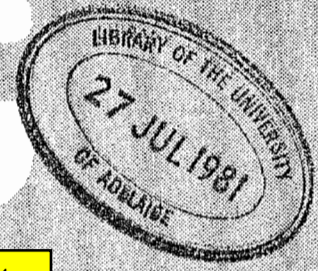


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On dit



Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 49, No. 15, July 1981

MILITARY SECRETS



OUTSIDE GRANTS
Can we afford the
give & take?

EDITORIAL

Well people, wasn't it a beautiful week last week? Sunny skies, cold nights - just what we wanted in the middle of winter. It's interesting to see the way the weather affects our behaviour. People in the Cloisters and on the lawns were chirping away, bouncing around and basking in the not-so-familiar sunshine. The dehydrated Torrens was getting a little lower and its muddy banks were drying out.

It's interesting also to see the effect the sunshine had on the appearance of the Cloisters. With the larger than normal number of sunshine opportunists came the problem that modern civilization faces - rubbish (and paper planes). Yes folks, this moralising editorial is talking about the state of the Cloisters on Friday with loose *Bread and Circuses*, numerous paper planes, empty milk containers, and a beer glass some twit had graciously embedded into the lawn - clever aren't you?

All the reasons for not leaving junk around the place are obvious and don't need to be repeated here, except possibly for the fact that litter is supposed to be a \$20 fine (isn't it?). So there you are.

Wait - a news flash. It seems the Students' Association is about to hit an all time low as it relates to student involvement. At the time of the writing of this editorial, nominations for Students' Association have just closed. The list of contenders for positions is to say the least, dismal, not as it relates to the people running - good luck to them - but as it relates to the number who are running. A late entry for President means Paul Klaric is contesting Linda Gale for the position as head of the Students' Association; there seems to be no contest against Julia Gillard for the Education Vice-President, and a very late entry means Robert Gordon, a virtual unknown, is running against the pair Tim Dodd and Chris Barry for *On dit*.

Where are all the lunatics? Normally they run for B. & C. editors, but this year the only lunatics are Dennis Medlow and Jenny Hein, and *On dit* helpers at that! The nominations for Student Radio Co-Directors are normally derived from their own ranks and this normally means the position is uncontested but this year we have the unusual position of three people running separately.

There are no nominations for Education Officer or for the Social Activities Council so it looks like there will be no social action for students in the coming year as no one will be organising any activities. Spontaneous activities are normally non-existent in this apathy ridden University.

Quite a few people have taken advantage of the free trip to Melbourne for AUS Council.

One other bright spot in the unpaid positions is the number of nominations for the Education Public Affairs Committee - let's hope they can work together.

So all in all, not a gripping level of involvement, but never mind, there's always next year.

Elections are next week so do think about actually voting (otherwise don't complain about what you get).

Don't forget contributions for the Prosh Rag; they are due in this Wednesday (July 22nd) in the *On dit* office. Without these there will be no Prosh Rag, and little money raised. Please note the deadline has been moved forward.

Next week's issue will be a special election issue to tell you about the people actually running for positions, so tune in.

Paul Hunt
James Williamson

Letters

2nd hand reviews

Dear James and Paul,

I find the recent addition of motor vehicle tests to the pages of *On dit* rather bemusing. They are well written and informative, yet there are many publications available for those who have an interest in such cars. Surely of more general interest to the student community would be tests of second hand cars. A Fiat X1.9 (does it really do a mere 55 kms to a tank?) may be a bargain at \$11,842, yet how many students could afford one, or even one of the 'cheaper' cars that *On dit* has tested?

A variety of used vehicles could be tested; e.g. Mini, Fiat 124s, a Kingswood or even a motorbike. These I feel would be of more interest to students, simply because they are more affordable.

Andrew Bruce

The "mere 55 kms to a tank" was a typesetting error. The actual range of a Fiat X1.9 is 550 kms - Eds.

I know God

To the Editors,

In *On dit*, July 13th issue, there was a lot of discussion, mostly very heavy theological hypothesis, on various religious views. I confess that I may not fully understand the jargon used by many of the writers. But I KNOW that my dad was miraculously and instantaneously healed of an incurable back disease. I KNOW that a lady who was blind for fifteen years was totally healed after prayer (this year in Adelaide, and reported in all sections of the media) and there are many other miracles happening all the time through the healing power of the living Jesus Christ.

Jesus promised that we would do the same miracles that he performed because he was the same yesterday, today and forever and that is for God's glory. When you are in a Full-Gospel believing church that works on HEART knowledge, not just HEAD knowledge, God's power through Jesus Christ is evident today (John 14:11-15).

Most of all I KNOW that I have Jesus living inside of me and that is not just a theory (Revelations 3:20, John 14:6).

Mark Leslie

P.S. God loves you, too.

Fact or fallacy?

The Editors,

The article "Eat drink and be healthy" by Ron Kendall (Vol. 49 No. 14) is yet another piece of pseudo-scientific literature which is potentially more hazardous than beneficial, especially for anyone unable to separate fact from fallacy.

The problem with the whole field of "alternative medicine" is that most claims about diagnosis, prevention and reversal of disease processes are not supported by data which are collected and analysed in an objective fashion. Dr Williams' statement, "... the extensive data, now not available, needs to be collected to test its validity and open the way to more effective therapy and prophylaxis," is an admission that, at present, many claims relating diet and disease cannot be substantiated. There are always many pieces of anecdotal evidence to support or refute any claim.

Only when properly conducted, controlled studies are carried out can useful conclusions be made. I agree that it is definitely worth doing more research in this area but no one, whether formally qualified or not, has the right to charge a fee for treatment based on inconclusive evidence or sell products such as vitamin supplements claiming benefits which cannot be substantiated.

For some reason Mr Kendall did not draw any conclusions regarding the studies involving delinquent girls, rats and Seventh Day Adventists, although he did claim that the Hunzas diet was responsible for their good health. It is quite possible that diet does play a role in disease prevention in the Hunzas but so may genetics, physical exercise and many other factors.

The statistics relating to Seventh Day Adventists are interesting but so what? Which hypothesis was being tested and what useful conclusions can be made? Other questions arise such as (1) Is Mr Kendall condemning the eating of meat or is he advocating diets comprising of minimally processed foods (meat or vegetable) or both? (2) What is meant by "a more diversified and nutritious diet"? (3) What is a good diet for rats?

I agree that Mr Kendall is not an expert in human nutrition but I do not agree that he is "competent in being able to correlate scientific findings linking nutrition and disease". An example of his lack of knowledge is illustrated in his phrase, "antibiotics, hormones, enzymes and antibodies attempt to collaborate with nature".

Regarding antibiotics, since penicillin became available in the forties, it has probably been responsible for saving more lives and reducing more human suffering than any other event in history. As for hormones, enzymes and antibodies, I was under the impression that these were naturally occurring constituents of living organisms.

I suggest that Mr Kendall does more homework if he aspires to write informative rather than confusing articles about such a complex subject.

Paul Witt

Reply to letter about Apartheid

Dear Editors,

I cannot accept Hendrik Grundling's reply to my letter of disagreement over the article on Apartheid in South Africa. My original letter was hastily conceived minutes after *On dit* hit the stands, and so was not worded as clearly as it could have been. Nevertheless, I maintain and add to my original objections.

Whilst I concede that it is all too easy to criticise others from a secure distance, and that we have our own shameful racial skeletons-in-the-closet, surely it is a rather meaningless exercise to weigh culpability in order to prove that change can come via peaceful means? Are those who bear silent witness to crimes any less guilty than those who commit them? Of course not all Afrikaaners agree with Apartheid, and of course not all are sufficiently aroused to do something about it, but so what? The point I was trying to get across was that we are all to blame for Apartheid: the Afrikaaners who perpetuate it, the majority of blacks who do not overthrow it, and people like ourselves who, by and large, couldn't care less.

It is erroneous to assume that the majority of Afrikaaners are blameless in order to support your belief that there can be genuine reform. Apartheid could not have come into existence without the original consent of the majority of whites; and are not the Afrikaaners of today the descendants of those same

people, and do they not remain faithful to the original beliefs that produced this abhorrent system?

Do you really believe a "non-violent solution" is possible? This seems to me to be incredibly naive. Will the white minority really voluntarily give its black slaves a genuine opportunity to shape South Africa's future? All reforms to date have been a sham - a mere palliative. The Afrikaaners are well aware that any genuine reform will lodge a black foot firmly in the door, making it possible for the foot's owner to force open that door and to expel the squatters who live behind it. This is the only way Apartheid will end, and this is the way I hope it will happen.

Tony Butcher

Rats!

Dear Mister Editors,

I feel I must write to protest at what can only be seen as a flagrant example of discrimination against a minority group, which has appeared in your so-called newspaper yet again this week. I refer of course to ratism. The last few editions of your scandalmongering rag have featured at least five 'jokes' at the expense of rats. This is precisely the sort of thing that the Ferrets and Rats Society (FARS) is fighting against. How can free expression for unsavoury animals ever be achieved if cheap, Murdoch-funded comic books like *On dit* perpetually publish revolting material like that in this week's issue? Rats have the right to be treated as individuals, not mere experimental objects to be laughed at and thrown against brick walls - they are thinking, caring, and totally special creatures.

Yours crossly,
An anonymous rat (I don't supply my name for fear of intimidation).

Hmm...

Dear editors,

I think Ernest Grott is the best thing since Limburger cheese (a favourite in my family). You would be extremely silly not to keep his column as it will increase your circulation.

Yours sincerely
Henrietta Grott
(no relation, honestly!)

A... what?

Dear Editors,

May I correct the headline 'A non etiologic approach to Bugs, Wogs and Fungi' that you placed on my review of P. Ross's book, *Clinical Bacteriology* last week. Forgive me if the review was not clear, but the book's approach is most certainly etiologic. The etiologic organisms for infectious disease are presented, only they are classified according to their clinical presentation. Hence the chapters are titled according to the system affected, i.e. Upper Respiratory Tract, Central Nervous System, etc.

Unfortunately because the book is about Bacteriology 'Wogs' (i.e. Viruses) and Fungi as well as protozoa and other parasites are not dealt with, apart from a very helpful mention in the list of differential diagnoses given with each chapter. The book is only about Bacteria, the diseases they cause and their treatment.

Andrew Fagan

MOVIES

FRIDAY JULY 24TH Little Cinema, Level 5, Union Building.
OH GOD starring George Burns and John Denver
and
THE ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW.
SCREENING AT 7.30 P.M.
\$3.00 AU Windsurfer Fleet and Film Club members
\$3.50 others.

APOLOGY

THE PLACEMENT of a graphic on page 7 of last week's *On dit* was meant only to be of humorous implication. The graphic was placed totally independent of and without the knowledge of the writer of the article. *On dit* apologises for any problems that might have arisen due to this situation.

Apology

The editors apologise to Stilgherrian (ex Paul Fogden) whose letter was run under his former name by which we knew him in his time here at Uni. This has been changed by deed-poll. Sorry Paul ... er I mean Stil-baby.

Production

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Paper War Folds

STUDENTS PREPARING FOR SAUA elections are now having to give more thought to how they publicise their campaigns. In recent years posters, stickers, calendars, leaflets and other paper material has been used to promote candidates. In an effort to stop the "paper-war" and make students think of more innovative election publicity, the SAUA Executive recently passed a motion limiting the amount of paper-stuff candidates could use.

For an unpaid position, the maximum allowable number of posters will be 75 at 264mm x 410mm (or the equivalent). For the paid positions (i.e. SAUA President, *On dit* editors, Student Radio directors) the limit is 200 of the same size, allowing for the increased importance these positions hold.

This decision has made people running choose alternatives which are more eye catching and exciting as a result. Banners, t-shirts, badges, and sprayed plastic are some of the suggestions going around campus as elections draw closer.

Other rules that apply include a restriction on using promotional tapes on campus to obtain votes, although the Returning Officer may use tapes to advertise the elections generally.

Some candidates are known to be not very impressed by the restrictions as they quickly had to revise publicity plans and the type of campaign they were to hold. In elections

where few candidates are known personally, many rely on a paper campaign to put their views and policies across to the "masses".

The view that these restrictions will affect the amount of information available to the voters detrimentally is not supported by the President of the Students' Association, Mandy Cornwall. She believes people are sick of being bombarded with paper and believes there are plenty of viable, imaginative ways to communicate.

