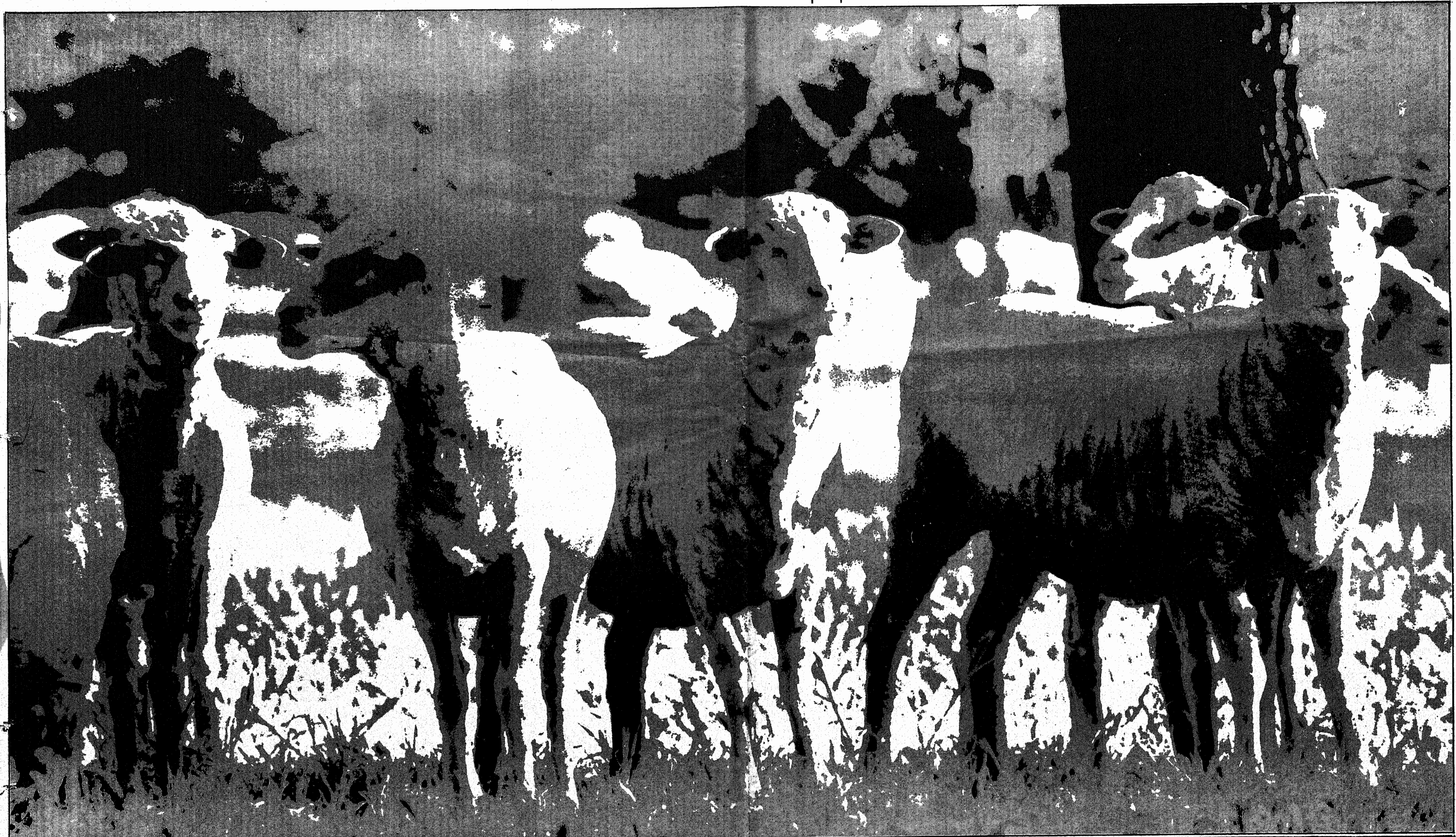


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UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA
14 OCT 1980

On dit

Newspaper of the Students Association Volume 48 number 22



IS THE ISSEWE **LEADERSHIP?**

Opinion



Sheep with no shepherd or too many fuckwits spoil the flock. Both could be said of Australian politics today. 'Ewe' know what we mean.

This week's extravaganza (forgive us for 'ram'ming it down your throat) brings to the fore quite a number of different opinions as to what the important issues are in this election. The "more equal, fairer and better society" of Bill Hayden contrasts quite markedly with the "Economy must come first" of Malcolm Fraser's. Whether Fraser's style is still boring enough to keep him in office this year is questionable, given the undercurrent of dissatisfaction welling up from frustrated middle income earners.

It's quite possible that benevolent Uncle Mal's 'happy family' could've turned sour since the last polls. Certainly his credibility is not helped by such banal statements as that his policy speech night was 'not an important occasion for Malcolm Fraser, but an important occasion for all of Australia'.

Bill Hayden is no more charismatic than Fraser but presents a more human face than the dour Prime Minister. His promises are far from spectacular but carry with them further commitments to restructuring society in a more equitable manner. Obviously steering clear of the hasty promises of the Whitlam years, he will still have to fight an uphill battle to convince the public of his Party's ability for sound management.

Clyde Cameron's cynicism after thirty years in Parliament helps put the protracted battle of the next few weeks into some sort of perspective. Fraser and Hayden, like most politicians, are enigmas - and it's anyone's guess as to where their real motives lie. However, assuming both are sincere - Fraser in his quest for power "for the service of all Australian people" and Hayden in his commitment to "allow all Australians to share in the national good", there are those like Cameron who are sceptical of Parliament's ability to effect this.

The power of big business is above politics and the structure of Australian society as well as the make up of its Constitution prevents Labor from accomplishing any significant redistribution of either wealth or power. The Liberals, on the other hand, have never attempted to achieve redistribution.

Another party with lesser expectations is the Australian Democrats. Like most smaller parties they have not the resources to offer a comprehensive set of coherent policies. Their redeeming feature is that they recognize this and appear to be mainly campaigning on their watchdog image.

The grass may be greener on the other side of the fence if the Australian Marijuana Party have much support. Campaigning on the issue of Cannabis Law Reform, they are another group attempting to capture votes on the basis of a single issue.

News

PARTY LINE ON FUNDS

The Labor Party offers immediate restoration of the TEAS to 1974 levels, \$54 a week indexed to the CPI increases. Further increases and adjustments of regulations would result from a review of the present system. There was some support for lowering the criteria for independent status, to the age of 18, with a parent's declaration that they are refusing to give support, or when students choose to live away from home. Immediate recognition of de facto relationships was advocated and relaxation of the personal and parental means tests so that the cut off points are restored to the 1974 real term levels.

Postgraduate awards would be increased to \$6,500 a year and either indexed or fixed to levels set by the Academic Salaries' Tribunal. There was some support for the removal of tax on the awards and an increase in the number available.

Overseas students' fees would be removed and there would be no reintroduction of tertiary tuition fees.

EDUCATION FUNDING Universities and CAEs

There was division as to what increase funding for Universities and CAEs would receive. Some supported a 2% annual funding growth rate, others immediate increases with flexibility and allowances for inflation. All supported a return to triennial funding for capital works, with supplementary grants available for "incremental creep" and non-salary items. There would be an increase in funding for capital works, based on TEC recommendations on need.

Technical and Further Education Most candidates supported total commonwealth responsibility for TAFE funding, and increased funding for non-vocational enrichment courses.

Schools

Funding for schools would be on the basis of need as determined independently by the Schools Commission. Funding would be removed from wealthy private schools and extra funds

applied to meet the minimum standards set by the Schools Commission in 1978.

There is no need seen for reductions in the numbers of trainee teachers, nor for the closure of any of the CAEs in South Australia.

General

All would repeal legislation interfering in the autonomy of student unions.

All support the principle that access to tertiary education is a right of everyone.

Replies were received from:
Graham Maguire (Senate)
Sen. Ron Elstob
Norman Napper (Barker)
Chris Hurford (Adelaide)
Mick Young (Pt Adelaide)
A. Reid (Wakefield)
L. Wallis (Grey)
B. Whyatt (Boothby)
J. Scott (Hindmarsh)

The maximum TEAS allowance would be 120% of the Henderson Poverty Line (\$87.84 March 1980) under the Democrat government. TEAS would be indexed annually and the age of independence would be lowered from 25 to 21 years.

The Democrats support the introduction of a loans scheme, at a low interest rate, repayable on graduation as a surcharge on taxation.

Postgraduate awards would be increased to \$6,500 and indexed annually, the tax would be removed, and the number of awards increased.

The Democrats would support the abolition of the visa charge paid by private overseas students, and not support the introduction of fees for undergraduate or postgraduate students.

Education Funding

The Democrats support a 2% growth rate for CAEs and Universities and would fund institutions on the basis of need as determined by the Tertiary Education Commission. They also support the Commonwealth taking total financial responsibility for Technical and Further Education.

Student Unionism

The Democrats would not vote to remove the legislation that exists in the Act that interferes with autonomy of student unions to determine membership provisions and the expenditure of their monies.

The Australian Democrats gave rather differing positions on many of the questions (except TEAS to 120% of the Henderson Poverty Line) so the answers above are from Janine Haines, No. 1 Senate candidate, MSA.

Liberal

The replies received went as follows:

"I have brought the matters raised in your questionnaire to the attention of the Federal Minister for Education, the Hon. Wal Fife, MP, for consideration in the context of education policy formulation." Grant Chapman, Member for Kingston.

"I shall send a reply as soon as I can give appropriate attention to your request." Donald Jessop, Senator.

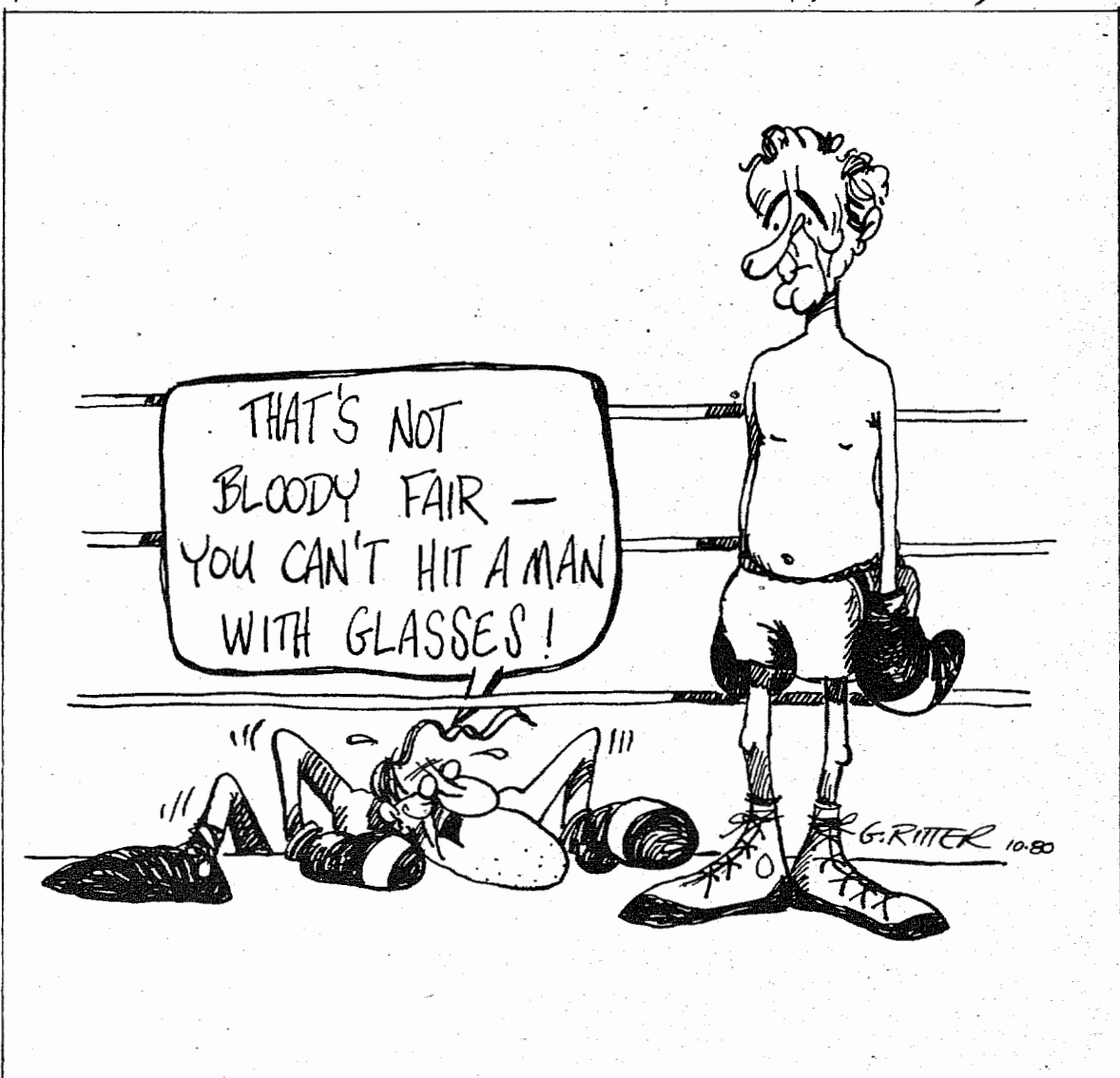
Insufficient time "makes it quite impossible for me to give researched and considered answers to the many questions you raise". Mark Hanckel, candidate for Hawker.

"I shall send a reply as soon as I can give appropriate attention to your request" Peter Camm, candidate for Adelaide.

"Mr Porter is in the electorate, one of the largest rural electorates in Australia. I hope you will understand this absence from Adelaide and the reason why your questionnaire cannot be completed." For James Porter, Member for Barker.

"I am unable to meet your request of reply by this day, but will endeavour to submit a considered response." Brian Fitzgerald, candidate for Grey.

The rest did not bother to reply.



New Regulations for Union Council

It will be a lot easier for Union Councillors to obtain information about the way the Union is being run.

This will be so under new regulations recommended to Union Council from the Planning Committee. Council has approved the regulation changes and they will now be posted for one month until the next meeting at which they shall be ratified.

The new regulations state that: (1) Union Councillors will have direct access to any file or document in the Union through the following procedures:

- a) the Chair of Union Council will have immediate and direct access to any file or document in the Union without the need to notify any person or group.
- b) Union Councillors other than the Chair of Union Council, will have immediate and direct access to any file or document within the Union which is not a "Personal File". A "Personal File" being a file on a staff member of the Union. Such files can be accessed

immediately and directly by notifying either the Secretary or the Chair of the desired access. No reason need be given for the desired access.

(2) Within the procedures set out in (1) immediately above, any Union Councillor can request any staff member to provide information on any *bona fide* Union matter. Such information will be provided immediately or as soon as practicable.

(3) Any Union Councillor may discuss *bona fide* Union business with any staff member during working hours.

(4) In the application of clause (3) immediately above, the discussion can be initiated by either the Councillor or the staff member. No staff member shall be prevented or reprimanded for initiating such a discussion.

Amendments to the regulations vest greater power in the Chair of Union Council, especially in the areas of policy interpretation, authorization of leave of Union employees and prioritization of maintenance activities.

Andrew Fagan

'O' Ball to be 'massive' - Ray

The choice for next years O'Ball is to be between an enormous or gigantic production.

\$6135 was set aside by the Executive as an underwrite to the Ball, which is expected to have a total budget in the vicinity of \$16,000.

An international band is planned to appear; names mentioned include *The Clash*, *Bruce Springsteen* and *Elvis Costello*. An earlier 'suggestion' that the *Rolling Stones* be approached was shelved amid general merriment.

The Ball is shaping up well, and the provisional organising committee would appreciate some help; contact Don Ray in the SAUA Office.

One thousand dollars was allocated to *On dit* for the rest of the term after a previous funding motion had been rescinded. This means *On dit* will probably be appearing three more times;

Nuclear Veterans

Persons present during the Emu Downs and Maralinga Atomic tests are being investigated for health complaints along with war veterans imprisoned in Japan.

The investigation is being carried out by the Australian Nuclear Veterans' Association. It consists of solicitors, scientific and medical advisors and state coordinators. At present, branches and committees have been set up in some states and are in the process of being set up in others. Its national HQ is based in Brisbane.

All groups are reporting the same range of health complaints in both themselves, and in members of their families. The raw data shows cancer, sterility, nervous disorders, tumours, blood

diseases, skin disorders of unusual nature, premature aging and problems in children, children.

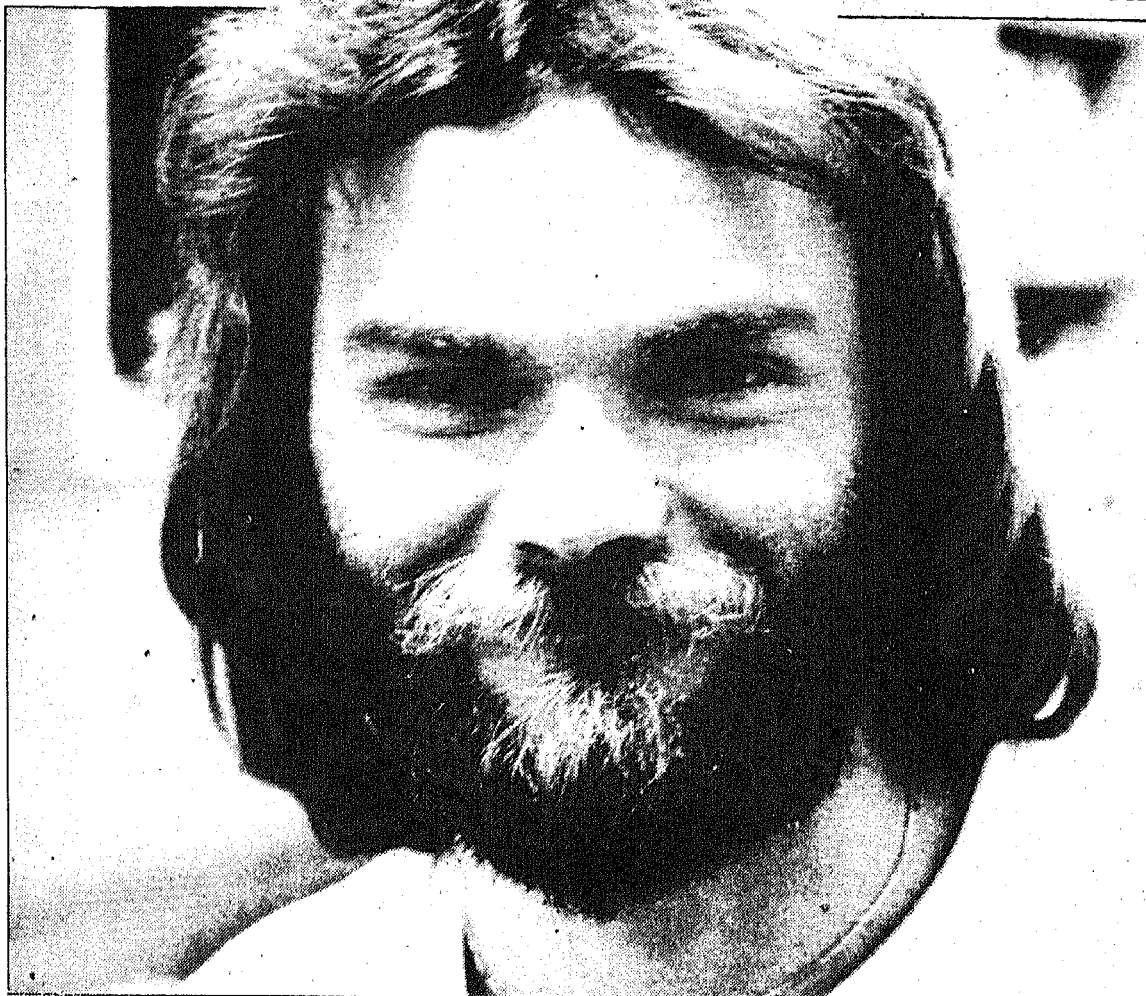
The Nuclear Veterans' Association is now being taken seriously by the Federal Government, its Departments, the RSL and other ex-service bodies, civilian associations and union groups. It is an apolitical welfare association which seeks help from both sides of the political fence and favours neither.

Requests have been made for anyone with information that would help in the Association's investigations. S. Hay, the South Australian Co-ordinator may be contacted at the RSL Headquarters in Adelaide-

On dit staff

Prosh Hijack Film

Friday 17th October
Little Cinema 1 p.m.
\$1.00



Don Ray, embattled President.

Ray may Resign in bitter Sequel to Budget Wrangle

The Students' Association has been thrown into confusion late Friday due to the surprise retirement of Office Manager Margaret Osman.

Hard on the heels of this news came a serious threat of resignation by Students' Association President Don Ray. Ray, who has threatened to resign on several previous occasions, is expected to make up his mind finally today (Monday). Late Friday he had left the Students' Office and was believed to be at his home.

The moves, although simultaneous, are unconnected; separate circumstances surround both.

Osman's retirement is a problem for the Students' Association as a Union Council motion earlier this year disestablishes the position of Manager after Osman's departure. This means that there is likely to be a wrangle over restructuring of the office with each interest group pursuing a separate course.

