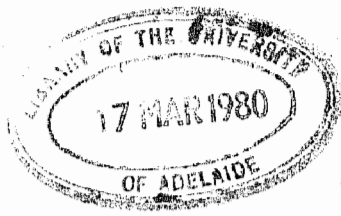


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Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 48, No. 2, March 1980

newspaper of the students association



ORIENTATION...

On dit



Letters

ENRAGED

As 1st year students, we were warned by Don Ray and Co. that our life may be made difficult by the bureaucrats who occupy the Ivory Tower (i.e. Mitchell Building). Of course, we dismissed these claims as mere folly "what could they do to us?" we wondered.

Well, today, the 2nd day of Orientation Week, 3 weeks after enrolling for Drama 1, we were told as we entered the preliminary lecture that because our Matric Marks were not high enough, we could not do this subject. We were enraged with this, as people who had done subjects not even related to Drama were given preference to those who have been involved with Drama for years. (e.g. I have been for 4 years, my colleague for no less than 12 years). In addition, could we not have been informed of this earlier than 1 week before classes start?

Is the University so hard up that it could not let another 33 students do this subject, (83 applied for Drama 1, so 50 were accepted). As 1st year students, we have begun to realize that not only do we have to fight the Government for assistance, but also fight the very institution at which we will be a part of for at least the next 3 years in order to do the subjects we wish!

Yours Cynically
Paul Klaric
and Teresa Crichton

P.S. Our sympathies go out to all would be Anthropology students who suffer the same fate.

AUS COUNCIL

'On Dit' (March, the 3rd, 1980) contains two fragmentary articles about the A.U.S. conference in January, 1980. Both are defective as they do not tell us what exactly has happened. A detailed and precise report should have been expected from Kym Bills who was an official delegate and therefore carries the formal responsibility and should have done his home work. He says that "...space permits of only broad impressionistic portrayal". Why? Did 'On Dit' deny Kym Bills space to give the full report? - Would the Editor please explain. From a conference of the above kind to come with brief, personal impressions can be very misleading. Also, as a formal point to be observed: Kym Bills - quite properly - adds to his signature that he is a B.A. (Hon.), - but to mention that he is also the National Treasurer of the Australian Liberal Students Federation is in appropriate, because he attended the conference in his capacity as an official delegate of our local Students Association. The same objection would also apply if, for example, a member of the Labor Party would have used a similar title. Let us hope that the other delegates will see fit to comment. And this in proper detail.

K.P. POLIS (Hon - German)

The Students' Association Executive meeting on Thursday, 28th Feb. "Viewed with great concern" the delegates who failed to submit written reports to On Dit No. 1 - Ed.

SEXISM

I would like to draw Student's attention to a most blatant form of sexist behaviour which I witnessed while sitting at an information table on orientation day. I was unfortunate enough to have set up a table across from the University Regiment recruiting table and became increasingly perturbed as the day progressed at the ridiculously unnecessary comments made by the men at this table. As a student of Adelaide University I am embarrassed that women should have to be enticed into joining the University Regiment with the promise of 'free men' and should be abused with offers referring to 'free women, free alcohol etc...' This incident is just one of many instances of sexual harassment occurring on this campus as in our society in general.

The behaviour may appear trivial and humorous to some, however it is an expression of a deep rooted social attitude which views women as second class citizens.

JANET TOWNEND

COMBAT
SEXISM!

Those of you who noted Robert Mugabe's landslide win in the recent poll in Rhodesia might be interested to know that our very own Students' Association picked the winner way back and was giving money to ZANU six years ago in 1974.

Leaving all that aside we were greatly concerned at the dearth of intelligent questions from those who packed the cloisters last Thursday to hear Don Dunstan speak about the Land Rights issue. Excusing the darkness of last weeks centrespread and the lack of informative content in the hastily laid out maps one would still have hoped for more response to Donny's impassioned crusade. With one exception all we heard was a smug question from some facetious lout in the balcony.

After the meeting, a teutonic inhabitant of the 4th floor was heard to mutter in disgust "all they can ask is a stupid question like that, what we need is another revolution ...now they'll all go out and vote for bloody Tonkin!"

Finally our profound apologies go to all whose articles suffered cuts, transposed paragraphs or even complete execution in last weeks edition. Most of this was unavoidable but please see us if you have any grievances.

In this edition it was good to get such prompt impressions of O-Week and we hope that you find the article on Orientation in general helpful. With the early sounds of the O-Ball ringing in our ears we will refrain from any more indulgence and return again next week.



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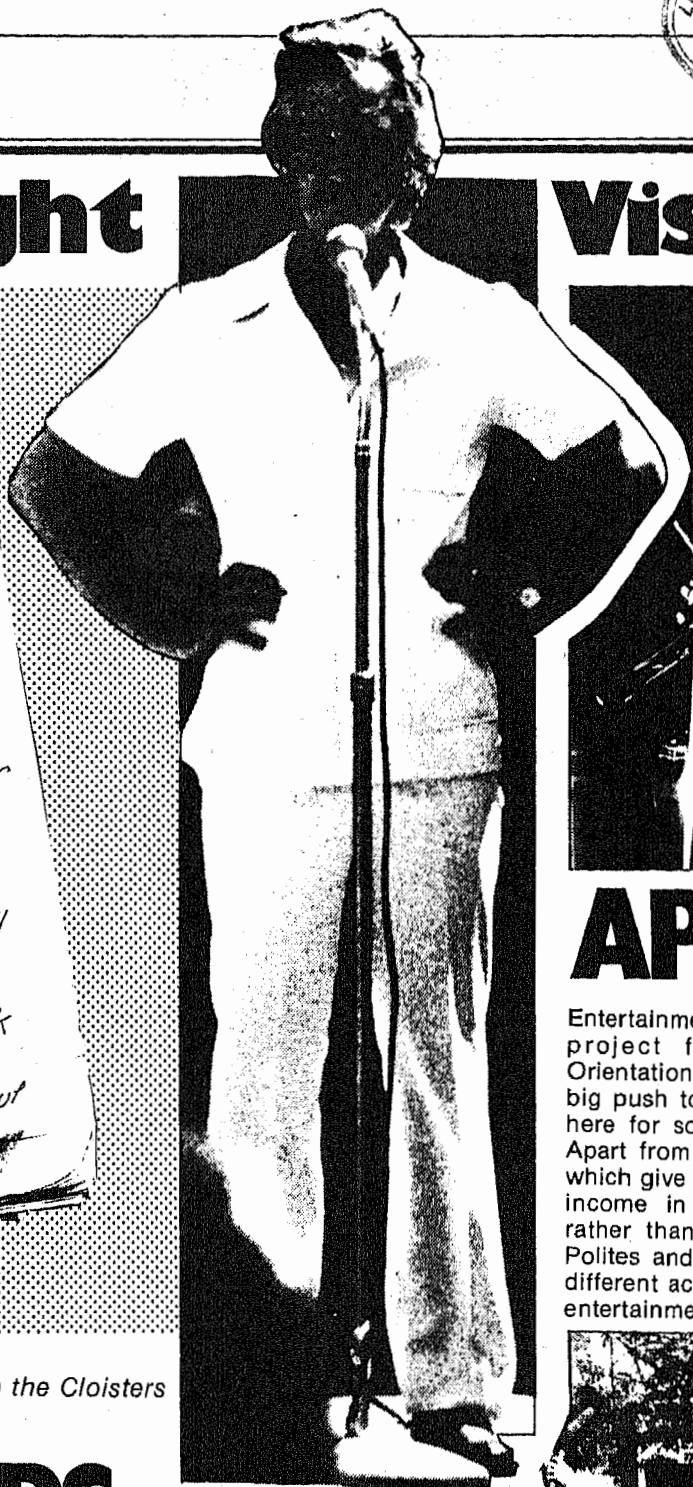
Thanks also the Ele Beard, Judy Cabrera, Jenny Brisbane, Suzy, John Sandeman, Steve Rogerson and Clay Wohling.

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White Knight Visits Campus

...Made eloquent plea for Blacks in the cloisters, March 6th. Land rights "biggest issue facing Australia this century". If we lose the Pitjara case land rights will be put back all over Australia. And that would be "on our consciences" as a generation.... Big land rights march on 15th March. Gough, the pitjara, and other heavies will be there. Students urged to attend on Sunday 15th. Small liberal student bar clique heckled white knight in a desultory manner. General enthusiastic of crowding cloisters enthusiastic of speech. To shy-overawed? - to ask questions. W.K. ended speech to applause. etc, etc, etc. - pad it out somehow andrew - - -



Dunstan in the Cloisters



Jazz in the Bar

APRÈS O-WEEK

Entertainment in the bar is a major project for this year and Orientation Week saw the start of a big push to get students to stay here for some of their nightlife. Apart from the electronic games which give the opportunity to put income in the union's pockets rather than the pockets of Con Polites and Co., there were four different acts booked for evening entertainment.

band is yet to happen at time of writing but will no doubt attract another crowd.

To date O-Week has gone well in a quiet sort of way. Skulduggery did not prove as enjoyable as previous years as the beer dried to a trickle for about an hour. That probably explains the few problems though; the cloisters were still standing and in good condition that morning. The new and improved O-ball will be the test of the weeks success though. A report on that will be in next issue.

Some of the less notable successes included the pancake lunch. I understand the Pancake kitchen is thinking of suing for the loss of trade they've noticed ever since. The whole-foods venture is going to continue into the term, hopefully with teething problems of pricing and cooking sorted out soon. And as for the Science Association farcing competition, those who like that sort of thing enjoyed it, the rest of us ignored it.

The Film group is in a state of mild euphoria. The cinemas for "The Deer Hunter" and the movie marathon were both packed out and membership sales were going well as a result a queue across the Barr Smith Lawns was waiting to get to "The Deer Hunter", some were turned away.

The week has gone well, the important thing is for students to remember that these activities are going on all the time and even if you are not interested in what is offered, you can get help to arrange something better yourself. The Union sponsors O-Week to show off its services. When you see that something is on during the term try it out like you did this week.

Howard Glenn

UNI HELP AIDS REFUGEES

The ARG was formed at Adelaide Uni. in response to the situation in Indo-China, and aims to help Asian refugees, both in and outside Australia, in ways further than giving money to organisations such as the Red Cross.

We were initially interested in helping send a small team of doctors and nurses with some experience of the conditions to a Kampuchean refugee camp on the Thai border, but this was not possible at the end of 1979, mainly due to lack of volunteers with experience.

We therefore turned our attention to other ways in which we could aid the refugees. Three major activities have emerged: the collection of useful medicines for the camps in Thailand; the collection of English and French textbooks for those camps; and work on a petition to the Federal Government to allow more refugees to settle in Australia. Of these, the second and third have already begun, while the drug collection will commence in June.

Regular meetings of the committee and anyone who is interested are held every fortnight at 1 pm in or near Dr. Auricht's office in the Student Health Service area of the university.

There will be a special General Meeting on Thursday 13th March 5-6 p.m., in the North Dining Room of the Union Building. All are urged to attend this most important gathering, at which Professor Rowley will talk about his visit to Indo-China late last year.

The ARG office is in the Chaplain's room, in the north-west corner of the cloisters.

Come and see us there, or if no one is in, leave a note in our pigeon hole in the S.A.U.A. Office.

Vera Trust
Craft
Studio



CRAFT, CHEAP!

The craft studio offers reduced fees to students for the following classes starting mostly on the 3rd week of March:

- Stained Glass \$10 (Wednesday night) 7-9.30
- Pottery \$15 (Thursday night) 7-9.30 includes all materials.
- Creative Clothing \$10 (Monday night) 7-9.30 wholesale price silks available in the Studio.
- Japanese Woodblock Printing \$15 (Tuesdays) 7-9
- Macrame \$5 (Tuesday) 10 a.m.-12 noon
- Simple Furniture Making \$10 (Tuesday night) 7-9.30
- Silk Screen Printing \$15

- (Tuesdays) 7-9.30 p.m.
- Fancy Footwear \$10 (Thursdays) 7.9.30 p.m.
- Spinning and Weaving \$15 (Thursday) 7-9.30 p.m.

Check in the yellow booklets as you might still have unrevised fees in there and that could hold you up gaining skills in lots of Crafts. Contact Vera or Ken on ext. 2857 or come to level 4 of the Union House to find out what is being done with \$2 per year of your Union fees.

We are looking forward seeing you soon. Most classes start 3rd week of March.

Vera Trust
Ken Charnock



Giles Tanner Quintet

Sybil Graham, bar pianist extraordinaire sat at the Steinway and sang old musical numbers in her jazzed up style to about a hundred people on Monday night. The Jazz night on Tuesday was enjoyed by about two hundred people, listening to three bands while munching toasted sandwiches. A Greek band played to as many again on Thursday, despite competition from the movie marathon, with the half price Pernod sales suggesting that relations between the Greeks and the French must be on the improvement. Saturday nights folk



Health food stall

RECLAIM THE NIGHT

Adelaide Rape Crisis Centre organised a march and rally in the streets of Adelaide on Friday night the 29th of February. This was part of a national protest against rape.

It was the third such rally to be held here and was by far the largest with about 500 to 600 women attending and showing their anger at not being able to walk the streets at night without the fear of rape.

The rally assembled in Light Square and proceeded down Hindley Street, where a lot of women joined the march. Progress was slow through Hindley Street, and our collective voices echoed loudly and clearly to the chanting of "Women Unite Fight Rape", "Women have the right to walk the streets at night without fear of rape", "Rape is about power not sex", "Stop Sexism Stop Rape".

The women were not deterred by the heckling of threatened men who lined Hindley Street. The march rallied at the fountain in the Mall to hear speakers, singers and watch street theatre, then down to Elder Park for a sing along.

By marching we were showing that our anger was being positively directed in such a way as to get large numbers of women out in the streets loudly proclaiming that we will not tolerate existing in a state of fear nor will we tolerate the sexist attitudes towards women which result in rape and the sexual harassment of women. What we demand is that when we say yes we mean yes and when we say NO we mean NO, however we dress, wherever we go. In our own experience it is women

who organise together and support each other in the struggle to be free of fear. The march was an action symbolic of women's strength and determination to RECLAIM THE NIGHT.

The Rape Crisis Centre offers support to women who have been raped or sexually harassed.

WESUPPORT:- Information about rape, child sexual abuse, law, medical and police procedures.

