

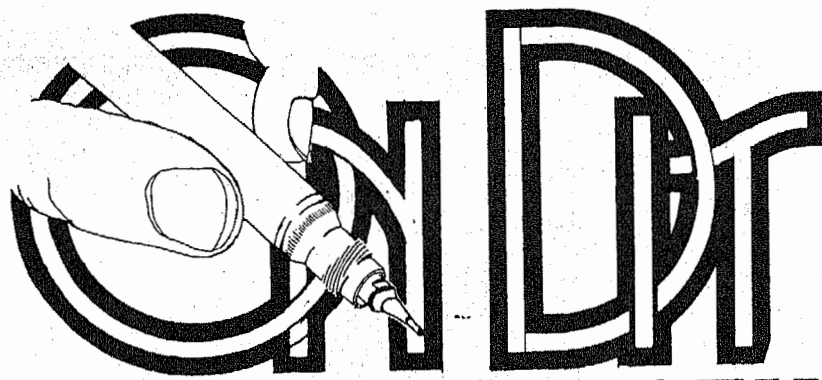
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UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE
25 JUN 1979
OF ADELAIDE

Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 47, No. 9, June 1979



INSIDE
Marijuana and The Law
Fascism in Britain
What's Happening to A.U.S.
Dole Blitz Planned
Lift out Film Programme



VOL. 47 NO. 9 FRI. 8TH JUNE.

DEADLINES

ON DIT 10 (OUT FRI. 15TH)

LARGE ARTICLES WED 6TH JUNE

SMALER ARTICLES THURS/FRI 7TH & 8TH JUNE

REST (WITH BEGGING) MON. 11TH JUNE 12th

(DONT BLAME ME - ITS ALL SO YOU CAN GET ELECT
ION NEWS ON TIME)

ON DIT 11 OUT MON 25TH JUNE

LARGE ARTICLES TUES. 19TH JUNE

SMALLER WED. 20TH JUNE

ADS/NOTES THURS. 21ST JUNE.

THANKS

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cartoons (RC) but please put
them on blank paper next time -
the lines don't burn out very
well.

Thanks to all contributors.

EDITORIAL

LETS JUST FORGET ABOUT IT

**Prosh Cancelled, S.A.C. goes,
should we cancel out too?**

In many ways this issue of On
Dit is rather depressing, not
because of its looks or lack
thereof, but rather in some of its
content. Regarding the state of
student activity the picture is
rather depressing, Prosh is to be
cancelled, over half of the Social
Activities committee have
resigned in disgust, and our
National Union is facing
crippling problems.

Well let's look at Prosh, what
was it to me anyway? In first
year it was getting a great deal
of amusement about the giant
gnome steal, but not being so
amused by being narrowly
missed by a rotten orange
aimed at a lecturer - however, I
learned something from that
Prosh Day - don't attend
lectures on a Friday and if
possible don't come in at all.
The imposition of not being able
to choose not to participate in
general missile mayhem, being
a little too much.

In Second year I avoided the
Friday altogether. I think that
was the year the march was
cancelled too. I can't say I was
too surprised - I saw little
humour in women in cars or
walking past being flour
bombed. I lost all faith in
students having any worthwhile
sense of humour on the
Thursday of that week (a
freezing cold day) I had a bucket
of icy water thrown over me as I
walked into the Library. I had to
sit in the Library for 3 hours after
that, shivering, because I had no
way to get home before 5 pm.
Fair game on a Friday, I thought
but totally callous on a
Thursday.

In third year, I finished my term
on the Wednesday and kept
right out of it.

In my last year of my degree, I
thought just for a change, and
as I had got to know some of the
people organising Prosh that



year, that this time I would
participate. So I went to the
Prosh Breakfast, and luckily I
was near enough to the front to
hear most of the show, (which
was a brilliant spoof of
Countdown and a credit to
those who put it together) which
was difficult over the noise of
approximately 300 drunken
kretins screaming 'More piss'
'More piss' and 'Boring, boring'.
I guess it is great fun to throw
food etc. but the refectory was a
disgusting sight afterward and
you can bet no-one at the show
stayed to clean up. The
conclusion of the people who
put it on was, 1. They would
never bother to rehearse or
script another show anywhere
near as carefully and 2. They
must remember to put the
quietest skits on first so that the
volume of the show could
always raise itself above the
increasing drunkenness of the
audience!

The Prosh Committee that year
did some brilliant work in
organising activities for that
week, but from the end of the
Breakfast on, it was all for
nothing. Even at the breakfast a
woman was hit with a chair and
was rushed to hospital. Later on
two more victims of missiles went
to the doctor. The damage
mounted, and most of the
activities, which had been put
together, in an effort to attract
more people than those
throwing missiles, were
cancelled, and most of the
committee locked themselves in
the Students' Association and
drowned their sorrows. It was
disheartening to see that the
genuinely funny things which
were done, e.g. the Med School
temporarily getting its
pedestrian crossing, the Pink
Pig getting a Policeman's hat,
the Black Bull getting a load of
shit, were paled to insignifi-
cance as the calls came in,
damage estimates escalated
and were higher than the money

raised for charity. Time and time
again members of the
committee repeated, they were
not responsible for un-
organised activity and hence
damage.

What was all the more
devastating was to see so many
hard working people close to
either collapse, tears or nervous
breakdown. But it didn't end on
Prosh Day. For weeks afterward
the apologies had to be sent,
excuses made and they even
had to get one student out of jail.
I think there once was a
worthwhile Prosh Week but
there hasn't been one for many
years, and there will be many
who will not mourn it's passing. I
will be one of them.

So Prosh passed and many of
the people on the Prosh
Committee who were also
members of the Social Activities
Committee, continued to
organise activities. The one
requiring the most work being
the combined Orientation Ball.
The work involved was no small
amount - and I think they hoped
that once the show started they
could finally sit back and enjoy
the show. Fat chance; they
spent most of the night, trying to
stop people climbing fences,
down drainpipes, and over roofs
trying to defect ticket frauds,
trying to stop fights, not to
mention trying to find a cup of
tea at 11.30 at night so that Jo Jo
Zep would go on. The rest of the
time was spent in trying to help
the bar staff control the crowds
who were rapidly becoming
violent at the thought of the
booze running out. And when it
did the drinkers did become
violent, trying to push over
tables, threaten bar staff and
fighting among themselves. It is
not even an exaggeration to say
that these were not even half of
the problems that the enormous
drunken crowd caused. Finally
at 2 am or 3 am they staggered
home, to return at 10 am to
spend about 6 hours cleaning
up the mess.

After all that work it was a great
disappointment to realise that
all the crowd was there to do
was drink, and probably
wouldn't have noticed if the
bands had been half the quality
of what they were.

Since the O'Ball the committee
has fairly naturally shyed away
from functions with alcohol on
tap. None the less they have
organised several things with
top acts and have got such little
response as to begin to confirm
that all students want is piss and
more piss. It seems that most of
the committee are not prepared
to waste their time organising
piss ups and hence the
resignations.

I don't know that I agree with
giving up like that but I can
certainly see how it has come
about. It is obvious that student
response is abysmal and there
seems no way around it. It's an
illness that is everywhere - AUS
being a case in point, the
accusation is that it is not
responsive to students - how
can it be if so few students
utilize it or participate?
Campuses are seceding,
leaving themselves with no
national organisation. Special
Council has been organised in
an attempt to remedy this and to
respond to demands that some
students are making. It is vital
that if students want to have a
representative AUS that they at
least read policy speeches and
vote, but I doubt that more than
500 will do so, the week after
next. But before you turn off and
say what's it got to do with me?
- think about it. The Social
Activities Committee resigns
and so you get less or no
activities. AUS crumbles, or
those students who choose to
work in the Union all resign -
what does it matter - fees can
come back, T.E.A.S. can be
abolished, University funding
can be cut, quotas will be cut
back, but after all what's it got to
do with me?.....

SAC CHAIR RESIGNS IN DISGUST

Dear Nonee,

Throughout first term this year, the SAC has striven to provide high quality entertainment for the student body. We have put on bands and other acts of all classes, of varying styles in different situations. We have worked on our own, in conjunction with the Union, on campus clubs, off campus bodies and even with The Other Place (for the O-Ball). We have devoted a lot of time and effort to the publicity of the acts that we put on, using every medium available to us both on and off campus.

Despite all this, the reaction to our product has been disappointingly small. Time and time again we open the doors and virtually no-one turns up, this with a few significant exceptions. This culminated at the end of term when we put on an international class band, Stockley, See and Mason and twenty-odd people paid to get in (This band usually draws 2,000-3,000 people in Melbourne).

The general trend that has emerged is that we will draw people if and only if we provide some very tangible return (specifically food or **drink**) i.e. the only 2 shows that I would consider successful were the O-Ball (hot and cold running alcohol) and the end of term BBQ (very cheap interesting food).

Thus it seems that all students want are food and piss shows, and if that is the case I want no part of it. (I therefore publicly resign from the SAC and from its chairship.)

Yours in disappointment and disgust.

Adam L. Russell

Now ex SAC member and chair.

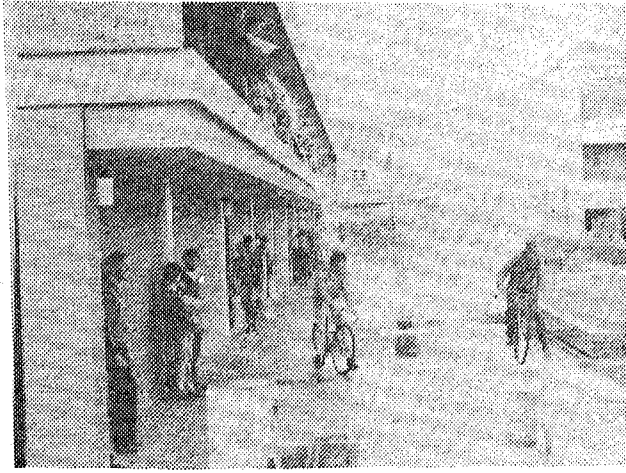
Further to Adam's resignation, several other members of the Social Activities Committee, including myself, will be resigning.

Jo Russell would prefer to spend her time working to get her degree this year rather than organising shows for people who don't bother to come. Michael Coleman is withdrawing as a student, and Zoltan Kalocsai is involved in too many other activities. As for myself, I'm withdrawing and going overseas in a week's time. However, I am disgusted at the apathy of the general student population, not only to student activities, but also to the various issues which affect them as students and members of this society - AUS secessions, reintroduction of student fees, the new ASIO bills (remember the 50's) etc.

For instance, the advertising for last terms' End of Term Show was extensive and covered every possible on campus avenue. Still there were people who confessed that they didn't even know the show was on (including a certain Union Councillor and Student Representative on University Council).

M. Trevaskis.

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO ADELAIDE UNI?



It really hit home when I heard the first rumours about the recommendations of the Union Sub-Committee set up to 'investigate' Prosh Day. Yes they have banned it, canned it and put the fear of death into anybody who so much as mentions the word on or around the last Friday of second term. And it seems that the high powered combination of the Union and the University who arrived at this decision have already got the total co-operation of the S.A.U.A. Past Presidents would surely turn in their graves at the thought of our poor old Students Association backing the establishment to the hilt without even the flicker of a fight. Agreed right down the line, no mention of possible alternatives, not even a lousy compromise.

And even if we concede that the damage bill, the personal injury to the pissed few and the incidences of outright vandalism, were more than is acceptable for when students get together to enjoy themselves, and hence justify the need for a serious think about Prosh, I don't believe it warrants the heartless elimination of yet another student tradition. Perhaps most tragically even the Prosh Breakfast has met the axe, for reasons that obscurely link the water bombs thrown from the Napier Building with the students having a great time at the Brekky in the lower refec. When many of the other components of successful past Prosh Days disappeared from the activities in the last five years, the Breakfast lived on upholding its Australian wide reputation as one of the most popular, if not intoxicating, student organized shows. For a few hours people laughed, danced and sang in an electrifying atmosphere that gave us all that rare opportunity to feel that we were actually attending a place with some sort of character and tradition, rather than the faceless institution that haunts us with boredom for the rest of the year. The only other function or event in the Seventies that has given this same sense of character to a large number of students is the O-Ball. And you guessed it, the powers-that-be are suggesting that this event should be radically altered if not scrapped altogether. And if trends are any indication the Students' Association will opt for a conservative approach to this issue as well. If this sort of thinking is where the Students' Association is at, they should all

dress accordingly and wear black suits with bowler hats.

So it hit me that the main achievements of the students of this University (because we are all to blame) in the '70's have really been the 'disachievements'. The issues that we haven't taken up en masse and done anything about. The little snippets of activity that no longer occur and have conveniently been forgotten about like AUDS and Footlights. The annual Uni. Review in the Union Hall must have injected a real sense of feeling part of Adelaide Uni. both for those who went to see it and of course for those involved. It also showed the public that students could be sensitive and concerned about issues as well as being articulate, witty and funny. Indeed Reviews had a reputation for their 'underground' style of social comment and use of language which both shocked and appealed to the conservative public. We can now 'proudly' boast of a generation of students who have never heard of Uni. Reviews let alone been to one.

Politically the '70's have also been a fizz for students. Perhaps through lack of issues is the all too often quoted excuse. What about uranium? What about Aboriginal Land Rights and just plain aboriginal rights? What about East Timor? Many say that the only reason students got so worked up about Vietnam in the '60's was to keep their own necks off the chopping block of conscription, rather than for broad humanitarian reasons. Yet we can only raise a couple of scrawly banners and a handful of SAUA diehards (thank God) to demonstrate about issues that do directly affect students like TEAS and Marijuana and Unemployment. Sure the same few draw our attention to these and other issues in On-Dit and the odd lawn meeting but for some reason the majority of students refuse to identify with any one issue or commit themselves to any course of action that might result in a united approach of students against eg. Uranium mining.

I have already touched on the 'disachievement' of social functions in the '70's with the slow and painful demise of Prosh and the axing of the Breakfast. Firstly the SAUA bowed to the whims of the police and called the famous Prosh Procession off, then they succumbed to the pressure of the Adelaide City Council and agreed to hold no Prosh events

or stunts in the Mall and finally they are being kicked in the guts by their own University.

Student parties, once the haven for two or three hundred people to indulge in mildly rebellious drug taking, alcohol abuse and heated political discussion all to the anti-establishment music of the Stones, the Doors and the Grateful Dead have been replaced by two types of party both equally nauseating and lacking student spirit. Both have only about thirty people in attendance. One, sends out invitations with 'Dress Formal' printed on the bottom in gold leaf and serves you prawn dip and champagne as you walk in the door; while the other involves getting off your face as quickly as possible whether it be with trips, hits or joints and then making out that everything is beautiful and that you can relate. Those who don't fit into either party probably watch television. Some of us try both wishing for a joint at the cocktail party and dying for a prawn dip at the Munchies party, while feeling out of place at both.

Just when the O-Ball was starting to get back on its feet with a great rage in March some moron decides that he can't bear to see so many people having such a good time so he starts talking about the legal responsibility of the bar workers, organizers and Union if some drunk wraps himself around a tree and decides to blame the Union for allowing him to get so pissed that he can't drive home. So there they were, like at a Sunday afternoon church fete, little signs saying that 'Intoxicated persons, in their own interest, would not be served alcohol' in a pathetic bid to please the lunies who think their morals should automatically become every one elses. How much lower can we go? How much longer are the majority of students going to be held ransom to the inane moralistic interpretations of this point of law or that point of law by some paranoid minority or individual waving a writ in his or her hand?