Present plans for the comprehensive rethink of the Union's structure will probably not be able to be brought into operation quickly enough to solve the immediate problems of Osman's departure on November 28th.

Resignation Threat

The threat of Ray's resignation, to be operative from today on, would only add to problems which now may spread to other levels of the hierarchy.

The Executive will be meeting informally today to try and resolve some structural problems.

Margaret Osman, affectionately known as Mrs 'O' to generations of students, has become almost an institution in the Office. Her retirement,

although unexpected in the short term, has been a possibility for a number of years, and she has now decided to take the option of bowing out at sixty.

Ray's resignation is believed to have been prompted by a move to fund *On dit* bromide expenses from SAUA accounts next year. The President is believed to have strongly opposed the move, and, subsequent to Friday's meeting he declared his lack of confidence in Executive decisions.

Ray didn't speak to the item of business concerned.

Sources close to Ray believe that although this latest threat is more serious than on previous occasions, it is quite possible that it will not be carried out.

Ray's personal future would be in doubt and he would have to wait six weeks to claim social security benefits.

If he resigns, Howard Glenn (Vice President) would become Acting President until Mandy Cornwall takes office in January.

Real Problems

Allied with the expected restructuring, the present situation could prove explosive. Mandy Cornwall, President elect, is believed to be making moves to establish a consensus as to what should be done.

Andrew Frost, Union Chair, is also concerned at the situation and is expected to mediate.

Feelings around the Union have been galvanised by the double announcement. Most people involved in the running of the Students' Association are believed to favour Ray's resignation. Several members of the Executive are disappointed with his leadership and have had constant personal clashes with Ray. They claim the Association is unable to function properly at present. These clashes have effectively sapped the Presid-

ent's ability to act, and co-operation shows no sign of being re-established.

Tentative nomination

Ray's nomination for President last year was tentative, and the caucus that put him forward now admits it - make a mistake in urging him on. Ray's personal doubts about the move were overridden.

On dit believes that Ray threatened to withdraw his nomination the day before polling in the election began last year.

Ironically, members of the caucus supporting Ray are now believed to favour his resignation.

The year has extracted a tremendous personal cost of Ray who has been defeated time and time again on Executive. Since early this year, relations between him and the Committee have been acrimonious. He suffered a notable defeat in the ballot rigging affair when a censure motion was passed against him. Ray's reaction indicated that he felt he was being attacked personally.

No one found a suitable way to repair the damage to personal relations, and several political disasters ensued.

Earlier this year, relations between *On dit* and Ray became chilly when surreptitious moves were made to remove the *On dit* editors as publishers of the paper.

The overall problem seems to have stemmed from a measure of bad luck coupled with the President's unfortunate reactions to 'issue politics'. Every loss has been seen by him as a profound personal defeat. This has been compounded by an Executive only too willing to hivel off its own failures on to the Presidential shoulders.

Geoff Hanmer



BILBO

With the elections not far away, amazing things are being "thrown up" by both sides of the political fence. Commenting on Labor worthy Terry Connolly's perceived absence from campus for a day last week, an *On dit* staff member was wondering whether he was sick. Close colleague and stooge, Jodi Tabalotny, of the Liberal Club smirked that this was "quite possible".

With the quasar like appearance of *Dildo* on the scene, a former *On dit* editor is in a quandary; who writes *Dildo*? The irony of it, Anonymous columns have a way of coming back at you, don't they John? hopes the quasar metaphor won't carry too far; he'd hate to think the competition's spectrum shift was too far to the red end.

Well, Bilbo like Frodo (Vomit) likes to break the good news on the University Community and so he can now reveal that the Union Buildings are still standing. With luck like that, who needs the bad news, but seriously, your hobbit's ears have been bent double following scuttlebut this week.

A puzzled party Aparatchik was incredulous when asked to rewrite some election blurb by a harassed editor. "No, it's still not alright even if you take 'fuck' out of every line." The aparatchik's reply was unprintable.

And speaking of elections, the campaign speech by our Malcolm seemed to take the American alliance further than ever before, even to the extent of importing their political campaign style. The razzamatazz, the rhetoric questions, the placards. There might have been dancing girls off camera for all Bilbo knows. It's remarkable, thinks your hobbit, that despite all the efforts, both Reagan and Fraser still refuse to look and act like human beings.

Bilbo reads that featuring full page ads of stoneface in all his glory is not helping the Liberals much. Perhaps the minister from central casting, the amazing Andrew Peacock, is just what the Ad. agency is looking for.

It's fascinating to watch the University at work; so genteel, so elegant, so restrained. But unfortunately that's not the way you attract people to a mass meeting. Which is why Bilbo thinks that Monday's effort at a protest was a bit less of a success than it could have been. Ah well ... decorum first.

A BILL TO FIX UP THE ACT

A Amendments to the Residential Tenancies Act in this state are anticipated which could have serious consequences on the rights of tenants.

The Residential Tenancies Act, proclaimed on December 1st 1978, is the best example of tenancy legislation in Australia. Problems and shortcomings, however, are to be expected with new legislation such as this, and some major loopholes have come to light since the passage of the Act.

The Liberal Government is presently planning a series of amendments to the Act, some of which will close loopholes and be of benefit to tenants. Others could significantly reduce the rights of tenants and increase costs to people entering into new tenancies. A Bill to amend the Act is expected to be presented by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, John Burdett, in this (Budget) session of Parliament.

Welcome amendments

Most welcome of the proposed amendments, from the tenant's point of view, will be the closing of a loophole which has resulted in tenants who began their tenancies before the passage of the Act. Numbering in tens of thousands, many of these tenants have been subjected legally to actions which are outlawed by the Act. Another amendment of benefit to tenants will bring land agents under the same regulations as landlords.

Unwelcome amendments

Most unwelcome are a series of amendments which have been pressed for by the Landlords' Association and the Real Estate Institute. The maximum security bond requirement of three times the weekly rental is under threat of being increased to four times the weekly rent, and a cut-off point of \$80 per week is suggested after which there will be no maximum bond requirement. This amendment, should it become law, would substantially increase the cost of setting up a new home. Unemployed people, single parents, pensioners and other fixed and low income people would be severely disadvantaged by such an action. Tenants with children could also have their rights attacked by an amendment to remove penalties for landlords asking questions designed to discriminate against tenants with children. Proposed changes to the definition of "premises" under the Act would result in increased invasions of tenant's privacy by landlords.

Shorter eviction notices and the use of police as bailiffs have also been indicated as possible amendments to the Act. At present a tenant (if he or she falls more than fourteen days behind in the rent), has fourteen days to vacate providing that the landlord has a proper eviction notice from the Residential Tenancies Tribunal. Changes pressed for by the Landlords' Association would allow a tenant only seven days to find alternative accommodation. An extremely unpleasant addition to this possible new style of eviction was foreshadowed by Attorney-General Trevor Griffin and Housing Minister Murray Hill on an Adelaide television programme several weeks ago - the use of police as bailiffs. The banner raised by the Unem-

ployed Workers' Union recently - "No Return to the Thirties" - could become all the more relevant if tenants facing economic hardship are to be treated in this manner.

Tenant rights

As with any consumer protection legislation, the Residential Tenancies Act is only of benefit to those who are aware of their rights. Many tenants are intimidated by landlords and do not challenge even the most outrageous demands. Distraught tenants, having been given two days "notice" or facing frequent and unwarranted rent increases, have contacted the Tenants' Association recently. Many landlords work on a "bluff" principle to force tenants to accept actions proscribed by the Residential Tenancies Act.

Tenants should be aware of their rights, and should use the provisions of the Act and the threat of taking the landlord to the Tribunal as a lever to get a fairer deal from the landlord. One tenant known to the Association recently had his rent reduced from \$60 to \$50 per week simply by threatening to take his landlord to the Tribunal if the rent was not reduced. Tenants living in blocks of flats or in houses owned by a common landlord should get together and combine their power to lower their rents or improve the condition of their premises. Landlords often charge more than is reasonable for run-down premises, and tenants should take advantage of the fact that landlords are frightened by the prospect of facing the Tribunal. The forms for an application for a hearing by the Tribunal only cost \$2 to lodge. The forms cost nothing until they are lodged and make a good weapon when waved in front of a landlord's face.

Privacy of tenants

Under the Residential Tenancies Act a tenant's right to privacy is guaranteed. A landlord may not enter a tenant's premises at will unless in the case of an emergency or at a reasonable hour during the last twenty eight days of the tenancy to show the premises to a prospective tenant. In all other cases a landlord may not enter the premises without the tenant's consent. The land and other buildings on the property are subject to the same provisions, unless an agreement to allow the landlord to use specific areas has been reached at the time of commencing the tenancy.

Rent control

Rent increases are also regulated by the Residential Tenancies Act, landlords not being able to increase rents more than once in any six month period. Rent control can be ordered where the Tribunal decides that the premises are sub-standard for the rent being charged. An order for rent control can be obtained by requesting an officer of the Tribunal to visit the premises and by lodging the appropriate form. An inspector will visit the premises, usually within three or four days, to make an assessment. A rent control order is binding on the landlord for twelve months.

Notices to quit

Notices to quit, unless given because the tenant is in arrears, generally require 120 days' written notification. Special circumstances, where the landlord wishes to demolish, carry out renovations requiring the tenants to vacate, or install near relatives in the premises, permit



the landlord to give only 60 days' written notice to quit. A tenant is under obligation to give 21 days' written notice to the landlord.

Security bonds

A major problem for tenants prior to the passage of the Residential Tenancies Act, and still a problem for those excluded from it, was the practice adopted by many landlords of refusing to refund security bonds. Where a tenancy was begun after 1st December 1978, it is under the Residential Tenancies Act and any bond monies must be lodged by the landlord with the Tribunal. A receipt from the Tribunal addressed to the tenant should arrive three to four weeks after the bond being paid in by the landlord. If it does not, the landlord could be acting illegally by withholding the bond money. At the end of the tenancy it is the Tribunal, not the landlord, who can decide what part, if any, of the money should be given to the landlord to cover damages.

Landlords are under an obligation to give inspection sheets and information sheets to the tenant at the beginning of the tenancy. The sheets are

published by the Tribunal and available free of charge. The information sheet sets out the rights and obligations of both parties. The inspection sheets detail the major features of a house of six major rooms, leaving spaces for the landlord and the tenant to indicate the condition of the features. These sheets are useful in the case of a dispute over the security bond.

The above by no means covers the entire provisions of the Residential Tenancies Act. The Tribunal has published a guidebook - *The Residential Tenancy Act - Explained*, which is available from its offices on the second floor of the West Wing of the GRE Building, 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, 5000, Ph. (08) 228.3260. The Tribunal staff are most helpful and should be your first port of call in case of a dispute or in need of advice or information. If further action is necessary the Tenants' Association can be contacted by calling Ralph Bleechmore on 223.6188 or Justin Malbon on 223.5988, during office hours.

Mark Lawrence
Co-ordinator SA Tenants' Association

Scholarship News

Medical students get the lions share of scholarship news this week.

The AMSA - Lilly Student Research Fellowships are offered to Medical or paramedical students for research projects, and are intended to facilitate participation by medical students in research activities.

A report of the research may be reprinted in *Panacea*, and the scholarship is worth up to \$400. Enquiries should be directed to the Executive Secretary, AMSA, Lilly Research Fellowships, Lilly Industries, Wharf Road, West Ryde 2114.

The AMSA in conjunction with the AMA is calling for application for J.G. Hunter Fellowship grants.

These grants are similar in detail to the AMSA Lilly awards; details are available from the Secretary General of the AMA at P.O. Box 20 Glebe 2037. Doubtless, successful applicants will receive a free full cover tax avoidance book by Peter Clyne as well as the award, which is worth over \$300.

The Italian Co-ordinating Committee is offering a scholarship for students desiring to undertake a three month course in Italian Culture at any Italian University. Also budding world flute stars can participate in the International Flute and Octave Flute Competition to be held in Rome from the 20th to the 26th of November, 1980. Details are available from the Secretary 185 Portrush Road, Maylands 5060 or phone 31 1402. *On dit Staff*



Baden Teague no funds shortage

Tertiary Funds Adequate - Lib.

The current level of Tertiary Education funding is quite adequate, said Senator Baden Teague to a public meeting in Bonython Hall last Monday.

He evoked a good deal of controversy from academics with the statement that the Universities have never been in a better position before. Teague was referring to the expansion over the two decades from the middle fifties to the middle seventies. In that period the percentage of Gross National Profit (GNP) devoted to Education in Australia had risen from 3.7% to 6.4%. In the same period the number of University enrolments per year increased five times and PhD Graduates increased ten times.

Since 1975, in their efforts to "pull the country out of an economic hole" expenditure had been cut by the Liberal Party in many areas. However, Education funding had been kept static.

Senator Teague, who is a member of several Parliamentary Committees dealing with Education, and who used to be the Adelaide Uni. Union's Welfare Officer, attracted almost all of the questions addressed from the floor during the meeting. Academics questioned the Senator on how the Uni. was to keep track of rapidly expanding Technology if funding was kept at a static state. He was also asked about the treatment of Postgraduate Students. Teague avoided both issues.

Speaking before Teague, Mr Hugh Stretton, a Reader in the History Department, addressed the economic effects on the community of restricted funding of the tertiary education sector. He saw a contradiction between the government's commitment to "growth" and the anti-intellectualism prevalent in both the government and the media. "It's no good wanting to develop unless we have the training," he said. Policy alone would not prevent Australia from foreign domination and exploitation. To avoid this and take advantage of the options available, we have to be using initiative and skills of

our own. This would only happen in the Tertiary Education Sector as he claimed the Private Sector produced little of the high skills and research that development depends on.

When questioned after the meeting, Senator Teague disagreed that the Private Sector would not contribute to research.

Senator Teague said that in fact there were 19 other Government departments funding research initiatives in Australian industry. Subsidies to industry from the Department of Industrial Research and Development had risen from 229 million in 1978/79 to a projected 307 million in 1980/81. The Department of Productivity was currently funding "an enormous range" of projects in local research and industry.

Sepaking after the meeting, Vice Chancellor Don Stranks said he thought that many staff present had heard the Federal Government's point of view first hand for the first time. For some it had come as quite a shock.

The meeting titled "Universities in the 80's: challenges and change" had attracted about 170 staff (about a third of the total teaching staff) as well as about 45 people from the community. It had been organized after University Council refused to close the University for a day last month in protest against funding cuts.

Other speakers at the meeting included Julia Gillard (the Students' Association Education Officer), Don Stranks himself, and Don Hopgood (the State Opposition spokesman on Education).

Andrew Fagan

Typing and Duplicating Service

Legal typing, specifications, reports, thesis, dictaphone and general typing, IBM Selectric. Duplicating, Gestetner 466T.

Phone: 297 5452 after 6.00 p.m. or Saturday and Sunday.

No New Posn. for Catering

A decision to appoint a Marketing Consultant to the Union's Catering Department has been deferred by Union Council.

The proposed consultant would analyse potential and past requirements of Catering facility users. He/she would also look into needs of external users, especially those requiring catering facilities for conventions and special functions. The Department is currently running at an estimated \$20,000 loss for 1980. It is believed by the Catering Management Board (CMB) that a consultant is needed to give the Catering Department ideas and to implement new directions.

Councillor Kerry Hinton, a prominent critic of the Catering Department's "conservative management" believed both proposals should go "full steam ahead ... concurrently". The Department was presently running at a deficit and action must be taken immediately if it was not to cost the Union \$30,000 in the coming year.

Selection of the candidate

Debate then moved to the question of whether the appointment was to be made by calling for tenders or whether a Management Consultant should be approached to select the candidate. It was felt that the Union did not have the expertise required to do this. Council has

now resolved that both motions lie on the table until information from Touche Ross and Co. is available as to how much they would charge to act as Management Consultants. Union Secretary David Muir believes this information will not be available until before the next Council Meeting in November.

The debate

Meeting last Monday, Council spent several hours discussing the issue. Debate centred around two motions which called for: a) the appointment of a Marketing Consultant b) a job evaluation study of the current Catering Management.

Councillors Howard Glenn and Simon Maddocks initially spoke in favour of delaying the appointment until the job evaluation study had been completed. They believed a reallocation of present management duties could free them to carry out more promotional/marketing tasks. This would save the cost - estimated at \$40,000 over two years - of the appointment of a Marketing Consultant.

CMB Chair, Peter Maddern, who moved both motions, acknowledged that much of the present management's time was taken up with non "managerial" tasks such as the stocking up of vending machines. However this was "in excess of the normal 40 hours a week" and was to save the Union the added cost of further staff.

Andrew Fagan

Recipe Winner

Garry Clark is our lucky winner this week in the On dit Recipe Competition.

He gets a free meal at Rita's Indian and Vegetarian Health Foods in Southern Cross Arcade. Garry's recipe, Chicken Curry, was the most nutritious easily prepared and cheap recipe this week. See what you can do! Entries should be in to the On dit Office, western end of the Cloisters, before 2 p.m. Wednesday. Hurry up - only one issue to go! Win a free meal.

Rita's Indian and Vegetarian Health Foods
Shop 28 Southern Cross Arcade
10% student discount.
CHICKEN CURRY

The recipe's chicken can be interchanged with any other meat or for vegetarian nutmeat or bean rissoles are good.

Mix thoroughly in a large Frying pan (or wok)

3 tbsps vegetable oil
2 or 3 tspn curry powder
Generous sprinkling of cayenne
1 or 2 tbsps mashed coriander seeds.

Heat oil and seasoning and add 5 large chopped onions, 1 tspn salt.

Cover pan and cook over low heat for 10 mins; add, Stewed meat from large hen or 1kg breasts and thighs, 2 cups of broth left over from stewing or any water (especially if fortified).

Turn off heat: Let curry stand at room temperature 4 hrs or longer (this allows curry and seasoning to thoroughly permeate mixture). Add salt (if necessary) to taste.

When ready to use simply place in oven dish or covered fry pan

and reheat for 10 mins.

Serve: nested in a bed of rice on a large platter; sprinkle with paprika. At the table pass dishes with small salted peanuts, shredded coconut, chutney and seedless raisins to be sprinkled over curry.

Note: rice can be prepared at same time or brought to boil and left to soak while curry sits. Variations: Add any other seasonings such as 1 tsp turmeric, dash nutmeg, ground ginger, cumin mustard or cardamon seeds.

P.S. Serve with a light moselle or riesling and/or mineral water or apple juice, or diluted chilled lemon juice. Also any of these drinks may substitute for water in cooking process.

With the compliments of
The Gastrognome

SOUPÉ DE LA REVOLUTION.*

2 leaks
450g potatoes
1 litre white stock
1 large cooked beetroot
salt, pepper
30g butter

Wash the leeks and slice the white part thinly - discard the rest. Cook gently in butter until softened. Peel and quarter the potatoes and add to the mixture with stock and salt and pepper. Cook until potatoes are tender.

Mouli, seive or blend the mixture and the beetroot. Reheat. Dilute if necessary with additional stock. Serve with cream or natural yoghurt and chives to garnish. Good with garlic bread.

* So named because of its red/purple colour reminding us of the royal blood that coloured this period in French history.

Debra Mallows, Dip. Ed.



DILDO

Well, Dildo is back, as erect and alert as could be expected after his orgasmic paroxysm of last week. That bulbous Bilbo is back too, but this time Dildo means to studiously ignore him and thrust straight into the business in hand. Except to remind you to read Frosty's letter in last week's *On dit*. He says Bilbo is "asinine and puerile" (more, more, please more). "Bilbo should take a lesson from his nephew Frodo" (Bilbo could take a lesson from anybody.) Dildo pronounces him the winner of the first Bilbo Bashing Competition. Andrew Frost, now for the good news.

But first Dildo reminds you that you too could be a winner in the next round of this competition. Send a letter to *On dit* stating your opinion of Bilbo and this mean and nasty hobbit will make the selection. And on the subject of letters to *On dit*, John Sandeman's fine effort last week at denigrating Bilbo made him a strong contender for the prize. If only he had concentrated his aim a bit instead of spreading excrement over all Bilbo's relations. But then, Dildo thinks JS's confession did appear a trifle forced ...

Certain that he is bearing the weight of hard stares and general opprobrium, Dildo was heartened to see one of his ilk held high in the State Theatre's recent production of *What the Butler Saw*. The *objecte d'art* which gave the satisfaction was a particular appendage of Sir Winston Churchill which had been discovered engaging in unseemly relations with a lady.

Well Dildo is not ashamed of such company. So stuff you all.

Dildo was sniffing through the pages of a *New Scientist* not long ago seeking to replenish his supply of astrophysical jokes, when he spied something in this international journal which suggested that the ANZAAS Conference held at Adelaide Uni. in May was not everything the local scientists would have had us believe. The NS article (July 3) was titled "Antipodean Antics in Adelaide" and went on to describe the disorganisation which dominated the Conference and the failure of a lot of eminent guests featured in the publicity material to actually appear. As the author of the article noted, "In Adelaide they do things differently".

And Dildo has many more similarly choice morsels for your delectation. He has scarcely got started yet. For instance, had you heard that ... that bloated Bilbo is looking across at me again. What's he saying in his column. I can't quite see ... no, he wouldn't, how could he have ... the rapacious robber, the thieving thug, he's stolen the bloody lot ... shit the bastard ... I'll kill him ...