Implications are that the campaigns of candidates will take on a more "personal" touch with more discussions with people in refectories and on the lawns. Maybe kissing babies will return as a viable alternative.

Candidates expecting club support will be further restricted in their campaigns. In the light of the SAUA proposals the Clubs and Societies Council has restricted to 100 roneoed sheets the amount of publicity material any one club is allowed to produce. In past elections different political clubs and other groups put out material suggesting votes for different candidates.

Inherent in any restrictions of the quantity of paper used are policing problems. Mandy Cornwall believes these are not too significant as most of the material is printed on campus so the numbers produced can be overseen. Details of all publicity have to be given to the Returning Officer for

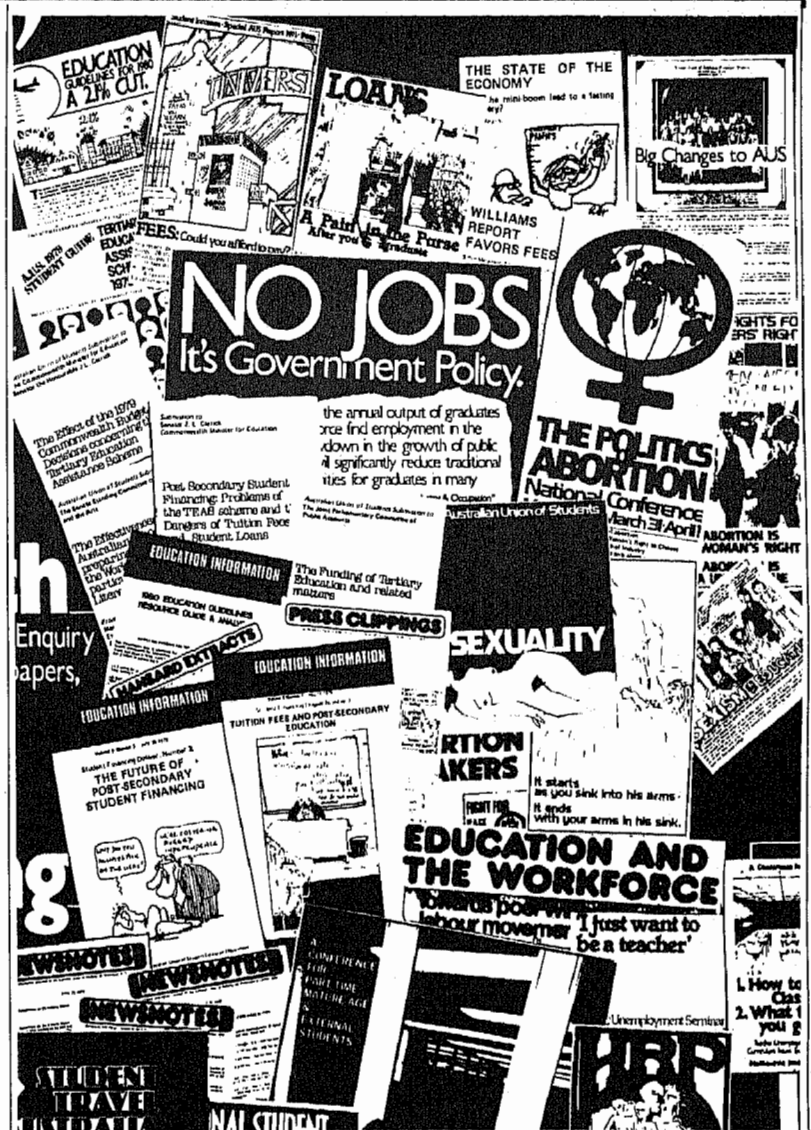
authorisation and any breaches of the regulations for elections could lead to disciplinary action or even disqualification of the candidates.

Inherent in the paper war in previous years was the "poster war" where every available bin or board was covered with the candidate's face or catchy slogan. Different candidates used to employ "guerilla tactics" by covering up other candidates' posters when they were deemed to have taken up an "immoral" amount of space. Prime positions for posters could change in appearance over a few hours. They then changed back almost as quickly.

With the reduced numbers of posters now available and the greater potential for an uncluttered bin, it is expected that these "dirty" tactics not be used because of the preciousness of the publicity. The fight for prime positions might become all the more intense, however.

The restrictions really mean a change in the philosophy of elections. Personal contact and innovative eye-catching ideas will replace drowning people with handouts and posters. Another change that it is hoped will be brought about is more people voting as the candidates will be making more personal contact with voters.

There is a problem however that the more obscure supposedly mundane positions will go unnoticed and unrecognised as candidates for these positions won't want to go to



the extra effort of personal canvassing. The No Candidate position looks like it might be moving ahead in leaps and bounds.

The Students' Association is also holding a soapbox corner day on the Wednesday of Election Week where candidates (or anyone else for that matter) can get up and shoot their mouth off. "Friends,

Romans, countrymen, lend your feet for I am running for an election ..." Turn out and hear what they have to say.

Who knows? Maybe the changes will lead to the biggest voting turnout ever? Free ice cream, free baby kissing, more personal harassment ... why not vote just to get them off your backs? Good luck candidates. Paul Hunt

Foiled by the Sun

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION PLANS to hold a General Student Meeting last Thursday were foiled by the sun. The usual trick of setting up in the refectory to ensure a captive audience didn't work. Students had abandoned the refectory for the sunny Cloisters and left the GSM with barely half the quorum.

For all of those who missed it, the meeting was called as a result of rumours that the government may legislate against student unions. After recent legislation by the Federal government to tighten controls on student unions in the ACT, the Prime Minister circulated a letter to the Premiers urging them to follow suit. Also, currently before the Cabinet is the proposed Bill to set up the new Adelaide

College of Advanced Education, which amalgamates the four present colleges. There is provision in this legislation for the collection of the Student Union fee, as is the case in the University Act. If the government wanted to legislate against student unions, this Bill provides the perfect opportunity to slip it through. Apparently the Bill has been before Cabinet for a while now so one wonders what is holding things up.

As Ken McAlpine said at the GSM, governments have tolerated unions in Australia for nearly one hundred years. Such notables as Sir Phillip Lynch and Sir Robert Menzies were involved in student unions in their days at University. However, in the 1970's student unions in Australia began to take up broader social and

political issues. This has often put students at odds with government policies. The response of Liberal governments at a Federal and State level has been to legislate against students' rights to organise.

The West Australian, Victorian and Federal governments have legislated against student unions since 1977, while the Queensland government has threatened to do so. Each piece of legislation is different in details, but the general effect has been to prohibit or restrict payment of affiliation fees to AUS, to place expenditure of the unions under the control of the University administration and prevent students engaging in campaigns to defend their interests if they become too 'political'.

Students, through AUS, have been particularly vocal and well organised in opposing the Razor Gang. Already we have achieved major concessions from the government. Legislation against student organisations can only be viewed in the light of this effective criticism of the government. As the AUS President, Paul Carrick, has said, this legislation is blatant political censorship by the government.

If you wish to express an opinion either way on this issue, the motions prepared for the GSM will be put to referendum next week with the elections. Exercise your right to express an opinion. If the government have their way it may be the last chance you get! Mandy Cornwall

Card Carry-on Continues

Last week's *On dit* article on the Bar which caused rather a "licencing panic" amongst some long time offenders needs some clarification.

The Union operates its Union Bar under a Club Bar Licence, and as such liquor can only be provided to Union members (which includes all Adelaide Uni. students who have paid their membership fee) and their visitors. Visitors to the Union Bar and Bistro can only be supplied with liquor if they have been signed in by a member. Each member can only sign in three visitors on a particular day.

Students should carry their current Union Cards (available from Student Office) at all times when using the Union Bar or Bistro to prove that they are members. You could be asked for them any time. We are bound by this legal requirement, and have to enforce it in particular on Friday and Saturday nights. Believe me, it is no fun.

Should you have questions or problems concerning the running of Friday or Saturday nights in the Union Bar, contact either myself or the Bar Supervisor in the first instance. The Secretary of the Union is the licensee of the Bar, and is the next and final person to complain to.

Entertainment in the Union Bar for the next few weeks includes the following: Friday July 24th 8.30 p.m. Hot swing, rhythm and blues and

pop music with *The Rug Cutters*. Free.

Saturday July 25th, 8-12 midnight.

Rock 'n' Roll show with *The Dagoes* and *Dial X* from Adelaide. Only \$2. Presented by the AU Surf Club and Windsurf Fleet.

Friday July 31st, 8-9 p.m.

Coopers Cup Beerskulling match, Adelaide vs Flinders Uni. Medical Students.

9p.m.-11.30p.m. Free entertainment to be announced.

Saturday August 1st, 8pm 'til late.

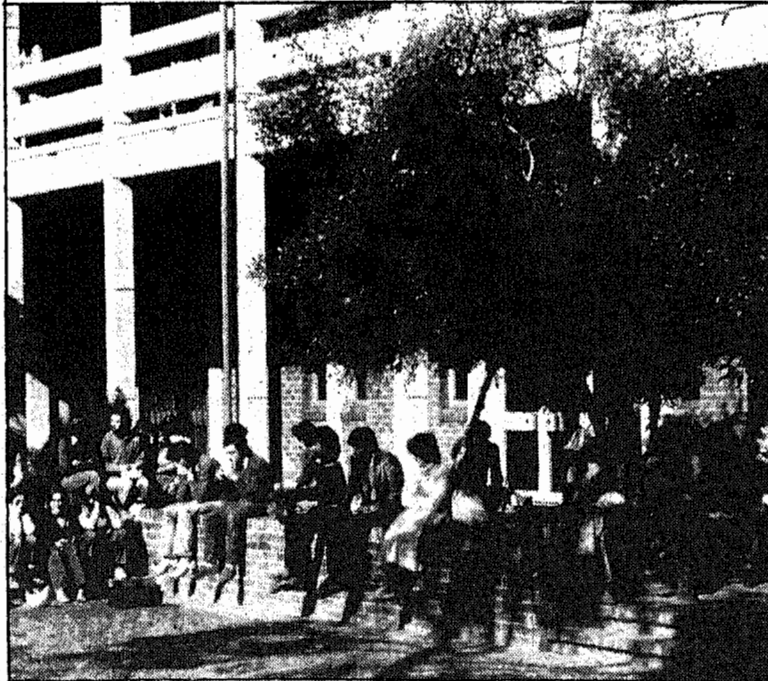
Union Bar Night featuring *The Elks* from Sydney/Perth fame plus *The Spittfires*. Special half price Shanti Gold. Student Radio 5UV (531 on AM radio dial) live to air show. Only \$3.

There will be no Bar entertainment on Friday August 7th due to the Prosh Ball in the Refectories that night featuring *The Dugites* from Perth. Keep "waiting" for them.

Members of the Union attending Friday and Saturday Bar nights are advised that they have until 12.15 a.m. to have finished their drinks and leave when the Bar shuts at midnight. Thanks for your co-operation. We can save you money if we can keep staff costs down.

See "A.J." on the grand piano in the Bistro on Friday nights for free when you have a meal there. Music students perform in the Bistro on Wednesday nights.

Barry Salter
Union Activities Director



Bilbo

SHUFFLING BEHIND THE SCENES

Bilbo has heard recently that a candidate for Union Figure-dent, sorry, Presi-head, was set up to play cards with certain Union staff.

Bilbo wonders whether the deal was to make it easier for that candidate to be elected.

SILLINESS AND FRIVOLITY (CONTINUED)

Bilbo has been anxious to keep up-to-date with the AUS Education fightback campaign, so was very pleased to read Linda Gale's letter last week. She explained that all students (and hobbits, presumably) could find out what's happening by reading the AUS Constituent mail in the Student Activities Office, and this was why it was "silly and frivolous" to have reports sent to the Union Council.

But, the problem is that AUS has included nothing about the campaign in its Constituent mail, and Bilbo has looked.

MANDY MUMBLES

Bilbo knows how tough it can be to write articles but it must be even harder for President Cornwall. Recently, someone annoyed Mandy as she was in the middle of being frustrated by some important writing. "Fuck off," she said, and then by way of explanation, "I don't like my language".



Bilbo doesn't think much of it either.

