

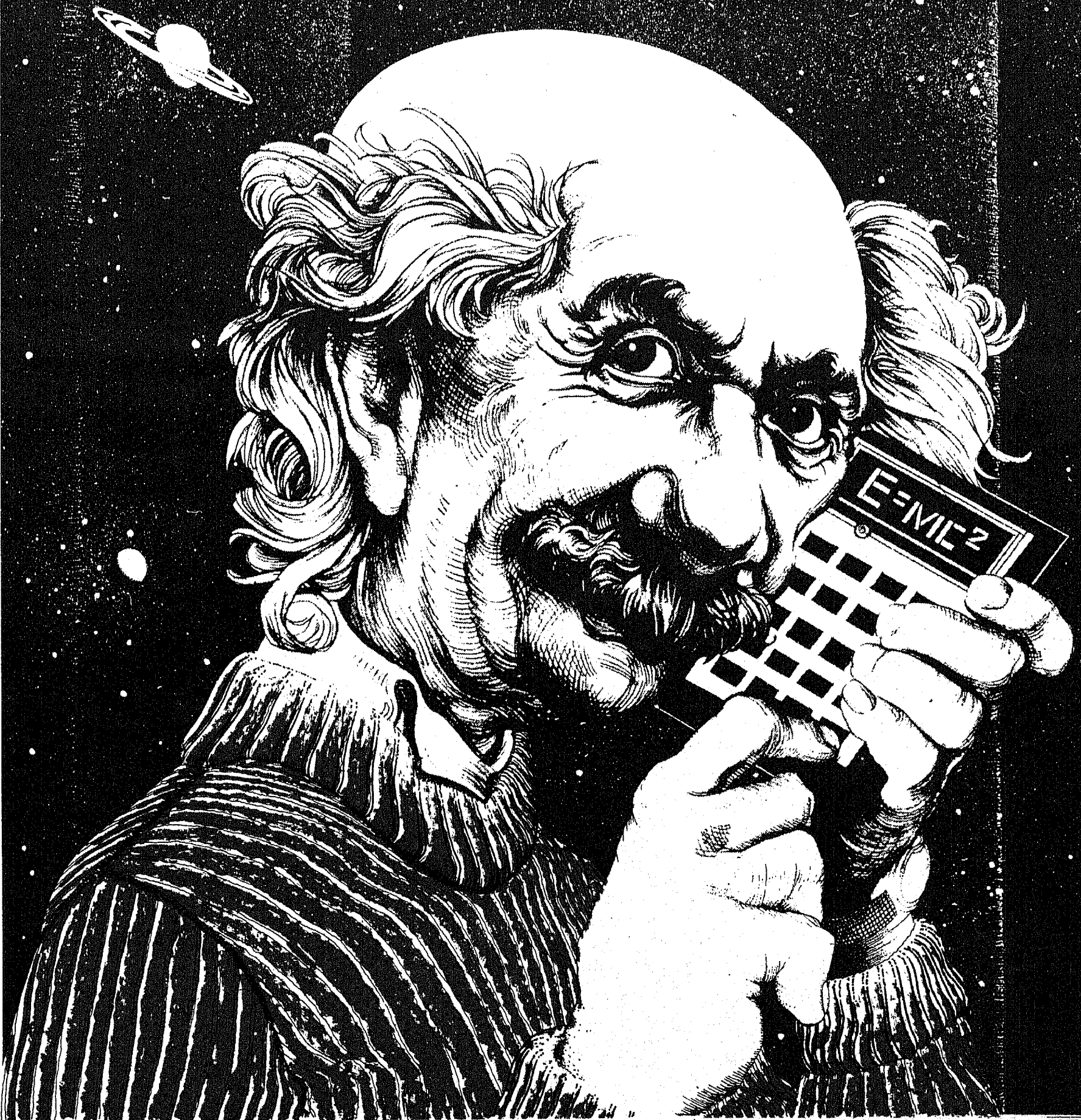
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SEP 1980

SCIENCE

Manaper of the Stusen

Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 48, No. 21, September 1980



THE UNIVERSE



University can be a tiring place to be, and this is the time of the year that people start to show the strain of studying for all those exams that seem to be rushing upon us.

The occasional snoring student in the Library, the higher proportion of unconscious bodies at lectures and the wan looks and baggy eyes betray strains that are too much for many to stand.

Since the '60's, the trend has been to increase workloads within different faculties to keep pace with new developments. Technology based disciplines have been hard hit with many courses becoming a student nightmare; nightmare that is, if the students have enough chance to sleep.

Some course workloads were increased for reasons other than the strictly educational; a noted example in architecture this third year where the workload was doubled overnight in the late sixties. The reason? To stop students organising social functions.

Thankfully that situation is being eliminated with the introduction of a new course, but how many other examples exist?

Such pressing workloads are anti-educational in that they inevitably reduce the amount of time that students can spend on projects. Quality goes down and real learning goes out of the window.

Inadequate timetabling by staff often contributes to the problems.

The pursuit of excellence means more than attempting workloads higher than those attempted before.

Excellence means the best, and everyone knows that they don't perform well without sleep.

Talking about sleep, it's fair to say that we've been missing a bit lately. That could explain a slightly inconsistent tone in last weeks paper. We apologise to Carol Johnson for an unfortunate caption 'faux pas'.

Nest week stay around for another exciting attempt at producing two papers in three days. The *no doz* pills are ready; the coffee is on the boil...

Mr. Griffin's attempts to play at being censor last week turned out less than successfully. His stubborn insistence on not releasing the film *Sweet Sweetbacks Badasssss Song* for showing even though he legally could do so begins to look depressingly like a one man wowser job. Our Attorney General should release the film and allow people to make up their minds about it. When they have seen the whole of the film then there may or may not be a case in the courts of the Film Festival to answer.

Problems have seemed to centre around the definition of what actually is pornography and whether *Sweet Sweetbacks'* status as an 'important' film deserves to exempt it from the letter of the law. We'll only find out if we can see it.

Thanks to Papas for the illustrations used in the Editorial.

Letters

Student Health Explained

Have you got a mild cold or an unexceptional touch of the flu? Go and see your local GP and pay through the nose.

Got headaches whenever you study, arterial bleeding, a 4c clause on your hands, or do you face failure because you've had glandular fever or do not have enough money to pay a doctor's bill? Maybe you have the clap but daddy plays golf with your GP every Saturday? The Student Health Service has the facilities and expertise to handle your problems.

Though they give 100,000 consultations a year, the intention of the Health Service is

still somewhat misunderstood by the student population. The two doctors of the service simply cannot and, more importantly are not there to, replace the family GP. There are very few minutes left in a 60 hour week once the above problems and the preventative side of their work - first year medicals, safety and first aid education programmes -

Even if this was financially possible, it wouldn't necessarily be desirable. Says Dr Heddle "75% of students commute from their homes and they have all got their own doctors". The family

have been handled. To give the sort of standard of treatment that would replace the GP would mean employing six doctors full time.

GP has medical files on you that makes his job much easier and more accurate. Secondly, in some cases treatment of someone else's patient is unethical. A GP costs money and is less easily available to students than the Health Service, but he/she is the person to treat general illness. The Student Health Service exists to prevent illness, to act in emergencies and to handle the student-related medical problems to which it is geared. The Service is already hard pressed to keep up the standards of health care at Adelaide University.

Next time you feel sick, perhaps a little self-diagnosis would be in order before you refer yourself down to the SHS.

James Williamson

No Voting Inconsistencies

Dear Andrew and Geoff,

Recent *On dits* have been excellent in their coverage of student news and support, and coverage of student campaigns. Three items in the last issue (No. 20) require comment however.

1) The lead letter last week claimed there were "voting inconsistencies" at the General University meeting on 16th September. The argument being that a) the vote was close and should have been counted b) calls for a count were ignored.

As Chair of the meeting I am concerned at such allegations, particularly as they were not conveyed to me either during the meeting or afterwards.

My recollection is that it was a close vote, but only when compared to the votes on the preceding motions which were overwhelmingly carried. I stated before the count if it was close we would have a count. In my opinion it was carried 60%/40%. Although I've chaired numerous GSMs there's no reason why my judgement should be any better than anyone else's. If others wanted a count they should have made their intentions clear to the Chair. If they had, a count would have been carried out.

2) In relation to SAUA Executive Member Tony Waters' letter, I would be the first to admit the SAUA and, in particular, the SAUA Executive, is a difficult body to come to grips with and dominated by heavies.

However I am disappointed that Tony's views were not aired at the particular SAUA meeting where the boycott was discussed. Tony registered his protest by a solitary vote against the proposal.

All will no doubt recall Rita Trenka's

resignation from the Executive early this year. Apart from amending the minutes once, Rita contributed nothing to any SAUA meetings. Then she suddenly resigned pouring out to *On dit* readers in her resignation letter, tales of bureaucracy and domination in the SAUA.

We should try to change procedures we are unhappy with from within first. An effective SAUA will only continue next year if new students become involved. Obstacles to such involvement must be removed but not by Trenka's method or letters after the event.

3) Finally Bilbo, that now somewhat aged and cynical hobbit, has again demonstrated what an asinine and puerile concept the whole column is. If a Union/SAUA gossip column is necessary then let those involved write and circulate it amongst themselves.

While we would probably all agree that Communist Party of Australia (CPA) members have good positions on the many issues facing society today, I and many others are not the slightest bit interested in what shape or form their latest housing alterations have taken or what their favourite sayings are.

Can I suggest Bilbo take a lesson from his nephew Frodo from *Empire Times* who consistently breaks good news on the University community generally.

Sincerely,
Andrew Frost

Ivory Towuz

So, all you Tertiary big shots, where were the voices when the *Silver Trains* played last Friday in the bar? No cries of protest.

They contradicted all the rules in the book, demanding that she should be under-15 and not over the hill, and you all sat there drinking beer. I saw you.

You've never left school. Wake up. It's no good protesting in notebooks if you can't live it.

Yours sincerely,
Ben Ender

!@!

Gentlemen,

It seems that somebody might be getting a few ideas ...

To put the record straight, I abandoned "the Hobbit" a third of the way through while in primary school. I have never read *The Lord of the Rings*, and as for the *Cill...* *Sila ... Seola ...* that other book, I recall in horror at its rampant medievalism. Hobbits, ugh! Gollums, chunder! Frodo ... chuck! Bilbo ... VOMIT.

Yours in perplexity
John Sandeman

Hijackers thank lawyer

Special thanks must be given to Ralph Bleechmore, the Lawyer defending Kapsambells, the driver in the bus hijack.

Apart from lowering his costs extensively because of the circumstances, he certainly tried hard. His efforts are greatly appreciated by the driver and all other students involved.

Alex Lovat, Science



Cuts to Trainees will cause Chaos

It's 1985 and there's chaos in South Australian schools. There is a teacher shortage as bad as in the fifties and sixties. Classes are much larger than in 1980.

Teachers have little time to talk to parents and students individually, to prepare lessons, to evaluate students' work. Many teachers take subjects and age levels they are not trained to teach. There are not enough remedial teachers or career advisors - those people are teaching ordinary classes. Children's education suffers and teachers' morale is low. The schools of South Australia are in a sorry state.

Sounds like doomsday fiction? Well, it might be the reality if the cuts to the number of trainee teachers which are proposed by the Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia go ahead.

Why should TEASA do such a thing?

TEASA's recommendations are part of the heavy-handed cutbacks in all the areas of government spending that benefit ordinary people. The governments just don't care, especially if those cutbacks will not be immediately electorally apparent.

To date the Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia (TEASA) has been able to get away with proposals to cut teacher education which are certain to cause a teacher shortage. They have got away with it because they have presented us with what superficially appears to be a competent analysis of the future demand for new teachers and the supply of trained teachers to meet that demand.

However, TEASA's teacher supply and demand analysis is incompetent - it's statistical method and factual assumptions are fundamentally flawed.

"Most likely" wrong

In the language of probability theory TEASA uses the "most likely" value, rather than the "expected" value for each factor (such as the number of teachers resigning or on leave, the proportion of graduates available for teaching jobs, the proportion of the school week which teachers have away from the classroom, the proportion of students staying on to Years 11 or 12).

To translate that into everyday language: it's "most likely" that any particular day in January 1981 in Adelaide will be dry. But we "expect" some rain (say, the average for a particular January day for the last ten years). If TEASA's method was applied to

weather forecasting, the use of the "most likely" value would result in 31 zero rainfall predictions for the January 1981 days - a forecast of a bone dry January. That's obviously ridiculous, yet that's the method TEASA has used.

The attempt to bring teacher supply and demand close together will thus result not in a balance but in a serious teacher shortage.

Not only has TEASA used the wrong statistical method but they assume that every single graduate will be available for a teaching job. This has never been the case, even in the days when teacher education was a more narrow course, colleges taught nothing but teacher training, and almost every student was bonded to the Department.

Ignorance

TEASA seems to have ignored the warnings of its own researchers and others that it must allow for a very wide range of error in its assumptions about the future. They only need to be out by a tiny fraction (one or two percent) in some of their predictions and hundreds more teachers will be needed.

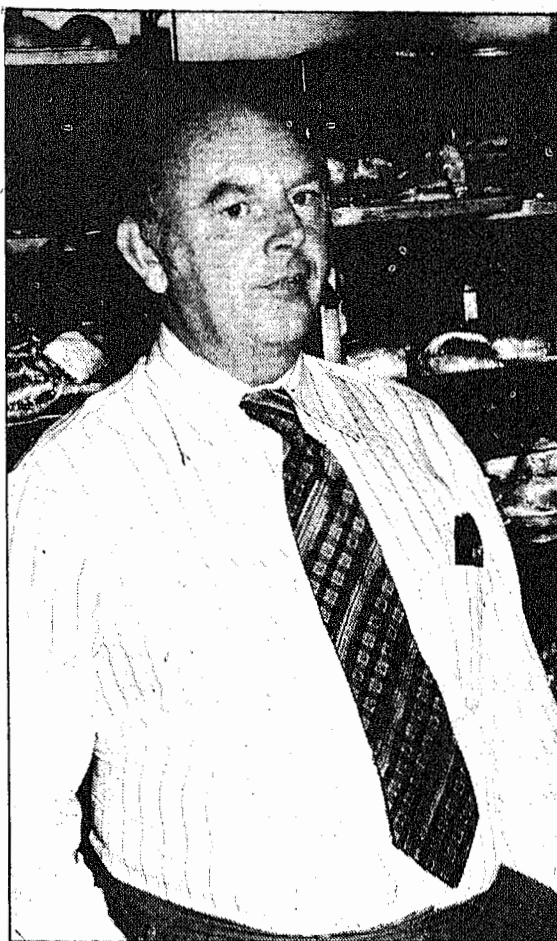
TEASA's proposals are a recipe for teacher shortage. That may seem difficult to believe today with the present high level of teacher unemployment. But things can change fast. It's only five years since Australia was suffering a severe teacher shortage when a high proportion (almost one third in Queensland) of new teachers were recruited from overseas.

In five years' time the South Australian government will have difficulty recruiting teachers from outside the state. Britain and the United States have recently released official predictions of very serious teacher shortages by the mid 1980s. The Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission has projected a shortfall of almost 250 secondary teachers in 1984. Victoria and New South Wales are sure to have even more serious shortages than South Australia if the cut-backs in teacher education in those states are not immediately reversed. New Zealand is already recruiting teachers in South Australia.

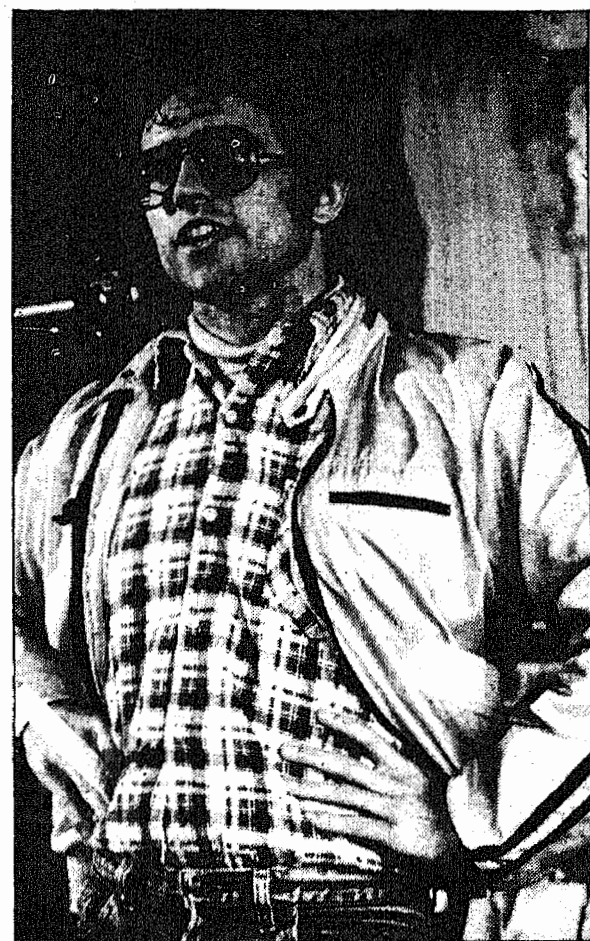
School children's education will suffer. Teachers' working conditions will suffer. Access to tertiary education in the next few years will suffer. General and academic staff in the colleges will be sacked (or retrenched, to use the common euphemism).

The cutbacks in teacher education must be opposed.

Barbara Preston
Education Research
Officer for AUS



Peter Stark - the Union Catering Manager.



Kerry Hinton

Catering Deficit sparks Criticism

The trials and tribulations of the Catering Department promise to keep the next to new Union Council awake this Monday night.

Responding to criticism of management, Peter Maddern, Catering Management Board Chair has written to *On dit* attacking the critics and claiming Council's ineptitude is costing students money.

Kerry Hinton, ex Union Council Chair and now Chair of Finance Committee, has been a strong critic of the Catering Department in the past. Hinton in the Union Chair's report printed in *On dit* 18, took Catering Management to task for their conservatism.

"Peter Stark has conceded that he is conservative," said Hinton when *On dit* talked to him this week. He added that he had been very pleased at some of the initiatives taken recently. Hinton was particularly happy that the Health Food service had been expanded to the Mayo Refectory.

"The Catering Management seems to have realised that new concepts and innovations are needed within the Department," he said. Hinton adds that the competition for the Catering Department's services was now coming from the *Gallerie*. "Unlike Flinders Uni. we don't have a captive market."