OUT PIGGING THE PIGS

The lecture is over, and our thoughts need drowning.

We stumble and mumble our way to the pub, heads awash with vague images that need clarifying by alcohol. We collapse at a table and become students of the bibulous haze; uttering not so profound profundities that soon become acidly barbed with personal references.

Glasses pile up, smoke layers form, and the bartender strokes my hand — I'm a regular — 10 cents off the price of a pot — it's not worth his clammy clasp. Our talk embraces the world ... and character assassinations take place in innuendo.

It's stumps; so we stumble and mumble our separate ways home, heads awash with beer, and the images not yet clear.

On the tram, the old guy wearing holes and a thick mist of booze, stares at me with blood-coloured eyes and tells me I'm in no condition to drive. I thank him, then he thanks me, but the tram grinds to a halt with the rags of our conversation flapping impotently. Flinders St. appears like a nightmare that should have remained in some-one's head.

I'm at the edge of a footpath

which seems to have a sudden urge to tango. I resist its invitation with difficulty while ahead, lights change to an assortment of pretty colours. Responding to some primeval command in my head, I splurge forward, concentrating intently on the straight line embedded mythically there by straight people.

"HEY YOU!"

I freeze. I don't look around. Incipient freak-out! In my bag, in between the pages of Balzac's Cousin Bette (vice is nice!) lies the thick, juicy stick I had just scored. My brain drips saliva just thinking about it. Maybe it's not the cops.

I turn around and it is. Two of the fuckers. Two dressed in ominous blue, one crooking a finger at me.

Here's why I become schizo. One half of me has drawn on my reserves of cool, and strides nonchalantly toward them; the other half, dissolved into a paranoid lump, chants alongside: I give up! I give up!

They look me up and down. I concentrate on trying to stand up straight without looking as if I'm concentrating on trying to stand up straight".

"There was a red light you

know. We could book you for jay-walking."

Oh, heinous crime. Pissed as a fart, carrying illegal drugs, and they want to pick me up for walking through a red light! The relief is so overwhelming, I sag, and fatuously blurt: "I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry". I started to lean on them, and they support me, the fuckers are holding me up and don't realise it, they're busy conferring together: Beat her up right now, or later? I can't hear what they're muttering, but right now I'm concerned with these images that swim toward me from nowhere, of blood, and spaghetti, and bear and steaming turd; my stomach indulges in a violent paroxysm.

It is suddenly very quiet.

My eyes come back into a semblance of focus, and I find I'm staring at this chunky, green mass that is spreading squelching over a black shoe. We've entered a time warp — for a millennium of time, we all freeze and look at the ex-contents of my stomach. Then ... daintily, like a cat that's accidentally dipped a paw in its saucer of milk, the cop lifts his foot and delicately gives it a shake. Bits fly off and cling like snot to the other cop's trousers. I think: they won't search my bag



Kaye Langford
Catalyst

now, and I think: prompter, give me my cue, isn't my exit just about due? I edge away, grinning weakly, and they still haven't said a word. Just when purple begins to creep up around their necks, and blotch their white faces, I catch a green light in the corner of my eye, and I take off like a fucking bird, winging my way across the road, gliding into Flinders Street steps, skimming

through the barriers, skating down the ramp, and coming to rest inside a blue train. As if it was waiting just for me, the train starts up, moves out of the station and carries me away. I turn off my head and lie back on three seats, letting my fingers fondle the stick in my bag.



LOANS IN NEWS AGAIN

Loans are in the news again with the announcement that the Commonwealth Bank will be entering the student usury field.

This means that besides the loans' scheme operated by Friends Provident Life (as reported in *On dit* 18) the Commonwealth, Commercial

Banking Company and the Bank of NSW are now offering loans with deferred payment.

Could it be that the big banks heard rumours about the government's intention to bring in a loans' scheme, or are they merely moving to cash in on the increasing poverty of students?

Most of the loans are directed towards the professional faculties who have better prospects of employment in the

recessionary climate of the present.

The Commonwealth Bank scheme is only available in the Eastern states at present, but the other loans operate Australia wide.

Unfortunately an error appeared in the story about *Friends Provident Life's* scheme. The maximum amount available is \$5000 not \$500 as printed.

On dit staff



BRITISH HOTEL

38 Fianiss St., Lower North Adelaide.
supports student employment

Bar Night will be 'Horrible'

Fans of the "Rocky Horror Picture Show" will be well catered for at the Students' Associations "Rocky Horror Nite" in the Uni Bar this Saturday.

Response to a similar night in first term was huge with the bar packed to capacity and many turned away.

Patrons are being encouraged to come in 'horror dress' and there is a \$20 Record Voucher from *The Record Factory* and

double passes to the *Rocky Horror Picture Show* at the Chelsea Cinema to be won. Vera Trust in the craft studio will be glad to help anyone in the making of a mask for the night.

For those not interested in the fancy dress side, half price Kahlua will be provided and 4 bands will be playing from 8 till 1. Bands appearing are *Unlts*, *Rocky Horror Band*, *Ungrateful Children*, *Incredible Bodgies*. Nothing to do this long weekend, then come along and help make it a horrible evening.

Andrew Frost

On Radio This Week

Tonight Student Radio will broadcast tapes of local Adelaide bands. **Desperate Measures** and the now defunct **Immigrants**.

Desperate Measures was recorded recently at the Adelaide Uni. Bar and the *Immigrants* earlier this year at the Tivoli Hotel.

Student Radio broadcasts on Radio 5UV at 531 khz between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Other bands that have been recorded are *Dagoes* and *New Rose*. These tapes are not yet remixed but will be broadcast soon.

On Tuesday at 11 p.m. social commentator Vincent Wong comes along to aurally assault

General Student Meeting

Tax The Oil Companies for a Better Education.

Motions to be put call on the next Federal Government to tax the super-profits of oil companies to fund increased spending in education and welfare programmes.

Speaker Peter Cochrane, Adelaide University Politics Department.

Presented by Students for Australian Independence.

you. Interviews with politicians in the coming Federal election are featured on Wednesday. The long running series on Prostitution in Adelaide, prepared by Nonee Walsh and Trevor John, continues at 10.30 p.m. on Thursday.

Friday night listeners do the music programming by making requests on 223 3699.

Rick Edwards

On dit

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The Chips are down

To get an Australian Democrat line *Rikki Kersten* probes Martin Holt, Democrat Candidate for Boothby. They talk about

Rundle, Redcliff, Roxby Downs, Alcoa, Mitsui, Dow, Western-Mining ... these are just a few of the words which indicate that Energy and Natural Resources Development in Australia is a major economic concern and as such becomes a vital area of Party policy. The rising star of the Australian Democrats to a position where the Senate 'balance of power' is within their grasp (thus provoking bouts of 1975-ish paranoia from isolated politicians and journalists) justifies a closer look at the Energy Policy of what is fast becoming the 4th Force in Australian Politics.

'Energy' Parity Pricing

The Democrats take Fraser's world oil parity pricing a step further by advocating world parity pricing for all forms of energy, especially electricity. This would eliminate the present ludicrous situation of Australians being asked to pay for oil at parity prices and at the same time subsidising the electricity costs of Australian Export companies who pay for their electricity at well below world parity prices.

e.g. the electricity costs of the proposed Alcoa smelter at Portland are roughly equal to 30% of the amount that they would be paying in the United States.

Foreign Ownership

Foreign investment in Australia would be encouraged on a loan rather than an ownership basis, in particular with regards to natural resource development. Any further investment would be limited to 40% for established industries and 70% for new industries. Foreign companies would not be allowed to export minerals to subsidiary companies overseas at less than world parity prices. Development of Natural Resources and primary produce would be organised/co-ordinated on a national level so as to avoid

expensive unnecessary competition between the States. The Democrats regard the present government's willingness to pay enormous infrastructure costs and relax controls on foreign companies for the sake of attracting foreign investment, as a definite misplacement of priorities, as was illustrated by their dismantling of the Medibank scheme.

Uranium

The five-part policy asserts that no nuclear power would be used for electricity generation. It also recommends that there be "an indeterminate stay" of uranium exports until problems of waste disposal, security and costing, are solved. Structured national debate during the period of one term of Parliament is advocated, after which a referendum would be held. If exporting did occur it would be under government supervision, and profits would be directed towards research with alternative energy sources.

Solar Energy

Solar energy is regarded by the Democrats as being a "clearly commercial" proposition, especially when considering that the USA expects solar generation of electricity to be cheaper than any other method by 1985.

Fraser's Export Boom

This is regarded with considerable scepticism by the Democrats who suggest that the promised boom may just fizzle. Even if it does occur the subsequent appreciation of the dollar would eventually undermine domestic industries in the same manner which led to the present rut in the British economy.

... For those who might still be wondering, the Democrats are committed to non-obstruction in the Senate. Can the same be said about the Liberals?



Don Chipp - will the policies please stand up.

You'll move finer without VINER

Arkins speaks on Unemployment

Dave, you were arrested recently during a protest against the Minister for Employment, Mr Viner, while he was opening a new dole office in Port Adelaide. What was the reason for that protest?

Viner had gone down to Port Adelaide to open a new Dole Office because unemployment has gone up so much in the Port Adelaide area. We were amazed that he had the nerve to claim that by opening a new office he was doing something about unemployment.

The Fraser Government was elected in 1975 on a promise of restoring full employment. Why do you think it has failed?

Fraser said that he would get inflation down first and then unemployment would fall but now we see that both inflation and unemployment are rising.

The government's policies have helped push unemployment up by giving huge subsidies to business which are supposedly to help them employ people but which have been used to supplement already record profits and to bring in new technology which replaces people with machines.

The ALP has claimed that its policies will create 100,000 new jobs. What do you think of Labor's alternative?

Well, it's the best job creation proposal we've seen from either major party. Unfortunately 30,000 of those jobs will be in private industry on a six-months subsidy,

Dave Arkins, the immediate Past Secretary of the Unemployed Workers' Union, was arrested recently during a protest at the opening of the Port Adelaide CES. Police are alleging that he behaved in a disorderly manner and that he "assaulted" Employment Minister Viner. *Ken McAlpine* speaks to him

so when the subsidy runs out and those people are sacked, that will mean there will be only 70,000 jobs. Professor Henderson from the Government's Poverty Inquiry has said there are about 900,000 unemployed in Australia so really Labor's proposals are a drop in the ocean.

Another serious deficiency in Labor's proposals is that they are biased against unemployed women who make up about two-thirds of the unemployed. Labor's 20,000 jobs for "breadwinners" (read men) and the types of other jobs they are proposing to create, will offer very few new employment opportunities to women.

What do you think is necessary to bring about full employment?

Well, the Labor Party is going part of the way with its job creation proposals as long as those jobs are going to be permanent.

I think you have to look at shortening working hours without loss of pay to make the available jobs go further. A 35 hour week would create 250,000 new jobs.

Improvements in Public Transport could create thousands of new jobs. A place like

GMH Woodville which is facing closure in a few years, could be re-tooled to build buses or to produce low-cost solar energy units which would save energy and create jobs.

What do you think of Mr Hayden's opposition to the 35 hour week?

Hayden says business "can't afford" a 35 hour week but companies have been making record profits in the past few years and there's been massive redistribution of wealth towards the mining companies and other large corporations. I think Hayden hopes that if he leaves the companies alone by not supporting a shorter working week, then the companies will accept Labor in Government. Because of this, he forgets the interests of unemployed people.

What about the performance of the State Liberal Government in its first year regarding Employment?

Tonkin promised to create 10,000 new jobs and South Australia lost 5,000 in the first six months of Liberal Government. They've cut back jobs in the public sector and given handouts to companies which have simply meant they've made more

profit. Like Labor, they've pushed the Redcliff Scheme which will involve two hundred and fifty million dollars of Government subsidy to create only 500 permanent jobs in an environmentally disastrous industry.

Many students, like the unemployed, know what it's like to live on a very low income. What other interests do they have in common, particularly at election time?

As you say, it is partly a matter of income - both students and the unemployed have seen their already meagre standards of living decline during the period of the Fraser Government. But there is also the question of unemployment of students when they leave University or College. Especially Arts, Science and teaching students know that their job chances are declining, partly because of the cutbacks in Government employment and because of the general economic situation.

It seems from what you've said, that the campaign for full employment, like students' campaigns for higher TEAS will have to go on after the election.

Yes, there will still be half a million unemployed at least and there will still be serious deficiencies in education which need attention and the only way students and the unemployed can hope to overcome their problems is to keep on making public demands. We, at the Unemployed Workers' Union, are doing that now with a series of public demonstrations against unemployment and they will continue no matter who gets elected - as long as there is still unemployment. □

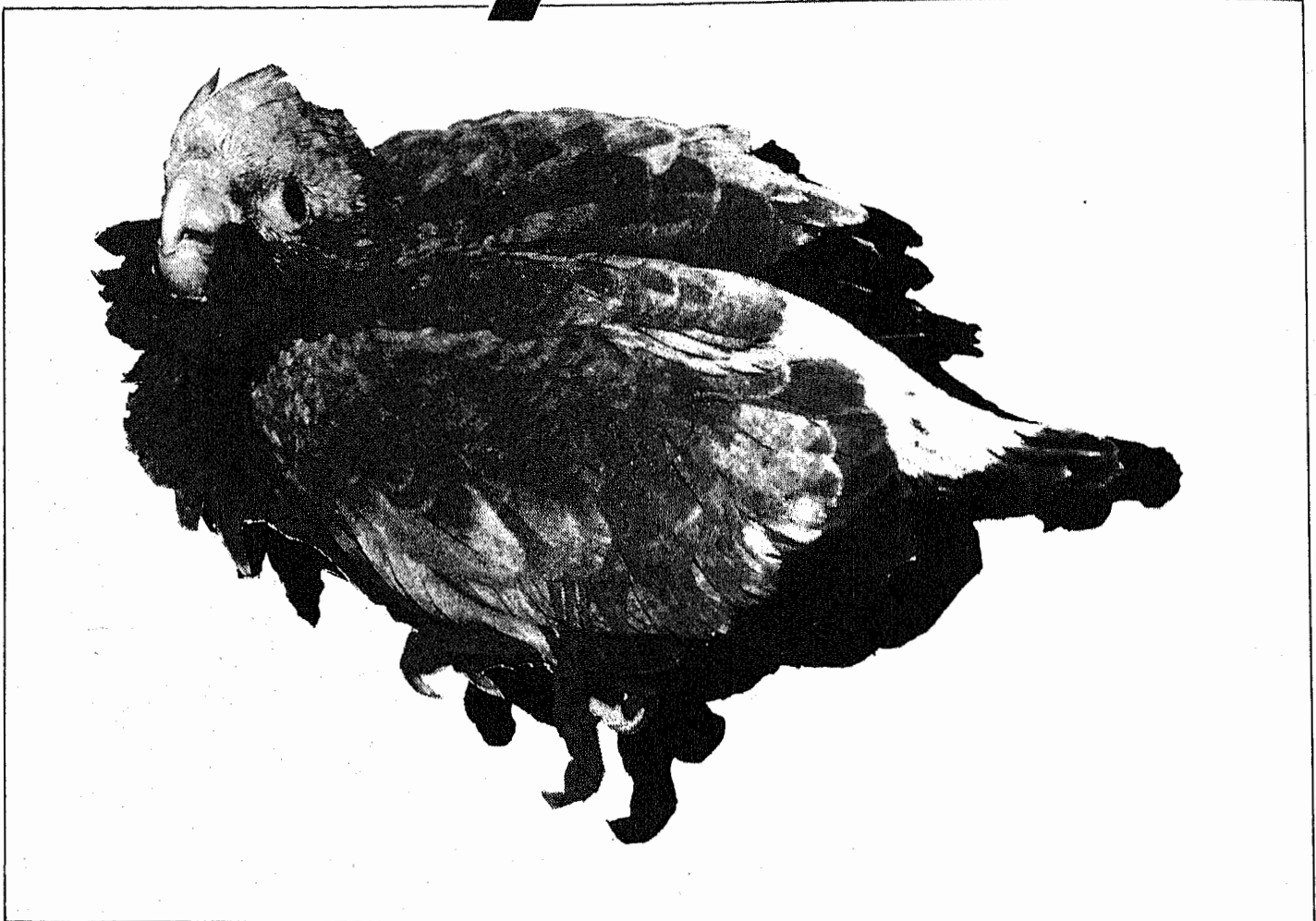
A Birdseye view

Dear Voters, Unaccustomed as I am to public squawking, I think the electorate is entitled, so close to the election, to a bird's eye view of the Canberra scene in order to make the wisest choice about where they leave their droppings on the ballot paper.

Firstly, a guide to the pollys. Basically all of them are galahs which is, in a nutshell, why I claim some special insight into the Canberra pecking order. At this stage of the elections, feathers seem to be flying across the coun'tree' but don't be too bothered by the noise - a lot of screeching from a bunch of galahs sitting in their separate Canberra trees at election time has never been of much significance to us here on the ground. I can only suggest you stay as far away from your local 'branch' as possible - unless you want to get covered in birdshit.

Unfortunately, due to the fact that we all have to vote at the 'polly'ng booth (or else incur a fine) this advice falls flatter than a pie pubescent galah in a kamikaze sortie. Thus, on election day, one must wade through a veritable pet shop of ornithological delights even though their 'seed' path does little to induce you to buy. Your choice will be the one you'll be listening to for the next three years, but don't just go for the largest vocabulary, and remember, every single one of them will be aiming to look the most appealing in order to get off the perch (or back bench) and into a nice comfy home; preferably the Lodge or at least the upper house. Try to avoid chickens even though they do go well in long sittings. A lot of these birds are out to deceive. Some are subtle, some are just snakes. The moral? Don't vote for a feather boa.

Probably the two most appealing birds on the perch at present are the birds of prey - Bob Hawk and Falcon Grazier (*Noms de 'plume' of course*). Of course, Falcon has made it to the top of his tree of 'gull'ibles. Bob however is still a 'bantam' weight, perching for an unnamed turkey to vacate the position. Don't forget to duck however if in the near future this one slips off the perch and circles slowly to the bottom of the party cage, paving the way for something perhaps a bit more charismatic. However, just remember, once these birds have had a go at each other on October 18th, whoever wins will be on the lookout to tax easier prey.



As voting for the bird can be pretty confusing, perhaps it's a good idea to have a crack at the 'polly'cies, although you'd probably be better of having a crack at the crossword. On the other hand, you'd probably be better off 'sucking eggs'.

So what are the issues? Falcon is crowing over his party's record during the past five years. Whether this is a good idea is debatable. Falcon's rhetoric suggests that his flock have done a pretty good job. I mean, all you've got to do is go overseas and see how Thatcher and Carter (last week's allies) have screwed their countries up, noticing how relatively low our inflation rate and prices are - that is, of course, if you aren't one of the 400,000 plus unemployed who can't afford the bus fare into town, let alone an overseas tour.

But who gives a flying fuck, eh? Falcon is smart enough to know that even if you starve to death 7% of the population, as long as you keep the other 93% happy, you'll be returned by a massive majority in order to stuff up another 7% next term.

The rest of Falcon's promises don't seem to follow rhyme nor reason, but he seems to have something in the bag for everyone - especially if you happen to be a film loving sports freak who travels on trains a lot and doesn't mind the odd B52 flying overhead. When we look at the cost, perhaps it would be good for Australia if he does break his word - it would save \$2,000 million.

As for the Labor lads, we have a lot of appeal for the hip pocket nerve what with the three dollar tax cut and dropping

world parity oil pricing. This ought to get lots of public support. While the average man in the street doesn't mind stepping over the odd emaciated dole bludger on his way to the RSL, he's not too wild about coughing up \$23 to fill the tank on the Kingswood, even if the money does go to the defence of our free and lovely country. One wonders where the money will come from. Selling the private 707s - even to Lybia - won't make up the balance.

Even our media seems to be tentatively pro-Labor. The *Advertiser* singed Falcon's tail feathers with scorching criticism, while giving Bill's Queensland policy making show rave reviews. It all goes to prove newspapers change parties like women change tampons. Prof. Godfrey Galah
Political Ornithology

Education: A Liberal View

The slogan "Education is a right, not a privilege", while encapsulating some truth, could be more correctly rephrased as "Education is a resource,..." And a Resource is of no benefit if it can't be put to a useful purpose. Yet, due to the rather indiscriminate mushrooming of the education sector between 1973-1975, it bears little relation to the market it purportedly serves.

In response to this, the Liberal government has embarked on a policy, including quite small cuts in funding, aimed at rectifying this situation.

For example, Australia is chronically short of skilled tradesmen, and a consequent thrust of the Federal Government's education strategy into Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and school-to-work transition programmes. This is because, simply put, all the architects, doctors and dentists in the world will not help the country if there are not the tradesmen to build and maintain our cities.

Further, this approach is necessary to rectify the situation where almost every tertiary discipline (except perhaps computing and engineering) is producing gluts of almost unemployable graduates. The worst example is teaching, where CAEs continue to pour graduates (at times very mediocre) into the contracting market, without any attempt to rationalise that output.

One way to rationalise, could be to

reduce the number of CAEs teaching current (similar) courses, and use the remaining facilities for much needed technical training. In this way, other problems too, like understaffing, which the CAEs always complain of, and the need to "rig" numbers (of students) to ensure continual high funding, will be helped - by staff and student transfers.