MEDLIN MEDDLIN'

Edmund Harry Medlin does it again. His Omnipotence has suggested a change to the working party set up by the (Big E) Executive to look at the problems faced by women in the University. EHM wants to expand the areas covered by the working party to include "other discriminatory practices". This would be added to the already large and diverse workload of: women's studies courses; fractional appointments; and women and promotion.

Bilbo wonders whether Harry finds it easier to deal with reports from committees who are not able to do anything properly or if he figures he has something to lose from a better deal for women.

PRIORITIES REVEALED

The aforementioned working party has been told by the university it may not receive any secretarial support.

END OF GROTT

LAST WEEK, avid readers, I related how I had been captured by the strange, white-cloaked inhabitants of the Computing Science Department. I was shoved into a cupboard and locked in.

After having spent ten minutes untangling my elbow from my left ear and my right leg from my belly button, I noticed that a strange sound was filling the small space. Heavy, sinister breathing noises were coming from somewhere in the cupboard.

"W..wh..who..o's th..th... ther..re?" I whispered confidently. "Are y..you one of th..those n..naughty anonymous phone c..callers?"

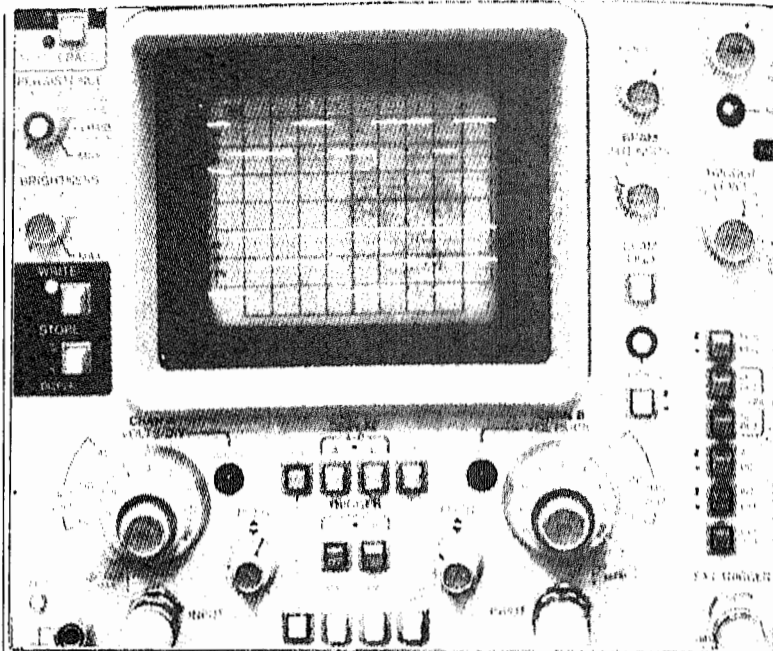
"No," said a voice. "I'm only a first year architecture student."

I struck a match. It struck back but in the flickering light I could see the pale face attached to the voice. "What are you doing here?" I asked.

"I got lost in here one day. Some people in white coats grabbed me. They asked me something about the bus system and when I suggested they call STA for information they locked me in this cupboard with only a programmable calculator for company. The architecture of this place is abominable. It must have been designed by the same guy who designed the Torrens River. It was meant to be an ice skating rink you know."

I asked him the question that had been burning in my mind (how do you think I could see to get the match out?) "What's a virgin?"

He looked puzzled. There was an ominous silence; then he answered. "Oh, you mean



what the Computing Science meaning of it." I didn't, but let him continue. "A virgin is someone whose hands have never touched a computer terminal before." He then related the dastardly plan that he had overheard during his time in the cupboard. The Computing Department had gradually been taken over by an autonomous collective of Druids. They usually examined the entrails of computers to determine the future and to do cobol assignments. This had been getting expensive and so they had switched to students. The left over bodies were sent to the Medical Centre for 'experiments'.

"How do we get out?" I asked.

"Push open the door." "But it's sure to be locked." "No."

"Then why are you still here?" I asked, distinctly sounding my words. (We all know how thick Archies are.)

"Well, I failed my 1st term exams and I figure that if I stay here they'll have to give me a sup on the grounds that I'm dead."

This sounded fair enough, but I had a deadline to meet so I pushed open the door. I had nearly made it to the outside world when I was grabbed by a couple of lab. technicians.

"I'm a Flinders Uni. student," I shouted, upon which they stuck their heads in buckets, whimpering.

"Heh, heh! I fooled you." I made it back to the *On dit* office in time for my weekly bashing from James (who said the *On dit* editors aren't strange!). [Can you blame me? - Ed.]

Ernest Grott

notices

WEDNESDAY 22ND JULY 1 P.M. 601

A general Politics Student Forum will be held in 601 at 1 p.m. Wed. 22nd July to discuss the current assessment proposals in Politics. Organised by AUPSS.

THE GOWRIE SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

Post-tertiary Research Scholarships, for two years, of \$3500 per annum (2 per annum)
Tertiary Scholarships, for duration of course, of \$150 per annum (15 per annum).
Applications must be submitted not later than as follows -

For Post-Graduate Scholarships - To the Registrar of the University, of Institute of Graduation - 31st October
For Tertiary Scholarships - To Secretary, The Gowrie Scholarship Trust Fund, 47 Cherry Street, Warrawee, 2074, NSW - 30th September.

The Scholarships are available only to members of the Armed Forces who served in a combat area during the War of 1939/45, or to their descendants.

Forms of application and instruction are obtained from the Secretary of the Trust, or through the University or School.

The English Literary Society

In Association with
3D Theatre
Present two moved playreadings in The Gallery on Monday July 27th at 8 p.m.
The Maids by Jean Genet on Monday August 3rd at 8 p.m.
The Room by Harold Pinter.
Wine and Cheese. Donations at the Door.

3D Theatre

Cake Stall
on Friday 24th July at 1 p.m. in Union Cloisters.

The Adelaide University History Club and Politics Society.

Lunchtime Seminar
Thurs. 23rd July at 1 p.m. in the History and Politics Common Room in the Napier Building.

Visiting lecturer Dr Christopher Saunders from the University of Cape-town will talk on "Reflections of teaching South African history within South Africa."

All interested persons are welcome.

MONDAY 20TH JULY AUPSS SEMINAR

7.30 p.m. Gallery
Speakers: Carol Johnson: Ad. Uni. Pol. Dept.
Leslie O'Brien: Flinders Uni. Sociology Dept.
Topic: Is Women's Oppression due to Patriarchy or Capitalism?

CENTRE FOR PHYSICAL HEALTH 172 Mackinnon Prde. NORTH ADELAIDE FITNESS CLASSES

Ladies:
Mondays/Wednesdays/Fridays 12.45 pm - 1.45 pm
Tuesdays/Thursdays 5.30 pm - 6.30 pm

Men's:
Tuesdays/Fridays 12.00 noon - 1.00 pm.

Combined Men's and Women's:
Mondays 6.00 pm - 7.00 pm
Wednesdays/Fridays 7.30 am - 8.30 am.

OTHER CLASSES
Gymnastics
Thursdays 8.00pm-10.00pm
Tennis Coaching
Sundays 10.30am-12.00noon
Weight Training
Mon.-Fri. 5.00pm-7.00pm
Modern Dance (Jazz Ballet)
Fridays 5.30pm-6.30pm
Ethnic Dance
Mon. & Wed. 5.30pm-6.30pm
Wrestling
Mondays 4.00pm-6.00pm
Badminton, Squash, Boxing
Times and days to be arranged.

OPENING HOURS
Monday to Friday 7.30 am - 10.00 pm
Saturdays 8.00 am - 4.00 pm
Sundays 9.00 am - 4.30 pm (9.30pm Oct.-March)

FREE HAIR CARE
APPRENTICE HAIRDRESSER needs Female Models with Shoulder Length Hair for Hair Cuts.
Ring JANE TURNBULL on 223 2314.

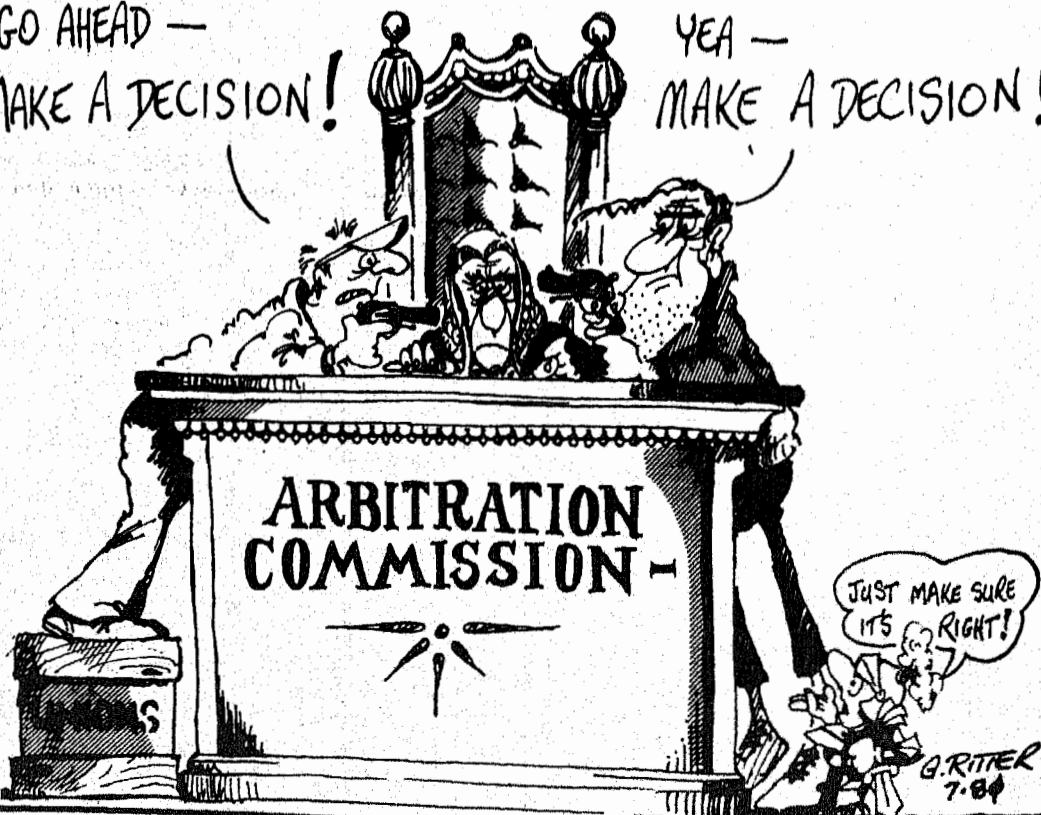
Dear Editors,
I would like to nominate Dr Don De Batts for the best lecturer award. Although he comes from Flinders Uni. to teach American History, I believe he should not be discriminated against. Dr De Batts is an excellent lecturer who obviously takes much time in preparation for his lectures. They are always concise, perceptive and humorous. He shows great concern for his students and actually asked them when they would like to hand up their essays!

Unfortunately Dr De Batts has just finished his six months of lecturing at Adelaide Uni. and I'm sure many of the students are very disappointed. I would like to thank Dr De Batts for his wonderful handling of American History and his very kind attitude to the students as a whole. I'm sure many students would like to see him back again at Adelaide soon. He has made the subject most enjoyable.

Yours Truly,
A very happy History Student.

Professor Coghlan of the German Dept is one of the few lecturers I have encountered at University who really cares about students as people, not just as anonymous names or faces. He really enjoys his job and tries to instil a little enthusiasm into his students. His current option of Music and Lyric Literature is presented in an informative but relaxed and enjoyable way. This reflects his general lecturing abilities and so I would like to nominate him for Lecturer of the Year.

GO AHEAD - MAKE A DECISION! YEA - MAKE A DECISION!



Photocopying - draconian penalties

NEW INFORMATION has come to light about the recent changes in the Copyright Act as it concerns photocopying.

The basic details printed in *On dit* last week, that students can make one copy of up to 10% of a book or one article in a periodical (more than one if it is on the same subject) stand as such. However some quite shocking facts about penalties and enforcement have come to light.