No Comment

Peter Stark, Catering Manager, wasn't prepared to comment on what he referred to as "infighting". "I've made it a policy to deal through the Catering Management Board since I've been here," he said. David Muir, Chief Executive Officer of the Union, was disappointed that "such hard criticisms" of the Catering Management had been aired in public.

However Hinton's article represented only the tip of the criticism iceberg.

Widespread discontent about the Catering Department's performance has been evident around the Union for some time. In particular, criticism about the attitude of Management to students has surfaced.

Muir explains this by pointing out the difficulties experienced by professionals in working with elected amateurs. He said that management's attitude was changing and that they were becoming a "little bit more diplomatic".

Muir hinted that the CMB was losing its autonomy as the economic crisis has become deeper and Council more concerned.

Problems now obvious

One of the Department's central problems in the present crisis has been loss of trade in the bar. The substantial drinks had previously run at a healthy profit and effectively subsidized the rest of the Catering Department's operation. Now, due to declining student income and harsher drink driving laws, fewer people are using the facilities.

This has tended to reveal weaknesses in the Department's trade which earlier weren't apparent, and the red figures in the ledger have increased criticism of management across a wide range of issues.

New Position

The decision by the Catering Management Board to recommend the employment of a promotions' manager at a total cost of \$40,000 has met with stiff opposition from several Councillors. As well as proposing the position, the Catering Management Board also proposed a person to fill it.

"The whole thing has a seedy background," said Hinton who was unhappy with the move.

"In essence the idea is OK, but the whole thing needs a considerable amount of tidying up. I get the impression this scheme was put together in too much of a hurry," he said. According to Hinton the position

has had a far less rough road than the Education Research Officer.

"I think, as the Catering Management Board do, that you don't get something for nothing." He added that the Union must make sure it's spending the money in the correct way.

Andrew Frost, Union Chair, is upset about criticism of the Union Council for not employing the promotions' manager immediately. He says that it was unreasonable for the Catering Management Board to assent to a proposal that members had only five minutes to consider: "Especially when the proposed candidate for the job was sitting in the room at that very moment."

Frost says there was some feeling that the idea had merit, but until the Council could examine job specifications that were not in a draft form, the proposal would lapse.

New Developments

At Wednesday last's Catering Management Board meeting, it was decided to carry out a job evaluation on the present Catering Managers.

This would be a logical first step towards management restructuring, and would open the way for Council to examine the problem. If the two year promotions' manager position is agreed to, then it may well be that his/her report will recommend a new permanent position to look after promotions and functions' catering, the latter an area that the present Management see as offering scope for growth. Other expenditure is likely also. Andrew Frost guesses that implementation of a report by the promotions' manager would involve "substantial expenditure". Frost says he's happy that an examination of the Catering Department is occurring.

"We really need conservative management," said Frost. "In fact we'd be lost without them, but we need some new ideas too."

Geoff Hanmer

Studying in the UK

The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 offers each year ten scholarships for research in the physical and biological sciences, both pure and applied, or in any branch of engineering.

Each scholarship provides a stipend of \$2,900 a year and may be held for up to three years at an institution approved by the Commissioners in the United Kingdom. A scholar for whom it

is not possible to obtain a free passage may apply for a grant to meet the cost of travel from his home to his place of study.

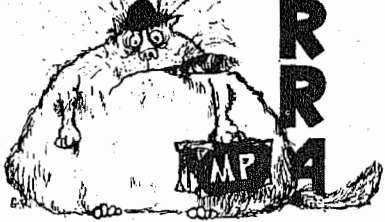
Applications close with the Acting Academic Register on 6 February 1981. Copies of the prescribed application form and of the detailed regulations may be obtained from Mr J. Ogle (extension 2502).

On dit Staff

Prosh Hijack Film

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

CANBERRA



Column

I've been worrying about something much more important than the election. In Canberra, as in Adelaide, doctors on weekend hospital duty have to be 'on call' for shifts of up to 40 hours at a time. The effects of this on their judgement, performance, and ability to form relationships are horrendous. But that's not the point of this story. Three weeks ago a Canberra doctor was interviewed on 2XX (read 5UV) about conditions of work.

She didn't identify herself or the hospital, nor did she criticise the hospital. She answered questions honestly and claimed that her personal life and health were being ruined - but not her performance. She claimed that the only thing that kept her alert was her fear of making mistakes. However, she conceded that tired people were not in a good position to judge their performance.

It was a powerful interview. The following day the hospital administrator played her a tape of the radio programme, told her she was removed from the doctor's residence, handed her a resignation form, and asked her to sign it.

She "resigned". After a day of soul searching she decided to tell the story to the media. But they ran it with a comment from the hospital administrator to the effect that she had no idea why the doctor resigned.

The most depressing aspect of these events isn't their effect on the career of the doctor, but its success in shutting up the rest of the hospital. Now none of the other doctors are willing to talk about conditions of work and nurses have been reminded of a clause in their contract that forbids contact with the media.

There's little anyone can do. And that's not only because it's a private and not government organisation.

Even officials in government departments who give evidence to parliamentary enquiries using unclassified information can be silenced. The recent parliamentary committee report into intimidation of a Defence Department official is evidence of that.

Ultimately the continued silencing of these people is in no one's interest. And whether employers continue to be allowed to get away with it will be far more important than the result of the next election.

Canberra Correspondent

Andrew Bear on Censorship

Controversy has raged over the banning of the film *Sweet Sweetbacks Badass Song* from showing at the 21st Adelaide Film Festival. Andrew Bear, lecturer in charge of Communications' Studies at Flinders University, spoke at a Public Rally supporting the film on Thursday. John Sandeman talked to him later.

It might be trendy to support Sweet Sweetbacks Badass Song. What are the reasons for you supporting its showing?

Well I think politicians ought not to make judgements about films that are selected by people (well, film festivals) who know a great deal about film. The sorts of people who are most familiar with contemporary standards in cinema are precisely the kind of people who are on selection committees of the film festivals.

But isn't Griffin simply carrying out the level of law which was passed by the previous government?

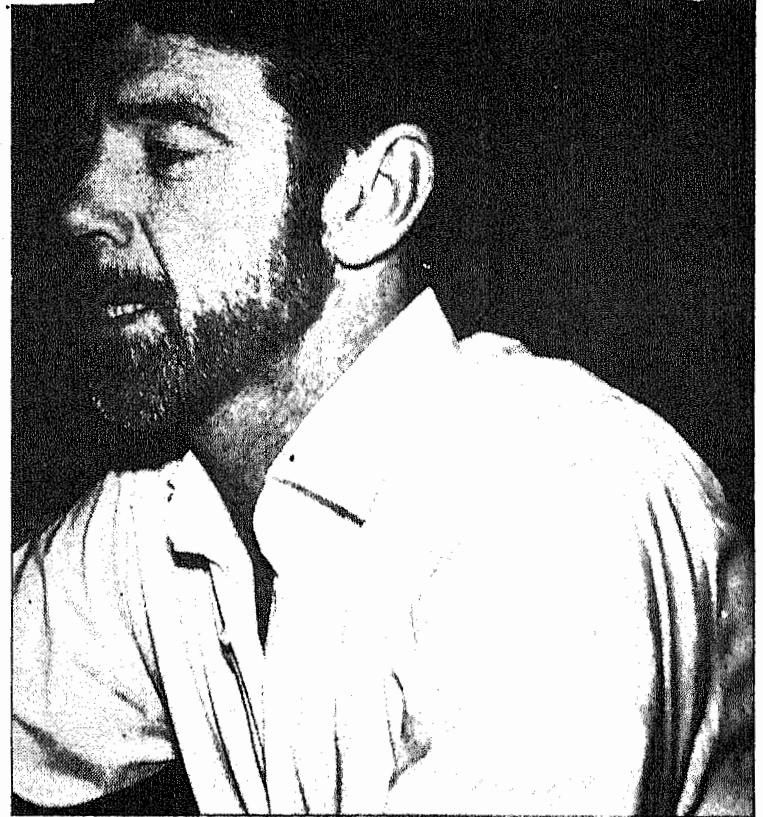
Well there's a distinction between the letter of the law and the spirit and intention of the law. We're talking about the regulations relating to child pornography in SA. Now it's very clear that the intention of those regulations was to control the circulation of commercially produced erotic material, both films and video tapes and booklets of the kind you can buy in sex shops. Those regulations are not intended to apply to films of a serious nature. We're taking it that because this film was selected for the Film Festival, this is a film of a serious nature.

So are you saying that some adults, that is, the sort of adults associated with the

Film Festival, should be able to see and hear more than other people. Perhaps I could say, why are you taking an elitist stance?

That's an old question and a bit of a trap. It's a fake distinction because there are different areas of artistic and entertainment activity. It's become the case in most western societies that distinctions are drawn, that the kind of erotic or violent material for pure entertainment, of if you like, for purely commercial purposes, should be distinguished from the necessary freedom of expression that artists, including film makers, might have. It's difficult to imagine how 20th century society at this time in which serious film makers would not deal with sexuality or matters of violence. That freedom seems to me to be important. But in any society the censorship laws have to strike a balance between what people who I call the moral right wing want to restrict, that is, the people who are very worried about sexually explicit or violent material. The laws in South Australia are a kind of compromise. It's not a question really of principles or ideals. It's a pragmatic compromise by which one group of people are given the freedom to see serious material dealing with difficult subjects. There is an attempt to restrict the straight out commercial exploitation of people in the sale of this sort of material or, if you like, the straight out use of sexual or violent material for fun.

Now we might say ourselves, that we would like to see commercial material circulating for fun - we might say why not? But in terms of political realism, governments have to deal with conservative People as well as libertarians. Now the compromise that has been struck seems to me not a bad one, though I wouldn't want to defend it on prin-



Andrew Bear - "...politicians ought not to make judgement... ciple. I'd only defend it on pragmatic terms."

Are you saying that adults should be able to see and hear what they wish?

Yes.

What if a film, even if it is serious, advocates rape or violence, or trivializes human relationships.

Once again, yes. The question of advocating is very difficult. In fact there aren't many of the sorts of films or books we are talking about that are explicitly propagandist. But I think to take any kind of position in relation to freedom of expression one would have to say that this is a pluralist society, there are contrary, conflicting views in existence. If we're serious about freedom of expression, then people should have the right to put those views forward, and others should have the right to respond to them and to

think about them. But that does mean that people taking that position would have to take the consequences of what they might regard as being very unpleasant or very immoral, or very dangerous views being circulated. If the country is serious about being pluralist, about being free, then there seems to me to be no alternative.

How do you accept the point that the South Australian Legislation was to protect children from exploitation in the pornographic industry?

I think that the Child Pornography Legislation is a result of a series of compromises and it's difficult to say exactly what was in peoples' minds when it was passed. Certainly, one of the claims made by the Festival of Light and other people is that Child Pornography exploits those children who are offered money to be actors or models

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Whats On This Week

CINEMA

ACADEMY - ADELAIDE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

Mon. 1.30. "The Willmar 8" - Eight women fight for equal rights. World premier.

5.30 "Going the Distance" - film of the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Canada.

7.30 "Anthracite" - set in a Jesuit Boys' School

9.30 "The Survivors" - a frivolous look at the aftermath of the revolution in Cuba.

Tues. 1.30 "A Scream from Silence" - Canadian film that "dispels prevailing misconceptions about rape."

5.30 "Legend of the Mountain" from Hong Kong, "a romantic ghost story, concerning the love of a scholar for two ravishing female ghosts".

8.15 "The Gamekeeper" Kenneth Loach's (Family Life, Days of Hope) film of a year in the life of a Yorkshire gamekeeper.

Wed. 1.30 "Winterborn" - the atmosphere that develops among women on a labour world.

5.30 "Transit" - the story of a Jewish emigrant who feels out of place in Israel.

7.30 "Every Man for Himself" -

Jean Luc-Godard's first film for ten years, his "second first film". The scoop of the Festival.

ADELAIDE UNI. FILM GROUP - UNION HALL

Tues. 12.10 "The Black Hole". Walt Disney, deep space adventures and lavish special effects, all for \$1.20.

Wed. 12.10 "10". Dudley Moore finally finds a girl with all he desires - including a full complement of toes.

ADELAIDE UNI. FILM GROUP, LITTLE CINEMA

Thurs. 1.10 "An Hazard Balthazar" - a modern masterpiece, directed by Robert Bresson. FREE.

VALHALLA AT THE CAPRI

Mon. 7.30 "Fantastic Planet" - animated sci-fi, plus "Solaris" - Russian film of "the planet that controls men's minds".

Tues. 7.30 "Siddhartha" plus Julie Christie, Alan Bates in the award winning "Go-Between"

Wed. 7.30 "Duck Soup" and "Animal Crackers" - the Marx Bros. provide food for thought - or is it belly laughs?

Thurs.-Sun. Sat. 5.30 "Love on the Run" - First release of Truffaut's new film. Latest in the

"Antoine Doinel" series.

Thur.-Sun 9.45 "Down among the Deadmen" - the Goons in a long-lost classic.

SPACE

Mon.-Sat. 6.30 & 8.30 "New Wave" - a "surfing fantasy of the future with music by the Angels AC/DC, Midnight Oil, etc. Students \$2.50.

TRAK

Sun 3 pm "Poems and Dances" with the Bolsoi Ballet.

THEATRE

PLAYHOUSE

Mon.-Sat. 8pm "What the Butler Saw" - Joe Orton's farce set in a psychiatric clinic.

PLAYHOUSE

THEATRE 62 Wed.-Sat. 8pm "Traitors", presented by State Theatre Company.

FESTIVAL THEATRE

Mon. & Tues. 8.45 "Juliet Prouse"

LITTLE THEATRE

Wed.-Sat. "Bremen Coffee" by Rainer Werner Fassbinder, noted W. German actor, director &

dramatist. Directed by Noel Purdon, it deals with a woman who refuses to accept the restrictions placed upon her. The play ranges from brutal realism to high comedy. **Students' FREE Thurs. night.**

MUSIC

UNI. BAR

Fri. Progressive Jazz Rock band Schmoe & Co in the Bar between 8.30pm and 11.30pm. FREE.

UNI BAR

Sat. Debating Club night. Two bands for \$2. 8.30-12.30.

TIVOLI

Thurs 5MMM-FM presents two top local bands for \$2.50.

GOVERNOR HINDMARSH

The Lounge and Desperate Measures \$2.50, presented by 5MMM.

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERY

Mon.-Sun. "Pompeii AD79" \$2.50.

UNION GALLERY

Wed.-Frid. 10.7 "Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Chips are Down

Does technology change cause unemployment? Find out on Tuesday at 1.00 p.m. in the South Dining Room where the Labor Club will be screening the film *When the Chips are Down*.

Bill Goes Back

The Adelaide University Students' Union has sent a bill for \$72 to the Federal Government for the meals provided to eight members of the Universities' Council.

The Universities Council is the body which advises the Federal Government, through the Tertiary Education Commission, on funding and co-ordination of the 19 Universities in Australia.

The Union's Finance Committee Chairman, Kerry Hinton, said that although the University had lost 25 tutors and would most likely lose another 17 in the coming year, the Universities Council had said

that in their opinion the University was no worse off now than in 1976.

The letter describes the Universities' Council as "unsympathetic", "unco-operative" and "uninterested in the problems which face students". It also refers to the Universities' Council visit as "little more than a hollow public relations exercise of little potential benefit to students".

The bill is the latest in a long line of media conscious events that the Union and its subsidiary bodies have been involved in this year; a large proportion of which have gained the Union sympathetic coverage.

Geoff Hanmer

BEAR....

in films, or photographs. It doesn't seem to me to be unreasonable that some protection should be offered. It is clear that there are other ideas involved too. Behind it somewhere is the notion that adults somehow will be stimulated by this material to attack children, to rape children, to molest children. It's my view that the social scientific evidence supporting this view is very thin and very suspect.

How effective is the Child Pornography Act within South Australia in stopping child abuse of this kind?

I'd be very surprised if the Legislation was achieving its purposes. It is achieving the appearance of a clean up, a kind of liberalization. But with appeasements or gestures towards the kind of people who are worried about these sorts of things. I have no doubt that if you asked at any sex shop in Adelaide, that they could easily obtain for you the kind of material that's available elsewhere, and if it's around I'd also be surprised that it's also being illegally made in South Australia. I doubt that the Law is having much effect in that area. It's true that all over the world where the laws are relatively loose in this, you can buy coloured booklets with explicitly sexual material involving young children. In New York, for example, they sell out for about the same sort of price as that dealing with adults - that is, both homosexual and heterosexual material.

A colleague of yours at Flinders - Dr Court, of course, insists that there is a case for harm. Without going into that it would seem that you and he would be arguing on the same principles; not on libertarianism but on social evidence.

That's true. John Court is working in the Psychology Department at Flinders, working primarily on the rape statistics in Denmark. He is persuaded that the rape statistics in Denmark show that the incidence of rape increased as the laws relating to pornography decreased. I'm not persuaded by that material. I'm not persuaded by

his research, or by the way those questions have been asked, and the answers defined. But it's also true that John Court and I would take different positions in relation to Libertarian philosophy anyway. What is sometimes forgotten about John Court is that before he emerged as a researcher in this area, he had become something of a public figure connected with the South Australian Community Standards' organization and then with the Festival of Light. That is, he was publicly associated with an anti-libertarian position before he was associated with any research in the area.

The Film Festival is trying to mount a campaign to eventually get the film shown in South Australia. What do you think of their chances?

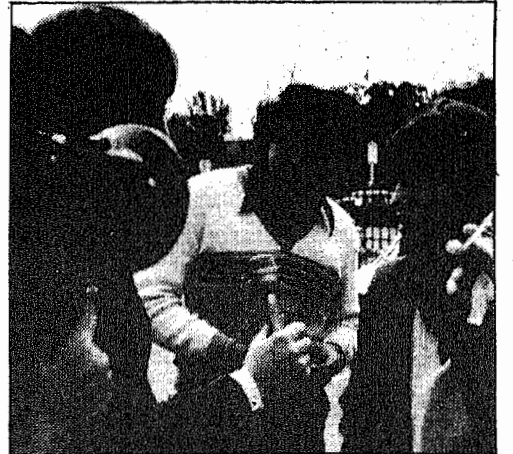
Well it's clear that it is too late to be shown as part of the Film Festival. My own impression is that it will go back to the Commonwealth Censors, and that they will reaffirm their decision to give the film an 'R' certificate. It will then be up to the South Australian government to release the film in this State. Unless the Attorney General wants to stand on his pride, refusing to admit that he has made what a lot of people regard as an error, the South Australian Government after the Festival will let the film be released and perhaps some theatres around Adelaide will screen it.

Do you think this incident will have a lasting effect on social policy in South Australia? Will that effect be positive or negative?