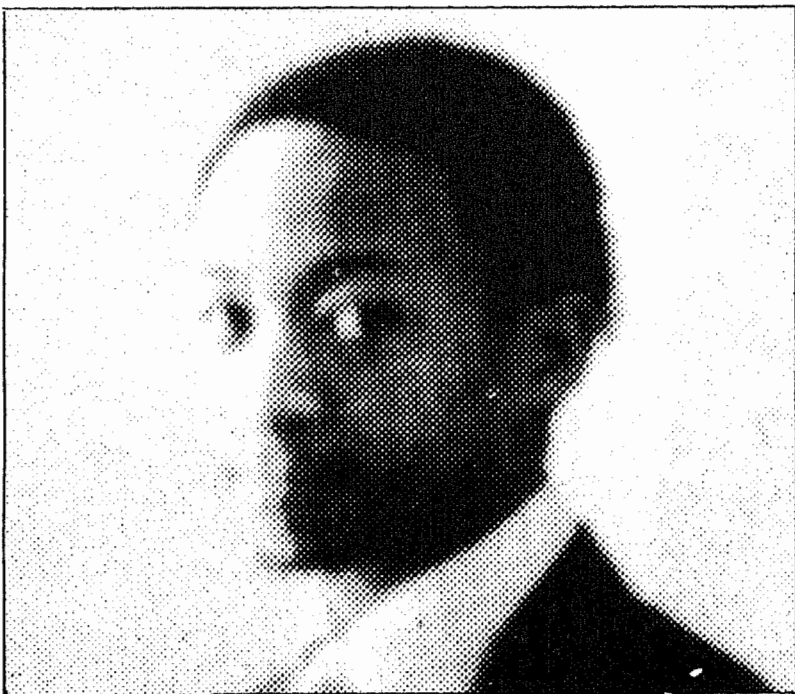
Self defence classes for women. Speakers for seminars on rape and child sexual abuse.

Support for children who have been sexually abused and parents of children.

The centre is open from 9.30 am - 12.00 pm (midnight) MON. to FRI. 8.00 pm to 12.00 pm SAT. and SUN. Phone 268 8888



Student held in Sth. Africa



Ken Matime

Ken Matime is a black South African student who studied law at the University of the North, in Pretoria, South Africa, in 1976. While at university Ken was involved in the South African Students Organisation (SASO).

As a member of SASO Ken spoke against South Africa's Apartheid system at rallies organised by his local Students' Association.

As a result of this alone, Ken was held in solitary confinement for

five months without any charges being laid. On his release from solitary confinement he was "banned" for five years. Under section 9 of the Internal Security Act, a banned person may not be in the presence of more than one other person at any time, may not be quoted in the press or communicate with any other banned person, and is unable to enter any educational institution.

Thus Ken is unable to continue studying for his Law degree in South Africa.

Ken Matime has applied to study in Australia. Three Australian Universities have accepted him (Australian National University, University of Western Australia and Monash University in Melbourne), and the Uniting Church has promised him a scholarship covering travel, accommodation, living and study expenses in Australia. The only problem arose when Ken applied for a passport. The South African Government refused to allow him to leave the country. No reason has been given for his refusal, but until a passport has been granted, Ken cannot continue his studies.

The Australian Government has taken the non-committal attitude of promising Matime an entry visa on condition that he can obtain a South African passport with re-

entry rights to South Africa or some other country when he finishes his degree.

Ken Matime is being denied the right to an education on political grounds. The racist government of his own country is not allowing him to study there, and is denying him the right to study elsewhere. Why is the South African government so determined to keep Ken under their control? Perhaps because he is an intelligent, eloquent, and determined opponent of that racist government, and if he were to come to Australia he would have a very important message to tell Australian students, - a message the South African government doesn't want heard.

We believe that Ken Matime should be free. Free to study, and free to talk about his country. There is a lawn meeting on Wednesday at which the students of Adelaide University will have the opportunity to hear more about Ken's case, and to put pressure on the South African Government to give him a passport.

Show the Australian and South African governments that Adelaide students support Ken Matime by coming along.

Linda Gale
for the S.A.U.A. Executive

GENERAL STUDENT MEETING

to be held on the Barr Smith Lawns on Wednesday 12th march at 1.10 p.m.

Motion to be put:

Noting that the South African Government has deliberately prevented black law student, Ken Matime, from resuming his studies in Australia this G.S.M. believes that,

(1) the Federal Government of Australia should urge the South African Government to allow Ken Matime to leave South Africa in time to commence study in 1980

and
(2) the S.A.U.A. should actively involve itself in the struggle of South African students to a free and complete education by making representation to all Federal Government bodies, advertising on campus the plight of Ken Matime and others, calling for sanction against the South African Government.

This meeting re affirms the right of all students to a free education and opposes all political intervention in education.

Moved: the Executive.

Don't go hungry, Order TEAS now!

There is now less than a month to the closing date when applications for assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, (TEAS), must be submitted. In statement, issued on the 3rd March, by the Director of the S.A. Officer of the Commonwealth Department of Education, Mr. Keith Giddings, students were reminded that the closing date for applications is the 31st March. "This doesn't mean that students may not apply for T.E.A.S. after 31st March", Mr. Giddings said, "But they must submit their applications by then to be eligible for a full year's benefits." Students who apply after 31st March and qualify for the living allowance will only receive payments from the time their applications are lodged.

This year's applications have been slow in coming and Mr.

Giddings' advice to students is to get them in as soon as possible. It takes time to process applications and students applying now could have to wait until late March - April for benefits. The delays will only increase if the applications aren't received soon.

Most of you would have received an application form by mail. If not, students should telephone the Department's office on 228 2911 and a new form will be sent out. Alternatively students can pick up one from the T.E.A.S. Inquiry Desk on the 4th floor of the Office in Red Cross House, 228 North Terrace.

Mr. Giddings also advised students who did not qualify for a T.E.A.S. living allowance at the beginning of the year to re apply if their circumstances have changed. This may include students who have become

independent of their parents or changed their course to take on at least 75% of a year's normal work rate. Those in this situation should apply within 4 weeks to avoid any loss of benefits.

The Welfare Co-ordinator of the Adelaide University, Barry Heath, reminded students to check whether they are eligible for T.E.A.S. assistance. The T.E.A.S. regulations are often complex and confused; and student rumours and doubts add to this confusion. Every year many students miss out on receiving assistance because they didn't apply. The Welfare Department knows the regulations and may find you are eligible for assistance. They are the ones to see if you have any doubts or queries and it's in your interest to use them.

Clay Wohling Arts 1.

UNION COUNCIL BY-ELECTION

Members are invited to nominate for the three casual vacancies currently existing on Union Council in the forthcoming By-election.

The term of office will be March to July, 1980.

Nominations open on Monday, 10th March and close on Friday, 14th March and forms should be lodged in the Union Secretary's Office (1st Floor, Lady Symon Building).

Voting will be held on Tuesday, 25th, Wednesday, 26th and Thursday 27th March in the Students' Association Office only between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Results will be announced on Friday, 29th March.

David Muir
Secretary/Returning Officer

S.A.U.A. BY-ELECTION

I hereby call for nominations for the following positions.

Students' Association Executive Committee

1 Ordinary Member

Public Affairs Committee:

Education Officer
Environment Officer
Overseas Student Officer
4 Ordinary Members.

Social Activities Committee

6 Ordinary Members

Media Affairs Committee

2 Ordinary Members.

Nominations close on Monday 17th March.

All nominations, with photo and 150 word curriculum vitae, to Mrs. Osman or Don Ray in the Student Activities Office.

Don Ray
Acting Returning Officer.



HOW ABOUT THAT

The end of this month is by-election time, a time when we elect replacements for those representatives who underestimated their commitments six months ago. The S.A.U.A. has one vacancy on the executive to replace the Lonely Liberal, Greg Ede who was the token right-wing voice after he surprised everyone with his election by default. Six vacancies exist on the Social Activities Committee and they're worth trying for if you've got some new ideas.

But whatever happens in the S.A.U.A. elections, it can't effect the present balance of power. The real struggle is in the Union Council elections where the three vacant positions are of great importance. The Sports Association will seek to extend its domination of council, the Students' Association stands a real risk of losing control over the Union for the first time in years. What could be more annoying is that some ordinary students might stand and upset things more, at a time when the whole structure of the union and its finances is being challenged. Get ready for an interesting election here.

The Union is moving into the world of electronic gadgetry, with pinball machines, vending machines and Space Invader games. Already several petitions have gone around asking for their removal, put about by people who believe a university is apart from the outside world, and should set aesthetic standards. Union Council spent some time debating the merits of these machines, especially the electronic games in the bar. Highlight of the evening was when Peter Maddern, Catering Board Chair said the only reason one councillor supported the machines was that he looked like a space invader. The councillor commented later he would rather be a space invader than on the other side like Maddern, just sitting there, dodging and shooting off all the time.

The S.A.U.A. Executive spent some time at their last meeting discussing by what procedures the meeting would run. Standing orders were suggested and knocked back, motions, amendments and amendments to amendments were all argued out earnestly. The effort to adopt proper procedures for smooth running and time saving at meetings resulted in great confusion and waste of time. A bemused minutes secretary summarized the episode in the minutes as "There was much discussion....." At the same meeting the executive adopted a resolution calling for action on the apparently stacked University Council elections last October. This resolution was almost the same as a motion passed in November last year, only this time the words "as a matter of urgency" were included. We'll get there yet.

Don Dunstan descended on the campus as part of the O-Week promotion of the Labor Club. His speech on Pitjantjatjara land rights was well received by all but a few hanging off from the bar chanting the astute and catchy slogan "Remember Harold". When the speech was over the audience of around four hundred could only think of two questions to ask of our ex-premier, and so he was kept here for just a brief twenty minutes.

Almost as good as the talk was the sight of several Labor Club worthies running around in a partial panic when the great man was five minutes late. The breathless excitement, the frantic ringing of party headquarters, the heartfelt sighs of relief when a safari suited figure approached them from behind was all very dramatic. One wonders whether anyone could have been interested if god was billed to speak next.

The implication in Bullfrog this week (see Bread and Circuses) is that anyone not going to last Tuesday's Jazz night in the bar was rather stupid. That's not quite the word to describe the organizers, who planned to break even and made a four hundred dollar loss. "Cool" might be a better word. Not only did they ask the Clubs and Societies Council to cover their loss, they asked for another two for a similar venture and mentioned still more concerts to come. It was pointed out to them that it's not summertime, and the living's not that easy.

Heard the other day why the Students' Association (S.A.U.A.) is called the sewer. I'm told that "while its often unpleasant and there's no rush to get into it, if it wasn't there, there would be an incredible stink around the place". Is this the only explanation?

Howard Glenn

Jobs

The Student Activities Office, that overcrowded and busy area in the George Murray Building, exists to offer a wide variety of services to students, both as groups and as individuals.

One of the more infrequent services we supply is actual employment. We are currently seeking two or more students for casual employment with office duties and reception. A working knowledge of the physical location and internal workings of the University, Union, Students' Association and the Clubs and Societies Council is required, or an ability and willingness to learn all this together with a great amount of patience.

You've heard by now how the Catering department is struggling in an attempt to give students jobs in the refectories, - well we've been doing it for years. We don't mind interviewing all of you, so send a written application to Mrs. Osman in the Student Activities Office by Thursday, March 13th.

Gliding

The Gliding club after an active holiday period is now geared up to introduce people to what in our opinion is the greatest flying sport of all. So if you want to learn, why not join and fly in our Bocian two-seater and enjoy the cheapest flying available in Australia?

The club is holding two special introductory camps on the weekends 15-16, 22-23 March. You can come for one day or for a weekend, or both weekends if you're keen. There's no need to join the club to come to the camps. Costs are minimal. Lifts to the airfield are available with contributions to petrol costs. No accomodation fees. All you will need is food, a sleeping bag and about \$10 a day for flying.

For enquiries ring:

Mark Forster	251 2820
Guy Harley	31 3788
Tim Dodd	49 5870

A U FOOTLIGHTS CLUB presents

CAFE FAUX PAS

pre-theatre dinner revue



Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
March 11 - 27th 6.30 - 8 p.m.

ADEL. UNI. UNION BISTRO
LEVEL 4, UNION BUILDINGS

RAVE REVIEWS!! -

"IT MADE ME FEEL LIKE EATING..."
Leo Sayer.

"Best thing since morrow-bone jelly..."
A. Nolan

"Fun for all the family!" Sunday Mail

"TRIPPLE NUDO LESBO FAGGO
COMMO SHARKO MEGA SHOCK
HORROR CARNAGE" Melbourne Truth

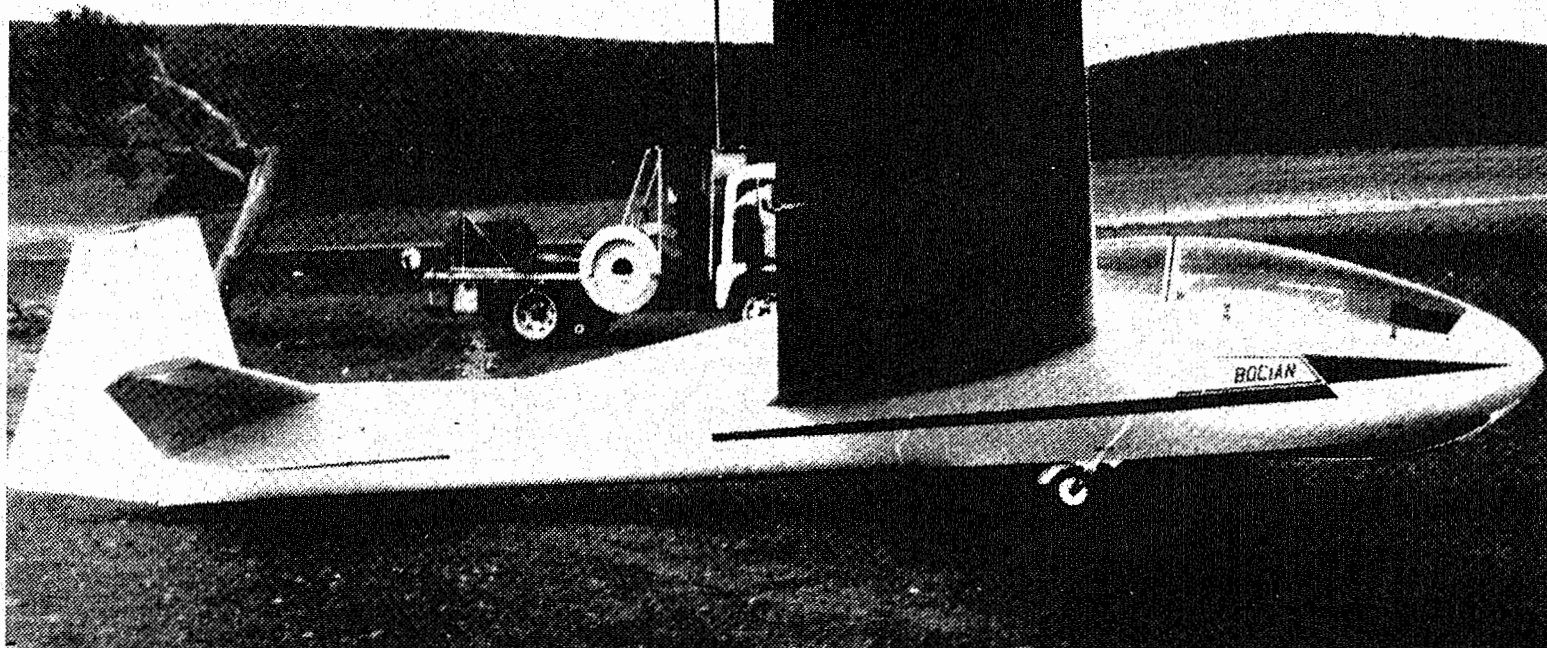
"I could do better..." Steve Spears

*UNION MEMBERS & GUESTS ONLY PLEASE
- TABLE BOOKINGS 223 5432

Voucher

The Adelaide University Union Voucher is now available from the Mitchell Building. The voucher entitles all students to numerous small free-bees such as a free glass of port in the bistro or a free colour film from the Chemist. Students also have a chance to win a big prize such as a trip to Kuala Lumpur or a refund of the union fee. Obtain your voucher now simply by paying your union fee.