Breaching of the new rules by students will incur fines up to \$500, plus court costs, a hefty blow to the average victim of the tertiary poverty syndrome. And if you're still laughing, listen to this. It is not only Federal police who have power to put the knife in. Private citizens will also be put to use. The person standing next to you in the photocopying room may be working on a commission basis to catch

people like you who might be slightly exceeding the set limits. In fact it could even be your best friend. Obviously such people won't be wearing signs saying who they are. A sobering thought is that the Barr-Smith Library, as the biggest library in the State with the largest number of poor students in its copying room, is the logical choice of hunting ground for such people who want to make some fast money.

Considering the above facts, it seems one would be a little foolish to attempt a quicky at the expense of a copyright holder. It also however seems that the once peaceful and happy corridors of the Barr-Smith Library will soon gain police state status.

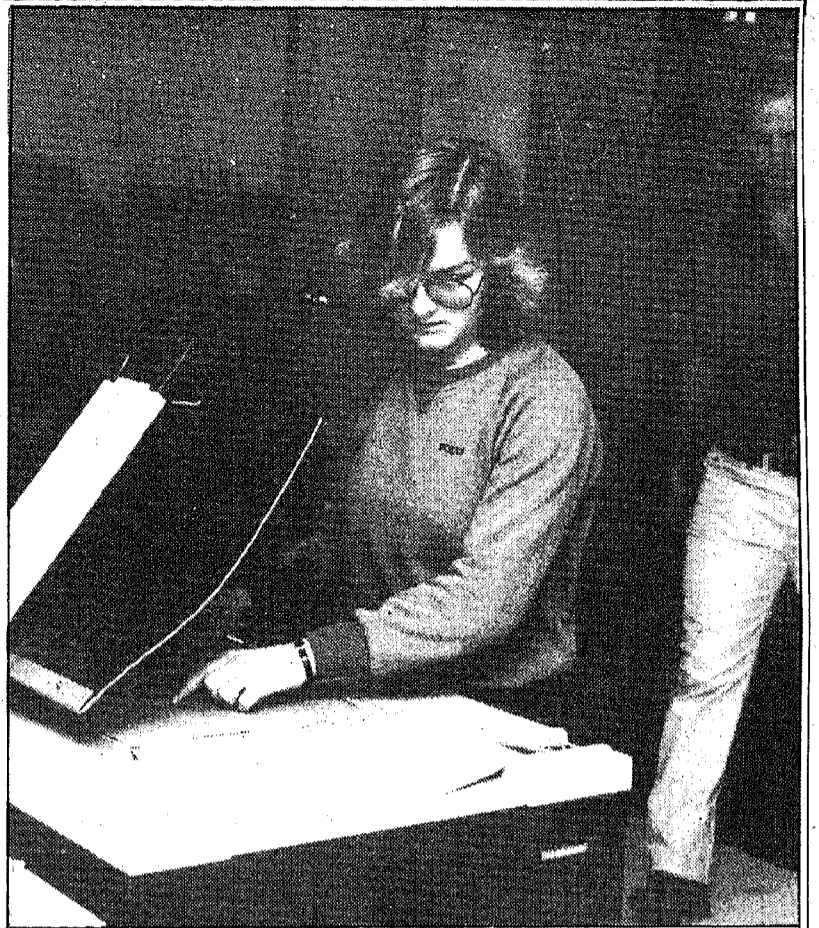
Much of the above can only be conjecture as there have been no legal actions under the new rules yet. However, within the Act there is also much room for conjecture. For

example, the royalty rates for the university's photocopying have not yet been set and will not be set until mid next year. This means that the University will have been toting up an indeterminate bill for a year.

Secondly, as far as copying of periodicals is concerned, the word "subject" has not yet been defined. There will be ambiguity in this area until the first poor victim is dragged off to an expensive test case in the courts. Meanwhile people will be copying every article in every magazine they can get their hands on and trying to relate it to one general subject, e.g. Literature or Maths - who knows ... even "Life".

So next time the 5 cent piece falls into the slot, have a think about the new photocopying law. For better or for worse, it's here and while the loopholes are being found, we must abide by it.

James Williamson



Big Sister's Britain on Crash Course



NO DOUBT NOW the scenes are all too familiar: burnt-out shops, looters walking casually about, police hard-pressed, arrogant rock and petrol-bomb throwing youths. The British government seems content to continue viewing this trouble as merely a policing problem. Rather than devoting its energies toward identifying the true causes of the civil disorder and formulating solutions, the authorities find new prisons to contain the rioters (as if a spell in jail will fix the economy), and they order the policy to fire rubber bullets and CS gas. Mr Roy Hattersley, the Opposition Spokesman blamed urban deprivation, high unemployment and teenage alienation. The Home Secretary, William Whitelaw (an ironic name don't you think?) replied bluntly: "There can be no excuse."

At the moment, rumours are rife that the unrest is being stirred up by a few hooded leftist agitators riding on motor-bikes, like latter-day highwaymen, from city to city. Even if there is some truth in this, such extremists could not succeed in creating widespread outbursts of violence unless there were some good reasons for people to lash out in the first place.

Effective government action will probably wait until the outcome of the continuing inquiry by the eminent judge, Lord Scarman, into the causes of the Brixton riots of April. And if he is not successful, or if the government persists to ignore the root causes of the problem,

then the coloured community and frustrated white youths, will continue to find ever more violent ways of expressing their anger.

Perhaps the problem is the government itself - or rather the stifling, stringent conservative policies of Big Sister: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. A change of government would probably ease the tension. The country is in an economic mess that requires tight guidance to overcome, but Thatcher's policies most effect those who are least able to bear the strain: the youth in any shade of colour. Like Lady Macbeth, Thatcher seems driven to prove that women can be just as tough as men in the world of politics. This may well explain why she has been so uncompromising over the Irish hunger strikers, and now the English rioters. Her answer is to meet violence with more violence. This only escalates the tension.

Confrontation is not the answer. Nor is skirting the topic, by talking of stiffer penalties for rioters, or curbing immigration, or visors and fire-resistant clothing for the police. This is tackling with the symptoms of the problem - not the cause. The problem must be faced at the source: poor housing, unemployment, and racial discrimination. So much public attention on the extravagance of the Royal Wedding doesn't help either. It would not be surprising to discover that an overdose of Lady Di is what sparked the riots in the first place!

Child Care Club Suggestion for Campus

THE UNION'S WELFARE Committee has been looking for a number of months at the setting up of child care on campus. Motivation for such an investigation arose firstly from the concern of mature-age students who were having difficulty with child care. Existing facilities, including the Mackinnon Parade Child Care Centre, were catering for needs other than those of a specific minority who required hourly (instead of sessional) on campus (instead of removed), inexpensive child care.

A seminar, held in 1980 highlighted the problem and it was decided to initiate a survey during enrolment week 1981. The survey pointed toward a lot of interest in the proposal of more diverse schemes of child care than are now available, but the survey does not show how much of this interest would be translated into actual use of a facility.

The Welfare Committee has decided to examine the feasibility of on campus, holiday care with hourly charges for the coming August/September school holidays. The implications of possible places where the service could function had to include aspects of safety, proximity to suitable toilet and washing facilities and provide a warm comfortable atmosphere in which children could feel OK away from their parent. The options of the ways that the service could operate boiled down to the matter of fees not only because of the actual costs that would be

incurred, but, because if fees are charged the legal obligations of the service are stringently regulated by the regulations of Childhood Services.

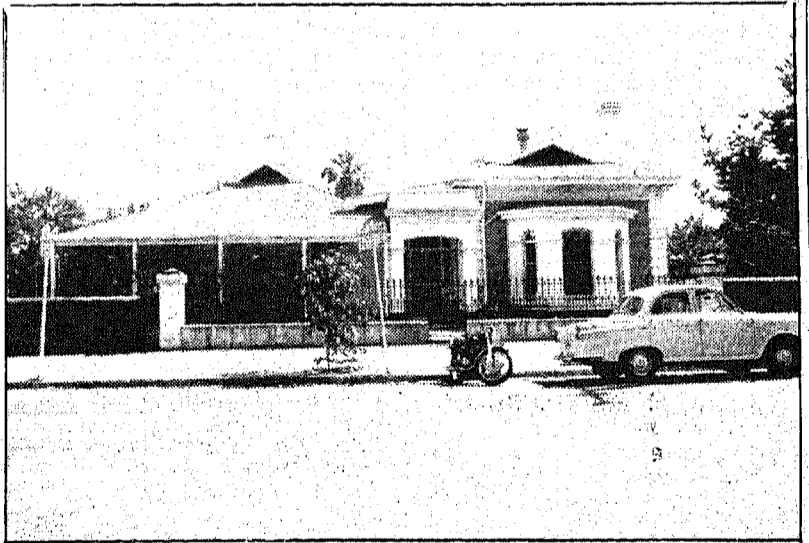
Conformity with these regulations was obviously going to be too expensive since the project under review was a school-holiday program only. The staffing requirements, toilet area, outside fenced play area obligation, and other imperatives flowing from the application of an appropriate child care license outweighed the known benefit that the service would provide.

But the Welfare Committee is keen to see that some service is provided for those in need. So the Committee has decided to pursue an alternative of provision of space for non-licensed ad-hoc hourly care operated as a Child Minding Club over the September

school holidays. Those who need the help of such a service should see the Welfare Co-ordinator to register their interest so that the August/September scheme can be effected.

The Welfare Co-ordinator would like to hear your response to the proposal. Toward such a move a meeting of all interested persons is to be held on Wed. 27th July 1981 at 1.15 p.m. in the Student Activities Office.

If you are interested in after-hours child care holiday programmes, exam-time 'baby-sitting', or self-help creche care, be at the meeting. Children are welcome. If you can't be there and want to make a point, or receive information shared at the meeting, ring Mandy Cornwall (President SAUA, ext. 2383) or Barry Heath (Welfare Co-ordinator, extn. 2915).



Australia's own economic situation is such that we must not blithely assume that similar riot scenes cannot occur here. Today, Australia's population of 14.3 million people, comprises 140 separate ethnic backgrounds and forty different religions. In 1979 and 1980, Asia surpassed the UK as Australia's biggest single migrant source, Australia's refugee intake for 1979/80 totalled 20,000, of which South Australia received about 4500.

They, like the Asians and blacks in Britain, have been forced to take the distasteful and dangerous jobs that few

Australia touch.

Our government too, is tough and conservative. Unemployment, though not quite as bad as it is in Britain, is nevertheless a problem.

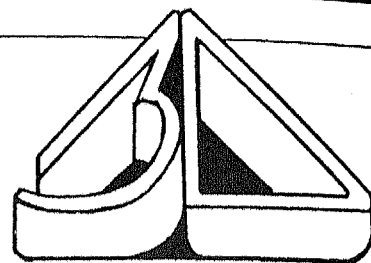
Yet against these minor similarities there are a whole host of differences. Britain is composed of dense, urban centres, while Australians live in open, well-planned suburbs. Our housing is generally superior, and our country is large and vast, while Britain is small. This means that trouble can spread very quickly in Britain whereas here it is more difficult.

The British economy is a mess. The Australian economy is in pretty good shape. And finally, the British radical unrest stems from a proud Anglo-Saxon heritage and Empire, while Australia is made up of immigrants.

So for the time being there seems little danger of a serious outbreak of civil disorder here to rival the British strife. But as the number of unemployed rises, and the non-white element in our society increases, then there will be the fuel for similar acts of outrage to occur here.

Tony Butcher

THEATRE *It's got depth*



THEATRE

EVER HEARD OF 3D Theatre? Did you know that there is a dedicated and enthusiastic drama group operating on campus? We thought not. Well there is and we are.

3D Theatre evolved out of the Adelaide University Drama Department. In the group there are twelve students who were eager to extend their acting and technical skills beyond the range of the Drama course. So, when the performance core of Drama II ended with the production of Sartre's *No Exit* last June, the weekly two hour workshops continued under the directions of our Drama tutor, Chris Johnson. Working on group awareness and developing acting and movement the group devised *The Umbrella Dream Show* which was performed in The Mall in March this year. Last October, the group also gave a charity performance of one act plays - Obaldia's *The Late*, Chekhov's *The Bear*, and Albee's *The Sandbox* - at the Gothic Hotel for the International Zonta Women's Association's Annual Function. At the end of the year we lost one of our members in Sue Giles who went professional and joined The Acting Company and our mentor, Chris Johnson, also left us to assume the position of Trainee Assistant Director at Nimrod in



Sydney.