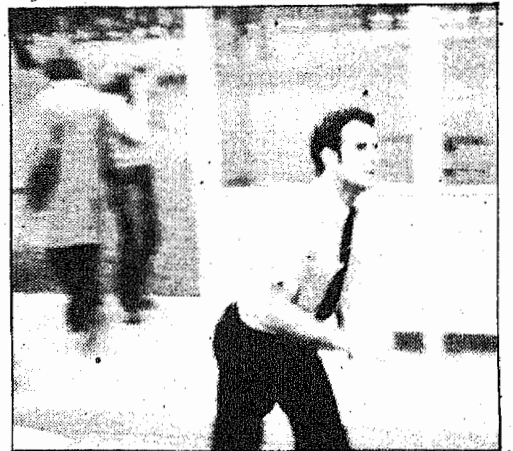
I don't think it'll have a lasting effect. I think it's an aberration by a particular Attorney General. Once people tell him that he's made a mistake, he probably won't do it again, and future Attorney Generals won't do it either. I doubt it'll have much impact unless it affects Film Festival policy. The trouble is that Australia has a very bad international reputation as an over censored, rather childish, rather wowsersish, rather puritanical country. People involved in film making are very suspicious of countries like that. I think it's a legitimate danger that international producers, directors, film makers, will refuse to let some films into Australia in order to make a kind of protest. □



We only want the driver - a sour end to the stunt.



Hijackers talk to press after the event



Catch me if you can - the bus driver after the hijack

Bus Hijack gets Media Massage

A hefty fine, a license suspended for nine months and a three year good behaviour bond were the penalties meted out to Steve E. Kapsambelis, the driver of the hijacked bus that hit the news on Prosh Day.

The total amount that he has to pay comes to just under \$500, consisting of the \$200 fine for driving without a Class 5 license, a further \$208 in court fees and \$80 lawyer's fees.

Three hijacks

Due to the fact that there were three attempts by different groups of people to hijack separate buses on the day, most reports in the press got the story confused.

First of all there were attempts by small groups of people (about 1-3) to hijack buses on Kintore Avenue and Frome Road. Both their attempts failed due to the fact that the driver became aware of the attempts before the students got the buses started. Those involved in these attempts ran away before anyone could catch them.

The attempt that hit the headlines however involved between thirty and forty people.

On the Prosh Day at approximately 2.00 p.m. they boarded the 20A bus at various bus stops on Melbourne Street. When the bus reached Sir Edwin Smith Drive, it was filled with about thirty students. Other students had strategically placed obstacles about the bus stop, forcing the bus driver to stop his bus about ten metres from the kerb and the check-in clock. Once he had walked there, a few students distracted him, while the bus drove off.

He frantically (or rather, heroically) chased the bus for about thirty metres and jumped on to the front doors, hanging on by the hand rail and proceeded to bang on the closed doors.

Most of the students in the bus had lost sight of the bus driver. Only a few at the back of the bus saw him hanging on the bus. He had to jump off when the side of the bus came too close to parked cars along Sir Edwin Smith Drive. Then he waved a passing police-car and followed the bus with the police.

Passenger reaction

Inside the bus, some students moved to the front, protecting the driver from the passengers' sight. Students throughout the bus were there to explain to the passengers what was going on and that they would be driven to their destination from the Uni. As it turned out most of the passengers joined in the fun and had a good laugh.

A few elderly ladies at the front of the bus were tense, but were quickly assured that it all was for charity and there was no harm involved. One lady was trying to take advantage of the situation and wanted to get dropped off at North Terrace.

There was one elderly man who did not agree with the ordeal and was heard calling out "Bloody Uni. students!".

No passengers got up from their seats or caused any interference, and later there were no complaints from any of them made to the police or the University.

The arrest

The bus crawled around the two left turns, and was heading down Victoria Drive for the Uni. when it was stopped by police cars opposite the Chemistry Buildings. When the bus stopped there was a general panic by all the students, including the driver. He opened the doors but sat glued to his seat.

The first police car containing the bus driver in the back seat, was joined by six others, including a paddy wagon and the dog squad, as well as several other police on foot. They tore the driver out of the bus and placed him in the back seat of the

original police car. Other students went to discuss the situation but were told to move off. One student admitted to having been an accomplice but he was told, "We only want the driver". The bus driver got back into the bus and drove off. This fact was omitted in the press coverage which rather emphasized the driver's "injured hand" and state of shock.

Appeal to help pay costs

An appeal is being made to students to help pay Kapsambelis' costs. If the bus had made the further fifty metres into the University, no one would have been caught and students would have hailed it as the Prosh stunt of the year. As it is, he has ended up as a scapegoat. Any donations will be gladly received in the *On dit* office.

Raffle

One of the activities to be held in conjunction with the appeal will be a raffle. Tickets will cost 50c and will be sold in the refectories. Any students wishing to help with the selling of tickets should come to the *On dit* office. The winners will be drawn at the Film hour (see below):

- 1st prize will be a record voucher
- 2nd prize STA (legal) bus pass for one month.

Film of the Hijack

A film of the stunt will be shown in the Little Cinema at 1.00 p.m. on Friday 17th October. Entry will cost \$1.00 and will go to the payment of the fine. A classic film will be shown afterwards. Before the film begins, the winners of the Raffle will be drawn. If the winners aren't present, results will also be in the following week's *On dit* (out on October 20th).

All money made from the appeal will go to pay for Kapsambelis' costs. Any left over will be given to Austcare the Prosh Charity. Support the appeal, and bring your friends to the film.

Alex Lovat - Science

RIGHTS RISK IN MENTAL HEALTH



BILBO

Seems that actions don't speak louder than words. It's a well known fact that Howard Glenn has been doing the rounds encouraging people to vote and enrol but it's less well known that he isn't enrolled himself.

While Howard is getting on with the job of striking out Fraser, circumstances have got on with the job of striking out Kerry Forward, Howard's opposition in the Regional Organiser race. Howard thus becomes Regional Organiser without any of those messy elections.

Blow dry my towbar! The Kingswood has returned; albeit minus a cassette player. Paul Hunt can now rest easy, although Bilbo believes his fuel bill is giving him nightmares.

What a wonderful railway system we have. Bilbo's ears were widened by the sad tale spun by an overworked printer who complained that a new piece of equipment put on a train in Sydney that morning would probably reach him three weeks hence.

What a surprise when it only took a week. An interstate Bilbo is puzzled by the slogan favoured by the Vic Rail "Speed it by the steel thruway". A more honest ANR makes no such wild promises.

Bilbo's excesses.. Reading yet another copy of Ram, Bilbo noticed that Sydney's ex Lord Mayor, Meers, plays for keeps. Apparently he wanted some posters put up...

Someone left a message on my answering machine that they were going to break my legs if I did any more Meers posters. So I got in touch with the fellow who gave me the posters, the Alderman's henchman, and we had to go down outside this restaurant in the city. Two 21st squad detectives met us there, and they followed us all night for a week. All round Sydney, bill poster! This was to make sure we got all of Alderman Meers' posters up, and of course we took advantage of it. We stuck up everything we could find with the cops following us, and for a long time after that we were safe.

Wasn't it Meers who stood for Liberal Party pre-selection recently?

Acce reporter, Rikki Kersten (better known as Rocky Kerstone) has lost a cause.

Kerstone was seen weeping tears of joy (!) at the news of Dow's backdown over the Redcliffs Petrochemical plant announced last week. It is still being debated whether the tears were really over her 'dour' future (with nothing left to fight for) — or were they 'gem'ine.

Civil rights are at great risk of abuse due to the system of involuntary admission into Mental Health institutions according to Justice M. Kirby.

Mr Kirby, the Chairman of the Australian Law Reform Commission, was delivering the twentieth annual Barton Pope Lecture at the Australian Institute of Mining Centre, in Glenside last Tuesday.

Mr Kirby delivered his lecture on the subject of *Mental Health Law Reform*, in which he discussed the legal regulation of the involuntary admission of mental patients in Australia generally, making special reference to the recent work done by the Law Reform Commission in preparing new legislation to regulate this area within the ACT. He also touched briefly upon the subject of the law relating to suicide.

Mr Kirby pointed out that at the present time there are over 60,000 Australians being admitted to mental hospitals each year, of which about 25-30% are admitted involuntarily. By comparison, there are only about 10,000 persons incarcerated in prisons at any one time in this country. In his words: "It is vital that the system of involuntary admission should be recognized as second only to the criminal justice system in the impact it can have on the civil rights of the individual to liberty".

He then examined and compared the relevant legislation operating in the three jurisdictions of South Australia, New South Wales, and Ontario (Canada).

Mr Kirby examined this on two main grounds:

(1) Whether the current procedures effectively permit the doctor involved to have too wide

a discretion in his decision as to whether a person should be committed or not, and, (2) Whether adequate procedural machinery is provided to safeguard the liberty of a prospective detainee through such things as having a right to representation, a right of appeal to a higher tribunal, and an opportunity to have one's relatives involved in the committal process.

On these grounds, the present South Australian legislation proved to be very enlightened and progressive. The only criticism which Mr Kirby made was that he thought that the discretion afforded to the certifying medical practitioner by the Mental Health Act in this State is stated in terms which are very wide, and which may therefore be open to the possibility of abuse. Section 14 of the Act provides that a person may be detained involuntarily if the doctor certifies, *inter alia*, that "the person should be admitted as a patient ... in the interests of his own health and safety or for the protection of other persons." By comparison, the equivalent legislation operating in Ontario sets out a list of specific criteria to guide the doctor in his decision, referring primarily to the past occurrence of violent behaviour and to the possibility of future violent behaviour.

Although it is as yet too soon to tell whether the new South Australian legislation is having its desired effects, studies conducted at the Rosgrave Hospital in New South Wales suggest that these reforms should reduce the number of persons admitted unnecessarily to mental hospitals, as well as the average term of custody of involuntary patients. The potential for abuse in this area is frightening, and the framers of the new South Australian legislation are to be commended in their efforts to preserve the liberty of the



Justice Michael Kirby — speaking on Mental Health.

individual patient. All in all, Mr Justice Kirby presented a very intelligent discussion on what is indeed a subject of great importance, although not one which has

hitherto received much public attention. (To anyone interested, a copy of the lecture transcript should soon be appearing in the Law School Library.)

Janos Irving

Flying Visit

Exams and other competitive forms of teaching were affirmed to the irritation of many by Professor Anthony Flew last Friday week.

Flew, who is professor of Philosophy at the University of Reading in England, was giving a lunch hour address to the

Philosophy Club in a whirlwind (29 hour) visit to Adelaide.

A well known sceptic, and notorious for evoking controversy in the fields of Religion and Politics, Flew also gave an evening paper to the Club on the subject of "Parapsychology; science or pseudo-science?" See this *On dit* for a discussion interview by Andrew Gleeson of the Philosophy Club.

Recipe Entries Roll In

Entries continue to pile up for the *On dit* Recipe Competition.

John Magor, an Engineering Student, wins this week with "Ratatoville".

Remember, entries are due in on Wednesday, by 2.00 p.m. The winner is selected after entries have been judged for nutritive value, ease and speed of preparation, cheapness and taste. The prize is a voucher for one meal at Rita's and may be picked up at the *On dit* office.

**Rita's Indian and Vegetarian Health Foods
Shop 28, Southern Cross
10% Student discount**

RATATOVILLE

Ingredients

2 tomatoes (ripe)
1 large onion
2 zucchinis
1 eggplant
sprinkle of mixed herbs and oregano
2 oz margarine
1/2 cup dried breadcrumbs

Method

Select medium pyrex dish. Thinly slice onion and put half of the slices into bottom of dish.

Alternate with thin slices of tomatoes, eggplant, zucchinis, mixed herbs and oregano until dish is filled to top.

Smear with margarine. Sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Place in slow oven-350°F for 90

minutes. Any remaining can be reheated next day to enjoy again. Simple and cheap.

John Magor, Engineering

Bean Stew

Ingredients

250 g beans sultanas
carrots flour
potatoes grated cheese
pumpkin tomatoes
onion cauliflower
celery cabbage
zucchini mushys
almonds
curry, chill powder, thyme, tarragon, pepper.

Method

Soak beans overnight (not necessary if lentils are being used). Boil beans for about 45 min. until nearly soft but still a bit firm. Keeping on a simmer, add curry and herbs and add the vegetables as you chop them up starting with the hard ones (carrots,atoes etc.) and putting the zukes and mushys in after the sultanas and almonds. When the zukes appear cooked add flour slowly and with continuous stirring until desired consistency is reached. Serve with grated cheese sprinkled over the top.

Note: Any one, or a combination of, beans may be used. A recipe as vague as this guarantees a different stew every time - excellent for cleaning the fridge out. Leftovers can be eaten the next day and so on until you get

sick of it, by just reheating, saving time on cooking.

Peter Sobey - Mech. Eng.

Olive Topped Orange flavoured Scones.

Ingredients

4 oz butter (or substitute,
2 cups self-raising flour
1 cup milk
1 orange
1 dozen olives

Method

Rub butter into flour. Add milk slowly with juice of orange and add to mixture. Mix well and knead the dough. Roll out to 1/2 inch thickness. Cut into scone shapes. Inbed olive in each scone. Bake in moderate oven for 15 to 20 minutes. When done cut in halves and top with butter.

Phillp Crowley, Med 1
Chris Zeitz, Med 1

Roman Risotto (serves 4-6)

Ingredients

Have ready two cups raw brown rice, pre-cooked.
1-2 teasp. oil
2 cloves garlic, crushed
1 large onion, chopped
1-2 carrots, chopped
1 stalk celery/1 red pepper, chopped
3 large tomatoes, coarsely chopped
2 cups red kidney beans (canned, drained)
1/2 cup parsley, chopped
2-3 teasp. dried basil

1 teasp. oregano
salt and pepper to taste
1/2 cup Parmesan cheese (grated)

Method

Saute onion, garlic, carrot, celery in oil. Add parsley, basil and oregano. Add tomato, salt and pepper, and beans. Combine rice and cheese and add.

Garnish with extra parsley and grated cheese. Serve with a green salad and hot French bread.

Alison Carter, Maths Science I

On dit

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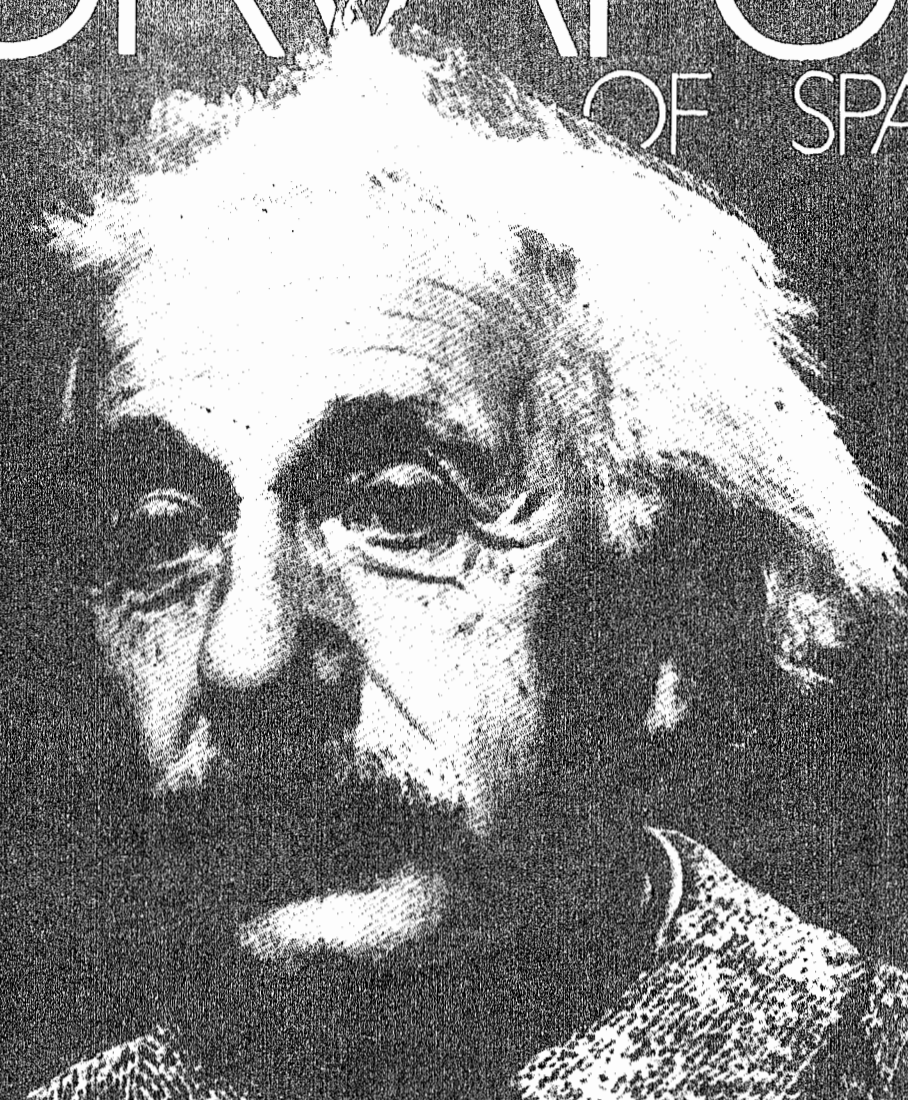
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THE CURVATURE OF SPACE



Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955) revolutionized the concept of the Universe when he deduced the General Theory of Relativity. This theory is heralded as one of the greatest intellectual feats of all time. His theory has been used to describe the Universe on an extreme and study the workings of the atom on the other.

All through history scientists and philosophers have wondered how the Universe began and how it would end. Some believed that the Universe has always existed and always will *ad infinitum*, whereas others have placed a definite age to the Universe and given it a death scenario.

This article is about two theories which are presently under debate. One (the Big Bang) is quite popular even though it has several major pitfalls. It says the Universe began with an almighty explosion and is, at present, expanding. However the Big Bang theory has a few major problems. It doesn't fit various experimental data and can even be said to suffer from a type of schizophrenia.

The second theory is comparatively new and is the brain child of Prof. I.E. Segal. Prof. Segal is a leading mathematician today. His theory (called the Chronometric theory) is a radical change from the above two and is the source of much debate. It almost redefines time within the Universe.

Although Prof. Segal's model has some strong experimental data to back it up, it is not as yet widely accepted.

When I say "model of the Universe" I don't mean an Airfix construction kit, but a mathematical model which attempts to describe the *whole* Universe during *all* its past and *all* its future. Further, we must appreciate that in some instances only the actual hard core mathematics accurately describes what has or will occur. Our qualitative description will lack some details and therefore the given analogies used cannot be stretched too far.

