includes interviews with five women (one a psychologist who has researched menopause for the past five years).

As in previous years, a special section of the Festival has been devoted to television. Held last Sunday morning, this section presented a selection of films made specifically for television from the United States. The five films shown were all from Robert Geller's highly acclaimed series of short stories - screen adaptations of short stories by eminent American authors - and were excellent illustrations of what television, at its best, can offer.

Three films, grouped under the heading of "Films By Women About Women" will screen next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 1.30 p.m. The first of them, *The Willmar 8* is a World Premier! Completed this year, *The Willmar 8* tells the inspiring story of eight women bank workers (in the small town of Willmar, Minnesota) who suddenly find themselves in the forefront of the fight for working women's rights. The two remaining films (screening on Tuesday and Wednesday respectively) are the Canadian *A Scream From*

Silence and *Winter-Born*, by Denmark's most distinguished woman director Astrid Henning-Jensen. Anne-Claire Poirier's *A Scream From Silence* quickly dispels any prevailing misconceptions about rape by presenting a brutal scenario that openly realizes the real implications of rape for the women who are its victims. *Winter-Born* is an intense, introspective film about a group of pregnant women, the problems they share, and the life and tensions imposed upon them by the maternity ward.

As a tribute to Joseph L. Mankiewicz, a selection of four of Mankiewicz' films from the late forties is to be shown. Screened last Friday was *Dragonwyck* (his first directorial effort after a long career as a screenwriter and producer) with Vincent Price in his first starring role. Screening Monday this week at 5.30 p.m. is his *House of Strangers* starring Susan Hayward, and on Saturday Morning 10 am) *All About Eve* with Bette Davis. Mankiewicz scored the as yet unequalled coup of winning Academy Awards for both writing and directing in two years - with *A Letter to Three Wives* (1949) and *All About Eve* (1950).

Equally important and an integral part of the Festival, are the excellent selection of shorts that precede the feature films shown. No less international than the features of the Festival, we are treated with shorts (some as "short" as two minutes) from countries such as Yugoslavia, Poland, Canada and Britain, and ranging from fantasies to documentary, animation and simple narrative. Of particular note are *Every Child*, a Canadian short that received the 1979 Academy Award for Best Animated Film and the Belgian *Le Coup De Die* that was shown at this year's Berlin Film Festival. Others include a Czechoslovakian short, *The Cube* about an architect who designs houses in which he himself would hate to live; an American satirical film *Dance* about the political dance of the superpowers, and an animated puppet film *Ersatz* (made in Britain) about a character in a New York street who imagines himself to be Humphrey Bogart/ Gene Kelly for a day.

Subtitled just in time for this year's Film Festival is Jean-Luc Godard's recently completed film *Every Man For Himself*. After spending around ten years experimenting with militant films and with video, Godard considers *Every Man For Himself* to be his "second first film". Somewhat of a coup for the Festival, it stars Isabelle Huppert, Jacques Dutronc and Nathalie Baye. Since his first film more than twenty years ago (*A bout de Souffle*), Godard has continually intrigued, fascinated and irritated audiences, and *Every Man For Himself* shows us that he has not lost this gift. Godard's film will be screened as part of the closing night's programme on Wednesday of next week.

Whitey is a visually beautiful film about the difficult life of a young boy (named Whitey) who is a dreamer, doesn't like going to school or working in the fields, and constantly steals and tells lies. Set in the poor Flemish countryside of Flanders at the beginning of the 1930s, the film has a handsome period look and tells how "life in the good old days wasn't so good" - particularly for Whitey who is continually miserable and being punished (so much so in fact, that he unsuccessfully tries to commit suicide).

A free programme of two films by Chris Marker, an outstanding innovator in documentary and short experimental film, will be presented this Thursday at 1.10 p.m. in the Little Cinema by the Film Group.

The Film Group's lunchtime screenings continue this week with *The Rose* on Tuesday and *The Medusa Touch* on Wednesday (both in Union Hall at 12.10 p.m.). *The Rose* stars Bette Midler as a self-destructive singer on the skids who dies at the height of her fame in the 1960's. It is a consistently entertaining exploration of one performer's attempt to survive with personal integrity during a time of crisis when the young were living at emotional extremes against the background of an unpopular war and radically changing Social and personal values. *The Medusa Touch*, a hair-raising new suspense thriller, takes us through a series of disasters "willed" by an introspective lawyer - turned - writer who possesses horrifying mental powers and destroys everybody and everything he dislikes.

The Media Resource Centre presents two films this Friday (8 p.m., Little Cinema) about juvenile imprisonment. *Juvenile Liaison* is a documentary on the Juvenile Liaison section of the Lancashire police force and functions as an expose of the daily mechanics of the maintenance of class and paternalistic authority. *Tattooed Tears* (a sequel to the above film)

documents the workings of a Californian prison for 18-21 year-olds by following three inmates of the prison for a period of three months. Both films are directed by Nicholas Broomfield and Joan Churchill.