Its this attitude that you can only become a famous 'student heavy' by doing something negative that has contributed a large part to the 'disachievement' of the '70's. Rig an election, depose an On-Dit editor, sue a publisher, sue the anything, are the cries that continually emanate from the SAUA, the Union and the so called student leaders. It's almost as if we are jealous of those who attended Uni. in the



sixties for their ability to be vocal and radical, living continuously on the tight rope between the success of mass protests and the disaster of landing up in jail, and coming out of all of this, for the most, unscathed. Our one or two memorable attempts to make that sort of impact have been frustrated by a society and by some students who now mean it when they say they are going to sue or press charges every time a placard is seen the other side of the Victoria Drive gates. It's little wonder that the rest of us express our jealousy and frustration by being negative to the extent of physically wrecking our own Uni., and Union. You can't even call someone a 'shit' in On-Dit anymore without risking legal action. And it wouldn't be so bad if it was just the law, the politicians and the establishment that has beaten us back into submission, but it's not, it's some of our own so called 'students' of certain political persuasions, religious beliefs and family backgrounds that have knifed us in our persuasions, religious beliefs and family backgrounds that have knifed us in our own backs in the pursuit of some kind of Mary Whitehouse type of existence.

There is no such thing as spontanelty any more. There's no such thing as the spirit of the matter anymore. Everything's reduced to the technicalities and legalities so that making a decision about whether to act or not is staved off for as long as possible. Inevitably nothing happens except that some things are 'thought by a majority of elected students' to be too risky to become involved with.

They hide in the SAUA office now, embarrassed at what they haven't achieved in the past and scared about what they won't be allowed to do in the future. And while everyone tries to blame them, it's not their fault because they exist at a time of overall student pettiness, narrow mindedness and insidious conservatism.

So it hit me that when the Prosh breakfast goes and I'm with a few friends who think the same way as I do about these things, while having a few quiet drinks up in the bar (if its still open) on what used to be Prosh Day; I will be able to say that Uni. life and tradition has been a let down in the '70's and there will be no one there who will attempt to argue against me in the cynical sadness of that moment.

Andrew Saies.

THE A.U.S. STORY - SPECIAL COUNCIL.

Campuses throughout Australia have called for a Special Meeting of A.U.S. Council, to be held on June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, following a recommendation from the Executive of A.U.S., to discuss structural and financial problems confronting the Union, as well as student responses to fees / TEAS etc.

Crisis Situation in A.U.S.

This call for a Special Council has resulted from the crisis situation within A.U.S. which has come about through a series of votes of campuses (predominantly in the Eastern States) to disaffiliate from the Australian Union of Students. The criticisms which have been levelled at A.U.S. throughout these secession moves (whether they are all completely valid or not), and the resultant reactions from students, demand that we make a response to them in order that A.U.S. stay in touch with students. Thus this Special Council will bring the membership of the Union together to look at the state of the Union and to respond to these criticisms. It is important that all of the membership of the Union, through their elected delegates, gather together to decide between the various courses of action available. This will ensure that all opinions are heard and that a decision is made by all delegates from all campuses.

What will this Special Council do?

The business which will be discussed at this Special Council will be:

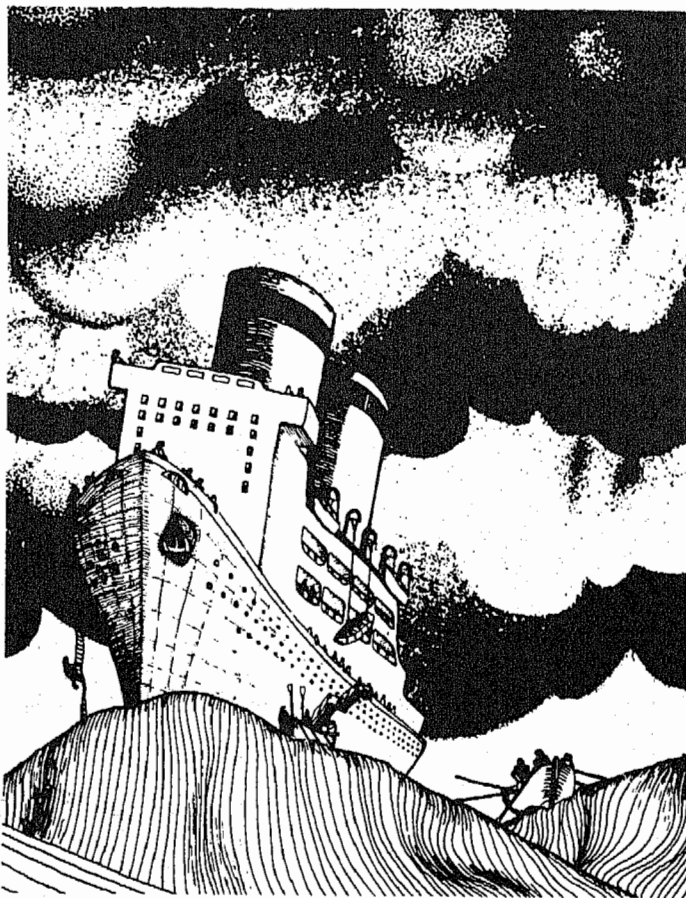
- The structure of A.U.S., including methods of election of officers and the constituent voting system.
- The financial position of A.U.S.
- Loans/tertiary tuition fees/government legislation.
- Report of the New Members Committee.

Let's take a look at this agenda and discuss what is involved in this Special Council and how it will affect you and all other students across Australia.

'The structure of AUS, including methods of election of officers and the constituent voting system'. These have been the main structural areas identified as problems during the secession campaigns.

Debate must centre around two things. Firstly, whether officers of the Union (national and/or regional) should be elected under the present collegiate system - where campus delegates vote in officer elections, or a system of 'direct elections' - where all students are able to cast a vote in those elections. Secondly, whether the voting system in AUS decision-making should operate as at present - where a 'weighted' system operates in favour of small campuses, or should reflect a one-student/one-vote situation.

Enlarging upon that, we find that the situation is in fact, far



more complex. At present the election of officers is conducted under the collegiate system; i.e. you elect delegates from Adelaide Uni. who then go to Regional Conference and elect Regional Officers and to Annual Council and elect national officers. By this method you are putting your vote for regional and/or national officers in the hands of the delegates whom you elected on your own campus, delegates about which you normally know something other than what their election policy states. The alternative proposal is that all regional and national officers be elected directly; i.e. students at Adelaide Uni. would elect regional officers from all students in South Australia and would elect national officers from all students throughout Australia. For example you could be voting for someone from Salisbury CAE to be Regional Organiser or for someone from Tasmania Uni. or Riverina CAE for any of the positions of national officers. Presumably ballot papers would be distributed throughout Australia on a system by which every student would receive the opportunity to vote. There are obvious 'advantages' and 'drawbacks' to this system, the obvious 'advantage' being that you get to vote directly for Fred Bloggs or Sue Smith from X or Y campus and so consequently you get a *direct say in who is elected*. The obvious drawback is that you may not care about Fred or Sue, about whom you know nothing other than what they've written in their policy speeches. The problem is, both systems of voting can be, and have been, at times, abused. The delegates to this Council *must* consider these and other arguments before coming to any decision. The 'one-vote, one-value' argument is also concerned with a very fundamental part of the Union's structure. At present the voting system (using the collegiate system as briefly described above) is

biased towards the smaller campuses throughout Australia, the rationale behind this being that these campuses are disadvantaged by their lack of facilities, size and location. This works by every campus being given a base vote of two(2) delegates and then being given one (1) vote for every thousand students over 2,000 at the campus, up to a maximum of twelve (12) votes. This 'weighting' system obviously disadvantages those campuses with large student numbers (and usually relatively corresponding facilities). Consequently there has been a call for a 'one-vote, one-value' system whereby campus voting strengths are exactly proportionate to the numbers of students on campus. Again this is seen to be a more 'democratic' way of allocating voting strengths to campus, but it could possibly result in the Union being controlled by the larger campuses, particularly those in the Eastern States, much to the detriment of those smaller, isolated campuses which do not have the facilities to be able to protect their own interests.

It is pertinent that these questions have been the major arguments put forward at the larger Eastern States' campuses which have seceded from the Union by referendum. Obviously there is quite an amount of student discontent with the present systems of voting and 'weighting', and the Union *must* be prepared to respond to student reaction and possibly to change its structure. A decision on these questions will be crucial to the future of the Union.

If such changes are to be made, then students across Australia *must* ensure that the needs of their fellow students on the small isolated campuses are well catered for. It is these campuses that are hit the worst by the vicious cutbacks in Education funding and it is the students on these campuses which least have the facilities to defend

themselves and their right to an education. Therefore, it may be worth considering extending the duties of one of the National Officers of AUS (perhaps the Trainee Teacher Officer) to ensure that these campuses are given the support and back-up they need.

(b) 'The financial position of AUS.'

With these secessions, a substantial amount of money has been lost to the Union. Some \$80,000 must be cut from the budget by the Executive before Special Council. Further cuts may need to be made there.

The delegates to the Special Council must decide what are the most important areas in which the Union should be working. We cannot afford to hold the number of campaigns which were planned at Annual Council at the start of the year. One might say that it is all a question of priorities. Delegates must decide how much they are prepared to see areas such as Education, the Regions, Media, Women's Department, etc., cut in order for the Union to survive financially. Which areas of the Union's work are the most important to you, the students; which areas affect the students of Australia the most? these decisions must be made by this Special Council **and, they must** be made with the view to getting A.U.S. back on its feet. There must be an atmosphere of working together - the Union **cannot** afford to have delegates 'sour-graping' because their pet-political wheel-barrows have just had their tyres let down. The Union **must** carry out its activities with a view to working with and for all students within the stringent financial circumstances.

(c) 'Loans/tertiary tuition fees/Government legislation.' These questions will provide a unifying factor. As students at Adelaide Uni. realise, these issues are very important to us. We know of the imminence of the Federal Government's destruction of our right, as members of the community, to be educated. This matter is of grave urgency to all students. Let's not kid ourselves - as students we **must** stick together to oppose the proposed restrictions on our education (Note: By time of printing, Education Minister Carrick's statement on the funding of education will have shown us what these educational executioners are all about!)

Nearly all delegates, no matter what their view on the structural and financial matters, will agree

to oppose the re-introduction of tuition fees, the institution of a large-scale loans scheme of student financing, and Government interference into student union affairs.

Fees and loans are a threat and Government student union legislation is already upon us in the ACT and further threatened in Queensland and Victoria. A strong, unified statement from students in June will add strength to opposition before further legislation occurs and the August budget is brought down.

(d) 'The Report of the New Members' Committee'.

At present two campuses have applied to affiliate with AUS - Hartley CAE (in SA) and Sydney College of the Arts. Before they can join, a report from the New Members' Committee must be accepted by Council.

They will then be able to take part in the proceedings.

This Special Council will not be easy on delegates. Those people who are elected as delegates from Adelaide Uni. **must** be prepared to subjugate their own political beliefs to some extent and work towards ensuring that Australian students have a National Union which will be able to **work** for students' interests. Delegates must be able to take a national view, and act in the interests of all students, while still representing the views of students at Adelaide University. Some groups may do their utmost to disrupt this Special Council, but I sometimes get the impression that these people may disrupt anything because they do not control it. The Australian Union of Students must be controlled by you, the students. And the way for you, to be able to control your Union is to elect delegates whom you believe will represent you, as a Student at Adelaide Uni., and will also represent you as a student in an **Australian** tertiary education institution.

Make sure that you vote in these elections for Special Council. The voting will be held on June 19th and 20th in the Student Activities Office. If you wish to be a delegate to Special Council nomination, forms are available in the Student Activities Office and nominations close on Wednesday 13th at 5 p.m.

It is entirely up to you to ensure that your national Union continues to work for your interests. So vote in the Special Election - protect your interests. Chris Capper, President

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR DELEGATES TO A.U.S. COUNCIL

This Special Meeting of A.U.S. Council is to be held on June 22, 23 and 24, 1979, in Melbourne.

Nominations close at 5pm, Wednesday, June 13. Elections will be held on Tuesday, June 19 and Wednesday June 20, 1979.

NOMINATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE STUDENT ACTIVITIES OFFICE.

A.C. RUSSELL
Returning Officer

JOHN SMITH RETURNING TO ADELAIDE UNI

JOHN SMITH OF GOD'S SQUAD TO VISIT ADELAIDE UNI. THIS TERM.

Some of you will have heard John when he was here at Uni. in October last year speaking out in front of the Barr Smith Library with a few others from the God's Squad on the subject of Waltzing Materialism and the Australian Way.

Well, EU have invited him back again to Uni. for a longer period this year and he will be speaking at a series of meetings from Tuesday 19th of June to Thursday the 21st of June (i.e. Second week of second term).

John is the founder of 'Truth and Liberation Concern', a community of Christians in Melbourne, Victoria which was founded way back in 1972 by a handful of concerned people and which has now grown to a group of several hundred. There are about 300 people who are pastorally dependant on us on a regular basis and hundreds of others who see us as a major outpost of hope. John says 'There are many others whom we have re-introduced into their churches'. Truth and Liberation concern is recognized by the government as a charity.

John was raised in a strict wowsy household, his father was a Methodist Minister and he freely admits that in his youth he would walk down the other side of the road rather than walk under the Verandah of a hotel.

'During the 1960's I re-evaluated my Christian stance - he says. It was the time of Joan Baez and Bob Dylan and I was caring, but locked into conservatism. I had had three years of theological training and was working with Methodist Missions as well as teaching in a high school in a country town. There were a number of Uni. graduates teaching at the school who were anti so many things. They were Anti-Vietnam and anti-Christian and they were set on breaking down all Judeo-Christian ethics. The place was seething in moral confusion. They were all critics of society but they gave no answers, so this made me go back to the Bible for the answers. I realised that society was in a bad way, but in Christian belief and understanding we could find the solution.

John continues saying he realized that most Christians had 'no communication whatsoever with the sub-



cultural groups in our society like the bikies or the dissatisfied uni. student groups'.

'We weren't reaching them, we didn't understand them or know how to, so we started up Truth and Liberation Concern'.

The Concern is made up of people from many different life styles; they have people who have come out of the heavy drug situation, people from broken families, people who have been active in the Outlaw motorcycle scene, people who used to be alcoholics as well as people who have had a Christian background all their lives. Their community is an attempt to be a genuine expression of an alternative life style to normal Australian materialistic selfishness. They consider it their responsibility to pursue the implications of Jesus' teaching into every area of life and to come to grips with the pressing political, social and economic questions and problems which are facing all of us in 20th century Western civilisation.

The 'JESUS LIGHT AND POWER HOUSE' is their headquarters in North Bayswater, Vic. It is the centre of

operation of a wide variety of social welfare and spiritual programs. Crisis phone counselling, regular biblical studies, considerable marriage guidance counselling and facilities for learning by tapes are aspects of the House ministry.

GOD'S SQUAD Motorcycle club was formed for outreach, particularly amongst bikies.

MONTROSE HOUSE is a community situation for young Christians as well as offering emergency accommodation to teenagers moving out from home deserted wives, single mothers etc.

They have a **DROP IN HOUSE** at Lilydale working amongst kids who having nothing to do would normally be just hanging around the streets and many young people with pressing needs find their way there.

Dealing with 35,000 phone calls a year almost too many to handle, Truth and Liberation concern are obviously touching on much neglected needs and problems in our society and so we are very glad to have the privilege of having John to speak at this extended series of meetings in the second week of this term. Come along and here him for yourself. He has a lot to say that is well worth listening to.

Tuesday 19th June, 1-2 p.m. Barr Smith Lawns.

7 p.m. Horace Lamb Lecture Theatre.

Wednesday 7.30 a.m. special E.U. breakfast in the Dining rooms.

1-2 p.m. Little Cinema.

7 p.m. Little Cinema.

Thursday 7.30 a.m. E.U. breakfast in the Dining rooms. For further details ring 42 2227.