The Students Association has for sale some wonderful t-shirts in a dazzling array of colours and decorated with a most entrancing design. Only \$4.50 - get yours now.



WHO THE HELL IS P.D. HUGGINS?

Local AUS Secretary



As is my usual practice on a Sunday morning I wearily read the Sunday Mail (back to front) slightly curious if any Law or Medical Students from Adelaide University made it to the social pages. Before I reached this climatic page of trivia I virtually burst an artery at a ¾ page advertisement entitled a "Community Education Notice", written, paid and authorised by a certain P.D. Huggins whose name I later found doesn't inhabit the telephone directory.

Immediately I felt a reply and rebuttal was necessary to reveal the lies and distortions in that ad, separate them from the truths and to state what I think are the correct conclusions.

STUDENT UNIONS — TRADE UNIONS — THE DIFFERENCES

In comparing the role and services of student unions to that of industrial unions the membership fees of industrial unions go largely to the administrative costs needed for unions to represent its members in negotiations and disputes with the employers or the government. Only a small amount of the union fees go the providing general services to its members outside of workers clubs, though some unions are now starting superannuation schemes.

Student unions are a reversal of this. Students are dependent on government expenditure for the quantity and quality of their education and related social services. Unlike industrial unions the student counterparts cannot mobilise their membership to go on strike and halt production of any goods and services. Unlike industrial unions, student unions set aside the overwhelming majority of the fee for general services available to union members.

VALUE AND SERVICES OF STUDENT UNIONS

The union fee at Adelaide University is \$127 (plus \$20 for all new students) of which \$117 goes to providing and administering services at a level and standard that no industrial union, or for that matter any other student union in Australia possesses.

These services, situated in the Union House complex have been extensively detailed in the 1980 Orientation Guide (i.e. p. 6).

These services and facilities are usually free of charge, and if not they cost considerably less than comparable services offered elsewhere.

The remaining \$10 of the \$127 paid to the union goes to the Students Association of the University of Adelaide (S.A.U.A.), an autonomous branch of the union. The SAUA is the direct representative of students on campus and is largely responsible for the organization of much of the social, political and cultural activities on campus through its various elected officers and committees. \$7.50 of the \$10 allocated to the SAUA from each students' fee goes to funding of the elected committees which fund and organize all forms of activities on campus. The SAUA is responsible for orientation camps, the "O" Week, and the "O" Ball and other social functions held during the year. The final \$2.50 of the \$10 allocated to the SAUA (out of the \$127 fee) goes to the national students union, the Australian Union of Students (AUS).

STUDENT FEE AND AUS.

Huggins states that the \$2.50 allocated to AUS is "money extorted from students". This \$2.50 is an affiliation fee paid to AUS from each student by their

local students union. Apart from the services which cannot be measured in dollars and cents like conducting research, national representation and lobbying, AUS maintains a cheap travel service (Student Travel Australia, located on level 4 of Union House) and cheap insurance service (AUS Friendly Society, forms available in Student Activities Office) whose charges are about 40% of that of the other health schemes and companies.

Each student on payment of the Union fee receives an AUS card which entitles you to concessions and discounts around Adelaide (concessions list of the locations offering this service is available from the Student Activities Office). In strictly financial terms a student receives excellent value from their membership of AUS (you get your money back from the discounts of just seeing two films around town).

Huggins further makes the charge that AUS has "donated student money collected compulsorily to some of the most bizarre causes one can imagine." Huggins like other anti-AUS forces (Liberal Students, Liberal Governments in W.A., Victoria, ACT and sections of the Media) who accuse AUS of funding terrorist organisations and various liberation fronts is *not* telling the truth. AUS's own constitution disallows such actions.

NECESSITY OF STUDENT UNIONS.

Point two of Huggins' summary states "student fees are unnecessary as per the Union." If no student fees were charged none of the extensive union facilities would exist and this would destroy the social and cultural activities within the university. Where else in Adelaide can students in term time listen to free bands on Friday lunchtimes and nights? No student unions would mean no representation of a collective student voice to the source of the students education facilities and opportunities, the government.

WHY COMPULSORY UNIONISM?

When student unions, like other unions make representations to governmental and educational bodies it is on the basis that the union actually represents the people it claims it does, so student unions, like other unions need to be compulsory so that the benefits and services provided to *all* students are paid for by *all* students.

STUDENT UNIONS AND POLITICS.

In the attempts to smear student unions so to "prove" they are unnecessary, Huggins engages in that recently resurrected charade of kicking the communist can when it is stated that "Many of the union representatives are political extremists or communists". I would like to know what is meant by "political extremists?" If it is those persons who oppose the views and authority of the establishment and status quo (i.e. opposition to uranium mining, sexism, racism, social inequalities etc.) then Huggins is right. But then that would mean the majority of students and large sections of the community at large would in that case be "political extremists".

As for "communists", of the 59 positions in the Union and the SAUA which students are directly elected to by students. I only know of one member of the Communist party who holds a position. That person was *directly elected* by students and has proven to be a hardworking and dedicated student representative, something which could not always be said for some student representatives of a anti-communist political complexion.

Huggins summarizes that student unions are political which they should not be and that they should be made to confine their activities to student affairs." This argument is illogical because students' educational funding depends (as I repeated before) on Governments which are *political* institutions. Student unions are by their very nature political

since they must interact with the government in representing their members.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN STUDENT UNIONS.

Interestingly, Huggins stated student unions should be *made* to confine their activities to "student affairs". Huggins is advocating what Liberal Governments in W.A., A.C.T. and Victoria have already done, the use of parliamentary legislation to restrict and hinder the operations of student unions in various ways. This has hindered student unions in those states working on the behalf of student membership and their welfare.

Since the election of the Tonkin government Liberal students from Adelaide University (who have been consistently defeated and rejected at student elections) have lobbied to introduce similar but harsher and more restrictive legislation. Which would virtually make the SAUA and other services like the Sports Association non-operative.

SOME TRUTHS

Although totally disagreeing with the arguments Huggins put about student unions, the comments that were made about the lack of government assistance to the majority of students, is totally correct. Only about 40% of tertiary students receive any form of TEAS while only 14% receive the maximum level of TEAS which is \$20 below the Henderson Poverty line! Similarly what Huggins stated about the regressive parental test is completely accurate.

(Watch out for an article on the state of TEAS which will appear hopefully in next week's issue).

Logically, if Huggins is concerned about student welfare why does (s)he criticize with distorted and lying statements, the student unions whose number one priority and activity is student welfare. Both the SAUA and AUS have policy for TEAS to be increased to 120% of the Henderson Poverty line (\$83 per week) and for the parental means test to be abolished. With this year being a Federal Election year intense pressure by students unions with the support of students upon the prospective political parties could see the realization of some of those demands.

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

What Huggins appears to be doing is attempting to exploit genuine student grievance about the declining standard of education and existing low levels of government assistance to criticize and slander those students own unions. Yet those same unions are pressuring the government to raise the standard which Huggins claims to be so concerned about.

I don't know who P.D. Huggins is. I suspect it was probably an Organization with vested interests in feeble and emasculated student unions that financed that notice, (what individual would be so eccentric to pay for an extremely expensive ¾ page ad in the Sunday Mail on a matter of principle?). With the State Government considering legislation against S.A. student unions for some time in the future, it is probable that this "Community Education Notice" is nothing more than an attempt to lay the groundwork for student and community acceptance of such a move.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION NOTICE

To continue to receive free government education in Australia beyond high school, students must pay compulsory student union fees of around \$100 p.a. As a result tertiary students are forced by government agencies to pay very heavily for a small amount of convenience they don't need & can usually ill afford. To join the workforce many employers require their employees to become financial members of industrial unions where the fee is in the order of only \$30 p.a.

WHY IS STUDENT UNIONISM SO EXPENSIVE?

MUCH OF THE STUDENT MONEY (LIKE THAT OF ANOTHER BUREAUCRACY / I COULD MENTION), IS WASTED ON SELF ADMINISTRATION.

SOME OF THE MONEY EXTORTED FROM STUDENTS IS DONATED TO A.U.S. WHICH HAS IN THE PAST DONATED STUDENT MONEY COLLECTED COMPULSORILY TO SOME OF THE MOST BIZARRE CAUSES ONE CAN IMAGINE.

IF MATRICULANTS GO ON THE DOLE, EVENTUALLY & GRUDGINGLY THE GOVERNMENT PAYS THEM ABOUT \$50 A WEEK. IF THEY STRUGGLE ON AT A UNIVERSITY THEY GET NOTHING FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THERE EXISTS A SHORTFALL OF SKILLED PERSONNEL IN MANY AREAS OF ENDEAVOUR WITH SHARP CONTRAST TO THE OVERSUPPLY OF THE UNSKILLED & UNTRAINED.

WHY DOES THE GOVERNMENT ASSIST THE UNSKILLED BUT GIVE NO INCENTIVE TO THOSE WHO WISH TO TRAIN & BETTER THEMSELVES?

ORDINARY STUDENTS GET NO MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT WHEN THEIR PARENTS EARN MORE THAN A CERTAIN AMOUNT. YET THE FINANCIAL SOLVENCY OF THE STUDENT DOES NOT NECESSARILY EQUATE WITH THAT OF HIS OR HER PARENTS.

MANY OF THE UNION REPRESENTATIVES ARE POLITICAL EXTREMISTS OR COMMUNISTS PURSUING THEIR OWN AGENDAS. THESE PEOPLE OFTEN FEED STUDENT MONEY INTO POLITICAL TRAYS FROM WHICH THEY TAKE THE BREAD.

SUMMARY

- (1) THE STUDENT UNIONS ARE POLITICAL & SHOULD BE MADE TO CONFINE THEIR ACTIVITIES TO STUDENT AFFAIRS.
- (2) STUDENT FEES ARE UNNECESSARY AS PER THE UNION
- (3) STUDENT FEES ARE TOO EXPENSIVE
- (4) STUDENT FEES SHOULD BECOME VOLUNTARY

STUDENTS! WRITE AND COMPLAIN! DON'T LET THEM MISUSE YOUR MONEY!

Written paid for & authorized by P.D. Huggins.

SA's Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

"We can't commit such a large part of this state's potential to such a small group of people"

This interview was held with Mr. Allison, the S.A. Minister for Education and Aboriginal Affairs on Friday, February 22nd about the Government's attitude to the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights issue.

On Dit - has your appreciation of the Pitjantjatjara view changed at all as a result of their visit to Adelaide in February.

Allison - I've always been a member of the land rights select committee reviewing the bill. I've always appreciated the aboriginals point of view - that the land is of extreme importance.

I've always appreciated that the Pitjantjatjara wanted complete control over their land, with right of veto of mining claims that have not got conditions which are agreeable to them and of exclusion of people whom they find objectionable.

On Dit - Is it true you were overseas on February 3rd, when Tonkin announced the opening of some non nucleus land for mineral exploration?

Allison - No, I had been back since the 31st January from a holiday overseas with my family.

On Dit - Were you aware that the announcement was going to be made?

Allison - No, it was a cabinet decision and cabinet agreed on it a week before I returned. I was unaware of it because I had not been to a cabinet meeting for the 4 weeks I was away.

On Dit - Was there any understanding when you left for overseas about how the land rights question, would be treated?

Allison - The liberal party has a definite policy. The only reservation we had with the previous government policy on the land rights question was whether control of mineral development in this state should be vested in the Crown or in another party of people (viz) and that reservation (I just want to make this clear) is not peculiar to the Liberal Party - in 1971 the Dunstan Government passed legislation that effectively placed everyone under the control of the crown as far as Mineral development is concerned.

On Dit - So you think that the Consumers announcement on February 3rd was premature in the light of the reaction it produced amongst the Pitjantjatjara who thought they would be consulted before such a claim was made?

Allison - No I don't think the announcement was premature - It was more a question of the announcement being mis interpreted. The setting up of the working party was a good example of good faith on the Government's part, as it was constructed to negotiate directly with the Pitjantjatjara to find out their point of view.

On Dit - Do you think that the working party will continue in the light of the fact that it is unacceptable to the Pitjantjatjara people?

Allison - We did have consultations later with the Pitjantjatjara people and it was agreed that the working party will be suspended.



On Dit - What do you think the working party would've accomplished, that the independent tribunal, proposed by the previous bill, would not have accomplished?

Allison - Oh - that tribunal would have been set up to deal with claims concerning lands adjacent to those designated as nucleus lands. The working party was set up to identify sacred sites and this would be too much work for one man to trek around and so a working party with three members was proposed.

On Dit - Is it true that two members of the working party were not aware of their appointment until they heard of the press release?

Allison - Yes, that is true, I think it would be fair to say that the cabinet's decision was to invite those people and they had not at that stage accepted.

On Dit - There is a lot of confusion about how much land exactly is being claimed by the Pitjantjatjara. Why doesn't the government allow the independent tribunal to be set up so that it can be established beyond all doubt exactly what the extent of the claims is; especially in view of the fact that under previous bill, you as the minister would not be bound by the tribunal to act in any particular way?

Allison - Well the fundamental question is - irrespective of how much land is being claimed by the Pitjantjatjara. This government was elected by the people of South Australia to get this state moving economically. Are we now going to turn around and hold back a large part of that development which we were elected for on account of 1,400 people. Their rights

will be protected but we cannot commit such a large part of this state's potential to such a small group of people-

On Dit - There seems to be an ethical problem here weighing up justice for a minority of people as against the economic welfare of the majority?

Allison - Yes this is really the Government's dilemma. We were elected to develop this state to its full potential. We are committed to protect the aboriginal people, and we do appreciate their concern.

On Dit In Justice Woodward's report he said that the national interest would not be determined on a mere balance of convenience or desirability but only as a matter of necessity - It seems the Government's concern is to do with economic necessity - do you think this is in the spirit of the Woodward report?

How do you interpret "the national interest"?

Allison - Well our western society is constructed in such a way that the national interest is concerned with our economic well being.

No no no - you're putting words into my mouth? No I'm not saying that at all, but what I am saying is that social well being is inseparable from the economic well being of this state?

On Dit - What is the reason for the replacement of the independent tribunal that would set up under the original Land Rights bill, with the Working Party that Premier Tonkin announced on the 3rd of February.