Space and Time

We begin by looking at one of the great intellectual leaps made by Albert Einstein when he linked space (i.e. length, breadth and depth) with time, and treated them together. This is fundamental to his theory of Special Relativity and General Relativity.

This relationship is fundamental to our understanding of the structure of the Universe. Speed (i.e. miles per hour or metres per second) is a combination of both space and time. A constant speed is needed however. If an object's speed varies, a different relationship between length and time is needed for each speed. For example, at 10 miles/hour, one second would correspond to a distance of 14.6 feet. But at a speed of 15 miles/hour one second, would correspond to a different length, i.e. 22 ft.

Luckily enough, we have something which travels at a constant speed in all circumstances - light. In fact, experiments so far show that not only is the speed of light the same for everyone no matter what their relative motion is, light also moves at the fastest speed known to the Universe.

By including this relationship between space and time in our study of the Universe, we must allow for the fact that light travels only so fast and *not* infinitely fast.

The Curvature of Space and Time

Einstein represents the curvature of space-time (i.e. space and time) by using a mathematical entity called the Riemann Curvature Tensor. We can get a physical idea of what this thing means by the following "thought experiment". Thought experiments are often used by physicists to amplify physical principles so that they can develop a mathematic model of the phenomenon they are studying.

Provided no fundamental physical principles are contravened, one can idealize and dream up some quite bizarre experiments.

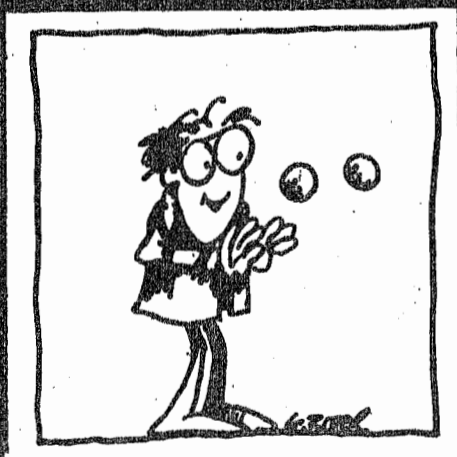
Well, our experiment isn't all that strange, but nevertheless physically very impractical. We start off by considering myself standing in a lift which is in free

Is it a twist of fate or simply the way things were meant to be? Local whiz kid *Kerry Hinton* unravels the mysteries of Einstein's Theories of General and Special Relativity. No, he's not round the bend, just a bit spaced out.

space, i.e. a region where there are no gravitational fields. This means that I and everything else in the lift is weightless and floats about.

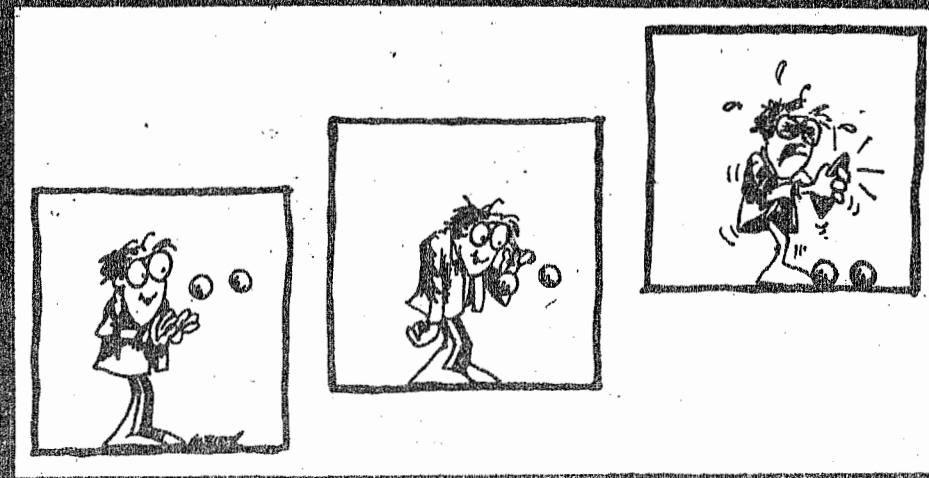
Now, if I hold a ball in my hand and let it go, it will just float where I released it. Similarly, if I held out a ball in my other hand and let it go, it also would just float there. So, we have the following situation:

Figure 1
No gravitational fields



If the lift suddenly started to accelerate up, the balls, due to their inertia, would remain where they are. However to us

Figure 2 Lift accelerating - no gravitational field



they would appear to fall straight to the floor (see Fig. 2).

Also, due to my inertia, I would feel my weight just as when a lift takes off; you feel as though someone is pushing down on you.

Let us again look at the situation but this time using a lift in a tall building (see Fig. 3). Say the lift is on the top floor and

Figure 3
The Lift in a building on the Earth



stationary. As we all know, if I let the balls drop, they fall to the floor. Also, I have to support my weight.

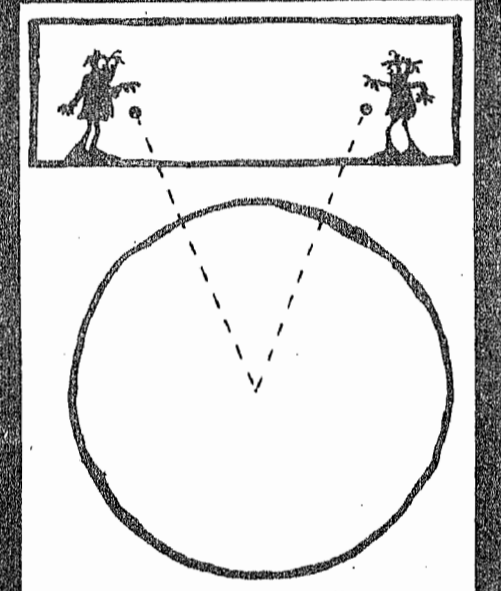
This is just the same as when we were in free space, but the lift was accelerating upward. The similarity is even closer if we let the lift drop. Since the lift, myself and my balls fall at the same rate, we all are stationary with respect to each other, so the balls just float in the air. This is just like the situation where we were floating in free space (see Fig. 1).

At first glance it seems that the force of gravity acting downwards is just the same as the force of inertia when accelerating in free space. But this is so only in a small lift.

Say we have a lift the size of Asia in which we place the balls as wide apart as we can.

In the gravitational field of the Earth, since the balls will fall to the centre of the Earth, they will *not* fall straight to the floor. They will move closer together as well.

Figure 4



When the giant lift is stationary, the balls will fall on an angle, and if the whole lift falls, they will drift closer together rather than just float in a steady position. Further, the rate at which they float together is independent of their masses. It is this rate at which the two balls move together that is described by a mathematical quantity called the Riemann Tensor measure. This is the quantity which measures the curvature of space.

There are two important facts exposed by our experiment. First is the difference of behaviour of the two balls between when we fell in the large lift as compared to falling in the small lift.

We cannot distinguish between free fall in the small lift in a gravitational field and floating in free space. However, with a large enough lift we can tell the difference between floating in free space and falling freely in a gravitational field. Thus, in a small enough region, a gravitational field seems to disappear! That is, its effects become so minute that it effectively is not present. This is why gravity is a theory of large scale behaviour, in that it describes planets, galaxies and the Universe as a whole, rather than describing atoms and the like.

The second fact exposed is that the motion of the balls is *independent of their masses*. This behaviour is unique to gravitational fields. Since their motion is independent of their mass, it is considered due to the curvature of the space through which they move. Thus it is the curvature of space which tells matter how to move and on the other hand, since gravity is due to matter, it is matter which tells space how to curve.

Curvature and the Evolution of the Universe

The concept of curvature is used in General Relativity to connect the matter and energy in the Universe with the space and time through which they move.

Thus, applying these principles to the whole Universe, we can study its evolution and structure, from beginning to end. □

General Relativity as an abstract mathematical theory is very extensive indeed. This theory can make predictions about such diverse things as how gravity affects the passage of time to the apparent colour of objects due to their motion or the life cycle of a star. Within this wide scope Cosmology (the study of the structure of the Universe) is only one field.

Looking at Cosmology, General Relativity predicts a plethora of possible structures for the Universe. Each structure is different and some are extremely peculiar indeed. (For example, in one Universe you can never get from one part of the Universe to another no matter how long you travel towards it.)

From all these different Universes, we have to pick which one is ours. To do this, we rely on our observations.

Firstly, we extend our observations to make assumptions about several fundamental properties of this Universe. These are based on observation and commonsense. The most significant of these is the assumption that this Universe behaves like an evenly distributed "perfect fluid" (see the main body of the article for an explanation of this).

These assumptions discount most of the different Universes General Relativity proposes.

Now that we have only a few candidates, we compare the predictions General Relativity makes for each theory with experimental results. The description that best fits the experimental results then is the one that most probably describes our Universe.

Unfortunately, this is not as easily done as said, and even with today's technology, we do not know exactly which model is the correct one.

Prof. I.E. Segal's new Chronometric Universe has only complicated matters since it adds to the list of possibilities a strong new contender which is remarkably different to all the others.

Before we consider the three "Cosmological models" below, it is important that we realize just how "huge" the Universe is.

We all know that a galaxy is pretty big. The Milky Way contains over 100 billion stars. Cosmologists normally model the Universe by representing it by what is called a "perfect fluid". For us, pure water is a good enough example.

If we used a massive balloon of pure water to model the Universe, then a galaxy would correspond to a molecule of that water!

The reasons for such a fantastically huge number of galaxies in our model of the Universe are very straightforward. Firstly, all indications point toward there being billions upon billions of galaxies in the Universe. Secondly, treating the Universe as a "perfect fluid" makes the mathematics much easier because on a macroscopic scale the mass is nicely distributed evenly throughout the Universe. The "perfect fluid", unlike pure water, is a very compressible substance. We expect this since over 99% of the Universe is empty. But further, from General Relativity, it seems we can crush an arbitrarily large amount of matter into an arbitrarily small volume. (This is in essence what appears to happen inside a black hole.)

We are now in a position to look at the first Cosmological model we shall discuss.

The Big Bang

This concept of the Universe is by far the most accepted, although it does have several problems.

In deducing the mathematical form of this model, Cosmologists began to make several assumptions about the Universe as a whole. The gist of their assumptions were as follows: Firstly, the Universe is a perfect fluid, just as we said above, and secondly, it has, on the whole, constant density, i.e. there are no thick clumps of matter which take up a significant portion of the whole Universe.

The second assumption may sound a bit unreal, but we must remember the comparative size of the galaxy to the Universe which we have adopted. On this scale, such concentrations of matter as galaxies or even clusters of galaxies are so small that they don't go against our assumption.

The mathematics of General Relativity show that, with these assumptions, the Universe cannot be static: it is either expanding or contracting.

In the Big Bang theory, however, we find that depending on how much matter there is in the Universe, it can do one of two things. If there is less than a certain amount of matter in the Universe, gravity will not be able to stop the expansion we are presently experiencing and so the Universe will expand forever.

If there is more than the required amount, gravity will halt the expansion and the whole Universe will contract and collapse back to a single point.

The main problem is, we don't know whether or not there is enough matter in the Universe to cause such a collapse.

The Life of the Universe according to the Big Bang theory.

Since we have said the Universe is 100 billion years old, the first question we must address is what was around before then and why did the Universe begin then rather than at some other time? The answer to this is fairly strange and reflects the fact that distance and time are intimately linked with each other and with matter and energy through General Relativity. We find that without matter or energy, there can be no distance or time. So, since all matter and energy was tied up in a point before the Big Bang commenced, there was no time before the beginning of the Universe. In fact, there was nothing, not even a vacuum. The whole Universe, its matter, energy, vacuum, everything, was in a point. So when the Universe began with an explosion, so did time. The explosion which occurred filled the whole Universe and its remnants can be detected today as a weak, uniform electromagnetic radiation (i.e. very low frequency light waves) which fills the Universe.

During the first few moments, the temperature of the Universe was millions of degrees Centigrade and all space was filled with a very dense "mush" of subatomic particles. At this early stage, time was moving much faster than today. This sounds strange, but remember that time is closely linked with matter and energy so during this early stage things which would take hours to happen now lasted millionths of a second to happen then.

As the Universe expanded, it cooled and time slowed down. As the millennia passed, the "mush" began to sort itself out into galaxies, stars and planets. Thus, we reach the Universe today.

As the Universe expanded, it cooled and time slowed down. As the millennia passed, the "mush" began to sort itself out into galaxies, stars and planets. Thus, we reach the Universe today.

The Future

Let us look at the collapsing Universe first.

In this case, although all the galaxies are rushing away from us now, they will finally halt and begin to come back toward us.

We will be able to tell when this has happened because those galaxies most distant from us will take on a different appearance. Just as when a car horn makes a lower pitch when the car is moving away as compared to approaching us, the light from galaxies moving away from us has a lower frequency than when approaching.

This is seen as a red hue displayed by the galaxy as it moves away and a blue hue as it approaches. At present, distant galaxies have a red hue. If they ever take on a blue hue, then we will know that the Universe has begun to collapse in on us.

Assuming it will collapse, we find that the story is pretty much the reverse of the expansion. That is, the temperature will start to rise and time will speed up. As the galaxies fall in on each other, planets and stars will dissolve in the confusion until we end up with a very hot and dense "mush" just as before. Then the Universe will collapse to a point and time will cease. The Universe will be no longer.

If the Universe expands for ever, the expansion continues as before with time progressively slowing more and more, and the Universe becoming colder and colder.

In the final scenario of this story, we will find a cold, dark, dead Universe which consists of either evenly distributed clumps of iron or black holes.

Either way, the human race is somewhat doomed to extinction as is all life in the Universe. We will either fry or freeze.

Experimentally, the Big Bang theory has plenty of good points. It explains many of the observed phenomena of the Universe. However, it certainly has a few problems. It cannot explain "quasars", huge objects on the edge of the Universe which appear to be pumping out massive amounts of energy. There is also evidence

that the Big Bang theory doesn't give the correct rate of expansion of the Universe in that it cannot predict the rate at which many distant galaxies are moving away from us. In fact, the error becomes embarrassingly large for many galaxies.

Thus the distance between any two given points in the Universe is either increasing or decreasing. From this, we can see that the Universe as a whole must be either expanding or contracting.

Observations have shown that other galaxies are moving away from us, and hence the Universe is presently expanding.

In fact, from this expansion, we can roughly estimate the age of the Universe to be about 100 billion years. If we go backward in time, and see what happens to the size of the Universe, we find that it becomes smaller and smaller and, in fact, shrinks to zero. This is very significant since it means that at some time in the past, all the Universe was concentrated to a single point. This implies the Universe had a beginning a finite time ago.

The Chronometric Universe

Before we can appreciate just what the Chronometric Universe is about, we must have a closer look at time and its relationship to space. One of Albert Einstein's basic postulates for his theory of Relativity was that the speed of light is the same for all observers.

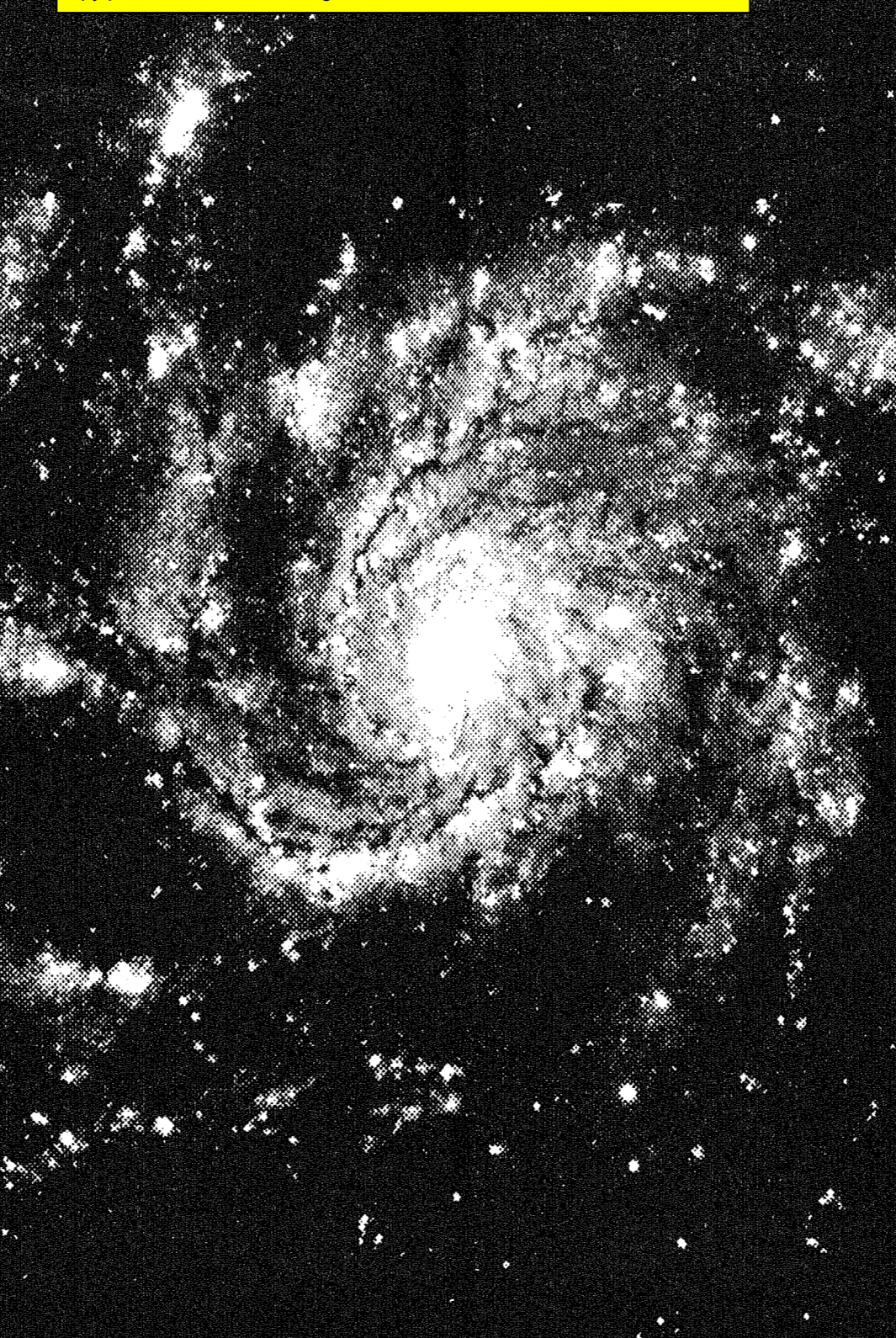
Light also happens to be the fastest travelling stuff yet observed in the Universe. This is very important to our understanding of the Universe. If nothing can travel faster than light, we have the immediate consequence that there are events which will happen in the future, but which we cannot influence. To see why this is so, let us imagine that light travels one metre per second. Thus, if you stood ten metres away from me and if you informed me that in two seconds you were going to destroy a favourite book of mine, there is little I could do to stop you.