The Fraser Government, despite criticisms, does appreciate the value of (high quality, productive) education and is beginning further education programmes to assist isolated students (because such education should be available to everyone) and non-government schools.

It is interesting to note that non-government schools have a collective reputation of producing very high education standards, yet they often suffer financial strains. At the moment, the tertiary sector is also complaining of financial strain, and achieving less spectacular academic results.

Part of the problem lies in the response (or lack thereof) by the tertiary institutions. At the moment, they are implementing across-the-board cuts, rather than "grasping the nettle", cutting out superfluous and unnecessary courses and redirecting funds to areas of need (like computing).

The reasons for such action are either: (a) they are not ideologically or philo-

sophically prepared or able to react realistically, or

(b) they are generally not prepared to take up new, imaginative initiatives, like seeking private sector funding for research.

An important factor with regards to (b) is, I believe, the prevalence in the institutions of an Ayn Randian attitude of "autonomy inherent in themselves", which denies other forces any say (no matter how small) in their management. (Note too, for further example, the many institutions fighting for numbers to shore up their diminishing "empires" without any regard for the needs of the employment market, or a balance between practical and academic teachings.)

Faced with these scenarios, the past and present (and future ?), the Fraser Government's policy (of allowing the market to dictate direction) with which the ALP - as Senator Button so bluntly pointed out recently - is in accord, must be followed.

Conclusion 1

It is (some of) the academic community *et al.* which is out of step with the rest of the real world.

The Government's policy, notwithstanding the pious wails from lefter-than-thou critics - the "phone box minority" as the aspiring backbencher for Wills so aptly puts it - is the only responsible policy being put forward. The ALP may try to plagiarise it, but past experience shows

that they wouldn't know the first thing about implementing it.

They can't even implement their own policies effectively while they expend all energies in figuring out who their leaders is. (They even had to cut up their televised policy speech(es) to give the "Troika" constituents a go.)

A final observation; graduates employed in research can expect about \$9,500 p.a. first up. Computer programmers start at about \$14,000, and I know of salesmen (without degrees) who complain about a bad year at \$25,000 to \$28,000! One of the effects of the Whitlam years of irresponsibility was to devalue tertiary education. (Remember the adage, "The BA isn't worth ..."? It started about then.)

Lance Worrall, one of the card-carrying members of the Communist Party on campus, pointed out at the May Day Rally that he felt that graduates, because they were graduates, were better than everyone else and should get the best jobs. That is, jobs commensurate with their "education". I agree with the last point, but surely the ability of the graduate has to be worth employing.

The Fraser Government wants, and intends to see that, the resource of education once more has real value, albeit value to the whole community, not just to the Tertiary sector.

Jodi Tabalotny
President, Liberal Club.



Sheep with no shepherd or too many fuckwits spoil the flock. Both could be said of Australian politics today. 'Ewe' know what we mean.

This week's extravaganza (forgive us for 'ram'ning it down your throat) brings to the fore quite a number of different opinions as to what the important issues are in this election. The "more equal, fairer and better society" of Bill Hayden contrasts quite markedly with the "Economy must come first" of Malcolm Fraser's. Whether Fraser's style is still boring enough to keep him in office this year is questionable, given the undercurrent of dissatisfaction welling up from frustrated middle income earners.

It's quite possible that benevolent Uncle Mal's 'happy family' could've turned sour since the last polls. Certainly his credibility is not helped by such banal statements as that his policy speech night was 'not an important occasion for Malcolm Fraser, but an important occasion for all of Australia'.

Bill Hayden is no more charismatic than Fraser but presents a more human face than the dour Prime Minister. His promises are far from spectacular but carry with them further commitments to restructuring society in a more equitable manner. Obviously steering clear of the hasty promises of the Whitlam years, he will still have to fight an uphill battle to convince the public of his Party's ability for sound management.

Clyde Cameron's cynicism after thirty years in Parliament helps put the protracted battle of the next few weeks into some sort of perspective. Fraser and Hayden, like most politicians, are enigmas - and it's anyone's guess as to where their real motives lie. However, assuming both are sincere - Fraser in his quest for power "for the service of all Australian people" and Hayden in his commitment to "allow all Australians to share in the national good", there are those like Cameron who are sceptical of Parliament's ability to effect this.

The power of big business is above politics and the structure of Australian society as well as the make up of its Constitution prevents Labor from accomplishing any significant redistribution of either wealth or power. The Liberals, on the other hand, have never attempted to achieve redistribution.

Another party with lesser expectations is the Australian Democrats. Like most smaller parties they have not the resources to offer a comprehensive set of coherent policies. Their redeeming feature is that they recognize this and appear to be mainly campaigning on their watchdog image.

The grass may be greener on the other side of the fence if the Australian Marijuana Party have much support. Campaigning on the issue of Cannabis Law Reform, they are another group attempting to capture votes on the basis of a single issue.

The Labor Party offers immediate restoration of the TEAS to 1974 levels, \$54 a week indexed to the CPI increases. Further increases and adjustments of regulations would result from a review of the present system. There was some support for lowering the criteria for independent status, to the age of 18, with a parent's declaration that they are refusing to give support, or when students choose to live away from home. Immediate recognition of de facto relationships was advocated and relaxation of the personal and parental means tests so that the cut off points are restored to the 1974 real term levels.

Postgraduate awards would be increased to \$6,500 a year and either indexed or fixed to levels set by the Academic Salaries' Tribunal. There was some support for the removal of tax on the awards and an increase in the number available.

Overseas students' fees would be removed and there would be no reintroduction of tertiary tuition fees.

EDUCATION FUNDING Universities and CAES

There was division as to what increase funding for Universities and CAES would receive. Some supported a 2% annual funding growth rate, others immediate increases with flexibility and allowances for inflation. All supported a return to triennial funding for capital works, with supplementary grants available for "incremental creep" and non-salary items. There would be an increase in funding for capital works, based on TEC recommendations on need.

Technical and Further Education

Most candidates supported total commonwealth responsibility for TAFE funding, and increased funding for non-vocational enrichment courses.

Schools

Funding for schools would be on the basis of need as determined independently by the Schools Commission. Funding would be removed from wealthy private schools and extra funds

applied to meet standards set by the Commission in 1978. There is no need for reductions in the numbers of trainee teachers, nor for the closure of any of the CAES in South Australia.

General

All would repeal legislation interfering in the autonomy of student unions. All support the principle that access to tertiary education is a right of everyone. Replies were received from: Graham Maguire (Senate) Sen. Ron Elstob Norman Napper (Barker) Chris Hurford (Adelaide) Mick Young (Pt Adelaide) A. Reid (Wakefield) L. Wallis (Grey) B. Whyatt (Boothby) J. Scott (Hindmarsh)

The maximum **TEAS** allowance would be 120% of the Henderson Poverty Line (\$87.84 March 1980) Under the Democrat government, TEAS would be indexed annually and the age of independence would be lowered from 25 to 21 years.

The Democrats support the introduction of a **loans** scheme, at a low interest rate, repayable on graduation as a surcharge on taxation.

Postgraduate awards would be increased to \$6,500 and indexed annually, the tax would be removed, and the number of awards increased.

The Democrats would support the abolition of the visa charge paid by private overseas students, and not support the introduction of fees for undergraduate or postgraduate students.

Education Funding

The Democrats support a 2% growth rate for CAES and Universities and would fund institutions on the basis of need as determined by the Tertiary Education Commission. They also support the Commonwealth taking total financial responsibility for Technical and Further Education.

Student Unionism

The Democrats would not vote to remove the legislation that exists in the Act that interferes with autonomy of student unions to determine membership provisions and the expenditure of their monies.

The Australian Democrats gave rather differing positions on many of the questions (except TEAS to 120% of the Henderson Poverty Line) so the answers above are from Janine Haines, No. 1 Senate candidate, MSA.

Liberal

The replies received went as follows:

"I have brought the matters raised in your questionnaire to the attention of the Federal Minister for Education, the Hon. Wal Fife, MP, for consideration in the context of education policy formulation." Grant Chapman, Member for Kingston.

"I shall send a reply as soon as I can give appropriate attention to your request." Donald Jessop, Senator.

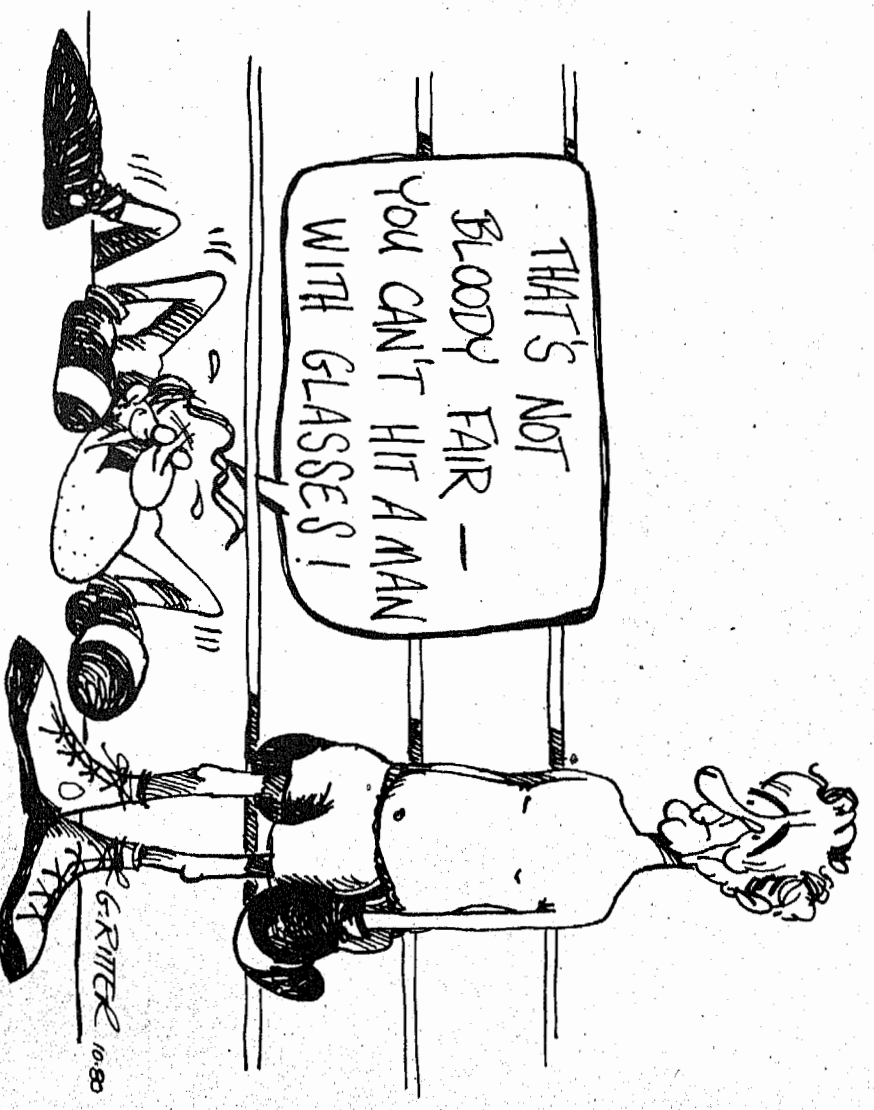
Insufficient time "makes it quite impossible for me to give researched and considered answers to the many questions you raise". Mark Hanckel, candidate for Hawker.

"I shall send a reply as soon as I can give appropriate attention to your request." Peter Carrm, candidate for Adelaide.

"Mr Porter is in the electorate, one of the largest rural electorates in Australia. I hope you will understand this absence from Adelaide and the reason why your questionnaire cannot be completed." For James Porter, Member for Barker.

"I am unable to meet your request of reply by this day, but will endeavour to submit a considered response." Brian Fitzgerald, candidate for Grey.

The rest did not bother to reply.



Cannabis reform

"We want this.....to be a poll of smokers"



Gwenda Woods and Craig Cocks (the only dope here is you).

The Australian Marijuana Party are running two candidates for the Senate in this year's elections. Craig Cocks and Gwenda Woods speak about their political policies and plans for this election.

Why are you running on a marijuana ticket?

Craig: No other political party sees marijuana as an issue worthy of attention. However there are an estimated two million dope users in this country, all liable to two year jail terms and \$2000 fines. This is by no means a minority of the population and they have no representation apart from the AMP. **Gwenda:** We want to remove the shadow under which a large number of otherwise law-abiding citizens live. We want this election to be a poll of smokers so that Australia's politicians can legislate according to scientific and sociological evidence - such as that set out in the Royal Commission into Non Medical Use of Drugs (RCINMUD) - not according to the atmosphere of ignorance and fear that surrounds the issue. If all smokers vote for us we will get a seat in the Senate on a marijuana ticket and current legislation will be reformed. After all thirteen states have already decriminalized dope in USA.

Why do you see dope as a political issue?

Gwenda: Because the unemployment form of oppression. One thousand people will be busted in SA next year - a gross waste of police and court resources and an injustice to ordinary people. A criminal record restricts travel, it restricts employment and career opportunities. **Craig:** Anything that affects such a vast number of people must be seen as a political issue. The whole issue is syn-

Smoke signals from the oppressed? Indulging in dope is important to these two to make them stand for the Senate. *Graham Carr and Kathie Hallows speak to Craig Cocks and Gwenda Woods of the Australian Marijuana Party.*

onymous with the gay liberation movement or the movement for abortion on demand. Look at what those groups accomplished and who would deny that they are political issues?

Is marijuana your only policy?

Craig: No. Our policies run counter to the conservative Fraser government. Like, they have spent \$3.7 million on sending landrovers to the Indonesian generals so that they can drive all over the East Timorese people. That money should be spent on programmes for the unemployed. I am unemployed and to my knowledge, the only Senate candidate who is unemployed. So I know what that whole scene is about. I have been through the periods of depression, the guilt, apathy etc... **Gwenda:** Fraser wants to stop inflation before improving conditions of unemployment. What he doesn't say is that by the time he has stopped inflation, technology will have made a huge number of jobs obsolete...

Craig: You know there is an awful waste of resources related to unemployed, but instead of going about canning these people we should make every effort to utilize their potential. Presently they are paid a pittance, just enough to keep them from getting pissed off enough to make them revolt, but they are being more and more repressed. The recent work test is just one example of the government getting on their backs. We are not going to be able to eradicate unemployment under this system, but there are positive things we can do to make it better...

Gwenda: Because of the unemployment situation and because of the great steps forward in technology, higher education has become essential so education spending should be increased rather than cut. **Craig:** We see uranium as a dangerous substance that is better left in the ground. We would support any move to develop alternative natural sources of energy. We see aboriginals as deserving a much better deal than they are getting now. We would like them to have a real say in their affairs, something they don't have now.

They are being dictated to by a self-interested government and multinational companies who give them only a token of what they deserve. As for economic policy, we have no real programme as yet because we don't see ourselves as having any real effect on the economy at this stage. As I stated earlier, our main concern is marijuana and the devastating effect that the current ridiculous dope laws are having on thousands of people. People are going to jail and copping criminal records. I was busted for possession two years ago. I've been unemployed off and on since then.

Some people feel that their vote will be wasted if they vote AMP. How do you feel about that?

Gwenda: People's votes won't be wasted. Under our preferential system, if we are not successful your second preference will count as a full vote to the main party of your choice. Vote 1 AMP and then 2 the party of your choice.

Do you seriously consider yourselves as an alternative party?

Gwenda: Yes we do. Because of the marijuana laws we feel that it is necessary to give smokers a chance to do something which normally they can't do; that is, to stand up and say "Yes, I'm a smoker and I don't like the position the marijuana laws have placed me in". The anonymity of an election will make this possible without the very real fear of police harassment and social ostracism. Although marijuana law reform is our main aim, we stress that we are concerned with many other issues and want to make Australia a better place for people who are finding it most difficult at present. **Craig:** I think that we are a more realistic concern than the Socialist Party of Australia (SPA) or the Communist Party of Australia (CPA) who are trying to bring about a communist regime in a capitalist society. Yes I do see us as an alternative party.

What do you hope to do if you are elected to the Senate?

Craig: Reform the marijuana laws of course. We want to make it so that people can grow their own dope in their own backyards without the fear of having cops crashing down their doors and busting them. We'll get the government off people's backs and on to more important issues - issues concerned with people not private enterprise... **Gwenda:** We would also initiate a factual media campaign on cannabis before and after legislation. If we win, then the other parties will realize that there are votes in this issue and will start to take marijuana legalisation more seriously.

What role do you see the minor parties as playing in Canberra?

Craig: I see the minor parties as the watchdogs of the major parties, just to make it so that these parties remember the people's concerns and not merely their own interests as seems to be the case now.

Marijuana is only one issue that will face you in the Senate. Since it is the main reason that you are standing - do you think that it is responsible to expect people to vote for you on that basis alone?

Craig: The main reason we are standing is to right a terrible wrong in our society. We want freedom of choice, the right to decide for ourselves what is and what is not good for us. To bring some democracy back into our democratic society... **Gwenda:** We don't want to devote 10% of our time to cannabis law reform. There are greater issues than marijuana, such as the real danger to people's lives brought about by the thoughtless policies on uranium... **Craig:** With marijuana it is the principle. The principle being that we, the people, have no real say in the way governments manipulate our affairs... **Gwenda:** After all, we are only asking smokers to vote for us and we feel that they are obliged to do so.

Do you think the name 'Marijuana Party' could alienate you from a large proportion of the electorate who would pass you off as just another pressure group?

Gwenda: I agree that the name 'Marijuana Party' will alienate us from a large proportion of the electorate. It will alienate us from those people who have been fed misinformed and hysterical propaganda by self-interested governments. But we want marijuana brought out into the open as homosexuality has been. I hope people will accept cannabis for what it is and realise that we are seriously concerned with people. **Craig:** I guess you could call us a pressure group, concerned with getting some sanity back in politics, but I stress, not just another pressure group. □

"In 1975, had we won that election, I'm certain that the military would've moved in..." -Clyde Cameron

Clyde Cameron. A name that precipitates many different responses, a person who, despite his thirty-one years in Federal politics, is still an enigma to many.

Cameron became a rouseabout at fifteen, a shearer at nineteen and a Federal politician at thirty-six. Since he was first elected in 1949 Cameron has won the seat of Hindmarsh thirteen times.

He says that his personal life is a contradiction to his reputation as a tough political operator. But contradiction seems to sit easily with Cameron. When we pointed out that in a recent interview he criticized Whitlam for being a pragmatist while admitting that his own parliamentary career had been a pragmatic one, Cameron was able to answer with a simple, fair comment.

Although his manner is supremely confident, there seems to lurk a deep sadness within; perhaps the cumulative effects of a

parliamentary career he frankly admits was disappointing and a public life at odds with his private personality.

Still, Cameron is proud of his achievements, not arrogant, not an egomaniac, but proud enough. His list of great working class leaders includes himself. Cameron has an impressive list of achievements to his name. Whitlam's words to him when he was sacked were that "he had already done everything he set out to do", plainly an excuse but a hard one for Cameron to argue with.

Despite talking with him for two hours, we still felt that we hadn't really penetrated the essential Cameron; the enigma remained. The basic issues that motivate Clyde Cameron are still a mystery, but a part, a small part, of this intricate personality is revealed.

This interview is in two parts, part two will appear in *On dit* 24 published on 20th October.

In 1976 Max Harris awarded you his "South Australian of the Year" honour.

Oh, did he? I wasn't aware of it.

He said you were sane, conscientious and moderate. Would you agree with that assessment?

Sane, I hope so. Moderate, no. Conscientious, yes.

You're obviously (in assessing yourself as not moderate) keen to change society ...

Yes. If I were Prime Minister and the Constitution didn't have the constraints that it in fact does, I would nationalize every subsidiary of a foreign owned multinational and turn it over to the people of Australia, to be run for the benefit of everybody. I wouldn't hesitate to take away from the newspapers and private enterprise their licences to run commercial television stations.

I was in Chile recently. I went to see how bad the country was. In general it's much worse than we are led to believe. Except in one respect. They won't tolerate private enterprise owning the Television networks. In Chile, Television is owned directly by the Government or by Universities. They are aghast when I told them that our stations were owned by private enterprise.

When you first entered Parliament you expressed some reservations about compulsory acquisition of companies and nationalization.

I don't think you've ever read me saying that (laughs). I'd like to see the speech. I always said that we're not in the business of acquiring or nationalizing the ice-cream cart around the corner, or the small business or your canary cage. We're talking about the kind of thing that an invading army would take over. If the Japs had come here, they wouldn't be worried about taking your home or my home or little corner shops. They would have taken industries like BHP or ACI and the insurance businesses, the banks, the shipping lines.

Given that you had become Prime Minister, you entered a caveat on the conditions under which you took things over. You said "under the constraints withing the constitution". So realistically ...

You couldn't do it.

But given that there are constraints ...

Given that there are, you could do nothing.

Nothing at all?

Nothing. Other than trying to amend the Constitution. Which you'd find almost impossible to get with the media loaded against people who want to change things.

Doesn't that make your parliamentary career, in some ways, an empty struggle for something that you could never hope to achieve.

Sure. That's what it is.