Not to be deterred by this, the workshops resumed this year under the capable guidance of Jim Vile with the first production for the year being an original interpretation of *Cinderella* which we performed in ten junior primary schools in the May holiday break and in Elder Park during the Come Out Festival. We learned a great deal from this experience and plan to explore further the development of theatre in schools. We might add that the show was a great success and we received countless letters and drawings asking us to return. At present, in association with the Literary Society, we are rehearsing two playreadings - Genet's *The Maids* and Pinter's *The Room* which will be performed in the Gallery at 8 p.m. on July 27th

and August 3rd consecutively. This is our first on-campus event and should be well worth seeing. Next term we plan to tour a production of Bakaitis' *The Incredible Mindblowing Trial of Jack Smith* to high schools. So the year is a full one.

While performance is the ultimate aim of any theatrical group, we are not merely "Acting" oriented. Indeed we believe we have an abundance of technical and administrative expertise in our group. Two of our members, George Galloway and Digby Gifford are experienced sound technicians having engineered the sound for many Theatre Guild productions including the current *Henry V*, Drama Department productions both internal and external and the Darwin Theatre Group's recent

production of *Buffalo's Can't Fly* during the Australian Drama Festival. Sarah Lawrence has worked on lighting and set design for many Guild productions as well as for the joint State Opera/Adelaide College of Further Education production of *The Bartered Bride* last October; while Louise Wakefield has designed and made costumes for The Acting Company and the Theatre Guild as well as *The Bartered Bride*.

Colin Mann has state-managed several Drama Department productions and Guild productions and while presently stagemanaging *Henry V* is also directing the upcoming playreading of *The Room*. Furthermore several of our members are also members of the Guild's Acting Ensemble and others have organized

Front of House procedures for the Guild and The Acting Company.

3D is a dynamic theatre collective. It operates without funding but as all groups need a certain capital reserve we are holding a cake stall on Friday July 24th if we can get through Union Red Tape. The group is registered as a member of the Association of Community Theatres and gave strong support at their recent Community Theatre Weekend. Weekly workshops continue and we look forward to future on-campus productions, notably in 1982 a possible women's poetry reading and an in-theatre production of "A Sort of Season".

The artistic policy of the group is wide ranging for we are available to perform anywhere, any time on any theme. Nevertheless our aim is ultimately professionalism in amateur theatre. Ours is, in effect, three dimensional theatre that explores the three-fold connection between performance, stagecraft and audience. Thus we avoid the "deadly theatre" syndrome and work towards a vital, "rough" living theatre form, or as we prefer to call it, 3D Theatre.

3D Theatre may be contacted through the AU Drama Department, ext. 2829.

THE Great Pumpkin Reagan's yard

Yes folks, with pumpkin selling at \$1 a kg, it seems only fair to appoint this week Adelaide University

PUMPKIN WEEK

A whole menu of nutritious, wholesome and yellow pumpkin.

Pumpkin Soup

1 kg pumpkin
2-4 cubes chicken stock
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon chopped green herbs (however much you can afford)
1 teaspoon salt.

Boil pumpkin in two litres of water with salt and stock for 3/4 hour. Strain, add milk and herbs.

Reheat and serve with a swirl

of sour cream.

MAIN COURSE Pumpkin Quiche

2 cups of mashed cooked pumpkin
3 beaten eggs
1 cup evaporated milk
1 diced ham steak (slice of yesterday's fritz for those without TEAS)
1 cup of grated Cheddar cheese
More green herbs.

Line a pie tin with wholemeal pastry. Mix ingredients and fill tin. Bake for half an hour. Serve with salad and 'pumpkin bread'.

Pumpkin Bread

2 cups self raising flour
1/2 teaspoon bicarb. of soda
Pinch salt
3 oz butter
1 egg

1/2 cup mashed, well drained, cooked pumpkin
Grated rind of one medium sized lemon
1/2 cup bottle milk
Dried herbs.

Sift together into a bowl the flour, bicarb. of soda and salt; stir. Rub in butter then beat in egg, pumpkin, lemon rind, herbs and butter milk to give soft consistency.

Bake in moderate over 50-55 mins.

Serve with butter or yak fat or anything.

DESSERT

Australian Pumpkin Scones (not Qld ones)
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons sugar
1/2 cup mashed cooked pumpkin
1 egg
1/2 cup milk
2 1/2 cups self raising flour
3 tablespoons sultanas

Beat butter and sugar till creamy, mix in pumpkin. Beat egg and stir in with milk.

Sift flour and mix in, knead and roll out to 3/4" thickness. Bake in a hot oven for 15 mins.

Use pumpkin skins for kitsch (???) Halloween decorations. Nothing is wasted in a pumpkin society.

Glenn Partington

Pumpkin Week huh? What a brilliant idea! Even if it hadn't been for the total lack of other entries, chances are this one would have won. Anyway, who cares if there aren't any other recipes - you've got a whole pumpkin meal here in *On dit*.

So without further ado, I declare Glenn Partington winner of the *On dit* recipe contest this week. Congratulations - you've won a free meal at the **British Hotel, Finniss St., North Adelaide**. Come in to *On dit* to collect the goods.
James Williamson

THE PEOPLE OF El Salvador have strained against the chains of oppression since General Maximiliana Martinez seized power in 1932, murdering 30,000 peasants and ousting the only ruler the Salvadorian people have ever voted into office.

Now they fight the Military/Christian Democratic Junta and the Reagan Administration that controls it. Reagan support of the Junta is clearly shown in a release by the US State Department, on May 4th, 1981, declaring that it is opposed to any negotiations that would lead to the formation of a new government in El Salvador. Reagan is backing this policy to the tune of \$523 million for the Junta in military aid. Reagan justifies this as a fight against "Soviet-backed international terrorism".

The former American Ambassador in El Salvador, Robert White, contradicts Reagan's propaganda, stating that "the war in El Salvador is caused by social injustice and the real terrorists are in the regime backed by Haig and Reagan".

The Junta has been responsible for the deaths of thousands of young people. They have been executed on mere suspicion of being Leftists, or sympathizing with the left. Television and newspaper reports confirm that the Salvadorian people are opposed to the Junta and back the Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FDR-FMNL) which is leading the struggle for freedom. These reports also show that the US backed Junta is carrying out mass murder to terrorise the people into submission.

After the May statement the FMNL spokesman, Victor Guerrero, reaffirmed that they are willing to put an end to the bloodshed: "We are ready to propose various formulas for agreement, and to listen to other proposals." President Duarte, determined to stop any moves toward negotiation, published the names of 138 prominent Salvadorians and branded them as "traitors to the fatherland", which became a "hit list" for the death squads. It is blatantly clear that the Junta and the American Government have no intention of allowing the Salvadorian people the right of democratically elected self government.

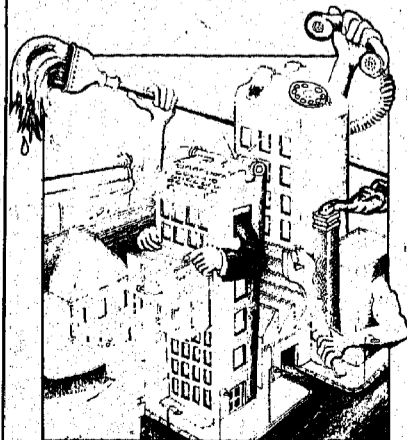
Among working people in the US, opposition to Washington's role in El Salvador is deep and widespread. Fears of another Vietnam fiasco have grown since Reagan's pathetic attempt to gain support for an anti-communist crusade in Central America. The international propaganda, military aid and tactics are synonymous with the Vietnamese fiasco. Young Americans have no desire to support, and die for, the murderous regime in El Salvador. Thousands of young people voiced their protest in the streets. In March thousands demonstrated at the Pentagon, the largest anti-war protest since Vietnam.

It is now our duty to support the people of El Salvador, not as an act of charity, nor even moral duty, but as a totally necessary part of a common struggle to fend off an aggressive class of international rulers!

Australian Young Labor has a film on El Salvador, *Revolution or Death* at the AWU Hall, 207 Angus Street on July 27th at 8.00 p.m.
Alfred Renc

WORK ACTION

MAKE IT WORK FOR YOU!



We now have a file in the office to be used for the purpose of listing information on prospective EMPLOYEES.

If you contact me by phone or come and see me in the Student Activities Office, I shall enter your name and details of required employment, experience, contact no. or dept. etc. under the category of work you are seeking.

This will enable us to get in touch with you AT THE TIME a suitable job becomes available. After this procedure has been carried out, we shall put the job cards as before.

PLEASE REMEMBER TO TELL US WHEN YOU HAVE THE JOB!!!

PHONE ANGEL HUNT ON 223 4333

EXT. 2383.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

AQUARIAN CONSPIRACY

"Something remarkable is under way. It is moving with almost dizzying speed, but it has no name and eludes description.

"Those who have tried to pin down What Is Happening have coined various terms: consciousness revolution, the new age, the Aquarian age. The goal has been variously described as holism, self-realization, integration, self-actualization, cosmic consciousness, planetary consciousness.

"Perhaps the indefinable force is 'an idea whose time has come' and is robust enough now to be named. But then again, perhaps not."

The foregoing is taken from the January 19, 1976, issue of the *Brain/Mind Bulletin*, a bimonthly newsletter edited by Marilyn Ferguson. Today, five years later, the movement referred to seems to have acquired a name: "The Aquarian Conspiracy".

BREATHING TOGETHER

It is true that Marilyn Ferguson had some misgivings about calling the whole thing a 'conspiracy', in view of the negative associations this term customarily evokes. However, the root meaning of 'conspire' is 'to breathe together', and so, what more descriptive word could there be for such a movement that has so far consisted mainly of small groups of people coming together to share information, ideas and, most of all, just friendship?

A NEW MIND

I found it refreshing to read her observation that the movement is not a new political, religious or economic system. "It is a new mind" - a "turnabout in consciousness of a critical number of individuals, enough to bring about a renewal of society".

AN EMERGING CULTURE

"The revolution described in *The Aquarian Conspiracy* is not in the distant future," she says. "It is in our imminent future, and, in many ways, our dynamic present. For those who see it, the new society within the old is not a counterculture, not a reaction, but an emergent culture - the coalescence of a new social order."

Ferguson supports her statements with many quotes from small-circulation journals, newsletters, papers and books. In fact, much of the text of her book is quoted (emphasizing the extent of what's happening in an unorganized way, and also supporting her claim that it is a leaderless movement, percolating up out of the mass consciousness), and she provides an extensive bibliography and reading list to each of the thirteen chapters.

POSITIVE

One quotation comes from the material of a group in England, and I found it interesting to read it in the context of the treatment of the English city 'riots' of the popular dailies:

"We are people who agree on the need to overcome alienation and mutual hostility in society through the strategy of building new values-based cultures amid the existing ones. These cultures will coexist with the old and perhaps eventually replace them.

We believe that organized confrontation, knocking the system, or piecemeal reform serve only to *preserve* [my emphasis] the basic alienation of society ... Most of our energies are going into the positive strategy of culture building.

We find the single dimension of Left-Centre-Right power struggles to be almost entirely within the old alienated way of life. Far from being radical, the extremes are as much a part of the old culture as the status quo they oppose."

TRANSFORMATION

The reader is summoned to 'personal and social transformation in the 1980's', a transformation that Marilyn Ferguson regards as inevitable, as something guaranteed by the nature of life itself. This is the thrust of the movement. It isn't a matter of secretly conspiring together, as in the late 60's, to overthrow the 'Establishment'. It is simply a matter of opening oneself to the forces of change that are already doing their transformative work, beginning in the smallest corners of human consciousness and moving out to embrace the broad vistas of the zeitgeist. (This term, used several times in the book, denotes 'the general intellectual, moral and cultural climate of an era'.)

OPTIMISM

A refreshing spirit of optimism about the present and future pervades Marilyn Ferguson's work. She is not particularly alarmed by the chaos and disintegration that mark the collapse of existing institutions, with their antiquated belief systems and values. An announcement of the Association for Humanistic Psychology typifies her attitude: "The very chaos of contemporary existence provides the material for transformation." Nor does she recommend the usual palliatives and escapes employed in the face of personal stress and pain. "Conflict, pain, tension, fear, paradox ... these are transformations trying to happen. Once we confront them, the transformative process begins."