Allison - Well-again the question is based on another false assumption. The Liberal

party has not discarded the original bill, we simply are at present examining a report on anomalies in the bill and Premier Tonkin has committed us to pass the Pitjantjatjara land rights bill in a workable form at some stage in the July sitting of Parliament.

On Dit - What is your opinion of the council after you have seen it in action over the past week? Do you believe it is representative of the Pitjantjatjara?

Allison - Yes - the size of the council varies - there is no compulsion to attend council meetings. So even there, if you want to stipulate who the Pitjantjatjara council is there is no indication of what represents a majority or even what represents a quorum.

On Dit - Is it true that the freehold of the Pitjantjatjara to the Nucleus lands will still not giving them right of veto of mining and exploration?

Allison - The freehold will be the same as it is for all South Australians, except that it will also be alienable - that is the Pitjantjatjara will not be able to sell it, it will be theirs in perpetuity.

On Dit - Is it true that the one point about which the Government and the Pitjantjatjara are in agreement is the freehold title to Nucleus lands.

Allison - Yes, but there is only one point about which we are in disagreement and that is over the right to veto minerals exploration and running.

On Dit - At what points were you unsatisfied with the press coverage of the events.

Allison - Well they must see that we are concerned for cultural mining - that we are sensitive to the Pitjantjatjara needs and that we are aware of the sociological problems that arise when running makes too many inroads on their way of life. And we did point out at the press conference that any government is faced with a dilemma in having to consider the economic management of the state while being concerned for the sociological needs of small groups and that how can the elected government of the day give up its authority over the large part of the state to a small group of people.

On Dit - Why did the government not state its position before the full Pitjantjatjara council?

What was the reason for taking only the executive away behind closed doors in order to state your full position?

Allison - There is nothing new. The previous Government held all its discussions with the executive.

On Dit - But you aren't tied to the previous Government's apron strings...

Allison - No we have had assurance from their legal adviser that the executive who came with him is truly representative of the Pitjantjatjara people.

On Dit - So you are happy to deal with the Executive as representatives of the Pitjantjatjara people.

Allison - Yes, I'm quite happy about that but there has been talk that it would be far better to speak with them on their own ground and it is quite possible that some Cabinet ministers will fly up North for the next meeting with the Pitjantjatjara Council.

On Dit - Mr. Allison - thank you very much for your time.

Allison - Thank you.

I WANTED TO DROP OUT

By now, I know from experience, students entering University for the first time will have been swamped with introductions and advice from all sides.

Most of it is good stuff, but following it doesn't necessarily mean that your first year at Uni will be a happy one.

In 1979, I was a first year too. I did all the right things - went on an 'O' camp, did all the work and joined one or two clubs. By the end of first term I was ready to drop out. By the end of the year, I was enjoying myself. In one year, University has provided me with some of the most miserable and some of the most rewarding experiences of my life. Now, I am a different person, and, I think, a better one for it.

This is my article on Orientation. Probably both its merit and its limitation will be that it is very personal. It won't tell you how to study, or what contraceptive to use. Other people have done that better than I can. I hope, though, that it will reassure those who are as miserable as I was that the whole experience can be worthwhile, and even enjoyable.

"my marks weren't bad, what then was the matter?"

My lowest point was at the end of first term. I had been through, and recovered from, the first two weeks of sheer panic, when the work load seemed incredible and impossible. My marks weren't bad. What, then was the matter? The matter was that the very university buildings were hateful to me. I felt insecure. My friends from before University were making new friends, and though still in touch, I saw less of them. It was easy to meet new people, but you never saw them from one day to the next. Close friendship seemed an impossibility.

Full of doubts, I was meeting people who were telling me that I ought to think, act or speak differently. The same toilet wall would urge me to explore lesbianism, abstain from sex, who was a good lay and what I should do about Aboriginal land rights. Midst this horrible mix of different instructions, outlooks and priorities, with so many people looking at life in so many different ways, there seemed to be precious little affection or friendship.

A year long orientation



Everybody was anti-something. Everyone was sure that they were right. So few people really seemed to care about the problems and unhappiness of those around them. Work problems, family problems, financial problems, and worst of all, sheer lack of direction beset so many of those not dedicated to some cause or other. On top of this, every day the more serious problems of the world were pushed in front of me. I felt guilty. People were starving in India, people were losing their jobs, whales were being killed. Oughtn't I to be doing something? Oughtn't I be sure of what I ought to do? There were so many people telling me to do such different things.

The whole barrage of opinions and actions became a vortex for me. I was falling into it, and had nothing secure to hold on to. University, with its impersonal air, and vast possibilities for loneliness, had thrown me entirely on my own resources. The political furor interested me, but didn't seem to offer the things I felt were important, sincerity, integrity and warmth. I tried desperately to immerse myself in some belief, but though I heard people chant the theories, they didn't seem to touch the reality around me.

Unable to dedicate myself to religion, politics, or any of the creeds offered, surrounded by evidence and reminders of the imperfect world we live in, I began to believe that life was like this. Nothing was

real and lasting. Love, hate, Marx, Distinctions, marijuana, health food and the Liberal Club were facades and cover ups, with no more sincerity and true feeling than the messages on the toilet walls. We were fooling ourselves. T.S. Eliot, I decided in an English tute, was right. Life was a Wasteland. I wanted to run away and forget about it. I wanted to hide. I wanted to drop out, and I very nearly did.

"The idea is to be yourself honestly, not try to adopt others' ideas in search of false security."

But life went on. The misery, or identity crisis (for I suppose that is what it was), didn't go on for ever. I hung on to University, mostly because I had nothing else to do.

A lot of my improvement was achieved by sheer effort. I forced myself to get involved in arguments, to pretend to care, though I had lost the sense or caring. I forced myself to tackle my depression day by day, without simply despairing. Most of all I forced myself to keep thinking about the things I wanted to run away from. Apart from the effort, what really saved me, was that almost in spite of myself, I began to get interested. I did meet new people, and make real friends. They fascinated me.

I began to be interested in what interested them. They were my friends and I hadn't had to pretend I was somebody else, or think in a certain way, to gain them. With interest, I found a sense of humour returning, and I was able to laugh at and with people again. I began to ask my own questions about people and about myself, rather than just worrying about being able to answer other people's questions.

From forcing myself to do the work, that too slowly became interesting. Almost to my surprise, I found that I was actually caring about the subjects I was doing. I felt that they were important, and because they were important, I wanted to be as honest and as far-seeing as possible. Writing essays became a challenge. I really did want to work out the answers.

Trying to work out answers is what last year was all about. It wasn't easy. Perhaps the worst thing to get over was the shock and upset of having been so low, rather than the depression itself. I had always had an idea of myself as the optimistic, can't lose type. My confidence in myself had been badly shaken. My parents and friends were a great help, but I had discovered that I had to help myself first. Sometimes, it was like pulling myself up by my own bootstraps, and I had many backslidings.

Having discovered that there were, after all, some things and some people who were interesting and important to me, I wanted to find out why they were important. After all, hadn't I decided that life was pointless? This led to a pretty thorough I am, and the sort of person I want to be. That, I guess, is what University has done for me. It has taught me, and is teaching me, to understand myself and the world a little better.

With that self knowledge, facing the barrage of others' opinions and lifestyles becomes stimulating and valuable, rather than an exercise in insecurity. University work, and the University lifestyle will (if you get properly involved in it) throw you on your own resources at a time when you are having to work out your attitudes and abilities over a wider field than ever before. That is what orientation is all about. The idea is to be yourself honestly, not try to adopt others' ideas in search of false security. Keep asking questions, and keep interested. It can be painful, but it is the only way in which you really get oriented - that is, see what is available, and decide what you want, and why.

At the end of the year, as a matter of fact in the last lecture of the year, I had a conversation with Peter, who I had met in first term. Since then, we had met in passing, but never really talked. As he sat down beside me, he said 'I thought you'd make it to the end of the year, and you have.' I smiled, and said 'yes'.

'You know', he added 'I have prayed for you every night since first term.'

Now I don't believe in Peter's God, but the fact that in this University - in this world, another person cared enough about a stranger's problems to think about them every night, is possibly the most reassuring thought for me as I enter this seemingly impersonal institution for another year.

I walked out of that last lecture feeling as though I had won a victory. I had new friends (and old ones), new values and new aspirations. I had found out that I could make mistakes and learn from them. I knew that I could work out my own beliefs and decide my own life, and I knew that there would be people to share it with.

There was still a whole world to explore, but I was finally beginning to be oriented.

Margaret Simons
Arts II



THE DEATH PENALTY

Brutal but ineffective

Amnesty has a brand-new (3 month old) student group on campus.

They meet every second Monday at 1.00 p.m. in Meeting Room 1 (behind the Games Room, Level 5), from March 10th, for letter-writing, discussions and publicity work.

In it's own words, Amnesty is "a world wide movement which is independent of any government, political grouping, ideology, economic interest or religious creed. It plays a *specific* role within the overall spectrum of human rights work. The activities of the organisation focus strictly on prisoners: - It seeks the release of women and men detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed 'prisoners of conscience'.

- It advocates fair and early trials for all political prisoners and works on behalf of such persons detained without charge or without trial.

- it opposes the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of all prisoners without reservation."

This last stand is obviously a debatable one: In seeking the abolition of the death penalty, Amnesty does not thereby imply that society should not be protected from violent crime. The death penalty is not necessary for such protection. Studies by social scientists and criminologists suggest that retention of the death penalty may actually impede protection of the public from violent crime because the use of this extreme punishment offers a false solution to problems caused by a variety of factors.

Studies on the death penalty indicate that changes in crime rate depend on factors apart from the existence of use of the penalty. The fear of death, in itself, does not appear to prevent individuals from committing capital crimes anymore than does acquaintance with the victim. European and North American studies, for example, indicate that the majority of murders take place among members of the same family, friends or acquaintances; most take place in the heat of passion.

The death penalty as a judicial punishment bears unequally and unjustly on the poor, or minorities, and on oppressed groups within the population. When the ability to obtain legal representation becomes one of the most important factors in determining the outcome of a trial, questions of race, class and poverty can have a considerable effect upon the administration of justice. A former State Governor in the US has said, "During my experience as Governor of Ohio, I found the men in death row had one thing in common; they were penniless. There were other common denominators - low mental capacity, little or no education, few friends, broken homes - but the fact that they had no money was a principal factor in their being condemned to death.

Amnesty International most frequently encounters the death penalty in 3 instances:

- the execution by law of political dissenters or of people convicted of political offences.

- the execution of political figures or ordinary citizens taking place entirely outside the framework of the rule of law. The killings may be the work of state security forces or of opposition or pro-government death squads;

- the execution of criminals convicted for violent crimes (in some countries economic and sexual offences also carry this penalty).

The brutal suppression of minority groups or social or political movements frequently contributes to political instability, with both government and



opposition resorting to violence in order to achieve their objectives or assert their control. In this context both judicial executions and arbitrary killings often precipitate reprisals and add to a legacy of resentment, intolerance and social conflict.

Father John Fleming in the Advertiser, Monday March 3rd, has made a special case for the retention of the death penalty for acts of terrorism. Amnesty is aware of no evidence that the use of the death penalty has deterred would-be terrorists. Psychiatrists who have conducted studies on the question of hijacking recommend strongly that the death penalty *not* be exacted in such cases precisely because it makes the crime appear more spectacular and draws greater attention to the perpetrators. There is also the possibility of

creating martyrs for fellow-terrorists.

The conflicts which have led to the eruption of political violence, now and in the past, have not been and cannot be resolved by the execution of individual prisoners. Nor, as a matter of principle, should the horror of the crimes committed be used to justify a resort to ill-treatment and extreme punishment.

Father Fleming has made some interesting comments for a minister of Religion. In the first place, he finds it simplistic to reduce the issue of capital punishment to a black and white issue. This is unusual, because religious people usually make it very clear that the whole of life and afterlife and the 'meaning of life', can be reduced to simple black and white terms. He also asserts that to raise the right to life to an absolute right is to take 'no

account of circumstances'. I hope, to be consistent, that he makes this clear to the Right to Life movement, with their disregard for any mitigating circumstances in the case of abortion. Amnesty has no official position on abortion, but Fr. Fleming seems to have taken a stand against any black and white interpretation of the 'right to life'.

It is also interesting that the 'circumstances' Father Fleming takes note of to justify retention of the death penalty, are the cases where the State finds itself threatened by hostile individuals and organisations. In other words, he regards the State, the political apparatus set up by men, as having greater sanctity than the individuals within it.

Trevor Schaefer



CAN THE

Afghanistan... RUSSIA'S VIETNAM?

On Dit asked Flinders Uni Academic, Greg O'Hair, a former organiser of the Vietnam Moratorium about his involvement in the Afghanista rally held Feb. 29th in Victoria Square.

On Dit: Greg, were you disappointed that it was a very small, low key rally.

Greg: No, I think I was probably expecting it to be a small rally because it's really only the start of a movement against Soviet aggression. We can't expect to begin the campaign with a lot of people.

On Dit: What's Your Motivation for the campaign?

Greg: Well, I think that one of the worst things, and one of the most important things happening in the world today is Soviet expansion. I think that the Soviet Union is expanding its influence all around the world, militarily, politically and economically. It's got about 40,000 Cuban soldiers in Africa dominating various countries there. Its killing people in the horn of Africa, killing Eritrean people who are trying to win their liberation from Ethiopia. It's been involved in Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, where there are about 100,000 Vietnamese troops. And now it's invaded Afghanistan.

On Dit: How does your involvement in this campaign align with your days in the Vietnam Moratorium?

Greg: I see a basic continuity extending through a period where the world has changed. Ten years ago, when the anti-war movement was at its height the United States was still dominating most of the world including the advanced capitalist countries and also the third world. It was preventing peoples in the third world from gaining their independence, from developing their countries the way they wanted to. The classic expression of that was Vietnam. The United States was involved militarily and the Vietnamese people had been fighting for several decades to win their independence.

At that time the most important question facing people around the world was their independence from various powers most of all from the United States.

Now the Soviet Union is the major power denying independence to the people of the third world. Afghanistan is

the latest example of the Soviet Unions interference in the third world.

On Dit: Australian Students faced conscription into the Vietnam War in which Australian troops were involved. But Afghanistan doesn't seem to be of as direct importance to Australians as Vietnam. Do you think it should be important to Australia in the same way that Vietnam was?

Greg: In general terms, yes I do. I would agree with the specific points you made - we haven't got troops involved in Afghanistan, we haven't got as direct an involvement in Afghanistan as we had in Vietnam. So, certainly in those details the issue is a different one.

However, for the world at large, including people in Australia the situation is very serious, as the Soviet Union steps up its expansion, and moves into more countries like Afghanistan.

If I could draw an analogy with Nazi Germany in the 1930's, many countries around the world including Australia were a long way away from Germany and had little to do with it. But it was extremely important at that time to build up on a united front against what Germany and the other fascist powers were doing.