Did you realize that would be a disappointment in your parliamentary career before you started?

No.

So you realized that as you progressed?

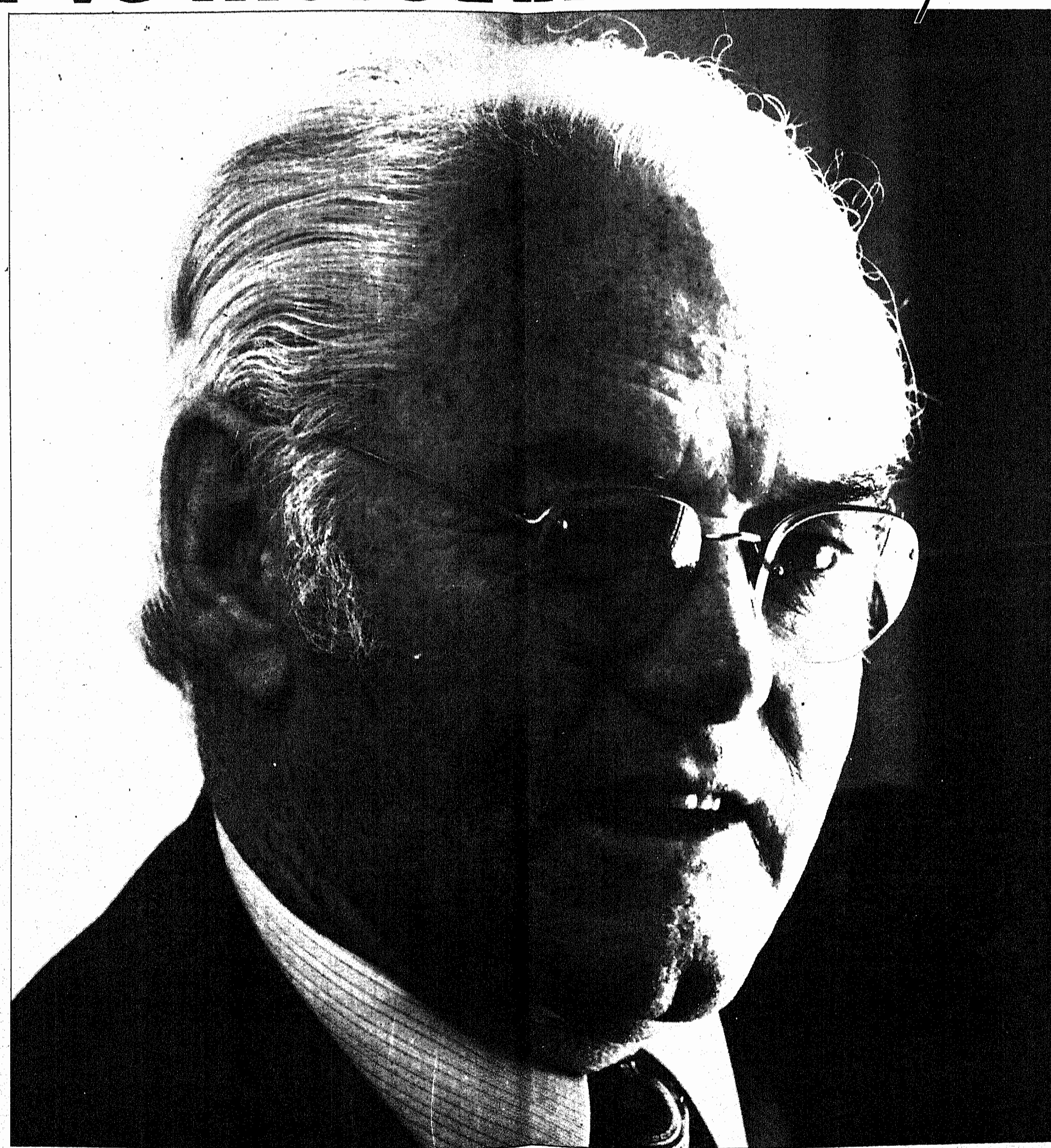
Yes.

At what stage did you realize that?

Not fully until we started to see some of the High Court decisions. Even then not fully until we came to power and found out what sort of forces we had arrayed against us. In 1975 had we won that election, I'm certain that the military would have moved in. No one has ever been able to satisfyingly convince me that the army wasn't on red alert. The Chiefs of Staff had conferred with the Commander in Chief, at Government House, and the Chiefs of Staff had conferred with the American Embassy. The whole stage was set for a military coup. They wouldn't have succeeded in this country because there's not enough of them (the army) and hence the significance of the rumoured proposal by the present government to reintroduce conscription. In Latin American countries they admit that the weapons, the guns, tanks and bombers, are really bought to fire on their own people. The Commander in Chief of the Number Four District in Chile said that his aim was to save the country from communism. All the Latin American military Juntas believe that their duty is to save their countries from communism. They never express apprehension about attack from without; always they concentrate on keeping their own people in subjection.

There's two points that that brings to mind. The most outrageous is that you're comparing the Fraser Government to a military junta.

Well, I don't think I'm comparing them to that, but they represent the same sort of interests. They represent the elite of society. In Latin America the elite is narrow, very rich and getting richer. There is no middle class to act as a buffer between the elite and the great masses at the bottom. So you have a great mass of poor dominated



by a few very rich. And as the church insists on them having families according to God's will, it will continue to worsen. But the church are the only people who are doing anything at all to fight the ruling juntas in those countries. Not all; some of the Catholic hierarchy are just as conservative as they were four hundred years ago when they amassed the millions of dollars worth of gold you see in their cathedrals, but the majority of them are progressive. A military figure in Santiago told me quite seriously that the Cardinal was a communist. I said "Why tolerate him; why not throw him into the lime pits like all the others?" He said there might be an uprising. They're afraid

Max Harris calls him the South Australian of the year for 1976. The Advertiser calls him a King maker. Clyde Cameron, the South Australian Labor eminence gris discusses his views with Andrew Fagan and Geoff Hamner. First of a two part interview.

of the church. The church provides a ready made meeting place at mass.

In the way that you're drawing an analogy between Latin American countries and Australia, aren't you painting a very bleak picture of the Labor movement's future.

A political Labor movement can't do very

much, can't move as quickly as it will need to move. It's got too much running against it. The only hope for the working people in Australia is a united industrial movement - organised labour could do it. The power or organized labour is quite awesome. If only it could be organised. It suits the government to have labour factionalized into different unions.

You've spoken out in the past against compulsory unionism. What do you see as the future of the Union movement in Australia in the next five years or so?

In my view it's not going to be very bright. Let's deal with compulsory unionism first. Yes, I'm opposed to compulsory unionism; you mean by Act of Parliament like it used to be in Queensland? I'm opposed to it because you destroy the incentive that Union leaders have to justify themselves and to satisfy the rank and file in the Union. With compulsion you've got a captive clientele; they've got no alternative but to

join your Union. The registration laws give particular Unions monopoly rights over given fields. Then if you superimpose compulsory unionism and the only union that the workers are forced to join is no good, then they have no right of redress or protest. It gives Union officials the right to say we don't care what you think about us; you've got to join the Union or you'll be sacked.

You wouldn't agree that's the situation that already exists without an Act of Parliament?

If you have compulsory unionism brought about by job action, then that's an entirely different thing. You can only get that situation when a majority of workers on the job believe that the Union has done enough for them to force those that have also benefited from Union activity to pay their fair share of the costs.

The future of Unionism? Well, the trade union movement is being affected by people like you two gentlemen, who fifty years ago - I don't know whether your parents are rich or not, but assuming they're not, which is the position of many Uni. students today - you wouldn't be here interviewing me. You'd be out cracking stones or shearing sheep or working in the coal-mines, because unless you were very rich, you couldn't get into a University. The result of this was that the highly talented children of the working class - the Chifleys, the Theodores, the Curtins, the McCormacks - one could go on to name great figures who rose up through the trade union movement to become, in most cases, political leaders; Holman, Billy Hughes; you could go on - they had to be miners like Theodore was, or shearers like Clyde Cameron was, or an engine driver like Chifley was, or a timber cutter like Curtin was. They saw the advantage of belonging to Unions. They were principled men so they joined for that reason as well, and very quickly, because of their natural ability and talents they rose to the top to become leaders. By the nature of their gifts they were able to provide a kind of leadership you don't see paralleled anywhere in Australia today.

Are you speaking out against Academic leadership?

No, No, No. You see today Chifley would have been a scientist or a doctor or ... God knows what Theodore would have been, probably a tremendous mathematician. I don't know. But they certainly wouldn't have been Union members, they wouldn't have been doing manual work and consequently they wouldn't have become Union leaders or labour leaders. I'm not anti academic at all.

The encapsulation of that argument is that the ruling class or the people with the wealth in society are effectively subverting the working class leadership by offering them positions at the University and thereby making them members of the ruling class.

No, they're not as cunning as that. They're not quite as crafty and designing as all that. But that's the effect of it. But it was unconscious on their part. They didn't do it willingly and it wasn't the ruling class that did that. More than anything else it was pressure from the Labor Party that caused that to come about. If you read Michael Young's *The Rise of the Meritocracy* you see there that the ruling classes have picked out the eyes of the working class intellectuals and have bought them over to do their work for them because no longer are the great families of Britain able to produce enough, or good enough people to run the country and protect them against their special position that class holds. They have in effect creamed off all the talent of

the working class. "We'll pay you big; come and work for us," even though they don't say "come and work against your father's class".

Aside from that, you've said several things about Academic training. In 1977 you said that academics "live up in the clouds".

Yes, so they do.

Could you elaborate?

When I say that I don't mean all academics. There's got to be exceptions.

You excused your staff on that occasion.

Yes, and except a lot of other people. But so many of the academics who spend their time working out, studying the breeding habits of white ants, are not much use to society. They're not as useful as a good tool maker or cabinet maker.

Or the bloke who has a PhD in History. That's not what we want in the world today. We want technicians and technologists and experts in the branches of industry who are becoming more and more important to society. I think we should cut back drastically on the amount of money spent on Universities and increase by even a greater amount technical colleges and technical schools.

You've been called a self-educated man. Would you agree with that?

I regard myself as an educated man, but I didn't learn at University. What I did really isn't much different from what you do. If you wanted to find something out for a thesis you would have to go home and read and read the textbooks. Well I just spent all my life reading textbooks. The only difference is I wasn't under the supervision of a professor or lecturer or reader. I just knew what I wanted and did it.

When I was shearing I used to finish up in New Zealand at the end of the shearing season. I used to stay in a big city, usually Auckland, and go each day to the Public Library and read. I read Adam Smith, Gibbons, and noted them, in the Auckland Public Library, Henry George, Herbert Spencer, the great American writings of Ingersoll. If you do it at University you say you're well educated. If you do it in a public library you say you're self-educated. I don't know what the distinction is.

You've mentioned some authors, but where do the theoretical roots of your politics lie today? What writers in the past ten or fifteen years interest you?

I don't believe that the writers of the last ten or fifteen years have been able to match the writers of fifty or a hundred and fifty years ago. None have been able to match the thought processes that went into Marx's writings.

That seems to be a recurring theme in things we've read about you. You say that today's parliamentary personalities aren't a patch on the Chifleys, the Curtins ... Why do you think that is? Isn't society turning out people of that intellectual character?

No. They're not going into Parliament or the Unions.

But linking up with what you said earlier about authors, where do you think the brains are going?

Once you reach excellence it's pretty difficult to go beyond. I don't think Beethoven was all that much better than Mozart. Without Mozart, Beethoven would have been a flop. If Mozart could have started with Beethoven's advantages then he would have been better than Beethoven. Beethoven. □ *to be continued.*



Bill Hayden - laboring the point again.

WHAT LABOR WOULD DO FOR EDUCATION

Labor government would mean an immediate increase of \$100 million in the education budget.

Labor would immediately increase TEAS to \$54 a week and index the allowance; review of TEAS is promised which will at a minimum restore the TEAS scheme to its 1974 value. As well, Labor has promised to increase post-graduate awards to \$6,500 and empower the Academic Salaries' Tribunal to set further increases.

Universities and CAEs would get a small increase in recurrent funds, Capital grants would be maintained and equipment funds would be increased by \$2 million.

Funding for specialist research institutes at Uni's and CAEs is part of the ALP programme.

Schools

Labor would increase funding to schools, granting an extra \$54.85 million in the years 1981-83 for special programmes and immediate increase of \$36 million in capital funding to alleviate the backlog in building needs.

Labor has undertaken not to re-introduce Tuition fees and the current fees currently paid by overseas' students would be abolished.

The Labor Party admits that these increases are a drop in the bucket compared to the increases needed to adequately fund education. While they are committed to allowing the Tertiary

Education Commission and the Schools Commission to make independent assessments of the real education needs, they make no guarantee that these needs would be met.

Labor's promises to slightly increase recurrent funds and to maintain capital funds will not alleviate the funding crisis facing Universities and CAEs. For instance, Labor will not restore capital funding which is down \$76 million on 1975 levels. Two million dollars extra in equipment funds won't stretch very far. Adelaide Uni. alone needs \$1.5 million.

TEAS will go up

Labor's TEAS policies recognize the inadequacies of the scheme but the immediate increase will not meet students' current expenditure which is on average \$65.50 per week. A restoration of the TEAS to its 1974 levels would mean more students would have access to the scheme.

The increases in funds to schools are welcome but again not sufficient to meet the needs of the 320,000 students in Australian schools who need remedial number, reading and migrant English assistance, and it will only go some of the way to meeting the need for 9,500 new classrooms in government schools.

Labor promises a better deal for education, but a Labor government will not solve the huge financial problems the education system has.

Anne Gooley

Bill Hayden ; offers Hope for Australia

The decision you make when you walk into the polling booth on October 18 will be a crucial one for the future of this country. To many around the University, there is a certain cynicism about elections, a feeling that the Liberals are sure to win, and that there is not very much difference between the parties anyway. This view is mistaken on both counts. Opinion polls have consistently put Labor in front throughout this year, and there is thus a real possibility of a change of government. A Hayden Labor government would signal a new direction for Australia.

So What's the Difference?

Put simply, the Liberal Party will continue to sell Australia at the fastest possible rate to the foreign mining companies, who wish to turn us into a Japanese quarry. Labor is committed to the development of Australia's great mineral resources in the interests of all Australians, not just the few who get a slice of the profits of foreign mining companies.

The Liberals will spend a lot of money advertising the "benefits" of the "development boom". And if you are an American or Japanese investor, there certainly are benefits. The thing the Liberals do not tell you is that the wealth is going overseas, and that modern, high technology mining creates very, very few jobs. The much heralded North-West shelf project is a prime example. The projected investment is in the order of over five billion dollars. The number of full time jobs this will bring is five hundred. That works out at *fifty million dollars per job*.

And of course this money is not being invested for love of Australia. The profits of this enterprise will, to a large extent, be sent overseas.

Labor wants the wealth of Australia used for the Australian people. It will introduce a resource rental tax, to bring back to Australia the profits made by digging up and exporting our minerals. This proposal is used by most developed countries, and thus would not "scare away" development. It is favoured by the Treasury. But the Liberals give tax *concessions* to the miners, and raise a massive sum by means of a petrol tax - Australian taxpayers and drivers subsidising miners to extract wealth from their own country. Labor will also establish an Australian Hydrocarbons' Commission to develop future oil and gas - a measure used by most of the developed world to ensure that vital energy resources are developed in the national interest, not the profit interest of the oil companies.

Promises

When Malcolm Fraser faced the people in 1975, he made a number of very specific promises - all of which he subsequently broke.

- He promised to retain Medibank - and scrapped it.

- He promised to maintain spending on education, health and welfare - and cut back.

- In the 1977 election, the Liberals campaigned on a platform of "tax cuts" - the ads featured a fist-full of dollars with a 'vote Liberal' logo. He then imposed a massive tax surcharge to make up the supposed cuts.

- And of course, he promised to reduce inflation and unemployment. After five years of the Liberals, unemployment is up, inflation marginally down (but now rising) and living standards down. Independent research by the Parliamentary Library has confirmed Labor's argument - this government has savagely cut back on the living standards of ordinary Australians, while subsidising large

profits which go overseas.

But, you ask, can we believe Labor's promises? We know Malcolm Fraser is a liar - what of Hayden? When Labor was elected in 1972, it implemented its policy speech, and carried out every promise made, except where legislation was blocked by a hostile Senate. We as students ought to recall that it was the last Labor government that abolished the expensive University fees, and introduced TEAS.

Foreign Relations

A Labor government would restore honesty and rationality to our foreign policy. Malcolm Fraser's fanatical hatred of Russia leads him to rave about Afghanistan, and predict with relish a future world war, and yet actively support the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. The reason for this is that Pol Pot might have been a bloodthirsty tyrant who butchered his people, but at least he didn't like Russians. The Vietnamese, who threw him out (much as the Tanzanians threw out Amin from Uganda) do like the Russians. Therefore, we support Pol Pot.

Fraser's plans to allow the US to use Darwin as a base for nuclear bombers will place Australia as a prime target in the event of a nuclear war, and reduce our capacity for independent action. While Labor wants to remain firm allies with the US, it will be a relationship between independent states, and Australia would not be committed to involvement in any future American War. Malcolm Fraser and Andrew Peacock (both former Defence Ministers during Vietnam) will reduce us to American lackies, blindly following every whim of Carter

Defence

The Liberals talk a lot about defence. But that is all they do. The "build up" to protect our security which Fraser recently announced was originally announced in 1977, but nothing was done. The Liberal defence policy is to talk loud, do little, then run off overseas and buy the most expensive weapons (F-111's) which are designed for use as part of an American force. Labor adopts a realistic defence posture, aimed at maintaining an independent Australian capacity to protect our own continent - not to fight other people's wars. And a Labor government will not introduce conscription!!

Labor and Elections

Labor always is at a disadvantage in election campaigning. The press controlled in the main by the wealthy media barons who have a vested interest in a rich man's government, can again be expected to side with Fraser. His promises will be accepted without criticism, while Labor's plans will be attacked without respite.

Paid advertising on TV and radio is expensive, and Labor can never hope to match the funds available to the Liberals. Foreign mining firms, especially uranium producers, are doing very well out of the Liberals, and we can expect them to be generous with contributions to the party coffers.

But despite this handicap, Labor can be confident that Australians will see through the Media barrage, and vote for a change. We have put up with Malcolm Fraser, the privileged son of a wealthy squatter, who has never mixed with ordinary Australians in his life. He is increasingly being seen as arrogantly remote from the problems they face. Bill Hayden, the self taught ex-cop who put himself through university part-time, having lived all his life amongst working men and women, and who knows first hand the problems facing them, is the leader Australia needs in the 1980s. □

Terry Connolly

Unemployment - An Issue that won't go away

Unemployment is undoubtedly the most serious economic and social problem facing Australia in the 1980s. Nearly one million people are directly affected by it. Australia has the third highest rate of youth unemployment in the industrialized world. Opinion polls show it to be the greatest concern of the Australian people. Yet, incredibly, Malcolm Fraser made absolutely no reference to unemployment in his policy speech on Tuesday night! Fraser's last budget admitted that unemployment will continue to increase (as will inflation, interest rates, taxation, etc.) beyond the current post-depression record levels. Why? For two reasons.

The Labor Party takes the view that the social costs of prolonged high levels of unemployment are unacceptable in a civilised society. The policies of the two parties in clear contra-distinction in relation to unemployment. The Liberals want to ignore it - the Labour Party is offering a comprehensive package to create 100,000 new jobs each year.

Labor will establish the Australian Manpower office (AMO) which will;

- direct publicly funded employment creation schemes;
- encourage employment creation in the private sector through a range of wage subsidy and training schemes;
- assume responsibility for all Commonwealth involvement in training, retraining and apprenticeships;
- gather data, evaluate manpower programmes and stimulate manpower planning and forecasting;
- assume responsibility for the CES.

Direct employment creation programmes will include:

- The Community Service Corps*. This will create 50,000 jobs for people between 16 and 24 who have been registered with the CES for three months or more;
- The WORK programme*. Twenty thousand jobs will be created for unemployed adults with dependents.

Both schemes will undertake projects submitted by public and community organisations which would be of permanent value to the community. Priority would be given to these projects which utilise idle capacity of existing plant and equipment to ensure that *the work done under the programmes will be additional to, and not just a substitute for existing work opportunities.*

Employment in the private sector will be promoted by a basic subsidy of 30% of wage costs for a period of six months provided that: the employee has been out of work for at least three months in the last twelve months; the employee is additional to the normal level of employment; the training provided by the employer meets the standard set by the AMO. An additional 10% loading on the basic subsidy will be paid for new jobs in specified disadvantaged regions and a further 10% loading will be provided to those employees who have been out of work for a period of nine months or more. The scheme will employ 30,000 people in a full year.

Labor's second attack on unemployment is through apprenticeship, training and retraining schemes. There has been a complete breakdown of our apprenticeship system. Australia is currently training only 80% of its present requirements. Yet the coming Resources Boom will create rapidly increasing demands for skilled labour. The failure of the CRAFT scheme and our present reliance upon migration as a source of tradesmen denies trade training opportunities to many thousands of unemployed young Australians who satisfy all the

requirements for entry to apprenticeship. Labor will boost current apprenticeship intakes by one half or some 20,000 to make up the shortfall over the next decade. The AMO will investigate and develop new apprenticeship programmes to ensure that these targets are met within Labor's first term in office. Labor will completely recast the present National Employment and Training (NEAT) Scheme and the AMO will be responsible for overall control and co-ordination of NEAT and CYSS to ensure maximum effectiveness as well as compatibility with all other programmes.