CRISIS IS OPPORTUNITY

She goes on ... "The crises of our time, it becomes



Increasingly clear, are the necessary impetus for the revolution now underway." "Transformation, innovation, evolution - these are natural responses to crisis." And once we see that, we can understand that every crisis we face, whether individually or as a group, is actually an opportunity. "Our pathology is our opportunity."

She seems to be saying that it is a revolution in perception. How do we see what's going on and do we allow our perceptions to tell us what sort of day we are having? Does one have a lousy day if it is raining, or if the car wouldn't start this morning, or if the relationship broke up last night? Here's the test: does one have a *great* day because the exam result was favourable, or the relationship is buzzing, or because it's Friday?

We can see that in so many ways, many many of them subtle to the unalert eye, our perception dictates our experience, but it is in the

recognition of these ruts of perception that we have the opportunity to change, to participate in a personal transformation.

POSITIVE ATTITUDE

Referring to commercial literature, she notes that transformative ideas are appearing "in the guise of health books and sports manuals, in advice on diet, business management, self-assertion, stress, relationships, and self-improvement. Unlike 'how-to' books of the past, these emphasize attitude, not behaviour."

TOOLS OF TRANSFORMATION

She notes that the transformative process may also begin in an individual human consciousness by means of what she calls 'psycho-technologies'. These "systems for a deliberate change in consciousness" may include meditation of every kind and description, hypnosis, music, biofeedback, improvisational theatre, contemporary psychotherapies, 'consciousness

raising' strategies, sports - virtually anything that is "too strange, complex, diffuse or monotonous to be handled by the brain's analytical, intellectual half." The idea here is to awaken and activate the right half of the brain - the intuitive, imaginative, creative half that is virtually dormant in most people - and in this fertile soil sow the seeds for renewal of self and society.

Throughout the book Marilyn Ferguson writes of individuals who have experienced change, and in some cases total transformation, as a result of openness to the processes of renewal. In rich and fascinating chapters on science, politics, healing, education, work, relationships and spiritual life, she describes some of the experiments, new discoveries and operating alternatives that are already appearing, as the winds of change blow through the rooms and corridors of human existence.

NETWORKS

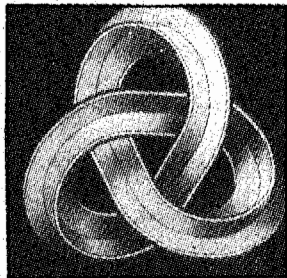
Spearheading this global movement is a relatively small vanguard of individuals who are linked not by organizational ties but a common awakening to the possibilities of transformation. During a recent radio interview, Marilyn Ferguson emphasized to a caller that she is not a 'leader' or a member of any organization. She seems to play the role of commentator on the movement. Aquarian conspirators are more likely to connect with each other through 'networks' - "small groups of friends and coalitions of such groups". These "twentieth century versions of the ancient tribe or kinship" play a key role in the conspiracy. "Amplified by electronic communications, freed from the old restraints of family and culture, the network is the antidote to alienation. It generates power enough to remake society."

I personally find the network approach to be a pleasant alternative to the organizationalism that has tended in the past to dull the new age thrust. There is no merit whatever in matching the proliferation of differences evident in conventional religion, politics, economics, or any other institution of thought you could name.

The author speaks to those who are experiencing a growing capacity for change in themselves and know that it is possible for others. The book gives heart to those who sense the ripeness of our society for renewal and to those who despair but are willing to look at the evidence for hope.

Peter Bills

The Aquarian Conspiracy by Marilyn Ferguson; J.P. Tarcher, Inc., 1980.



The Aquarian Conspiracy Study Group

Having read the review on *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, you may be wondering if that's all you'll see on it.

The book is actually very difficult to find, even interstate, and an initial delivery of 24 copies flown in by one S.A. bookshop was quickly sold.

I thought to loan my copy out, but perhaps a better way would be to have a study group on the book. Several chapters could be looked at at each meeting of interested persons

and it could be an enjoyable time of discussion and meeting fellow conspirators (people of like consciousness). I don't wish to limit or structure the way such a group might go - it would be up to the people present. All staff and students are welcome to participate.

I have booked Meeting Room 2 at lunchtime (1-2 p.m.) on Tuesday 21st July for the initial meeting (contact the SAUA if you don't know where MR2 is). As well, I have tentatively booked MR2 for the rest of the term (i.e. Tuesdays 28th July and 4th August) at the same time in anticipation that we could get through the book in three weeks.

If you can't make it and want to follow up on the book, perhaps by attending an off-campus study group, phone me at tea time on 269 3200 any day, or contact me in the Applied Maths Dept., Room W37, ph. extension 2083.

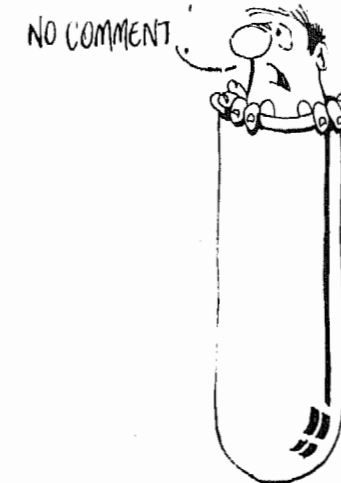
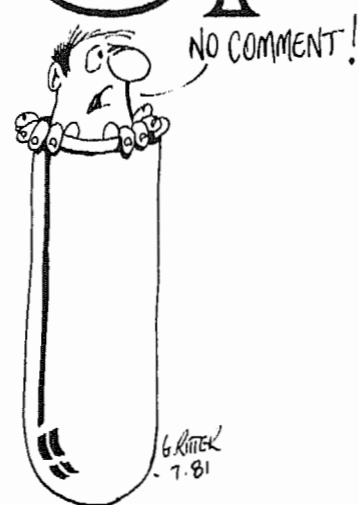
If you would like a painting done especially for you, ring 277 8094 after 6.30 p.m. and before 10 p.m. each night.
Portraits
Landscape
Animals done from photos
Rates negotiable.

I'VE BEEN DOING RESEARCH HERE FOR THIRTY YEARS AND AIN'T NOBODY FOUND OUT WHAT I'M DOING - AIN'T NOBODY EVER WILL!

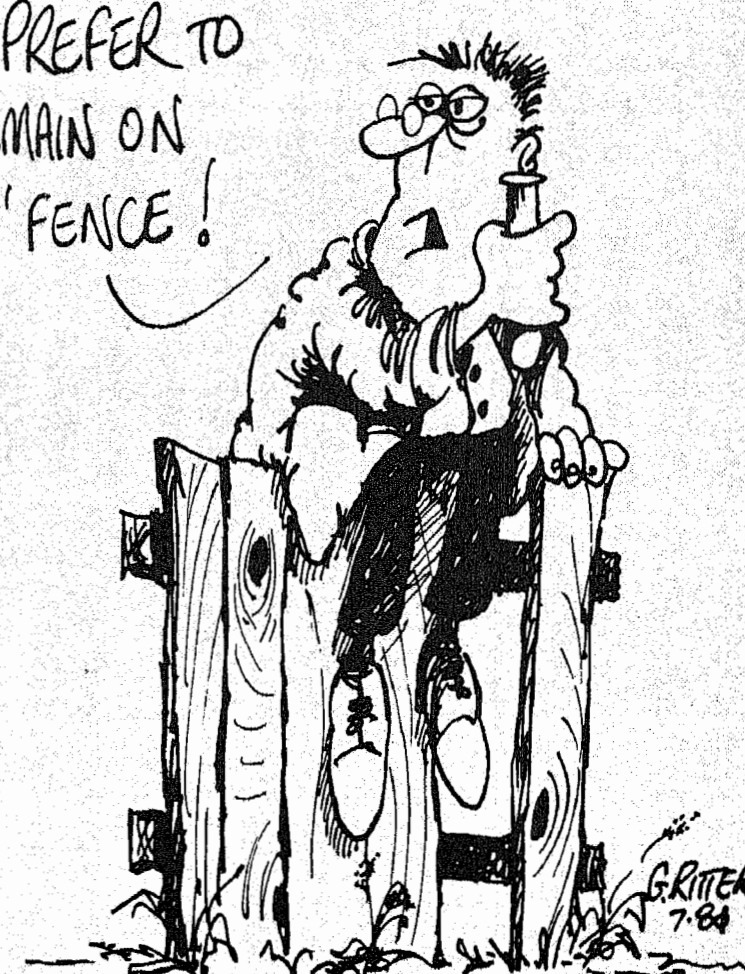


UNIVERSITY

concern grows greater as government funds dwindle



NO COMMENT - I'D PREFER TO REMAIN ON D'FENCE!



THIS THURSDAY in the Refectory there will be a General Student Meeting to determine the Student Association's policy on the funding of University research by outside bodies.

The issue is of more importance than you might first realise because the nature and direction of research can be drastically affected by the availability and source of funds. Given the current state of financing, at this University research funds from Government grants have suffered considerably. If research is to continue other sources of income, such as outside grants, must be looked at with or "without" strings attached and contract work. Such funding would be available from many sources including private corporations, government or semi-government bodies, and government departments.

KEEPING UP WITH CHANGE

With the rapid advances in technology in the military, industrial and social areas, it is essential that Australia maintains an independent capacity to develop technology. If we become dependent on other countries, or even on multinational companies, for the expertise to develop and operate new technology, Australia will rapidly lose control over the nature and direction of its industry. If our weapons and defence technology becomes similarly dependent, we will lose what vestiges we still retain of an independent foreign policy.

In other areas of research (like the medical and alternative energy areas) it is clear that Australia cannot sit back and hope that the work will be done elsewhere in the world. It must also be recognised that it is almost impossible to stop research temporarily. If research stops then almost all post-graduate work and some undergraduate work stops. Australia would not only stop doing research, it would stop producing people competent to do research work. So research must continue. But if it is to continue it will need funding. Is it really that dangerous to

accept funding from private, military, or semi-government organisations? It is worth a look at the effect such funding has had in the past.

CORPORATION FUNDING

The history of corporations funding research in tertiary institutions has been one of direct and indirect interference in the research output of academics and post-graduates. This is particularly so in the United States where many institutions are heavily dependent on grants from corporations.

Robert H. Malott, a prominent American businessman and a trustee of the University of Chicago, wrote about corporate support of education in the *Harvard Business Review* (1978). He said that this support should be directed "to colleges and universities that supply company manpower needs [and that] present the case for the competitive enterprise philosophy." (p.63) He cites with agreement the view of Milton Friedman that, when corporate executives contribute to colleges and universities, "they support people who are undermining the basis of the free enterprise system on which their future depends" (p.60). To alleviate this problem Malott argues that funding should only go to programs that "improve the environment for competitive enterprise" (p.60).

PROBLEM OF CLOSE TIES WITH INDUSTRY IN THE US

This view of industry support for tertiary institutions in America has led to situations like that at the University of California where chemical companies have been accused of buying University goodwill. Farmers in California are suing the University of California because they feel that the objective investigations of researchers are "being compromised by the close financial ties to chemical manufacturers". The same scientists who are being accused of minimizing and even suppressing information about the hazards of pesticides received gifts of \$689,000 in 1978-79, to support their work,

from companies that manufacture pesticides (*Science for the People*, July/August 1980).

IN THE UK

In 1964 in the UK, Warwick University set out to become a business university by attracting large scale funding from business. In return a number of chairs were named after companies, industrialists were appointed to the governing council and to its important committees, and - most significantly - courses, research, and the fundamental purposes of the university were re-oriented and tailored to suit the needs of industry. According to Anthony Arblaster in *Academic Freedom*, "it also aimed to instill into its students the kind of attitudes and disciplines which would enable them to fit neatly into the production and profit oriented processes of industry." (p.83)

At Warwick industrialists attempted to interfere in the academic freedom of staff, sending reports to the Vice-Chancellor about some of their political activities and views. The Vice-Chancellor did not inform the staff members of this. Rather, priorities were given to building programs suitable to business interests, to the exclusion of a student union building.