DISGUSTING DEBATING NATIONAL COMPETITION

In the last year, Adelaide University has twice fielded a team in the Australian Debating Intersivity Competition, July 78 in Sydney and May 79 in Melbourne. Both times we have put up a good showing and won through to the semi-finals, but neither time have we come away with the trophy. After these two competitions I can see why this is the case. Our team did not set out to win at all costs.

The Sydney University competition last year, despite the conviction of most of the internationally and nationally competing teams that the final result had been decided before the teams were even invited to attend, was still enjoyable because of the high standard of debate and the large number of Sydney nightspots. But the standard of competition being lower, and Melbourne being a staid old town, our team paid more attention to the competition.

Sydney again went all out to win but seemed to want to rest their hopes on what went on behind the scenes; their team was not the best and lost its first two debates. Not disheartened and acting on advice from their solicitor/manager (we unfortunately had forgotten to engage one) they appealed against their first loss on the grounds that they had been judged by only two not three adjudicators. I acted as mediator between them and the organiser and we decided a draw was in order. This however would have still left Sydney out of the running and so from somewhere behind the scenes came the decision to hold a tribunal into the decision.

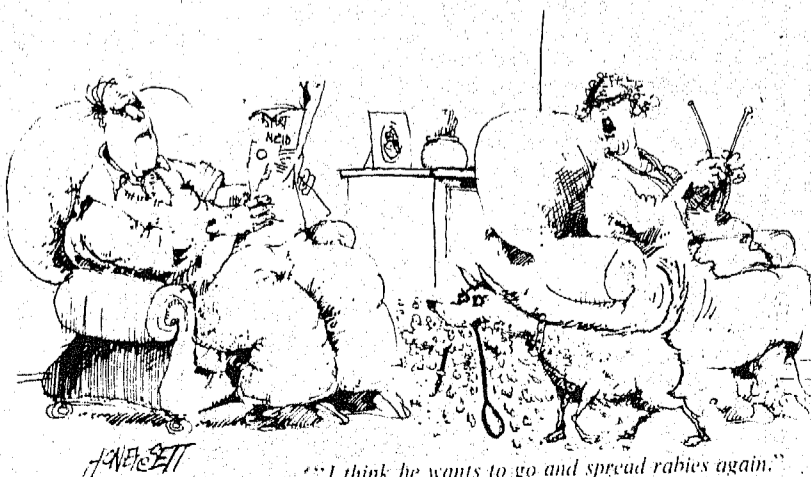
The tribunal was duly set up at 10.30 pm one night with only those teams attending who had been passing when the tribunal was thought up. Refusing to adjourn until the other five teams had been informed, refusing to adjourn on the Sydney teams solicitors suggestions that Sydney was being denied natural justice by not having time to draw up a submission, and refusing to operate under the rules of meeting procedure, the law student tribunal sat in style following the dictates of administrative law which few were familiar with. The team who beat Sydney stated that they would not field a team for a rematch as they were busy with lectures. However, the tribunal ordered the rematch on Sydney's insistence, reaching its verdict at 1.30 am, Melbourne who had won had no alternative but to forfeit, and so Sydney gained an easy win. The tribunal carefully avoided the need to simply reverse the decision and thus avoided a suit for breach of natural justice and a possible suit from an adjudicator for defamation if his decision was reversed.

Adelaide decided early not to appeal its first decision on the grounds of bias (the manager of the opposing team being the sole judge of the debate), as we had won two out of our three debates, beating Sydney and Melbourne. The Melbourne debate we won on forfeit as the organiser had failed to find any adjudicators for the debate, all being at a cocktail party they had forgotten to invite us to, Melbourne nobly forfeited as, being hosts, they felt some responsibility for the occurrence, and besides they wanted to get to the cocktail party. So with our wins behind us we prepared for the semi-final.

Not having received any details the night before the debate we tracked down the organiser at the annual dinner and found that the tribunal was to meet again that night. Our win by forfeit we were told did not really count and so we were to meet Sydney again in a sort of semi-semi final. This we were told at 11.30 pm and we were to hold the debate around ten the following morning. What's more, the tribunal was to meet to decide whether Sydney's solicitor could debate with them having now been appointed team manager. While flattered that they were so worried about meeting us again, we really felt that matters had gone too far, and we decided to fight them with their own weapons - we appealed against our first decision. Hoping not to appear partial at all, the tribunal briefly conferred and told us it would not hear the appeal.

Disgusted, we resigned from the competition, and attempts by others to persuade us back were met with a threat of legal action from one party if we were allowed back. The New Zealand team told us they were glad their country had not joined Australia in 1901. Two members of the Sydney team were deeply apologetic, saying they faced disciplinary action back at Sydney Union if they went against what their manager said, and would not be allowed to debate for their university again. And we derived some satisfaction from the wry laughter and smiles when in the grandfinal, it was announced that the two best teams were competing. Sydney won clearly at last, though there was some surprise at seeing their manager acting as one of the adjudicators.

Perhaps it was my fault that though our team was one of the best, we lost out in the politicking. But politics were not what we went for. The only glimmer of hope is that next year will be run well because of the chaos that has gone before. Besides we're probably hosting it. Still both competitions have shown the way large universities work, and the merits of Adelaide, the well run and happy campus.



HORROR PRISONS IN DILI

SUHARTO SETS UP HORROR PRISON IN DILI; DAILY BEATINGS FOR PRISONERS

Over 1,000 East Timorese political prisoners are being held in horrific conditions in the former SANG TAI HOO cement warehouse, which has been transformed into a prison by the Suharto occupying forces in Dili.

The Sang Tai Hoo warehouse, situated near the Dili abattoirs, is the scene of the most brutal tortures and daily beatings.

Prisoners are not subject to any court hearing, but are thrown in prison on the arbitrary decision of the Indonesian military.

Former Fretilin guerrillas, including even those who were fooled into surrendering by Indonesian promises of amnesty, are subject to beatings every day. All prisoners are starved and live in deplorably unhygienic and over-crowded conditions.

East Timorese are thrown into prison on any excuse: one man was put in prison because a relative in Australia wrote a letter which showed, in Indonesian eyes, too much curiosity about the situation in East Timor. Another, a former rich (and reactionary) plantation owner, was severely beaten and thrown into prison when he asked for a share of the coffee from his plantation, which is seized by Indonesian officers.

Others are thrown in prison for even the mildest protest against the brutality and barbarity with which Indonesian troops treat the Timorese civilians.

East Timor News calls on all supporters of the East Timorese people, on governments and organisations supporting human rights to strongly protest to the Indonesian Government against the inhuman conditions in the Sang Tai Hoo prison, and for the immediate release of all political prisoners in East Timor.

E.T.N.A. April 1979.



THEFT IN ON DIT

Students aren't all that apathetic - some of them sure know how to pocket things. A recent stocktake of On Dit's equipment has shown massive losses.

So far this year, we have lost/lifted/misplaced some \$50 of new equipment. Cutting blades, scissors, liquid paper, print pencils, fine felt pens, and innumerable glue sticks have gone. Does wonders for organisation of the paper, not to mention ones faith in humanity.

However, not only has equipment gone but other items suiting a more bizarre taste. Magazines and books occasionally disappear, what also went was most of the Liberal file including one juicy scandal I hadn't intended to print anyway, a few other file items, and photos of Guy Maddern!!

I realise one should have sympathy for poor students, but I am not quite sure how some of these help to that end.

Be that as it may, I was wondering if these liftings continue, whether I should add \$150 to our 1980 budget in order to counter these problems. Who cares, you pay for it in your union fee.

THE NEED FOR EDUCATION ACTION

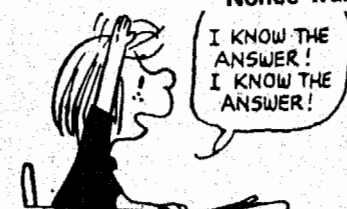
An inaugural meeting of the Education Action Group will be held at 1 pm Wednesday 20th June in the Portus Room.

Many students have shown that they oppose current trends in Education. Many of the threats to education are coming critically close and now is the time to act.

Essentially the task of an education group is to assimilate information and get it out to students. To this end I have written inviting student members of boards, committees and faculties asking them to participate. Hopefully members will be able to get a newsletter out to students.

An Education group can also act on questions of assessment, student control of their study and other related issues. At present the group has no guidelines but it is obviously long overdue for it to be reformed. If you are in any way interested in participating, come along with your ideas and opinions. All students are welcome.

Nonee Walsh



Julie on 356-5030, or come to our next General Meeting.

Kym Bills
Immediate Past President
Adelaide University Liberal Club and Conference Delegate.

AUSTRALIAN LIBERAL STUDENTS MEET

The thirty second Annual Council of the Australian Liberal Students Federation (A.L.S.F.) was recently held at St. Columba College, Perth. Of the forty national delegates, the Adelaide University Liberal Club was represented by four. Owing to the cost of the Western Australian venue the Conference numbers were understandably reduced.

A pre-conference weekend at a southern beach resort initiated many delegates of the pleasurable Perth sunshine (Saturday 12th was 27°C) and the rather more dubious delights of Swan Lager and Emu Export beer.

After a tour of Perth, the conference proper was opened by Senator Reg Withers who was formerly leader of the Liberal Party in the Senate and Minister for Administrative Services. An exceedingly clever politician, Senator Withers was the engineer of the Senate strategy to defer supply that culminated in the general elections of 1975. He spoke to the conference of the dangers of burgeoning government and why he was thus nicknamed "the toecutter". Other interesting guest speakers for the week included Prince Leonard of the Hutt River Province, Patrick O'Brien - senior lecturer in politics at the University of W.A., John Rice - Liberal Party research head, Terry Gygar - Liberal MLA (Queensland), and Sir Charles Court - Liberal Premier of W.A. Unfortunately the Prime Minister Mr. Fraser had to cancel due to a week long special budget cabinet meeting. These informative guests were punctuated by a series of social activities including three evening parties, a night at the theatre, a pubnight and the annual dinner at which Senator Knight - Liberal (A.C.T.) spoke.



Tours of University of W.A. campus and sailing from the Royal Perth Yacht Club to the Royal Freshwater Bay Club were other delights of less political nature.

By far the most important time spent at Council was that during which policy motions were debated. South Australia had the greatest success rate with seven out of nine motions being convincingly carried, a pleasing result indeed. The most crucial motions concerning A.L.S.F. policy for the coming year are those concerning students. These are listed as follow:

"That ALSF believes that no student should be compelled to pay any fee either directly or indirectly to Student Associations, Unions, Guilds, Representative Councils or the governing or other bodies of tertiary institutions as a prerequisite to enrolment in or graduation from post-secondary institutions. Payment of such a fee should be on a completely voluntary basis".

"That this Conference reaffirms its full commitment to, and support for, the voluntary student unionism campaign and directs the Executive to again make it the major campaign of the Federation in the coming year".

"That this Conference urges the Federal Government to institute a non-parental means tested tertiary students loan scheme providing funds to the level of the Henderson poverty line, repayment within five years of the recipients' commencing full time employment".

"That ALSF is against the re-introduction of tuition fees for tertiary students".

"That this Conference calls upon the Executive to vigorously lobby the Federal Government over not re-introducing tertiary tuition fees".

"That ALSF calls upon the Federal Government to cutback on unnecessary courses at Colleges of Advanced Education and to rationalise their finances to promote greater efficiency.

accountability and value to the workforce".

Other more general policies adopted included calls for free competition between airlines in Australia (end to two airline policy and Qantas near monopoly), to increase trade with S.E. Asia, for the government to pay more heed to market forces in determining monetary and fiscal policy, to introduce a voucher system for secondary education funding, for Australia to recognise the new Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Government and lift trade sanctions, to allow the right of appeal to the judiciary when a permit to march is refused in Queensland, and for the overhaul of the Defence Department. I expect myself or other members of the AULC to argue these issues in some depth later in the year, but meanwhile I invite constructive dialogue from interested parties either directly or through the columns of On Dit.

Just prior to the conclusion of the conference elections were held to appoint a new ALSF Executive for 1979/80. After vigorous lobbying and friendly challenge the results were:

Immediate Past President:
Michael Kroger (Vic),
President: Simon Withers (W.A.)
Vice President: Eric Abetz (Tas)
Secretary: Barbara Jones (W.A.)
Treasurer: Kym Bills (S.A.),
Without Portfolio:
David Bloom (Vic),
Jonathon Chancellor (Vic).

It can be seen that the new Executive member representing S.A. is Kym Bills who replaces a talented and tireless worker in Mr. Julian Glynn who was ALSF President in 1977/78 and Immediate Past President in 1978/79.

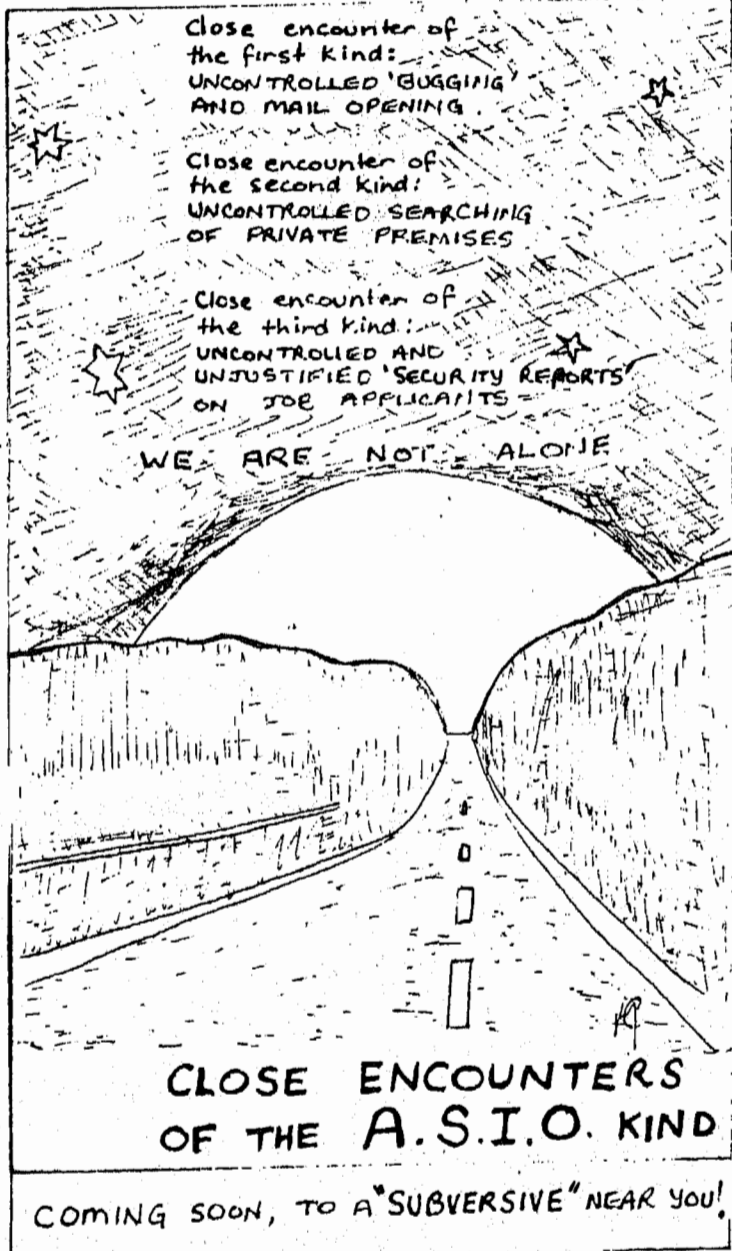
1979 promises to be an innovative and challenging year for ALSF and its constituent clubs. Anyone wanting to join this rising movement can contact myself on 296-2648 or

ABORIGINES IN TASMANIA

Dear Nonee, Hinton's letter (vol. 47 no. 8) may have given the misguided impression that descendants of Tasmanian Aborigines are neglected in all respects. It is true that the government there will not listen to claims for Aboriginal land rights. However, having worked in Tassie for three years, I recognized other compensations, resulting from a real regret among the white population that their ancestors had achieved effective genocide. I worked with a secondary teacher who was 1/8

Aboriginal and whose children, for being 1/16 Aboriginal, received a special government scholarship and were regularly counselled by a government welfare officer, despite protests by their mother that some of her full-blood white students were in far greater need of special assistance. I suppose that this excessive differentiation of treatment based purely on genetic differences, is the true racism, even though its proponents carry it out under the banner of egalitarianism.