Whitey screens this Friday at 5.30 p.m. The official French selection for the 1980 Cannes Film Festival, *A Week's Vacation* by prolific young French film-maker Bertrand Tavernier, is to be screened on Saturday night (at 7.30 p.m.). The film tells the sensitive story of a young teacher who, faced with an emotional and personal impasse, begins to find a lack of purpose in her work and her life. Becoming sensitive to the loneliness and problems surrounding her, she is prescribed a week's vacation by a psychiatrist to help her to solve her problems. Without being too sentimental, *A Week's Vacation* is a tender appraisal of a time of personal decisions.

In addition to the Dutch film *In For Treatment* (mentioned two weeks ago) is the Dutch film *Cha Cha* - an avant garde rock film featuring East German singer and actress Nina Hagen, Dutch rock idol Herman Brood and Yugoslav-American singer Lene Lovich. Lovich is featured as an international political activist with her headquarters in a chic disco bar under a luxurious Amsterdam hotel. With a tenuous story line linking Hagen and Brood, *Cha Cha* is in a sense a dramatised documentary about the contemporary hard rock and pop world. *Cha Cha* can be seen this Tuesday at 9.30 p.m.

THE ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY FOOTLIGHTS CLUB PRESENTS

THE NINETEEN EIGHTY FLOOR SHOW

Wednesday to Saturday Sept. 17-27th

"World War Three Pre-Nostalgia" - all these great songs we sang as we went off to WWII!"

A.U.U. BISTRO Level 4

8.30 pm - Patrons should be seated by 7.30 pm
12.00 Sun. brunch on mains - Union Members
please pay in advance

"... takes the sting out of Armageddon!"

The Good Soldier

They gave me an order, they said go and fight,
You're doing it for humanity, what's good and what's right,
Put on your uniform, take hold of this gun,
Don't be a coward, don't think and don't run.
Dressed up in khaki, olive drab or field grey,
They're calling them up, every hour, every day.
If we don't get the bastards, they'll come and get us,
So just squeeze the trigger son, don't make a fuss.
They drink Coca-cola, or maybe it's tea.
Or a bottle of Vodka to keep them happy,
Whoring their conscience, killing for lies,
Turning their heads as humanity dies.

Well I was only obeying orders,
When I shot those slant-eyed kids,
And I was only obeying orders,
When I gassed all those Yids,
I guess I'm the one to carry the blame,
My name is you, 'cos we're one and the same.

Achwitz is only a name on the map,
Vietnam's another feather in my cap,
You gotta obey orders when they come from the top,
Go on squeezing the trigger, never think to stop.
'Cos they told me the same as they told all the rest,
Go out and do your bit boy, go do your best,
Don't worry about the suffering, the fear and the pain,
Worry about white feathers and cowardly shame.
Someone's got to do it, someone has to go,
To do all the dirty work, bear all the woe,
And when you come back, a hero you'll be,
With your RSL badge and your old memories.

We never start it, we don't want war,
But when the time comes, we'll settle the score,
Kiss your wives and our mothers a merry goodbye
And march off in step, to kill, maim and die.

Climb in our bombers, our ships our tanks,
Unsheath our bayonets, straighten the ranks,
Kill all the faceless before they kill you,
We're trained and we're ready; we know what to do.
For ten thousand years we've been learning our trade,
"Yes, sir" and "Nosir, we'll not disobey",
Show us the enemy, tell us his name,
We are the pawns, and war is the game.

Well I didn't lift a finger, unless I was told,
While I saw children napalmed, and rich men grow old.

Paul M. Walter



The visit

How stunning you look
in white, my dear.
They tell me nothing.
It's all unclear.
But they did ask
to have a word in your ear.
You mustn't scream so at night,
it makes the others fear...
No, don't cry
or they won't let you out for christmas
or the new year.

Allan Powell

The new darkness

Stop! Are you still using those old...
They've got just the deal at
the price to...
Hey mum, dad, take the kids to...
Check out the prices at...
Nobody beats our...
Finance can be arranged,
bankcard welcome.
Come on down...
Step up to...
Step into...

Step down
into
the new darkness.

Alan Powell

Three Parts Illusion

(i)
a clash of vanity,
suppressed insanity,
walking on the stairs of the child.
I wasn't celibate,
but I was desperate,
walking on the stairs and she smiled.

(ii)
the eyes of the virgin
are sometimes mysterious wise,
they set a man thinking
to smell his own stinking;
and she had that look in her eyes.

(iii)
sentimental desperation,
her mind, her body and then ...

"I love you" as an accusation,
an elegant, secular word,
"I love you" as a blind oblation,
desperate, dark, and unheard.

David Mussared