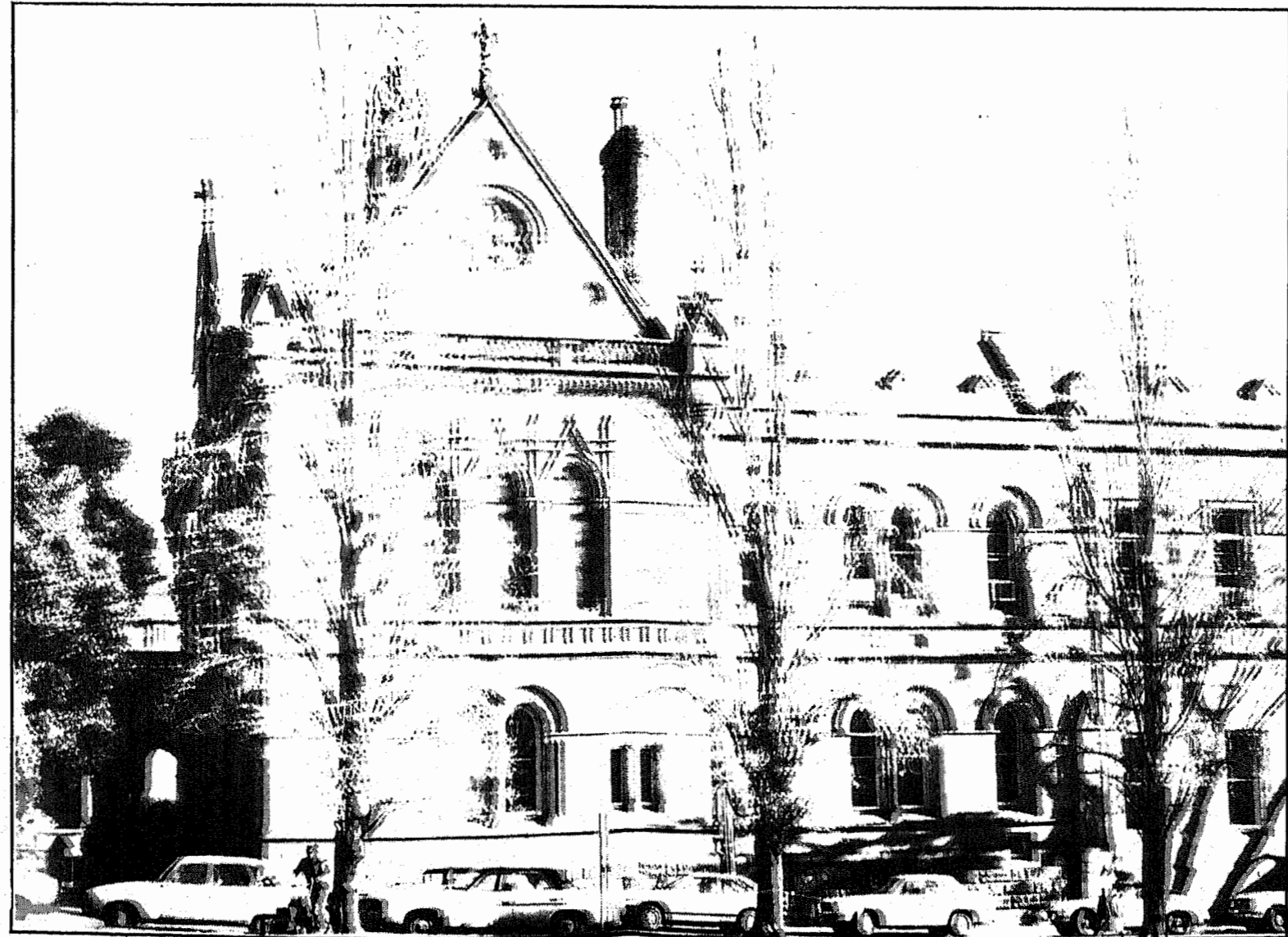
Another effect was the restructuring of courses away from liberal arts areas, or any discipline which could possibly confront the business orientation of the University.

IN AUSTRALIA

Australian institutions themselves have not been free from outside interference. Brian Martin, in an article on *The Scientific Straightjacket*, points to instances of suppression "involving individuals who have been engaged in research or teaching relating to environmental issues". He particularly refers to the intermeshing of government, private industry and tertiary institutions in these areas.

EFFECTS ON CRITICISM

In 1977, Peter Rawlinson, a Senior Lecturer in Zoology at Latrobe University, in his capacity as spokesperson on forestry issues for the Conservation Council of



Student Meeting July 23, 1.00 pm

Proposed Motions

- (1) The SAUA believes that the funding of research in post-secondary institutions by private corporations should cease, given that it constitutes an intolerable compromising of the academic autonomy of institutions subject to outside control and direction. Further we call upon the Federal Government to significantly increase the funding for pure and applied research.
- (2) While the SAUA believes that the research in post-secondary institutions should be funded only by the Government should the

University accept funding for research from private corporations, government departments and semi-government organisations, it should be subject to the following conditions:
1. The University should not research for foreign military establishments nor any research related to the nuclear industry, chemical or biological warfare or weapons banned by international military conventions.
2. The nature of foundations and similar bodies which makes research grants and the sources of funds of such

institutions should be made public.
3. Such research should not impinge upon the normal teaching work of academics, and the funding of a department's research effort should not be dominated by corporate or military grants.
4. Results of research should be published and openly available and should be copyrighted or patented by the university.
5. Outside funding should preferably be directed to a central body in the University which can allocate grants in a way it sees fit.
6. In relation to point 5, the SAUA believes the Outside Research Grants Committee should be maintained and that its scope be expanded to include consultancy work

and to monitor the overall effects of Outside Research Grants and to enforce the guidelines set out above. All members of such a committee should be informed of all proposed research or consultancy and any member should be able to call for a meeting.
7. Consultancy work performed by the university or individual academics should be subject to the same conditions.
(3) The SAUA accepts that in the present funding situation, the University should actively seek outside funding for research and considers there are no dangers to the University in seeking such funding.

Victoria, appeared in a series of radio and television interviews critical of the Forests Commission of Victoria. As a consequence the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria applied great pressure to the University's Chancellor, Acting Vice-Chancellor and the Deans of Science to take action: nine letters were written between the 3rd and 24th February 1977. Similar pressure was applied at the same time over an article critical of the Forests Commission, written by Dr Philip Keane. In both instances the University indicated that it rejected the allegations and that staff were allowed, by statute, to speak publicly on controversial issues.

However Mr Richard Routley, a Senior Fellow at ANU, was not so fortunate. He co-authored a book, *Fight for the Forests*, which was critical of Australian forestry planning and practice. The ANU Vice-Chancellor suggested that publication, which had been previously arranged, should not proceed unless the book was given to the head of the Forestry Department at ANU, to be revised in accordance with his comments. Routley was also barred from using the Forestry Department Library, though this bar was later dropped.

As can be seen by these examples, it cannot be assumed that the dangers associated with outside grants for research only exist when those grants are from private bodies. It is necessary to ensure that political influence is avoided no matter where it comes from, and this clearly includes government bodies.

SELF IMPOSED CENSORSHIP

It is not always true that such political influence and/or interference comes directly. An institution's autonomy and integrity can be undermined by subtle change, taking the easy option of ignoring moral, ethical or intellectual considerations in favour of the lure of, or in some cases outright dependence on, funds from companies and private endow-

ments. There need not be connivance or deliberate conspiracy; censorship can be self imposed.

DEFENCE RESEARCH

With the Razor Gang decision that Defence Science, Research and Development will be expected to be performed by the private sector and universities, the relationship between the Defence Department and universities needs to be re-examined. It was as a result of student concern over the links between the Defence Department and the University that in 1971 the Council at Adelaide University determined that "research sponsored by military agencies was to be given particular scrutiny".

The issue of defence research is not a simple one. While it is not desirable that tertiary institutions be involved in the development of weapons that can be used in places such as East Timor and the Sinai, neither would it be desirable to leave Australia dependent on overseas military technology as previously stated. However the record of military involvement in tertiary institutions has been grim.

It can be correctly claimed that chemical and biological warfare could never have been developed to "their present high level of sophistication" without the help of university research laboratories and that "the US would suffer a severe technological setback if government-supported research were halted on the campuses." British institutions have also been infiltrated by the Department of Defence, with the University of Sussex in 1971 receiving 21% of research funding from military sources, Oxford 13%, and Cambridge 9%. This penetration has allowed the Defence Department to limit or ban publication of research on the grounds of national interest, including security. While it is probably true that, in the extreme, any kind of research, however academic, can be used for war and other destructive purposes, it is essential to ensure that this university is not involved in the development of weapons related to the nuclear industry,

chemical or biological warfare, or weapons banned by international military conventions. Such weapons are clearly not defensive.

SAFEGUARDS

To ensure that the University is not involved in such research it is possible to provide a few safeguards in the form of University regulations for all research.

One such simple safeguard is to ensure that all results of research should be made public, and that nothing can be withheld or hidden on grounds such as national security, which has been used to prevent public control of our defence capabilities.

FORMULATION OF POLICY

It is not easy to formulate policy about outside grants to research. The University is attempting to do so at the moment, and as a part of this process the Students' Association is trying to clarify its own position on the issues. The General Student Meeting this Thursday (23rd) is a part of that process.

The Students' Association Working Party on Outside Research Grants has prepared the following three motions for consideration and discussion by students. The first and third motions are statements of principle and are mutually exclusive, while the second motion is a more practical motion, setting forth a set of suggested safeguards to be applied to outside grants, should they occur.

The meeting will decide whether or not to adopt any of these motions as Students' Association policy, and, of course, the meeting may also decide to amend one or all of them before deciding.

The issues are complex and the answers aren't simple, but whatever policies the Students' Association and University Council adopt on outside funding of research will affect us all, as students, as citizens or residents of Australia, as current or future researchers, and as members of the University community. We should all take part in making the decisions.

Linda Gale

ALP Rhetoric ~ predictability plus

John Dawkins, Federal Shadow Minister for Education, is currently doing a tour around Australia to get the background facts about students' existence. While he was having t-bone steak up in the Bistro with the Labor Club, he took time between mouthfuls to speak to **Chris Barry**.



THERE ARE TWO reasons for John Dawkins' tour of campuses. One is to put life back into Labor clubs on campuses - and how they need it! He is trying to work out why Labor clubs all over Australia have fallen into the doldrums and believe it or not he offered his services to arrange guest speakers for campuses.

The other more important reason is to find out what students want and need from an education policy.

This approach is quite novel and to actually see an MP ask a student "What do you want" is a shattering experience. More was to follow in the Bistro Tuesday night when John Dawkins said "What can I do to help". Cynicism aside, he seemed to mean it.

Many things were discussed and one of the best suggestions in answer to his question was a book allowance, averaged of course. The more general themes such as the inadequacy of TEAS and the difficulty in obtaining it were also thrown around.

He was also very interested in meeting the people who attended a Regional AUS Meeting the same night to discuss possible anti-Student Union legislation.

Basically, it is his eagerness to listen and meet students which makes his tour important. He will at least have first hand knowledge of the current issues which are important to students. It is just unfortunate that many of his replies to students' questions were so predictably non-committal and typically hedgy.

of interest in the community in education as an issue and recognition of its importance in determining the future of the country.

In the past, we have had very substantial education policies and we have indicated ways in which we would improve the TEAS scheme and give financial support particularly to areas like government schools and TAFE's.

When it comes down to allocating the money, it depends on what the people are prepared to support.

Exactly how do you find out what the people want?

To a large extent we are able to greatly influence the political priorities by the sorts of things we talk about and the sorts of things we emphasise.

We'll be going flat out on issues such as education and health because we reckon that in relation to all the Libs' small government rhetoric what's really happening is that the services people expect governments to provide and in many cases cannot be provided by anyone else, are now being ignored at the expense of giving the private sector free reign.

Small government is absolute nonsense and we ought to be arguing about sorts of services governments ought to be providing and to whom.

At the moment it is the lower income people who are really taking the brunt of the attacks of the reduction in government services and nowhere more than in education where government schools are beginning the process of losing quality.

Are you opposed to the consolidation of CAE's?

We're not opposed to the consolidation of smaller CAE's into multicampus, multipurpose institutions. In fact, we think there are some educational advantages to be gained.

Which are?

There will be greater diversity for students and more opportunities for staff.

We are totally opposed to the way in which consolidation is being forced upon colleges in

of teachers. Why was this situation allowed to develop and is there any justification for the drastic cutbacks?