Phil Broadbridge



ASIO SURVEILLANCE ON POLITICS DEPT.

Dear Sir,

Concerning the reported instances of ASIO surveillance and harassment of our members in recent weeks (Advertiser, May 21), may I be permitted to make these brief points:

(1) The campus-based Committee in Opposition to the ASIO Legislation (COAL) opposes the new legislation giving our secret police expanded uncontrolled powers because such powers are incompatible with the conditions for the existence of a democratic society.

(2) To this end, we have peacefully written and spoken, organized meetings, rallies and broadcasts. Using democratic, non-violent means, we have sought to exercise critical intelligence, based on fact and reason, to educate the public

precisely of the dangers posed by the ASIO Bills to such exercise of democratic rights and methods.

(3) COAL opposes all organizations and individuals who resort to any form of nondemocratic or violent means to terrorize, intimidate or harass defenders or critics of the social status quo.

(4) Since 1949, ASIO has failed to catch a single spy, terrorist or subversive. Instead, it has devoted itself to victimizing and harassing those individuals and groups such as COAL, who wish to defend and exercise the rights and methods of democracy, above all, free critical intelligence.

Yours sincerely
Pat Flanagan
Chairman of COAL
University of Adelaide.

REMINISCING ON PAUL'S FOGDERCRUD ON '69

Dear Nonee and Dear Mary Venor!

Fancy that! Here I am ten years later in Victoria, and I open the first *On Dit* you've sent me on subscription and blow me down if I'm not in it!! I couldn't believe my very eyes!

I read Mary's article with great interest, and, yes, I think she covered things very well. All those are very familiar to me of course. It is interesting about the 'Bird of the Week' - we had a lot of arguments about whether it should be ditched or not - as I remember, Daniele (my co-editor and a very independent woman, though not a 'feminist') argued for it, but we made a point of photographing our friends including then - SRC president, Peter Balan - Male lib?) and choosing them because they were 'good' rather than 'beautiful'. Things have changed a lot, eh? So much was happening that year. I guess the serious nature of the paper reflected the apparent seriousness of the times - but we *did* have quite a few lighthearted pieces, such as The True Story of Neville X (or have I got my years mixed up - yes, I have - that was 1973) and Kaptain Kron. My own interest in graphics and layout gave the paper its more 'serious' bent I guess.

These days, after having had many labouring jobs; working for circuses and etc. etc. I'm now lecturing at the Gordon Tech College of Geelong, in a variety of 'communications' subjects - English, graphics, music, drama, etc. The dope's not so good around here, and there isn't the concentrated politico-cultural milieu as in Adelaide - but the coast is unreal.

Most of the students I teach are very conservative indeed, but some are spot on. I talk like a Victorian now and I even write like one - all the best for 1979! I look forward to more *On Dits*. I like the look of the paper, especially the *On Dit* Logo. As we say round here - Check ya! (Say hello to anyone for me!) Love and Best Wishes
Adrian Hann.

Dear Nonee,

Although I am no longer a student at Adelaide Uni, I hope I may be allowed a few liens, as a working programmer, to reply to Paul Fogden's 'Cybercrud' article ('On Dit', No.8, 1979).

Upon reading Mr. Fogden's article, I was inspired to coin the term 'Fogdencrud' to describe it. The author makes several quite valid points, but unfortunately these are obscured by the emotional rave he indulges in against commercial users of large computers. Mr. Fogden's almost hysterical approach is typified by his use of phrases like, 'Crap', 'This is stupid' and 'completely and utterly ridiculous'. Hardly magnificent prose. In fact, Mr. Fogden's article, supported as it is by illogical and baseless examples, is in its own way as dangerous to public clear-thinking and knowledge, as the very 'priesthood' he denigrates.

The first three paragraphs of the article contain heavy criticism of the University's new payroll system, followed by a 100-word rambling disclaimer in which Mr. Fogden reveals that he actually has **no** knowledge of how the system operates!

His criticism of the Uni. payroll system included a description of the little boxes on new forms as 'unnecessary, stupid and degrading' and the assertion that they 'have nothing to do with computers at all'. This latter assertion is literally correct, but I should make it clear that the boxes *are* necessary. They are to aid the key-punch operators who key the contents of the form into the machine. And degrading? If Mr. Fogden finds the presence of boxes on a form degrading, he needs help.

Another major flaw in Mr. Fogden's argument is the section headed 'They only deal with numbers, you know'. In it, he claims that 'It would be a simple matter for the computer's program to be modified to allow you to use your name'. To use your own term, Mr. Fogden: 'Crap'. It would indeed be a simple matter for the machine to store people's information under their name

rather than a number - but numbers are unique, and names are not. How would Mr. Fogden handle two John Smiths? There is also the additional hassle of names being mis-spelt when they are used by someone other than the owner of the name. I would rather enter '0107651' on a keyboard than 'Ostojakotkowski'. Numbers can also be arithmetically checked to avoid fraudulent misuse of computer information. I have no time for people who violently object to being assigned a number - their philosophical objections are flimsy, to say the least.

At the moment I am working on a computer personnel and salaries system which will cover over 40,000 people when complete. We on the programming staff do not feel we are part of a 'priesthood'. We work closely with clerical staff and other users, and those staff have gained quite a lot of knowledge of computers from that work. Very few of them break into a sweat at the sight of a computer terminal. Your criticism, Mr. Fogden, is misdirected. Computer staff in general make no attempt to bestow upon themselves a 'priesthood'.

As computers play an increasingly larger role in our lives, it is important that people in all walks of life learn more about them, particularly at school level. Articles such as Mr. Fogden's do nothing to encourage this learning - indeed, they merely perpetuate the very image they are trying to destroy. What, in effect Mr. Fogden is saying is - 'Computers are quite harmless really, but the people who work them are real bastards and don't you dare let them give you a number.'

I feel, Nonee, that you should have refused to print Mr. Fogden's article - on journalistic grounds. I have rarely seen such an article. Its flimsy argument is held together by grossly oversimplified examples, baseless accusations against computer staff and a hysterical turn of phrase which is quite unbecoming in an article on such a serious subject.

Yours etc.,
Richard Arrowsmith.

COMMISSION REVIVES MARIJUANA DEBATE

MARIJUANA LAWS IN PERSPECTIVE.



These are - First, the assumption that if the use of marijuana can be shown to be harmless to mankind, its opponents will suddenly concede that they have indeed been mistaken, and that as a result of this reassessment, they will support the social use of this now harmless substance.

The second aspect is demonstrated in the near frantic search that pro-legalisation forces have undertaken to show that marijuana has a valid scientific or commercial use - such as in the management of glaucoma. This aura of usefulness as opposed to hedonism seems, according to the pro-marijuana forces, to cast a cloak of respectability over the drug - a respectability which it is hoped will somehow assist in its legalisation.

The assumptions that are tacit in these views seem to reflect the attitudes that are common about law and the purpose of laws throughout the community. When we talk about the right of Parliament to control everyday activities such as using marijuana, it is assumed that it does so in order to protect people from a harmful substance. Hence an enormous amount of money and time has been involved in studying the pharmacology of the drug in order to determine its harmful effects. This search still goes on albeit that the harms of marijuana are known within tolerable limits, and reflect and always have done a much lower level of harm than a huge range of perfectly legal activities such as smoking, drinking, driving, etc.

Why then do we have these laws. It is my view that the original controls in the United States were directly the result of a repressive attitude towards minority groups, and that the marijuana laws in Australia were brought about as the result of the implementation of international conventions, and that these laws lay dormant in the various Acts of the States for decades before a problem was perceived and people began to worry about marijuana use.

The first laws against marijuana in the various States of the United States were passed shortly before and during the first World War. At this time a shortage of agricultural labour led to an influx of itinerant Mexican farm workers. Like all labourers they were welcomed and yet feared by their employers, and by the social establishment of the Southern and Western States.

Marijuana use was common amongst these labourers, and this represented an obvious example of a threatening alien culture. The passing of anti-marijuana laws had the effect of symbolically protecting established values from this threatening and alien culture. It also provided a convenient and perfectly legal method of oppressing troublesome Mexicans - arresting them, causing them to move on, etc.

There are two aspects of the pro-marijuana case that are regularly presented, and which I believe show up the failure to understand the real purpose of the anti marijuana laws as they have developed both here and overseas.

This is a pattern that is quite common to drug legislation in both the U.S. and Australia. For example, California passed anti-opium laws in the 1870's which were designed to secure similar controls over Chinese labourers employed in building the railways. Indeed the whole prohibition movement can be seen as a means whereby the powerful small town American establishment sought to protect itself and its values from the influx of the potentially disruptive European immigrant poor which had recently entered the country in vast numbers at that time.

Australia's only experience with drug legislation which was not prompted by the requirements of international conventions shows a similar pattern. In South Australia the first drug controls were the Opium Acts of 1895 and 1905. These were the subject of long debates and essentially aimed to outlaw the sale of opium by the Chinese to the aboriginals and then to prohibit it entirely. A reading of the Hansards of the day give a strikingly clear indication that the legislation was aimed against the Chinese. It was their drug, and like the Chinese, opium smoking was seen as alien. Notwithstanding the fact that all manner of patent medicines containing opium, morphine and heroin were readily available to European users under the disguise of therapeutic substances. A striking example of the extent to which drug controls were in fact repressive measures against the Chinese is to be seen in the Hansard debates associated with the passage of the Customs amendments of 1910.

This then was the basis of United States anti marijuana legislation, a basis which Australia shared in its anti opium laws. However, there was not, in this country, until fairly recently much concern about marijuana even though controls existed on its use since the thirties. As an insight to the present furor over the drug's status as an illicit substance it is interesting to consider that it

was first made illegal in South Australia by the proclamation of the 1934 Act, which was passed as a package deal in order to implement the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, which had included marijuana in its list of controlled drugs virtually as an afterthought. In the event, South Australian legislation controlling marijuana and other drugs remained virtually dormant until 1970 when the drugs use was suddenly defined to be a problem, and the Act was subject to what was virtually an annual revision.

The present state of thinking over marijuana is I think extremely confused. Firstly, although it has only recently been the subject of extensive legal control it has, in fact, been used recreationally for thousands of years.

Secondly, the normally accepted aims of legislative controls are to protect society from harm or people from their own foolishness. As I have indicated the historical function of anti-drug legislation is more correctly to be described as the act of a dominant culture, and so it is not obliged to answer to the manifest harms that it causes. Notwithstanding the fact that it is by all accounts a far more dangerous drug than marijuana it is simply assumed that it is here to stay, because it always has been here.

Nevertheless, because legislatures go through the process of claiming to protect would-be users and others from harm we have witnessed an extraordinary process whereby scientists have been engaged in very expensive researches attempting to prove beyond what is normally required as adequate, that marijuana either is or is not harmful. This process can be played indefinitely, and no matter what the scientific findings, those opposed to legalisation can simply state that they are not yet satisfied with them and want more proof of its lack of harm.

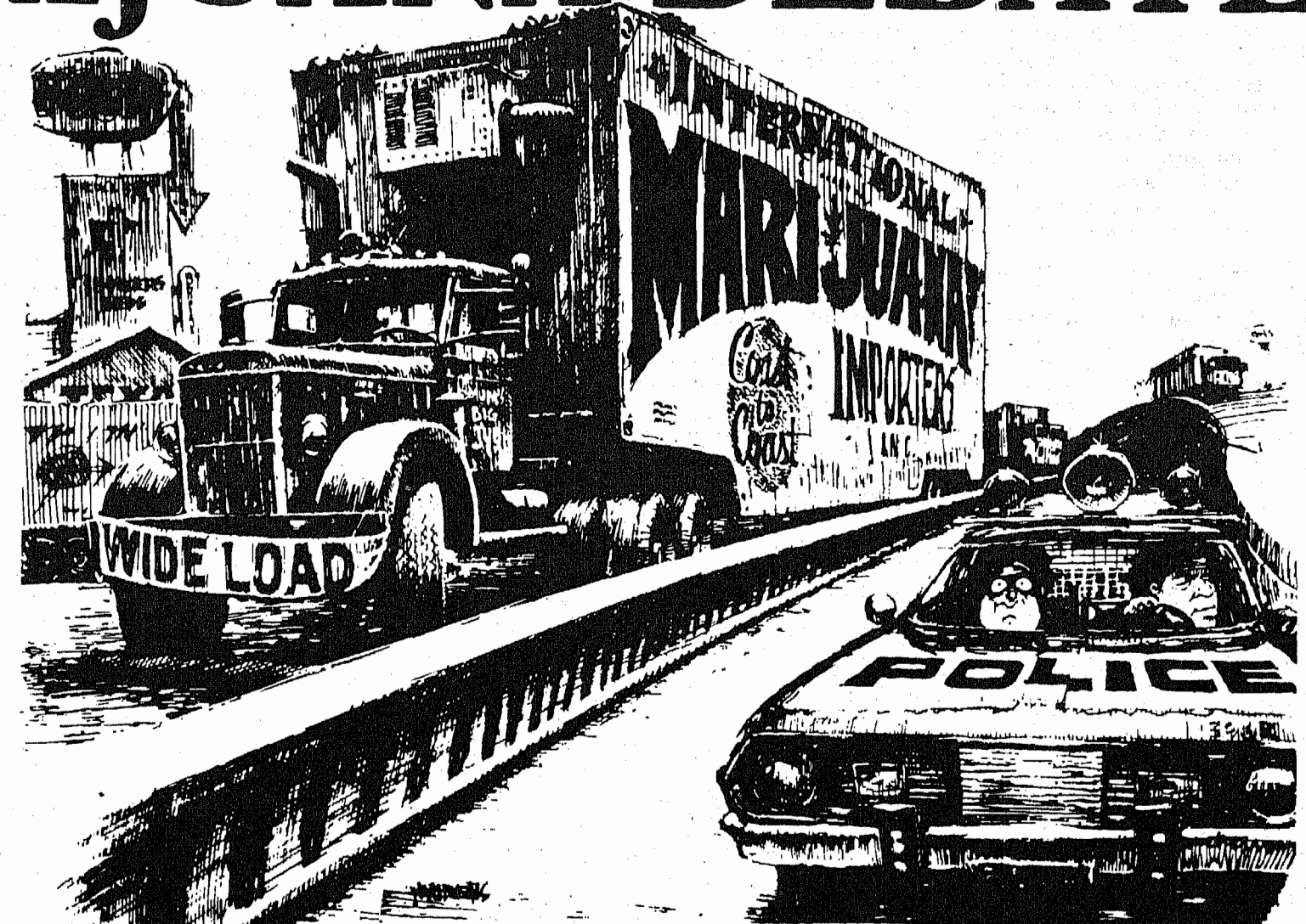
I would like to turn to the question of marijuana and driving as it has received a lot of publicity lately, and is a good example of the type of reasoning used to support an anti-marijuana policy. It obviously cannot be stated with certainty whether marijuana is a contributor to road accidents. Some studies indicate that it is

nothing like as dangerous as alcohol in this respect. But, even if this were the case it is interesting that it should be seen as a reason for banning the drug. After all no-one thinks of banning alcohol in this way - drunk driving is seen as a driving offence, and is controlled by our traffic laws not by our drinking laws. Why should a non-driver be penalised by having either alcohol or marijuana banned because it plays a part (and in marijuana we don't know how significant a part) in road accidents? Surely we should make our drink and drug driving laws more tightly enforced.