These programmes will operate in an altered economic climate created by other measures of economic expansion, particularly those of fiscal stimulation and an expanded capital works programme which will create increased demand and boost employment opportunities.

Inflation

The Fraser Government has had some success in reducing inflation but recently Inflation has started to rise again to levels similar to those prevailing when Fraser 'took' office in 1975. Ironically, the path (obsession) adopted by Fraser to reduce inflation, namely reducing the budget deficit, has added significantly to the inflation rate. When Fraser maintained 'high' deficits early in the life of his government inflation fell, but now, as we approach the magic 'balanced budget' inflation takes off. Why? the policies pursued to reduce the deficit were largely those of oil parity pricing, higher health insurance costs, and increases in indirect taxes. Thus oil parity pricing alone has added 2½% to the CPI and any indirect effect a reduced deficit may have had on inflation has been more than offset by the direct price increases caused by these three policy measures. What a strange way to fight inflation.

Labor has a far more constructive policy on inflation. Firstly it will freeze the price of petrol for one year in addition to reintroducing step by step a comprehensive and universal health scheme. It is also formulating with the Trade Union movement a "Wage-tax" trade off whereby wage increases would be foregone in return for tax cuts, thus maintaining real purchasing power. My own view is that wages are not now a significant factor in the current levels of inflation. What we are suffering is "Profit inflation". However, if the trade off policy was pursued for a year or so, the inflation did not improve, it would certainly expose the real causes of inflation, thus making it politically much easier to deal with them.

Energy Policy

Under the Fraser Government, the Australian price of oil has increased six-fold. The Government justifies high fuel prices on the grounds that they are necessary to ensure long term energy security. But this policy is not part of an overall energy policy or strategy. It is in reality a tax policy not an energy policy. During 1979-80, taxes on oil and petroleum products were greater than total company tax collections and equivalent to 23% of personal income tax.

It's a highly inflationary policy (adding more than 2½% to the CPI).

In essence, this is a tax policy designed to reduce the budget deficit and pay for election goodies like ethnic Television, an expanded defence programme, a few dams, a \$400 million (completely uneconomic) rail line from Darwin to Alice Springs and assorted other pork-barrel items. Only a small proportion of the petrol tax revenue is spent on energy. Not one dollar of the \$2,400 million oil

revenue was spent on exploration and less than 0.5% was budgeted for energy research and development. It is also a highly regressive tax policy. The poorer sections of the community carry a disproportionately high burden of extra taxation.

Labor believes that the cost of the Fraser Government's oil pricing policy is too high and will therefore abandon it. Australian oil prices will be frozen for twelve months and then adjusted every six months by increases in the CPI or import parity price, whichever is the lesser. Labor will also abolish the current complicated system of crude oil levies and replace them with an excess profits tax (resource rent tax). This will be a more efficient and fair taxing mechanism. It will ensure maximum oil production and the development of marginal fields. No tax would be payable on high cost projects, but for highly profitable projects, such a tax will ensure that the revenue is shared fairly between the producers and the Australian community.

The Fraser Government has had five years to develop a comprehensive energy policy. Its sole policy has been one of higher prices - the Government has proved incapable of producing even a discussion paper on energy, let alone an energy policy. Under Labor a National Fuel and Energy Commission would be established to advise and assist in the implementation of a co-ordinated long term energy policy, and play an active role in promoting energy research and development. The major aim will be long term self-sufficiency through the development of alternative energy sources such as solar energy and substitute liquid fuels such as ethanol, methanol and coal liquefaction. More efficient energy usage will be encouraged by such measures as:

- a more efficient public transport system
- fuel consumption standards for motor vehicle manufacturers
- implementation of selective registration fees for motor vehicles based on fuel consumption etc.

The Labor Party's policy package on energy is a credit to Paul Keating and would ensure rational planning and secure energy supplies for Australia in the 1980's and beyond.

Education

Labor's education policy was recently reviewed by Professor Brian Crittenden, La Trobe University's Professor of Education. While it is clear that Labor had "no intention of reviving the prodigal largesse of the Whitlam days" it has "very sound proposals" which include:

- No re-introduction of fees and an increase in the level of payments for TEAS and post graduate awards
- A return to a system of triennial funding for capital expenditure in Universities and CAEs (a crucial condition for intelligent planning)
- An increase in the equipment grant for these institutions.
- An increased recurrent expenditure for TAFE, to raise its growth rate to 10%.
- A substantial increase in the funds to offset educational disadvantages in country areas.

While there has been some criticism of

the policy in relation to small increases in recurrent funding for tertiary institutions, he believed the decision justifiable. "Following the over-rapid expansion of these institutions during the past ten years, a period of review and consolidation is highly desirable". Labor intends to increase funds for research on "matters of national and public policy" in Universities and specialized research institutions. Labor's proposal to strengthen and respect the Independent advisory role of the Schools Commission and TEC is also "desirable". "Overall, Labor's policy for education charts a good general course for the next few years."

Economic Planning

You will probably notice running through the particular policy areas of manpower planning, energy and education a strong commitment to sound planning. Planning is rejected by the Liberals as being 'Socialist' and inefficient. The only way to go is to let the free market rip, they argue. Of course the Liberals have never been a party to allow a good story to be spoiled by facts. A cursory glance at France, the Scandinavian countries, Japan and West Germany would indicate the superiority of structural economic planning as opposed to "free market forces". Hugh

Stretton, noted historian argues against falling for the line that national economic planning has failed. "It hasn't. On the contrary, very little twentieth-century modernization or growth has been achieved without it. Wherever there has been unusually fast growth, there has been unusually strong planning. Countries which have left their economic structure and growth to market forces are exploited as mines or plantations, and stay poor". Even Australia's inbred business class has more sense than the Liberal Party. Thus in August 1978 the Victorian Employers' Federation complained after that year's budget:

"No businessman worth his salt would plan on a year to year basis. Industry and commerce must set themselves long term objectives so they can properly plan for their future.

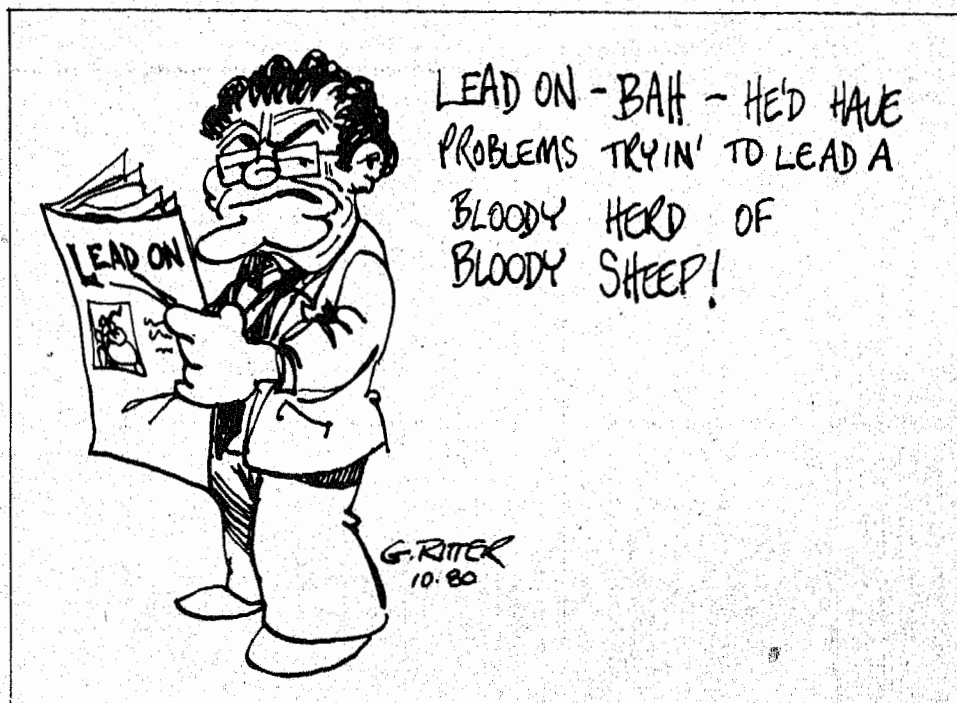
"It is common for the business world to plan three, five, seven or even ten years ahead into the future.

"And yet, for the biggest business in the country, our Federal Government, the whole budgeting process is virtually scrapped every year and a whole new budget drawn up."

In this light Labor has adopted two planning structures as policy. One involves the establishment of an Economic Planning Advisory Council to assist the Government to develop planning on a co-ordinated, co-operative, participating basis. Membership will include representatives of State Governments, Trade Unions, Employers and Consumer groups so that all major groups are able to participate in the development of assessment and updating of both medium and long term plans.

The second planning structure will be the provision of a new department with responsibility for economic policy in the short, medium and long term. Given the rapid changes in technology, the energy crisis and the coming resources boom, economic policy co-ordination or planning is nothing more than common sense. □

Mark Duffy



MALCOLM ST

Fraserism a success

FRASER ST

In December 1975, Malcolm Fraser was elected on a mandate to rectify the Australian economy. In 1977, he renewed that mandate. Therefore, as he, and the Liberal Government will be submitting themselves to the electorate before the end of this year, it is perhaps appropriate for us to examine their performance in this regard.

To most people, economic performance is measured by the inflation rate. Well how has Australia performed in the inflation stakes? In the five years from 1971-76, Australia was generally at the wooden spoon end of the inflation league table, compiled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Australia's average rate was 10.8% (17.6% in 1974/75) compared to the average OECD rate of 8.6%.

The most recent information available (the year to March or April, 1980) indicates that Australia's position has improve. The OECD average rate is now 13.9%, whilst Australia's inflation rate is 10.5%.

Indeed, when we examine the inflation league ladder, Australia has the fourth lowest inflation rate of the countries examined:

1. West Germany	5.8%
2. Japan	8.4%
3. Canada	9.2%
4. Australia	10.5%
5. France	13.9%
6. U.S.A.	14.7%
7. New Zealand	18.4%
8. Italy	20.9%
9. U.K.	21.8%

However, if we are to examine the economic performance of the government, even in a superficial manner, it is necessary for us to analyse the growth of the money supply. Roughly speaking, if a number of factors remain constant whilst the money supply expands, there is an inflationary pressure exerted on the economy. From the figures below, it is obvious that the government has been less than a failure and less than a success in this area.

June-June	Money Supply Growth(M3)
1972/73	25.7%
1973/74	14.0%
1974/75	15.2%
1975/76	13.8%
1976/77	10.6%
1977/78	8.0%
1978/79	11.8%
1979/80	11+(est)

Government expenditure has been, and still is an issue which arouses considerable attention and debate in the community. Malcolm Fraser was emphatic during his electioneering that Government expenditure ought to be controlled, and that the State Government assume a greater control over their respective economies. Consistent with this, he has demonstrated to the industrial world that the escalation of resources can be controlled. A gauge of his success is the government proportion of non-farm GDP.

Govt. Share of Non-Farm G.D.P. %

	Total	C'WLTH	State & Local #
72/73		8.0	14.5
73/74	23.0	8.3	14.7
74/75	25.7	8.5	17.2
75/76	26.3	8.3	18.1
76/77	26.0	8.1	18.0
77/78	26.7	8.1	18.6
78/79	26.5	7.7	18.8
79/80	-	-	-

Includes Govt. Authorities.

The fruit of the Fraser policies may now be apparent as the labour market strengthens in contrast to Labor markets in most countries now. Unemployment has stabilised and employment



opportunities, even before the mineral boom had commenced, have started to expand.

	Employment Growth	Jobless Growth %
72/73	2.5	21.0
73/74	3.2	minus 17.3
74/75	minus 0.1	93.8
75/76	1.3	22.1
76/77	0.6	7.8
77/78	0.3	21.5
78/79	0.4	2.4
79/80	2+(est)	minus 1.0 (est)

One could continue to chronicle other indicators which reveal the relative economic success of Fraserism, e.g. Real Non-Farm GDP Growth, Non-Farm Savings Ratio, and Income Shares to mention but a few. However, this is not the place for a technical exposition of the performance of the Australian economy. I have merely attempted to record some of the more important and comprehensible indicators of the performance of the Australian economy, and relate them to the fundamental mandate which the Liberal Party received in 1975 and again in 1977. In the election campaign which will occur sometime this year, there will be

those who suggest that Fraser administration has not honoured its election promises. I contend that, on the contrary, the Fraser administration has fulfilled its most basic and most difficult promise, and that was to rectify the economy. It is obvious, from the information above, that any suggestion that the economy has not improved and still appears to be improving, has no foundation in fact. From an economic point of view, Fraserism is working and is a success.

K.M. Bills,
B.A. (Hons) &
Postgraduate Economics Student.

WHAT THE LIBERALS WOULD DO FOR EDUCATION

The Liberal Party will be standing on its record; few new initiatives in education were announced in the Prime Minister's policy speech.

A Liberal National Party government would continue to direct resources to vocational and technical education. While maintaining grants for government schools in 1981 at the same level as 1980, Fraser indicated an increase in expenditure for non-government schools; a \$25 million increase in capital grants and increased per capita grants for level six non-government schools to 40% of the average government school running cost.

One million dollars in 1981 and \$15 million during 1982-84 triennium will be allocated to establish Research Centres of Excellence in a number of universities. This has been argued for by the Universities' Council and Adelaide University since 1972.

Universities and CAEs will receive additional funds (though how much is not indicated) to establish new courses in community languages.

Falling Percentage

Since 1975 education's share of the total budget dropped from 9.2% in 1976-77 to 8.0% in 1980-81, which represents a 13% reduction in the Commonwealth's commitment to Education. Commonwealth funding per university student has reduced by 6.7% since 1975. Five years of the Fraser government has reduced capital expenditure from \$85.4 million in 1975 to \$9.4 million in 1981 (December 1979 prices).

The government has allowed a 38% drop in the value of post-graduate awards and 14.5% drop in the value of maximum TEAS. The increases announced for TEAS in the last budget will do little more than offset twelve months' inflation and will result in 2,000 less students receiving TEAS in 1981 than in 1980 (1980 Budget estimates).

Schools hit

Government policy in schools has resulted in public schools receiving cuts of 16.6% while private schools have had increases of 44.6%. Fraser has now promised an extra \$25 million for capital expenditure in non-government schools, when 9,500 new classrooms are needed in government schools.

This is the record the Liberal Party is standing on.

Anne Gooley

Sweet Song sent back

This hip little burg isn't interested

It is very easy to see the question of the censoring of *Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song* in very simplistic terms, as I am afraid Andrew Bear seems to do.

However, and despite that we live in a plural society, it is clear that a conventional morality does exist in Adelaide, and that morality finds the showing of this movie offensive.

In fact there are features of *Sweetback* that a wide cross section of people will object to. Christians and moralists object on conservative grounds, and feminists should be (if they are consistent) expected to object to the exploitation of the women in the (in)famous scene. The question of where one draws the line between "artistic freedom" and licentiousness has hardly been touched.

Several years ago, a high-quality sadomasochistic porn movie did the rounds in the US, which featured the murder of a whore as part of a sick sex ritual. That movie was made in Columbia, and the murder scene was real; it actually happened, under lights, with the cameras rolling.

It seems to me that the leap between simulation, a la *Soldier Blue*, *The Godfather*, *Two Women* etc. and reality, assumes huge dimensions alongside the step from *Sweetback* to the Columbian movie.

While not suggesting that the makers of *Sweetback* would get involved in filming actual murder, I am pointing out that they did permit a woman and a child to degrade themselves before a set of cameras. It seems to me that the purposes may not be entirely relevant, unless the defenders of *Sweetback* wish to argue that the end in fact justifies the means.

Something else that seems to have been overlooked in the rush to be trendier-than-thou is the fact that *Sweetback* is now ten years old. One would have thought that in an upbeat, avant-garde, hip little burg like Adelaide, we were more interested in what is happening now in film, not ten years ago. I'm afraid that sponsorship by the New York Museum of Modern Art does not rate very high on my Gee-Whiz Scale of Breathless Anticipation (copyright © 1980, patent pending).

Then there is the question of whether one sees sex as beautiful and natural, or tawdy and unspeakable. I think that sex is beautiful and natural, and that the clumsy

gauche-ness of movies like *Sweetback* in fact cheapen and degrade that aspect of the relationship between people. And no, I haven't seen *Sweetback* and yes, I've seen enough blue movies in my day to make that kind of observation.

It seems also to me that Melvin Van Peebles' race (he is an American Black) has also intruded where it should not have, and we are being asked somehow to accept that the poverty of black people is in some way unique in its manifestations.

Now that washes a bit thin with me; I have witnessed situations involving white people that I've never seen in print, let alone film, and I've never heard comparable anecdotes either. The intrusion of Van Peebles' race seems to me, whichever way you cut it, to be racism of a peculiarly insidious kind; either (according to the avant-garde logic) Blacks are uniquely degraded, or because they are Black, you don't apply the same constraints to their "self-expression" (and they amount to much the same thing anyway).

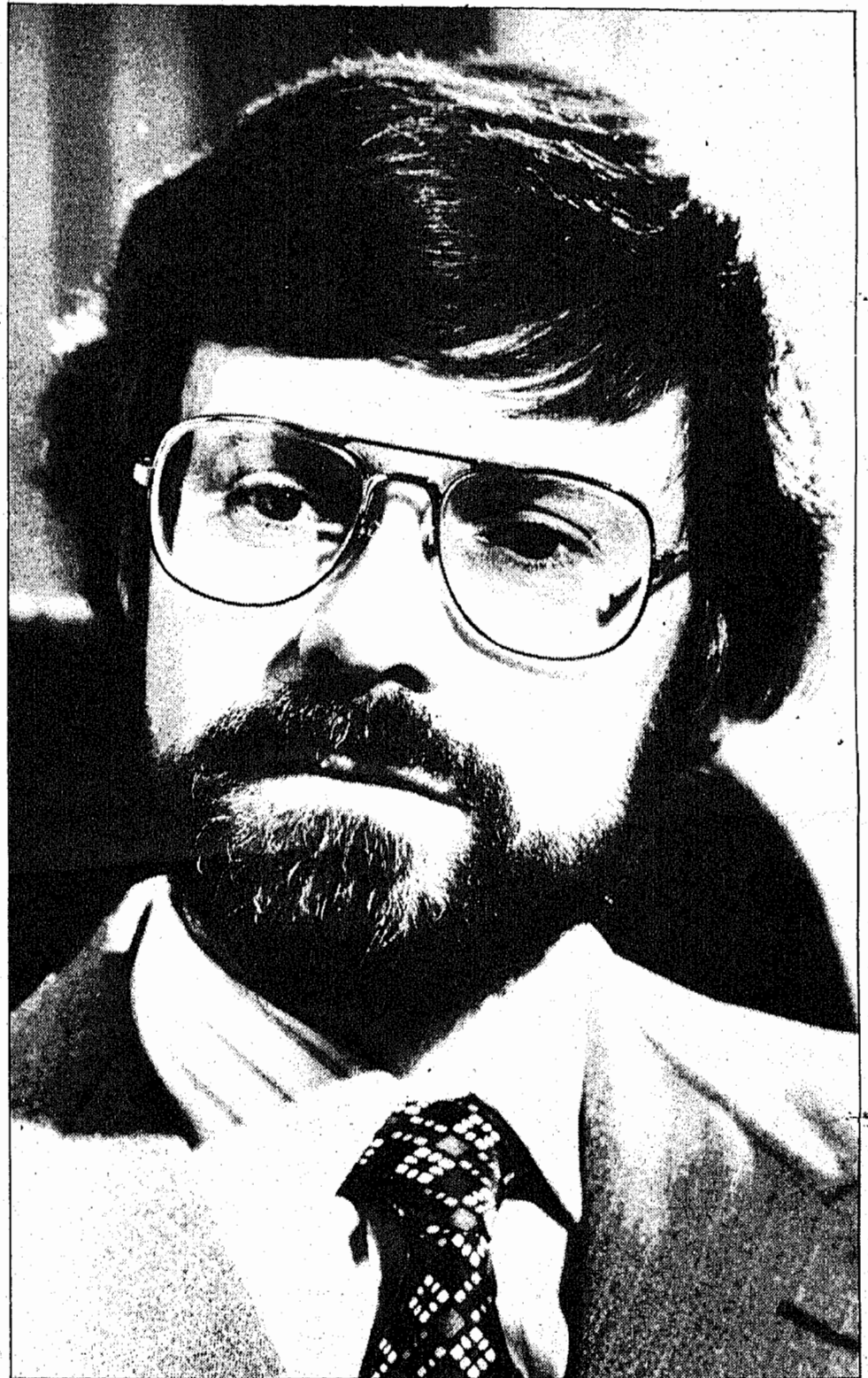
At another level, the "outrage" at the censorship of *Sweetback* reflects a deeper hypocrisy within our community. Three or four years ago, we jailed an Adelaide photographer for taking pornographic studio portraits of children, and yet now an influential and respectable group of our citizenry are protesting the application of essentially the same attitudes to *Sweetback*. The same people would doubtless be of a different frame of mind if it was their son performing in *Sweetback*.