On Dit: "On Dit" in fact said that Australian Students shouldn't be worried about Nazi Germany and that was in 1936. But concerning a "united front", at the rally on Saturday, Baden Teague, a Liberal Senator, a former student activist from this campus spoke, as did an Adelaide Uni student from the Islamic Society and there were Baltic State people present. For a left winger, these are surely strange people for you to hold a rally with.

Greg: Well I believe that we should unite with anybody who is prepared to stand up against Soviet aggression, in fact I am glad there was a broad spectrum of political views at the rally. It is a sign that there is potential to build a united front, comprising a broad range of different kinds of people, with differing views, with Australia all agreeing on the main question of Soviet aggression around the world.

Now I would of course hope that the front would develop to include all kinds of people and not just two or three groups. But I think in any case the main question is Soviet Aggression. And we're prepared to unite with anybody who agrees on that question.

Comments on some common myths about the Soviet Union in general and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in particular.

Fallacy 1: "U.S. Imperialism is more dangerous than Soviet Imperialism. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a defensive action."

Reply 1: Since 1975, the Soviet Union and their client States (e.g. Cuba) have considerably increased their influence and control over the following countries: Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan. In Ethiopia, Cuban troops using modern Soviet equipment and directed by Soviet military advisors are waging a genocidal war against a genuine and popular liberation movement led by the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front. Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan are occupied by Cuba or Soviet troops that were "invited" in by their governments. Vietnam has tied itself politically, economically and militarily to the Soviet Union and in turn Vietnamese troops now occupy large sections of Kampuchea and Laos and threaten to go into Thailand.

In contrast the United States is a declining superpower that suffered defeats in Indo-China in 1975 and further defeats since then. Since 1975, the United States has been defeated or severely weakened in the following countries: Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Iran.

If Soviet actions are motivated by defensive considerations then the Soviet leaders must think the Soviet border lies between the West coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Fallacy 2: "There was an armed counter-revolution in Afghanistan financed and organised by the CIA with the assistance of China and Pakistan. This reactionary alliance is trying to restore a feudal regime based on the worst aspects of Islam (religious backwardness, oppression of women, anti-communism etc)."

Reply 2: It is true that China is training Afghan rebels in Pakistan, the CIA is operating on the border and so on. It also appears to be true that the resistance to the Soviet invasion is fragmented and disunited and consists of diverse elements, from communists to CIA agents, including deserters from the Afghan army.

The revolution against the Shah in Iran was led by Moslems, supported by communists (though not uncritically) and has been directed against both U.S. imperialism and Soviet imperialism.

The motivation of some people who stress the "reactionary" nature of some of the opponents of the Soviet invasion appears to be to sabotage the grass roots resistance that is developing against Soviet aggression.

Not only pro-U.S. governments oppose the Soviet invasion. The United Nations voted 104-18 with 18 abstentions against it.

It seems obvious that the Soviet Union today is much more capable of organising takeovers than the USA, China and Pakistan rolled together.

Fallacy 3: "The Soviet Union is protecting the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan."

Reply 3: The present ruling Party, the People Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), though split, has been aligned to Moscow since its formation in 1965. Any elements within it with serious opposition to Moscow line policy have long ago been driven underground.

It is now a simple and obvious fact that the survival of the President of Afghanistan depends on the good graces of Moscow. The present situation of overkill (9,000 occupying troops) stems from some failure in the past for things to develop exactly as they wanted.

The PDPA overthrew Daoud in April 1978 and Taraki became Prime Minister with Soviet backing. Hafizullah Amin

overthrew Taraki in September 1979 (apparently to Moscow's displeasure) shortly after Taraki had returned from the Non-Aligned Conference in Cuba and a trip to Moscow.

Moscow's displeasure was vented when Amin was overthrown and killed in December 1979 and Karmal became the new President. Karmal's post in the previous government was Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He was not even in Afghanistan when the coup and Soviet invasion took place.

Now there are reports that Karmal is unpopular with Moscow because he is not delivering the goods. These reports say that he is not uniting enough intellectuals behind him, is not coping with desertions from the Afghan Army and is failing to quell Moslem insurgency and the anti-Soviet movement (see 'The Australian' of 5/2/80, 14/2/80 and 18/2/80).

Does anyone doubt that if he does not satisfy Moscow then he too will fall?

Fallacy 4: "The fight against the CIA-China-Pakistan inspired counter-revolution is carried on by the Afghan Army, not by Soviet Troops."

Reply 4: This is a classic piece of double think. If it were true then why on earth did Soviet troops invade in the first place? There have been reports of 90,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, as well as troops from East Europe and South Yemen. There are other reports of rebellions and desertions from the Afghan Army.

Fallacy 5: "The Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan."

Reply 5: The same thing was said when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. The Czechs are still waiting.

Fallacy 6: "There is little or no likelihood that a pro-Soviet Afghanistan will invade Pakistan."

Reply 6: The new President of Afghanistan, Karmal, has declared that his government supports the right of the Pushtuns and Baluchs in Pakistan "to decide their own future".

Baluchistan alone makes up 45% of Pakistan. Pushtunistan and Baluchistan stand between the warm water ports in the Indian Ocean. It's nice to know that these people will have the opportunity "to decide their own future" in the same way that the people of Afghanistan have.

Fallacy 7: "The revolution of April 1978 was progressive and improved the conditions of the people of Afghanistan."

Reply 7: Afghanistan is an economically backward country with predominantly feudal relations of production. There is a great need for fundamental social change in Afghanistan. It has been pointed out that the economy was stagnant, infant mortality over 1 in 4, life expectancy about 35, illiteracy around 90%, unemployment over 20% and income levels at around \$3 a week. (For example, see Bob Catley's effort to soften the Soviet blow. Letters to 'The advertiser', 24/1/80).

Naturally, in such circumstances many progressives joined the "Marxist" PDPA and were genuinely seeking to improve the lot of their people. This sentiment is reflected in the progressive reforms in the programme of the PDPA (land reform and many others).

There appears to be very little real evidence that the PDPA has actually achieved any of those reforms. No doubt many cadres in the PDPA were unaware of the extreme dangers involved in seeking Soviet support and becoming a member of Moscow's "revolutionary family" (to use Castro's words).

In the first place the ability of the PDPA cadres to carry out those reforms is in doubt. The PDPA is a party with predominantly urban-trained cadres in a country which is predominantly rural. Only 14% of Afghanistan's population are urban dwellers, another 14% are nomads and 71% are settled agricultural population.

Moscow has paternalistically interfered in the PDPA and this in turn has

Afghanistan PEASANTS BEAR UP?

imbued the leadership of the PDPA with a paternalistic attitude to the Afghan people.

Also, evidence suggests that the Soviet economy itself is faltering (e.g., shortage of consumer goods, agricultural production down, failure to meet 5 year plans). Hardly a recommendation for them to take over and run another country's economy.

Even Soviet apologist Fred Halliday (author of the comprehensive study "Revolution in Afghanistan", *New Left Review*, No. 112, Nov-Dec 1978) has recently said about the PDPA:

"Faced with suspicion and resistance, it tried to solve the problems by administrative and military coercion. Land was arbitrarily redistributed by the new government and party officials, without attention to local susceptibilities. Neither did the government take into account the water and credit which landlords had provided.

"Soldiers tried to force women to attend literacy classes against the wishes of their menfolk.

"From the spring of 1979, the Afghan airforce bombed villages suspected of opposition and destroyed crops in rebel

areas in the hope of reducing the tribes' resistance.

"The Russians played a part in this disastrous policy. They condoned and took part in the repression in the countryside and the comparable repression in the town which Mr. Hafizullah Amin, who became President and strong man of the regime in March, 1979, was waging". (*The Australian*, 12/1/80).

Fallacy 8: "That the Soviet invasion was 'legal'."

Reply 8: According to the Afghan-Soviet Treaty, if president Amin of Afghanistan had consented to Soviet troops entering the country then it would have been legal.

Clearly President Amin, did not consent (although the Afghanistan ambassador to Czechoslovakia did).

Question to those who argue like this: If Australia's Ambassador to the United States overrode the Prime Minister and invited American troops to enter Australia, would that be legal?

Fallacy 9: "World war is extremely unlikely and/or unthinkable. Carter is a monster for threatening to use nuclear weapons".

Reply 9: Although world war, including nuclear war, is not certain it is a lot more likely than most people think. It is likely because there are two superpowers who both want to control the whole world and there is only one world. Most people think that nuclear war is unthinkable because it would mean mutually assured destruction (aptly abbreviated M.A.D.) and the end of the world, or at least the end of an exploitable labour force. Not an attractive proposition to any capitalist.

But nuclear war is possible because of the scenarios worked out in Washington and Moscow involving "Limited strikes" and strikes directed against military, not civilian targets.

When Carter threatened the use of a "limited" nuclear strike to stop further "Soviet moves" in the Persian Gulf (*Sydney Sunday Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1980) some "leftists" ("Socialist Workers Party") described it as "madness". But Carter is no madder than any other capable capitalist. Nor is he necessarily bluffing. As the Soviet Union continue their takeover of the Persian Gulf the United States, as an imperialist superpower, will either fight or surrender. Since the Soviet Union is now better

prepared in many respects with conventional weapons the United States feels obliged to threaten nuclear retaliation. It is as simple as that. A cold and calculated military option.

Both superpowers, not only want to be free to use nuclear weapons, they also want to be free to threaten to use them. If they only wanted to be free to use them, then as hypocrites, they could sign the pledge not to. That was initially proposed by China.

It has also been reported recently that Brezhnev told the president of the French National Assembly, Mr. Chaban-DeLmas: "Believe me, after the destruction of the Chinese nuclear sites by our missiles, there won't be much time for the Americans to choose between the defence of their Chinese allies, and peaceful co-existence with us." (*The Australian*, Feb. 8, 1980).

Don't necessarily break out in a cold sweat but please think about it.

Why do those who support or apologise for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan only describe Carter as a "nuclear madman"???

Bill Kerr

Poetry

If I could spin:
I would spin a mist of silk floating free
to enclose this moment.
If I could weave:
the world would turn from my tapestry and weep.
If I could sing:
the song would lift from the marrow of my limbs
to be soundless and eternal.
If I could dance:
the soft velvet of the night would flow forever.

With fingertips together,
peep into praying palms.
There's the spinning and the weaving
and the singing and the dancing
and the kissing and the loving
and the joy of holding you.
There's the sheer exhilaration
and tremendousness of living
and the passion and the tenderness
which tightens round the chest.

I can only shake my head
in laughing wonder
and say,
"Thank you".

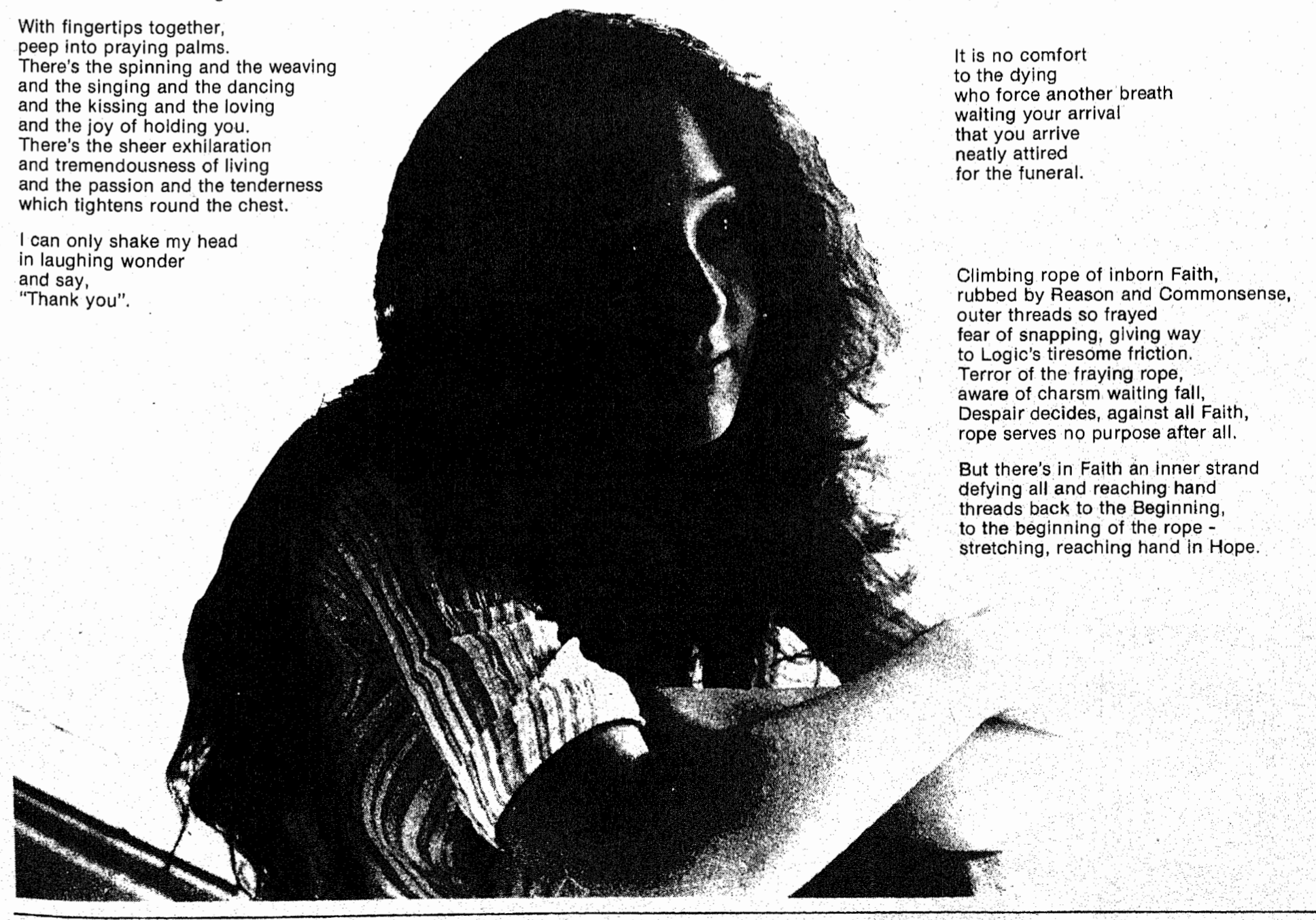
I wonder if the man who sweeps
the pavements clear of autumn
leaving them winter neat and bare
wishes he could knock down from the trees
those undecided leaves
holding onto summer?

Don't think I am doing you a favour
when I wash the dishes, iron your shirts
or make the bed.
Hypnotic action of the doing
is what I savour - it leaves
me free to live within my head.
Don't think when I do, I do for you,
there's no need your gratitude to show.
It comes out sentimental and I feel
you think I'm trapping you - it just isn't so.

It is no comfort
to the dying
who force another breath
waiting your arrival
that you arrive
neatly attired
for the funeral.

Climbing rope of inborn Faith,
rubbed by Reason and Commonsense,
outer threads so frayed
fear of snapping, giving way
to Logic's tiresome friction.
Terror of the fraying rope,
aware of charms waiting fall,
Despair decides, against all Faith,
rope serves no purpose after all.