There are ways of assessing whether a driver is under the influence of a drug, and there is legislation to prohibit drug driving. Like all laws it becomes simply a question of enforcement, which is a different process, or alternatively we can all help to somehow raise public consciousness to the view that it is a grossly antisocial act to drive while under the influence of alcohol, marijuana or any other drug.

One final point I would like to make concerns the assumption that legislation can in fact be used as a control on people's behaviour. In the case of marijuana use, for example, the risk of apprehension is extremely low, and to be prosecuted is in fact to be very unlucky. This fact diminishes the law's effectiveness as a deterrent, and leads to a few symbolic prosecutions. As a general rule, get tough legislation does not have its desired effect. In 1956 for example the U.S. Federal Government passed legislation providing the death penalty in certain cases of heroin trafficking, which was one part of an extremely stringent enforcement policy. Given what we understand as the rise of the heroin problem in subsequent years in the U.S., it is doubtful whether this legislation had any effect in preventing it. It is my view that as a means of preventing behaviour our present marijuana laws are largely ineffective; ineffective because users simply don't believe that the drug presents any greater an evil than the substances which are officially permitted such as alcohol, and this, in their eyes, represents not unreasonably an intolerable double standard.

A complete rethink of the public attitude towards marijuana is long overdue and the protracted arguments about its benefits and harms must be rejected. Enough is now known to formulate a policy which permits us to conclude that the drug is not without problems, but that there is no evidence to suggest any major dangers will be linked to it. In my view, the real question which people should ask is this - marijuana use is the way in which a significant number of South Australians have chosen to enjoy themselves, and why should the Government seek to deprive them of it.



ON DECRIMINALIZATION

The South Australian Council for Civil Liberties (S.A.C.C.L.) does not give unqualified support to the recommendations of the Commission. We accept them as only a partial step in the direction of addressing the questions relating to the use of cannabis and in our submission to the Commission advocated a regulatory model.

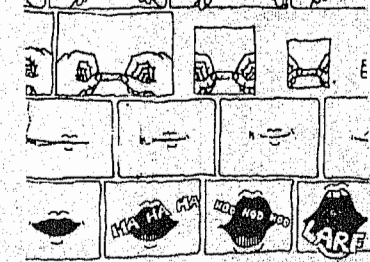
We feel that the criminal law should exist only where the prescribed act has a victim. Where the law exists basically to protect people against themselves, then we feel this is an inappropriate law. Admittedly the question of possible harm to others must be carefully weighed, but even if we were to concede that society has a right to intervene in this aspect of peoples' lives, there is much cost in having a law which turns many otherwise law abiding citizens into law-breakers for acting in a way they see as causing no harm to themselves.

The arguments for moving from the position of total prohibition which are made by the Commission both on the discussion paper on cannabis and in the final report seem to me to be both cogent and compelling

I propose to take their stand as a minimum position. But on the basis of their well considered arguments, I do not see how they did not come to the conclusion that the regulatory model would in fact be the best form of control. This model confronts many of the problems which result from the total prohibition of the current law. Unfortunately, a number of these problems would remain under the partial prohibition model - sufficient in my view to make it unacceptable. The basis on which the Commission seems to dismiss the regulatory model is that it is

likely to lead to a significant increase in the use of the drug beyond that which would occur if total prohibition were retained. If the increase were confined to experimental use, with no harmful consequences, this might not be a matter of concern. However, the increase is likely to include a higher rate of intensive or otherwise irresponsible use. At no place in their discussion of this issue does such a statement receive any substantiation. In fact it is proposed at one place that users of higher potency oils and resins might revert to 'grass' if it is legally and readily available. The argument appears to be based on the moralistic attitude of 'if we don't keep people firmly under control they will all go to the dogs'.

They also seem to argue that by retaining criminal sanctions on the supply and sale of cannabis that there will remain some social pressure not to use the drug and that these criminal sanctions will act as a deterrent on users to whom they do not apply. The Commissioners do not argue that the illegal/illicit supply will cease, in fact on pages 87 and 88 of the discussion paper on cannabis just the opposite is proposed. The whole argument I repeat, is based on the use of the criminal law against one section of the community - the sellers - being a deterrent on another section of the community - the user. Considering how inconclusive is the evidence that criminal sanctions act as direct deterrents at all, and in particular in such



areas as drug use, this argument must be viewed at best as conjecture.

As opposed to this attitude of the Commission, we consider partial prohibition as against the regulatory model to have dangers and problems.

1. Firstly we believe that the use of the criminal law in this way reduces respect for the law, particularly if it is ineffective in exercising the control envisaged.

2. It is simply a retreat to a paternalistic moral sanction stance. 'We think this drug is bad for you, you can use it but we'll make it hard to get'.

3. Even if one were to accept the need for control over people in this area, many people now see the criminal law as an ineffective and offensive form of control.

But besides these more philosophical points, there seem to me to be real dangers in the partial prohibition model.

1. As has been acknowledged by the Commission, the illicit market will not fade away. Consequently the partial prohibition model allows, perhaps encourages contact between law abiding citizen and the 'criminals' who sell the drug. It is unlikely that these two groups will be significantly different from now and it appears that many sellers are also users - often also colleagues and friends of other users. This is likely to lead to even greater disrespect for an inappropriate law than we have at present.

2. The enforcement of this law is likely to be just as difficult as at present, taking up resources in the Police Force which could be well used elsewhere. The distinction between users and dealers is also likely to be of difficulty to the Police except with large scale operations.

3. This model by keeping supply illegal continues the potential for supply of other illegal drugs by the same dealers, to people who might otherwise have little interest in or access to such drugs. This is a danger which has constantly been expressed in the present situation and leads to the 'escalation argument'.

4. The dangers of lack of uniformity of quality and adulteration of cannabis remains when supply is not maintained, as the regulatory model.

5. There is also the danger of spreading sales to school children as this group is least likely to grow their own plants. Young people could become the target of illicit sales, particularly if the market from adult users diminishes due to home growing.

All these points and many others are addressed by the regulatory model. The free availability model could lead to commercial interest promoting cannabis heavily in the same way as alcohol and tobacco. But control by sensible, acceptable regulations by government are possible under the regulatory model. Sale of cannabis need not be advertised nor need cannabis be made freely available to children.

In conclusion, we in the S.A.C.C.L. are sorry to see that the Commission stopped short of recommending the regulatory model. We are much more deeply concerned to see the Government taking such an implacable stand on this issue. We call on them to reconsider all evidence presented by the Commission in this area of their report and to open their minds to the arguments presented. Only then will there be the much needed reassessment of the law.

Most people are by now aware that the recommendation of the Royal Commission into the non-medical use of drugs, that marijuana be decriminalised will not be acted upon. This was reacted to with great disappointment by the pro-marijuana people - note the article from Mark Lawrence of 'The Society for Cannabis Law Reform' It did also once again spark up more debate on the whole issue of marijuana - with two forums, one at Adelaide University and the other at the Box Factory on Wednesday 23rd. Both were well attended, and also made clear the extreme polarisation on the issue.

whether Ms. Jennifer Adamson is correct in saying that as the community pays heavily for a health bill, it must have laws to control behaviour in order that the bill doesn't go up; at a cost of approximately \$12,000 to take one offender to the point of sentencing, her mathematics seem questionable.

The function of the laws, as far as anti-marijuana people are concerned, seem to be that people must be controlled for their own good. For example Ms. J. Adamson (Liberal member for Coles) stated 'In my opinion...the report of the Royal Commission and its recommendations are by no means consistent with the official policy of discouragement of drug use which I believe is essential to the health and welfare of South Australians'. (Ed. my emphasis). It seems that the law exists to protect people from themselves, an attitude which many people find condescending.

The two attitudes were summed up well when after the Adelaide Uni. forum broke into argument, one woman, incensed at this condescending attitude, said, 'Oh, for goodness sake, don't you think people have any common sense?' and another person yelled out - 'No, no, no they Don't!'

In order to look at the function of the law more closely, I have printed these two transcripts of speeches. Chris Reynolds - legal research officer for the Commission, puts the laws in their historical context and looks at how they are utilized.

Judith Worrall, the President of the South Australian Council for Civil Liberties, outlines why even the compromise suggested by the Commission is unacceptable as it still embodies this condescending attitude, and is often unworkable too.

FASCISM IN BRITAIN

On Monday April 23 the National Front marched through the predominantly Indian area of Southall, West London. A counter-demonstration was organised by the Anti-Nazi League, supported by the Indian Workers' Association and Southall Youth Movement.

Five thousand police were deployed through the town area and in a protective cordon round the Front marchers.

Blair Peach, a teacher from New Zealand and prominent leader and publicist of the British National Union of Teachers (NUT), was leaving the demonstration when two groups of police attacked clubbing him to the ground.

He struggled to a gate and was assisted by a resident who had him taken to hospital where he died on the Monday night.

A witness Martin Gerald, told the

press: 'About 20 members of the police Special Patrol Group (SPG) emerged from two police vans carrying riot shields and truncheons.

'Two further SPG vans arrived from the western end of The Broadway and turned right into Beechworth Avenue. The police emerged and started to attack the anti-racist demonstrators indiscriminately with truncheons.

'At the junction of Beechworth Avenue and Orchard Avenue, Mr. Blair Peach was hit twice on the head with police truncheons and left unconscious.

'We were not demonstrating but going home. Then the second Transit came. The police, who were SPG were wielding truncheons and riot shields.

'It was a case of the boot just going in. There was no attempt to arrest anybody. A second person, Ms. Amanda Leon was also hit on the head'.

FASCISM IN BRITAIN

On April 23rd 1979, Blair Peach, a New Zealand teacher living in England, was killed in a demonstration against the National Front in Southall, London. Eye witness reports in the British press spoke of Peach being brutally beaten with police truncheons and condemned police violence and behaviour in general at the demonstration. Even Mr. Martin Grubb, Community Relations Officer for Ealing condemned police behaviour as 'absolutely disgusting'. (*The Guardian* April 25th 1979).

Blair Peach's death climaxes a series of clashes that have occurred each time the National Front have held 'public meetings'. Although many of the Front leaders have had long term connections with British nazism, their racist policies are designed to appeal to a wide range of British workers and members of the middle class looking for a scape goat for the nations present economic crisis. Consequently apart from racist protestations that Black immigrants are taking British jobs and housing and calls for their forcible repatriation, their attitudes to other issues e.g. unionism, 'the right to work' and economic policies in general are relatively indistinct in order to conceal their extreme right-wing leanings.

The anti-nazi league of which Blair Peach was a member was formed in 1977. It is a broad based movement with the specific purpose of counter-acting the National Front's racism and soon gained the support of a number of leading British political, sports, media and cultural figures. It grew dramatically and individual branches were formed in every part of Britain. Anti-Nazi League carnivals and rallies have attracted up to 80,000 supporters who on one occasion marched five miles through the streets of London.

Popular concern for the activities of the National Front has been increased by a number of violent incidents in which Front members have systematically terrorised blacks and Asians. Repeated incidents in the East End of London even

culminated in three Asians being stabbed to death in a street known as 'Brick Lane'. A series of Anti-Nazi League marches succeeded in making the National Front leave the area, but only after the A.N.L. headquarters had been bombed. There have even been some attempts by the National Front to organise on student campuses. At Manchester University and elsewhere, razor blades were concealed under Front posters and stickers in order to cut the fingers of students trying to pull them down.

The Police and the popular press have generally failed to discourage or highlight such Front activities. Although National Front meetings are frequently held in high immigrant areas in an attempt to intimidate the local population, police and politicians have so far been powerless to stop meetings from being held to put forward election policies. In fact, the police's major role has been to ensure that such meetings proceed with only minimal disruption from the Front's opponents. The writers of this article have themselves attended rallies where there were 10,000 police to protect 10 Front supporters, where whole areas have been blocked off by police in order to stop anti-Front demonstrators getting through, where demonstrators have been thrown off public transport going to the area, private cars have been stopped and searched and banners and placards confiscated. Police have resorted to helicopter surveillance in order to mobilise their forces against groups of demonstrators trying to get through, and have used shields and other riot gear originally designed for use in Northern Ireland.

These demonstrations do give rise to strong emotions and the fact that violence occurs on both sides cannot be denied, however, the basic cause lies ultimately with the extreme and socially divisive views of the National Front. Even the Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall has argued that 'National Front speakers whose language is an incitement to racial hatred, should be

prosecuted under the Race Relations Act.' (*The Guardian*, April 25th). So far, however, police have seemed hesitant to use the wide powers given them under this act, though stronger action seems likely following to furore caused by Blair Peach's death.

Whatever the outcome, the Anti-Nazi league will continue to operate in Britain organizing Rock Against Racism Concerts, selling badges, posters, stickers and organizing Carnivals until the National Front is eventually ousted. They have been successful in the fact that councils are now very wary of allowing the Front to hold 'public' meetings other than at election times when by law they must be allowed to put forward their platform. In the last general election the N.F. won no seats, their vote diminished dramatically since the Local Elections where they had gained up to 2,000 votes in East End electorates. The attitude of the major political parties to them has differed somewhat. The labour party put on a party political broadcast around the height of the local elections likening the N.F. to Hitler and the Nazis and exhorting the British Public not to support them. However, a couple of months later, Margaret Thatcher ruined this effect by her anti-immigration speech in which she claimed that British culture was being swamped by a wave of immigration, thereby giving some respectability to the idea of forced repatriation. In fact immigration is already dropping and more residents are leaving Britain than new immigrants entering.

To the average Australian, the present violence on the streets of Britain rightly seems a frightening prospect. But the violence within Britain would be so much greater if a fascist group were allowed to play on the fears of the British people and gain a foothold within the British system. We should remember too, that offshoots of the National Front do exist in Australia, and it is necessary for students and others to be well aware of the implications of the activities.

Vicki Hyde
Carol Johnson

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST EVENING SALE

Evening News

LATE SPECIAL CITY PRICES

'I saw the police hitting teacher on the head with truncheons'

HOW RIOT MAN DIED

THE teacher who died in the Battle of Southall had been kicked and hit over the head by police, according to eye witnesses.

They said that Blair Peach, 32, a member of the Anti-Nazi League, was clubbed with truncheons by members of the Special Patrol Group.

Peach, a New Zealander, came to Britain 10 years ago.

A letter of sympathy to his family was sent by the NUT, involving an estimated 2000 people, there were 300 arrests and 40 were injured, half of them police.

Mr. Peaches Avenue, 24, of Orchard Avenue.



● **Notes of Hitler and the Nazis, says Jim—Page 8**

● **We were going home, but police attacked us—Page 9**

said: "I saw this man being hit by the police with truncheons. He sat up with a wall of a house opposite.

"Then the police came along and ordered him to move. He was badly hurt but he managed to get up and try to cross the road. He was shouting. He saw me standing in the garden of my house and came towards me.

"He dropped into my garden. I held him and asked my sister to get a glass of water. I gave him the glass but he wouldn't hold it.

"He couldn't move his hands. His tongue was stuck to his upper lip and the upper part of his head was all red as if he was bleeding inside.

