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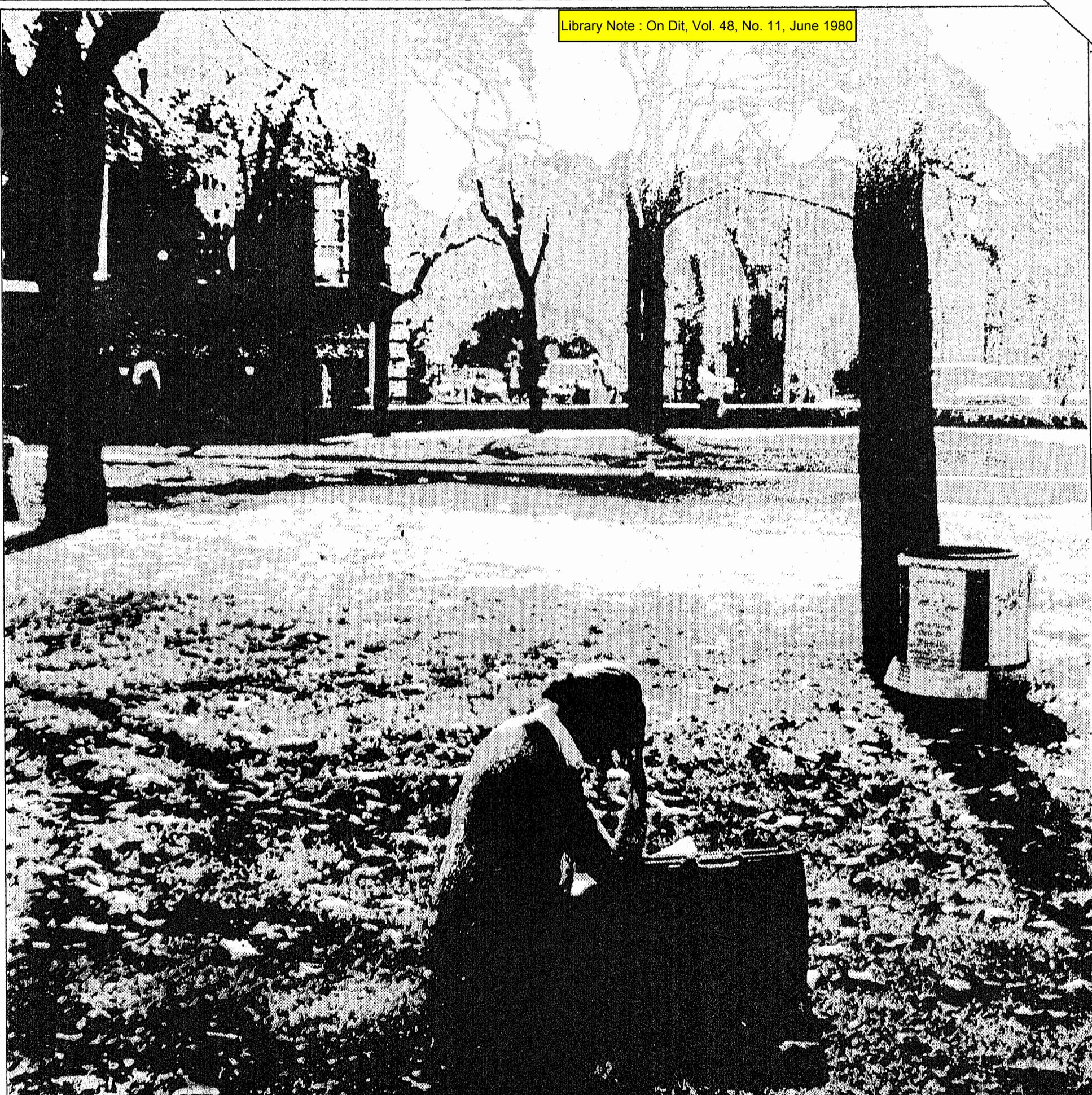


NATIONAL STUDENT

Newsmagazine of the Australian Union of Students. No. 15 June 30, 1980.

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**Who counts
the PE\$O's in
Education
Funding**

A CONFERENCE FOR
PART-TIME, EXTERNAL
AND MATURE AGE
STUDENTS
AUGUST 15-17

SPECIAL SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EDITION

LETTERS

NCC lose again

Dear NS

The many people who thought that student opinion had had its day were in for a shock when the secessionists, headed by one Bruce Finlayson, were soundly defeated in a bid to disaffiliate the student body from our union, AUS.

An overwhelming majority of 73% of students told the secessionists where they could put their anti-unionist propaganda in a Referendum at Northern Rivers CAE recently.

It was a clear victory for student unionism but the anti-AUS movement is a formidable enemy to student rights and we at Northern Rivers urge other member campuses to be on guard.

Richard Taffe
SRC Rep. (Dip. Teach.)

income from typesetting. This involved a degree of personal initiative on my behalf.

Immediately after Annual Council 1980 Ken Strahan began moves to bring typesetting to AUS under his direct control.

After a series of intrusions into my work, Ken demanded that I answer directly to him on a day to day basis.

On paper the typesetter is accountable to the Media Officer and ultimately to the Executive Officer. However, in practise discussion and consultation are used rather than a "worker-boss" relationship.

In a meeting with Greg Day (Media Officer), Rus Littleton (Graphic Designer) and myself, Ken said that he wanted me to refer to him as my "boss". He said that he should make decisions about every aspect of my work. This includes decisions about which jobs should be done first, when I can leave to pick up and drop of work. In other words, he was trying to eliminate any self-direction in my work which had previously existed.

The methods used to achieve these ends were not through discussion but those you would expect of big business, i.e. treating people as part of machines and the old line 'I am the boss; you will do as I say.'

Ken's demands were rejected by a staff meeting and then in a staff and officer's meeting. However he still continued his campaign for control.

Finally, after three months of intense conflict, I decided I had

had enough and resigned.

I believe that workers should have the right to control their own work situation in co-operation with other areas of the Union. After ten years in the typesetting business I felt I had the ability and skills to develop the typesetting department to the benefit of the whole Union.

Sure there were problems, but they were being worked out through discussions with the Media Officer and the Graphic Designer. Certainly there was room for improvement - but this does not come from dictatorial outbursts.

Thanks,
Chris Daphne.

The art of amalgam...

Dear Editor

The proposed amalgamation of inner-city CAE's in Sydney is a further result of cutbacks to teacher education particularly, blah blah, and also threatens the structure of existing art institutions.

The Butland report of 1977 made several recommendations in regard to Alexander Mackie CAE and Sydney College of the Arts. One was to combine both without sacrificing their distinct yet complementary educational objectives and another to incorporate art education students into Sydney Teachers' College.

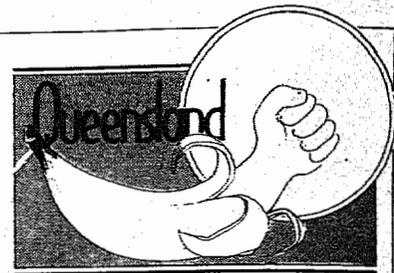
Last year Art Education students at Alex Mackie fought with administration to remain in the inner city and not be sent to Oatley campus (art in the

suburbs again?). This, and the recommendations from the Butland report, shows little regard by administrators for the need for Art Ed. students in maintaining their professional studies at the Art School. Similarly, in regard to art students, it showed little concern for the encouragement and growth of diverse art schools.

The present amalgamation of Alex Mackie School of Art into a large teacher education institution may either threaten or enhance facilities for students entering art institutions. Clearly it has raised a number of problems for art students in the students' union, in regard to their special needs. The SRC at Mackie feels it is time for action on the part of Art School unions to play an active role in ensuring that our specific needs in institutions are not ignored by 'other students/student groups'.

In Sydney, with the AUS Regional Organiser, we are planning a type of visual art students' conference to discuss these areas, such as the question of ownership or work, the dire financial burden of buying materials, the range of issues concerning women in art (dispelling the myth that you need balls to be a successful artist), Art Network, and in general determining what areas our unions and AUS should be working in for the specific needs of visual art students. We would appreciate positive feedback from other students involved in the visual arts.

Natalia Spasojevic
SRC President
Alexander Mackie CAE



TOP OF THE BILL

Campuses in Queensland have once again acted with the general community against repressive moves by the Right to increase state control and power.

Participating in the defeat of the Queensland 'Pregnancy Termination Control Bill' has been a major activity of the students. Campus activities against the Abortion Bill played an integral role in its defeat. Thanks are given to all the people around Australia who supported the Queensland women's stand.

The students at the University of Queensland are in the midst of a battle over the restructuring of the University. The restructuring will have a devastating effect upon the nature of education in Queensland University, partly because of the intended influence of the private sector and also because of the increased powers of the administration.

TEAS Week did not go ahead at the same time as TEAS Week in the rest of Australia due to campus involvement in the abortion campaign. But it will go ahead in August on most campuses in Brisbane.
Barbara

Employee harrassed

Dear Greg,

I would like to take the opportunity to explain to the members the reasons behind my resignation as type-setter at AUS.

My resignation followed a series of incidents in which I believe I was harrassed by the Executive Officer, Ken Strahan.

Since I was first employed at AUS in May 1979, I had worked at increasing the Union's

Things in Tasmania have been very busy indeed. We are feeling less neglected by AUS as we have just had a visit from our esteemed colleague, and old mate, E.V.P. Grahame-McCulloch; and Mark Burford was here for TEAS week activities.

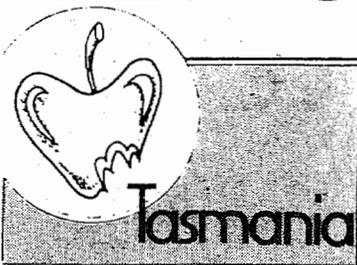
Regional Council has met several times. One topic of discussion has been laying the foundations for the re-affiliation of the Uni of Tasmania with AUS next year. Next year, with Mt Nelson gone, the situation for Tasmania as a region of AUS will be much more dodgy. Newnham campus in Launceston is still affiliated but not as strongly as Mt Nelson. Full credit must go to Leanne Sales for the enormous efforts she puts in at Newnham on behalf

OLD MATES FOR TEAS

of AUS. It is an uphill battle as she is working in some isolation as far as support from the full Student Council and the administration goes.

At Mt Nelson we are much more fortunate and have wonderful support from our Student Council and from staff and administration. This has come about principally from the solidarity we have felt during our 9 month (groan) battle to save what we can of the college in the amalgamation with the University.

The situation at the moment is that the University has been forced to take on 26 of the 40 Division of Teacher Education Staff (21 tenured positions and



5 staff on two or three year contracts), leaving 14 staff facing at best an "enforced" transfer to Newnham in the North or at worst unemployment. A petition has been circulated on behalf of the unemployed staff and has drawn very favourable media coverage.

Other main topics of discussion and co-ordination

have been TEAS week activities (23rd-29th June in Tas) for which we have organized soup kitchens, political forums, leaflets, pamphlets etc. and a picket outside the TEAS offices in Hobart and Launceston.

Though not affiliated with AUS the University of Tasmania has an Education Committee with which we have been working closely. They also have a National Student Club on campus which keeps students - at least - informed of AUS activities. Also planned for the near future is the Tasmanian launching of the ATF 'Let's Develop Education'

Campaign, to be initiated with a function involving "press, polities and pillars of the community", as well as the co-sponsoring organizations of which AUS (Tasmanian Region) is one. Hopefully Mark Burford will still be in Hobart on that date (30th June) and will be able to speak for AUS at the function.

No other news really, except that Margaret Mason-Cox has been elected Regional Education Representative (Regional Conference June 1st), about which we are all very pleased, as she has already gained valuable education experience in the campaign to save the college, as well as attending Annual Council and the last NEAC meeting.

TEAS week publicity ended on a high-point with fun and entertainment while making a political statement.

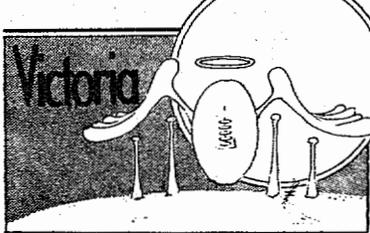
Monash Street Theatre performed the Strip-TEAS show at the picket outside the TEAS offices and at the successful band night at La Trobe Uni called TANGO FOR TEAS: No Loans No Fees.

Approximately 250-300 people attended the picket and a further 300 participated in the dance that night.

Speakers at the picket included Tricia Caswell from the Technical Teachers'

'STRIPTEAS' APPLAUDED

Association Victoria (TTAV) and Mark Burford, President, AUS. To demonstrate solidarity between students and the workers in the TEAS offices, Tony Roberts was invited to address the picket as a member of ACOA. He referred to campaigns against staff ceilings as well as the introduction of technology and how this relates not only to the ACOA members' work conditions but also to the type



of service provided to students. As people dispersed an hour-and-a-half later they collected copies of the Victorian Community Educa-

tion Broadsheet (prepared and produced by AUS's Media department) to distribute to people on trams and in the city.

The picket was attended by delegates from as far afield as Warnambool, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong (Deakin Uni) and Gippsland.

Some comments after the picket were

• "There weren't thousands, but it was the best demo. I've been to."

- "It was good - not boring like others I've been to."
- "Good idea to get someone from the TEAS offices to speak - shows some sort of solidarity."
- "The Street Theatre made it."
- "Lots of activity happened on campuses during the week so this was one way to bring different campus representatives together."

Rina Reiss
AUS Victorian Organizer.



This week, *On dit's* meagre resources have been used to create a combined regional/national edition of *National Student*. Editors and interested people from our campus as well as others around Adelaide have been involved in workshops and discussions which lead to the production of the newspaper. The parochial section of the paper is intended to showcase a South Australian viewpoint on national issues. Besides what we think is an interesting dose of national news, there are all your normal campus news articles, Whats On and some reviews.

It seems that the Media Survey is progressing well. So far we have counted over four hundred replies, and we believe the total sample size will be over a thousand, getting on for 20% of the students at University

As soon as results are available, we will be publishing them. Thank you to all those people who participated.

As reported in the story on Union Council, the Union will be purchasing \$22,000 worth of vending equipment to be placed at various locations around the University. Along with this proposal, Council discussed closing the refectory at 6.30 p.m. instead of 8.30 p.m. as happens presently.

On dit has reservations about the whole idea of replacing people with machines. Apparently the machines are calculated to make a profit in a period of years. Despite this obvious plus, replacement of humans with impersonal machines is not desirable in our view. Perhaps if the Catering Service is having difficulty in showing a profit with its present structure, a more extensive review of the Catering Services procedures should be implemented.

The expenditure is unfortunate in light of the proposal to close Union Hall to live theatre next year for a saving of \$35,000. We believe that the Union should look more closely at the priority which it accords various items of expenditure.

If you are concerned about the situation, contact a Union Councillor and communicate your thoughts to them.

The alleged "police riot" at the Basement last Sunday morning is cause for concern. *On dit* intends to find out what exactly happened and why the police chose to stop the show. So far the police have been less than helpful with our enquiries. We hope they will at least decide to acknowledge the matter as one of public importance; something the Deputy Commissioner (Mr Giles) has so far failed to do.

Thanks to *Papas* for permission to reprint his illustrations in the editorial.

National Labor Economists Conference

HAYDEN LATE IN START



Bill Hayden Late for the Labor Economists' Conference

The Fourth National Conference of Labor Economists got off to a late start last Friday when it was found that Bill Hayden was not scheduled to land at Adelaide Airport until 5.15 p.m., a quarter of an hour after he was due to start his opening address. After some dark mumbles from organizers about "going Ansett" the Leader of the Federal Opposition finally arrived at 6 p.m. Although it was tea-time, Hayden managed to successfully entice delegates into the Games Room from the nearby bar where they had been waiting for an hour.

Addressing the Labor worthies whom he likened to "an RSL meeting", Mr Hayden expressed his deep regret that he could not stay for the traditional vote of censure in the Parliamentary Labor Party. He predicted an early election, attributing it to Malcolm Fraser's 'nose for survival'.

Other speakers at the Conference included John Bannon, Cliff Dolan (Senior Vice-President of ACTU), Ralph Willis (ALP Shadow Treasurer) and Professor Peter Wilenski of the University of NSW. The theme of the Conference was "Australia; Issues for Democratic Socialism". *On dit* will carry a fuller report of the Conference next week including an interview with Bill Hayden.

On dit Staff

Thefts

Bag and purse thefts are still on the increase, according to Services Superintendent Peter Turnbull.

Most bags are stolen from the Library bag racks, then dumped or destroyed after money, credit cards or valuable books have been removed.

"Although students will use lockers when they bring really valuable items to the university, you don't realise just how valuable things like books and vital lecture notes are - until you've lost them," a recent victim said.

Peter Turnbull asks students not to bring large amounts of money or credit cards to university. "This sort of thing simply encourages theft," he said. "It becomes too profitable for the thief to resist."

Any thefts should be reported immediately to the Services Personnel. Even if the bag cannot be recovered, reports mean that the pattern of theft can be established. This sometimes leads to the apprehension of the criminal.

The Services Superintendent asks students to become more security conscious. "If everyone keeps their eyes open and reports anything suspicious, theft will become too risky," he said.

Margaret Simons

New Vending Machines

Union Council has approved purchase of six vending machines worth a total of \$22,100.

After initially rejecting the motion of purchase, councillors gave approval after documents supporting the claimed financial viability of the machines were produced by Union Secretary, David Muir. Several Councillors wondered why no documents had accompanied the motion through council as a substantial purchase was involved. The machines will be placed in the Dental School, the Med. School and in the Union House.

It was promised that early purchase of the machines would yield a saving of \$1,600. Hand in hand with this purchase proposal was a discussion about refectory hours. The Catering Management Board claims that too few students are using the facilities after 6.30 p.m. (At present the refectory closes at 8.30 p.m.) The argument runs that with the introduction of vending machines, food service will still be available to students. However, the move was vocally opposed by some Council

members who believed that replacement of staff by impersonal machines would be wrong. The motion was defeated.

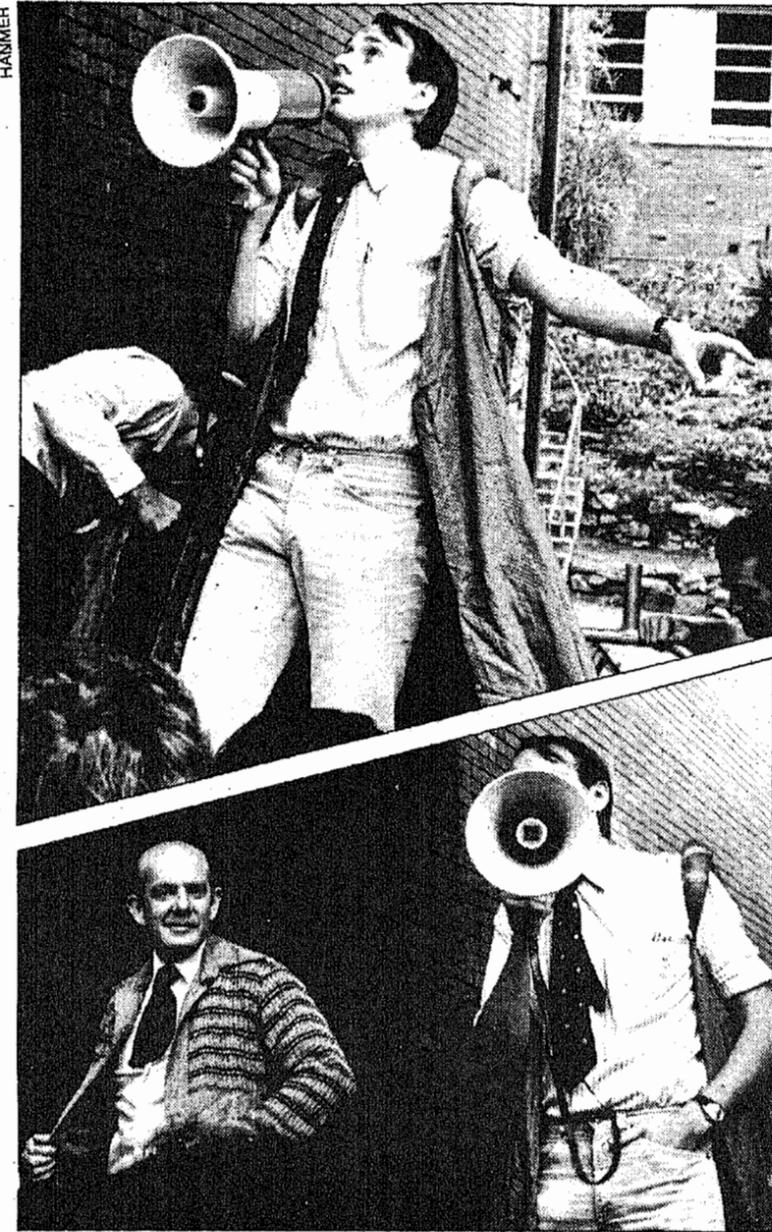
Optimum Use

Union Council is proceeding with optimum use proposals. At present it is unclear whether the University will in fact contribute to the cost of the move, but informed sources believe that there is a good chance that money will become available. This is a turnaround from the Universities' attitude a month ago when it wrote a letter to the Union dismissing its request.

Council spent about three quarters of an hour discussing a document circulated by the Sports Association at the last election. Some Councillors complained that the document was an affront to Union Council. Apparently, several Councillors names were appended to the document without their knowledge.