But there's in Faith an inner strand
defying all and reaching hand
threads back to the Beginning,
to the beginning of the rope -
stretching, reaching hand in Hope.





HOLY HYPERBOLICS!

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*Sales tax to be added where applicable.

 **HEWLETT
PACKARD**

Display photographed separately to simulate typical appearance

9082/JD

RENTING A HOUSE ...

Quite often I learn of situations where people have found themselves "ripped-off" simply because they don't know their legal rights. More importantly, these people are generally students who can't afford to be "ripped-off" but are intimidated into inaction by their ignorance of these very same rights.

In this column, I hope to be able to enlighten readers; outlining various areas of activity in society which are especially relevant to us, students, and the general legal principles which govern those activities.

Although not every student lives in a flat, share-house or a college there are a large number who do. It is for these people that this week's column is written; explaining the Residential Tenancy Act which affects all leases or similar agreements entered into after 1/12/78.

THE TENANCY AGREEMENT

The usual agreement is the written lease. This contains the names of tenant(s) and landlord, spells out the length of tenancy and various conditions of the tenancy. An approved standard lease is available for use free from the Dept. of (Public and) Consumer Affairs (address below). A special one is often prepared to meet the circumstances of the Tenancy. If one is prepared by the landlord, he pays - if you decide to prepare a special written lease you can both get together and agree on cost-sharing, (if you go ahead, and then consult him, he doesn't have to pay you anything).

If a standard lease is used, extra clauses may be added if both parties are in agreement.

A tenancy agreement can also be verbal (or implied) and although this is rare, be fairly exact in what you say when negotiating with the landlord.

Once a lease is signed, the landlord **must** supply you with a copy within 21 days. Remember, too, if a lease contains requirements contrary to the Act they are invalid and unenforceable.

When you become party to a lease, you become a tenant of the relevant 'premises' i.e. the HOUSE and the LAND. Thus, you are entitled to use the land, in a reasonable manner (i.e. don't dig up all the grass and put down concrete, etc). Gardening is allowed (of most plants) and you can pick any fruit in the yard. Further you are entitled to exercise some autonomy over the premises. You can't exclude the landlord completely, but you can insist that he/she observe your rights.

Your rights, regarding his entry, require him to:

- give 7-14 days notice before entering the premises in order to inspect them,
- give at least 48 hours notice before entering, at a reasonable time, to carry out repairs,
- give 1-2 days notice, before bringing prospective tenants to inspect the premises, at a reasonable hour. Such inspections are only allowed in the last 28 days of tenancy,
- at other times he may enter
 - 1/ without warning, in an emergency;
 - 2/ at a prearranged time to collect the rent;
 - 3/ if consent is given at, or immediately before entry.

2/ Rent

The only requirement here, on which the landlord is likely to insist, is that it is paid on time. I would highly recommend doing so, as it saves all sorts of bother. (For tips on how to ensure liquidity around rent-time read "Hints on Survival" below). Rent can be delivered by yourself, or collected.

Two facets of 'Rent' covered by the Act are that on entering the lease, you can be asked for no more than two weeks rent, and if the landlord wishes to increase the rent he must wait for a new lease, OR give you at least 60 days notice ONLY IF the increase is 6 MONTHS since you moved in, or since the last rent increase.

SECURITY BOND

Another amount of money you will (invariably) be asked to part with is the Security Bond. The amount here can not exceed the total of three weeks rent, and

the landlord must give you a receipt for it. Don't lose it!

Once the landlord has the Bond he MUST deposit it with the Residential Tenancies Tribunal (R.T.T.) who will then send YOU an acknowledgement of that deposit. If you don't get this letter in 2-3 weeks, get in touch with the tribunal:

Two important facts about the Bond are:

- It can NOT be used in lieu of the last 3 weeks rent - it is only to cover cleaning and repair costs (if necessary) when you leave,
- Your Bond can be transferred from one tenancy to another without leaving the R.T.T. This saves time, and hassles.

OBLIGATIONS

There are a number of inalienable obligations which come into play on entering a lease.

The landlord - The Act requires the landlord, on entering the lease, to give you, in writing, his full name and address, (fine \$50.00). He must also follow the rules regarding entry to the premises, Rent and Bond (see above), as well as providing you with the awesome bureaucratic machinery of FORM(S) 5 and 6.

Form 5 is the **Information Sheet**. This tells you virtually what is in this article.

Form 6, the **inspection sheet**, is used to record the condition of the premises as you moved in. It is advisable to fill yours out in conjunction with the landlord filling out his, to ensure full mutual agreement. You sign his/her copy and give it back to him. **DON'T LOSE YOURS!** At the end of the tenancy, the premises are checked against the list. If there is any damage, have it repaired before leaving, or you will lose part or all of your Bond.

The Act requires that when you arrive and leave, the place is to be in "reasonable repair". If things need fixing, draw attention to them, enter the lease and **THEN INSIST** on them being fixed.

The Tenant - The tenant too, comes under a number of obligations some of which I shall elaborate upon later.

Briefly, they are:

- To pay rent when it is due,
- To keep the premises in a reasonable state of cleanliness,
- Not to intentionally or negligently damage the premises, (you are also liable for damage by friends).
- Not to use the premises for any illegal purpose,
- Not to permit any interference with the reasonable peace or privacy of other tenants or adjacent neighbours.

MUTUAL AGREEMENT

As you can see, everyone's obligations within the tenancy have a common element of mutual courtesy. If you are going to do anything radical to the premises, or have a complaint, talk to the landlord; but if he's not the most rational or agreeable person then pay the rent and leave him be. But remember, that there are some things you **cannot** do unless you have his express consent.

For example, if you wish to change the locks, for some reason, get the landlord's permission. If he tries to change them, or lock you out without telling you, he has committed an offence and you can complain to the department.

Also, if you want to "sub-let" the premises i.e. let someone else move in, you need to have the landlord's permission. **You are liable to pay for any damage they cause**, unless you, in co-operation with the landlord "reassign" the lease to the new tenants.

REPAIRS

If any of the facilities provided for use on the premises malfunction or break down it is usually the landlord who must pay to have them fixed.

When repairs are required urgently and the landlord is away, you can order them and pay for them, confident that he shall reimburse you. If he doesn't, after a written request to do so, complain to the Tribunal and they will sort out the matter. Should the landlord simply refuse to get the work done within a reasonable time after you've complained to him, then get

the do's and don'ts



the work done by a qualified person, and get them to give you a written report as to the cause of disrepair (e.g. hot water service rusted out, roots in the pipes etc.). Again, **provided the problem was not caused by your misuse of the facility**, the landlord is obliged to compensate.

Termination

When it comes time to 'leave the nest', there are, a variety of situations where different procedures must be followed before the tenancy is terminated.

• The most common situation is where the landlord gives you at least 120 days written notice to leave (then you must leave on time).

You, in turn, need only give him 21 days written notice. Actually, you can give him LESS, if he agrees. If he doesn't and you still leave early, you will be liable for the full three weeks rent.

• If you contract, through your lease to stay for 12 months, and then leave early, you are liable for the payment of rent until he finds a new tenant.

• As you know you have an obligation to be considerate to your fellow tenants (i.e. no loud music late at night). If your landlord complains to you about such behaviour, and you continue to offend, he need only give you 14 days notice.

• When severe storm damage renders the premises uninhabitable, the landlord need only give you 7 days notice to leave, and you can give him two. This notice ends the tenancy agreement.

• Should the owner decide to sell the house he must give you **120 days** notice.

If you stay on, the new owner need only give you 60 days notice to leave.

• If you fall behind **14 days** or more in your rent, or part thereof, the landlord need only give you **14 days** notice.

• When the final day rolls round, and you haven't found another place because you've been busy studying for exams, or stoned, or something, don't worry. The system provides you with one or two weeks' leeway. (You should only use this in extreme circumstances).

• If you leave without paying rent you can be secure in the knowledge that any possessions left behind **cannot** be taken by the landlord to pay it (for a while anyway), but you are liable by law to pay it - *liable ad infinitum*.

When the lease is ended, and the final clean-up and inspection completed, you want your Bond back. You both fill out "Form 4", both sign it, and send it off to the office of the Tribunal and you will receive a cheque in the mail.

HINTS ON SURVIVAL

We all live within a big system and knowing how it works, or doesn't work, can be very helpful. One aspect of living away from home is bills.

You should be aware that the **only** charges you can legally incur as a Tenant

are:- phone, electricity and gas and **excess** water; and **not** rates or taxes.

When you first move in and have the gas and electricity connected, you will be required to pay a security deposit, of about \$25.00, so be ready for it. (This amount is usually deducted upon the final bill). Conversely, when you leave, ensure that these amenities are **disconnected**, otherwise, if the new tenants don't notify the company that they have moved in, you will have to pay their bill.

Paying bills can be a real drain on finances but if you're smart you can retain some liquid capital (for rent etc). For example, if you have a job, or are on TEAS (Ha! Ha!) and a bill arrives, you can send a cheque forward, or post-dated (yes, it is legal to do so) to the date on which you will receive your pay. You can even post-date it a month or so for a big bill. Thus, the cheque won't bounce- if it does, it's likely Telecom or ETSA will cut you immediately, but SAGASCO may just put it on the next bill.

In order to keep organized, remember:-

- ETSA bills arrive every three months,
- Gas bills arrive every two months,
- Telecom bills arrive every 6 months, unless it is over \$100.00.

When bills arrive, you may be tempted to wait for the final notice. After that, you've got very little time left but don't despair, because they are usually quite sympathetic if you phone them **immediately** you receive it, and explain the situation. Another deterrent to having amenities cut off is the "reconnection fee". With gas its only about \$3.00, but with Telecom its \$40.00!

When you get a phone put in for the first time, it costs about \$150.00. If you move, though, and friends move in, it will cost you only \$10.00 to leave the phone there, and \$60.00 to put in another one.

All the above presupposes that you have your flat etc. To give yourself the best chance in this area, try looking for one during the week - while the working folk are working, or else start at 6 a.m. on Saturday. Don't forget to dress nicely, speak well (especially on the phone) and if you must state your "occupation" say "Law Student", or "Final year English-Arts", because "Students" as a whole have a bad reputation with landlords.

Anyway, if you have any problems contact either:-

Department of Consumer Affairs Enquiries,
Ground Floor,
25 Grenfell Street,
Phone 217 0431.

or

Office of the Residential Tenancies Tribunal,
2nd Floor, West Wing,
G.R.E. Building,
50 Grenfell Street,
Phone 212 6511.

Reviews

Film

Son of "Take the Money & Run"?

MANHATTAN

Hoyts

This won't be a conventional review. "Manhattan" appears to have been done to death by reviewers in the Adelaide press; so much so that anyone reading such 'reviews' would know practically half the jokes in the film. So, instead of regurgitating the script as others have done, *Manhattan* will be looked at from the perspective of Woody Allen's development as a film maker. No longer a case of take your money and run.

Woody Allens progress can best be seen by the startling contrast between the first film he directed and his present release. *Take the money and run* was made in 1969; the saga of Virgil Starkwell (played by Woody) and his life of crime. It was almost not released. The film was so badly put together that one of the U.S. film industry's most experienced editors, Ralph Rosenblum, had to be hired (by desperate producers) to patch the film into something worth distributing. Even after Rosenblum did that, the film is little more than a string of visual one-liners.

"Manhattan" on the other hand, is an assured, coherent piece of work. Woody doesn't rely on the slapstick material of the past. Whole scenes are played with the actors moving out of camera view - the mark of a director who is supremely confident of his material. His confidence is fully justified. Gone also are the transitional devices of interviews, talking to the camera and the extensive narration that kept his earlier disparate films together. "Manhattan" has a singular resonance that makes it more satisfying than any of Allen's work that I have seen.

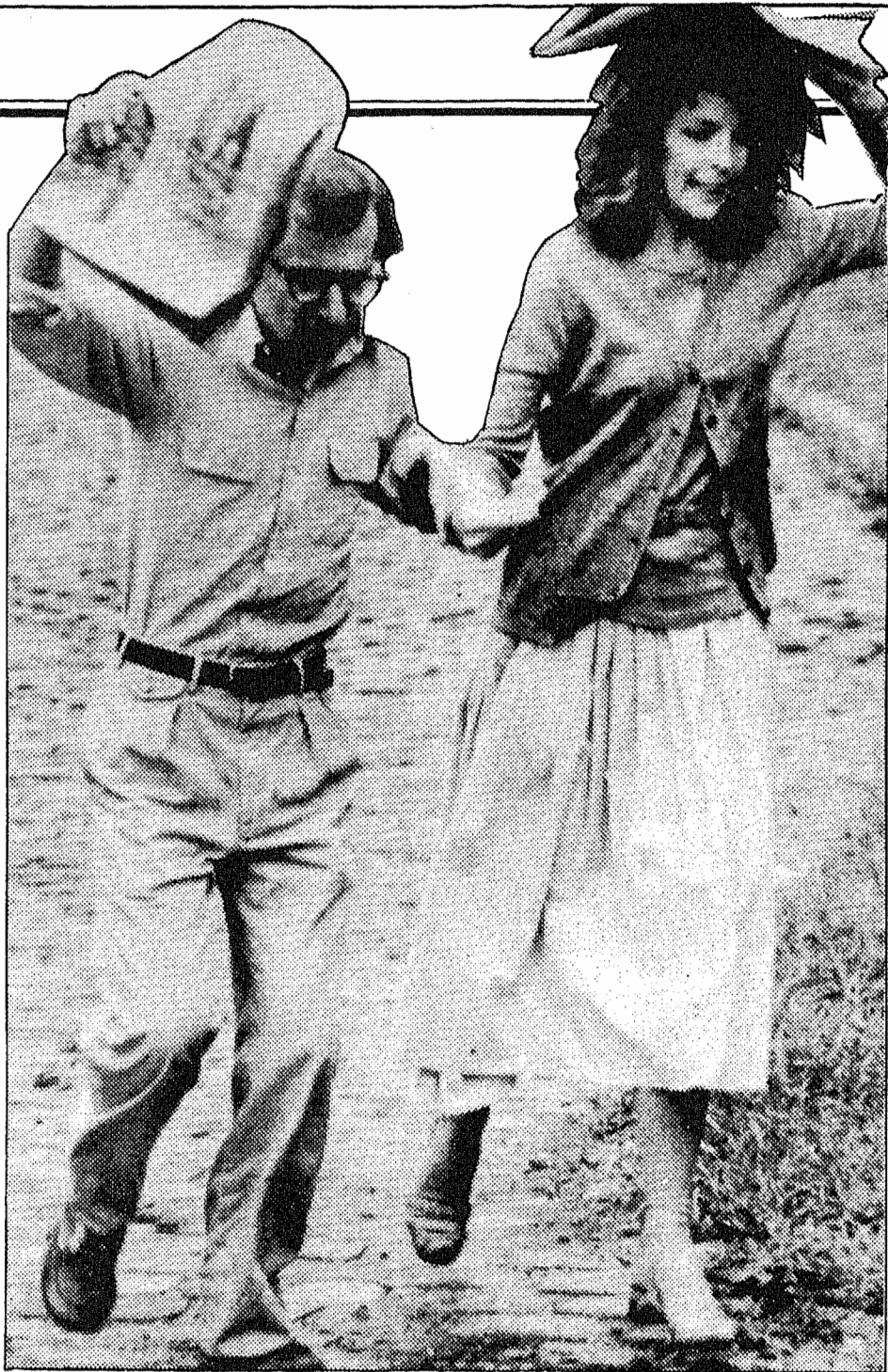
Woody's characters are also becoming less neurotic and clumsy. For the first time, the character Woody plays in *Manhattan*, Isaac Davis, seems to be more assured, especially about his sexual prowess. Contrast this to the insecurity and sexual inadequacies of Virgil Starkwell in *Take the Money*. In one scene Virgil sees a woman sketching in the park,

He has his eyes on her purse. But soon after striking up a conversation with the woman his narration tells us that he knew he was in love because he felt nauseous and that "after fifteen minutes I wanted to marry her, and after a half hour I completely gave up the idea of snatching her purse". He sums up his attitude towards women in this piece of narration from *Manhattan* "In prison, I remember, the psychiatrist asked me if I had a girl, and I said, 'No'. And he said, 'Well do you think that sex is dirty?' And I said, 'It is if you're doing it right.'"