There is the argument that censoring *Sweetback* is an expression of political repression; that Blacks, both American and Australian should be heard (or seen) and that our system has (yet again) hidden injustice out of sight.

I think that firstly, movies like *To Kill a Mocking Bird* are a far more damning indictment of racism and poverty than soft-core pornography like *Sweetback*. Secondly, and sight unseen of *Sweetback* there are plenty of movies available that more than adequately describe brutality and injustice. One of the most frightening scenes I've ever seen was in the Australian production *Mad Max*, and as I recall that was classified almost exact.

After all the hoo-ha has settled down, I'm afraid the whole silly business doesn't rate very highly on my Hq-Hum Scale either.

Gordon Laverick



Attorney General Griffin - wowsar?

Call for Course Crits

The idea of a *Counter Calendar* was first raised in 1979, with the outcome being the 1980 production.

The task given to Mandy Cornwall (1980 Editor) was no small one, and all things considered, an excellent production appeared. However, as always with something new, there were major problems - easily gauged by the response from upset staff members.

With work now well underway on the 1981 *Counter Calendar*, it is imperative that as many problems as possible are ironed out.

To this end, we seek your indulgence, as readers of *On dit*, and hopefully contributors to the *Counter Calendar*, to express your ideas on how contributions might be organised.

Aims and Content

The aim of a *Counter Calendar* is to provide a student guide to courses; a guide that critically assesses course content, lecturer accessibility, tutorial structure and learning.

It is vital that all students get involved in the production and presentation of this guide. After all, it's a Student production!

The things that we want to know are:

- What was lecture presentation like?

- were the tutorials or practicals relevant to lecture topics, and were they useful?
- were lecturers and tutors easily contactable out of class times; and were they approachable and helpful?
- Was academic bias at all evident?
- Was the course worthwhile?

Another major area not covered last year, was that of assessment techniques used by individual departments. When writing about a subject, let other students know what assessment method to expect, how harsh these may/may not be, whether students can participate in deciding on assessment methods, and generally how effective you perceive them to be.

References for course work are always valuable, and some departments don't always manage to provide a decent reference list. Include any helpful references you have discovered, when summing up a course you have studied - let others know of their existence.

Were any of the recommended texts useless?

There is a printed sheet of guidelines for writing available in the Student Activities Office. Please feel free to come in and see either of us. It is so much easier

for us as the Editors of the *Counter Calendar* if you approach us to discuss the format and content of your contributions.

The *Counter Calendar* being a student publication, should be available to as many students as possible. To this end, it should cover as many subjects as possible, with contributions not only on first year courses, but also second, third, fourth and subsequent years. Even post-graduates may feel inclined to put pen to paper on recent experiences.

It cannot be stressed enough that all students need to participate, to make this a successful venture.

To gain a less subjective coverage of courses and student attitudes, we hope to produce a questionnaire that will be given to as many different subjects as possible. The ideas behind this suggestion are,

- (1) Not all students have the time to write critiques on subjects, but can fill in a questionnaire.
- (2) Questionnaires, if dealt with properly, provide a "statistical" backup to student reports.

This provision will mean that the Editors' task of determining suitability of articles

will be easier, and secondly, should no articles be forthcoming on a subject or course, we hope that there will be some questionnaires returned to these areas to cover them.

We may also try to organise a staff questionnaire, to determine what the lecturers, tutors, are trying to present. This can then be compared to what the students perceive as being presented - a useful analysis for both staff and students.

Everybody will hear in the very near future about these proposed questionnaires.

Term ends in four weeks' time, so start writing down your feelings on the year's courses! Don't forget to be critical, but give merit where merit is due.

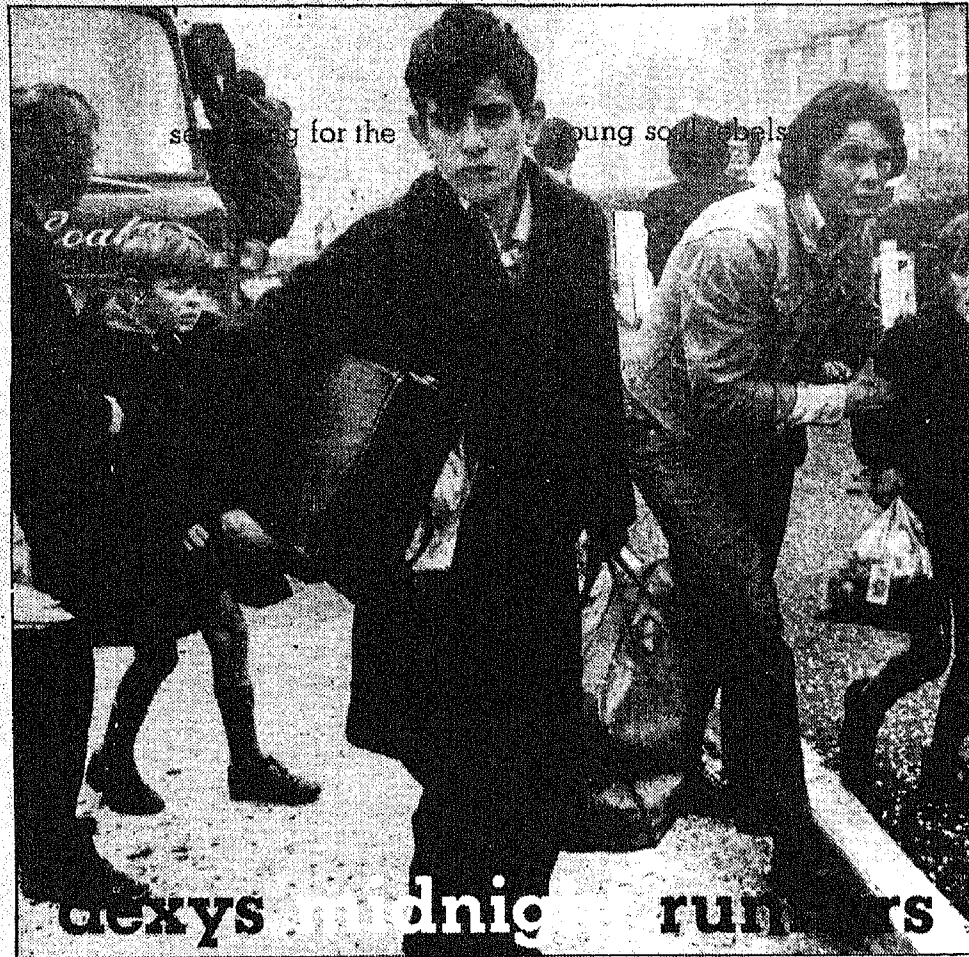
Remember that we would like names and contacts for articles, so we can get in touch with you if necessary. These will not be printed, and will not be made available to anybody else.

Help make the 1981 *Counter Calendar* a success - Contribute to it.

We are both easy to contact through the Student Activities Office.

Simon Maddocks
Linda Gale
Co-Editors 1981

TRANSCENDING MERE MUSICAL CONTENT



Searching for the Young Soul Rebels
Dexy's Midnight Runners, EMI.

I was about to launch into my daily attack on the insanity of a "heavy-metal" revival - once was bad enough - when the news broke concerning the release of the *Dexy's Midnight Runners* album. Immediately suspending the beating of my head against a wall in rhythm with *One hour after Midnight*, I sped down to

the nearest record joint and demanded of the shop-person that he either produce the goods, or else wake me from my dream. Happily, he handed me a spanking new copy of *Searching for the Young Soul Rebels*. Back in my sound-proof and padded room, I began stirring the old black magic. Instantly, I was transported back to the '60s...

But first, the *Runners* - Guitarist/vocalist, Kevin Rowland; Bass, Pete Williams; Al Archer, Guitar vocals; Groak, Drums; Steve Spooner,

Alto Sax; J. Blythe, Tenor Sax; Big Jimmy Patterson, Trombone; and Pete Saunders, Keyboard. To understand the music of these lads from Birmingham, you first need to understand something about the beliefs of the force behind them - Kevin Rowland. He "believes in his band, 'soul power' and God", and it shows on *Soul Rebels*. Despite an occasional religious undercurrent however, the group draws its main inspiration from the "rasping brass, shimmering organ and alluring passionate vocals" of the '60s (*Ram*, Aug. 8, p. 27). Consequently, along with a few other groups, the *Runners* are spearheading a soul revival in Britain.

So much for background, now back to the vinyl: Before the listener arrives in the '60s, he is sent through a brief review of current musical styles, including the *Sex Pistols* and *The Specials*. You are then introduced to Kevin Rowland he shouts - "Burn it all down!" - meaning Rock'n'Roll, and including, as Rowland sees it, its off-shoot - punk. This first song admirably sets the tone for the rest of the record, i.e. Rowland's "alluring passionate vocals", the "rasping brass", and the power-beat of 'soul-power'.

Rowland next proceeds to demonstrate the *Runners'* versatility by sneaking in a love-song, 'Tell me when my light turns green'. At least, I think it's a love song. A big problem with this album, as with other new British music, is that the words are often hard to decipher, and no lyric sheet is provided. But then, who cares when the music is so excellent?

Variety seems to be the name of the game, because the third track, following upon two instantly likeable songs, is the instrumental number (gaspl) - *The Teams That Meet in Caffe*, composed by Al Archer. The music is presumably meant to evoke something of the feel of street-toughs, like the *Runners*, getting together in cafes. In any event, it is good listening, and proves that the music is good enough to stand on its own.

By now the listener is wondering what style of music will emerge next, and he is not disappointed by *I'm just Looking*, which adopts a bluesy, soulful feel.

Side One closes with the familiar and much-loved *Geno* song, about (the very much alive and currently attempting a comeback) *Geno Washington*. He has been the *Runners'* main

musical inspiration.

Side Two opens with the second song that Rowland had no, acknowledged, hand in: *Seven Days too Long* - a catchy, but fairly average love-song, oddly reminding me of the theme-music of the *Minder* television series - *I could be so good for you*.

Every song seems to reflect the restlessness of British youth, with intelligent lyrics (when understood) and brilliant music to back it up. This is evident in *I couldn't help if I tried*, which seems to express youthful feelings of inadequacies.

Maintaining the desire to surprise, *Thankfully not living in Yorkshire it doesn't apply*, turns out to be the best dance-number on the album. What, however, it has to do with Yorkshire is anybody's guess.

The third and final non-Rowland number is one of the more interesting lyrically. *Keep It* concerns hypocrisy in young British people's causes. The causes they defend may be genuine, but they are often unwilling to back up gestures with effective action.

"You're scared to scar your pretty face,
Your head's in the sand."

Love Part One possibly goes overboard in trying to be different. Kevin Rowland speaks a poem to the accompaniment of a lone horn. It raises the question, one the listener must resolve for himself, whether Rowland is a pretentious kind of street-intellectual, or else sincere in his beliefs.

"Sometimes I almost envy the need,
but don't see the prize."

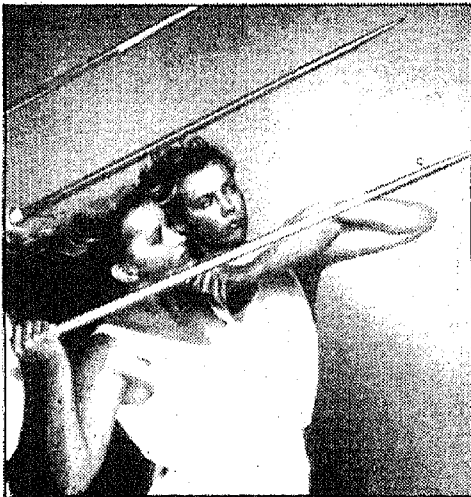
The final track is nothing outstanding on an outstanding record, but it does seem to summarise what the *Runners* are all about. *There, There My Dear* concerns searching for the young soul rebels and, sadly, not finding them. Perhaps the team has set too high a criterion in their search.

"The only way to change things
is to shoot those who arranged things."

Searching for the Soul Rebels is an intelligent and provocative work, which often transcends mere musical content. *The Runners*, with their horns, their hard to hear lyrics, and their pleeplful vocals, may not be as wonderful as they would have us believe, but they successfully built upon the foundations of '60s music. May other groups follow where the *Runners* have dared to tread.

Tony Butcher

Urbane and smooth



Flesh + Blood
Roxy Music

Roxy Music debuted in 1972 with a brilliant self-titled album of highly inventive and varied, almost avant-garde, rock. That initial creative burst seemed to fade over successive albums, perhaps having something to do with the loss of Brian Eno, who was a main force in the band for the first two albums. Bryan Ferry thought he could do better on his own, having already released two solo albums, and launched his solo career with the album *Let's Stick Together*, which met with commercial success.

But Ferry's career also soon began to sour, reaching a low point with the almost totally ignored *Bride Stripped Bare* which ended up on the Allan's Specials racks at \$2.99.

Roxy Music was reformed in 1979 with Ferry and original members Phil Manzanera, Andy Mackay and Paul Thompson. The underrated *Manifesto* album brought them some success in England and Europe, but it is the latest, *Flesh + Blood*, that has brought them back to the top of the charts (No. 2 in England) and seen them again enjoying popularity and success.

Flesh + Blood retains the original core of Ferry, Manzanera (guitar) and Mackay (sax) with a variety of musicians on other instruments, including Alan Spenser and Gary Tibbs, who both contributed some distinctive bass work on *Manifesto*.

Unlike *Manifesto*, the album is again dominated by Ferry. He has written eight of the ten songs, some in collaboration with Manzanera, and his smooth vocals (never been better) are a predominant feature of the music, with no instrumental songs or long breaks. Ferry's songwriting has matured; where

previously his sentimental lyrics were often soppy, boring and mundane, his new songs, while still romantic, are now more refined and interesting. To say sophisticated would be to use a word often applied to Ferry; previously it had mostly been a hollow superficial sophistication. Now he seems to use some substance and feeling to underscore his lyrics.

Outstanding in this respect are *Oh Yeah*, *No Strange Delight* and *Running Wild*.

Musically, too, the album is sophisticated. Perfect production need not impart sterility.

Musicianship is brilliant and original, and retains interest. Manzanera's guitar is as good as ever, although on this album it shows through in a subtle and understated way which only says more for his enormous talent. He injects some life into the album with some good lead (along with Spenser's bass) on the customary fast, city-slick Ferry song, *Same Old Scene*. Gone are the screaming, wailing saxophones that were an integral part of *Roxy Music's* earlier recordings - Andy Mackay makes an occasional appearance with a smooth, cool solo, especially haunting on the last track, *Running Wild*. Ferry uses keyboards, piano and synthesisers, more on this album than previously, and with good effect. He also takes up guitar for some juicy, screeching cords on the title track.

This album may not have the excitement of the early albums or even of *Manifesto*, but it still has interest. Perhaps *Roxy Music* are getting older, but maybe I am too, because I like it. Judge the album by its cover: urbane and smooth, with warm colours and soft, Hamilton-like photography. *Roxy Music* have mellowed, but *Flesh + Blood* still has a place in my record collection. Listen to it.

Bill Smith

New wavish tinge

Two bit Monsters
John Hiatt

Two Bit Monsters, by John Hiatt is quite an interesting album; the music, basic rock'n'roll with an American new-wavish tinge. That perhaps is the major criticism of this set. Their is too much "ish"; the need for a driving and more motivating force is evident.

However while most songs just don't make the grade, the overall impression after listening to the album is good. The group is professional in their approach, and this combined with light-hearted lyrics and occasional smile-inspiring solo derivations give a sense of satisfaction and enjoyment.

There is sufficient variation and experimentation to interest the listener with Daryl Verdusco on drums, the most memorable and effective member of the band. Shane Reister on

piano and organ is entertaining without going overboard on the organ accompaniments and Howard Epstein on bass is a competent part of the rhythm section. John Hiatt wrote ten of the eleven songs and while his guitar is evident that he does not monopolise the band, perhaps lacklustre leadership is the reason for the frailty of this album.

album.

Michael Burdon (LL)

Consistency and variation



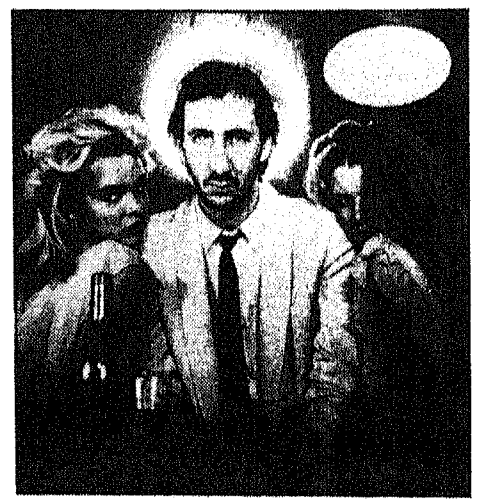
Where are all the Nice Girls?
Any Trouble

Any Trouble are an excellent new rock group from England. *Where are all the Nice Girls* is their debut album and, if indicative of their ability, it won't be their last. The influence of the early sixties is obvious with the *Beatles* and Bob Dylan confessed favourites of lead singer, Clive Gregson. Comparisons with Elvis Costello and Graham Parker are unavoidable but in no way is this group a one-it rip-off of those two. The British magazine, *Melody Maker*, in a review of the album, said "*Any Trouble* have the impatience of Parker, the wit of Costello and a voice of their own," and added that they are "the most exciting new rock 'n' roll group since the *Pretenders*" saying the album is the best on Stiff since *My Aim is True*.

The consistency and variation of the quality of this album is quite amazing. The majority of the material is fast and guitar-oriented, backed by a steadfast rhythm section. While this is definitely music to dance by, the vocals show sympathy to the sensitive and passionate content of the songs exemplified by the two ballads, *Nice Girls* and *Girls are Always Right*.

Michael Burdon, LL

Perceptive and articulate



Empty Glass
Pete Townshend
WEA SD32100

Pete Townshend needs no introduction; he is, after all, the *Who's* songwriter and guitarist, and *The Who* are one of the most durable and best-loved of all rock bands. "Empty Glass" is Townshend's first solo album, and contains ten particularly good songs that would not entirely suit the *Who's* playing style. Although some tracks (such as 'Rough Boys', 'Jools and Jim' and 'Cats in the Cupboard') fairly crackle with energy, there is less heaviness and more agility than one would associate with *The Who's* material. Townshend often reveals traces of musical subtlety that surprise and delight a careful listener: in particular, the song 'And I Moved' is very well arranged and features a dramatic piano line played by John 'Rabbit' Bundrick.

As usual with Townshend, the lyrics are a vehicle for making statements - statements about his love for his wife ('Let My love Open the door', 'A Little is Enough'), about the music press ('Jools and Jim'), about punks ('Rough Boys' - dedicated to the *Sex Pistols*) and about himself. 'I Am An Animal' deserves to be quoted in full in this review; this superb track confirms that, 16 years after having written 'My Generation', Townshend is still one of the most perceptive and articulate songwriters around.

Featuring contributions from the new *Who* drummer, Kenny Jones and keyboard player, Bundrick, "Empty Glass" might serve as a guide to the musical direction *The Who* will take in the future. If this is so, then I can hardly wait for their next album! In the meantime I'll enjoy this one.

Mark Jenner

Relationship oriented

Love is a Sacrifice
Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes
Polygram 9111081

Love is a Sacrifice is the latest offering from Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes, and is their best album to date both lyrically and instrumentally. The album contains the greater proportion of uptempo songs than past albums, with a greater emphasis being placed on the lead guitar work of Bill Rush. Despite the growing significance of the guitar in the forefront of the music, there is still considerable brass influence showing itself in the forcefully pumped out backing riffs.

Although there is a greater proportion of uptempo music on Sacrifice, The Jukes easily drift into soft relaxing ballads, characteristic of their Hearts of Stone album. On the whole, Love is a Sacrifice shows a new side to The Asbury Jukes, with some of the influence coming from Bruce Springsteen (with whom Southside Johnny Lyon worked for a number of years), as well as showing their New Jersey roots around rhythm and blues music.

The lyrics of Love is a Sacrifice are based almost wholly on the theme of love. The songs all take a meaningful look at relationships between people without drifting into sappy cliches. The lyrics are delivered with a unique style and conviction by Johnny Lyon, who shows a wide vocal range from soft and slow ballads to hard and fast rock 'n' roll.

All the songs on the album are written by Bill Rush, but still show a wide range of musical influences; a formula which certainly prevents insomnia. The variation in the music is aided by sound arrangements and crystal clear production by the band.

Well worth a listen ...

Graeme Moyle

The Country side of Country Rock

Music Man
Waylon Jennings
APLI 3602 (RCA)

For those on the country side of country-rock, Waylon Jennings is probably well-known to you already. Although not greatly commercially recognised in Australia, he has a very large following in the US where his live performances are highly acclaimed.

Waylon's resonant voice is a feature of each track and is refreshing in its sound, avoiding the problem of monotony on many country-orientated albums. One can feel the sadness and passion of He Went to Paris with Bill Graham's fiddle adding to the atmosphere; and the fund of Waltz Across Texas with Waylon's banjo hopping and skipping in time.