However, the discussion degenerated into mud slinging and point scoring with the 'Sports Association' members not having the numbers to defend themselves.

Geoff Hanmer
page 1



Guy Maddern - Selling his Soul.

Guy Sells Out

A Seiko diver's watch was sold for fifteen dollars in the auction of lost property held in the cloisters last Thursday.

Calculators went for under fifteen dollars, along with an assortment of wrist watches. Items of clothing were excellent buying at anything from given away to about five dollars.

Guy Maddern, ex Union Council Chair, stylish in a 'lost' Footlights' costume (later sold for 40 cents) was the auctioneer for the sale which raised \$267 for charity. Guy's performance was commented on favourably by a number of observers who

commented that he appeared to be "in his element".

Peter Turnbull, Services Superintendent, modelled many of the clothes attractively, especially a fur stole that was eventually sold for in excess of ten dollars.

The obvious question to be asked is how students manage to lose some of these items.

A good time was had by all who watched the auction, and there were quite a few genuine bargains. As one wag commented, it was really the only way students could afford to buy anything anyway. Later that same person departed homewards ... carrying a flagon of cheap wine (?)

On dit Staff

Letters

Oils ain't Oils...

Dear Editors,
Like James Williamson I too headed off into the night with my ears humming after seeing Midnight Oil at the Tiv. They came close to achieving the atmosphere of a Radio Birdman concert, which, since the loss of RB is a rare thing. So it was all the more enjoyable.

This band, more than most, appears to have little pretension, and so it is easy to associate with them. They play their music, and the singer performs, but that's it. I like that. But unfortunately, their one pretension, is that they think, or rather, would like their audiences to think, that they have no pretensions or gimmicks. And James Williamson and the boring old fart from the 'Advertiser' agree. Through these interviewers we are told by members of the band that it has made it on music alone, with no hype, and they're proud of it.

Obviously Midnight Oil did not count on a balcony at the Tiv. Those of us on the balcony could see a member of the road crew crouching behind the drummer pouring a carafe of water on to one of the drums. This is where most of the 'sweat' for their finale came from. If you watch carefully, it is only one drum which responds with 'sweat', even though if the drummer had really sweated that much, it would be over the entire kit. So much for 'super high energy'.

This doesn't mean that Midnight Oil is not an enjoyable high energy band. They are very good. But after seeing this piece of deceit, I felt a bitter taste. And after reading about their claims to a no-hype, no-pretension method for success, I was somewhat disillusioned. Why are audiences always treated as fools? Why does a good band have to be dishonest? I know there are varying degrees, and Midnight Oil is probably better than most. But these attempts to conceal the hype makes it all the more sinister.

So, back to the Angas to see the Bodgies, at least their performance seems the most genuinely unpretentious show in Adelaide. I only hope they haven't moved to the Arkaba, or signed a record contract.

Ian McKenzie

Pitiful Students

June 26th; South African Freedom Day. South Africa, a country of 24 million blacks and 4 million whites. The denial of economic justice and political rights in South Africa is well known to us all. If it isn't then where have you all been hiding? The attendance at the rally I would estimate at a maximum of fifty, at the outside. The only others were the Rundle Mall lunchtime cruisers, who stopped to bide 'the time'.

On arrival back on campus I noticed a

Right to Life Wronged?

WHAT A CLARION

The Right to Life Association have launched an action against the AJA that it printed defamatory material about R.T.L.'s subsidiary Birthline, in the Clarion.

R.T.L. claim that they have engaged a Queens Council to press their case, although Dr. Daniel Overduin, spokesperson for the organization, declined to say who it was.

Neil Swancott, AJA state secretary says that RTL are working under a misconception. The AJA did not publish *The*

Clarion, it was published by over two hundred striking journalists and artists.

The *Canberra Times* which picked up the story during the strike is apparently also being sued.

As well, RTL have written a letter to the Students' Association complaining about an article that appeared in the 1980 O'Guide. They have asked that the Students Association provide a written retraction (in terms to be agreed) and to undertake that any future articles published by the Students Association will refer to Birthline "in a fair and accurate manner".

The Students Association have written a reply rejecting the

request. While Dr. Overduin said that RTL was not considering any legal action against the SAUA at the moment, it is clear from the tone of the letter that it is contemplated.

Dr Overduin claims that Birthline "merely tells the truth about abortion" and that women often choose not to have an abortion after they "realize all the facts" relating to the issue. In contrast to the statements made in *The Clarion*, Dr. Overduin claims that Birthline "does care" about the women who came to Birthline wanting an abortion. Birthline does not refer women to abortion clinics as this is "not part of (their) philosophy".

Geoff Hamner

New Exam Entry System

The last day of lodgement for forms of entry to examination or request of results is August ninth.

The forms will be placed in pigeon holes in the last week of June.

This year the forms will be pre-printed with student record data, in contrast to previous years which required tedious filling in of course details. It will only be necessary to write on the form if

the University has made an error with your data.

Mr D.J. Henderson, Student Records Officer, says the new system will make things easier for staff and students. If the form is lost or missing you should contact the Student Records Office, Level Seven, Wills Building.

Degree or Diploma

A student who is taking the final subjects for a degree or diploma should in addition fill out the requisite form, obtainable from the University Office.

First day for examinations this year will be Monday November tenth, and precise schedules will be available from departments early in September. No student will be given a re-exam because of ignorance about time or place of examination, so don't forget!

Geoff Hamner

Prize

The Bunday Prize of \$50.00 is offered for the best poem or group of poems in English submitted in competition.

The competition is open to both graduates and undergraduates of the University of Adelaide, provided that they entered on their studies at the University not more than six years prior to 31 July, 1980.

No restriction is placed on the subject, form, or length of the poem or poems.

Entries, preferably typed, in duplicate, and on one side of the paper only must be accompanied by the name of the author in full and be delivered at the Office of the Academic Registrar no later than 31 July, 1980.

The prize shall not be awarded twice to the same competitor.

Copies of all poems presented shall be retained, and a copy of successful entry will be deposited in the Barr Smith Library.

Prosh Fights Back

After a short break last year, traditional end of second term activities are happening again this year.

The Prosh brecky will be held not in the morning, but will combine the Prosh ball to become "Prosh after dark". An evening show of food, drink, revue style acts, guest stars and a large dose of Prosh spirit.

Also appearing will be Captain Matchbox adding their own flavour to the evening.

That infamous publication, The Prosh rag will again appear

to brighten the day of people both on and off campus (perhaps some will be more brightened than others). It will be on "On dit" sized paper and about 5,000 copies will be sold to raise money for charity. The production of the Prosh rag provides an opportunity for people interested in newspaper to work on the production of a complete edition without the commitment of working On dit.

Other activities during the week are also planned - trash and treasure, auctions, and any other activities that take our fancy.

Be involved!!

Francis Vaughan

Gibbering Gospel

Most things we believe in are based on authority that we think is trustworthy. None of you has seen the original defeat of the Spanish Armada, or the conquest of Attila the Hun or seen Napoleon Bonaparte battle it out at Waterloo. We believe because people who did see these events have left writings that tell us about them on authority. Most of you believe in the Solar System, atoms and in the circulation of the blood because the scientists say so.

Christians believe in the Gospel because it is based on God's authority. The Gospel is about salvation which affects every man and woman ever born on this planet. By believing in Jesus Christ and following him, we are given eternal life after our physical death and the power to operate better in this life. Basically we have

freedom to make two choices: Follow Christ, which means eternal life after we die here on earth, or follow the world with its myriad philosophies which leads to eternal suffering in hell. Sounds irrational but it is true, just as true and irrational as the atoms that are constructed and organised in a wooden chair and this is as simple as I can put it.

Although we believe, we cannot explain why salvation and other noticeable and unnoticeable things (told to us by others) happen after we walk this life with Christ in us. It's like eating food; we know we have to put it in our mouths and eat it, but once inside us, all those invisible mechanisms that we have no control over (and have little scientific knowledge about) operate on that food. If you earnestly seek Jesus Christ he comes and manifests himself in many ways and that's how you can prove his living invisible existence.

Dario Gregoric

Video Workshop

Over the weekend of July 12th and 13th, the SA Media Resource Centre will be running a practical Video Portapak operation workshop in both black and white and colour. The Portapak is the simplest, cheapest and quickest means of audio-visual recording.

The cost of this workshop is \$15.00 for concession eligible and \$20.00 for workers. The Media Resource Centre provides the equipment, videotapes and a skilled tutor. If you would like to join this workshop call into 1 Union St, Adelaide. The workshop will run from 10am to 4pm on both days and places are available for ten participants.

Cathy Honeychord, Arts

SHIFTY ADMIN

Five hundred students at Prahran CAE, in Melbourne, will return from mid-year holidays to find that their classes have moved to another institution.

Classes for General Studies students have been transferred to Toorak State College, some miles away in Melbourne's richest suburb.

Students and staff were not consulted about this move. On June 4 the staff of the General Studies Department (GSD) were told that their school was to be relocated on June 17. Although presented as a final decision, the scheme has since been given the status of a proposal.

Circumstances behind the scheme have raised doubts about the credibility of the College administration. Prior to the decision the College was negotiating the lease of the nearby "Eyelets" factory.

The College claimed that the Prahran City Council had rejected the application to use the factory for classes. This was not true; the Council had approved the application subject to standard consultation with nearby land users.

Relocated students will be disadvantaged in many ways. The child minding facilities at Toorak are almost non-existent. Prahran General Studies has the highest proportion of mature-age women students of any school at the College.

An immediate move to Toorak would substantially unsettle the day to day routine of student parents as they would have to search for alternative facilities.

Services for students at Toorak are pathetic compared to Prahran. Toorak has no medical, counselling, housing or employment service.

About 120 General Studies students are doing elective subjects in other schools at the College. These students will have to travel between campuses to attend classes.

Students at Prahran are opposing the move. John Mortimor, the Union President, said: "for a change of such magnitude there *must* be careful thought and planning, detailed contractual arrangements and safeguards for existing General Studies courses".

Reprisals against journos

The Management of some papers have begun reprisals against the recent strike.

In Melbourne, the *Herald* and *Weekly Times* (H & WT) the home of the Melbourne *Herald* and *Sun*, has responded antagonistically to the returning journalists.

Many of the casuals employed by H & WT have been sacked. Some staff have been transferred within the organisation. This included offering placements in other states and in the magazine division of the publishing empire. At least one journalist has resigned following an unacceptable transfer.

By-lines are now rarely seen in both *The Herald* and *The Sun*. Before the strike it was standard for journalists on rounds to receive a by-line.

The by-line is important not just to credit the reporter as being responsible for what is written. It also allows the reader to develop an appreciation of the reporter's bias and can then read the "news" with a greater degree of skill.

Management are also boasting about their ability to produce a newspaper. At *The Herald*, executives pasted *Herald* front pages on the wall of the sub-editor's room, above which they wrote "Well, strike me!". In *The Sun* subs room similar redecorating occurred, this time under the banner "The Writing on the Wall".

Management did produce newspapers but they were based on overseas news and press releases brought in to them. They did very little research or interviewing. Some articles held on file for up to two years were dug up, dusted down and hastily up-dated for publication.

The executives were working in comparative luxury (given that they were working up to 16 hours a day). Vast



WELL, STRIKE ME!

quantities of food were brought in nightly from The Hilton, The Sheraton and Pellegrines. Beer, wine and whisky flowed in abundance. It might have been a hard slog, but they certainly didn't slum it!

The Victorian AJA has released a 17 point document detailing examples of management reprisals.

South Australia

In Adelaide, *The News* has been the main culprit. Casuals on *The News* and *The Sunday Mail* have been sacked. Journalists have been transferred to areas beyond their special interests. One journalist has been moved to the social pages after 'seven years' experience in hard news.

During the strike journalists had their mail opened, desks cleared and files ransacked. One sporting writer had his racing result files thrown out. Many journalists have been apologising to their contacts and asking them to resubmit background material.

The AJA in South Australia is conducting an internal post-mortem of the strike that will consider the allegations of reprisals.

Individual journalists have been critical of the luke-warm approach of the AJA. NS spoke

to Neil Swancott, State Secretary AJA about reprisals. He said that they had received no official complaints but that he had heard of isolated incidents. He described actions such as clearing desks and destroying files as "childishness on the part of immature executives flexing their muscles".

Overall the AJA was not prepared to go on strike and pretend they were a trade union. They had no mechanisms to financially support strikes (these have been established since) and they are not members of the ACTU. Also too many journalists were exempt from the strike. This allowed the dailies to continue almost uninterrupted.

The Printing Union (PKIU) did not support the journalists because their interest at the moment is basically contradictory. The PKIU wants the technology boycotted, whilst the AJA wants more money to use it.

However in the long term these unions may find their interests are similar. Many journalists feel that VDTs (Video Display Terminals) will drastically alter their profession and distract them from concentrating on journalism.

SUPPORT FOR AUS

Students at Northern Rivers C.A.E. and Milperra C.A.E. recently voted overwhelmingly to support the Australian Union of Students.

At Northern Rivers C.A.E., in Lismore N.S.W., students expressed their confidence in the national union by rejecting 275 votes to 92 a move to secede from AUS.

At Milperra, a relatively new college in metropolitan Sydney, students voted 264 to 39 to join AUS for the first time.

Both these campuses are small by national standards. Northern Rivers has 939 students, and Milperra, 650.

The winning argument on these campuses was the nation-wide link-up with students and information that AUS provides.

Other AUS work that impressed students included:

- the union's education research team which has effectively supported the student case to government over recent years
- the union's work with small

and isolated campuses. The forthcoming small and isolated Campuses Conference is an example of AUS's work

- the travel services offered through AUS's agent Student Travel Australia.

Mark Burford, AUS President, is particularly happy with these latest results. "Students are expressing renewed confidence in AUS this year," he said. "As we move up to the Budget and the federal Election it's important that we be united, organized and active nationally. These latest votes will help that."

As NS goes to press students at Warnambool Institute are voting on AUS. Students at Sydney and Macquarie Universities are expected to vote on rejoining AUS in late July for early August.

Mark Burford is confident. "Things are looking good this year. AUS is active and relevant to students. I believe the union will continue to gain support as more and more students are touched by and brought into its campaigns."

will be printed in *National W.*

For this edition thanks to the crowd in Adelaide, with special thanks to Larry, Nonee, Geoff, Alan Kennington, Suzy Oliver, James Williamson, Lou Heyes, Paul Hunt, Julia von Thomann Jenny Annette Michael Jo Andrew and Simon.

In Melbourne thanks to Lee, Jane, Barbara, Lyn, Jude, Di and Chris.

Editor: Greg Day
Design: Rus Littleson
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Printers: Bridge Press, Murray Bridge.

Publisher: Australian Union of Students, 95 Drummond Street, Carlton, 3053. Phone: 347 7433.



The person responsible for this spray painting was apprehended by the police and fined \$400 for wilful damage.

Unfortunately the graffiti campaigner cannot afford to pay this fine. Although AUS and Western Australian student organizations do not condone these actions, an appeal to cover the fine has been started.

Donations or further information can be obtained



from the Guild Welfare Officer, Guild of Undergraduates, University of Western Australia, Nedlands 6009.

Teacher training programs were severely cut in the USA when the recession first hit in 1974. Around that time there was a serious teacher shortage in Australia and state governments were recruiting overseas, especially in the USA.

The cutbacks in teacher training in the US have had their effect - US states are now recruiting teachers in Australia; Georgia, Kentucky and West Virginia are among those states struggling to fill vacancies before the new school year begins in August.

In five years' time Australia will be desperately recruiting in the US again if today's cuts go ahead. Will the cycle continue?



NATIONAL STUDENT

The next edition of *National Student*, due out on July 14, will be a women's edition - *National W.* Meanwhile AUS Media will be co-operating with students in New South Wales to produce a regional newspaper on July 21.

The next general NS will be produced immediately after the Federal Budget. The deadline for letters will be the day of Howard's speech. Actual dates

The 1981 Education funding guidelines were announced to Parliament on May 22nd by the Federal Minister for Education, Wal Fife. They contained few surprises and confirmed the Fraser government's intention to continue its war of attrition against the education budget.

Once again the guidelines were characterized by a gross disregard for the mounting financial problems of all sectors. There was a continuation of massive cuts to capital programmes in the post-secondary sector, a tokenistic and inadequate approach to the funding of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), extreme neglect for the pressing needs of the government school sector and a further increase in funding for the non-government school sector.

The following is what the Minister announced to Parliament: (see table)

The government's announcements are bad news for all sectors with the exception of non-government schools. There has been an across the board failure to appreciate the degree to which all sectors have suffered over the last five years as a result of cumulative and sustained reductions in funds.

Implications for CAE's and Universities

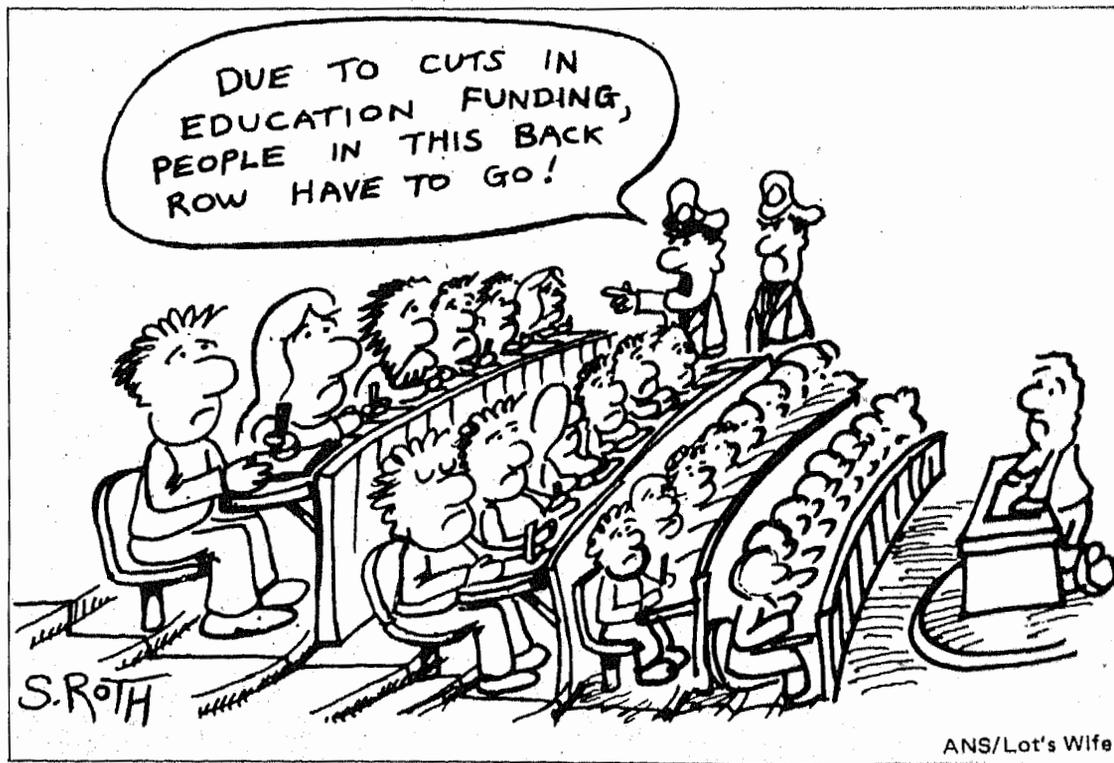
This article proposes to look at the implications of the guidelines for Universities and CAEs.

Universities and CAEs have again faced a situation of nil growth in recurrent funding and have suffered a massive reduction of 18.7 million dollars or 17.6% in capital and equipment funds. This massive reduction follows a similar cut of 15.5% in the 1980 guidelines, and a cumulative reduction of over 80% since 1975! There is little doubt that this will have a profound effect on the building and equipment programmes of institutions.

Building projects on most institutions have been consistently deferred over the last five years and many date back to the early seventies when post-secondary education was expanding. The government would have us believe that these projects were grandiose and wasteful, yet in most cases they are matters of urgent necessity. The expansion of the early seventies was designed to upgrade aging and decrepit buildings and make them suitable for use in a modern institution. One notable example is the proposed rebuilding of the Northern Rivers CAE, which is currently housed in a high school built in the early 1900s. The first stage of construction for its new building was deferred in 1979, and at present funds to complete the second and third stages have not yet been committed by the Federal government beyond 1981. Meanwhile classes continue to be held in temporary structures, and in some cases, an old toilet block!

During 1979 there were no less than 15 major and urgent building projects deferred because of lack of funds. The

MASSIVE EDUCATION CUTS



Universities and CAEs	1980	1981	% Change
Recurrent	1,196.8	1,196.8	-
Capital and Equipment	100.4	82.7	-17.6
TAFE	1,297.2	1,279.5	- 1.4
Recurrent (General)	43.3	45.0	+ 3.9
Recurrent (Specific)	16.8	16.8	-
Capital and Equipment	91.5	91.5	-
Evaluative studies	151.6	153.5	+ 1.3
Total Tertiary	0.4	0.4	-
Recurrent	1,257.3	1,259.0	+ 0.14
Capital and Equipment	191.9	174.2	- 9.2
Schools	1,449.2	1,433.2	- 1.1
Government Schools	367.5	369.7	+ 0.05
Non-government schools	294.9	312.1	+ 5.3
Joint programmes	25.1	26.8	+ 4.2
	687.5	708.6	+ 3.1

Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) has on many occasions drawn the attention of the Federal government to the potentially dangerous effects of continued reductions in capital works. In its three volume Report for 1979-81 Triennium it warned that: 'Unless a policy of balanced development is pursued there will be an accumulation of capital needs in the university and college sectors to the point where large capital investments will be required...' (TEC Report, Vol. 2, P. 24)

and pointed out: 'The situation is a serious one ... Despite the fact that total student load has levelled off, there is a backlog of demand for teaching space arising from the earlier period when the rapid growth in student numbers outstripped the capacity to provide the associated physical facilities. There are a number of examples of overcrowding, the use of unsuitable temporary accommodation and substandard facilities which require replacement as a matter of

urgency.' (TEC Report, Vol. 2, P. 7)
The government's capital funding reductions are clearly matters of great concern to students and can only lead to further overcrowding and the use of temporary and inadequate buildings. Indeed so serious is the situation that the TEC remarked: 'In view of the above situation the Commission is firmly of the view that the capacity of universities and colleges to meet their teaching and research commitments will be

seriously impaired unless there is an increase in the funds for capital works in future years above the level available in 1980.' (TEC Report, Vol. 2, P. 9)

In fact in 1981 there will be 18.7 million dollars less!