The above comparisons illustrate how Allen has refined and perfected his film making (and characters) over the years. The main criticism that has been levelled at "Manhattan" is not so much artistic but social. John Hind on ABC radio's "Broadband" felt uneasy about the film ignoring the seamy side of New York. To such criticism, Allen has (in an interview with this month's *Ragtimes* magazine) acknowledged: "Of course, I see the well-publicised negative aspects. The worst aspect of this whole city, for instance, is that it doesn't work. They can't get the garbage off the streets, they can't make the streets safe. These are real drawbacks but I chose not to show them in "Manhattan" because the main character sees New York as a very, very romantic place. In my movie, walking with a girlfriend through Central Park at night is very romantic whereas in reality that would mean suicide."

The film's one sided, romantic, view of New York is reinforced by the Gershwin music score and black and white photography (actually shades of grey rendered by cinematographer Gordon Willis). But it is something more than a romantic comedy. The film is a masterpiece which presents human emotions in an earnest, truthful and touching manner. I can't recommend "Manhattan" too highly.

Nick Xenophon



1/10?

"10"

Hindley Cinemas

The few bursts of humour from Dudley Moore can't sustain the puerile story line

and infantile fantasies on which this film is based. A pathetic film coming close to "Bloodline" on my list of "worst movies". Dudley should get back with Peter Cook and do something decent again (e.g. the 'Derek and Clyde' days); Bo should have retired from acting before she started this film. If you're planning to see this film for voyeuristic reasons, get your moneys worth by going to the "Roma" instead.

Nick Xenophon

Books

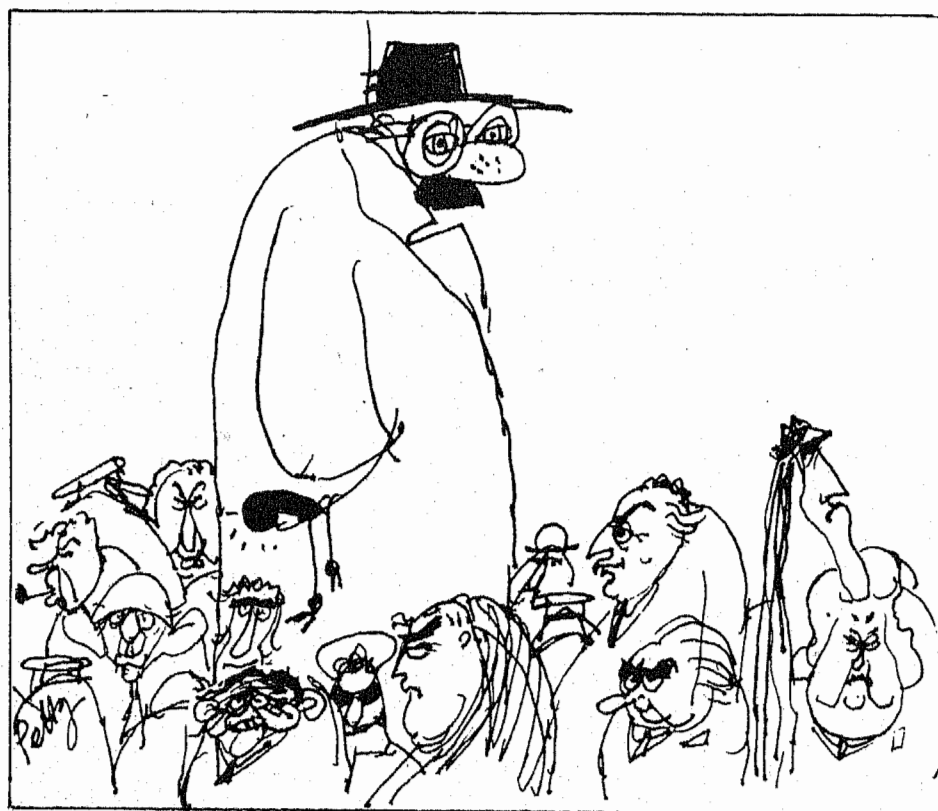
Spooks and your rights

BIG BROTHER OR DEMOCRACY

ed. Pat Flanagan
\$2.50 at D.C.E. Adelaide Uni.

This is a thought provoking book on the secret police in Australia, written by people who have been involved in campaigning against the new ASIO bill. As the title implies the acceptance of secret police, is the acceptance of a state within a state, an acceptance of big Brother lording over Democracy. The contributors see the ASIO bill in the context of the growing powers of secret police around the world and the lessening of democratic controls. The ASIO bill is seen, however, as unique in that it gives legal sanctions to ASIO to commit criminal acts.

The book is divided into chapters which primarily have their origins in a radio



series. The first chapter is by Bruce McFarlane and deals with 'the past'. A brief history of ASIO is provided dealing with three periods. Firstly, the 1930's, which saw the beginnings of an intelligence network in Australia with the 'gnomes of Melbourne'. This was basically a select band of military heads who, like ex S.A. police commissioner Harold Salisbury, believed that secret police know better than any elected government what's right for society and that they should not be restrained by the processes of democracy in pursuing whatever they

consider as being in the so-called 'national interest'. The second period of secret police in Australia begins with the establishment of ASIO in 1949, by the Labor government, under pressure from MI5. Bruce McFarlane then looks at the role of ASIO in the Petrov affair.

Petrov

McFarlane argues that there is evidence to show that MI5 and ASIO collaborated to produce the Petrov defection. ASIO had been tipped off about Petrov and used and nursed Petrov for three years, before Menzies pulled him out of the hat to win

the 1954 election. The question then arises as to whether Menzies had known all along or whether ASIO had kept him in the dark until it was convenient for them politically to tell Menzies. "A good year before Petrov defected", McFarlane notes, "an article in the News Weekly, (Organ of Mr. B.A. Santamaria's NCC., the DLP as it later became,) predicted that this defection would happen".

After the Petrov defection McFarlane states that ASIO became "the political police arm of the Liberal Party itself; operating quite openly to destroy Dr. Evatt, the Labor Party and the unions". The ASIO bill must be seen in this light, it being simply a legal cover for the operations that were conducted previously.

This analysis is followed next by Peter Cochrane's chapter with a list of all the secret police groups in Australia. From this it becomes clear that 'real intelligence' work is done by electronics, satellites and the like. ASIO is a wing of the 'dirty tricks' brigade with an intimidating and harrassing role.

Dealing with the Whitlam government Jim Jose argues that the CIA and ASIO never trusted the Labor Government and always assumed that it was a 'national security risk'.

Pat Flanagan provides a wider theoretical basis for opposition to the ASIO bill. He sees the bill as a blueprint for an uncontrolled secret state; a state within a state. The ASIO bill he notes "solves the fundamental contradiction between uncontrolled secret police and democracy by giving ASIO expanded uncontrolled powers".

The ASIO bill's definition of 'subversion' is all embracing and it includes anyone who is a critic of the

Art

Leonardo, Michelangelo & the Century of Genius



the Art Gallery of S.A. 1-30 March 1980.

On a closer examination of the Leonardo Da Vinci drawing "the virgin and child with a cat" we observe with pride that it is not a cat but our own native wombat which embellishes the paper, and encumbers the arms of the christ child.

Profound as it may seem, I am led to postulate that the Madonna and child were not resident in Bethlehem at the conception of one of our ancient and most questioned religions - but in Sunny Australia.

Alternatively if this seem too spurious to be logically tenable - I shall venture that the Italians were importing our furry wonders to their country at the time that this was drawn.

The drawing was originally catalogued by the British museum as "Virgin and child with a lambe", thus it seems, any interpretation is possible when a drawing originated in 1480 - and had a dubious past; having been purloined from a collection and sold to the British Museum for £45 - no questions asked.

At any rate the drawing has finally been sent to be viewed in the country which is rightfully its home.

The exhibition is in fact superb, with drawings from a century which was of great

importance both artistically and historically. The development of technique from the early 16th Century through to the period of high Renaissance is evident; the artists use a range of materials and styles to manipulate light and explore tonality and form. Michelangelo achieves this tonal excellence in his drawing of a philosopher holding a skull.

Many of the drawings are preparatory sketches for fresco's on church or palatial walls. The drawings often explore one aspect of a figure, and were then copied accurately by an apprentice onto the fresco - hence their name "master drawings".

The subject matter was dependant on the commission, most of the drawings are of classical scenes or religious events, while Taddeo Zuccaro depicts roman soldiers.

The Beefy legs of many of the figures lead us to believe that the Romans truly were a noble breed, even the cherubs with their innocent visages have rippling calves which would rival an olympic athlete.

The feeling throughout the exhibition is that the portrayal of the human form - to depict the various scenarios is important. These excellent draughtsmen execute this with both sensitivity and skill.

Catherine Fargher
LLB (2nd year)

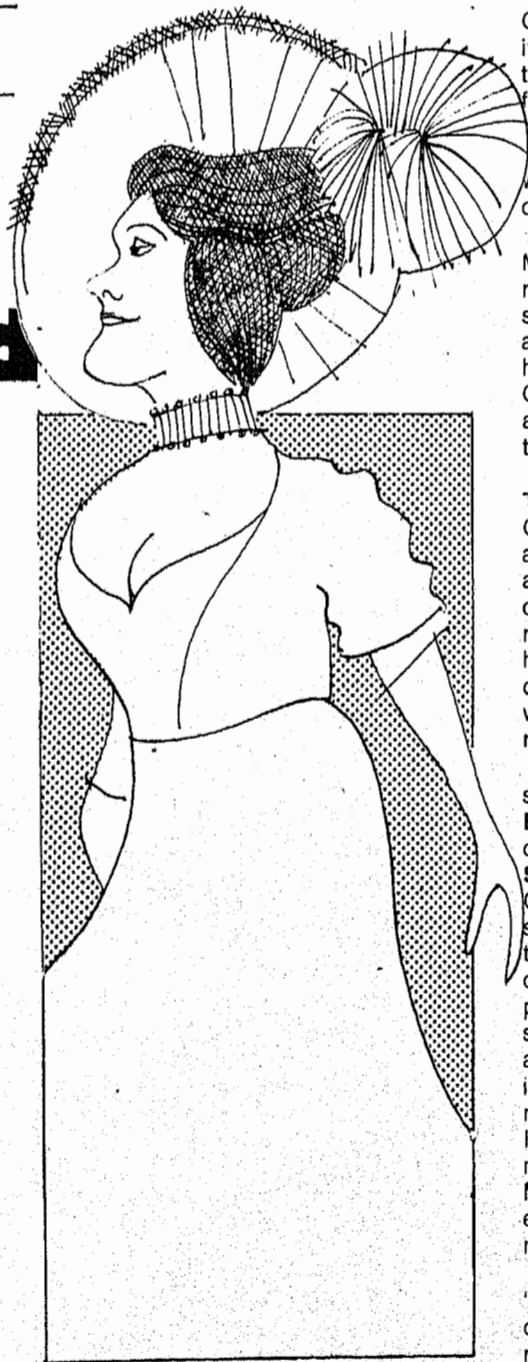
Opera Hits of 1979 revisited

The 1979 season varied almost unbelievably in quality from some wonderful productions to some extremely bad ones.

It opened with Johann Strauss's 'Die Fledermaus', which introduced to us the magnificent tenor, Steven Haas, who is the principle tenor of the Stuttgart Opera. Unfortunately, it gave us a second dose of June Bronhill, which I fervently hope will be the last. (Her first appearance was in the disaster of the 1978 season, 'La Rondine'). It was quite a good production overall barring Miss Bronhill and the chorus, who demonstrated their inability to waltz and the male's unerring choice of women taller than themselves.

The second production of the year, a revival of Cimarosa's 'The Secret Marriage', was excellent. The casting, for once, was perfect, and the acting ability of those involved was equal to the requirements of their roles. In particular, John Wood, who sang Gerimono in the original production, was superb. It was during this production that the revolving stage was first used, in conjunction with a brilliant set by Axel Bartz. Unfortunately, this was the last production in which he and Adrian Slack were involved.

'The Elixir of Love' by Donizetti, I would pick as being a disaster of the 1979 season. The production was designed by Hugh Colman and produced by Colin George, both from the South Australian Theatre Company (SATC). Their work, which is not renowned for its quality at the Playhouse, reached rock bottom in a pantomime-like production with bad sets and bad costumes. The opera, like 'La Rondine', was a mistake to begin with. It is musically uninteresting and the plot is weak. Donizetti himself rejected the libretto three times (and no wonder) before agreeing to write the required music. This he accomplished in two weeks and I am afraid it sounded like it.



The music was confined to one idea on which every aria was unashamedly based.

After this, things could only get better and the company next produced their triumph of the State season - Nicolas Maw's a 'One Man Show'. This production, which was designed by John Stoddart, had brilliant sets, and introduced Carole McKenzie and Heather Ross to the State Opera. The production was toured to Sydney with outstanding success. Maria Prerauer said in *The Australian*, that the State

Opera had nothing whatever to fear from its big brother the Australian Opera and that 'One Man Show' was like a breath of fresh air after the staid productions and evivais. Unfortunately, it did not please the blue-rinse brigade, who felt that it was 'different' and 'not every one's cup of tea'.

The next opera, 'Werther' by Massenet, was wonderful for a different reason. While the plot was fairly standard, the singing of Steven Haas and Cynthia Buchan (who was making her first appearance with the State Opera) was unforgettable, and their acting ability carried the rather thin plot to triumph.

'The Queen of Spades' by Tchaikovsky opened the Australian Opera season, with Marilyn Richardson as Lisa and a brilliant Rosina Raisbeck as her aging Grandmother. The constant use of a staircase made the sets rather monotonous, but they were, however, still effective. The work contains a dramatic ballroom scene which, for once, the chorus handled reasonably well.