"I carried him to my car, but I got pretty scared. I could see he was dying. He could not speak on Page Two

TELEVISION 24, 25 In Town 7 Stars 12 Letters 10 Ad Lib 21 City 38, 39 ENTERTAINMENT 26-27



UNEMPLOYMENT

120,000 LESS ON DOLE BY BUDGET BUT THEY WONT HAVE JOBS

DOLE BLITZ ON AGAIN

Fraser Gov't seeks 120,000 victims

For six weeks from 23rd April, the Department of Social Security is sending investigators to every house where unemployed people live. Under a secret directive, the investigators' job is to find any and every trivial technicality as an excuse to terminate 'benefits' - i.e., the total income - of as many unemployed people as possible.

The official reason to be given by the federal government will be 'to winnow out the 'dole' cheats'. The same claim was made by Senator Guilfoyle, Minister for Social Security, in the 1977 and 1978 'dole blitzes'.

On those occasions, less than 200 cases of fraud were proven in court, although the Department of Social Security must, by law, prosecute in every suspected case of fraud. However, out of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed people investigated, in 1977 30,000 people were cut off and a much higher number in 1978, on the say-so of field officers who investigated them.

Many were cut off because they were not living at the address DSS had for them. In most cases, this was because DSS staff which had been recently cut in Fraser's savage budget, had not got their records up-to-date.

The majority of those who were cut off for trivial reasons, appealed successfully and were reinstated, but only after delays of up to three months. Meanwhile, they fell into debt and many were evicted from their homes.

Many others, not so fortunate, did not know of their right to appeal. In those cases, the only choices were starvation, charity, prostitution, crime or suicide.

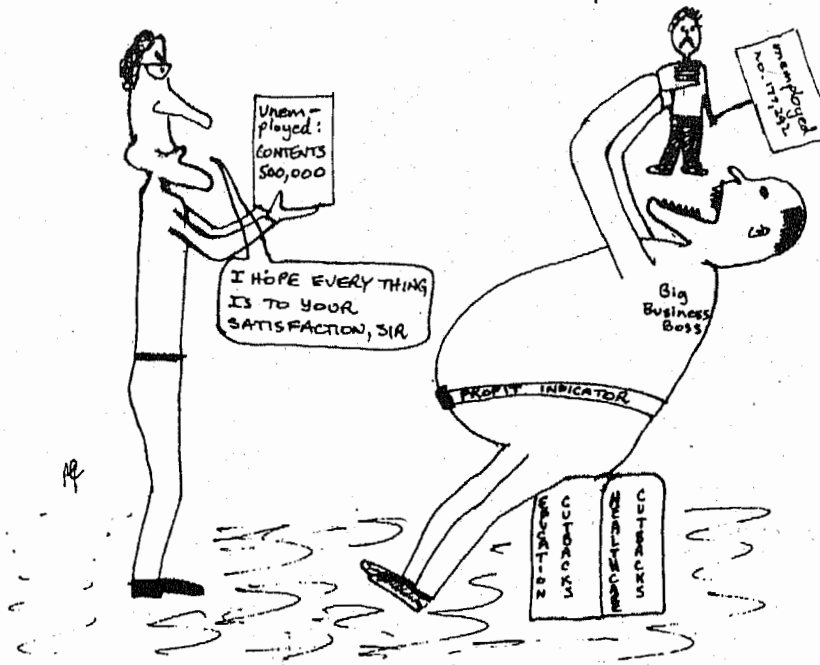
Staff at the Department of Social Security headquarters in at least one capital city reacted strongly to news of the 'dole blitz'. On Friday, April 20th they heard of instructions received that day from the Director-General, who in turn gets his orders direct from Federal Minister Guilfoyle. This directive, which is to be kept secret from the public, states that field officers are to call on every unemployed person and, in the unashamed words of Director-General Lanigan, 'to remove as many people as possible from the 'dole'.

The field officers are to carry a two-page questionnaire to administer, not only to unemployed people, but also to their neighbours. Hearsay evidence from neighbours may be used to 'prove' a de facto relationship, or regular absence from home can be a 'proof' that the person being investigated has a job.

DSS staff learned that a special unit will be set up at their headquarters to deal with the questionnaires and reports from

FRASER'S 'INVESTORS' HILTON'

- where you (and inflation) come first



FULL TEXT OF TELEX

FOR DIRECTOR (PERSONAL : PLS PASS ON BY HAND)

FROM LANIGAN

A SURVEY OF ONE STATE HAS SHOWN THAT IT WOULD TAKE MANY MONTHS TO GET AROUND TO ALL CASES OF U/B WHICH HAVE BEEN CURRENT FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS. WE SIMPLY CANNOT WAIT THIS LONG FOR INSPECTION PROJECT TO BE BROUGHT UP TO DATE AS NEED IS TO PREVENT UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE IN CURRENT YEAR.

YOU SHOULD THEREFORE PROCEED FLEXIBLY WITH ALL POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF YOURSELF AND TOP EXECUTIVES TO IDENTIFY CLASSES OF CASE WHICH ARE MORE LIKELY TO RESULT IN TERMINATION SO THAT THESE CAN BE GIVEN PRIORITY. A LARGE SAMPLE OF CASES RECENTLY VISITED BY FIELD OFFICERS SHOULD BE METICULOUSLY EXAMINED TO L/99 FOR ANY PATTERNS WHICH WOULD ENABLE US TO CONCENTRATE ON THOSE WHICH WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO BE WORTH EXAMINING.

THE EXAMINATION SHOULD COVER BOTH CASES IN WHICH TERMINATION IS WARRANTED AND THOSE WHERE IT WASN'T. YOU SHOULD ALSO LOOK FOR CATEGORIES OF CASES THAT COULD BE CALLED INTO OFFICE FOR INSPECTION. OLD ESTABLISHED CASES, WHERE RECORDS SHOW THAT THE CLAIMANT HAS BEEN ON AND OFF BENEFIT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WITH SAME ADDRESS ARE LESS LIKELY TO PRODUCE RESULTS FROM FIELD OFFICERS VISITS THAN NEW CASES WITH NO PRIOR HISTORY, WHICH MAY BE BOGUS. A MAILING QUERY CAMPAIGN SHOULD ALSO BE MOUNTED TO CONTACT CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE BEEN ON BENEFIT FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS BUT WILL NOT BE LIKELY TO BE VISITED QUICKLY. A COMMITTEE SHOULD DEVISE A SHORT BUT PERCEPTIVE WRITTEN QUESTIONNAIRE WHICH WOULD BE LIKELY TO BUDGE CASES WHERE BENEFIT IS CLAIMED WITHOUT ELIGIBILITY. TYPICAL QUESTIONS WOULD BE: ARE YOU CURRENTLY WORKING? WHAT IS DATE OF LAST EMPLOYMENT, FULL OR PART TIME AND WHAT WAS PERIOD OF THAT EMPLOYMENT?

PLEASE SEND QUERY OUT QUIETLY TO SAMPLE OF CASES AND ALSO SEND DRAFT TO CENTRAL OFFICE FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF ITS POSSIBLE USE IN OTHER STATES OR IMPROVEMENT WITH OUR HELP.

PLEASE ENSURE ALSO THAT CAREFUL STATISTICS ARE KEPT OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH EACH METHOD SO THAT WE CAN WORK OUT COSTS OF THE VARIOUS APPROACHES AND THE BENEFITS OBTAINED ON THE AVERAGE.

PLEASE GET THIS MULTIPLE APPROACH GOING IMMEDIATELY AFTER EASTER. WHERE QUERIES ARE NOT ANSWERED WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS, BENEFIT SHOULD BE STOPPED WITH A LETTER GOING OUT TO CLAIMANT INFORMING HIM OF HIS FAILURE TO ANSWER AND GIVING DETAILS OF OFFICE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER HE CAN CONTACT FOR FURTHER ADVICE.

PLS KEEP US INFORMED OF PROGRESS

11/4/1979



field officers. However, no extra staff will be employed to handle this work. Instead, staff who normally provide service to unemployed people will be taken away from this work.

A further way in which their service will be disrupted is that the special unit will be constantly requisitioning unemployed peoples' files, as an aid to determining who to cut off. Thus, thousands of files will be away from their normal locations and effectively 'lost' for days or weeks on end. Since they are also needed to service unemployed people who did not receive their cheques on time, this will cause havoc. Mislaidd files are the single biggest cause of unemployed peoples' cheques being delayed. This is through no fault of DSS staff, but results from federal cuts in such staff which has left them short-handed at the best of times, and the bureaucratic system imposed by the federal government on DSS employees.

On first hearing of this 'special project', DSS staff expressed anger and outrage, first because of the intrusion into the privacy and rights of unemployed people, and secondly because their own jobs were going to be made very much more difficult for the six weeks of the project, and the inevitable aftermath they expect, of months of extra queries and problems in servicing unemployed people.

The only positive result expected is to catch out a tiny handful of fraudulent cases. At the same time, unnecessary hardship will be caused to hundreds of thousands of innocent people around Australia, who would temporarily lose their compensation for the failure of industry and the federal government to provide enough jobs.

Our DSS informant stressed the essential unity of understanding between most of their staff and the unemployed people they service. Most people who work at DSS have friends who are unemployed, and know the hardships they undergo. The present 'blitz' could unfairly have a negative effect on relations between unemployed people and DSS staff.

Many unemployed people, because of their dependency on the regular arrival of their 'benefit' cheques, already live in fear of the DSS. The 'special project' will vastly increase both the level of fear and the number of people who, for no good reason, will be made to experience it.

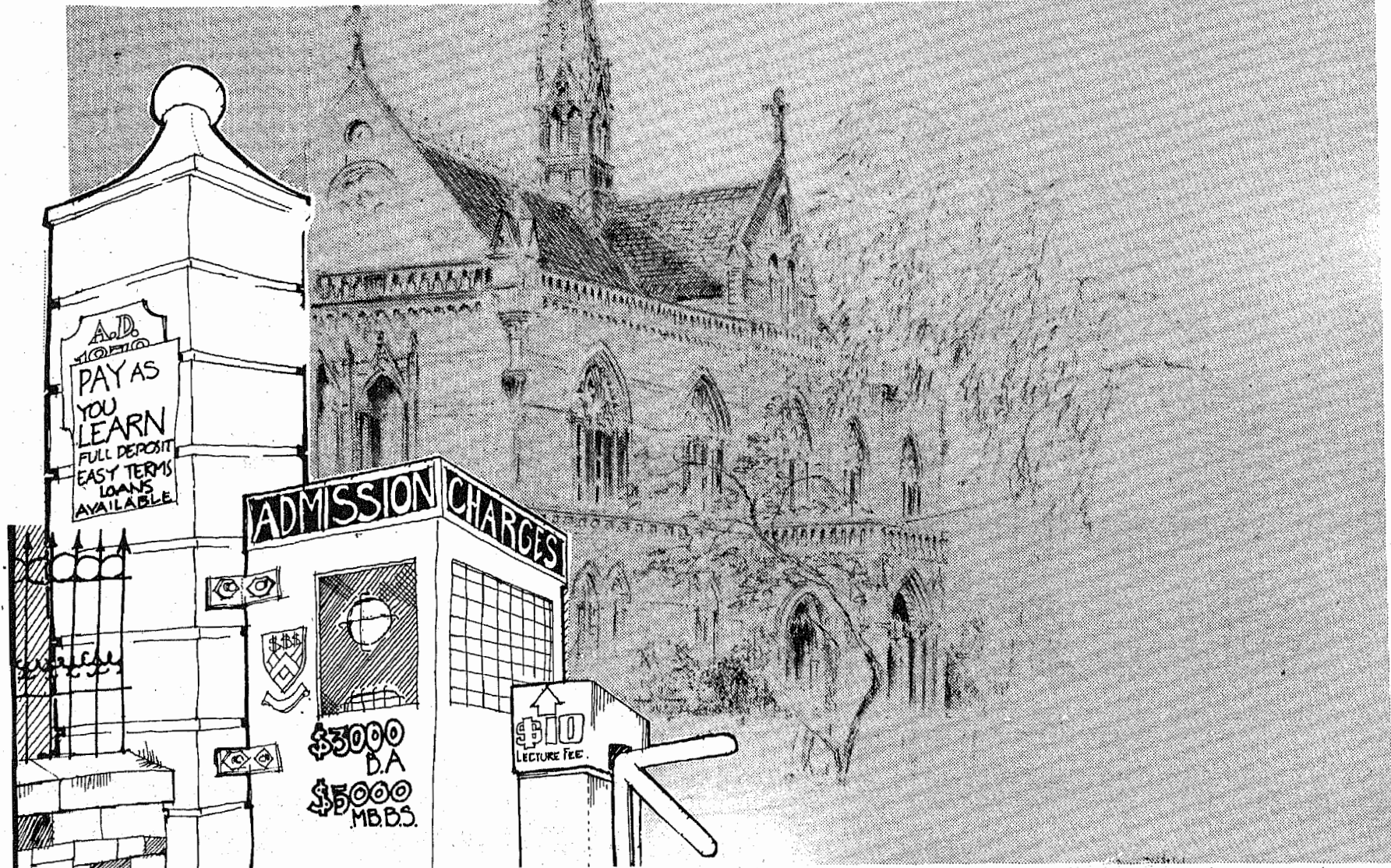
Comments from some staff highlighted their feelings. One lady said 'I read the book '1984', but I never thought it could happen here'. An older member said 'This 'Special Project' sounds too much like Hitler's 'Final Solution' to the Jewish problem, to me'.

Half seriously, another staff member suggested that the field officers' reports not be processed at all.

Check mate May

STUDENTS' FUTURE

STUDY LOANS AND HOME OWNERSHIP



There is one implication of the suggestion to introduce study loans for tertiary students which has not been taken into account or even raised by way of objection: the effects upon access to home-ownership of burdening ex-students with debts.

With one of the highest home-ownership rates in the industrialised world, Australia has gone further than most countries in extending home-ownership to a broad section of the population. From the point of view of the individual, this is achieved as a result of considerable financial sacrifice during the early years of setting up a household. The two most important costs are saving for a deposit and meeting sometimes crippling high mortgage repayments in the early years of buying accommodation. One estimate suggests that in many cases no less than 85 percent of the major income-earner's wage or salary goes on housing costs during the early years of buying. Furthermore, with the rapid rise in house prices since the early 1970's, together with declining real incomes as a result of a series of partial wage indexation decisions since the mid 1970's, fewer and fewer families are able to afford to become home-owners.

The introduction of study loans to pay for tertiary education will necessarily have a major impact upon the ability of young couples to buy accommodation. The borderline between ability and inability to afford to buy is necessarily a thin one. Debts of even only a couple of thousand dollars, represent a considerable obstacle to home-ownership for many, if not most, families, and can be expected to drastically reduce the home-

ownership rate of ex-students among whom the home-ownership rate has always been particularly high.

This can be illustrated from my own experience with a Swedish study loan. Over three years between 1972 and 1974 I received approximately \$6,000 in loans to enable me to study for a Ph.D. This now generates approximately \$600 a year in repayments about half of which goes to repay interest. I was fortunate enough to have done my previous degrees in Britain under the grant system. However, for a Swede who had done a B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. using study loans the accumulated debts over a period of up to ten years would have totalled to approximately \$20,000 by the mid 1970s, and for someone starting today this would have to be doubled at today's prices. It is clear that with debts of this magnitude, the cost of studying has a major impact upon the lifetime consumption patterns of graduates who succeed in obtaining well-paid and secure jobs, not to mention students who drop out, fail, or who graduate but because of lack of jobs become waiters and taxi drivers.

The Swedish experience suggests that if student loans are acceptable in what is arguably the most highly developed welfare state in the world, then perhaps study loans are a step forward in Australia. This is not the case for three main reasons. First, the very existence of adequate social security (such as generous housing allowances) makes the burden of study loans more bearable. Second, the young and old in Sweden do not support one another as in English-speaking countries: neither middle nor working

class youths sponge on (perhaps relatively) affluent daddies, nor do elderly parents expect their children to help support them (retirement pensions are two-thirds of final income not a quarter of average incomes as in Australia). Third, and in my view most important of all, the housing system differs radically from that in Australia.