The situation of nil growth in recurrent funding (costs associated with the day to day running of an institution - staff, library books, minor equipment etc) is in effect a reduction of 2-3% in the real purchasing power of an institution. This mainly arises from inflationary cost pressures associated with wages, the purchase of library books and minor equipment and administrative items such as electricity, telephone, postage etc.

The failure of the guidelines to increase funds on the 1980 allocation, coupled with the inadequacies of funding in the five year period to 1980, means that the real purchasing power of institutions' budgets has declined by approximately 5-6% since 1975.

The Fraser government's failure to take account of this advice, and advice from the education lobby will result in a continuation of what has become an all too familiar process: staff disestablishment, particularly non-academic staff and junior tutors, increased class sizes, reductions in library purchases and hours, elimination of courses and reductions in enrolments. In short, a general cutback in student-related areas.

The government's funding allocations for CAEs and Universities demonstrate a cynical disregard for the recommendations of its own advisory authorities, organisations representative of administrators, staff and student and for the thousands of students and staff who will bear the brunt of cutbacks and economies.

The guidelines stand as a clear indication that the Fraser government has no intention of departing from its elitist education policy - a policy designed to restrict access to post-secondary education through a constant process of attrition directed at the education budget. It is a policy consistent with the generalised attack on public sector expenditure and on those sections of the community least able to bear the brunt of economic recession and mass unemployment.

It is time, in a federal election year, for students, together with staff, parents and teachers to firmly and decisively resist and expose these policies. Throughout the rest of 1980 AUS will be participating in a \$200,000 Let's Develop Education campaign, in conjunction with the Australian Teachers' Federation (ATF) in an attempt to start this process. That campaign needs your support. These guidelines are just the start of another bout of education and public sector bashing by Malcolm Fraser.

Grahame McCulloch,
Education Vice President,
Australian Union of Students.

SAVE RIVERS: TASMANIA POLL

The Tasmanian Wilderness Society has released the results of a Tasmanian Opinion Poll's survey which indicates a two-to-one majority of Tasmanian voters oppose a hydroelectric scheme on the Gordon and Franklin rivers

The statewide poll, in which 1,035 people were interviewed, was taken on Saturday, May 10th. It shows 53.5% oppose the scheme, compared with 53.1% in a similar poll in June, 1979. Support for the scheme dropped marginally, from 28.4% to 26.7%, while the percentage of people undecided rose from 18.5 to 19.8.

A breakdown of the poll figures show the scheme is opposed by people in every category of sex, age, marital status, educational status and occupational group. A clear majority oppose the scheme in city, town and rural areas, and in each telephone code area (002, 003 and 004) of Tasmania. In income groups, people earning less than \$15,000 a year oppose the scheme by a two-to-one majority, whilst those earning over \$15,000 (12% of those surveyed) favoured the dams by a slim margin (3%).

A further breakdown of figures indicates the greatest

opposition to damming the Gordon and Franklin rivers comes from women, the young and people in the Launceston-North-East (003) region.

In occupational categories, most opposition is by students (76.2% compared to 9.5% in favour), labourers (61.0% to 28.8%) and the unemployed (68.8% to 15.6%).

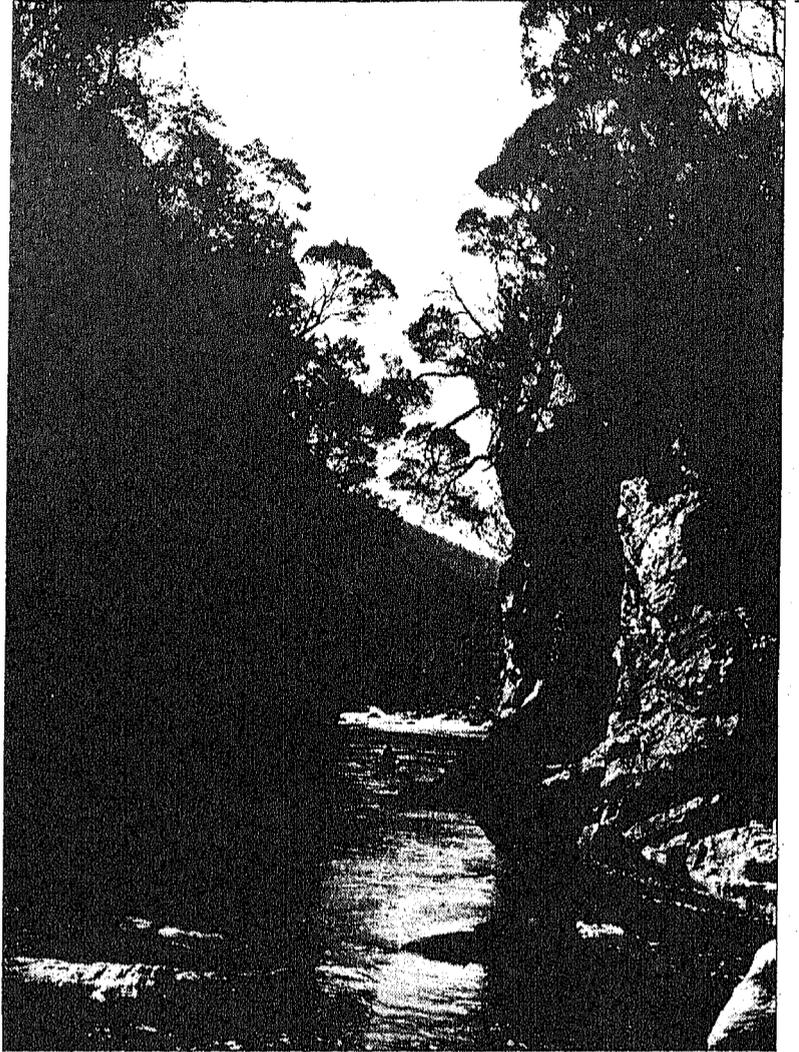
The Society also released results of a companion question in the May 10th survey showing 25.2% of respondents favour the Franklin-Lower Gordon hydroelectric scheme as the alternative of choice as Tasmania's next electricity supply source. This is consistent with the results in the first question. It also shows a marked consistency with the result of a similar question in the June, 1979 survey. As in 1979, voters were undecided on which alternative Tasmania should adopt, with 24.2% favouring a Fingal Valley coal-based thermal power station, 16.2% for energy conservation, 6.7% for a Bass Straits cable and 27.7% altogether undecided.

Commenting on the survey results, the Director of the Society, Dr Bob Brown, said that despite the release of the HEC's Gordon-Franklin

Scheme Report since the last survey, Tasmanians were maintaining a clear two-to-one opposition to the proposals. In fact, the percentage gap in favour of keeping the rivers in their natural state had increased by 2.1%. He said he expected this gap would widen further in coming months.

Dr. Brown said that it was most significant that greatest opinion against the scheme came from labourers, students and the unemployed. He said this was likely to be based on wide recognition that hydro construction sites provided insecure jobs in poor conditions. People would prefer the government to invest in light, labour-intensive industries providing secure jobs in a good work environment.

Dr Brown said the poll result was a clear statement that the Tasmanian electorate reserved overwhelming opposition to any dam on the Lower Gordon River or its tributary. He said the state government should declare the region a Wild Rivers National Park to ensure it is kept in its natural state according to the feeling of most Tasmanians.



EDUCATION EXTRA

A new publication appeared in many milkbars and libraries in Victoria during TEAS Week. It was *Education Extra*, a community information newspaper produced by the Media Department of AUS.

Education Extra was another move by AUS to make education an issue in this year's Federal election.

30,000 copies were distributed free in milkbars, libraries, shopping centres and waiting rooms.

Education Extra carried items on TEAS, teacher unemployment, cutbacks in teacher training, needs based funding of schools and government funding of non-government schools.

The project was co-funded by four student bodies and the three Victorian teachers' unions.

Similar newspapers are being planned for Queensland, South Australia and New South Wales.

A second series of *Education Extras* is already being planned for third term. This will be directed towards final year high school students. It will cover issues such as TEAS and how to get it, what student unions are on about, unemployment and technological change and how to cope with the job system.

Students in NSW will be producing a regional newspaper in late July. A planning meeting was held in June and production is in full swing. Any student is welcome to attend the final meetings and paste-up. These will be held at Honi Soit, Wentworth Building, Sydney Uni from Friday July 18-Sunday July 20.

GAYS BOYCOTT NIGHTSPOT

Melbourne Gays are now boycotting what was once one of their most popular mid-week discos. This follows attacks on women made by the disco's promoter.

The disco, Ashley's, like many others in Melbourne, is straight most nights of the week. On Wednesdays, to make up for what would otherwise be a lack of customers, the disco is gay, and the management hire a special promoter to attract gay customers.

It seems that the promoter, who has claimed he is proud of

being right-wing, doesn't like lesbians. In retaliation for some damage caused to the women's toilets one night recently, he decided to refuse entry to all women unless accompanied by a gay male. On May 14th, in a public outburst, he said that he supported "gay ladies' rights", but that "gay ladies" (sic) were nothing but trouble. It is reported that he then said that "all women are fucking cunts anyway!"

Melbourne's gay community is understandably outraged,

and gay men have joined with lesbians in boycotting and picketing the disco, in the weeks after the event. The boycott has been successful in raising the consciousness of some gay bar clientele: the numbers have been dropping at this previously well-attended nightspot. In response to this successful action, the management hired thugs to attack the most recent picket. Whilst police stood by and smiled or turned their backs, the picketers had placards ripped up, leaflets

destroyed, and were threatened with assault. Some were threatened with death, and chased through the streets.

The promoter is still employed by the management of Ashley's for their "gay nights", and many people, particularly lesbians, are still going elsewhere. The Ashley's Boycott Committee has called for a continuation of the boycott, and is extending the campaign to include the heterosexual patrons who frequent the disco.

Ashley's Boycott Committee.

Libel costs \$15,000

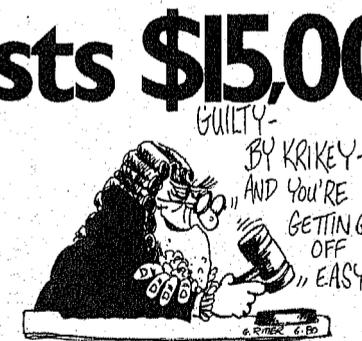
The Swinburne Student Union incurred up to \$15,000 in costs in settling a defamation action brought by Michael Danby.

In June 1978, the Maoist influenced Swinburne paper *Scrag* published defamatory remarks about the then Centre Unity leader Michael Danby. A similar article published in 1977 by AUS resulted in AUS President Peter O'Connor publishing an apology to Michael Danby and paying \$5,000 in damages.

Later the Swinburne Maoists vowed in the August-September 1978 edition of *Scrag* that they would never follow the traitor O'Connor and pay one cent to settle the defamation.

After a two year delay, the case was finally listed for the Supreme Court on Tuesday May 20th, no settlement having been negotiated.

On the Tuesday morning at



10.30, Danby and barristers appeared and after Maoist lawyer Peter McMullin failed to appear the case was adjourned until after lunch.

Co-defendants Shepparton newspapers had published an apology to Danby in all three major printers' newspapers and barristers representing Swinburne indicated that they sought a further adjournment to consider settling with Danby.

By five o'clock, Alan Goldberg QC representing Danby, had negotiated a settlement. They had agreed to pay Michael Danby \$3,100 plus costs. But developments had not ended.

The Maoists had second thoughts overnight and sought to renegotiate the settlement. Legal protocol meant that their barrister had already agreed with Danby's barristers and this resulted in their own barrister threatening to testify against them. At 10.30 the next day after having incurred a further day of legal costs, Swinburne representatives appeared before Justice O'Bryan settling for the original \$3,100 and two full days of expensive barrister's advice. In toto an estimated twelve to fifteen thousand dollars in costs and damages will have to be found from Swinburne Student funds. The judge, after the settlement of the case, took the exceptional step of enquiring whether the Swinburne defendants had paid Danby money - in legal terms enforcing Michael Danby's victory.

Small delay for small campuses

The small and isolated campuses Conference has been postponed for one week due to accommodation problems.

The Conference is now being held on July 11-14 in Bendigo, Central Victoria.

The Conference's main purpose is to provide campuses with strategies to tackle existing problems and ideas to improve the services offered on their campuses.

The decision to hold the Conference was made at AUS Annual Council. AUS recognized the special problems encountered by small and isolated campus unions.

Council allocated \$595 to fund the Conferences.

A Small and Isolated Campuses Kit will be produced after this Conference. This kit will be an organizing and administrative guide for officers and workers in student organizations.

WOMEN... STAND AT THE BACK!

Women face higher unemployment prospects than men in all fields, including women with a tertiary education.

During a period of economic recession and Liberal government cutbacks in public sector spending, especially in the areas of education and welfare, the following trends have emerged.

(i) entry of women into male dominated fields of tertiary study has increased, but this has not resulted in an increased proportion of women in male dominated professions;

(ii) entry of women into teacher training has increased though not correspondingly into the teaching profession;

(iii) the economic climate and government cutbacks are dramatically increasing female unemployment, especially amongst young women with few qualifications;

(iv) there is a widening of existing divisions between women workers, as some gain a greater degree of equality with middle class men, whilst the majority of women compete with each other for poorly paid work in a restricted female labour market.

Women seeking tertiary education pour into teacher training and teacher related courses, while few enter the traditional male areas. The greatest increases in overall female enrolments between 1968-77 were Medicine (18%), Law (17%) and Veterinary Science (17%). However increasing enrolments in these courses have not been reflected in increasing employment of women in these fields.



The annual report of the Graduate Careers Council of Australia over the years 1974-78 indicates that women are experiencing discrimination when they attempt to enter male dominated

fields. This discrimination does not appear to apply to men attempting to enter traditionally female areas of work.

In the field of study in which males

and females are significantly represented there is a consistent pattern of proportionally fewer women being employed.

Men are more likely to enter the private sector than women, and it appears that in some fields government employment is compensating for discrimination in private industry. For example, in one year 13% more female than male computer science graduates went to government employment.

With the onset of the recession there has been a steady rise in graduate unemployment. Areas which have been hardest hit are sociology, social work, behavioural sciences and teaching. These areas are also predominantly female.

In most fields more women than men are listed as seeking employment. The most exaggerated differences in unemployment levels were found in Veterinary Science, Architecture and paramedical therapies.

Conclusion

It is clear that many are finding employment below their level of training usually to the detriment of younger, less qualified women. It is these unskilled women who are forced into the ranks of the unemployed as automation reduces the unskilled labour market.

Barbara
Compiled from an article
by Jan Clancy and Carol O'Donnell.

Graduates not employed '74-'78

Year	Graduates seeking employment		Graduates Unavailable for employment	
	%M	% F	%M	% F
74	5.4	4.5	1.6	5.8
75	7.6	5.3	2.0	5.9
76	7.4	7.3	3.1	6.9
77	8.3	9.8	2.8	6.6
78	7.9	10.6	2.4	7.3

In a rare display of frankness, possibly the result of an over indulgence of alcohol, the President of the University of WA Liberal Club, Chris Lawford, recently blurted that the Court Government was poised to do the Guilds in, and that this was with the express support of the Premier, Sir Charles Court.

Chances are that this is yet another rumour spread with the intention to intimidate and undermine the work of student unions. Either way the only responsible course of action for the Government to take is to clearly articulate its position regarding student unions, one way or the other. Quite simply, it is not good enough that student organizations have to work in an atmosphere of rumour and intrigue. If Lawford is a shame faced liar, then the Government must say so.

The Western Australian

DRUNKEN LIB SPILLS BEANS

Institute of Technology, like all other tertiary institutions, has been forced to cut expenditure due to cuts in Federal Government funding. Adequate child care facilities are required, and funds are needed to purchase resource materials for libraries, new equipment etc. In the light of these severe economic constraints, it seems amazing that sections of the administration favour the development of a \$400,000 Community Club. The proposed extensions to the Staff Cafeteria include bar, dining, lounge, function and conference facilities.

It may well be, in the Director's words: "tragic that we have 2,000 staff in a tertiary institution with two or three rooms in the gardener's cottage as the only facility in which



they can meet outside of their own departmental coffee rooms." But such an attitude does not alter the fact that there are areas of expenditure on WAIT which should have priority over this "showpiece of joviality".

Study leave/swot vac. continues to be an issue for students at the Uni of WA. Students at UWA have been fighting for several years now for the retention of two weeks' study leave at the end of the year. Two weeks' study leave was introduced in the early

seventies because of increasing numbers of exams and assessment pressures at the end of the year.

In 1979 the "swot vac." was reduced to only one week at the end of the year on a number of rationalizations. These included the need for extra time to process results and award scholarships. Evidently administrative convenience was more important than students' needs.

Over 3,000 signatures were collected during 1979 in protest and a huge rally of 1,500 or more people held to pass motions calling for re-introduction of the two weeks. These calls were recognized initially and the senior academic body agreed in principle to two weeks' swot vac. However in May 1980, the

decision was reversed. Students registered immediate and vocal protests and had the Academic Council recommendation rejected by the University Senate.

Since then a subcommittee has been formed which, following student initiatives, has carefully analysed administrative requirements at the end of the year. As a result a firm proposal has been drawn up for two weeks swot vac with a couple of exam sessions on the final Friday of swot vac. The Guild President, Don Anderson, believes that this proposal will go through all stages without change.

The remainder of the year will be concentrating on a conference for part-timers; an Education Economy and Unemployment Weekend and activities generally relating to the Federal budget.

In NSW during TEAS Week 1600 students took to the streets. Successful rallies were held in Armidale, Newcastle, Sydney, Wollongong and Canberra.

At the Sydney rally, following the first annual poorest student competition, Senators Button and Mason outlined their respective parties' policy on TEAS.

Mason said that the Australian Democrats supported an increase in the maximum level of TEAS to 20% of the Henderson Poverty Line.

The ALP position is to increase TEAS to \$53 per week. Button outlined the fiscal difficulties for an ALP

TEAS WEEK DID BUZZ

government in providing greater increases. However, he stated that unlike the Liberal Party, the ALP would stand by its policies.

Following the politicians, Mark Burford, AUS President, Mike Davis (Teachers' Federation) and Edna McGill (from Parents and Citizens) spoke about the inadequacies of the present scheme.

Other activity included street theatre, soup kitchens and forums. Also several thousand



signatures were added to the National AUS Student Financing Petition.

Television and radio stations and the press provided extensive coverage of the rallies.

Perhaps more importantly media coverage of the issue has continued in the weeks since. This is an indication of the effectiveness of TEAS Week.

The Regional Conference held in Wollongong on June 21 and 22 discussed follow-up activity after TEAS Week. Future activities include the distribution of information in shopping centres, the publishing of a community information newspaper and extensive

lobbying of politicians.

The region will also be organizing a national education activist conference for late August, early September. This conference will provide an opportunity to exchange information and discuss effective tactics. Among the issues to be discussed are student financing, grading and assessment, democratic control of education, funding and restructuring. Provision will be made for technical students to attend and organize around their specific problems.

New wave bungle

5MMM, Adelaide's progressive music FM broadcaster, seems likely to be forced to change frequency by the Post and Telecommunications Department.

Barbara Baird, Chairperson of Progressive Music Broadcasting Association, told NS that "triple M is the victim of poor planning and bureaucratic bangles."

5MMM currently broadcasts on a frequency of 103.3MHz in the FM band. This frequency, although it was allocated by the Post and Telecommunications Department (P & T), interferes with reception of TV Channel 5 at Port Lincoln.

The FM station received a "letter of intent" from the P & T warning them that they would soon be required to change frequencies. Local P & T officials have stated that the new frequency allocation will be near Adelaide's ABC FM. EBI, the Ethnic Broadcasting station, is also being asked to move.

The new allocations will space the three stations only 0.8 MHz apart. This will mean that people with poor quality radios and those in outlying areas may not get good reception.

5MMM station technicians fear that the close proximity of the three stations may result in interference from "image" echo frequencies.

Barbara said that MMM is happy with its present frequency. People who switch to FM from the AM stations easily find MMM because of its present location. Barbara fears that the change will cause audience "dislocalisation" as the new frequency is isolated down the end of the dial.

"The problem should never have arisen" according to

REGIONAL STUDENT

Barbara. A report to the government prior to the issuing of FM licences recommended that all TV on channel 5 should be shifted because of the interference FM broadcasting would cause.

The art of organising

Recently a group of 67 concerned students at the School of Art and Craft in Stanley St, North Adelaide, took the first step towards student participation in the school by conducting a general student meeting.