THEORIES OF THE UNIVERSE



Either with a Bang or a Whimper, one way or another the Universe is here. Hinting at a whimper, our whiz kid sets the stage for the great debate.

Library Note : The background of this article is very dark. This is the best copy possible. Please see original document for better detail



This is because the signal you sent to me would take at least ten seconds to reach me since the signal cannot travel faster than light. But, two seconds after you sent the signal, you commenced to destroy the book. In fact, you have at least twenty seconds to destroy the book without concern over my interfering with your plans. This is because your signal takes at least ten seconds to reach me and then the soonest I could hope to influence you is another ten seconds after that.

So we see that there is a very real restriction on our influence on the processes of the Universe. Further, we see there is a definite relation between cause and effect. The limitations and relationships between "cause and effect" which are imposed by the finite speed of light (3×10^8 metres/second) are referred to as "Causality".

The Chronometric model is based on causality, i.e. on cause and effect being limited by the finite speed of light.

Amazingly enough, although General Relativity is presently considered to describe the fundamental structure of the Universe, it is not a completely causal theory, i.e. it gives situations where the relationship between cause and effect is not as we would expect. In General Relativity, we can get things called "closed timelike loops". There have been physical consequences of arriving back from a trip before you left so that you can wave goodbye to yourself. In Segal's Chronometric Universe, such situations are now allowed and this results in a very different type of Universe.

Definitions of Time

In fact, Segal defines time in a special way. This may sound a bit peculiar, but when you stop and try to define time for yourself you will realize just how amorphous time really is.

Anyway, Segal takes into account in his definitions, various symmetries which are observed in nature. These symmetries are well beyond a simple explanation, but I



Edwin Hubble (1889 - 1953) spent 20 years studying the Universe outside our galaxy. He instituted a classification procedure for galaxies still used today, however, his biggest triumph was the discovery of the expansion of the Universe which greatly helped in choosing a model for the Universe. But now Prof. I.E. Segal has produced a new model which fits Hubble's data but doesn't give an expanding Universe.

can say that they are related to subatomic particles on one hand, and various properties of space on a large scale on the other.

In Segal's definition of time, he states precisely what is meant by the concept of "future" and "past". He also precisely defines what a "clock" does when it measures time. He does the same for the concept of "meter" rule, with which we measure lengths. These definitions, together with the assumption that the Universe is a perfect fluid, (just as in General Relativity) lead to a new concept of time.

We find that there are two classes of time: local time and global time. It goes further than this; we then find that local time is different at each point in the Universe.

Global time could be thought of as what we measure the evolution of the Universe with, whereas local time is what our watches measure. As for the different local times, this can be envisaged as each of us finding that our watches move at different rates when we are far apart. Although it would be a distraction to prove it here, any concept of time is intimately followed by a corresponding concept of energy. Once time is defined, so is energy. We see that there are now two classes of energy in the Chronometric Universe. Global energy and local energy is different at each point in the Universe.

This concept of the global and local energy and time is somewhat different to the Big Bang ideas. In fact, it is these new energies which make the Chronometric theory seem to work so well, yet differ so much, from other theories.

How the Chronometric Theory Fits the Facts

As we saw above, distant galaxies have a red hue and according to the Big Bang theory, this indicates an expansion of the Universe. Using the Chronometric theory, we find a different reason. This red hue is a result of the different local time which correspond to those galaxies as compared to the local

time which we have. We can partially appreciate this through the fact that light is wavelike in its nature. So, just as we can use the ticks of a clock to measure time, we can use the peaks of the waves.

From this, we see that if I produce ten waves per second and send them toward you and your clock is moving at a different rate (twice as fast say) then you will measure the signal as five waves per second. So, the light you receive is of a lower frequency than I send, i.e. it takes on a red hue. In the Chronometric model, this concept is somewhat more refined and, according to Segal, the agreement with measured data is very good. In fact, much better than with the Big Bang theory.

It is also found that the brightness of a star, i.e. the energy a star produces is affected by the difference between the local time of the star and Earth. The relationship which is found seems to explain the massive energies produced by quasars. As stated above, the Big Bang theory has difficulties explaining these.

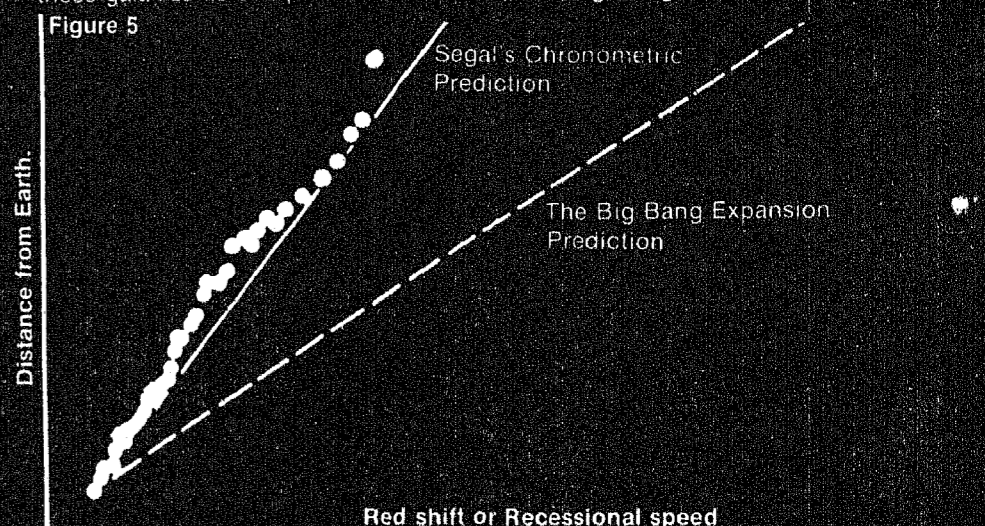
The Chronometric Universe can also explain the remnant uniform low frequency radio waves referred to above as left over from the initial explosion according to the Big Bang theory.

The most striking difference between Segal's Chronometric Theory and the Big Bang is that the Chronometric Universe is not expanding. Thus, there was no moment of creation, instead the Universe has existed for ever and will exist for ever more.

A major problem with this is that if the Universe has existed for ever into the past, then by now one would expect that all the available energy would have been spent. Thus the Universe would be a dark lifeless void with clumps of cold iron interdispersed throughout it.

There are ways for overcoming this problem, but they are very fanciful and also highly unlikely.

However, the problems which face Segal's Chronometric Universe are no more damning than those which confront the Big Bang.



Although the Big Bang has a good correspondence with observations of the speed of recession from the Earth of many galaxies (see fig. 5) there are many galaxies for which the Big Bang doesn't fit the observed data. However, Segal's Chronometric Theory does show a good fit.

It's a little melodramatic isn't it?



Segal Speaks

Prof. I. Segal of the Maschke Institute of Technology at the ANZAAS conference held in Adelaide in May. Prof. Segal is a major proponent of the Chronometric theory of the origin of the universe.

Professor I. Segal was pushing his Chronometric Theory of the origin of the Universe during the ANZAAS week. Kerry Hinton spoke with him later.

Why has Segal's model not been accepted? As Segal himself has said:

The Chronometric theory really is very different, it is not an expanding Universe theory at all. I've never understood what what the expanding Universe is. My ten year old daughter says 'How can it expand? What is it expanding into? I can't give her an answer. There always has been that problem with the expanding Universe. I don't think there is any difficulty in absorbing the newer point of view in elementary terms. The expanding Universe is a thing that a lot of astronomers are uncomfortable with too. Largely because it doesn't fit the data.

I think there are other implications of that qualitative sort that people can fasten on to quite happily and perhaps more so than with the Big Bang which is a little melodramatic isn't it?

On the big differences between the Big Bang and Chronometric theories:

'Well, there are a lot of reasons why people resist my model. One of them is that there is so much money being poured into very interesting instrumentation, especially space things. Billions of dollars are being involved. The national space budget in the United States is one percent of the total national budget. You know, people find it psychologically impossible to be doing anything wrong when they are being flooded with money.

The second thing is that there is a

national defence interest in getting things out in space and much of the same technology applies. For example, the so-called CCD camera which digitalizes things. So they have been so well supported that they don't want to bother thinking about the theoretical aspects at all. They just want to get along with the observations.

With the advent of government contracts and big money, it is very hard for people to take an objective position about what they are doing. I think they tend to think 'Well, who knows what is up there. I think that the Universe is expanding, somebody else may think it is not. As long as I'm getting my couple of hundred thousand a year for my project everything will just continue going. Maybe in another ten years it will become clearer. But the fact is, simply, there is no serious intellectual basis for the expanding Universe, whereas the Chronometric thing remarkably fits extremely well without any fiddling.

Segal strongly adheres to his theory and believes that it will inevitably take hold. He considers it easier to accept than the Big Bang. On the philosophical implications of his model, Segal says:

'Well, I think there will probably be some philosophical speculations. It has certain pleasant features from a philosophical point of view. For example, if nothing is ever lost, the Universe is finite and things go on for ever and so that you and I are talking, having certain microwave or other reactions, those will be

unparalleled. I've never known for time plus infinity. I think you should also state that as far as the religious aspect goes, in no way impunes that. It simply says that God was so clever that he created the Universe in such a way that it looks like that is possible. It's certainly, one might say, a miracle.

Finally, you may wonder why people such as Prof. Segal and others spend much of their time debating these and other mathematical theories of nature. These theories certainly don't make any significant contributions to solving the major problems we face today. So, why is money spent on such esoteric enterprises as Quantum theory rather than on research into, say, converting coal to oil. Prof. Segal strongly defends the role and purpose of pure research. Asked whether money should be put toward applied research rather than pure research, Segal replied:

'Well, I think that would be a terrible mistake. For one thing, independent of everything else, mathematics is a paragon for how to think. There is so little thinking going on, we have this flight towards irrationalism you see all over and towards restless subjectivity, which is very alarming and is serious. But, of course, what you are saying about Quantum Field theory would have been said in the days of De Carter about analytic geometry in order to discuss what is really happening, we need to be systematic.

Of course Quantum theory is relative, sophisticated compared to what came before. But it simply ultimately will be a kind of mechanical way of book-keeping, the way analytical geometry is, for knowing what is happening in space.

Even today you find people in the world who will say 'You know they say some places that the Earth is round. Do you believe this? Obviously it is flat. So, is a very sophisticated idea to them that the Earth is actually round. I'm told there are many people like this and I believe that's right.

Well in the same way there is a kind of anti-intellectualism abroad today that if you don't think but just feel, it will all work out in the end. That's very dangerous, anti-mathematics and mathematical physics, although they may not have direct impact on the welfare of people, have a great deal of survival value in training people in how to think. We need that (now) more than any time.

I'd like to, of course, see mathematicians and physicists more socially involved than they are, but I'd also like to see the socially involved people thinking a bit harder than they are doing. □

Free night for Students this Thursday.

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Sweet Sweetback and All that.

Wowserism came back into style last week with the continued failure of the Attorney General to allow the screening of a film given an R classification by the Commonwealth Censor.

The film, *Sweet Sweetbacks Badassss Song* is acclaimed by critics as a landmark in black cinema, and was to be shown at the twenty first Adelaide Film Festival. Director, Melvin Van Peebles had earlier refused permission for a cut to be made in the film to satisfy Trevor Griffin the Attorney General.

According to Griffin the film contravenes the State's Child Pornography Act, introduced in 1978 by the Dunstan Government.

This decision was made after Griffin viewed the first five minutes of the film. Although two legal escape routes exist that would allow the film to be screened, the Attorney General has so far declined to countenance them.

Griffin has received support from various Catholic groups, including two deputations of

school children. **Fight Back** Film Festival organizers aren't taking the matter lying down. They fear that the incident will make it impossible for Adelaide to stage any more major film events, and is a dangerous precedent for artists.

Last Thursday's rally on the steps of Parliament House was attended by about 150 people, and well covered by local media. Don Dunstan was to have addressed the meeting but pulled out apparently because of the controversy raging over the Ceruto report tabled by the Attorney General in Parliament two days previously.

Andrew Bear, well known Adelaide media commentator addressed the crowd. He said that the banning represented a move by the "moral right" and that the issue of the films screening should be tested in the courts. He saw Griffin's move as a return to ministerial censorship. (See page four for an interview with Bear).

Telegrams of support from various public figures such as Colin Thiele, Geoffrey Dutton, Dunstan, Patrick White, Peter Weir and Jim Sharman were read.

The *Guardian's* film critic



"Sweetback" supporters rally at Parliament House.

Derrick Malcolm, and the director of the New York Museum of Modern Art were among international figures who sent messages of support. Organisers handed a petition to Christopher Sumner, shadow Attorney General.

Political Pornography

Sumner promised to present the petition and said that he would be asking Murray Hill, Minister for Arts, to support the film. He pointed out that JVS Bowen was the Festival's patron and asked the rhetorical question as to

whether he in fact was a child pornographer.

Sumner attacked Griffin's stance saying that direct ministerial was unacceptable. He added that the Attorney General was a "political pornographer".

After the rally, Scott Hicks, a festival board member said the turn-out was "very pleasing".

In retrospect, he believed that the Festival perhaps should have run the film, but pointed out everyone involved would then risk \$1,000 fines.

Geoff Hanmer

Frequency change Hertz 5MMM

Well, 5MMM FM didn't quite make the change from 103.3 to 93.3 MHz last Monday as announced.

A technical problem involved in re-tuning their transmitter meant that triple em ended Monday still on 103.3 and broadcasting at only 20 watts of their normal 2 kilowatt output.

The problem started when the Department of Posts and Telecommunications decided that due to interference with west-coast TV channel, five Triple em would have to move.

5EBI, the ethnic broadcasting station was also affected.

Although the department concede that in the long run channel five will have to move to clear the FM radio band, a short term solution means that Triple em and EBI have been relocated close to ABC FM. When the band is eventually clear, Tripple em and EBI will probably move again to give more station separation, which at present is only 0.8 MHz.

New situation Tripple em station management are happy about their new position; power output is up to 4 KW from 2 KW and anticipated trouble with cross talk has not

eventuated.

Despite the plusses, Paul Storey, promotions coordinator, was less than happy about the way the change-over occurred. He concedes the interference problem with chanel five had to be cleared up. "We were ruining the only commercial TV channel for those people" he said. As a compromise, Triple em was broadcasting at only 2 KW to try to alleviate the problem, and although the present course of action will involve three changes of frequency in three years, there's "not much that can be done about that situation".

The Change-over

Storey claims that the department of Posts and Telecommunications failed to check with manufacturers over procedure for re-tuning the transmitter. A spokesperson for the Department countered that the technical problems encountered were "unforeseen by anyone".

Apparently, both station personnel and departmental technicians read the transmitter manual and found no reference to some of the procedures that had to be carried out when retuning was attempted.

Although re-tuning would normally be the responsibility of Triple em, the transmitter's

owners, the Department decided to help, added a departmental spokesperson.

"It could be said that the situation shouldn't have added a departmental spokesperson, "It could be said that the situation shouldn't have happened in the first place".

Apparently, the technicians involved had not encountered the transmitter used by triple em and EBI before.

Rather than re-tuning being a relatively straight-forward

matter, it necessitated a change of components not mentioned in the available technical literature. Thus the confusion.

Although the Department argues that any problems were a 50-50 responsibility, Triple em are claiming that the fault does not lie with the station. Storey said there was a "stink developing" over the incident.

Triple em is less than amused.

Geoff Hanmer

Get Into some Criticism !!

Student crits are being scalled upon to get their contributions in to the Students' Association for next year's Counter Calendar.

The Counter Calendar is meant to be an alternative to the official 'University of Adelaide' Calendar and is to be available to all students upon enrolling. Like the Uni calendar it will cover the subjects in each course, offering students views on the curriculum.

The following guidelines for contributions have been put forward by the Editors, Linda Gale and Simon Maddocks. Articles are due in the Students' Association office by 5.00 p.m., Friday October 17th.

It is important to follow the guidelines as one of the main problems in last years Counter Calendar was the inconsistency of style and content in the submissions.

- think critically of what is presented and how it is taught;
- analyse the course - don't just say what is wrong - try and suggest improvements;

-try and cover the general areas of pre-requisites, theoretical content, student/staff accountability, academic bias etc;

-comment on the presentation, quality of material presented, accessibility of lecturers after class time; when discussing lectures.

-As far as tutorials and seminars go, were they valuable learning experiences? Was student participation emphasised and encouraged?

-Comment on the usefulness of practicals and how they relate to lecture material;

-are there any useful references;

-comment on the assessment methods used and how satisfactory they are.

The idea is to produce a guide not only for new students, but also those that are already here, proceeding to higher years of their courses.

It is possible that some form of questionnaire may be distributed in the near future; but articles are still needed.

Simon Maddocks,
Linda Gale



DILDO

Hal Ha! ... says Dildo with a sharp ejaculation. Yes, he does indeed rise again despite the efforts of all you odious Bilbo fans to write him off as impotent after his debut last week. And what brings this (alas) almost unheard of hobbit back in hot pursuit of his glory-seeking cousin? That's right. Bilbo is very desperate for recognition in spite of all that sickening self-deprecating self-reference. On the other hand, Dildo, being of an open and honest nature, cheerfully admits that he envies that other hyped-up hobbit like hell and that he meant to do him in last time.

If the pages of *On dit* weren't splashed with red (Bilbo's blood) last week, it was because the editors discreetly reversed the meaning of Dildo's most cutting calumnies. They're rather attached to the old fart. Anyway, they probably don't want blood on their hands. But blood is thicker than water; and it will prevail. This time Dildo means to make the red, red, krovvy flow.

But enough of this pleasant anticipation and back to the task in hand which is the upstaging of that hypocritical hobbit on the other page. Just look at that hideous face leering up at you. I mean to say, I know that the dildos of this world probably don't find favour with the Attorney-General, but Bilbo is outright bloody disgusting. And Dildo is going to beat him at his own slanderous game. Just read on.