Sweden's home-ownership rate over the post-war period has fluctuated between 35 and 40 percent of dwellings (compared to almost double that in Australia): this in a country which in terms of per capita gross national income is the richest in the world. Why is this? The main reason is that in Sweden there has not been a flight of middle-class households out of renting and into home-ownership as has happened in English-speaking countries. Statistics show that in Sweden the majority of all urban socio-economic groups - including professional workers - choose to rent rather than own. The reason for this is to be found in the relative attractiveness of renting in Sweden. In English-speaking countries public (cost) renting is strictly limited and access to it is means-tested. There are therefore two parallel and separate rental markets: a private one where rents reflect the current value of dwellings and a public one where the mortgage debt of the entire housing stock of both old (and therefore low debt) and new (and therefore high debt) houses is averaged so that average rents are comparable to the average mortgage repayments which a home-owner might pay over a lifetime.

In Sweden, by contrast, such public (cost) renting has been

allowed to directly compete with private landlordism and so there has been a good supply of low-rent housing with complete security of tenure for all socio-economic groups. There is therefore no great pressure on newly-established families to buy rather than rent. The desperation which many Australian couples feel about the urgent need to become home-owners before the birth of children is absent in Sweden. The idea that one must scrimp and save for a decade or more of one's best years in order to get a reasonable roof over one's head is peculiar to Australia: certainly more so than in Britain where one third of dwellings are publically owned. This directly derives from the fact that only a measly five percent of Australia's homes are owned on a cost-rental basis by public housing authorities. This has, of course, been deliberate policy as a means of forcing as many households as possible into home-ownership. It has major undesirable side-effects.

The most important consequence of Australia's home-ownership fixation is that by structuring the housing market in such a way that the only attractive housing is obtainable in the home-ownership sector, the lack of access to home-ownership becomes a politically sensitive issue. Therefore, any action which reduces access to home-ownership still further is bound to be strongly resisted. The introduction of study loans is probably the most effective single measure which could do this.

What is likely to happen if Australian students are forced to finance their education largely by means of study loans, accumulating debts of

\$10,000 or more in order to obtain an Ordinary Degree? The most likely effect will be to considerably delay, or even postpone indefinitely, entry into home-ownership, probably in combination with the delaying of having children. Graduates (or for that matter drop-outs) would have to seek housing in private renting. Given the extremely limited supply of houses for rent for families with children even in Adelaide (not to mention Sydney or Melbourne) this would both place enormous pressure on the housing market and have an adverse effect on family life. For many school-leavers, the choice would resolve itself into the alternatives of home-ownership or a degree.

The introduction of study loans must therefore have a devastating effect upon access to home-ownership, placing it out of reach for a considerable section of the population, or forcing many to forgo an education in order to be able to afford to buy a house. This future is not entirely bleak, however. The one-sided emphasis upon home-ownership with its limited alternatives might well have to change. One consequence, therefore of the introduction of study loans might well be to place pressure on Governments to increase the supply of public cost-renting making it available to a wider cross-section of the population and giving people more choice between tenures, as has occurred in Sweden. Whatever happens, politicians toying with the idea of introducing study loans in Australia should bear in mind the effects of this on 'The Great Australian Dream'.

Jim Kemeny

WHEN COMMUNITY ART IS PEOPLES ART.

On Dit interviews Jim Cowley, Adelaide University Union Artist in Residence, and Vera Trust A.U.U. Craftsperson.

Or rather this interviewer managed to get a few questions in sideways while this dynamic duo inundated her with ideas and concepts relating to their planning of projects for the year. Jim has been here since mid February, and in co-operation with the Union Craft Studio, and various other groups, is working towards an art project involving as many people's creative talents as possible.

This 'Public Workshop Project' as he prefers to call it, rather than community art project, certainly deserves a different name, for it embodies many innovative concepts. They are attempting to avoid the confines of 'higher art', both in ideas and materials. In many ways he sees Traditional Art as being too 'high brow', and in order to create 'peoples art', the public must have access to the decision making processes involved. Much of what he is saying has been proved true - Corrine D'Cruz was involved in an art movement which set up a Peoples' Festival in Bath(UK) in opposition to the traditional arts festival, an experiment which proved very successful.

Jim quit teaching because he did not wish to remain within the confines of the traditional structures. He believes that art just hasn't tapped the areas which aren't possible when looking at something from the 'Art down' perspective.

So what is the project to be? With an objective of getting something together which will appeal to all sorts of groups in the community and engage their ideas, the project is to have an environmental/ecological theme; to consider the use of natural forms and spaces. This theme is meant to be a thread in the fabric of the project - it is in no way intended to cramp - but to be a beginning.

Not surprisingly, Vera and Jim have managed to get such enthusiasm for this project that the Council has allowed them the use of up to seven parklands around Adelaide.

'Experts' are to have a place in this project, not in a class room sense, but rather in a workshop situation with much cross reference between areas of working on projects. The expertise is to be there to be utilized if needed - not to confine peoples' ideas - for example, to advise on structural feasibility of projects. This aspect of the project, it is hoped, will go some way to breakdown the isolation of academia in this University. The Craft Studio has already begun to utilize the expertise of departments in some of its projects and hopes to continue to encourage this. The Music Department is making musical instruments out of clay, and the Aboriginal group of that department are also working on general crafts to enhance their own traditions. The Classics Dept. is also intending to work on classical pottery.



So what is going to appear in the parklands? As one might expect, with Jim Cowley's views on 'traditional art' forms it will be different.

The Environmental sculpture pictured is not meant to be permanent, but something which can be changed, rearranged or scrapped. The sculptures are not necessarily geared to the visual art context, but much more to fit in with the ecological theme and with utilizing what is naturally there, in nature, along with the technical input which it is hoped will go into the project.

For example, Vera and Jim can picture clay wind organs, heat generated windmills or musical trees, the idea being not to duplicate or replace the natural surroundings but more, to temporarily change it. One amazing example of this type of concept was a description of a woman who put together a musical composition by setting up glass, reeds etc. in a gully, which by combining the sounds of the crickets and frogs with the winds which blew through the gully at 8 pm made quite an impression, on nights of a full moon.

Some other ideas mentioned were both innovative and exciting, for example earth sculpture or using bulbs to have annually recurring graffiti in flowers! Or perhaps smell creations by planting herbs and flowers in particular sequences to create new and different smells by their combinations. The creative use of space was the basis of other major ideas.

In conjunction with the Architecture department a workshop on shelters is planned. Working with natural debris, canvas, rope, branches, heavier timber material or even gunnys there are many ways to create shelters using a small amount of space but usually both loosening up the rigid geometric space of the parklands and at the same time sheltering a large area.

The object of the project is to get together with people to give them confidence to use their creative ideas and use their own areas of community land. The theme of environmental science will mean that the areas are not necessarily changed, but used by people themselves.

The project will run from now until the beginning of next year and will culminate with an input to the Festival of Arts. If successful the project won't end here, if the community input has been sufficient, it should have the impetus to continue to encourage people to positively use their own community areas.

The project is open for anyone to participate in. If you are in any way interested, further information can be obtained from Vera in the Craft Studio: extension 2857.

CRAFT STUDIO COURSES

The Craft Studio offers the following courses:
Time commencing 7 - 9th

Monday	9 weeks	bootmaking spinning & weaving	\$20 \$20
Tuesday	8 weeks	silkscreen printing	\$20
	6 weeks	introduc. to photography woodwork & simple furniture making	\$17 \$17
Wednesday	8 weeks	jewellery	\$20
	9 weeks	stained glass	\$20
Thursday	6 weeks	photographics ads	\$20
	9 weeks	pottery handbuild & wheel	\$20
	9 weeks	creative clothing	\$20

UNIVERSITY MUSIC SOCIETY ELDER HALL

FAREWELL RECITAL
OF
LANCE DOSSOR

PIANO

MONDAY, 11 JUNE at 8.15 p.m.

An extra concert in the 1979 series.

Free to UMS Subscribers.

Tickets at Door \$2.

EDWARD TARR

(Baroque Trumpet Specialist)

FREE LECTURE DEMONSTRATION
Elder Hall 3 p.m. Sunday 1 July



OPEN TO ALL
INTERESTED MUSICIANS
AND THE PUBLIC

Well known through his many recordings, performed on baroque trumpet and his published books, articles and editions of trumpet music.

Edward Tarr has agreed to present this, not-to-be-missed, lecture demonstration on the Sunday afternoon of his visit to Adelaide during his 1979 tour of Australia. He will be here for a performance with the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra at the Youth Plus Concert in the Festival Theatre on Monday 2 July.

"Edward Tarr is an Artist-in-Residence at the Victorian College of the Arts. His residency is assisted by the Music Board of the Australia Council."

THE CHILDREN OF THIS WORLD

4th
WORLD
EXHIBITION
OF
PHOTO
GRAPHY

presented by
the
GoetheInstitute
Adelaide University
Union Gallery
June 4th-11th

Sponsors
In Australia
The GOETHEINSTITUTE
In Adelaide
The ARTS COUNCIL OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
INSEA
UNION GALLERY

Free childrens' workshop will
be held on Sat 9th June, 2 - 5



AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE PREVIEW

WILDSTARS is a spectacular collaboration by two of Australia's most gifted theatre personalities, Nigel Triffitt, fresh from a string of triumphant seasons of 'Momma's Little Horror Show' throughout the country, and Jonathan Taylor, undoubtedly Australia's finest choreographer.

Their collaboration has resulted in a brilliant and rewarding performance of an incredible mix of the best in modern dance with pure theatricality, mystery and illusion.

The choreography, plot and dominant visuals arise from a 120 minute collage backing sound track, culled by Triffitt over three months from more than 150 hours of raw sound. This sound track features new music, most not yet available in Australia, from an incredible range of performers such as Vangelis, Synergy, Brian Ferry, Cluster, Tom Waits, Brian Eno, Spike Jones and many more.

Towering over the action is a massive scaffolding construction topped by a huge electric rainbow. This immense structure, incorporating a fold out stained glass proscenium arch, is scrambled over, swung and suspended from and danced upon. A circular perspex forestage hovering over the orchestra pit, a gigantic Samurai warrior stalking the stage, applique hangings down from the darkness to change the scene, breathtaking electrics, a neon mandala and optical effects amplify the action; all of this and more is the background for Taylor's superb choreography for his sixteen dancers.

WILDSTARS is the most exciting evening you are likely to spend in the theatre this year, or in any other. Be early, WILDSTARS is a show you'll want to see at least twice.

CRAFT STUDIO

All pottery items unclaimed by the 15th June 1979 will be kept and sold at a jumble sale later this term. Please come and collect yours in time. Vera Trust.



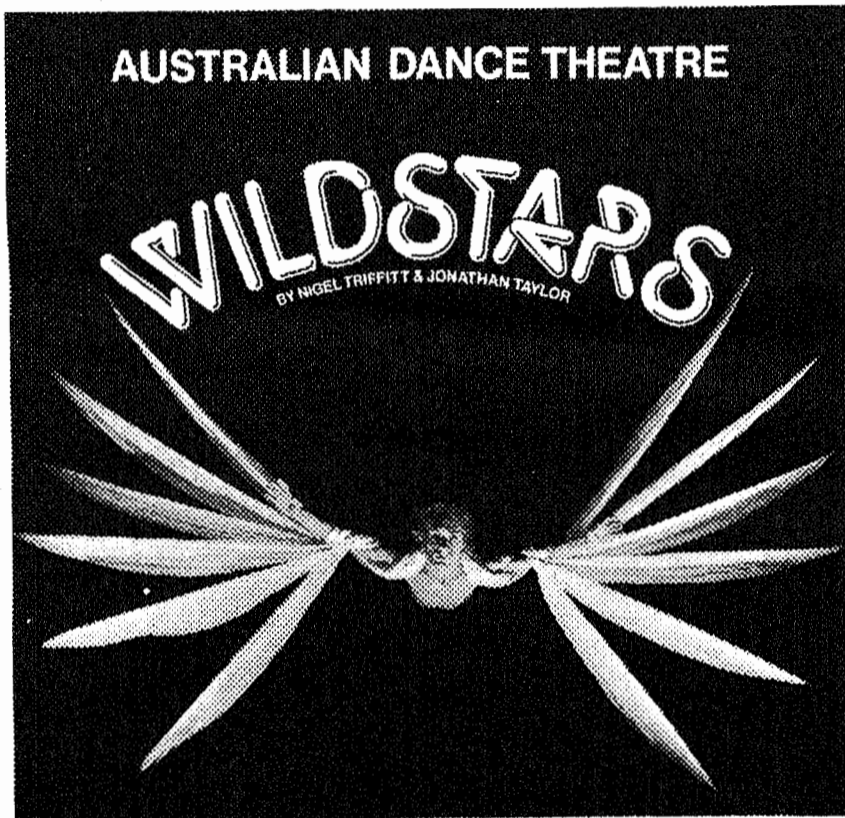
SPORTS NEWS

FIRST EVER NATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION HOOK-UP!

An extensive live to air radio and television hook-up is to take place on FRIDAY JUNE 8 from BOMBAY ROCK.

THE SPORTS will be doing TWO performances that night, the first at 8.00 p.m. The 8.00 p.m. set will be broadcast live through the 3XY/2SM/2NX/4IP radio network and will be picked up by other stations, currently being finalised, throughout the Nation. This show will be 60 minutes long and will feature material from the Gold DON'T THROW STONES album, RECKLESS and some new unreleased songs. Then - to top this all off - 30 minutes of their late show will be televised live to air by Australia's leading rock show NIGHTMOVES which will be aired at approximately 12.45 - 1.15 a.m. in Melbourne, Saturday JUNE 9 Adelaide ADS7, Saturday JUNE 16 Sydney ATN7 and Saturday JUNE 23 Brisbane BTQ7.

As well as Armstrong's 24-track mobile recording van being manned by leading Engineer Ian MacKenzie (the Engineer on both THE SPORTS' albums) there will be a 4-camera OB video truck there for the television coverage. Technically, we're aiming for near perfection. Performing with THE SPORTS will be The Russell Morris Band to cap off the whole extravaganza. Russell will also be filmed for Nightmoves to be shown at a later date.



THE OPERA THEATRE JUNE 9 - 23

nightly at 8 pm except Sundays & Monday June 18.
Matinees Saturdays at 2 pm.

Special Queen's Birthday Holiday Matinee, Monday June 18 at 2 pm.

From NIGEL TRIFFITT, the creator of MOMMA'S LITTLE HORROR SHOW, and JONATHAN TAYLOR, the driving force behind AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE, comes the most spectacular evening of theatre - you are likely to see in 1979.

WILDSTARS IS DANCE as you've never seen it before.

WILDSTARS IS THE SOUND of Synergy, Vangelis, Brian Eno, Tom Waits Brian Ferry and more.

WILDSTARS IS STUNNING VISUALS in neon and silk, lights and perspex.

WILDSTARS IS MYSTERY, ILLUSION and above all ELECTRIFYING THEATRE.

WILDSTARS IS A SHOW you'll want to see at least twice.

Students \$4.50 Student Party Price \$3.50

Book now for this strictly limited season at all Bass outlets.

DRIPS

Along eves of cloisters
And arcing brances of gums.

Drips

Punctuating time -
Intermittently
And metallicly in downpipes
Or silently afar.

Drips

Talking in the Barr.

B.J. Brock
22/5/79



HE SAYS HE DOESN'T HIRE POOPS!



I SAID I WANTED WORK ... NOT A SCREW!