Students were addressed by Larry O'Loughlin, AUS Regional Organiser, on the benefits of having a student body. Thirteen students were nominated to form a committee, which then elected three office-bearers and two co-ordinators.

The school is a part of the Department of Further Education and is under the jurisdiction of Croydon Park DFE. Originally the school operated from Norwood but was moved to its present location when the Adelaide School of Art was transferred to Torrens CAE, Underdale in 1978. Approximately 300 students attend the Stanley St campus. After the commencement of the 1979 school year, efforts were made by two students to establish an active student body. Their main concern was to improve communication between staff and students. Due to lack of support they did not achieve their objective.

This year, however, more students have become aware of the need to have a say in the affairs of the school. Changes in staff made clear the narrowing change of alternatives to teaching approaches.

Attempts were made to obtain more information on these changes, but explanations given were unsatisfactory. Students will no longer be patronised. They feel they have a right to be actively involved in the direction of the school and are prepared to take the necessary steps in order to achieve this.

Police bust up venue

Eighteen people were arrested as police moved in to break up a show organized by the Australian Cultural Association last weekend.

Held at Hindmarsh, the show marked the closure of "The Basement", a venue that the ACA used to promote low cost local entertainment.

At 12.10 a.m. Sunday morning, eight police arrived and stood, arms folded, near the door.

Shortly afterwards, police moved onto the stage and started to disconnect the band's equipment as they played. The band, *Bad Poets*, retaliated by making as much noise as possible with their instruments. Attempts by the police to remove band members were met with cat calls and slow clapping by the audience. Police then proceeded to drag band members off stage and to arrest members of the audience. The crowd became abusive, and a melee resulted. Some chairs and bottles were broken as police scuffled with the audience near the stairs. Police reinforcements were called.

Outside, police were handcuffing people and loading them into paddy wagons for transport to Port Adelaide police station. Requests from friends of those arrested for the names of the arresting police or for details of charges were met with threats of arrest. Police also threatened to arrest those who did not disperse.

Heather Venn was present at the Port Adelaide police station to oversee bail procedure. "The charges levelled were ridiculous" she said. Over one-third were for loitering or failing to obey a police directive. Other charges made were resisting arrest, malicious damage to police property and drunkenness.

On dit contacted Port Adelaide police for comment. Police there could offer no reason for the raid. Stories appeared in *The Advertiser* suggesting that police were answering calls of complaint from a nearby restaurant appeared to be incorrect.

On dit understands that about five complaints have been filed with the Police Commissioner. They canvass such subjects as police harassment, improper conduct of police and incitement to riot. According to the Deputy Commissioner Mr Giles, any complaints will be duly processed. Complaints will be investigated by the Police Complaints Department. *On dit* asked Mr Giles whether he thought the public found this arrangement satisfactory, but he declined to comment. He attempted to dismiss the whole incident as one of no public importance. Mr Giles was not prepared to comment further.

He said that *On dit* could publish any information we like "at our risk". This reporter was mystified by the attitude of Giles to *On dit's* enquiry. *On dit* will be attempting to pursue these enquiries.

Geoff Hanmer
Scott Wilson.

Fraudian slip

Students appeared in the Adelaide Magistrates' Court on Thursday 26th June charged with failing to notify the Education Department of change of course or withdrawal.

All had been overpaid and all were either repaying or had repaid the money. All six cases were adjourned to enable the students to receive legal aid. The amounts these students had been overpaid ranged from \$150 to \$350.

The Director of the Commonwealth Education Department in SA was quoted on 24/6/80 as saying that allegations of harassment of students were "rubbish" and that "if investigations by the Federal police reveal there was no intent to defraud there is no prosecution action".

One student who appeared today had withdrawn from one subject and as a result was not enrolled in 75% of a full-time course and therefore ineligible for TEAS. He was unaware that he was ineligible as he was still doing two thirds of the course. When informed of the overpayment of \$260 he repaid the department. *Do you consider this fraud?*

Sellout stopped

Low cost student housing provided by Adelaide University has survived recent bids to sell of properties valued at \$1 million.

Pressure from academics to sell student housing to soften the effect of the continued drop in Federal funding has been rejected by the University. A rent increase has been delayed by student pressure.

Renovations costing \$80,000 following a Uni. Council decision to retain student housing made the scheme look safe. However staff and administration reps charged with redrafting the aims of the scheme reported that students were not "needy" enough for low cost housing.

Information from Student Health, Welfare and the campus Education Research Officer soon exploded that myth. Even subsidized student housing with room rents of \$10 per week is too expensive for many students. Some are forced into cheap boarding houses where study is impossible and emergency accommodation is needed.

Proposed rent increases up to one third of full TEAS have been delayed, after students pointed to breaches of the building act (a useful trick to play on land persons). Now Housing Board members are talking about making some rents lower than before, as more research on student poverty is prepared. More challenges from academics are expected as the new proposals rise through the bureaucracy. As one pro-student academic put it "We need some tenant militancy".
John Sandeman

UNION ACTIVITIES PRESENTS THE
INDEPENDENCE DAY BAIL
FLINDERS UNIVERSITY REFECTORY
FRIDAY JULY 4 8:00 'TIL LATE

FEATURING
THE DUGITES
STREET CORNER JACK
HEADLINE



TICKETS FROM FU UNION & SAUA
STUDENTS \$5 PUBLIC \$7 DRINKS INCLUDED



The Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia, (TEASA) has proposed the closure of Sturt C.A.E. and the amalgamation of Hartley, Adelaide and Salisbury CAE's into one multi-sited college of advanced education.

Also proposed is a 10% reduction in student intake into primary teacher education courses until 1982, and until 1986 for secondary teacher education courses. Nursing education, currently undertaken at Sturt CAE will be located at Flinders University.

The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) is proposing on the basis of their study of teacher supply and demand a national reduction of 25% in teacher education intake. The TEC study has been described by the Federation of Australian University Staff Associations (FAUSA) as "at best a clumsy attempt at manpower planning, at worst a cynical manipulation of figures to justify the requirements of a political brief". Professor Karmel, Chair of the TEC, has already acknowledged one major error in the supply and demand discovered by FAUSA and FAUSA argues that "if the TEC Working Paper was in the hands of the State coordinating authorities (and we know TEASA had it) then the primary figures could well have indicated a more aggravated supply/demand relationship".

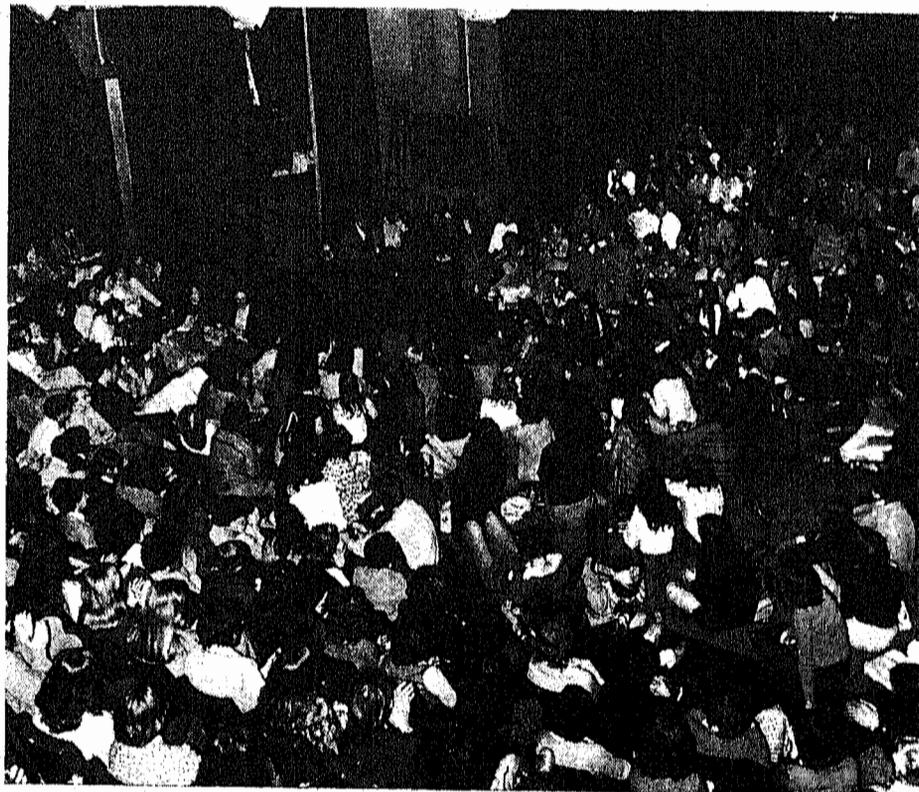
"manpower" study of supply and demand in South Australia and published a report in December. Since then they have drawn up two alternative projections, as some of their assumptions had already proved inaccurate.

Even the person who prepared TEASA's supply and demand paper felt compelled to say that her report "has largely complied with the TEC's directive concerning the need to reduce pre-service teacher education intakes. The assumptions incorporated within this statistical analysis are themselves subject to varying degrees of conjecture and variability. [This has already had an effect.]

In addition, however, the analysis is predicated on the assumption that teacher education numbers and resources should contact. For educational and social reasons, however, this may not be appropriate."

The TEASA supply and demand paper has attempted to balance the demand for teachers with the number of new graduates to such a high degree of accuracy that it is doomed to failure. If policy decisions on the number of students allowed to enrol in teacher education are made on the basis of this document then any change in things like teacher wastage rates, class sizes and student population and participation, could result in a severe teacher shortage. TEASA has attempted to develop a situation where supply matches demand, **plus or minus 50 people.** Manpower planning is filled with dangerous holes and

CLUMSY PLANNING KILLS COLLEGE



More than 500 staff and students attended this meeting at Sturt CAE to discuss the Tertiary Education Authority of SA proposal that the college be closed. The meeting was called with one morning's notice and unanimously opposed closure. A campaign committee was established consisting of representatives of the college, staff and students.

TEASA has attempted to 'fine tune' to an extent that no other body concerned with 'manpower' planning has ever dared.

The proposals outlined by TEASA are backed up with little educational reasoning.

The decision to close Sturt CAE appears to have been made on the basis that there is another tertiary institution nearby and therefore potential students in the southern area will still have access to 'higher' education. There is also concern about the need to 'prop up' Flinders University which is "still below the student load of 4000 weighted student

units which has been identified as a load consistent with such a university being able to operate at normal cost. It is recognised by TEASA that Flinders "would welcome a level of student enrolment somewhat greater than that projected for the immediate future." This is achieved by transferring Nursing, Nurse Education and Health Education to Flinders.

It is also expected that some students who would have entered Sturt CAE to do teacher education would enrol at Flinders. Yet TEASA's own report indicates that very few of potential Sturt students would be interested in Flinders University.

TEASA supports the establishment of multi-campus institution from Hartley, Salisbury and Adelaide CAE's as this institution would be able to 'reorganize staff so that significant new programmes and areas of excellence could be developed, allowing it both to respond more easily to emerging needs and to cope with the vagaries of supply and demand'. Rationalization of courses, external studies and major equipment would be another benefit. It would be difficult to argue that it would benefit students. While it is argued that students would have greater access to courses it is unlikely that students would be willing to travel the distances involved to undertake courses on other campuses. If major equipment is rationalized it is likely that students and staff would have less access to it not more. The rationalization of library resources will mean greater dependency on inter library loans which during times of restricted financial expenditure are taking longer to process due to the lessening number of staff.

TEASA argues that academic staff will not be retrenched but some redundancy may occur. This will offer little hope to the 15-20% of academic staff employed on contract in the CAE's. They will be rationalized out of a job. Non-academic staff don't rate a mention and their jobs are certainly under threat.

In 1979 4 CAE's in S.A. were amalgamated into 2 institutions. These institutions are still not settled down, staff, students and courses are still disrupted. It is not difficult to see that the amalgamation of three institutions will be a nightmare.

All of this is occurring because of a perceived oversupply of teachers in South Australia. Yet in 1978, 65% of primary and infant classes and 53% of secondary classes had more than 25 students. These figures worsen when it is shown that 17% of inner metropolitan and 18% of outer metropolitan primary schools and 36% of inner metropolitan and 32% of outer metropolitan high schools have more than 30 students per class. In the area of special assistance, the Australian Teachers Federation found 47% of students perceived by their teachers as needing migrant english assistance, 48% needing remedial number assistance and 43% needing remedial reading assistance were *not* receiving that help. There is a clearly established demand for more teacher being employed in S.A.

TEASA's proposals will disrupt higher education in South Australia for at least 5 years. The reports have not canvassed the impact of the proposals. A document first seen 1½ months ago which pointed strongly to the closure of Hartley CAE, now with some minor face lifts suggests closing Sturt and amalgamating the rest. It is an ill-conceived plan, ill thought out and must be rejected.

A submission, the longest and possibly the most substantial yet produced by AUS, has just been completed and hopefully will be available soon. The submission to the NSW Higher Education Board, "Problems Concerning the Proposed Reorganisation of the Inner-City Sydney Colleges of Advanced Education" was the swan-song of outgoing ERA, Simon Marginson.

In Simon's words the submission "provides a case study of rationalisation and teacher training cuts, and shows that the present restructuring of education, based on Friedmanite economic philosophies, is quite incompatible with national education planning and the interests of most of the population... The present cutbacks,

Diggings

Barbara Preston Education Research Assistant, AUS. Ph. (03) 3477433

in teacher training are creating the basis of a very serious teacher shortage later in the 1980s.

The submission will provide very useful information, arguments and analyses in a wide range of areas. It's especially good on teacher supply and demand. It draws from the excellent critique by FAUSA of the Tertiary Education Commission's Working Paper on teacher supply and demand, from Ralph Biddington's historical analysis of teacher training cutbacks over more than a century, from

research into class-sizes and needs in schools, and integrates these into a comprehensive analysis of the cutbacks in teacher training in the context of the current political and economic situation.

Other areas considered are administrative structures in colleges; the conflicts between simplistic economic and administrative criteria and educational criteria in decision-making in colleges; the rights of and possibilities for, student, staff and campus worker participation in decision-making in

colleges; and the relationships between and evaluation of different types of courses. A draft Student Union Constitution is appended - a most interesting and eminently debatable document.

Other submissions produced this year have been sent to constituent student unions. All submissions are available from AUS for \$2 each.

● AUS is without a national trainee teacher officer this year, which seriously hampers work, but the research capacity has been expanded with the appointment of Jane Nicholls as part-time PESO Research Assistant, and Helen Ferguson, newly appointed postgraduate worker, will be doing some research, too. Feel free to contact us.



PART-TIME & EXTERNAL STUDENTS ORGANISATION

The part-time and External Students' Organisation (PESO) was formed at a Conference for part-time and external students held at Macquarie University in August of 1976.

The Conference was sponsored by the Australian Union of Students and it was decided that PESO would become a separate division of the AUS Education Department.

The main aims of PESO as decided at that Conference were:

1. To examine the specific problems and needs of part-time and external students;
2. To represent these students on a national level to governments, employer groups, union, national educational bodies and to the full-

time students;

3. To present submissions on behalf of these students, and
4. To hold an Annual Conference where these students could put their points of view.

The aims were amended in 1980 to include mature-age full-time students as one of the groups represented by PESO.

Few students realize that over 42% (over 150,000) of Australia's students are part-time, external and mature-age and that according to the Williams Committee Report on Education this percentage is about to rapidly increase.

In the four years since the organisation was formed we have replied to the Williams Committee on

behalf of part-time, external and mature-age students, campaigned for better library facilities on campuses, examined and campaigned on the issue of child care at suitable hours for evening students, and looked at the issues of travel concessions. Our major campaigns for 1980 are for an improvement in library opening hours and facilities, and travel concessions for external and mature-age full-time students over 26.

The organisation is run by a national committee and regional committees of part-time, external and mature-age students which meets four or five times a year. Each campus also has a local PESO Secretary. If you've got any problems on your campus see your SRC/Guild/Association and find out

who your PESO Secretary is. PESO also employs a research officer, Jane Nicholls, on a part-time basis.

The main forum and decision making body however for PESO is the national conference which this year is being held on 15, 16, 17 June 1980 at University College, University of Melbourne, Parkville. (See details elsewhere.) It is hoped that as many part-time, external and mature-age students as possible will attend this 1980 Conference. If you want further information or if you want to register, contact me or one of the regional co-ordinators listed in this supplement.

Peter Holmes,
National Co-ordinator,
PESO
Ph: (03) 609 2464.

Kidding part-timers



Student parents need childcare on campus. On campus where it already exists, they need more of it, and better access to it. On campuses where it does not yet exist, many students are studying and living under intolerable conditions.

For those who already know, I do not need to describe what it is like to study, or work, or both, when you are responsible for children's care. Parents who both work and take an active role in childcare and other domestic work constantly complain of fatigue, anxiety, lack of time. Those who study are under similar pressures; those who both work and study as well as caring for their children have a truly impossible task. Children, whether babies or of school age, drain both emotional and physical energy; bringing them up costs time and money, and plenty of both.

All student parents have to find adequate childcare. Some are lucky - they can find a place in a centre on campus or near their home. But at most campus centres there are waiting lists for places: I applied for a place for my child at Melbourne University Childcare Centre last May, and was offered one in November! Melbourne University Union Childcare has places for 103 children on a part time basis. A survey carried out in 1978 showed that student parents would like to place 463 further children in campus childcare at that university if it were available to them.

Existing childcare centres are often inadequately funded, and sometimes not funded at all. At Mt. Nelson CAE, for example, the only financial aid provided by the College is the cleaning of the centre. The Students' Council provides some assistance for equipment. Parents are rostered to work in the centre on an hour-for-hour basis. The use of volunteer or parent labour is common in campus centres, as is the underpaying of staff. Nursing sisters are employed as unqualified assistants, and staff

sometimes have to clean the centre themselves (for example at Prahran CAE). Centres are forced to employ untrained workers (Toorak State College) and to cut back staff numbers because of inadequate income (Sydney University).

Many centres are forced to charge fees which are high by students' income standards. At Riverina College in Wagga, the fee is \$6 per day and at Sydney University \$8 per day; over a week, quite a hole would be made in a TEAS allowance! Although "special needs" categories exist at some centres, enabling low-income and single parents to pay reduced fees, this is not possible at centres which rely totally on fees for their income.

After-school and school-holiday care for younger school-aged children is as essential as day care for infants and toddlers. School and university or college holidays do not always coincide, and, in any case, students want to use term or semester breaks to catch up on essays and reading. Staff members, too, need this facility for their children. This problem was graphically brought home to parents at Deakin University in Victoria when the child of a staff member, playing on the balcony of one of the university buildings during school holidays, fell from the second storey to the concrete pavement below.

Children need care and supervision, and parents cannot be expected to work or study when they are worried about their children's safety and well-being.

Very few campuses provide such care. Griffith University in Brisbane has Vacation and After-School Schemes, as does the University of Tasmania. But on the latter campus fees are high; in 1979 a student parent had to fork out \$43 per week for one child attending the after-school programme. Government assistance for this particular programme has dropped from 50% of total running costs in 1975 to 34% in 1979.

With the increase in numbers of mature age students, particularly women, more students are needing childcare. The number of women students aged from 27 - 39 years at Australian CAE's, for instance, has increased from 4163 in 1974 to 15,367 in 1978. A similar rise, though not quite so dramatic, has occurred in universities. Numbers of older male students have increased also, but it is notable that male student parents do not, typically, express the need for childcare facilities outside the home nearly as much as female student parents. Amongst students as much as elsewhere, traditional sex-roles persist; it is women - mothers - who take responsibility for childcare, either by making arrangements for babysitting or a childcare centre, or simply by staying at home with the children. The Melbourne University study showed that student parents on that campus are noticeably older than non-parent students; while 54% of student parents were between 30 and 39 years of age, only 5% of students without children were of ages within that range.

Part-time students, too, are more likely to be parents than those studying full time. At Melbourne University in 1978, 75% of students with children were part-time, while only 19% of non-parent students studied part-time. It was among mothers, studying part-time, that the need for childcare was most commonly stated. The number of part-time students, particularly older students who are most likely to have children, has risen dramatically all around Australia during the seventies.

For part-time students who need child care after 5.30pm the situation is pretty grim. Very few campus centres stay open into the evening. For all student parents, evening child care is sometimes or often a necessity. It is not easy to study for an exam with a couple of toddlers climbing into your lap and whining for a bedtime story. Student parents must rely

heavily on the goodwill of friends and relatives to care for their children at these times.

Too many campuses have no child care facilities at all. This is not, generally, through want of agitating by parents; in most cases lack of funds is the primary reason. Some institutions state that they do not need a creche; one wonders what arrangements for child care the unfortunate parents at such institutions are forced to accept.

The Mercy College Institute of Catholic Education in Victoria, for instance, said that the children of students were looked after by "family, friends and neighbours". I can imagine a harassed student parent driving across the city to Grandma's to drop Baby off before going to class on Mondays, on Tuesdays leaving her with the neighbour who has two small children of her own, and on Wednesdays simply staying home from College because she can't cope with the worry and all the dashing about!

External students, who study at home, also have child care problems. I tried to write this article while at home with my child and, I can assure you, he was no aid to my concentration. At weekend study schools there is usually no child care available, although Deakin University hopes to remedy this situation on that campus when their centre is set up, hopefully next year. Gippsland IAE has also provided child care for external students for several years.