Dildo is bemused at the reaction to his last column where he described Jodi Tabalotny as a quasar. What could that bright little light of the heavens have in common with the Liberal Club President? Well, lest you feel you are being confounded by science, Dildo lets you in on what he understands to be the latest astrophysical joke. *Heroes are celebrated for what they do, stars are celebrated for what they are, while quasars are remarkable only for what they might be.*

Transcriber's Note: At this point in his narrative Dildo worked himself to a climax, and then dropped and lapsed into incoherence. Since then he has not responded to any form of stimulation.

It is appropriate to ask what it was that so prematurely ended this promising career (though we all hope his demise is only temporary). Was it due to his suspected addiction to excessive alliteration; that dangerous affliction that has carried off so many authors? Or was it an overdose of that wholly laudable urge to succeed, that same urge which motivated the playful spirit he manifested toward his cousin?

At tragic moments such as this it is difficult even to hold one's pen. Such an agreeable, compatible pair of cousins. Oh



5MMM - trying to play the game?

Union Catering Capers

It has been some time since the Chair of the Catering Management Board has seen the need to write to *On dit* but in the face of mounting, unnecessary, ill conceived and ignorant criticism I feel obliged.

The CMB is made up of students who meet once a month with the Catering Management, the Union's Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and Activities Director to discuss matters of catering policy, the general financial position of the Catering Department and to develop and co-ordinate innovations in the best interests of students within the constraints of the annual budget. The Board is not a standing committee of the Council and therefore has a certain amount of autonomy although it must conform to Union Council policy. Financially the Catering Department has performed extremely well under the management and hard work of Peter Stark, bragging five years of surplus results while almost all other campuses subsidise their facilities to an amount between \$30,000 and \$250,000.

However, in the last half of 1979 and the first half of this year, Bar takings dropped dramatically and patronage of the Bistro declined at drastic rates. Refectory food results have remained fairly strong throughout but when considered in the light of a \$1 million budget, declines of 15-25% in revenue takings from these two critical areas involve an awful lot of money. As a result this year the Catering Department will be about \$20,000 in the poop.

Our general problems revolve around three main events. Firstly, student numbers are falling, with about 1000 less students on campus today compared to four years ago. Secondly, while food prices rise at a rate comparable to, or greater than the CPI, average student income has fallen markedly in real terms. Thirdly, there is increasing pressure being constantly applied on the Union's Catering facilities by competitors; notably the SAIT Refectory and Bar, The Gallerie and Ruthven Mansions. As a result gross revenue in the last three years has remained static at about exactly \$1 million, representing around a 25% reduction in trade in real terms.

As Chair of the Board it worries me that when problems arise blame must be apportioned before solutions are sought. The previous Chair of Council, Kerry Hinton, went to none too little pains to express his dissatisfaction with the



Peter Maddern, Catering Management Board chair.

Peter Maddern joins in the "bun fight" over the Catering department. Skim through his views; the cream of the Catering Management Boards ideas to improve the situation.

management. He and numerous other Councillors see the Catering Management as ogres of bad managerial technique with no reception for student input, no perception of student needs and as another plank in the Union's bureaucracy which represents threats to the concept of a student union for the students. Even *On dit* reasserts the conventional wisdom of the five or six 'in the know' policy making councillors. (It ought to be noted that although minutes are circulated to Councillors, the CMB has only two Councillors on it, neither of whom attend meetings with any frequency.)

In response to the problems, the CMB, I am pleased to say, has taken on a very active, progressive and rational approach, answering the call for student input to solve this student problem of a burdensome Catering Department. Whole foods have been implemented again with limited, but some, success. Club and Society nights in the Bar have blossomed trade on Saturday nights and survey work undertaken on Bistro use, along with a lengthy list of innovations, is helping to come to grips with that area's

problems. A commitment to vending, now an integral part of the Union House set up, and also in the Med., Dentistry and Architectural Schools, is tapping new sources of revenue, providing an excellent low cost service to students.

The contribution of the Activities Director, Barry Salter, and the Catering Management, Peter Stark, John Sierakowski and Terry Wells deserves public recognition for their hard work and dedication to their jobs where often their predecessors had failed.

The Bar is on the upthrust of cautious increases in sales and the Bistro is similarly starting to climb back towards set budgetary levels, while vending continues to prove to be a success. The struggle back to break even and better is far from won.

In June the CMB resolved unanimously to close down the serveries of the Mayo Refectory at 6.30 p.m. after the hot meals service had finished. The reasons were that after hour sales were very low and decreasing and such sales as they were, were not contributing to the performance of the Catering Department

at all. To ensure that the service to students was to be maintained, the Board believed that the vending machines in the airport lounge were sufficient to provide adequate after hour provisions for the one hundred or so students who needed evening snacks.

Economically nothing has changed. The service has been widely advertised, contrary to *On dit's* reports and evening trade continues to fall off.

The Council rejected the proposal on rather tenuous grounds, seemingly most concerned with the jobs of the two ladies who work behind the counter (even though they were never in any danger) and ambivalent to the \$8,000 a year cost of providing two similar services simultaneously. Nonetheless the serveries remain open and I implore you to consider using the service if you are studying late in the library.

The decision to close down the serveries resulted in the criticism of "conservative management", of a management "who uses traditional techniques such as reducing staff" to reduce costs. Conservative but sound and the Board has supported the management in every action taken to achieve a break-even result - the policy of the Council.

The most recent proposal is the appointment of a marketing consultant to identify student needs through survey analysis, and to promote the Catering Department and all the Union's other facilities both on and off campus, to increase their utilization and therefore productivity as services to students. The catalyst for the decision came from a Catering trip to Sydney and an investigation of New South Wales' universities by the Assistant Catering Manager, the Chef and myself. It is the Board's belief that to make a quid you need to spend a quid and that this proposal is just one of a very few ways to maintain services in the long run in these sluggish times, at no additional cost to students.

The cost is \$20,000 for each year but it is the confident belief of all those involved with the position that it would pay for itself by the end of the second year.

Once again the Council sits and ruminates as time and money sail silently out of the Union House windows, doors and vents. It seems neither traditional nor innovative suggestions have any impact on the whiz kids of the Council, unless they are their own, which is sad for the rest of us who have to find the additional dollars for next year's Union fee.

FLEW AND FREEDOM

Continued from page 16

Professor Flew, what are the sources of your interest in the philosophy of religion?

I suppose this is a straight family matter. I was brought up in a strongly religious family and I abandoned this religion for what I like to think of as intellectual reasons. So I suppose I was interested in what I later learnt to describe as the philosophy of religion before I took up with philosophy at all as a University subject.

Probably that paper in the philosophy of religion for which you are best known is that in which you presented the so-called 'falsificationist challenge', wherein you contend that the great danger to belief in God is its 'death by a thousand qualifications'. Our readers?

The idea is that people maintain various doctrines - not just the existence of God, and try to meet objections to them by incorporating qualifications which in fact undermine the doctrines. The challenge was to say to such people "Now look, what are you really saying?" What is it that would have to be the case about the world for the facts to show that what you're saying is false? If no possible facts about the world would falsify the belief then I would say there is no doctrine here at all.

You've also written extensively on the problem of evil - the problem of how to reconcile God's goodness and omnipotence with the fact that evil exists. In particular you have tried to bring out the full implications of the Christian doctrine of Creation - which you have claimed many apologists do not realise. Could you explain what these implications are, and how it makes the problem of evil intractable in your view?

Yes. Most people think of the doctrine of creation as being a doctrine that in the beginning there wasn't a universe, and then one day God said "Let there be a universe" and it all begins then. Now this is indeed a partial implication of the doctrine, but the doctrine itself says something much more drastic, viz. that the whole universe, and everything that is in it - including events such as human actions - at all times and everywhere, is absolutely dependent on the sustaining power of God. But this very doctrine of the absolute dependence of everything upon God, makes it impossible to allow for any genuine human freedom. It makes God the direct author of all human actions. This is what really makes the problem of evil utterly insoluble: the fact that God himself is directly responsible for man's evil actions, since these are really not our actions, but his.

What is your view about the freedom of human actions?

I would now want to distinguish two senses of the word 'cause'. The sense in which we do use the word of physical things such as eclipses and the like, where to say the causes of the event were such and such, is to say that given these causes it followed inescapably and nothing could have stopped it. And then the sense we use when we apply the word to human actions, to explain conduct, as when I say - to use an example that would be dear to Jack Smart - "He came in with news of Australia's test victory and gave us cause to celebrate". Now that doesn't force people to celebrate: they may decide not to celebrate at all. So I distinguish these two senses of 'cause' and claim that in the first sense no human action can be explained in terms of causes. So I would say that human actions are free in not admitting of complete casual explanation. They can only be explained by introducing the second sense of cause - cause in the sense of a reason.

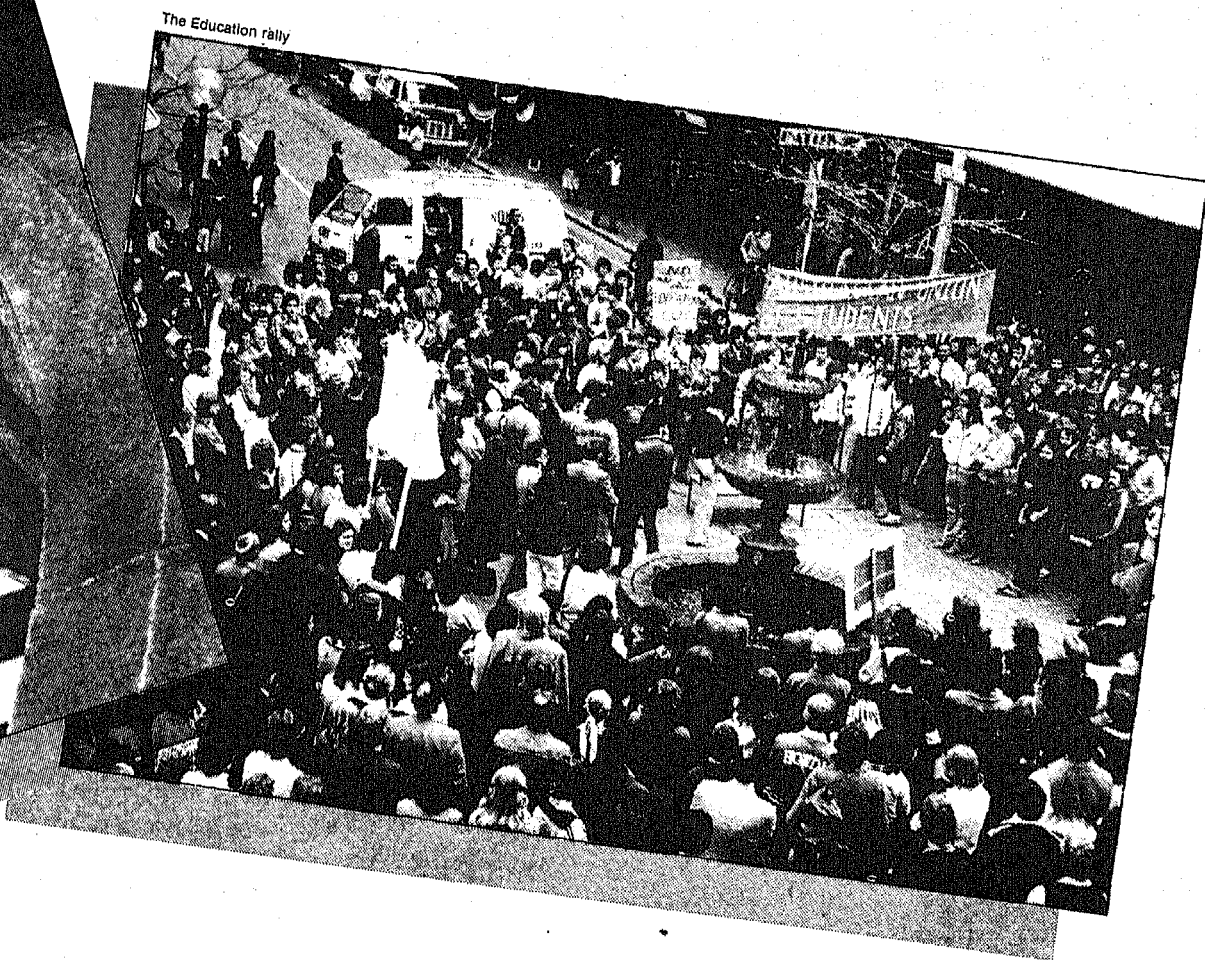
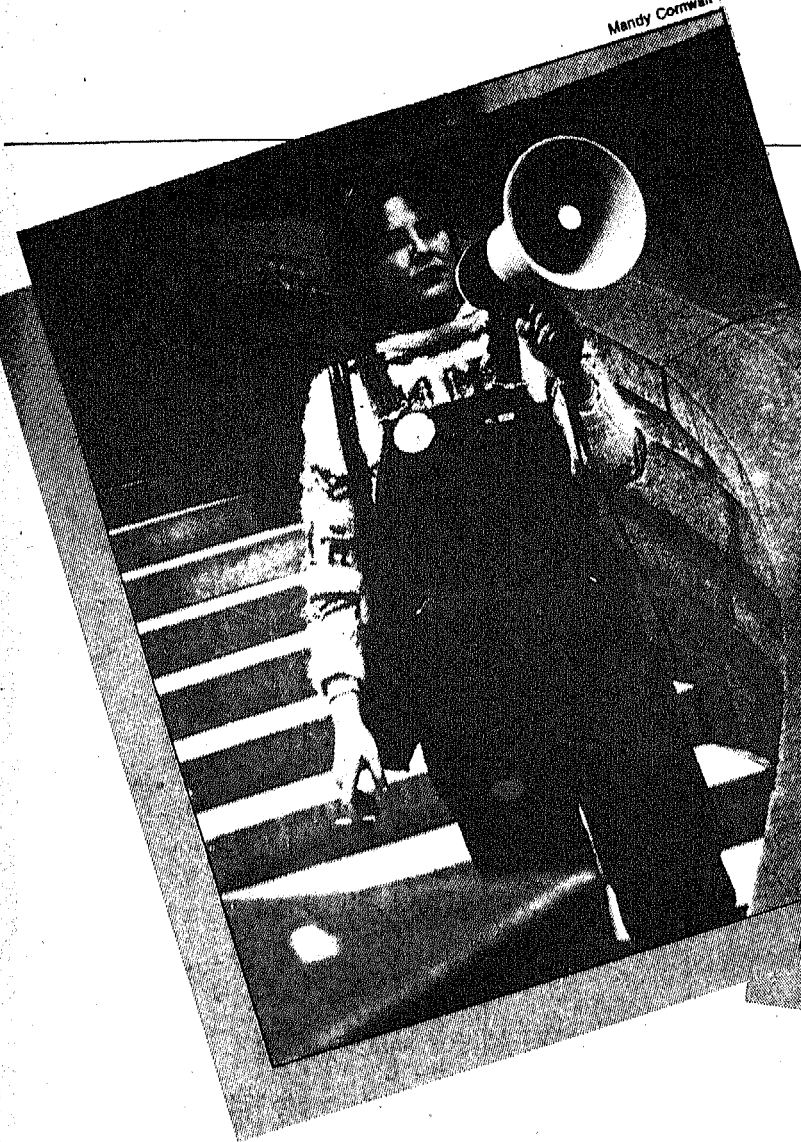
One of the main changes in philosophy over the last ten years or so has been the significant increase of interest in the fields of political philosophy and 'applied' moral philosophy - the burning practical questions like abortion, euthanasia, animal rights etc. In line with this trend your own paramount interest in recent

years has been political philosophy. Has there been any special reason for this switch?

Reasons for doing that? Well I think that philosophy of religion is dying, largely because religion is dying. Whereas I am of course British, and I see an absolutely major threat to the maintenance of free institutions in Britain. And most of my activity is concerned, either directly or indirectly with the intellectual battle against totalitarian socialism.

Your interest is more than just theoretical is it?

Oh certainly. As I say I've always had these interests. I sometimes look at the preface to a new journal called 'Radical Philosophy' in which they recommend that people should have broader philosophical interests and all that: and I reflect that I had published, before most of them were born, papers on every single subject which they recommend - and yet they would hate my guts because what they really want in Radical Philosophy, is not broad interests, but people slavishly following the party line, wanting the absolute power of people like Castro and Brezhnev. But, you know, I do share their stated desires for a broader more outward-looking philosophy, but I do not share their desire to establish totalitarian socialist systems throughout the world.



STUDENT LEADERS PANIC

Last Thursday there was a very successful student boycott of classes and a Rally and march, which was attended by 2,000 students and staff, to protest against the drastic cutbacks in staff, courses and resources at Adelaide University due to the slashing of education funding by the Federal Government. The success of the action was undoubtedly due to the widespread concern about the cutbacks and the enormous amount of good work done by the Students' Association and many other students in organising the protest.

However there were some disturbing events which occurred after the students had marched from the Rally in the Mall to the steps of Parliament House.

When I reached Parliament House, the steps were already completely covered with students all chanting "Education not Big Business". This symbolized the mood of students during that day. Firstly they were very angry about the cuts and knew very well that education was being cut to benefit Big Business at the expense of ordinary people. Secondly, the success of the Rally had steeled students' determination to carry out whatever protest was possible against the cuts. The strength that emanated from the collective action of so many students increased their optimism that they could achieve some success through their own actions.

After the speeches had ended it was clear that students wanted to advance even further their opposition to the financial squeeze imposed on Adelaide University. Students began to demand that the State Minister for Education, Allison, come out and face the Rally. Unfortunately and predictably the loud repetition of "We want Allison" was not enough to induce the Minister to leave the shelter of Parliament House. If Allison wouldn't come out the next best thing was for students to go to Allison, but as soon as students had decided on this course, a number of police rushed into Parliament House and the main doors were locked. At this stage the former Attorney General, Peter Duncan, came out and there was a suggestion that he may invite students into Parliament as his private guests. But, for reasons unknown to us, nothing eventuated. At this stage however, it was realised that this entrance to Parliament House was still open. Students began to move towards these doors where they were met by a small number of policemen who "informed" them that the Parliamentary Gallery was full of school children and for that reason we could not enter Parliament House.

It was here that what could be described at its best as panic,

For various reasons, not everyone was happy with the Education March last Thursday week. *Chris Kourakis* expresses his dissatisfaction with the Students' Association, however he thinks they didn't go far enough!

overwhelmed some of our student "leaders", resulting in the dispersion of the high energy and determined, militant mood of the students so that what had, until then, been a very successful Rally, ended "not with a bang, but a whimper".