SUBSCRIBE TO

The Journal of Australian Political Economy

Issue No. 4 out now has articles on:
Women and Economic Crisis
Women and Arbitration
Ideology and Health Financing
Crisis in the Steel Industry
Development and Decay at Whyalla
Debates and Reviews

Subscription entitles you to 3 issues of the Journal, membership of the Australian Political Economy Movement and the opportunity to participate in the regional and national activities of APEM; as well as 3 newsletters.

Costs are:
\$10 ordinary level
\$6 low income level
\$15 institutions

Back issues are \$2 each plus 80c postage in Aust.

Subs. and inquiries to: APEM P.O. Box 166,
Collins St.,
MELBOURNE 3000
Victoria.

Single issues available at the Union

CREATIVE DANCE AND EXPRESSIVE MOVEMENT
Courses begin in June at the YMCA, 76 Flinders Street, City and at the Elizabeth YMCA.

A CREATIVE AND SELF DEVELOPMENT DRAMA WORKSHOP
also begins in June at the Flinders Street, City YMCA.

PHONE ENQUIRIES TO: City YMCA 223 1611, Elizabeth YMCA 255 2229.

Students who have children may be interested in the following Children's Workshops.

CHILDREN'S DRAMA WORKSHOPS
at Elizabeth YMCA and at Theatre 62 (phone 352 4842)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The University of Adelaide

THE UNITED NATIONS PRIZE - 1979

'AS INDICATED BY ITS LOCATION, THE UNITED NATIONS IS JUST ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER PLOT'.

The United Nations Prize of \$70.00 is offered in 1979 for the best essay on the above topic.

The competition is open to any undergraduate or non-graduating student in the University, or any member of any class under the control of the University, provided that he or she is not already a graduate of any University.

An essay for the Prize shall contain not fewer than 4,000 nor more than 10,000 words, and must be accompanied by a list of the sources from which the material for it was obtained.

Entries, preferably typed, must be accompanied by the name of the author in full and be delivered at the Office of the Academic Registrar **no later than 30 September, 1979.**

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

The Prize is not confined to any particular Faculty and entries will be welcomed from all sections of the University.

BOOK EXCHANGE

The Adelaide University

Book Exchange

will be open from

1 - 4 p.m. on

Friday, 22nd June

as a

LAST CHANCE

for people to pick up unsold books

Room N5, behind the Games Room

Contemporary Dance Society

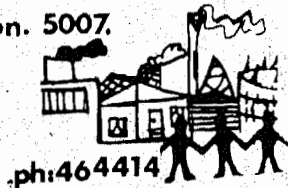
- Special General Meeting
- to elect a President and one Committee Member
- on Wednesday 20th June at 6 p.m. in the Games Room (Followed by a normal class) Please Come!

A.U. LABOR CLUB

NOTICE OF A.G.M.
TUESDAY JUNE 19TH 1979
MEETING ROOM 1. LEVEL 5,
UNION BUILDING
AT 1.00 P.M.

BOWDEN-BROMPTON COMMUNITY CENTRE

13 Fifth Street, Brompton. 5007.



BOWDEN BROMPTON COMMUNITY CENTRE

Volunteers wanted to help with After School Care. This is an opportunity to gain experience with kids from migrant and working class backgrounds. After school care is 3.30 to 5.30 weekdays. Kids age from 4-15 and numbers range from 10-24 per night.

Interested persons please contact K. James.

BOOK EXHIBITIONS

CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE/RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN DRAMA

Two Exhibitions will be on display on level 3 - Research Services Wing - Barr Smith Library - until June 29th.

M * A * S * S

Mature Age Students Society

GENERAL MEETING

Agenda

1. Report on terms activities
2. Election of officers for the remainder of the year
3. Any other business

7.30 p.m. Friday 15th June

Lady Symon Library

1st Floor

Lady Symon Building

FOOTLIGHTS ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING

Anyone interested in participating in this year's UNI. REVUE in any capacity is welcome to only attend. Commitment extends through the first weeks of December, but this is the meeting where executive decisions are made and creative steps taken.

THURSDAY JUNE 21, GALLERY, 7.30 pm.

**WORRIED? NEED HELP,
ADVICE, AN EAR?
WHERE DO YOU GET
IT?**

SEMINARS ON STUDENT SERVICES

The Student Services Committee is holding a series of lunchtime seminars to inform you of the services which are available to help you get through your chequered career at Adelaide Uni. These seminars are also intended to get your views on how these services can help you better. They will be held in the LITTLE THEATRE at 1 p.m. every Wednesday during term.

- June 13 : Union Welfare Services
- June 20 : Student Health Services
- June 27 : Careers Advisory
- July 4 : Academic Counselling
- July 11 : Student Counselling
- July 18 : Students' Association (SAUA)

BICYCLE THEFTS

As previously mentioned in On Dit, many bikes have been stolen from on Campus in the past few months.

Any information on these thefts should be left in the Students' Association, On Dit or with the University admin. office.

The Union Secretary has asked that it come to peoples' notice that all bicycles should be locked to something preferably a cement block. Locked bikes can be picked up and carried away. He also points out, 'It is not quite so possible to carry off a bike and the cement block.'

TABLES 1979

Metropolitan League Division I

Seniors	P	W	D	L	F-A	PTS
South Adelaide	3	2	1	0	10-6	5
Noarlunga City	2	2	0	0	6-3	4
West Adelaide	2	1	1	0	6-3	3
S.A.I.T.	2	1	0	1	5-4	2
Flinders University	2	1	0	1	5-6	2
Brighton City	2	0	1	1	0-1	1
Adelaide University	3	0	1	2	3-7	1
Torrens College	2	0	0	2	3-8	0
Reserves						
West Adelaide	2	2	0	0	8-1	4
S.A.I.T.	2	1	1	0	5-1	3
Brighton City	2	1	1	0	5-4	3
Adelaide University	3	0	3	0	7-7	3
South Adelaide	3	1	0	2	2-8	2
Noarlunga City	2	0	1	1	4-5	1
Torrens College	2	1	0	1	3-4	1
Flinders University	2	0	1	1	3-7	1

Juniors

West Adelaide	2	2	0	0	19-0	4
Noarlunga City	2	2	0	0	12-1	4
South Adelaide	3	2	0	1	7-11	4
Brighton City	2	1	0	1	6-3	2
S.A.I.T.	2	1	0	1	5-4	2
Flinders University	2	1	0	1	2-10	2
Torrens College	2	0	0	2	0-5	0
Adelaide University	3	0	0	3	0-17	0

TABLES 1979

Metropolitan League Division II

	P	W	D	L	F-A	PTS
Royal City	3	3	0	0	14-4	6
Adelaide Uni. Red	3	2	1	0	11-3	5
Graduates Red	3	2	0	1	15-5	4
Sturt College	2	2	0	0	6-2	4
W.T. Birkalla	2	2	0	0	5-1	4
Adelaide Uni. AGUA	3	1	2	0	6-5	4
Graduates Grey	3	2	0	1	9-9	4
Brighton City	3	1	1	1	6-10	3
Flinders University	3	1	0	2	8-9	2
Orange Sturt Utd.	3	1	0	2	4-7	2
Italian Students	3	1	0	2	4-10	2
Adelaide Uni. White	3	0	1	2	2-7	1
S.A.I.T.	3	0	1	2	4-11	1
Adelaide Uni. Black	3	0	0	3	5-10	0
Adelaide Uni. Blue	2	0	0	2	2-8	0



"G'mon, Spot, sit up."

TROUPE AND CAMPUS ACTIVITIES (S.A.) PRESENT

PICNIC ON THE BATTLEFIELD!

AN ABSURDIST COMEDY ABOUT THE ABSURDITIES OF WAR

SUDDENLY TARGETS WERE NO LONGER PIECES OF PAPER / THEY WERE FATHERS AND BROTHERS JUST LIKE MY OWN !!!



TROUPE AND CAMPUS ACTIVITIES (S.A.) PRESENT:

A Slight Accident

A PHILOSOPHICAL FARCE ABOUT MURDER!!



COMING SOON - WATCH FOR THESE POSTERS FOR DETAILS!!

LIFT OUT

INDEPENDENT CINEMA



JUNE — SEPTEMBER

Alternate Friday nights

at the Little Cinema, Adelaide University

FRIDAY JUNE 8, 8 PM
Science fiction films

Shirley Thompson vs. Aliens Jim Sharman
After The End Paul Elliot, Michele Bolton
Delicious Dreams Despite Depression Russel Mulcahy

THURSDAY JUNE 21, 8 PM
Gay films (discussion screening)

Word Is Out Don McLennan
Point of Departure

FRIDAY JULY 6, 8 PM
Filmmaker discussion with Bert DeLing

Pure Shit Bert DeLing
Con Man Harry Stephen Wallace
Maximum Security Sydney Prisoners Action Group

FRIDAY JULY 20, 8 PM
Racism (Guest filmmaker Janet Isaac)

The Law Breakers Thames TV
My Survival As An Aboriginal Martha Ansara
Sister, If You Only Knew Janet Isaac

FRIDAY AUGUST 3, 7.30 PM
Films on art and artists

Guests: The makers of Experiment In Group Painting and Perfectly Clear

Experiment in Group Painting Richard Llewellyn
Related Organics Ivan Hexler
Fantasies Of A Starving Artist David Lourie
The Kinetic Work Of John Hanson John Hughes
Let's Make Things Perfectly Clear Andrew Prouse, Bob Boynes
Mick And The Moon Geoff Bardon
Pointers Transfilm Productions

FRIDAY AUGUST 17, 8 PM
Trying For Freedom

Sweet Soul Music — Otis Redding's Last Concert Richard Mordaint
Voices, Jean Luc Godard Richard Mordaint
We, Ourselves — Bloody Sunday In Ireland Richard Mordaint

FRIDAY AUGUST 31, 8 PM
Close to home: Australian comedy

Hard Knocks Philip Bull
Consolation Prize Riuka Hartman
Short Story Writer Dasha Ross
Dead End Mark Carey
Hearts Desire Emil Bailey

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 8 PM

Welcome To Britain Ben Lewin
plus selected shorts

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 28

ADELAIDE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

CELEBRATING TWO DECADES OF EXCITING FILM FESTIVALS

20th ADELAIDE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

September 21, to
September 30, 1979

- **FEATURES & SHORTS**
outstanding international selection
- **INDEPENDENT AUSTRALIAN FILMS**
- **TELEVISION SECTION**
BRITISH T.V.

FILM-MAKERS

WISHING TO ENTER FILM SHOULD CONTACT THE FESTIVAL OFFICE FOR ENTRY DETAILS

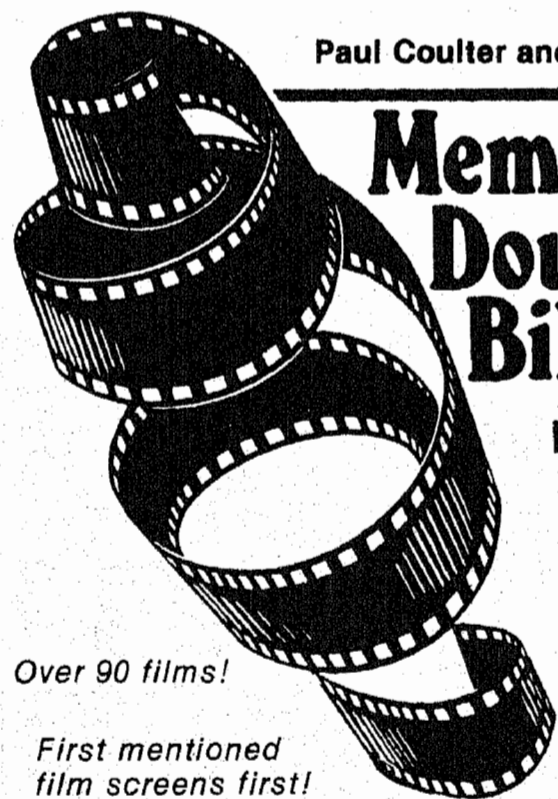
MEMBERSHIP: \$1.00
TICKETS: Discounts and Concessions available
BROCHURE: Available by contacting festival office

Adelaide International Film Festival,
South Australia
Postal Address: G.P.O. Box 354, Adelaide, S.A. 5001
Telephone: (08) 212 3671 Cables: Adfest



CHELSEA DOUBLE BILLS FESTIVAL

Paul Coulter and Natalie Miller present



Memorable Double Bills

Mid-Year Festival

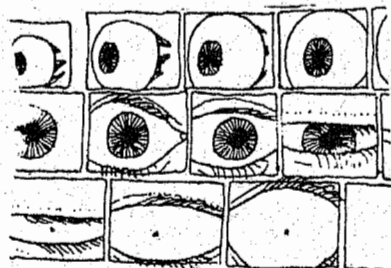
Six weeks only from Thursday 24 May to Wednesday 4 July, including a Bergman Day, the Gorky Trilogy, a Beatles Marathon, movies by Fellini, Truffaut, Bunuel, Wertmuller, Visconti, Kurosawa and many unforgettable classics.

Over 90 films!

First mentioned film screens first!

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE

Adelaide Contact Lens Clinic.
Henry J. Kruszewski -
Optometrist.
Consultations by appointment.
181 Torrens Road, Croydon.
Phone 46 6655



Another Film Festival worth a mention is the memorable Double Bills at the Capri Cinema. They have some excellent films on and are offering a good student concession. \$2.00 for two good films is rare value these days. See the crossword to win a free double pass.

FRIDAY 8 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Best Films Ever Made
Citizen Kane
African Queen
11.30 p.m.
O Lucky Man!
SATURDAY 9 JUNE 4.30 p.m.
Modern Times
Dark Star
8.00 p.m.
2001
SUNDAY 10 JUNE 4.30 p.m.
Two Best Films Ever Made
BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN
Battleship Potemkin
La Regle Du Jeu
8.00 p.m.
A magnificent film
Les Enfants Du Paradis
MONDAY 11 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
The Other Side of Midnight
TUESDAY 12 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
The Getting of Wisdom
Wuthering Heights
WEDNESDAY 13 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Cult Classics
Slaughterhouse Five
Two-Lane Blacktop
THURSDAY 14 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
1900
TUESDAY 19 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Pygmalion
Rebecca
WEDNESDAY 20 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Bette Davis Double
The Letter
The Man Who Came To Dinner
THURSDAY 21 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Alice Doesn't Live Here Any More
Goodbye Girl
FRIDAY 22 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
The Seven Samurai
11.30 p.m.
Bob Marley, Live In Concert
The Harder They Come

SATURDAY 23 JUNE 4.30 p.m.
Two Classics
Waterloo Bridge
High Society
8.00 p.m.
The Conformist
The Passenger
SUNDAY 24 JUNE
Gorky Trilogy
4.00 p.m.
The Childhood of Maxim Gorky 1938
6.30 p.m.
My Apprenticeship 1939
8.00 p.m.
My Universities 1940
MONDAY 25 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Satyricon
The Nightporter
TUESDAY 26 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Picnic At Hanging Rock
The Return Of The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe
WEDNESDAY 27 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
The Last Picture Show
The Last Detail
THURSDAY 28 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
Winter Light
A Woman Under The Influence
FRIDAY 29 JUNE 7.30 p.m.
For the first time, together
Husbands
Wives
SATURDAY 30 JUNE 4.30 p.m. & 8.00 p.m.
Two top films by Women
Antonia : A Portrait of the Woman
Hester Street
SUNDAY 1 JULY 3.30; 5.45 & 8.00 p.m.
The Last Tasmanian
MONDAY 2 JULY 7.30 p.m.
Story of a Sin
Themroc
TUESDAY 3 JULY 7.30 p.m.
Jon Voight Double
Midnight Cowboy
Coming Home
WEDNESDAY 4 JULY 7.30 p.m.
Fellini and Visconti
Amacord
Death in Venice