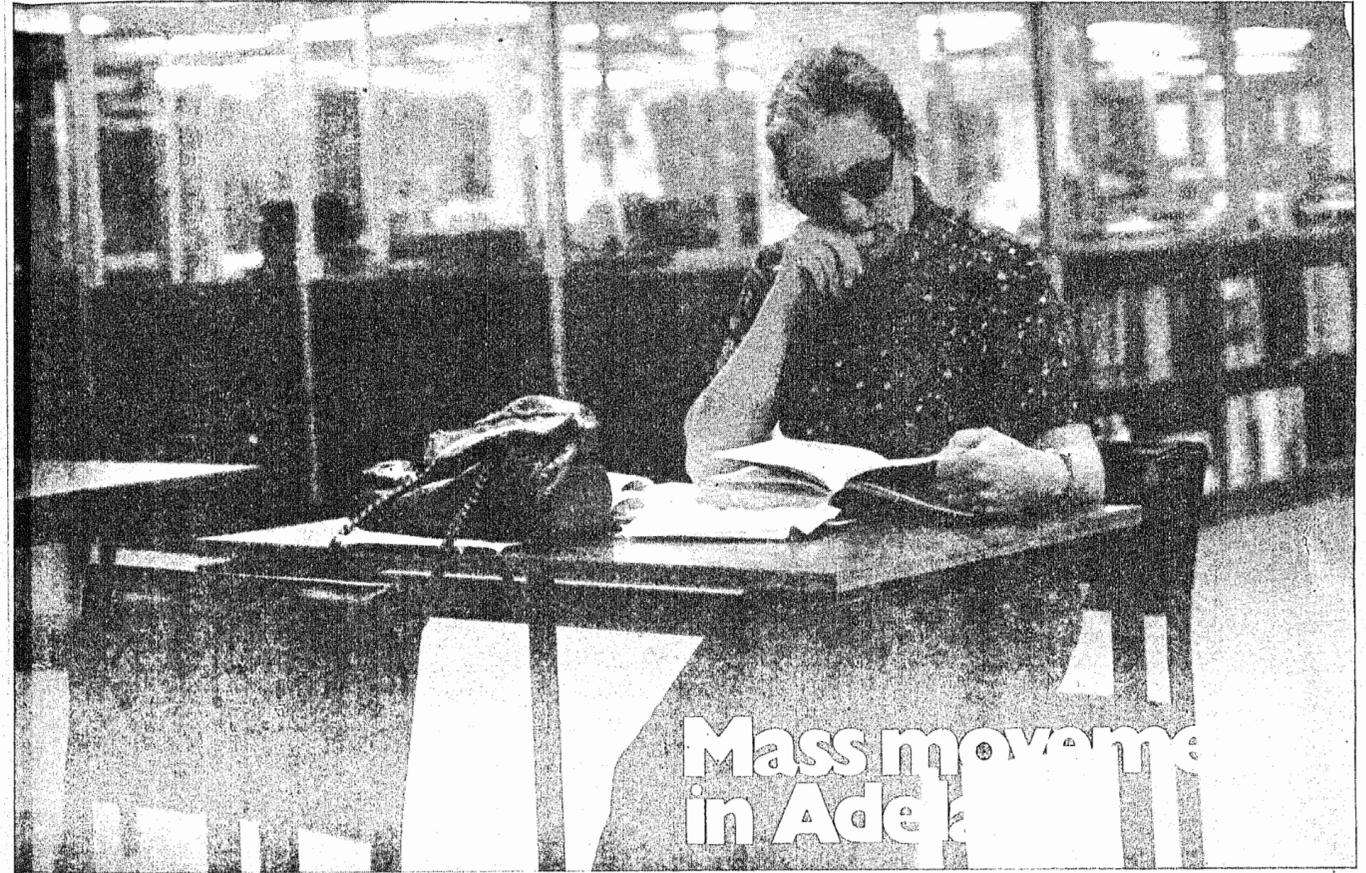
It is not surprising that many student parents find the difficulties they face so great that they discontinue their courses. That this is so is indicated by a survey carried out at Macquarie University in 1978 of students who had dropped out in 1977. Thirty percent of respondents cited "personal or close family problems or responsibilities" as a reason for discontinuing, and this was the most common reason given. Of the students who replied to the survey 80% were part-timers. "Personal or close family problems or

responsibilities" obviously includes those associated with caring for one's children. Other causes frequently cited by students who give up their studies are fatigue, lack of time and financial reasons.

It is not enough simply to have access to a child care centre. When such centres are forced to charge high fees many students cannot afford to use them. When parents are rostered to work in the centre themselves, on an hour-for-hour basis, many cannot afford the time to avail themselves of the centre's services. Because of lack of finance many centres are housed in inadequate premises, lack equipment and toys, and are not adequately staffed. In these circumstances many parents feel they cannot afford to risk their child's health and personal development; they would rather give up study than leave their child all day in a damp building, or damp nappies for that matter.

AUS and PESO believe that student parents should have equal access to education, and should not be discriminated against. To this end, high quality, extended-hours child care is a right for students as it is for other parents. Government is cutting expenditure on child care centres and, by cutting education spending, is forcing college and university administrations to lower their contributions to campus centres too. Students must insist that child care services remain - or become - a high priority on their own campuses, as well as fighting government cutbacks and obstructionism in the area of child care funding. It is not a sin to have children, and student parents should not be punished personally and financially because of it.

Jane Nicholls
Note: References and further information can be obtained from Jane Nicholls at the AUS Secretariat.



Mass movement in Adelaide

The idea for a mature-age and part-time students' group at Adelaide University began at an Introductory Seminar during Orientation Week in March 1979.

The Seminar was a combined effort of the Students' Association and the University bureaucracy.

A small number of concerned mature-age students took the idea up and on 19th March 1979, a constitution was passed to start MASS (Mature-age Students' Society) off as part of the Clubs and Societies Council (CSC). This was done so that MASS would have access to funds and facilities provided by the CSC and the Students' Association.

The Constitution states MASS's objectives as

- To provide a voice and focal point for mature-age students;
- To improve contacts within Adelaide University
- To work for better facilities
- To provide mutual support and information
- To provide for social activities and to foster friendship and understanding between all students and their families.

For mature-age and part-time students, university life can be lonely and depressing. MASS seems to provide an environment for self-help, by offering warm, non-intimidating friendship and information to people on where and how to get professional advice on all campus matters and some non-campus matters too.

MASS has provided a community-type atmosphere for mature-age and part-time students of stimulating conversation, numerous debates about what is happening in the world around us, many and varied senses of humour with truly interesting characters. MASS's membership is roughly half male, half female and half part-time and half full-time students.

MASS has been able to function as such because it has its own Common Room. The Common Room is the focal point for mature-age and part-time

people from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Friday. This is where MASS's ideas are developed and decisions for action made.

Adelaide University has the advantage of providing a pigeon hole for every student. Banks of pigeon holes are located in the faculty where the students are enrolled. MASS uses the internal mailing system to send newsletters of events to come and other information.

Because MASS is constitutionally organised on a collective basis, there is no president. The Committee is responsible to MASS and no one person on the committee has any more power than any other person. In the past, when MASS has been represented by the Committee to the Union or the University, at least two Committee members make the representation.

The achievements of MASS in 1979 were four socials, one barbeque, Common Room, sending out of MASS information and enrolment forms so that people at Adult Matric Colleges knew that there was a group available to advise, through friendly informal discussion, when they arrived at Uni; representation at two conferences (a) National PESO (Part-time and External Students' Organisation, including Mature-age students) at Macclesfield in South Australia and (b) University Bureaucrats' Conference in Canberra.

Besides the discussions about the problems and jokes in the Common Room, MASS periodically runs a "Problem Sharing Seminar" which is a means of monitoring some of the problems people are currently experiencing.

The only other campus in Australia that I know of which has a common room specifically for their mature-age and part-time students from all academic facilities is Monash University. This year Monash's MA and PT group had two beginning of year barbeques which draw 400 people.

MASS, at its AGM in March 1980,

voted unanimously to become the South Australian Regional Co-ordinating Body of PESO. PESO is a division of our national AUS. The main purpose of PESO is to monitor and represent the needs and concerns of all mature-age, part-time and external students in Australia. This currently represents 42.8% of the total student population and is expected to increase to 60% over the next five years, by prediction. Ross Smith is currently acting as regional coordinator for PESO. MASS in effect is the local campus PESO group.

Ross Smith
Adelaide University

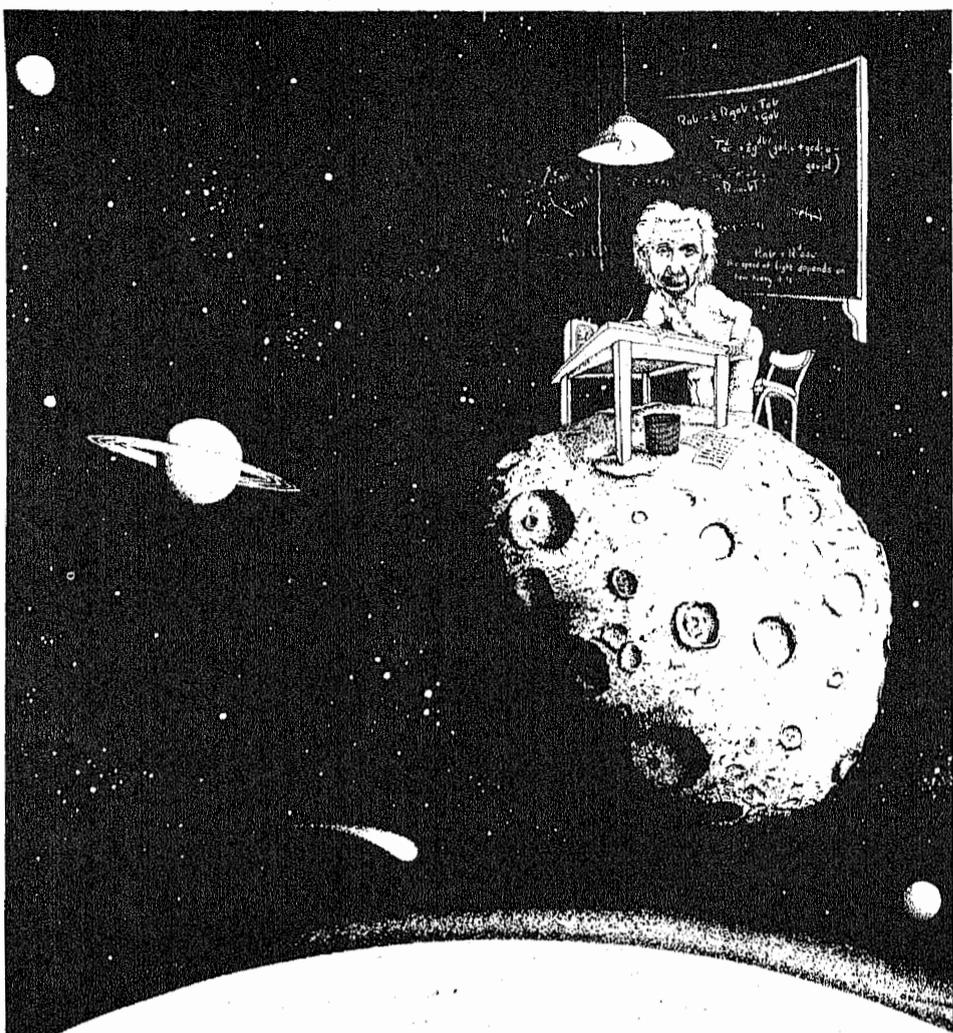
What is a Peso? What are its habits? Find out by coming to the PESO (Part-time and External Students' Organisation) Conference being held August 14-17 in Melbourne.

The conference venue is University College at Melbourne University in Parkville. It will open on the evening of Friday August 14 with (we hope) a panel of Federal parliamentarians explaining their parties' tertiary education policies.

The theme of the conference is *Education funding and its effect on part-time, mature-age and external students.*

It will cost you \$28 to attend, with full accommodation and meals (except for dinner on Saturday night). Those who can supply their own accommodation need to pay only \$15, which includes lunches and refreshments. Child-care will, of course, be available.

For registration and other details, contact Peter Holmes, the PESO National Co-ordinator, on (03) 600281 ext 2464/2193, or your regional PESO Co-ordinator.



South Australian State Conference of
 Mature Age, Part-Time and External Students
 July 26th and 27th 1980 Kursa Camp, Aldinga
 Hosted by
 Mature Age Students' Society (MASS) University of Adelaide
 Einstein juggled Mass and Energy and look what that did for him!

A conference for mature-age, part-time and external students is being organized by the Mature-Age Students' Society (MASS) at Adelaide University.

The Conference is being held on July 26-27 at Kursa Camp, Aldinga on South Australia's picturesque south coast.

A unique feature of the Conference is that Department of Further Education students will be involved. MASS is concerned about mature-age and part-time students in Matriculation colleges and the TAFE sector.

Workshops will be held on the following topics:

- TEAS anomalies

- child care facilities
- Academic assessment
- Women in power structures
- Women's health
- Post-graduates.
- Age discrimination.
- Employment.

A registration fee of \$17 for part-time attendance will be charged. This includes accommodation and meals for the weekend. Billets can also be arranged for interstate people wanting to stay in Adelaide prior to the weekend. Full details and registration papers can be obtained from Bronwen Jones, c/o MASS, University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide.

DEGREES BY POST

Around enrolment time, if you read the highbrow section of your major newspaper, you will see many advertisements from CAE's and Universities, touting for custom among possible external students.

It sounds a great idea, to be able to stay at home, whether it's in Melbourne or beyond the Black Stump, and study a course that interests you by correspondence. Housebound people, prisoners, people in the outback - all can study.

But there is a catch of course. Several catches in fact. Take the situation at Deakin University, where there is a large proportion of external students. Part-time off-campus tutors, who are responsible for personal contact with external students, have recently held two meetings to discuss their untenable situation and its equally untenable effect on external students.

The tutors are paid for only half an hour's correction time on each 1500 word essay or paper by an external student. They feel however, that it takes an hour or longer to correct a paper adequately, including comments and a lengthy summing up of their assessment. It is necessary to correct papers by externals fully because, they realise, the return of marked papers constitutes the only form of contact with staff experienced by the majority of external students who do not or cannot attend weekend study schools. Thus, if they do their job properly, the tutors are performing half of their work without pay.

On complaining about this situation recently, a couple of the tutors were informed that they were merely "assessors", that they were required only to attach a mark or grade to a paper, and not to include lengthy comments or, indeed, any comments or advice at all.

The effect of this on external students is obvious. Tutors point out that many of the students, because of isolation and other factors, lack confidence in their ability to succeed at tertiary study. Some have received little previous formal education; many are disabled or elderly. If the sum total of their personal contact with the university consists of a "pass" or "fail" on an essay, there is little

encouragement to continue. Nor is there feedback or intellectual communication. For many, study is pointless under such conditions.

The tutors, badly paid enough as it is, have not received a pay rise for three years. They are not paid for preparation time, administration time or travel costs, which are often considerable. It is a measure of their concern for students that they meet these costs privately, and that they refuse to accept the reduced standards implied by the recommendations that they give grades only. (People who would like more information about this can contact the AUS Secretariat).*

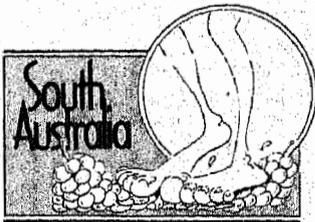
This all points to something very serious. Colleges and universities can, and do, bolster student numbers by encouraging the enrolment of external students. These students, deemed equivalent to a part time or half a fulltime internal student, require less capital expenditure for buildings and classrooms, thus providing a net saving for the institutions, which receive funding on the basis of effective (full-time) student numbers.

It seems, though, that some institutions are cutting costs by reducing services to their external student population. In 1975, Queensland University cut mailouts to external students from once a week to once in three weeks. At the same university, library staff numbers in the special external studies library did not increase in the three years from 1976 to 1978, although borrowing went up by about 25% in that time. In many institutions the student load for staff members teaching externally is greater than that for corresponding internal teaching staff.

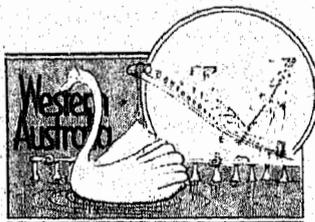
All this means that external students are, too often, pawns in the numbers game. Their numbers are used to gain more funding, but they do not receive their slice of the funding cake. All students are suffering under the present government's education funding policies, but minorities such as external students suffer especially great hardship. PESO aims to make known the bias in education against external students' and other groups and to do something about it.

Jane Nicholls
 PESO Research Assistant.

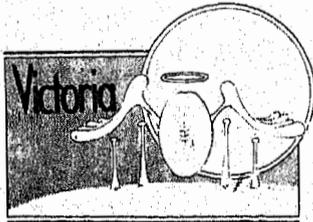
PESO Contacts



Ross Smith
 (08) 223 2412



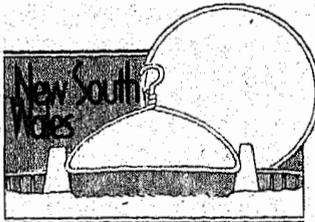
Mike Smith
 (09) 380 2294



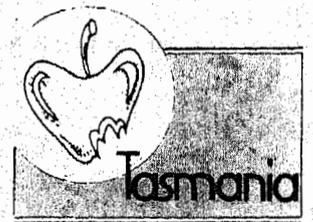
Barbara Olejniczac
 (03) 347 7477



Dianne Nailon
 (07) 371 1611



Tim Graham
 (062) 522 347



Peter Holmes
 (03) 609 2464

WORKING FOR PESOs

AUS has appointed Jane Nichols to the new position of PESO (Part-time and External Students' Organization) Research Assistant.

Jane is the first person employed by AUS to look specifically at the problems, needs and situations of part-time, mature-age and external students.

Jane will be preparing information and submissions on:

- day-release schemes for part-timers - leave granted by employers for study purposes.
- child-care facilities on Australian campuses, particularly as they affect part-time, mature-age and external students.
- libraries as they affect part-timers and externals.
- travel concessions for mature-age, part-time and external students (who

have to travel long distances to attend weekend or vacation study schools).

Work will be continued on the National Survey of part-time, mature-age and external students. This survey was started by Ron Jones, the former Associate Members' Club Research Officer of AUS.

Presently Jane is compiling a Resources Guide for activists on facilities and avenues of representation available to part-time, mature-age and external students on Australian campuses.

People are most welcome to contact Jane with information, ideas or questions about these projects. She can be found at Deakin Uni. Students' Association (Mondays and Tuesdays) on (052) 471111 and (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday) at AUS Secretariat (03) 3477433.

The system of contract teaching has not always been with us; in fact it only began in 1976, coincidentally with the imposition of education cuts.

It follows a basic rule in budgeting, that the easiest item to reduce is the largest. In this instance the most expensive area is wages. Because the education department cannot easily retrench permanent teachers, the other means open is merely not to employ as many new teachers, and not to replace teachers when leaving due to retirement, etc.

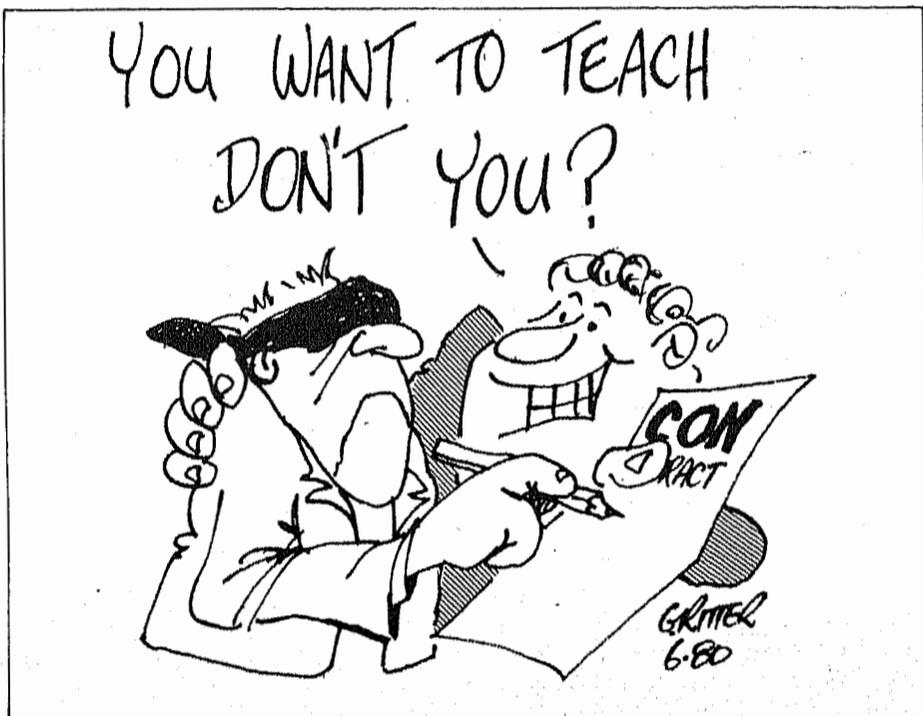
As a result, there has been a dramatic decrease in numbers of staff leaving the profession due to the difficulty of returning to the department once resigning. In normal conditions the teaching service has a high retirement rate. Now that fewer and fewer permanent positions are being offered each year, with any unforeseen gaps being filled by contract teachers.

The contract teacher faces many problems. In the beginning there is difficulty with payments, for the department is notorious for losing personnel. Raising additional monies in the form of bank loans and mortgages is almost impossible, due to the insecurity of their employment.