Don Ray, the SAUA President, accepted the police story without checking it out himself, which the police would have allowed him to do, and simply repeated the police "misinformation" to students over the loud hailer. It was "misinformation" because I did go into Parliament House and, although there were school children in the Gallery, there was room for many more people and further, there was ample room in the many large rooms and corridors for those who would not have been able to fit into the Gallery. It was suggested to Don that he check the police information but he refused to do so, replying simply "I believe them". After Don had "misinformed" the Rally, and while students were still contemplating their next step, Mandy Cornwall, the SAUA President-elect for 1981, approached students at the steps leading to the open door and informed them, without explanation, that "We can't go in there". Mandy then addressed the Rally over the loud hailer and argued that we should not attempt to enter Parliament House because our campaign was against the Federal Government which had cut money to Adelaide Uni. and not the State Government. Without any attempt to discover what most students wanted to do, she directed the Rally to Red Cross House which is where the public servants who administer TEAS payouts work.

Some students did go there but most students dispersed. When it was suggested to Mandy that she should at least put it to students whether they wanted to enter Parliament House or not, her only reply was "We can't go in there".

Mandy's argument for not continuing the protest at Parliament House is hardly valid. There is a link between the cuts in Adelaide University's funding and the State Parliament which is, of course, why we marched there, without any objection from Mandy or anyone else in the first place. The links are these -

(1) Adelaide University is a creature of State legislation, its existence being governed by State legislation. The State government has exclusive power to

legislate with respect to education although the Commonwealth can provide funds for education. Although it is the Federal Government which has reduced its funding there is no reason why we should not demand that either the State government make up the shortfall or that it puts pressure on the Federal government.

(2) Education spending is also being cut by the State government which is adversely affecting education in our schools and colleges. The reason for the education cutbacks both Federally and on a State level, is the policy of both governments to put "big business before education" (as one student, alluding to the proposed subsidisation of Dow Chemicals over the Redcliff petrochemical project pointed out "It's Dow's State Mate").

Irrespective of whether there were links between the campaign against the cutbacks and State Parliament, the final decision should have been left to all the students at Parliament House.

Up until the panic surrounding the refusal of entry into Parliament House, students were completely together and clearly wanted to go on until something more tangible was achieved. Getting Allison out of the House and even possibly coaxing any sort of support from him against cutbacks to Adelaide University would have been a positive and tangible result. Students had plenty of time (there were no lectures or tutes to go to and it was only 2 pm) to hear different proposals being discussed and to make up their own minds. In those circumstances it should clearly have been the task of student leaders to put the alternatives which faced them to the students, along with all the relevant information, so that a collective decision could be made. Whatever the decision this would at least have maintained the unity students had shown until then. It certainly was not the leaders' task to feed the Rally police "misinformation" nor to commandeer it as if it was their own personal property, an attitude which had manifested itself earlier in other circumstances.

Education and the Labor Party

Another issue which arose out of the fiasco in front of Parliament House and which should be commented on, is the extent to which the Labor Party will support students in demanding a better

deal for education and the extent to which students should rely on such support. It will be recalled that Peter Duncan was going to invite students in as his personal guests and, to an extent, this can be regarded as support by at least one Labor parliamentarian (even though the invitation was never received). However one would have thought that a more meaningful expression of support, in circumstances where the Minister for Education had refused to meet with students and where students had been locked out of Parliament, would have been a walkout of Labor parliamentarians to join students on the steps.

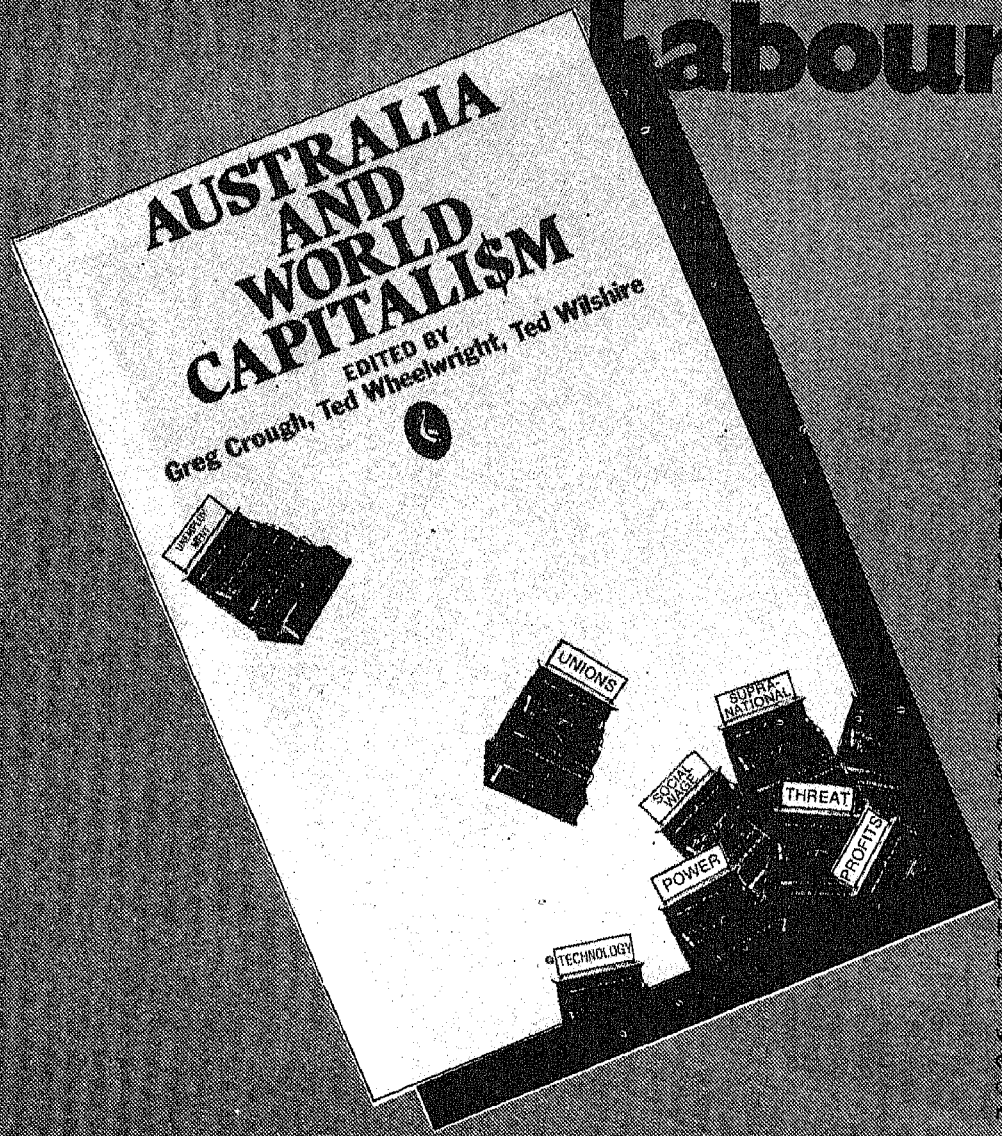
The extent to which a Labor government would support education is by no means certain and the adverse response provoked by Terry Cohnolly (former President of the Adelaide Uni. Labor Club) who tried to suggest that our problems would be solved by the election of a Labor government, shows that students are certainly suspicious of any promises by any politicians, Liberal or Labor. It is a fact that, although the Labor government did continue the trend of increased education expenditure which had begun in the late sixties under a Liberal government, its last budget in 1975 began the trend towards a rapid run-down in education, just as the wage indexation system introduced under the guidance of the Labor government created the basis for the enormous cuts in real wages in recent years. The fact is that the only way ordinary people get anything is by demanding it - "if you don't fight you lose". Just as it was the actions of students in the successful mobilisation in 1976 which achieved an increase in TEAS from a Liberal government, so it will always be that success in student campaigns will follow from our own collective efforts and certainly not from the ballot box.

Whatever moved Mandy and Don to act in the way they did, the end result of their "panic" was to hinder the united action of students in pursuit of their own demands.

In no way do I intend this criticism to detract from the work Mandy and Don did in preparation for the Rally and for which they, along with all the others who assisted, should be commended. I further realise that there is much I did not do in both preparing for the Rally and during the events described above. However, it is important that what happened during the Rally be discussed thoroughly so that the same events are not repeated. I present the above as part of such discussion. Once discussed we can all get on with the difficult job of defending and extending the fundamental right of all people to education. □

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Labour down the drain



Australia and World Capitalism
 Edited by Greg Crough, Ted Wheelwright, Ted Wiltshire
 Penguin, \$5.50. Available at the Bookshop.

This collection of readings is probably the most important book published in Australia this year. It sets out to examine how Australia, which in 1974 had one of the highest standards of living in the Western World, now has more than a half a million unemployed, and why jobs are disappearing with frightening regularity. (remember GMH Pagewood) In short, this book explains why there will be no jobs for most of us when we leave university.

The editors confront the political dilemma which must be becoming increasingly obvious to all Australians — why is it that Australia, which is richer in resources than almost any other nation cannot provide jobs and a decent standard of living for its people? Their answer is simple, the interests of the Australian people are being sacrificed to the interests of international capital, which wants to exploit our cheap resources, and Asia's cheap labour. Hence our reputation as the world's greatest exporter — of jobs as well as raw materials.

The readings in this work document the whole sorry story. The increasing concentration of ownership in the hands of foreign companies, the amount of money flowing out of Australia, the jobs

being lost as a result of technological change and the deliberate decisions of foreign firms. When the General Motors "world car" is introduced in Australia, its gearbox will be assembled in the Philippines. GMH Woodville is essentially a gearbox manufacturing plant — what is its future? In 1975-6, the proportion of company profit payable overseas reached 55% — if Australia were a private company, it would be listed as a wholly owned subsidiary.

Sooner or later, Australia must face up to this problem. If we do not, our future will be bleak indeed — that of a giant quarry mined by an elite group of workers while the rest of the population survive on increasingly inadequate social services. The alternative of an Australia in control of her own resources will only take place if we confront the foreign owned firms who now dominate our economy, and insist that our wealth be used to provide jobs for Australians, not profits for American or Japanese investors.

One may take issue with the various solutions offered towards the end of the readings. Whether high taxation of foreign companies, or partial nationalization is the most effective approach is debatable. But it is a question which must be faced. Get a hold of a copy of this book, and read it. At the very least you will then understand why you are standing on the edge of the unemployment queue.

Tony Connolly

Pleasant but substance lacking

level of Government.

Renouf seems to have written certain parts of the account to protect himself after his sudden demotion by Fraser from the position of Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department. Renouf makes no secret of his dislike for Fraser, and lists his governmental style as one of the chief reasons for his early retirement.

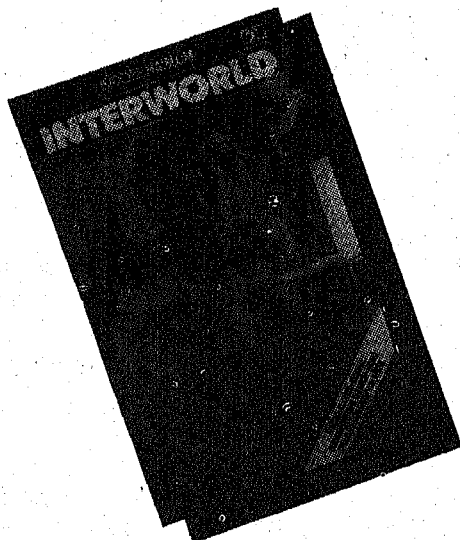
Whitlam is treated generously; Renouf obviously respected his grasp of foreign affairs.

Two interesting tidbits. The position of ambassador to UNESCO took up about "two weeks" of Renouf's time a year and Gough Whitlam seems to be the person directly responsible for our Timor Policy.

The Champagne Trail is in many ways an odd book. It's a succession of anecdotes that leaves the reader in some doubt as to what Renouf is really about. Nevertheless, it's an entertaining read despite some convoluted grammar and a few typos.

Geoff Hanmer

'Interworld' Confusing crap or?



by Isidore Haiblum
 Penguin Sci-Fi
 \$3.95

Many people believe there is more than one world. In fact Mr Haiblum thinks penetrating and readable account of the inner there are a dozen or more. Not that you know workings of an institution we all like to hear one from another unless you travel between about. Titled *Into Wood? (Into Wood?)* it details them. This is a bit difficult because these with meticulous accuracy the migration of worlds are on different time tracks or pieces of paper between the multitudinous

something like that; I mean, guessing what is wooden drawers in his desk at his office in the going on in another world is like reading *Ministry of the Interior*. It's a narrative of vast between the lines. It looks very easy but is scope and one is stricken with a childish sense actually highly unreliable. In fact, in another of awe as one watches the inexorable world (or in between the lines) a crap book like bureaucratic gyrations of the pieces of paper, this one might be a good book, or a bad author

Heroine of the story is *Katie Caper* from the like Mr Haiblum might win the Hugo (or with a tits-bums page of *The Sun* who finds her way bit of luck he might be a public servant and into the upper drawer when the teaboy is preferably an illiterate one). But unfortunately unexpectedly interrupted as he takes a quick we don't have the advantage of a travel agent peek while fetching an empty cup from Mr like Mr Haiblum's, so we are stuck in this world Haiblum's room. From thereon Katie's with this book.

progress knows no bounds. She goes from Interworld is all 1-D excitement in monotone wooden drawer to wooden drawer, where we shades of grey (as they don't say at the movies meet in turn; the Playmate of last month (with a in this world). Interworld traveller Tom Dunjer staple hole in her navel) lurking amongst the is the security chief who draws, bawls (and Treasury returns; the Minister of the Interior crawls) his way through various worlds in surprised in an encounter with a naked lady pursuit of the villains who've got the stuff which (the possessor of these photographs might be if used wrong will go up in a great kaboom, after able to demand an enlarged pay-packet, thinks which - curtains for us all.

the perspicacious Katie); and a copy of a book Do you get a feeling of *deja vu*? Don't worry, called *Interworld* which apparently Mr it's probably a worn-out plotline on every Haiblum has written in his spare time. He liked world.

it so much he had it printed as an appendice. It But remember, in other worlds anything can ruined into wood for me completely.

happen. Tim Dodd *Mathematical Physics 3*

T*m D*dd,

Nobel Prizewinner in Physics 199-?

Toffler; the great Bullshit artist

The Third Wave
 Alvin Toffler
 Collins \$14.95

Writing book reviews is something of a lucky dip. I remember the pleasure I had in reviewing a gem called *The Thirteenth Tribe* by Arthur Roesther, a couple of years ago. Against that rare joy, I have to

balance the drudgery of wading through turgid nonsense, like Alvin Toffler's *The Third Wave*.

With rubbish like *The Third Wave* the critic is in a no-win situation; you can write it up as the garbage it is, and give it publicity it doesn't deserve, or ignore it at the risk of being accused by trendy futurists of ignoring a "document of major social importance" (having spent some time as a public relations copywriter, I know the jargon).

Alvin Toffler came into prominence about ten years ago with the publication of *Future Shock*, a mish mash of loosely linked, easily available information, glued together by Toffler's easy facility with language. This new offering is, if it were possible, even worse.

The Third Wave is a pseudo-philosophical overview of the development of recent technological advances with a glib commentary on the socio-political implications of these developments. By grossly oversimplifying history and current events, Toffler reduces the social development of Man (with appropriate apologies to feminists) to the Three Waves. The first was the development of agriculture, the second the industrial revolution, and there are no prizes for guessing the third.

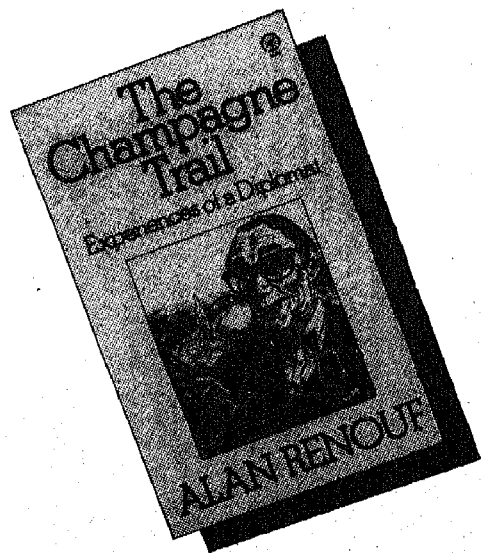
One of the giveaways is the extensive list of notes to each chapter and bibliography; they are not indexed. For my money, a decent index is one of the things that defines a serious book. Another giveaway is Toffler's puerile insistence on rewriting the English language. How about "ad-hocratic", "parodic" and "indust-reality".

Toffler is in fact following the tradition of the great American bullshit artists, so neatly epitomised by the founder of the super-con, L. Ron Hubbard. Toffler disguises his inability to express himself adequately as grand vision, by inventing words and pretending they articulate exciting conceptual leaps. He hides his facile acquaintance with a multitude of disciplines by siezing upon irrelevant parallels and trying to pass that off as bold new syntheses (indeed, one chapter is entitled "The New Synthesis"). Reading *The Third Wave* persuades one that Toffler is in fact a semi-literate dilettante who either subscribes to an expensive press clipping service or spends a lot of time reading trade journals he doesn't understand.

Where he really lets himself down is in his trite dismissals of Marxism. This critic is no Marxist, but I am convinced that Marxism is a powerful and dynamic philosophy that deserves far more attention than Toffler has evidently given it. I might share Toffler's repugnance of Marxism, but I know better than to make an egg of myself by dismissing elements of it that I don't understand properly.

In short *The Third Wave* is unscientific, illogical, rambling garbage. Don't buy it. Don't even waste your time browsing through it in a library or bookshop. If you see it in a bookshop you patronise, take your business elsewhere. Don't even ask a library to get it, because that means Toffler will get the public lending royalty of 50c a copy a year, and it's not worth it. It's in the same class as scientology and transcendental meditation. Read *Carter Brown* or *Playboy* if you must, but not this crap.

Gordon Laverick



The Champagne Trail
 Alan Renouf Sun Books \$4.50.

Renouf's book is an interesting mish mash of anecdote and opinion, but it's by no means an autobiographical account of his life. In fact, Renouf appears as something of an enigma as we are never given a close insight into his personal thinking. Rather, there is a thin collection of incidents which tend to indicate Renouf's attitude. Of course, there are entertaining asides about Renouf's contemporaries, some of whom remain tantalisingly unidentified.

The funniest part of the whole book must surely be a photo of Alan Renouf at the world health assembly in Mexico, 1955. Our alan is wearing a pair of dark glasses, worn, as he disarmingly tells us, so that no-one will know when he is asleep!

Ocker pigs will be able to reassure themselves of their vocation; Renouf's accounts of diplomatic exploits in the early stages of his career show that the reputation garnered by Australians abroad may have had something else besides Earls Court and Bazza MacKenzie as a basis.