Undoubtedly the highlight of the set is Do it Again. It is the Steely Dan classic, and re-done superbly. In few cases does one like an alternative performance of a song in comparison to the original, particularly if the latter is well-known to the person judging, but here, Waylon's version eclipses the original - no mean feat I might add! Some excellent guitar work, particularly evident on that track, should be noted.

This collection of ballads, many with interesting story lines, is drawn from many well-known artists such as J.J. Cale, Fagen and Becker (Steely Dan), Kenny Rogers and Jimmy Buffet and each song is selected to demonstrate various qualities of Waylon's fine vocals. Howard's Nashville Wimmin' (also featured on Levon Helm's American Son set) is a very enjoyable amusing and different rework.

Fine musicianship is evident and various instruments such as dobro, steel, banjo, harmonica and fiddle are used to good effect. An enjoyable, refreshing album.

Alan Moyle

Album immortalized

Pacific Steel Co.
MLF 375 (7 Records)

Take the five best pedal, steel guitarists, put them on one album, back them with some excellent session musicians and you have Pacific Steel Co. Although country-rock orientated, this set, featuring Sneaky Pete Kleinow, Junior (Red) Rhodes, Al Perkins, Jay Dee Maness and Tom Brumley, is a must for anyone interested in superb music.

Each of the 10 tracks masterfully indicates how the pedal steel should be played and the many facets of its use. Each artist has his own unmistakable style, giving a special feeling to each track. The pedal steels wail, moan and sing to the accompaniment of keyboards, guitar, drums and even duet with a flute. Fortunately, self indulgence is entirely avoided.

The list of these five masters credits is

unbelievable. Probably the best known of them is sneaky Pete Kleinow, recognised as one of the modern innovators of the pedal steel, who has played with nearly every country rock artist as well as with artists in many other musical fields. If one could find a track which stands above the rest, it would be Sneaky Pete's Tonight is Forever - a masterpiece which will stand forever as one of the most beautiful tracks ever recorded. Sneaky Pete weaves his pedal steel delicately around the melody and every note sings in your ears - truly a masterpiece, not only of pedal steel guitar playing, but of music itself.

An excellent album, made immortal by Sneaky Pete and a must for connoisseurs of fine music.

Alan Moyle

Rock and Roll -left for dead



Boys Don't Cry
The Cure

Stunn says the label on this record and the description is in fact quite apt. The Cure are a British trio who, with only a guitar/base/drums line-up have evolved a truly individual sound.

This album is a compilation of tracks from The Cure's first British album "Three Imaginary Boys" with various singles added. It's a very good introduction to the band, containing all their better work and the "hit" songs which listeners to Student Radio and 5MMM will doubtless recognise. "Boys Don't Cry", "10-15 Saturday Night", "Jumping Someone Else's Train" - all your favourites are here available for ready consumption.

The first thing one notices about the Cure's music is its sparseness - a sense of great space and clarity. At first encounter it appears almost too empty and dry. A little perseverance will reveal a wealth of innovation and musical beauty. After a few listenings the songs become quite accessible - music that is both progressive and listenable.

It's impressive to see just how far this band have distanced themselves from the standard rock and roll noise while still using only the most basic of musical instruments. It's even more impressive to see such experimentation attain some recognition by audiences on the group's recent Australian Tour.

And so we take our leave of the Cure as this record rotates slowly into my turntable boasting:

"Stunn! Stunn! Stunn...!"

Nigel Walker

Infectious Pop - Rock

The Undertones
Hypnotised
WEA

The Undertones hail from Derry in Northern Ireland (as do Stiff Little Fingers) and Hypnotised is their second album. Their first was simply entitled The Undertones and was a minor classic. Lots of fast catchy pop-rock songs.

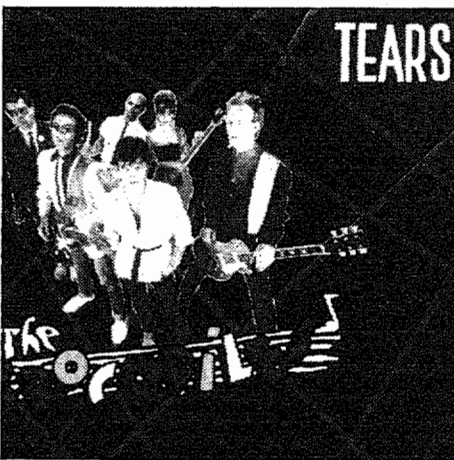
Hypnotised follows in a similar vein. Same formula, same success rate. Side one includes the old Stone's classic "Under the Boardwalk" and plenty of good originals like "More Songs About Chocolate and Girls" and "See that Girl" (most of their songs are preoccupied with girls!). Side two if anything improves on side one (!) featuring great tracks like "My Perfect Cousin" and "Boys Will be Boys".

Perhaps the only drawback on this album is the fact that the band seemed to have dispensed with keyboards altogether. This is a pity because keyboards made a fairly strong contribution on their first album. Also another drawback (applicable to just about every band) is the fact that The Undertones become repetitive after a while.

These small drawbacks aside, it is apparent that The Undertones have established themselves as a major rock act, with their brand of infectious pop-rock. Here's looking forward to their third effort!

Tim Chesterman

Recycled 60's with no surprises



Tears
The Crocodiles

The Crocodiles are a band consisting of six members and I assume they are based in New Zealand as their album Tears was recorded there. The garish cover of the album gives the impression of a bright new wave group but that is as exciting as it gets. The Crocodiles are not a new wave band for as soon as the needle hit the plastic I found the record contained recycled 60's sounds with no surprises. Several songs actually sound like they are about fifteen years old. However, the music is pleasant and catchy but to a fault because predictable sounds are created. All songs have backing vocals (including oohaahs and doo-bee doo-bees) vaguely reminiscent of the B52's. Only six songs are contained on the album which in its entirety plays for approximately nineteen minutes. It seems rather short and places the record more in the class of an EP than an album.

No doubt many will find this album entertaining listening but I found the lack of originality disappointing.

Corrina Creig

Struggling to stand alone

The Long Riders

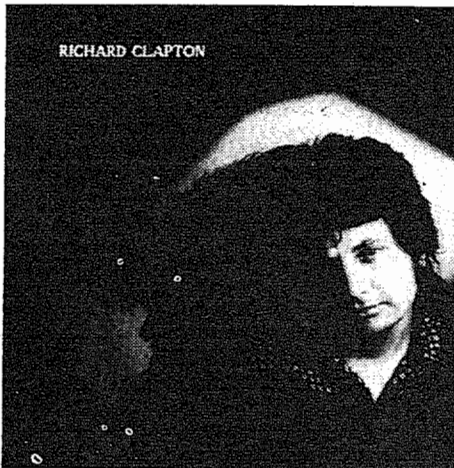
Though the cover title suggests that The Long Riders is yet another Ry Cooder album, the musical arrangements do not. Cooder is undoubtedly the principal influence on the overall album, but its traditional country feel is highlighted by David Lindley (of Jackson Browne and The Section fame).

Cooder's vocals are not dominant, but then no vocals really make a striking impact, music being the prime mover. This is not entirely surprising when one considers that The Long Riders is a movie-soundtrack about the life and times of the infamous James Brothers. Unfortunately, the album as a whole suffers without the film for support, but a little imagination might not go astray and could be seen as a positive influence from the country-world atmosphere.

Carey Jr's monologue is particularly striking on a generally neutral soundtrack, as is David Lindley's fiddle-work. Basically this is not an album destined for general acceptance, but that in itself is no indication of its production and musical maturity.

Ian Robertson

Lets hear it for -the Underdog



Dark Spaces
Richard Clapton

This album could complement Richard Clapton's rocker side more - but it doesn't really. It's much more laid back and calm compared to previous recordings. The music is still quite good (self expressive rock) and some of his higher qualities shine through when he

breaks into a solo. His singing on the other hand is generally OK but leaves a bit to be desired on the slower tracks - the background vocals help on these.

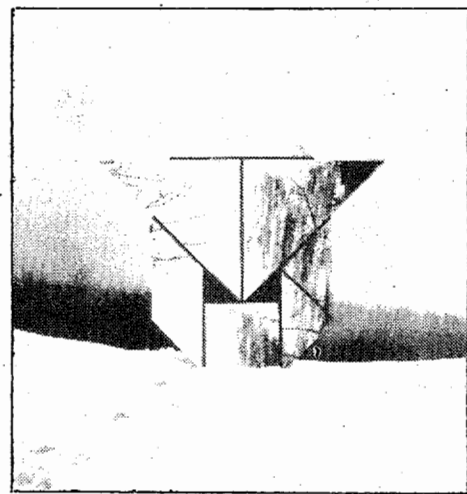
The use of sax (which is not featured enough) is limited to two ad lib solos and synthesiser is used to good effect in Dark Spaces and High Society (it's presence is only felt and not dwelled on). Richard Clapton is a concept singer - he writes his songs revolving around a concept. The lyric content of this album as with others is on the working class - the underdog. His involvement with his music gives it a feeling unobtainable by ordinary bands.

The better songs on the album are the title track Dark Spaces and Get back to the Shelter which have already received airplay by some radio stations and television.

It's a good album if you don't compare it critically with previous albums - but you'll have to make up your own mind about it. It is an easy listening sound and it's worth listening to.

Steve Turner

Best since Tubular Bells



Tangram
Tangerine Dream
Festival L37268

Tangerine Dream are a three piece keyboard/synthesizer group from Germany whose latest musical journey into the world of experimental fantasy is entitled Tangram.

The musical score is simple and this is enhanced by the unsophisticated, easy listening arrangements between keyboard, guitars and occasional electronic percussions. The three keyboards combine superbly to give a wide variety of orchestral and other sound effects. The crystal-clear production by two of the band members also helps lift the album to the outstanding level.

Each side contains one piece; Tangram sets 1 and 2 and the album contains no singing. The lack of vocalisations helps to emphasise the many moods expressed by the music, in its basic, recurring melodies.

There is one concept which appears on each set - that of heavy footsteps echoing in a long corridor - but the synthetic symphony also creates a fantasy world of musical imagery encompassing a wide range of visions and conceptual castles-in-the-sky which stretch the listener's imagination to the full.

This is by far the best instrumental concerto I have listened to since Mike Oldfield's Tubular Bells and is well worth investigation.

Graeme Moyle

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Euthanasia, Abortions and Test tube babies

No navelgazing from Mick's players

Volapuk - the man with no naval
At the Warehouse, 384 Findon Road,
Kidman Park.
Directed by Kay Kelly
Presented by MOP.

The advent of test-tube babies, legal abortions, and euthanasia are but a few items which today's society has seemingly come to accept. And yet, while we read of such things and mentally note the marvels of science and human rights' bills, who actually gives any thought to what the whole pattern is leading up to? Until the appearance of the Jim Daly's *Volapuk - the man with no naval* I would have thought no one. In this, his first play, Daly presents Adelaide in the year 2000. By extending the sort of logic which is used by today's pro-abortionists etc., we see an Adelaide devoid of morals, compassion or respect for life. One scene in particular features a group of people known as the "Quality of Life-Guards" who roam local beaches, rounding up elderly people who no longer serve a useful purpose in society. While on the surface this scene appears amusing, it is, on reflection, frightening.

Volapuk is unorthodox in its structure, having a fragmented, disjointed plot, and characters who are not fully developed. Yet one feels that this is intentional, showing life as it could well be in twenty years or so, where people simply scurry about, caring only for the majority, not for the individual.

It is not a play to lounge back and watch; it is too intense for that. The audience is required to think, and make some sort of evaluation of its own as to the play's validity. Incidentally, at the end of the play the audience is invited to have coffee, tea or wine (included in the student price of \$1.50) with the writer, director and actors to discuss any questions or criticisms one may have of the play.

Much credit must go to the acting company which presented *Volapuk*. Only a fledgling theatre group, MOP (Mick's Omnibus Players) consists of mostly tertiary students. Yet despite their inexperience and the difficult task of performing a play never staged before, MOP bring it off remarkably well. Franco Serafin, as the confused Volapuk, earns the audience's respect with a fine performance, as does Helen O'Loughlin, who plays the doting mother. It is appropriate that such a young group should do



Helen O'Loughlin as the mother in 'Volapuk'

this play; it is written about the future and performed by the adults of the future. The actors in *Volapuk* are concerned about the world they will have to live their life in; and it shows through their vivid exhibition.

Paul Klaric - Arts 1

English excels in Ozrock

Jon English and Baxter Funt
Festival Theatre
Sunday 28th Sept. 1980.

Jon English was good in 1977 when he upstaged Brian Ferry's performance at Apollo Stadium. Now the man is excellent. For a top professional Australian rock 'n' roll act, Jon English and Baxter Funt would be second only to *Cold Chisel*. However, English and his band are more than rock 'n' roll, which really places them in a category all of their own. The man himself is dedicated, and his performance on Saturday night reflected the fact.

Competent support came from energetic local band, *The Boys*, whose only let-down was the disastrous vocals on the old *Master's Apprentices* number *Turn up your Radio*.

English burst on to stage and gave the overwhelmingly enthusiastic crowd all that they had come for - right from the days of *Hollywood Seven* through to the more recent tracks from his *Calm Before the Storm* album.

Beneath the Hollywood-style stage lights, spelling out his own name, English sings of *Surviving* - an achievement which he humbly says has certainly been worth it. He is still too frequently billed as the man of *Jesus Christ, Superstar* fame - pity really, as Jon English is now a superstar in his own right.

Bronwyn Bouts, Arts 1.

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MY LOVE

A Film Written and Directed by CARLOS SAURA

Best Actor Award (FERNANDO REY)
Cannes Film Fest.

(ELISA VIDA MIA)

Spanish Dialogue
English Subtitles
Ronin Films

"... another of Carlos Saura's delicately and intelligently Freudian memory films ... see it twice."
— John Hinde, ABC Radio.

"... an intense, revealing study of the act of living ... a beautifully made film ... the performances by Chaplin and Rey are outstanding."
— Martha DuBose, SMH.

"... like good music — worth experiencing several times."
— John Lapsley, Sydney Sun-Herald.

FERNANDO REY
GERALDINE CHAPLIN

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Fri., Sat. 8.15 p.m.; Sun. 5, 8.15 p.m.; Mon. 3 p.m.

Elisa my love

Elisa My Love
Union Hall
October 10-13

Elisa My Love, the beautiful new film of Spanish Director Carlos Saura, will be given its Adelaide Premiere this weekend in Union Hall. Best known for his previous film *Raise Ravens*, Saura has created an enthralling film starring Fernando Rey and Geraldine Chaplin (both of whom offer outstanding performances). Acclaimed as one of the best films premiered at the 25th Sydney Film Festival a couple of years ago, *Elisa My Love* earned Fernando Rey the Best Actor Award at that year's Cannes Film Festival.

Elisa My Love tells the story of a woman named Elisa (played by Geraldine Chaplin) visiting her father who is living in seclusion in the wilderness of the Castilian countryside in Spain. The father (Fernando Rey) deserted Elisa, her sister and her mother many years before, and this is Elisa's first meeting with him since. During her visit, which lasts longer than anticipated, a new sort of relationship develops between the two - we find that the father deserted his wife for the solitude of the Spanish countryside because he felt his wife was destroying him and that Elisa uses her visit to her father (prompted by news of his ill health) as a means to leave her husband who she feels is destroying her. Both individuals, in their solitude, appear to sort out their lives and re-find themselves.

With this simple plot, Saura shifts and sifts scenes through time, memory and fantasy, and between viewpoints, to create a fascinating psychological jigsaw. Geraldine Chaplin plays



Geraldine Chaplin and Fernando Rey in 'Elisa My Love'

not only the part of the daughter Elisa, but also that of her own mother and lover to her father in scenes that may be the product of either her own dreams or of her father's semi-autobiographical writings. The film is not just one story, but a tapestry of stories tumbling together through time and imagination (and the less rigid the viewer's imagination, the

better will be his appreciation of Saura's circular maze-like construction).

Elisa My Love will be screened for a limited five screenings only, commencing this Friday night. Sessions will start at 8.15 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, both 5 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. on Sunday and finally at 3 p.m. on Monday.

Neale Yardley



Film News by Neale Yardley

The Film Group will present the Adelaide Premiere Season of Carlos Saura's new film *Elisa My Love* this weekend in Union Hall. The film stars Geraldine Chaplin and Fernando Rey, in a role that earned him the Best Actor Award at the Cannes Film Festival. Written and directed by Carlos Saura, best known for his direction of *Raise Ravens*, *Elisa My Love* is a beautiful and enthralling film set in the solitude of the Spanish countryside. Telling the story of a father and daughter who meet at a time of crisis in their lives, the film delicately examines the interlocking questions of life and death, and provides a Freudian exploration of love and lack of love and the links between children and their parents.

Vanessa Redgrave, William Devane, Richard Gere and Lisa Eichhorn star in John Schlesinger's new film *Yanks* to be screened this Tuesday luncheon by the Film Group. Set in an idealised Lancashire town where American GI's are stationed during World War II while waiting to invade the Continent, *Yanks* is a nostalgic recreation of the American invasion of Britain. A touching drama, it intertwines three love-relationships involving British women and the American soldiers they come to know and love.

Wednesday's luncheon film this week is *Star Trek - The Motion Picture*. Reuniting the entire *Star Trek* cast (headed by William Shatner as Captain Kirk, Leonard Nimoy as Mr Spock and De Forest Kelley as Dr Leonard "Bones" McCoy, the story of the motion picture takes the crew of the star-ship on a mission to stop an unknown and powerful force that, after destroying three Klingon spaceships, is heading directly towards Earth.

Screening for free this Thursday luncheon in the Little Cinema is *Wrong Movement*, a brilliant yet rarely seen movie by Wim Wenders, a director in the forefront of new German Cinema. The film follows a group of aimless young people who come together by chance around a would-be writer crossing Germany from the Baltic to the Alps. Wenders is perhaps best known for his recent film *The American Friend*, made two years after *Wrong Movement*.

An inspiring Nijinsky

Nijinsky The Forum

This brief counter-review is in response to the (rather tedious) review of the film *Nijinsky* that appeared in (the week before) last week's *On dit*.

Despite it anyway, I ventured upon a trip to the Forum at the top of O'Connell Street, braving the park at night, the milling throngs at the theatre and exorbitantly priced (90c) packets of smarties in the cinema lounge.

This film is not tedious. On the contrary I found it engrossing. A film exploiting the character of Vaslav Nijinsky could so easily have been made (Ken Russell where are you?). This particular film however, by concentrating on a brief period in the dancer's life, manages to recreate convincingly the atmosphere and society within which the Ballet Russe lived and worked and to show the build up of cataclysmic forces on Nijinsky as principal male dancer and star attraction at that time.

It follows the blossoming of Nijinsky as a choreographer for the company, with excerpts from the ballets produced during the years immediately prior to the outbreak of World War I. George de la Pena as Nijinsky dances excellently and seems to capture many of the elements of dance for which Nijinsky became renowned; his extraordinary leaps (*Le Spectre d la Rose*) and powers of mime (*L'Apres-midi d'un Faune* and *Petrouchka*) amongst them. I found the dance sequences very exciting. Perhaps because of the 'authentic' nature of the film, they convey a tremendous tension and energy. There is a stunning resemblance in costumes and sets as seen from original photographs.

Nijinsky becomes fearful of his creative genius, his powers of metamorphosis. After masturbating into the veil of the nymph at the close of *L'Apres-midi d'un Faune*, he asserts that it was the faun and not himself that had done it. The film traces Nijinsky's growing instability, the gradual souring of the love between Nijinsky and the director of the company, Serge de Diaghilev (played forcefully by Alan Bates) and Nijinsky's rebellion against Diaghilev's tight artistic control, the pressure of choreography as well as performance, his difficulties with Stravinsky's violent music for *Le Sacre du Printemps*, the disastrous public reaction to his innovations, all this culminating in Nijinsky travelling to South America with the company but without Diaghilev and marrying a wealthy young dancer, Romola de Pulszky.

The film is strangely inspiring. See it!



Doug Paterson Nijinsky as a 'spectre' in *Les Createurs du spectre de la rose*.

Surfing wipe out

New Wave The Space

Basically, *New Wave* is a film about two surfers who cruise up and down the Queensland Coast showing surfing movies. As such, it succeeds mainly due to the quality of the surf sequences that make up much of the film. However when it tries to break out of the average surf movie framework, supposedly attempting to become "a surfing fantasy of the future", the problems begin.

The most obvious fault of the movie is the acting - it is quite amazing how wooden surfers can be on camera. Luckily, any acting is limited by the amount of "flashback" material in the film which takes a more successful documentary stance. Secondly the film is somewhat spoilt by an unbelievable ending in which the hero comes by a mystical surfboard which makes him an unbeatable competition surfer much in the same way as King Arthur came by excalibre - rather far fetched in modern day Queensland.

On the film's side however, the surf sequences are great. Though not a surfer myself, I was not bored by the great bulk of footage which was really visually exciting.

It was also aided by the soundtrack which was skilfully woven around the action. Some of the best of Australian music was played - *Midnight Oil*, *AC/DC*, *The Models*, *Finch* and *The Angels*, really adding to the pace and excitement.

Though my reaction was mixed, I would say overall that anyone interested in surfing or Australian music would find the film enjoyable. If not, well, you can always laugh at the acting.

James Williamson