An almost ironic situation occurs with contract teachers in that they are usually first year out teachers and as such have little experience and confidence. They can be expected to make the usual mistakes a beginning teacher will make. But they are not given the support services that first year permanent teachers receive. Instead they are standing on trial, with constant insecurity, and are not allowed to show any inadequacies. They need to prove their competence hopefully in order to gain a permanent position. The contract teacher is placed in the unenviable position of having always to appear willing and helpful without reaping any long term benefits.

It is undeniable that contract teachers are a *cheap option* in that they can be sacked without redress when education funding is cut. Apart from the wage position contract teachers are not eligible for many of the benefits permanents receive. These include Teacher's Location aware payments, access to special leave without pay, access to in-service conferences, eligibility for furniture removal by the department and general eligibility for travel allowances.

CONTRACT TEACHING



There are large areas of concern for the contract teacher. Although they receive a loading for unpaid holidays etc. this hardly covers the feeling of insecurity that all contract teachers suffer.

As has become evident, there are large areas of concern for the contract teacher. Although they receive a loading for the unpaid holidays etc., this

hardly covers the general feeling of insecurity that all contract teachers suffer.

Tertiary institutions

Since the education cuts, it has not only been the schools and the primary and secondary teachers who have been affected. But as you would know, so have tertiary institutions and those

in them - you in the form of little of no TEAS. Academic staff are faced with uncertainty of future employment, with courses and whole institutions receiving the chop.

One of the staff concerns has been Tenure. Academics are either on probationary tenure which lasts three years, or have been granted tenure by College Council, or are employed on a contract usually lasting one to three years, with a maximum of five years. A contract staff member has no legal prospect of employment beyond the period specified in the contract, whereas a continuing staff member normally has continued employment without the need for reconfirmation.

Academics have formulated an industrial agreement. This agreement has recently been gazetted. However staff associations fear that it has already been abused, after having only been in practice this year.

To begin with, at Adelaide CAE, it was felt that no more than 15% of the Academic staff should be contract positions; at present the figure is greater than 20%. It is common practice to extend the contract instead of granting tenure. When it is stated that the position is a continuing one, it should be a tenured position.

An additional problem relates to the Tertiary Education Commission that stated at the end of 1979 that no more permanent positions would be granted to teacher education. Even if staff retire from a permanent position, only a contract will be allowed to fill the position.

Implications of this include the insecure position of contract personnel. Also the institution is placed in an unfortunate position, as the contract people would be unlikely to involve themselves in developing courses or researching work. A further disadvantage for the contract staff is that they are ineligible for superannuation fund or study leave.

Of course it is to the College administration's advantage for they can effectively retrench people by merely waiting until the contract expires. Which is all part of the education administration aim to reduce spending as much as possible, i.e. contract staff. This dilemma raises serious doubts as to the coherence and continued stable nature of the education system.

Ruth Schubert
Editor/City Campus
Adelaide CAE.

Campus amalgamations can have a drastic effect on students. Students at Adelaide College of Arts and Education have had to learn to live with an amalgamation. This is their experience.

Torrens CAE and Adelaide CAE to form the Adelaide College of Arts and Education. The major problems have arisen out of relocation of the College administration.

Even though the campus facilities were better at the Underdale (where the administration moved to) campus students at the other campus (City campus) have felt that they were victims of a take-over rather than amalgamations. This has caused some hostility between students on different campuses.

The amalgamation involved a cross-over between campuses of capital works, student groups and specialist studies. The most evident example is that of the College's Music students. The Music Department was originally based at City campus but with the amalgamation, the whole department moved to newly rebuilt facilities at Underdale. Now they are to move back again to allow the Physical Education Department to move to Underdale into their newly built complex. This up-

LET'S MOVE HOUSE

rooting is an expensive process, and as no money was allocated for this amalgamation manouvreing, a large amount of the College's budget has been misspent. And what of the students? The cost of that can never be calculated.

Amalgamations do certainly have one devastating effect. With new courses in the planning stage, departments from each campus will combine to form one. Frictions will occur to decide the new philosophy and structure department's courses and their relationship to both campuses. Inevitably, many excellent courses will be scrapped from one campus to make way for a new course which will serve the students of both. This happens in every amalgamation and it will certainly happen when the new courses are introduced here.

A problem which has outraged students was that of the accreditation of subjects. Since both campuses used a different system, a completely new system was devised. It was devised to ensure that students at the City

campus did not have to do extra work to receive their Diploma. In fact the result was that they had one point less than before. This satisfied students until they were advised that it was voluntary to do an extra subject (i.e. at least three points) to ensure it met the requirements of the Education Department. Therefore, even though it was not compulsory, students were pressured to do extra work under the new points system.

Why was the points system restructured to suit both campuses? Because all the results were now processed through the computer at Underdale, and therefore the computer needed to be reprogrammed. The result of this, though, was a computer overload and therefore incorrect recordings.

All these administrative problems encouraged a high degree of friction and hostility between the campuses of both staff and students. This put the Student Union under an immense amount of pressure and resulted in a great loss of support. The problem was further complicated by the fact that the

major part of the Union was based at Underdale because of more facilities. The Student Union's services (e.g. welfare, child care centre, bookshop, bar, doctor) are housed at Underdale therefore giving the impression that it was neglecting the City campus. But since the amalgamation, the Union was worked hard at restructuring itself and is, thankfully, having more success than the administration is.

Slowly, the problems which have arisen from this amalgamation are beginning to disappear. But there is one problem which will never be eradicated. The College has now outgrown itself where a student's sense of belonging has now disappeared. This has led to a change in attitude where students are less inclined to be involved in the College and the Union. It is a pity that the amalgamation process is destroying the much needed social learning of a tertiary student's life which, in essence, is a catalyst for academic learning.

Money will certainly be saved by amalgamations, but the price students and staff pay will be incalculable.

Jim Sprialis
Editor of Emanon
(Underdale Campus)



GIDGET GOES OFF

After many years' absence the Law School Revue reappeared at Adelaide University last week in the form of "Gidget goes to Law School".

The well presented and funny show is an encouraging development on a campus which has been apathetic for too long.

There was some healthy comment on our legal system and how little it offers in the way of justice. Criticisms of the establishment, middle-class backgrounds of law students and the irrelevance of the course and the way it is taught were good to see.

Christians, student activists, uranium mining, United States foreign policy and Ian Sinclair were among the topics sent up in some outrageous scenes. Women were the centre of many a joke. As TV crazed housewives, naive adolescents and feminist women appeared in distorted roles. It appears that it is no longer taboo for those who regard themselves as politically aware and progressive to ridicule and stereotype women.

No doubt the scenes on women were intended to be taken in the satirical spirit of the show as a whole. However, the distortions of the role of women reveal a somewhat disturbing conservatism. Only intelligent, conventionally attractive women who maintain the traditional role of women

are acceptable.

This role allows women to have careers but requires no alteration to the structure of society and no real alteration to the expectations of women. A false concept has been created that women are equal and liberated. However, we are still expected to dress to appeal to men and have to be exceptionally brilliant to break into the upper echelons of the hierarchy. Conservatives who believe that the success of the women's movement thus far, has achieved equality for women in our society are kidding themselves.

Ridiculing the "humourless feminist" is a classic means of forcing women to accept their present role. What fails to be understood about feminism is that it is more than a political stance. Its inherently personal nature can be illustrated by the analogy with racism. No one expects blacks to be amused by racist jokes, or jokes about land rights campaigns, yet feminists are ridiculed for angry reactions to sexist or anti-feminist jokes.

Feminism is the struggle of women for equality in a society designed and run by men. It is not appropriate for men to satirise women, even in the name of "humour". We do laugh but not at our own oppression.

Mandy Cornwall

GOON SQUADS MARK SOWETO ANNIVERSARY

On June 16th, the anniversary of Soweto protests drew near Prime Minister Botha sent out the goon squads on dawn raids.

Thousands of anti-Apartheid activists were arrested "as a preventative measure". Under South African law, of course, it was not even necessary to lay charges against those arrested; the Suppression of Communism Act allows for detention without trial for 180 days.

Many of those arrested were students. This is not surprising for students in South Africa have had a proud record of opposition to Apartheid. To be elected to an SRC in South Africa is to place yourself where you must make important political decisions - and take the consequences.

However, the purpose of this short article is to focus on the student contribution to the liberation struggle.

Botha has been trying to win allies in the "Coloured" or mixed-race community, many of whom responded

to Steve Biko's Black Consciousness Movement by seeing that their future lay with the black majority of which they were part, not with the whites who both rejected them and sought to use them.

From April 21 more than 100,000 school-children, mostly "Coloured" and aged 13-18, boycotted classes in protest against inferior education. (More blatantly than any other country South Africa provides education to fit people for their "station in life"). A march of 8,000 children near Johannesburg was blocked by police who attacked with batons and tear gas. In downtown Cape Town 4,000 students demonstrated in a shopping mall and were dispersed by charging police. Later police fired on protesting youths in the Cape Town "Coloured" suburb of Elsie's River. Here they reported that they killed two and injured others. Since then the death toll has risen to over 45. (The word "over" should be emphasised. Those who have seen the bodies in mortuaries

have repeatedly indicated that the South African police have difficulty in counting large numbers. Understatement is the name of the publicity game.)

Four of the country's five black universities were closed after student protests. On May 27th, 53 church leaders marched in a Johannesburg protest. They were arrested but released on bail after one day's detention.

Students at the University of Cape Town (white) are raising money to help the prisoners' families and assist with legal expenses.

The opposition Progressive Federal Party has protested the "excessive use of force" by the police but Botha has continued to assert that trouble-makers will be severely dealt with. La buta continua!

The struggle continues! And the students in South Africa are entitled to look overseas for help from other students. In North America students have been widely involved in two major

support struggles:

- **Ban the krugerrand!** Students and church groups have persuaded banks such as Chicago's First National Bank to stop selling the South African gold coin.

- **Disinvestment.** There's now a long list of universities and other institutions which have sold South African shares and now refuse monetary dealings with the Apartheid regime.

In Australia student support has been strong in the past (remember the Springbok tour?).

Given the will and energy for organisation it can become significant again as the struggle in Azania/South Africa intensifies.

Jim Gale

Convenor

South Australian Campaign Against Racial Exploitations (SACARE)

Why is TEAS Week? Certainly not because of students!

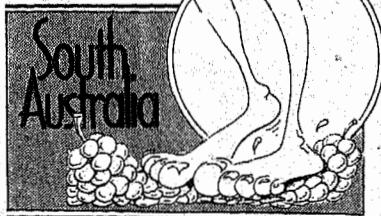
There was plenty of action for TEAS Week in South Australia. General student meetings or forums were held on at least four campuses out of the eight institutions in the State. Street theatre, soup kitchens, media coverage and a TEAS cheque raffle were also highlights of the week. All member campuses of AUS conducted activities even though two of the colleges had most of their students away prac. teaching.

The main focus of the week was a rally held in Rundle Mall on Thursday June 19th. After being addressed by three

SENSATIONAL RALLY IN SA

speakers and participating in the drawing of the TEAS cheque raffle, students voted to march in the rain to Parliament House where over 1,000 students covered the steps. Street theatre was conducted and there were more speakers, including one dissenting Liberal student who was clearly outvoted when he told the crowd that any student could get TEAS.

The rally was a major success and it indicated that students are not as apathetic as we are often told. Further



activities have been organised, although they have been overshadowed by a major educational development in South Australia - the proposal to close Sturt CAE and amalgamate the other colleges.

Uranium mining and land rights are major issues in

South Australia. Flinders University has just completed a Uranium week, mainly focusing on the involvement by the ANZ Bank in the financing of the Uranium industry. The Flinders University Union has adopted a policy of opposition to U-mining and is looking at alternative banking arrangements for when the ANZ Bank takes over the Bank of Adelaide.

Don Dunstan spoke of land rights at a very well attended meeting at Adelaide College this week. He was very well

received as he has been at other campus forums this year. He has been actively involved with the land rights struggle of the Pitjatjantjara people since before he resigned as Premier. The then Government had agreed to legislate to give the Pitjatjantjara freehold title with control of mining of thousands of square kilometres of the north-west of South Australia. However, the Labor government did not maintain office long enough to pass the legislation and the present Liberal government will not pass the legislation without major amendments.

Larry O'Loughlin

HASTY CHAOTIC AD HOC

It happened to Graylands in Western Australia and Mt Nelson in Tasmania. Now it's inner city Sydney colleges, Sturt in SA and Victorian colleges which are on the block. And there will be more to go. That's if "rationalisation" continues.

The "rationalisation" - amalgamation and closure of colleges, cutbacks in programs - have been hasty, chaotic, ad hoc and undemocratic. And their basic rationalisation is a fraud. The "reason" is the claimed oversupply of teachers into the late 1980s.

The proposals of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission (VPSEC) are based on the most transparent and incoherent rationalisations. They involve massive teacher training cutbacks, and amalgamations and course location changes which will cause chaos in facilities and in the day to day work of students and staff, and which will have serious consequences detrimental to education in the state.

VPSEC has provided no justification for its proposed upheaval other than a sloppy and scrappy document of less than thirty pages.

Teacher Training Cuts

All the proposals are related in some way to cuts in teacher training. VPSEC has proposed a cut between 1975 and 1984 in pre-service primary teacher education intake of 60%, and for secondary teacher education intakes a cut of 45% over the same period in all Victorian teacher training institutions.

The total student load in teacher education courses (including higher degree students) will, if VPSEC's proposals go ahead, drop by 20% between 1978 and 1984. In CAE's the decline will be 25%.

VPSEC gives us an inadequate justification for these cuts. It fails to take into account crucial factors, and for those factors which it does take into account it consistently provides extreme estimates which will result in low estimates of the need for more trainee teachers. The cumulative effect of all these omissions and consistently biased estimations is of course a prediction of continuing and increasing numbers of unemployed teachers if their proposed cuts are not made.

The forecasting of future labour needs and labour supply is notoriously prone to enormous error. Even a small variance from predicted class sizes, for example, can mean a demand for thousands more teachers. And variance in each one of the dozen or so relevant factors adds to the cumulative effect.

The VPSEC Proposals

The VPSEC rationalisation proposals involve amalgamation of colleges or the relocation of courses which are largely justified by the under-utilisation of administrative potential or physical space or the general lack of economies of scale resulting from teacher education cuts.

The proposals are presented in a scrappy and incoherent form. There are serious omissions in their discussion of courses and colleges, a careless use of crucial terms, and inconsistencies in their application of criteria for course cuts or increases.

One major proposal centres around Melbourne State College. Melbourne is to have its student load (effective full time students - EFTS) reduced from 3,680 in 1981 to 2,350 in 1984. Coburg State College is to have its EFTS marginally increased and is to be "brought together with", "affiliated to", or



Tertiary institutions are being 'rationalised' in most states. The Oxford Dictionary defines 'rationalisation' as: to 'find' reasons for 'irrational or working behaviour'.

"incorporated within", Melbourne State College. (Each of these notions has different implications for administrative arrangements, staffing structures, and student organisation. We do not know which, if any, of these notions VPSEC really has in mind.)

The physical space made available by cuts in Melbourne State College's teacher education programs and the move of some courses to Coburg is to be taken up by Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences courses. VPSEC talks of Lincoln and Melbourne entering a "contractual arrangement" "for the purpose of providing jointly academic activities", yet, as a submission to Melbourne State College Council the college's Heads of Departments Forum pointed out, "there is very little overlap of activity between the two institutions, and little opportunity for joint teaching". VPSEC even goes so far as to speak of "integration" of Lincoln and Melbourne State College (or Melbourne University) being "completely possible".

Another significant change planned is the "full amalgamation" of SVC Toorak and Prahran CAE. Toorak, a college specialising in primary teacher education, is to suffer the greatest EFTS cuts after Melbourne State College - from 1281 in 1981 to 900 in 1984. VPSEC proposes that the two enter into contractual arrangements this year "to achieve common academic policies" and that "financial, building and other resources be coordinated," the contract to cover at least 1981 to 1987.

These VPSEC proposals for 1981 onwards have been pre-empted by action by the Prahran and Toorak administrations in the last few weeks. Prahran's General Studies course (with 500 students) has been ordered to move to the Toorak campus within two weeks. Students and staff oppose the move. The location change will tax facilities, cause chaos and confusion, jeopardise the quality of the innovative and popular General Studies course at Prahran and probably cause

the eventual closure of the Toorak General Studies course. It will seriously inconvenience students who still have electives on the Prahran campus.

The General Studies move has been marked by a lack of information and misleading information coming from the Prahran administration, and a lack of consideration of the implications of the move - it's a classic case of incompetent ad hocery.

The vulnerability of untenured Prahran staff will make concerted industrial action by staff difficult. Prahran students are now on semester break and thus organisation is difficult.

Other VPSEC Proposals

VPSEC generally proposes increases in science and technology related subjects, paramedical courses, liberal studies, building and surveying, music and performing arts, and agriculture. It is worth noting that the criteria of demand for graduates, so stringently applied to teacher education, is not considered at all for the latter three - all areas where there is serious graduate un/under-employment. There are undoubtedly good reasons why these courses should be increased, irrespective of predicted employment opportunities in those areas.

Consequences of the Rationalisations
VPSEC recognises the serious impact which teacher education cuts will have for the participation of women in tertiary education.

"Reductions in pre-service teacher education places will reduce opportunities in advanced education for women, who as a group are interested in the social sciences, behavioural sciences and human services, ... and (often) have not undertaken science/mathematics programs in schools."

They do not recommend any compensatory action. Access to education for others is threatened too.

If the teacher education cuts go ahead it is most likely that there will be serious teacher shortages by the end of the 1980s.

The rationalisations are likely to result in the destruction of significant and innovative courses in teacher education and other areas. The Prahran General Studies course is only one.

Staff security and conditions will be reduced in most cases of change.

Conclusion

Rationalisations (college amalgamations, course structure and location changes, etc.) are not necessarily wholly unwarranted according to educational criteria.

However, these proposals are almost completely anti-educational, and the way in which they have been arrived at and are being implemented is certainly anti-democratic.

The Interim Report of the Victorian Government's Inquiry into Teacher Education, released earlier this year, seriously questions the sorts of assumptions on which VPSEC bases its proposals. At least any significant changes in Victorian tertiary education should wait until likely consequences of proposals have been studied, and there has been a full and democratic decision-making process involving all those concerned (students, academic staff, campus workers and people from the community as well as administrators).

Barbara Preston,
Education Research Assistant, AUS.

HALF WAY IS NOT ENOUGH

PROSTITUTION LAW REFORM

From around 1977-78 the issue of prostitution in South Australia due to the impetus of Robin Millhouse (Leader of the Australian Democrats) prostitutes from the Scarlet Alliance, and various women's groups.

In August 1978 the Dunstan government set up an inquiry into the nature and extent of prostitution and the need for legal changes. After a change in government the report was finally released in February 1980.

A week later Robin Millhouse moved a private members bill, drawn up in line with the committee's recommendations, as the government was not planning any action on the report. The Bill was debated until June 5th, when the Liberal government engaged in a blatant blocking procedure and ensured that all private members' bills lapsed. However Millhouse intends to re-move the Bill at the next earliest opportunity, confident that it 'has the numbers'.

Legislation

The legislation is aimed at striking out most of the laws related to prostitution. However, as the committee says, it is *decriminalizing with safeguards*. At the moment the actual sexual act of prostitution is not a crime, but all activities associated with it, are. Basically it is very difficult to work as a prostitute without soliciting, being in a brothel, consorting with known prostitutes, procuring, etc. It is these provisions which will be struck out of the present legislation.

- Procuring females for prostitution will not be an offence, nor will consorting. There will be no reference to 'common bawdy houses'. A prostitute will not be defined, and references to a prostitute will be struck out of the Police Offences Act.

- Parlours (brothels in the legislation) are legal if in a commercial or light industrial zoned area. In residential areas the fine for owning and running will be sharply increased to \$1,000 maximum. (Notably it is still a defence for an owner to say he/she couldn't reasonably have known).

- Any activity with minors (under 18 years) whether procuring or prostitution with or by a minor, will be an indictable offence with a maximum of 7 years' jail.

- Living off the earnings of prostitution is not an offence except where coercion or violence is involved. The onus of proof is to be reversed, so that the person charged by the woman must prove that it is not the case. The maximum jail sentence will be 7 years also.

- Soliciting and loitering for prostitution is still an offence. It will also

now be an offence for a male to solicit (i.e. gutter crawl) or imply that a woman on the street is a prostitute. Five hundred dollars or 2 months for both offences.

- Advertising will be legal but is not to refer to 'massage', or health related words, and must not be likely to 'cause offence'. Two thousand dollar fine for both counts. The Governor may enact regulations prohibiting the use of particular words.

Report

The committee's report is very brief and because of the regulations surrounding it regarding confidentiality of evidence (necessary to protect witnesses) somewhat lacking in information. Unfortunately it has given little for parliamentarians to base debate upon, and it has been evident that apart from those who sat on the committee, that most don't know anything about the trade. Briefly it has pointed out that the major reason for women engaging in prostitution is economic, and in the main, has refrained from the psychological arguments usually so degrading to the women. It also said that prostitution was not responsible for the increase of VD, that drugs and crime had little involvement and that there was little evidence of police corruption (patting themselves on the back for the wonderful and honest SA police force).

What will Legislation do?