Throughout the book Renouf appears as a loner who's independence of action has not been constrained much by what others thought of him. He seems to have subscribed to the theory that virtue brings its own rewards, and in Renouf's case it certainly proved a successful doctrine.

The part of the book which deals with more recent events carries (*The Champagne Trail* is arranged chronologically) the most revealing insight into relationships at the top page 14

BALLET FILM TEDIOUS

Nijinski
Forum Theatre

The appearance of a film which rejects fantasy and escapism and deals with a true experience would normally be welcomed by cinema goers. Yet Herbert Ross' *Nijinsky* doesn't quite inspire such a reaction. His movie portraying the life of Russian Ballet dancer Vaslar Nijinsky (played by George De La Pena, who bears an uncanny resemblance to John Capaldo) is almost too life like to be effective as a piece of cinema. It dwells almost exclusively with the years 1911-1913 when Nijinsky was considered the top ballet dancer in the world, and to its credit, attempts to show the reason

for his downfall and eventual mental illness. In particular, the plot focuses on his homosexual relationship with his mentor and manager, Sergy Diaghilev (played by Alan Bates), and tends to suggest that it was this which not only made, but broke Nijinsky.

The film's downfall lies in that it is too thorough by nature. Although we understand and sympathize with Nijinsky's plight, two hours of seeing him being used and manipulated tends to be enough. Had there been more breaks showing some of De La Pena's excellent dancing the monotony may have been broken somewhat. As it stands, the film covers those three years of Nijinsky's life in almost documentary-like depth, and for those not interested in seeing the story of a fallen

performances. Bates in particular, plays the dominant manager with the same flair as he played Jill Clayburgh's lover in *An Unmarried Woman* and Bette Midler's manager in *The*

genius, I would recommend them to stay away from the Forum for the next few weeks.

The film is not a total loss, despite these weak points. Both Bates and De La Pena put in good



George De La Pena as Nijinsky.

Rose. The extravagant sets and choreography are also worth seeing if ballet tickles your fancy. Overall, though, *Nijinsky* seems too laborious in its portrayal of the dancer's life. By

showing life as it happened, the film tends to be lacking in entertainment, and I suspect that this is why only a handful of people attended the night I saw the film. *Paul Klaric - Arts 1*



OH GOD, NOT ANOTHER TRIP TO FUCKING RIO.

Allen Excels in Cynical Camp show

Peter Allen in Concert
Festival Theatre
Monday, Sept. 15th.

It was with much trepidation that I rolled up at the Festival Theatre on Monday night, for Peter Allen's second concert this year. I didn't know what to expect. When he said, after asking for a hands-up on who had been at the March concert, "Oh God ... its pretty much the same thing", my heart fell: after all, the March concert was good, but not the best he's ever been.

My fears, however, were allayed within a few minutes, when he started singing some slick new songs from his soon-to-be-released *Bi-Coastal* album. *I don't go shopping for love* drew some particularly appreciative applause.

Fortunately, though, too much time was not spent on his new album - older songs, too, were given a comb-and-brush-up, and the whole show reeked of style, Allen's style, that is - camp, cynical, bitchy ... brilliant.

Once again, his band wooed the audience, without taking over the show. The compulsory *three-cheers for the boys* became a voluntary four-cheers, especially for Ron Abel, conductor and Keyboard player, and for Jose Rossy, an exceedingly energetic percussionist.

A few of the cabaret-style pieces from his earlier *Up-in-One* show were re-performed and they were as fresh as ever. The human mirror-ball, turning to *Paris at 21* was breathtaking, and had everyone star-gazing like children. In fact, that could be the secret of Peter Allen's magic - his ability to extract child-like reactions ("ooh", "aah" and "oh goody", mostly) from a predominantly sophisticated, older audience, without them feeling self-conscious.

Backstage after the show (a favourite haunt of yours truly) found a motley band of the most unlikely groupies you'll ever see - Allen's audience is always varied, as is his show.

Allen is definitely back on the right track, so to anyone who hasn't yet braved a Peter Allen concert (not for the faint-hearted), do it soon before he de-rails himself. After-all perfection can't last forever ... can it?

Tracey Korsten



Film News by Neale Yardley

The 21st Adelaide International Film Festival comes to a close this Wednesday night with Jean-Luc Godard's "second first film" *Every Man For Himself*. To celebrate the close of the Festival, a supper party has been arranged for after the screening to enable Festival members to informally meet and discuss the events of the past ten days.

Disney's \$20 million deep-space adventure *The Black Hole* is being screened by the Film Group this Tuesday at 12.10 p.m. in Union Hall. Starring Maximilian Schell, Anthony Perkins, Robert Forster, Joseph Bottoms, Yvette Minieux and Ernest Borgnine, the story tells of the crew of the US space-craft *USS Palomino* and their encounter with a black hole and a seemingly deserted space-craft hovering at its edge. Wednesday's lunchtime film is *10* starring Dudley Moore as a highly successful pop composer in search for the elusive "10" (Bo Derek).

Starting this Thursday at the Valhalla at the Capri for a two week season, is Francois Tuffaut's latest in the Antoine Doinel series, *Love On the Run*. Antoine Doinel progress has been recounted in *Four Hundred Blows*, *Love at Twenty*, *Stolen Kisses*, and *Bed and Board* is, in *Love On the Run*, granted the first divorce in France "by mutual consent" (under a new law) and attracts a large press coverage. The film centres around Antoine's new romantic encounters - with both new and old acquaintances. Described as a "gigantic tapestry", *Love On The Run* is a richly entertaining and humorous film and stars Jean-Pierre Leaud, Marie-France Pisier and Claude Jade.

Commencing a three week season this Wednesday in Union Hall is the Theatre Guild's production of Rainer Werner Fassbinder's play *Bremen Coffee*. Fassbinder, whose concern with social heartlessness has been established in his films (such as *The Bitter Tears of Petra von Kant* and *In a Year of 13 Moons*), mixes brutal realism and high comedy with his portrayal of a woman who refuses to accept the restrictions placed on her as a woman. The Film Group has available (to its members only) vouchers which will entitle the holder to a \$1 discount on the student price of \$2 for this production.

The Adelaide Premiere season of Carlos Saura's *Elisa My Love* will be presented next weekend by the Film Group. A beautiful new film by the director of the memorable *Raise Ravens*, *Elisa My Love* tells of a father and daughter who meet at a time of life crisis in the solitude of the Spanish countryside. Starring Geraldine Chaplin and Fernando Rey, the film earned Rey the Best Actor Award at the Cannes Film Festival.

Swashes Unbuckled in Gross Dross

The Empire Strikes Back.
Hoyts Midcity, Bourke St. Melbourne.
Soon for Adelaide.

Your reaction to *The Empire Strikes Back* will relate to how much you liked *Star Wars*. However much you liked episode four (*Star Wars*) of the threatened nine part series, you'll enjoy episode five rather less.

The robots and special effects are back in force (pun intended) but unfortunately so too are the humanoid characters. Only more so; as this movie concentrates on character development rather than whizz bang star warfare. The plot, like the characters, remains shallow with less swashes being buckled to make up for it.

It's rather a pity that I can't tell you the story - there isn't one, but the intent of this review (to save a wasted trip to the cinema) has been made clear by now. The movie contains nothing more than an average episode of *Blakes Seven*. (*Has Sandeman ever seen it? Ed*). Highly recommended for E*gl*ee'ing Students, and members of the War Gaming Club. *John Sandeman*

An Authentic & Ageless Andorra

Little Theatre
by the German Dept.

The German Department's production of Max Frisch's *Andorra*, breaking a twelve year drought of virtual theatrical inaction on their part, successfully combined the amateur and makeshift nature of university theatre with surprisingly professional touches. Although the execution of Frisch's work could not be described as immaculate, it did succeed in creating a vivid alternative world on the stage while somehow retaining intimacy with the audience.

With my limited command of German, I cannot comment on the correctness of German, I cannot comment on the correctness of the pronunciation, the entire dialogue being in that language. However I have been told by some who do profess to speak fluent German, that it was fluent German which was spoken not just foreign words superimposed

on Australian accents. On the other hand, a lot of people in the audience spoke no German at all, and still found much to enjoy.

The story is yet another 'baby-who-grew-up-thinking-he-was-someone-else's-baby-but-was-really-his-father's-baby-after-all' tale, but Frisch gives it an air of authenticity and drama which was faithfully reproduced by the actors/actresses. Although steeped in ageless social comment the play manages to build up realistic characters, who exuded personality on the stage both through Frisch's dialogue and through raw talent.

Directed by Professor Coghlan and produced by Bill Morton (with actors, actresses and assistants too numerous to mention individually) the production was performed before large, even packed audiences and is an indication that further theatrical activity by the German Department is not likely to fall victim to university apathy. I look forward to the next production. *David Mussard*

One FLEW over a Psi phenom- enon

Andrew Gleeson of the Philosophy Club offers his opinion of two of the addresses given by professor Anthony Flew in his recent visit to the Uni.

This was Professor Flew's 'Second Coming' to Adelaide. The First Coming was in 1963 when he delivered the irregular Gavin David Young Lectures for that year on the subject of "The Presuppositions of Immorality". Then he stayed for several weeks, but this time he remained for only 29 hours though he did as much in this time as most visitors would do in as many days.

To say that Tony Flew is controversial would be quite an achievement in understatement. He bears controversy with him like a camel carries its hump; sustaining his zest for life by feeding from this portable source of nutrition. Throughout his life and professional career Professor Flew has been a celebrated, perhaps notorious figure on at least two fronts: religion and politics. Flew is a militant atheist and humanist and for a long time this was the score on which his publicity rested. More recently he has attracted notoriety by his rather polemical advocacy in topical debates of a political position that is somewhat to the right of centre. Some idea of his political position may be gleaned from a statement he made to the effect that he was happy to be regarded as a "19th. Century Gladstonian Liberal", and more revealingly from the interview below.

Competition

Politics was at the heart of Flew's lunch time paper on "Competition, Co-operation and Equality". I found this paper disappointing. It purported to be a defence of competitive methods of teaching (e.g. exams). However it consisted largely of highlighting logical features of the concepts mentioned in the title (e.g. that they are all essentially social: to compete, co-operate, or be equal to requires the existence of at least two people). He then concluded that there is no anti-thesis between competition and co-operation; that the two can, and typically do, exist together. In fact co-operation is often a necessary condition for competition e.g. agreeing on the rules of a competitive game is a co-operative act. None of this though effects the fact that an education system can be more or less competitive. Someone who holds that it ought to be less competitive is in no better committed to holding that competition excludes all co-operation (regardless of whether in fact such people do hold this view as Flew claims). Such a person is simply claiming that the amount of co-operation ought to be increased. Nothing Flew said gives grounds for preferring competition to co-operation or vice-versa. I am sure Flew would agree with all this but my point is that it leaves us with a fairly dull paper that didn't take

sides (Flew's incidental remarks however left no doubt which side he is on).

Parapsychology

A much more interesting paper was his evening one on "Parapsychology: science or pseudo-science?" Excluding the study of apparitions, the subject matters of parapsychology are called psi-phenomena. Psi-phenomena may be divided into two sorts. Those concerned with the acquisition of knowledge (or reception of messages) by paranormal means, called psigamma phenomena; this embraces clairvoyance/audience and telepathy. And those concerned with the movement of physical objects by paranormal means, called psi-kappa phenomena; psycho-kinesis.

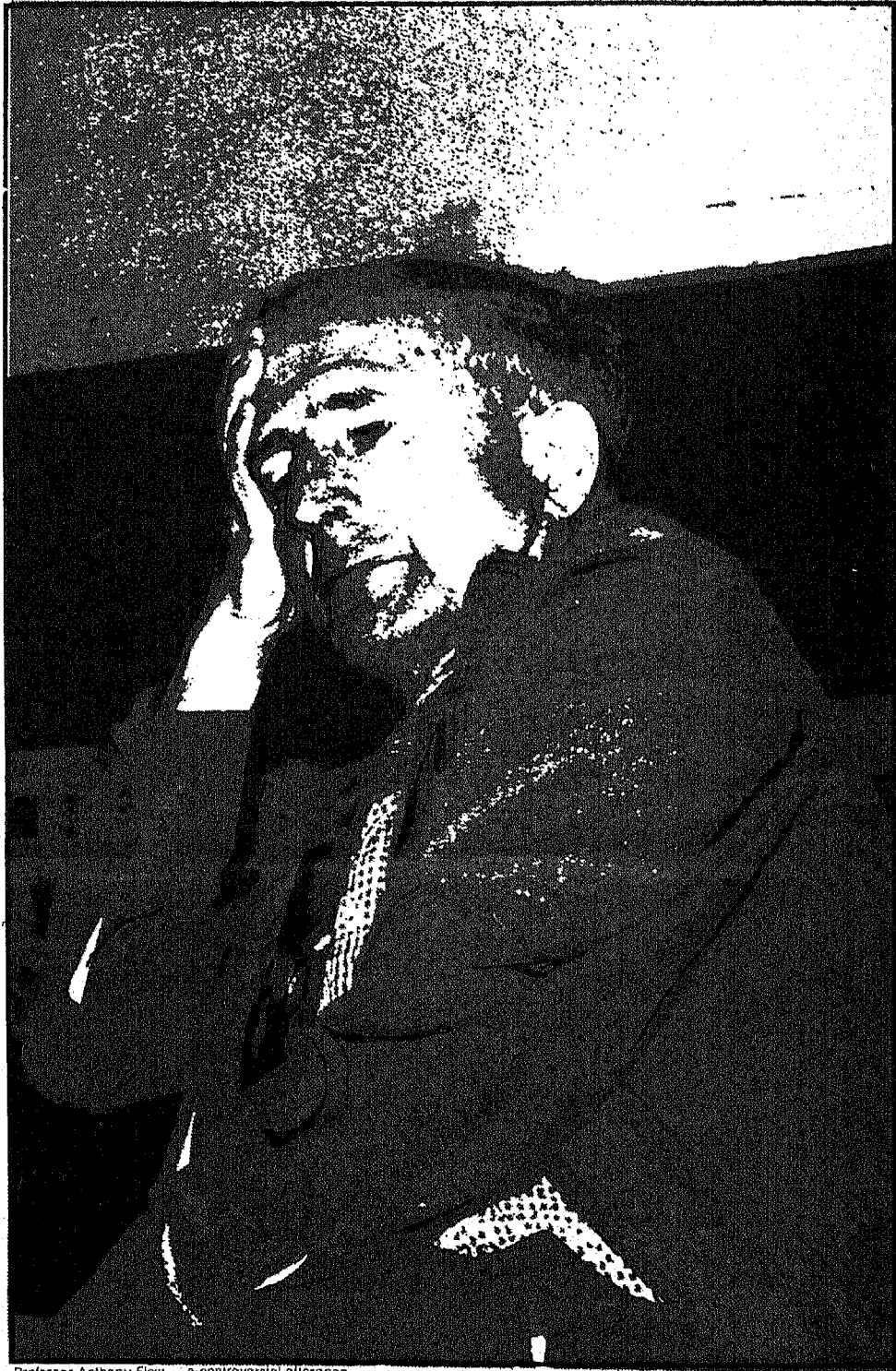
Flew is a sceptic. His position is that parapsychology is not a science, and that, at present, we have no satisfactory grounds for believing that psi-phenomena occur. Furthermore he holds, as time passes, it becomes increasingly less likely that these two verdicts may one day have to be reversed. Failure to produce results over a continually expanding period of time is a slow confirmation of scepticism; certainly an always increasingly powerful warrant for it.

But of course many parapsychologists claim that they have produced results. And there are certainly many impressive experiments which have been performed where subjects, attempting, say, psigamma, have achieved results in guessing the values of cards, or dice (or whatever), that far exceed the results expected due to chance alone. How then does Flew deal with these cases?

To grasp the sceptics case we have to begin by appreciating the critical logical feature of the very concept of a paranormal phenomenon viz. that the paranormal is implicitly defined by reference to a concept of the normal. The paranormal is whatever (if anything) lies outside the boundaries of the normal. As a characteristic Flew-ism says "the paranormal is logically parasitic upon the normal."

In his paper Flew spoke misleadingly of the paranormal being defined as 'impossible' i.e. contrary to a law of nature. This however is the conclusion of his argument. When he has been able to rationally dismiss apparent cases of the paranormal, then he will be entitled to assert that there is no such thing (and conjecture that this is because it is contrary to a natural law). So to invoke the conclusion now is question-begging.

With this sort of argument there is a strong temptation to speak of the extraordinary being impossible, and I think



Professor Anthony Flew - a controversial afternoon.

Flew fell into this trap himself, at least in the discussion. The body of his paper though took the right road, and now we must turn down that ourselves.

Clearly we constantly operate on the assumption that psi-phenomena, if they occur at all, are very rare and improbable. We are justified in accepting their reality only if we can rule out normal explanations. This is the justification for testing people under laboratory conditions.

The paranormal is and can only be defined in negative terms. Psi-gamma is any means of acquiring knowledge (or receiving messages) that does not utilise the senses. From a negative definition such as this it follows that one can only know that psi-gamma is going on, by knowing that the senses have nothing to do with the event that takes place, i.e. by ruling out the normal.

Flew seemed to assume that such conclusive ruling out is impossible. He appeared to hold this mainly because of the very black and very large history of fraud in parapsychology. I found this part of his paper unsatisfactory. If the demand for repeatability is to be a reasonable one, as Flew says it is then Flew is obliged to prove that there cannot be a perfect single experiment in which the normal is conclusively ruled out.

His main reason for thinking this seems to be that the high fraud incidence in parapsychology always makes it more likely that the parapsychologist himself is practicing a deceit, even when he

presents an experiment, the design of which is totally proof against deceit by the subjects and honest error. I agree that this makes repeatability a reasonable demand for someone examining the literature and not actually performing an experiment. (deceit, unlike the paranormal, is not very rare - and here we have a surplus of it). We are here just using once again that principle we have been discussing throughout: that when faced with a choice between competing hypotheses we ought to choose that one which conforms most faithfully to our experience. And so the normal must always be preferred to the paranormal(?). The answer to this is 'yes'. But suppose one faces a choice between paranormal hypotheses only. Could this be? Suppose you yourself are the scientists conducting the perfect experiment described above. You know you haven't cheated. And would it not be the case, that to suppose the results were achieved normally would require hypothesising a paranormal event as equally extraordinary as the one you are trying to prove? (e.g. if the subjects passed notes to one another the separating screen must have become physically penetrable for a few seconds). So some paranormal event must have occurred.

But the catch 22 is that no-one else is allowed to believe you.

Enough of this self-indulgent review. Let's interview Flew.

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