The second opera of Australian Opera season was Puccini's 'Madame Butterfly', which was probably the best opera of the 1979 season. ('One Man Show' runs it a close second). Joan Carden, who played Cio-Cio-Sang, sang without fault the evening I was there, the sets were perfect and the orchestra, under Peter Robinson, played throughout with complete sympathy. The only problem was the audience who chose to clap at the most inappropriate moments, the most notable being after 'One Fine Day' in Act II when we were treated to nearly three minutes of unnecessary applause, while Miss Carden was forced to hold her emotion for Pinkerton suspended in mid-air.

The audience, too, were a problem at 'The Merry Widow', the last production of the season, although for different reasons. As my views on this production appeared only recently, I will say no more on this subject, except that 'The Elixir of Love' was the only one I can honestly say was worse.

This, the biggest season yet, was enjoyable, although a little top heavy in light, operetta style works. This year's season, a more balanced one, is, unfortunately, smaller and because of this, a disappointment to me, since I would like very much to see the State Opera grow into a full, repertory company.

Michael Burden Mus. III

Jazz Alternative Festival

The Creole Room, corner of George and O'Connell Streets, will be open every night throughout the festival from March 6th. It's aim is to highlight some top Australian acts, for example interstate artists Kerrie Biddel, the Keith Stirling Quartet and Galapagos Duck.

A variety of local jazz talents will also be presented, including the well known Adelaide modern jazz group Schmoe and Co., now featuring Angela Smith on vocals, plus performances by Glenn Henrich and friends with their more mainstream style. Late night jams involving invited visiting musicians will add a 'special surprise' to these evenings.

Brazilian jazz singer, Tania Maria will no longer perform on Monday and Tuesday nights, due to the cancellation of her Australian tour.

Wednesday to Saturday night will be Australian contemporary jazz with the famous Brian Brown Quartet, named 'Australia's foremost jazz group' by the International Jazz Forum last year, plus McJad with Keith Hounslow on cornet and flugel horn, and Tony Gould on acoustic piano. Once again, on Sunday night local groups will perform, plus late night jams.

Adelaide jazz enthusiasts can, for membership fee of \$30, see the entire range of March performances, but should also remember that support during the year of the Creole Room, now recognized by the International Jazz Federation, is important in maintaining the high standard of Adelaide's own jazz.

Eleanor Beard

Reviews

Books Spooks



status quo in any manner or form.

The Appeals Tribunal that can investigate those who have suffered adversely through an ASIO report is a farce. Any person who is classified as a 'security risk' can only be informed of this, and thus seek redress, if and only if, they are regarded as **not** being a security risk.

Flanagan argues for the abolition of secret police agencies. He regards the establishment of secret agencies as being inherently against democracy no matter whether the system is capitalist or not. He draws upon the experiences of Nazi Germany and of the early days of the Russian Revolution, arguing that the secret police acted to take power and control away from the people.

Moreover, Flanagan believes that with the present recession in capitalist countries the secret police agencies will play a more repressive role in holding down dissent against a failing system, a system that not only exploits people but also throws them onto the scrap heap, since its logic, Flanagan argues, is to replace people by machines.

With regard to terrorism the book argues that while ASIO concentrates exclusively on the left, terrorism in

Australia, has come from the extreme right; from groups such as the Ustasha and right wing Vietnamese. ASIO has protected such groups in the past and in the present climate there is no reason to doubt that they will not continue this practice.

The book looks at the letterbombs and the Hilton explosion and concludes that the letterbombs were sophisticated devices, using materials accessible to only a few people and that they were carefully addressed so as not to be opened by the addressees. No terrorist demands were made. All this implies that the letterbombs were not the acts of terrorists. As for the Hilton explosion, similarly no terrorist demands were made nor were any advertised to explain the incident. The book concludes that the explosion was "planned and executed by a secret agency or agencies, and we see the reaction, particularly the mobilisation of the army, as a part of this overall plan".

This is a book that should be read by those interested not only in ASIO but also those concerned with the erosion of democracy. Read it now while the spooks are.

Greg McCarthy

PITJANTJATJARA LAND RIGHTS

March Departs Vic. Square at 12 noon
Sat. March 15th
Rally at the Elder park rotunda from 1 p.m.

Aboriginal speakers include:

- executive members of the Pitjantjatjara Council
- the chairman of the Central Land Council
- the chairman of the Tangatjira Council
- representatives from the North Australian Council, North Queensland Land Council and the Kimberley Council.

Other speakers include:

Don Dunstan, Gough Whitlam, Robin Milhouse, Dr. Coombes and others.



Whats On

The OnDit Weekly guide to Adelaide's high and low spots continues. We have received some comments about a lack of Uni. shows being listed - we suggest that organisers or other informed people let us know. Anyway, whatever the function, put a notice in the OnDit box in the S.A.U.A. office, or the OnDit office (ph. 223 2685). Give us about 10 days notice.

For more details of the Festival and Focus Events, we suggest you obtain a calendar, from the Focus office, BASS outlets, the S.A. Government Tourist Bureau or the Festival Theatre.

* MONDAY 10th MARCH

CINEMA: CHELSEA CINEMA - 7.30 p.m.: Franco Brusati's "Bread and Chocolate" - multi-award winning comedy about Italian migrant workers in Switzerland, starring Nino Manfredi. On the same bill Bertolucci's "The Conformist", with Dominique Sanda & Jean-Louis Trintignant.

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI - 8 p.m.: "Padre Padrone" - Paolo & Vittorio Taviani's beautiful, brutal & moving biography of Italian writer, Gavino Ledda's childhood in Sardinia. Won both top awards at Cannes 1978.

MUSIC: GOVERNOR HINDMARSH HOTEL - "The Humans" - a combination of Fred Dagg, Dave Warner & Rastafarians. 8 p.m. \$3.

ELDER HALL, ADELAIDE UNI - concerts every lunchtime 1.10 p.m. & weeknight 8 p.m. during the Festival - Admission - public \$2, concession \$1.

ARTS THEATRE - ROBYN ARCHER: "Songs From Sideshow Alley". March 10 - 15 & 17 - 22 at 11 p.m. Public \$6, concession \$4.

DRAMA: OPERA THEATRE - RESOURCE CENTRE (Phone 223 ACTING CO. OF NEW YORK - 1500) - Tuesday night screenings at 9 "Elizabeth I" (also Tues. & Wed.) - a

surrealist look at Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots, as seen by a troupe of impoverished touring players. Public \$3, concession \$1.50.

TROUPE: 11 p.m. "Hancock's Last Half - Hour" - the final bleakly funny moments in the life of Tony Hancock. Until Sat. 11 p.m. nightly. Public \$3, concession \$1.50.

SPACE: "Captain Lazar" - Marionette Theatre Co. of Australia. Written by Patrick Cook, music by Robyn Archer. Until Saturday, 8.30 p.m. nightly Public \$6, concession \$4.

DANCE: BALCONY THEATRE, 122 GOUGER ST., CITY: Sarah Blunden Presents "Paz in Perspective" - contemporary dance and mime epic. 8 p.m. Public \$3.50, concession \$2.50.

EXHIBITIONS: BROOKMAN HALL, S.A.I.T. NORTH TCE.: "Futuresight" - holograms and laser-light displays. 12.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m. daily till March 29th. Admission \$2.

ART GALLERY OF S.A.: "Leonardo, Michelangelo and the Century of Genius" - Italian 16th Century drawings from the British Museum. Mon. - Fri. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sat. 10 - 5, Sun. 1 - 5, till Sun 30th March. Public \$1, concession 50¢.

CONTEMPORARY ARTS SOCIETY GALLERY, 14 PORTER ST. PARKSIDE: "Mark Boyle - Journey to the Surface of the Earth: Australia". Mon. - Fri. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat and Sun. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

OTHER EVENTS: WATER TUNNEL - NEAR "POPEYE" LANDING ON THE TORRENS. Your chance to walk on water! Sun. - Thurs. 11.30 a.m. - 6.30 p.m., Fri. and Sat. 11.30 a.m. - 10.30 p.m. 50 cents.

*** TUESDAY 11th MARCH**
CINEMA: CHELSEA - 7.30 p.m. "Bread and Chocolate" and "The Conformist".

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI - 8 p.m. "Padre Padrone".

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MEDIA RESOURCE CENTRE (Phone 223 ACTING CO. OF NEW YORK - 1500) - Tuesday night screenings at 9 "Elizabeth I" (also Tues. & Wed.) - a

Membership \$5 for 12 months. Screenings held at the SAMRC Theatre, 1 Union Street (off east Rundle St.). **TUESDAY MARCH 11 - "Paule Paulender"** - directed by Reinhard Hauff ("Knife in the Head"). **UNION HALL - A.U.F.G. PRESENTS "Every Which Way But Loose"** 12 p.m. 60¢ members, \$1.20 non-members.

MUSIC: A.U. JAZZ CLUB - "Lunchtime Jazz", Little Cinema 1-2 p.m. Public \$2, concession \$1.

APOLLO STADIUM - "Leonard Cohen" - Legendary Canadian singer/poet/author in a once-only concert, 8 p.m.

SEVEN STARS HOTEL - "Rusty" - singer/guitarist. Every Tuesday \$1.

ELDER HALL - Lunchtime (1.10 p.m.) recitals - \$2 and \$1.

DRAMA - See Monday.

DANCE: BALCONY THEATRE - "Shaper" - explores the relationship between the individual and technological society. Tues. - Sun. 8 p.m. Public \$5.50, concession \$4.50.

EXHIBITIONS - See Monday. Also, for those planning a trip south to McLaren Vale:

RYECROFT CELLARS - McCLAREN FLAT: "Winemaking in Australia, 1830 - 1980" all aspects of winemaking, including consumption. \$2 admission includes 6 glasses of wine. Until March 29th daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WILLYOUNG PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION - Chapel Vale Cellars, Chapel Hill Road, McLaren Vale. Willy Young specialises in documenting social events. Daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. until March 29th.

* WEDNESDAY 12th MARCH

CINEMA: CHELSEA - 7.30 p.m. "Bread and Chocolate" and "The Conformist".

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI - 8 p.m. "Padre Padrone".

UNION HALL - A.U.F.G. PRESENTS - "Love at First Bite", 12 p.m. 60¢ and \$1.20.

MUSIC - ANGAS HOTEL, ANGAS ST., CITY - "The Sensational Bodgies" - rock and rhythm 'n' blues. Free every Wednesday.

HACKNEY HOTEL - "Rusty" - singer/guitarist. Every Wednesday \$1.

ELDER HALL - Lunchtime recital 1.10

p.m. \$2 and \$1.

TIVOLI HOTEL - THE ANGELS and LEMMY CAUTION.

FESTIVAL THEATRE - "Sky" with John Williamson. 5.45 and 8 15 p.m.,

DRAMA - See Monday, also: CLOISTERS - "Falling in love again". Melb. Womens Theatre Group 1-2 p.m.

UNION HALL - Adelaide Theatre Guild - Union Hall - "The Way of the World" - by William Congreve, "the greatest of the Restoration Comedies" Wed. to Sat. until March 29th, 8 p.m. Public \$4, concession \$2.

EXHIBITIONS - See Monday & Tuesday.

OTHER EVENTS - BREAKFAST IN THE MALL - 7.30 - 9.30 a.m.

* THURSDAY 13th MARCH

CINEMA: CHELSEA - 7.30 "Bread and Chocolate" and "The Conformist".

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI - 8 p.m. "Padre Padrone".

MUSIC - ANGAS HOTEL - "The Units" free every Thursday.

THE MUSICIAN'S CLUB, 1st FLOOR 167 GOUGER ST., CITY - every Thursday - "The Full Moon Howlers" \$2.00.

RICHMOND HOTEL, RICHMOND ARCADE OFF RUNDLE MALL - "The Angels" and "The Namedroppers".

ELDER HALL - Lunchtime recital 1.10 p.m. \$2 and \$1.

DRAMA - See Monday. Also: OPERA THEATRE - ACTING CO. OF NEW YORK - "The White Devil" - a classically, bloody and powerful tragedy, transposed to modern times.

TOWN HALL - GISELA MAY - "Brecht Through Four Decades", 8.15 p.m. Gisela May is the greatest living exponent of the songs of Brecht, Weill and Dessau. Public \$8 and \$7, concession \$5.50 and \$5.

EXHIBITIONS & OTHER EVENTS - See Monday and Tuesday.

* FRIDAY 14th MARCH

CINEMA - CHELSEA - 7.30 p.m. "Bread and Chocolate" & "The Conformist".

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI - "Padre Padrone".

MUSIC - ADELAIDE UNI JAZZ ROCK AND BLUES CLUB - top local music,

every Friday 1-2 p.m. on the Barr Smith Lawns.

ANGAS HOTEL - "The Jumpers" - free Reggae every Friday night.

CREMORNE HOTEL, UNLEY ROAD UNLEY - "Street Corner Jack" every Friday night \$2.

ELDER HALL - Lunchtime & evening recitals, 1.10 and 8 p.m. \$2 & \$1.

THE BASEMENT, PORT ROAD, HINDMARSH - "Tropical Gin" - every Friday night, \$2 & \$1.

DRAMA - See Monday. Also: LA MAMA THEATRE (4 Crawford Lane, Hindmarsh) - "Goethe: Ein Fragment, or Who the Hell Wrote Faust" (Mon. - Sat., until March 29th, at 8 p.m.) Public \$4.60, students \$3.60.

DANCE - CANBERRA DANCE ENSEMBLE - "In Focus" - Free Museum Lawns, North Tce. City. 12.30 p.m. Also Sat. & Sun. at 12.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS - See earlier

OTHER EVENTS - "Water Tunnel", "Breakfast in the Mall"

* SATURDAY 15th MARCH

CINEMA - CHELSEA - 7.30 p.m. Bread & Chocolate" and "The Conformist".

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI - 5 p.m. - 8 p.m. "Padre Padrone".

MUSIC - ANGAS HOTEL - "Prowler" - rock/blues/reggae. Free every Saturday Night.

ARKABA HOTEL, UNION HOTEL, CITY - "The Sputnicks" every Saturday \$1.50.

DRAMA - See Monday & Friday.

EXHIBITIONS - See earlier.

OTHER EVENTS - FOCUS DAY - FESTITRE AMPHITHEATRE & PLAZA - Showcasing some of the many focus companies and attractions in a carnival atmosphere, from 11 a.m.

* SUNDAY 16th MARCH

CINEMA - VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI 5 p.m. & 8 p.m. - "Padre Padrone".

EXHIBITIONS - See earlier.

OTHER EVENTS - FESTIVAL THEATRE AMPHITHEATRE - 2-4 p.m. Community Arts Office presents Free rock music.

FOOD AND WINE FROLIC - 12 noon - 6 p.m. Bonython Park - over 80 restaurants & wineries with low-priced food & drink for sampling - 100,000 people went to last years!