The bill will not do *enough* for prostitution in Adelaide - the 'safeguards' will probably continue to ensure that the safety and conditions for women here will not improve to the degree where women can work without fear and harassment and the stigma attached to prostitution. The women working as prostitutes with whom I spoke, will continue to fight hard to have the bill passed, but recognise that it is probably only going to make marginal improvement to their conditions, and that it is far more likely to benefit the more elite workers (in services) than the women in parlours, and that it will do nothing for women on the streets.

They support the tightening of the laws on minors. All felt that no woman could reasonably make a decision about prostitution, at least before 18 years of age.

To them the best aspect is the fact that a prostitute will not be a criminal. Most importantly this should involve a restoration of her civil rights. Very few women working in prostitution have not been raped, if not bashed,

theoretically they could lay charges and have at least as good a chance as any other woman of getting a conviction (they support action for the complete removal of past background being admissible evidence). Likewise they can expect and demand police action, instead of at the moment when the police dawdle along three hours to a day late tell the woman not to lay charges, and rarely make any attempt to catch the rapist. It seems at the moment they're too busy, even when the parlours have the man set up to be arrested. Importantly also, supporting mothers should be able to work without threat of losing their children, or being blackmailed by the vice squad. It was the view of some women that in time social attitudes towards them might change and they need not hide their work.

Most importantly the women felt that if they could work without fear from the police or male employers, they could organise an effective working union and get together over working conditions. Ideally they want to work in decent women run and owned parlours. At the moment they are working for male bosses who expect a 50% cut in return for providing dumps to work in, and they are living in fear of the vice squad, who despite the committee's report, were described to me as engaging in psychological harassment, emotional blackmail and unnecessary violence, often against male friends (not pimps) who keep them company whilst working.

The living off the earnings legislation is also excellent. They can support whomever they like and have been given a far better chance of getting rid of pimps who bash and rip-off women's hard earned money. However there are sections of the bill which will continue to make life difficult, or at least continue to allow the police to make life difficult.

Here the services will come off best - there is no criminal activity associated with their activities. Running a phone service is not a brothel. The police action of trying to set up prostitutes or visits could cease. It is worthwhile noting that these women are the 'unseen workers' and they can continue to operate in peace. It seems that an 'out of sight out of mind' philosophy is working behind this legislation. Soliciting and loitering offences still affect all other women working as prostitutes. Although the committee pointed out that not much street walking does exist (to their knowledge) it did not recognise that soliciting is

something the vice squad constantly use as a way of harassing well known prostitutes. They can threaten to charge a known prostitute who is waiting for the lights to change on a street, is at a night club for a night out, or who smiles at a man on the street - and it is then up to the woman to prove she wasn't soliciting - nothing in the legislation stops this power play by the police. And for the woman who is working on the street, the lowest paid and most subject to rape and bashings, nothing is done at all.

Keeping parlours out of residential areas (out of sight?) is not going to work at all. Parlours *are* going to be in residential areas when women are working for economic reasons, who will have the capital to rent or buy in a commercial area? Notably the Adelaide City Council intends putting an exorbitant rent on land for parlours, effectively circumnavigating the intention of the bill. Rich businessmen and rip-off people will be the ones setting up the legal parlours; those who, given the choice, women don't want to work for. Parlours in residential areas will, hence, be illegal still and the police will have the same rights of entry and the women working there will still be busted - one behind the desk for running the other for assisting - at present the owners are rarely there. Being on the premises is unlikely to be a charge for the client and as engaging in an act of prostitution will not be a crime, he will continue to get off, while the women suffer.

The bill is well worth supporting for the positive changes it does attempt, particularly in the areas of decriminalization and living off the earnings. The positioning of parlours and the offence of soliciting are areas that need more thought and change. The committee has argued against the degrading 'dog tagging' which goes with legalization and registration, but it does not go far enough in ensuring that this will not occur de facto, in particular by the police.

Hopefully people in Adelaide will continue to agitate for further changes which come closer to what working women want - the right to work without fear, to work to support themselves in the manner they see fit, to get decent working conditions - the bill does not do that yet but it is certainly the most positive step in that direction yet proposed.

Nonee Walsh

For those in South Australia a series of programmes based on interviews with women from parlours and services as well as proponents and antagonists of the bill will begin on Student Radio on Thursdays at 10.30 p.m.

"Attitudes have not changed much. Not once in Parliamentary debates have we been referred to as women. We have been called prostitutes, girls, working girls, the weak and the exploited, but never women."

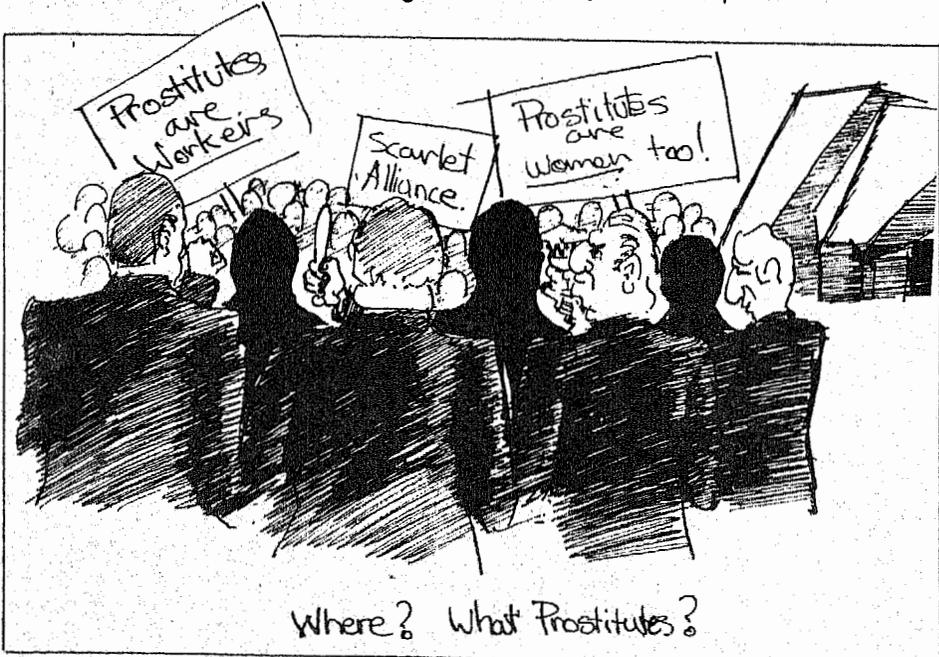
"Both the public and the parliamentarians refuse to acknowledge that this legislation is a women's issue, not just a hooker's issue ..."

"Feminists and prostitutes have always clashed on the issue of prostitution, and consequently, we have been isolated not only from the protection of the law, but the support of other women."

"We want the decriminalization of prostitution so that no one can point the finger, victimise, harass or exploit any woman who chooses to sell sex in order to support herself or her family ..."

"We have chosen to march in the International Women's Day march today to ask all the women's organisations, and every woman here to support us."

Linda. From the Scarlet Alliance (a prostitutes' union) International Women's Day, Adelaide, March, 1980.



ERITREA: STRUGGLE IN THE SHADOW OF THE GIANTS

Much attention has been focussed on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but few people are aware of the war in Eritrea, a war of independence against the Soviet backed Ethiopian army. The tactics being used parallel those carried out against the people of Vietnam by the USA.

Eritrea is a small territory strategically located along the world's major oil route, the Red Sea, on the Horn of Africa. In the South it borders on Ethiopia, in the North, the Sudan. It has a long history of colonisation; first the Ottoman Turks, then the Egyptians, followed by the Italians at the end of the 19th Century. After the 2nd World War, Eritrea came under British control until 1952.

While the rest of Africa was being decolonised, a United States sponsored resolution forced the Federation of Eritrea to Ethiopia, in defiance of the United Nation's charter and against the will of the Eritrian people. Until 1952, Eritrea had never been part of Ethiopia. Claims that the Eritrean independence struggle is a secessionist movement are completely false. Such claims allow other nations to ignore the conflict on the basis that it is an internal problem for Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian mandate over Eritrea was to last for ten years. Eritrea did have its own parliament but there was continued interference in its affairs by Ethiopia. Eritrea has access to the Red Sea, considerable resources, and a well developed industrial sector, all of which were coveted by Ethiopia. Ethiopian control of Eritrea was advantageous to the USA because of its strategic location.

In 1962 Ethiopia annexed Eritrea instead of giving it independence. The Eritrean language was banned, as were newspapers and political parties. Control of resources was taken away.

The Eritreans, realising that peaceful protest had failed, launched an armed

struggle which has continued for the past eighteen years. By 1977-78 they had control of about 95% of the countryside and some towns. It looked as though victory was inevitable and imminent.

During those years of struggle, the Eritrean people had developed a highly skilled fighting force equipped largely from captured weapons including tanks. But not only that: the Eritreans had also gone forward in terms of social change, replacing the old feudal ways with a more equitable socialist system. The liberation fighters were the catalyst, for education and political organisation of the peasants.

The people had taken over farms and orchards from absentee landlords and were running these as self-reliance projects, on a collective basis. There were clinics, some of them mobile, which gave nomadic people the same access to medical services as those who stayed in one place. From a population which was 98% illiterate, they had developed schools relevant to the needs of people in different parts of the country, teaching children farming methods which were appropriate to their own areas, and teaching them in their own language.

However in 1978, the situation deteriorated with Soviet intervention. Ironically the Soviet Union had originally backed Eritrea's desire for independence in 1952, but now, like the United States, it finds it more expedient to back Ethiopia. Unable to defeat the Eritrean fighters in combat, the Ethiopians have resorted to massive air bombardment of civilians. They use blanket bombing, cluster bombs, napalm and defoliants.

Hundreds of thousands of people have fled to the arid Sahel region in the North of Eritrea. Over the border in neighbouring Sudan there are a quarter of a million refugees. Of the population of 3½ million, 800,000 are homeless, moving from place to place, trying to grow a few crops and providing targets for the Ethiopian air force with its Soviet MIGs. The Russians have a satellite over the area with infra-red

continued on page 14

Repairs on the road from Port Sudan. Repair shops and transport depots are situated at strategic points in the bush.



CONTINUED

Part One. The Wait.
No hunt, it's seven thirty, what shall I wear? if ... calls, jeans won't do, better iron Something Decent, eight o'clock - a boiled egg and a cup of tea later, still neatly pressed, I drive to my "message point", to wait for

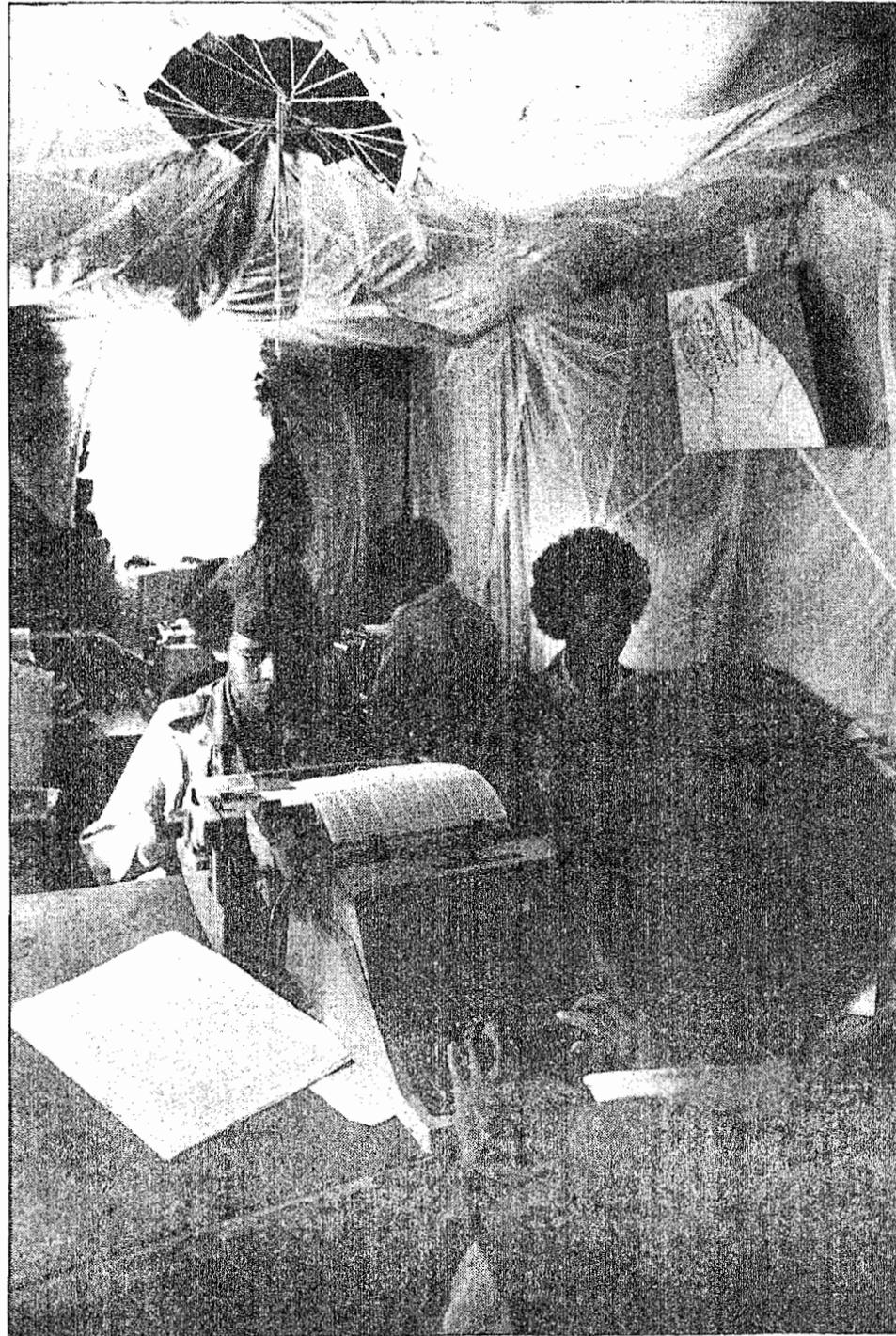
The Phone Call
sometimes there are two or three on the same day, sometimes you just wait eight thirty. I make a list of things I can do as an alternative to being at school today, just in case ... phone my pay clerk about the salary cheque from last month that hasn't been "processed" yet ... map out some ideas for that research project that may get funded this time next year ... put my name down as a tra at a few more schools (that can take quite a bit of your day, as most deputy-principals like to get the gen on your philosophy of teaching, subject areas etc.)

... see if I can get a Cab to drive (pay isn't easy to earn, but at least it's on a daily basis) eight forty-five
... better write a letter to my landlord ... (they think you're either joidng or insane when you tell them you have been waiting three weeks for a few days pay) ... but that's the risk we take as tras, eight forty-six.
... why don't they ring? perhaps I should change cigarette brands. I paid my tea money at the schools I was at last week, so it can't be that. I don't think I upset the secretary (they can strike you off their personal list with one sweep of the broom) eight forty-seven and a half the phone rings, it's for my brother, anxiously I count the minutes ... what if they're trying to get through? eight fifty. Hopes are flagging. Looks like a day or night on the Cabs just about to leave and change out of my best Something Decent into my Neat and Tidies when the phone rings. A year five, mixed ability group - a day, possibly two! Bonanza!

Part Two. "What's expected"
On the first visit to this school, Don't know the Principal from the other teachers, but the secretary is helpful, and gives me The Key. The kids are their usual rabidly selves, trying to break out of their constricting lines, and full of morning energy. (I've given up trying to learn all their names on the first day, they rap you mentally over the knuckles every time you sho, so just try to use eye contact, remembering they are young ladies and gentlemen)
There's a helpful teacher next door who gives me the run-down of the timetable, recess and lunch, forms to be collected, money for the puppet show etc.
I tell the kids how to say my name, and that I'll probably do some things differently to their usual teacher, but that "we'll survive somehow". It's Monday so we start off with a spelling pre-test, so I can sort out who's "Good at School" and who needs a bit more help. We get through to recess after spelling, reading and maths. The kids like to get their work marked, and I give a few early minutes to the workers

Part Three. The Staffroom
Wonder where the Collection Plate is? Everyone is engrossed in their conversations, except the teacher's aide who shows me which cup to use, and where to put the donation (though it doesn't really matter as you're only here for the day)
Try striking up a conversation with one or two staff-members, but we're just getting past the introductory stage when the bell rings.
Lunchtime is a bit more positive, after coming in from yard duty, no invitations to the pub after school or anything, but at least I'm no longer a complete stranger in the place.
Part Four. The Parting.
Well, the days went quickly it was nice to just get up and head for work this morning, without wondering where it would be.
Some of the kids made a special point of saying Goodbye, which was a nice warm fuzzy.
A lump forms in the throat for a while, as I write down a brief report of the two days activities for their regular teacher. Still, can't afford to get emotional, and tomorrow is another day.

Hanging on the telephone A RESERVE TEACHERS DAILY ROUTINE



Typing school in the north. Captured parachutes are used to provide protection from the rain and cold.

STRUGGLE IN THE SHADOW OF THE GIANTS

continued from page 13
equipment and they are using this to pinpoint their targets - people, wells, hospitals and crops.
The people are living amongst the liberation army, under trees and in river valleys. There are 200,000 children in schools run by the liberation forces. These are underground to protect them from air raids. There are also hospitals. Some had to be abandoned when the liberation movements withdrew from the towns which they could not defend without great loss of life.
There is very little food. Mostly people eat sorghum flour which is very low in protein and has to be imported from the Sudan. Many of the health problems are therefore related to malnutrition, and include tuberculosis and malaria, and anaemia. However the war has resulted in many terrible injuries needing surgery. There are napalm burns, torn limbs and smashed bones. There is also a shortage of all sorts of medical equipment, particularly for pinning bones. Large influxes of injured means that pins must be improvised from whatever material is available - nails, wire, pieces of wrecked aircraft. Often operations are performed without anaesthetics and antibiotics are scarce so infection is a problem. Hospitals are underground.
Despite the suffering the morale of the people is very high. The population is highly politicised and they believe in a policy of protracted war. They are not prepared to take short cuts by accepting aid with strings attached. For example, they are not prepared to allow foreign bases in their territory in return for foreign aid. They will keep

fighting until they have complete independence. They are concerned that their international supporters understand their cause. Some Arab nations want to see the struggle as a fight between Moslem Eritreans and Christian Ethiopians, but in fact the Eritreans are about 50/50 Moslem and Christian and have overcome religious differences in the cause of unity.
They are winning the war. Several major offensives were launched against them but all failed. The Eritreans, after long years of resistance, are skilled fighters, whilst their opponents are illiterate peasants who don't know why they are fighting, and don't have the Eritreans' fierce determination. The Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Army (EPLF) had a resounding victory in December 1979, when they routed 13,000 Ethiopian troops and captured many arms. They are still carrying out their socialist programs and light industry continues underground. They are training medical workers, to improve the health of the general population as well as care for war victims. There are regional associations, workers' organisations and women's organisations. Traditional sex roles are changing. There are no visible leaders - it is very much a people's struggle.
Eritrea badly needs political support and humanitarian aid. The Eritrea Relief Association has its Head Office in Khartoum, Sudan. This is the only means by which aid can get into Eritrea. Once aid arrives in Sudan it can reach Eritrea in a week. In addition, there is a great need for aid to Eritreans in refugee camps in the Sudan. As Australia is so far, the ideal aid comes in the form of money, or medicine as a second priority. The Eritrea Relief Committee in Australia comes under the umbrella of the Australian Council of Churches.
The Australian Council of Churches Box C199, Clarence St, Sydney 2000.
The Secretary, ERC,
75 Brunswick St, Fitzroy,
3065 Ph. 419 7055.

The Metwurst Brothers investigate

STARTLING TEST TUBE BABY HORROR

Bob Hawke



Bilbo

Bilbo is confused. Last week he had occasion to use the Adelaide Railway Station, and being a careful little hobbit he checked the train timetable. Everywhere Bilbo saw signs directing anxious travellers to the man in blue. Bilbo was surprised to find that this august character was actually dressed in brown.

A case of colour blindness, or merely another manifestation of the dreaded A.N.R. centralism? Who knows what will happen to the rest of our wonderful South Australian railway traditions like the Overland and late trains?

Rocky Horror Show fans will be pleased to learn that at least some of the movie has come to life on campus. That's what dazed observers felt when a motor bike was ridden up a 1.5 metre stair into the students association about 2.00 a.m. Friday last. The Students' Office has been used for a lot of things, but a motor cycle car park?

Ex Labor Club heavy Terry Connelly was seen sporting a prominent gash to his forehead when last Bilbo spotted him sitting at the Registration table of the Labor Economists' Conference held last weekend. It seems he has been finding the competition to be more than he reckoned for in his current bid for the position of secretary of the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Union.

CINEMA

UNION HALL - A.U. Film Group
Tues: 12.10 "Watership Down" - acclaimed film of Richard Adams' bestseller, starring lots of rabbits.
Wed: 12.10 "The Seduction of Joe Tynan" - Alan Alda & Meryl Streep in the story of an ambitious young Senator, and the effect of his work on his life.
CHELSEA
Mon - Thurs: 7.30 "Julia" and "Norma Rae" - Academy Award winners
Fri - Sat "My Brilliant Career" and "The Irishman - Australian" period pieces at their best
Sun: 7.30 Ingmar Bergman's "The Silence, plus Jodorowsky's ultra-violent "The Holy Mountain"
UNION HALL - N.F.T.A.
Mon: 7.00 "Shake Rattle and Reel" season "Johnny Cash" - a film portrait of the singer, with Ken

Test Tube Baby Shock:

Australia's, and the world's, first test tube baby was born, not last week but *fifty* years ago according to recently discovered documents.

The birth occurred at the Bordertown District Memorial Hospital and the baby has grown up to be none other than Bob Hawke. "The conception took place in a beer bottle" an un-named hospital spokesman said, "and at birth Bob weighed in at a healthy 168 fluid ounces."

The doctor in charge of the obstetrics department at Bordertown at the time, the late Dr Evatt, is reported to have said that the birth "was one of the best results from labor he had seen in some time."

However, one of the 'beagle boys' of Victorian ALP politics William (Bill) Hartley could not agree. Hartley, speaking from the manager's office of 3CR, claimed that the news of the beer bottle birth confirmed his theory that Bob's policies were the product of "badly brewed" thinking. "I always knew he was full of piss" he concluded.

Ohira's Death Strategy

The death of Japan's Prime Minister, Mr Ohira, and the subsequent landslide "sympathy vote" that ensured victory for Japan's Conservatives, has been closely monitored in *Australia* by Liberal Party strategists.

The Liberal Party's national campaign director, Mr Tony Meddlesome, told the *Metwurst Brothers*, in an exclusive interview, of his

plans for the next election. "Obviously" Mr Meddlesome said "it pays to have one, or several, of our boys dying or getting very sick in an election year". Mr Meddlesome mentioned some of the politicians who he thought could fall ill (or worse) this year and improve the Liberal Party's chances of re-election.

On *Malcolm Fraser* Mr Meddlesome could only point to the PM's pneumonia last year and how his popularity ratings sky-rocketed during his long public absence. He wouldn't say what might happen to Mal, but did speculate that "Reg (the toecutter) Withers had a few ideas - that would certainly keep podiatrists busy."

Ian Sinclair is another potential vote winner according to Meddlesome. "Ian has lately been suffering from terrible arthritis of the wrist from doing too many document endorsements - and as you know, there's a big arthritis vote out in the suburbs."

In conclusion, Meddlesome remarked that "our best chances of a sympathy vote lie with something happening to Andrew (Peacock)". With a wry smile he speculated that "Andrew might fry himself one night if he falls asleep under the Breville sun lamps, or his Gucci electric toothbrush might short-circuit".

And in other news this week:

Carter in Europe: President Carter made a flying visit to Yugoslavia to confer with

Marshall Tito on the current crises facing the world. The President admitted that he had heard a rumour that Tito had in fact "passed away". But he dismissed the rumour as being merely a case of "leg pulling".

White House aides claimed the President had conducted "full, frank and wide-ranging discussions of a meaningful nature with the Marshall".

However the President was heard later to remark "That SOB Tito was really rude - he didn't say hullo to me or anything".

finally

And also on the American front, Karen Ann, Quinlan imitator, *Ronald Reagan* has again been in the news.

In a new policy initiated Reagan announced that he was no longer in favour of reclaiming the Panama Canal "as American soil". Instead Reagan unveiled plans for the construction of a new canal - from Los Angeles to Washington DC - across the entire USA.

"This will solve our major problems - unemployment, lack of national pride, and with all those bridges, Teddy Kennedy," said the Presidential candidate.

On dit

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Ruckuss Resolved

It has been decided that **Rick Edwards will not resign as one of Student Radios two part-time co-directors.**

On dit received notice of this a few days after the meeting last Monday of the Student Radio collective at which all grievances were aired. Edwards main

complaint was that he was receiving an unfair share of the workload. He has now resolved to continue on the condition that at no time he work any longer than for the twenty hours each week for which he is employed.

WhatsOn

Russell's film of the Who's "Tommy" \$2.50 for members
LITTLE CINEMA - N.F.T.A.
Wed: 7.30 "One P.M." and "Two American Audiences" - free screening of films by D.A. Pennebaker, about Jean-Luc Goddard and the making of his "One A.M." and "La Chinoise"
SAMRC THEATRE 1 UNION ST
Tues: 8.00 - Free Films for SAMRC members "India Song" by Marguerite Duras - part of season of French Films
LITTLE CINEMA
Fri: 8 p.m. - SAMRC presents "Adelaide By Night" - Adelaide 16mm Film makers. Programme 223 1500

MUSIC

ANGAS HOTEL
Wed: Tropical Gin
Thurs: The Units
Fri: Sensational Bodgies - fast blues from the '30's to the '80's \$1.50
Sat: Full Moon Howlers

ALMA HOTEL
Wed: Dubious Bros
Thurs: Harlow Wood
Fri: Idle Rich
Sat: Harlow Wood and Network
TIVOLI HOTEL
Tues: Wylie-West Band
Thurs: 5MMM-FM presents local rock'n'roll "Nuis Bloc" and "Systems Go" \$2.50
UPPER REFECTORY
Fri: 8 p.m. - The 5UV Birthday Party - "the Peaceful Jazz Quartet Plus 1 - With drinks, supper included. Tickets \$6.50
UNI BAR
Sat: 8 p.m. "Ross Ryan" plus support and half-price vodka
WELLINGTON HOTEL
Wed: Soapbox Orchestra
UNION HOTEL
Fri: "Adelaide Stompers" - free good-time Trad. Jazz
Sat: "Firm Grip" - uptempo beaty toons to dance to or enjoy \$1.50

DRAMA

LITTLE THEATRE
Wed - Sat: 8.15 p.m. "Gidget

Goes to Law School" the return of the Law revue. A potpourri of diverting comic capers, amusing anecdotes and startling scenes. Should be seen \$2.50 - students

SPACE

Tues - Sat: "Carboni" - a heroic, flamboyant eyewitness account of the Eureka Uprising. Adults \$6.90, students \$4.90.

LA MAMA

Mon - Sat: "Summer of the Seventeenth Doll" - a classic of Australian Theatre, directed by Bruno Knez.

THEATRE 62

Thurs - Sat: Stage Company presents "Done For The Money" - world premiere of "a startling play about love, money and the mining boom. Adults \$5.00 and \$5.90 Students \$3.90.

Q THEATRE

Wed - Sat: 8.15 "The Murder Game" - thriller by Constance Cox

GIDGET GETS OFF THE GROUND

Law Revue
Little Theatre

It seems no one who has made at least page 3 in the dailies is safe from comment, but then *Gidget* is meant to be a revue in the best, true-to-nostalgia form.

As the vanguard of renewed appeal for live theatre on campus, this theatric *habeas corpus** certainly delivers the old frozen tradition out of the freezer of apathy.

Some of it's old, some of it's new. But it all makes you laugh. That's not to say it all entertains, unless of course one is somehow engaged in the legal profession. The beauty of the show is that even the esoteric bits amuse - the mere layman (oops, layperson - heavy feminist influence throughout). Still, when Sartre gets in on the act one is left wondering if it all really happened.

All the standard institutions and current (sic)

issues get a bashing, from the absurd(ist) mindless soapies and cop shows to the intellectual pretentiousness of Mastermind. From uranium to sex (Maralinga to Cunnilingus), Superheroes, politicians, disco and deviations (Descartes included), to, God forbid, a Yiddish Pope.

Wrapped around all this wet decree nisi* is a very close-to-true account of life at the Law School.

The plot is irrelevant, amusement guaranteed and the props are fascinating.

To paraphrase: "No law without comedy, no comedy without truth." Hear, Hear.

* *habeas corpus* - to produce the body.
* *decree nisi* - the penultimate legal statements pertaining to the completion of the divorce suit.

Jodi Tabalotny

Peter Allen, Cathy Farquer, Alex Maroulls, Garry McCafferle, Mark Asclone In "Gidget goes to Law School".



Delightful Delilah

Tynte St Baptist
Fri. June 27

In this secular age many people are ignorant of the Bible which, whether we like it or not, is a watershed of our culture and our internalised values.

Biblical drama is exciting because it is universal and elemental to human beings.

For those who don't know the story. Samson, called by God to champion the ancient Jewish tribes against the hedonistic Philistines, had strength related to his hair's length. Delilah seduced him and gave sleepin Sam a crewcut. Blinded, he was put at a treadmill. "But the hair that had been shorn off began to grow again" (Judges 16: 22).

Commanded to give a dynamic tension display, at the orgy in the Philistine Temple he pushed the place down killing himself and the entire Philistine power elite. "What a guy!" (Rocky Horror Act II).

Milton's play (*The Text*) has historical and present day social relevance.

Milton shows Samson as a leader emerging from the people. The idea that religious knowledge and political power could be shared by the common people was radical in the 17th and 18th century. The time of the development of Calvinism, the Low Church and eventually Methodism. Non-elitist oratorio in English reflected these movements in their subject matter. In the Puritan scenario Samson is shown as called by God, chosen, to lead others. Today such grass roots origins and predestination to greatness are believed by leaders and led alike even, in Queensland and the United States.

Milton's play also has a Pauline bias that the purity of man is corrupted by the touch of woman. Handel plays this down.

The work, in portraying the conflict between the Puritan understanding of the spiritual and the carnal, places them both on the same stage for our edification and delight.

Tynte St Baptist Church was the perfect acoustic setting.

Alan Mckie guided the forces to great Handelian climaxes.

Neville Hicks a lyric tenor convinced as as Samson despite the heaviness of the role.

Norma Hunter sung magnificently well as

Micah. Her *appogitura* on 'told' was heart-wrenchingly beautiful. Conversely, Max Pearce could have ornamented where it is the convention to do so. He could make more of both words and music.

Yvonne Smith did well as various ethnic women and as Delilah. An earthy less ethereal voice is suggested by Delilah who has the dramatic and musical ambiguity of a Lady Macbeth.

Noel Robbins as Monoah, Samson's father, sang easily in a demanding but not marvelously rewarding role. There are few greater gifts to a bass than the role of Harapha the Philistine giant, the embodiment of egotistical, vicious carnality. Max Pearce with his great physical and vocal size could not fail. His *Great Dragon* epitomized everything excellent and thrilling in his performance. *Honour and Arms* was well done.

The small instrumental ensemble used accentuated tone-word relationship. Various players missed this opportunity to excel. Ritornelli and playouts are opportunities for reemphasising the dramatic point. They are not just fiddly bits in between or a relaxation while musical ends are brought together. Players who could have achieved great things were the bassoonist, the double bass player and the 1st cellist in *Honour and Arms* and *Presume Not on Thy God*.

The trumpet player who was not Bruce Raymond, was wonderful when he played the right notes. We bore it nobly. The four violins were not always in time and occasionally off pitch.

One who realized the dramatic-instrumental relationship was Monique Curiel, the solo violinist. She underlined the text superbly supplying all the sensuousness for Delilah's cooing turtledoves.

The chorus is the star of any Handel oratoria. Words were lost at times but they sang excellently well, the parts being well balanced. The sopranos had the best chances to shine and they took them.

Everyone present realized that despite some frustrations *Samson* was a marvellous experience worth repeating. I've always been a fan of Evil and when, if, 5UV broadcast this I hope you'll thrill and I did to Yvonne Smith and Max Pearce as they sing *Great Dragon Rules the World*.

L.O.K.

Nostalgia with Yanks

Fair Lady Theatre.

Yanks, from a story by Colin Welland, is a fictional study of relationships between English civilians and American GI's as the allied armies massed in England in preparation for the invasion of Europe.

Richard Gere, in particular, stands out as Matt, the army cook who becomes involved with English shop assistant, Jean (Lisa Eichhorn). Gere received rave reviews for his work in *Days of Heaven* in consolidating his newly won reputation with his roles in *Yanks* and *American Gigolo*. His portrayal of Matt is highly thoughtful and sensitive, and he quietly dominates most of the scenes in which he appears. On the strength of her performance in *Yanks*, Lisa Eichhorn is being hailed by a number of critics in America as a 'new Julie Christie'. Although her presentation of Jean is good, she doesn't warrant such a comparison - not yet, anyway. Rachel Roberts is very good as the mother who, because of Jean's soldier fiance fighting in Burma, discourages her from

seeing the 'Yank'.

Although you may not like Vanessa Redgrave's political stance, few would deny her talent as an actress. *Yanks* is a study of three particular relationships, but the Gere-Eichhorn and Vanessa Redgrave-William Devane combinations are the most interesting. Redgrave is appropriately subdued and low-key as the lonely, duty-bound naval wife who becomes involved with Matt's equally lonely (and married) commanding officer (a well cast William Devane) while her husband is away on a long tour of sea duty.

Schlesinger seems to have paid a lot of attention and detail to the task of recreating the tension and atmosphere of the months prior to the Normandy invasion. *Yanks* is not, as one or two critics have called it "the movie masterpiece of the seventies". But it is quite a pleasant and enjoyable - if somewhat predicatable - film with the occasional tense and dramatic scene - such as the cowardly beating of a black GI on New Year's Eve.

Peter Rummel

Ralph McTell

Town Hall
Thurs. June 26

Sitting in the gloomy depths of "Los Amigos", its hard to imagine that the slightly worn looking person across the table is the same one who just played for nearly ninety minutes to an almost full house in Adelaide Town Hall.

Despite his obvious and plentiful talent, McTell does not let us forget his past: leaving school early, working on a building site to buy his guitar and finance a trip to Europe; hiching round Europe, busking for his living, staying in a Paris hotel in which the only amenity was running water (Condensation on the walls!). It is from these memories that some of his finest songs come.

McTell, alone on stage, had the audience under his thumb

from the moment he picked the first few notes of "First Song". The set was a clever mixture of humorous and serious songs, four of them sung to piano, the rest to guitar. Probably the highlight of the evening was "Martin" which Ralph described as "probably my most important song." It is a song about a close friend "coming though" after being on hard drugs - but most of all, he says it is just about friendship.

McTell's compassion for someone else's predicament is also reflected in "Song for Sylvia", a song about American Poet, Sylvia Plath, and he believes that there is a lot to be learnt about our own lives from looking at the lives of others.

Bill Morton

Rory Gallagher

Festival Theatre

Some acts you just can't compare. From the early days of the nineteen year old guitar wonderboy to the present day thirty year old, Irish guitarist, Rory Gallagher has been conceded to be one of the best bluesman alive. Gallagher draws from both rock and blues influences and seems to have the talent to retain both the energy of the former and the feeling of the latter no matter what he is playing.

From the moment Gallagher came onto the stage of the Adelaide Festival Theatre, his guitar playing left no room for complaint. He plays his battered Stratocaster like it is an extension of himself - rock, blues, slide, it doesn't matter. To Gallagher, it seems, expressing himself by guitar is almost as

natural as talking. As far as technique is concerned, if you can catch it you are lucky. For a good part of the time, Rory's hand was too quick for my eye.

He plays all the heavier favourites, *Bad Penny*, *Follow me*, *Shadow play*. If anything, he played too much straight rock, not giving enough room to his blues talents, though *Too much alcohol* certainly showed his genius in this field.

As one of the measuring sticks of music today, Gallagher defies comparison and criticism. The only yardstick of his performance is how it lives up to his own standards. As far as I could make out, Rory would have been quite pleased with his own work, as he came off stage to the sound of the crowd cheering his third encore.

James Williamson

Moliere

Capri

Moliere only wanted to do serious plays and ended up writing/acting comedy to great end result.

He hated intellectual snobbery and hypocrisy and ridiculed it. From the bawdy simple farces he wrote for provincial peasants ("You must give them comedy." "Why? Don't they like serious theatre?" "No." "Have you tried?" "Yes, oncel") to the sharp, witty comedies which he performed for fashionable 17th century Court society, he always recognised the truth in human nature and laughed at (with?) it.

At the start, we find the company *L'illustre Theatre* touring the provinces and are shown the idyllic as well as the harsher side of "life on the road". The company is then taken up by the eccentric Prince de Conti. However, it is under the patronage of Louis XIV, a man known for fashionability - appearing dripping in gold and festooned in red feathers, that Moliere's change in life-style becomes complete.

This greatly diverse background gave Moliere his unique view of human nature. His portrayal of Court characters caused many "ruffled feathers", but he went further than criticising individual weaknesses, including institutions in his comic scrutiny.

Tartuffe, a comedy on religious hypocrisy is nearly censored by Louis but goes ahead. Moliere won no friends with it, given that at the

time the Court was full of such hypocrites including the "born again" Conti.

The film is a definitive period piece showing how French comedy was created; raised from the level of parochial farce to that of serious Art.

For Moliere, the first essential in writing comedy was to entertain, and through entertainment hold up to view all the affectations, follies and vices we try to hide in life. With its stunning photography and magnificent costumes, it succeeds in being funny as well as disturbing.

As Moliere once said: "No truth without comedy, and no comedy without truth."

Sara Thorndon
Jodi Tabalotny

Cooke Hayden Price, Clifford Hocking and J.C. Williamson Productions present

Robyn Archer
STARDUST

ROBYN ARCHER
and
RODNEY FISHER

"DAZZLING" National Times
"A TOUR DE FORCE" SM Herald

Directed by RODNEY FISHER

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Agora, La Trobe University, Bundoora 3083.
Tel.: 478 1868. (Mon. to Thurs. only)
Highton Travel Centre, 83 Barrabool Road, Highton
3216. Tel.: (052) 43 9311.
Lanes Travel Pty. Ltd., 169 Koroit Street,
Warrnambool 3280. Tel.: (055) 62 1122.

New South Wales

1A Lee Street, Railway Square, Sydney 2000.
Tel.: 212 1255.
47 Anzac Parade, Kensington 2033. Tel.: 662 7842
260 Abercrombie Street, Chippendale 2008.
Tel.: 698 9060.
Newcastle Travel Service, Student Union, University
of Newcastle, Newcastle 2308. Tel.: (049) 67 1566.
East West Airlines, Union Building, Univ of New
England, Armidale 2351. Tel.: (067) 72 1177.
C/- Hore & Davies, 16 Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga
Wagga 2650. Tel.: (069) 21 4803.

South Australia

Level 4, The Arcade, Union House, Adelaide
University, Adelaide 5000. Tel.: 223 6628.
Union, Flinders University, Bedford Park 5042.
Tel.: 275 3911. (Tues. & Thurs. only)

Queensland

50 High Street, Toowong 4066.
Tel.: 370 9486/370 8056.

ACT

Concessions Building, A.N.U., Canberra 2600.
Tel.: 48 6591.

Tasmania

Union Building, University of Tasmania, Hobart
7005. Tel.: 34 1850.

Western Australia

Hackett Hall, University of Western Australia,
Crawley 6009. Tel.: 380 2302.
Guild, WAIT, South Bentley 6102. Tel.: 458 6470.

* subject to Government Approval.

TEAS WEEK BUZZED!

The much talked about AUS National TEAS Week has just concluded on a highly optimistic and successful note. Student response to the campaign all around Australia has been overwhelming and there can be little doubt that the campaign has had a marked effect on both academics and politicians. For the first time in several years students have been a real and visible force in the community.

National Student Financing Petition

The main focal point of TEAS Week has been the National Student Financing Petition. Results have been overwhelming with close to 30,000 students throughout Australia signing the petition. It is estimated that by the end of the year this figure can easily be doubled.

It stands as a clear and decisive indication of mass student support for the national AUS campaign.

On Campus Activity

Campuses throughout the country organized a series of campus and regionally based activities ranging from small soup kitchens and street theatre to rallies and pickets organized in the major metropolitan centres. In the main student response to these activities was extremely encouraging and they generated a considerable amount of media coverage.

The Mass Media Response

The campaign received considerable coverage in the mass media television, radio and in the newspapers. In all over 25 television segments were run throughout the country, countless radio news and interview stories together with coverage in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Australian*, *The Advertiser*, *The West Australian* and the strike newspaper of the Australian Journalist Association, *The Clarion*.

Despite the obvious hostility that some sections of the mass media hold for students and education generally, coverage was extremely sympathetic and very effective in getting our message across to politicians and the general public.

The Response of Politicians and Academics

The campaign has so far had a marked impact on both politicians and academics and in several cases key figures in these areas have pledged support.

Vice Chancellors on all the major campuses throughout Australia have also pledged support to push heavily for significant increases in TEAS.

The Australian Teachers' Federation and other teacher unions have all given similar support.

The Federal Budget

As a result of our campaign we believe that students will probably receive an increase of between \$3-\$6 per week in TEAS, together with some liberalising of the Means Test and eligibility requirements. However, this is clearly an increase which will be inadequate to the real and demonstrable needs of students throughout Australia.

It is extremely crucial that students do not rest on their laurels and make every effort to continue the campaign right through until the Federal election.

Make Student Financing an Election Issue

The Federal Government faces re-election at the end of 1980 and this provides students with a real and significant opportunity to genuinely and lastingly influence student financing policy. The Fraser Government has shown scant regard for the needs of students throughout its term of office despite consistent and sustained attempts by student organisations and others in the education lobby to draw its attention to the urgent and pressing financial problems currently experienced by students in Australian post-secondary institutions.

The success of the National TEAS Week is an indication of what can be done when students make efforts to organize and fight on their own behalf.

However, if students are to really be effective it will require an even more committed effort, involving attendance at meetings, organising the campaign, attendance at rallies and demonstrations, lobbying of local politicians and co-operation with other education organisations. Malcolm Fraser and his Government certainly will not help students, unless students are prepared to work together in their own interests to show politicians and the community that they mean what they say.

*Grahame McCulloch,
Education Vice President
Australian Union of Students.*



In Melbourne picketers were entertained by 'Strip TEAS' street theatre. In Adelaide (left) 1000 students demonstrated in the Flindie Mall.