There is no clear answer to this. There is certainly an oversupply of teachers in some areas in some states. There has been a substantial cutback in the number of student placements in institutions particularly in Western Australia, South Australia and it is now beginning in New South Wales. There is some justifica-

they could lose the job. Therefore, the idea of tenure as originally conceived, providing scholars with the opportunity to be critics of society and governments without worrying about disciplinary action, is terrific and must be supported.

What's happening at the moment is that as a result of a lot of senior tenured positions in universities particularly, there is a jam where younger academics don't have an opportunity to advance as older ones are stuck.

What should be done to overcome this stagnating process?

It is difficult as there is a need of independence of scholars on the one hand and on the other there is a need for advancement. My own view is that scholars ought to earn tenure and if they are not interested in exerting their independence or being critics

Within the Party, education has a high priority ...

Melbourne and New South Wales.

If colleges are going to achieve their desired educational purposes they must have time to consider their future and the way in which they are going to achieve it. At the moment the only result from forced amalgamation is going to be a vast reduction in the number of teaching staff, going to be a vast reduction in the number of teaching staff.

But is there really a distinct role for CAE's and one for universities? Surely CAE's are duplicating many university courses at a diploma level?

No, I see a very clear and distinct role for both. Universities have a great responsibility to maintain objectives in pursuit of general education and I think that it has been proven over time that they are very useful in terms of encouraging people to develop new ideas.

Does this mean that one is more vocationally orientated and the other more toward leisure?

No, because the Uni.'s prime objective should be general education. It doesn't mean that

tion in cutting back as there is no point in training people to be teachers unless a teaching position is at the end of it.

Couldn't a teaching course be seen as a type of general education?

It can be, but most people who

If the Libs did go ahead and reintroduce fees for undergraduates we would abolish them.

go in for education courses do so because they want to be teachers; therefore there is some obligation.

There have been cutbacks so doesn't it follow that there will be shortages in some areas in the future?

There are conflicting views on this but in five or six years it is my guess that there will be shortages, so we have to be careful in the extent of cutbacks.

In Universities, there are some academics who are stagnating, secure in their tenure and there are younger, more aggressive people who are being held back through lack of opportunity. What is your attitude to academic tenure?

of society there is no point in their having tenure. Their continued occupancy of the position ought to be judged on some other basis.

How do you free opportunities for advancement?

It is probably something Staff Associations are [should] give active consideration to. A system of review would be difficult to implement but it should be sought out by the academics themselves in a fearless and courageous way.

Does the Labor Party view the continuing increase of the numbers of mature age students as important?

Mature age students are vital to Universities. If their numbers had not increased there would have been absolute declines in enrolments.

More importantly, the present educational opportunities for mature people makes up for past socio-economic inequalities and discrimination of women.

Yet the reintroduction of fees would be felt by almost all mature students.

Yes, that is an important reason why we would never do it and if the Libs did go ahead and reintroduce fees for under-

Political priorities aren't simply determined by political parties.

All of these factors could of course add up to a third reason for John Dawkins' trip and that is that the Labor Party is once again after the student vote, having realised students have been drifting away. The question to be answered, assuming this assumption to be correct, is: is this really bad?

So what does the man have to say?

Well in typical political style - a lot about nothing. But then he hasn't had the position for long and by its very nature is forced to push Party rhetoric. I mean, a personal decision could be fatal to his future.

If Labor is elected at the next elections, where would education be placed in their political platform?

Within the Party, education has a high priority but political priorities aren't simply determined by political parties.

So how are political priorities determined?

They are determined by what the people want and if the people think education doesn't have high priority in terms of expenditure then we have to take this into account. My own feeling is that there is a revival

Would the Labor government decrease funding to non-government schools?

We are committed to the needs policy. What is happening now is that instead of having the Schools Commission as an independent advisor, there have been political judgements made by the government in support of giving extra money to non-government schools. This has gone to the extent, where this year, for the first time a greater amount of the money allocated is going to non-government schools despite the fact that 80% of the kids are in government schools.

I think that the first obligation of governments is to provide the highest quality education in government schools and then to ensure that there is a comparable standard of education in non-government schools.

Do CAE's have an important role in the education process?

I think the CAE's are extraordinarily important and we are committed to the idea of retaining CAE's. The main points for our consideration are whether there should be as many as there are and what they should be doing?

Small government is absolute nonsense ...

they are not also vocational but I think there has to be a place and Uni. has always been the place where the emphasis is on general education and basic research. Therefore, the CAE's have a different objective which is primarily vocational in orientation.

CAE's seem to be topical recently due to the oversupply

We are very much committed to the idea of academic freedom and tenure is an important part of that. If you have people on three or five year contracts then there is no opportunity for academic independence or criticism as at the end of the contract. If they have failed to tow the line in terms of the people who review the contract

Front Wheel Drives Over the Competition...

or how the Australian Motoring Industry has been dragged screaming into the twentieth century. Geoff Hanmer writes briefly on what's happened to the econo- car scene.

FRONT WHEEL DRIVE has become something of a catchcry in the Australian motor marketplace. Half the manufacturers are telling us how front wheel drive will save the world and the other half are telling us what a massive problem it is.
Who's right?
Well, although there are arguments both ways, front wheel drive is here to stay.
Eventually sub two litre cars that aren't front wheel drive will be an oddity for one simple reason; that front wheel drive means more space inside.
That's not to say that a rear wheel drive car has to be cramped, but for an equal length of car, it's likely that a front wheel drive configuration will save some vital millimetres.
With the trend to smaller and more fuel efficient cars, front wheel drive is allowing people to downsize further than they otherwise might; a case of equal space with a smaller engine.

As the pressure downwards continues, manufacturers will have to resort to front wheel drive to give customers what they want - space and economy.
As well as package advantages, front wheel drive cars are generally lighter because they eliminate the rear axle tube and propshaft as well as the metal needed to accommodate driving stresses at the rear axle attachment points. For the same reason, production is generally a little cheaper, although there are some extra expenditures.
Although it's not a totally fair comparison because of other changes in automotive technology, the new generation of Japanese front wheel drive cars are generally lighter than the older rear wheel drive cars they replaced.
The Gemini SL weighs in at around 950 kg compared to the 846 kg (3 dr.) and 861 kg (5 dr.) of the Laser.
The Daihatsu Charade by comparison is 680 kg, which

gives a clue as to the reason for its sprightly performance.
Having less weight to pull around pays obvious dividends in performance and in visits to the petrol pump. There are other benefits as well with front wheel drive.
The simple and cheap live axles that small capacity cars favoured are replaced with equally simple and equally cheap beam axles or independent setups that perform much better over bumps. Result? Generally a better car around corners with irregularities.
These changes, coupled with other improvements in automotive technology occurring since the design of the existing rear wheel drive cars, has meant that the 'new generation' are making the rear wheel drive cars look pretty silly.
Rear wheel drive manufacturers are fighting back with discounts on their products and a campaign to persuade consumers that front wheel drive is a dangerous and expensive way to go.
Discounts are fair enough. You pay less and get less, but some of the things being said about front wheel drive cars beggar belief.
It's true that front wheel drive cars handle a bit differently from rear wheel drive, but the better ones are very hard to pick, and even the worst ones now on sale would probably not be noticed by an ordinary driver.
Gone are the days when front wheel drive pilots developed massive biceps in response to the steering wheel's attempts to straighten up when power was applied.
Driving a Laser this 'torque reaction' characteristic is almost unnoticeable.
The ultimate cornering grip characteristics of front or rear wheel drive cars are unlikely to be tested by non-enthusiasts, and if they were it's unlikely that the front wheel drive cars would get them into any trouble. Most of the new

generation are far superior in roadability to the old anyway.
* * * * *

The new technology that has just come within the reach of the average car buying public was available years ago in Europe.

The exigencies of our industry incredibly conservative management of our industry are to blame for this hiatus.

If you think that the Laser is terrifically clever then crawl under a Golf, Passat or Alfasud. These cars were designed and available in Europe during the early seventies. It has taken ten years for the technology to filter down to Oz; ten years that the motoring public have had to put up with inferior cars.

Why so long? Mainly because our local manufacturers have no realistic competition and owe too small and too many for the local market.

If the tariff of 57.5% on imported motor vehicles was dropped (and I'm not saying that to do so is the correct answer) then imported cars would be quite a bit cheaper. We'd have Golfs competing against Geminis, Alfasuds against Stanzas; an interesting scenario to contemplate.

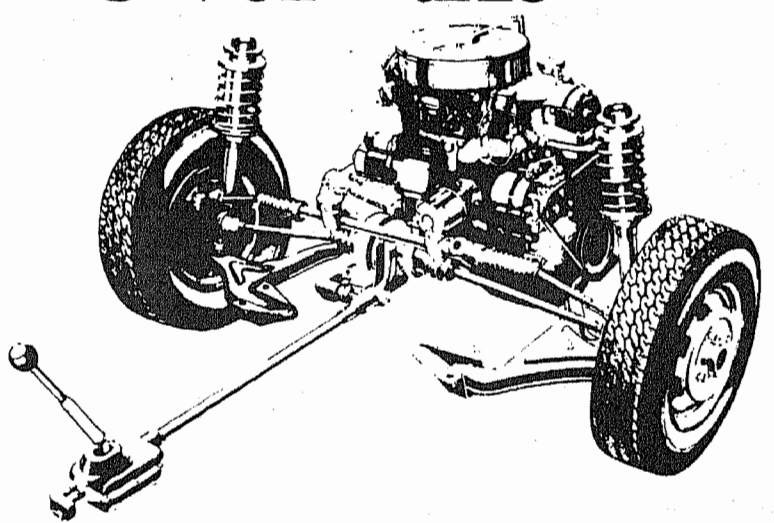
Certainly competition of this nature would give the hurry up to local manufacturers. Just look how quickly everyone jumped on the handling bandwagon after GMH took the lead. Even Toyota is promoting its facelifted Corona with T.S.T. or 'Toyota Suspension Tuning'.

Similarly, the Laser has sent GMH, Toyota, Nissan and Mitsubishi to panic stations. Mitsubishi with soon for local manufacture Colt is in a reasonable position, but GMH and Toyota must be tearing their collective hair out. GMH has its 'J' car arriving in '83. Toyota may have something up its sleeve later this year.

Nissan is the odd person out with the hybrid new/old generation Pulsar on sale. Its new technology Violet Liberta Stanza FX series and Auster JX series are about ten to twelve months off importation.

GMH with nothing to fill the Gemini slot (the J car is bigger) must be worried.

Well more power to Ford and its Laser; I'm getting sick of driving the geriatric offerings of our local makers and it's about time they shaped up or shipped out.



What is the New Technology?

Let's reduce it to a few easily remembered names.

The whole idea of front wheel drive has been made feasible since the introduction of reliable constant velocity (C.V.) joints and a configuration that allows a gearbox to be placed on the end of a transversely mounted engine. This means that unlike a Mini, clutch and gearbox servicing aren't the domain of those with three hands who are able to see around corners.

Servicing costs should be no higher than a conventional car. The latest C.V. joints are proving very reliable with my own experience being that they last at least 100,000 km.

Suspensions have become a lot more sophisticated. Cars are now expected to perform well on bumpy as well as smooth corners, which considering our roads, is only realistic. Zero scrub radius or negative offset front wheel geometry means simply that the steering wheel won't pull to one side when uneven loads are applied to the front wheels. If you have a front wheel blowout, the steering wheel won't be pulled from your grasp. The Golf, Laser, Passat, Charade and Pulsar are all so equipped, to name but a few.

Rack and Pinion steering isn't new but Japanese manufacturers have been reticent about its use, don't ask me why. It's simply the most positive and straightforward system available.

the Alfasud, Passat and Golf have an additional refinement in that the track rods meet in the centre of the car rather than coming from the end of the rack. This effectively reduces bump steer, or the amount the steering wheel moves as the suspension

deflects.
Rear suspensions have been coming in for a fair bit of attention with some novel and effective designs. The Alfasud, Passat and Golf have three of the best beam axles around while the Mazda 323/Laser has an independent Chapman Strut rear suspension, designed to reduce rear steer under hard cornering.

Engines, since the onslaught of ADRs 27 and 27a, the Australian Design Rules affecting engine emissions, have had to get a lot cleverer. Even so, performance is still well down on pre 27a figures. The general trend to accurately machined and cast light alloy cylinder heads with overhead camshafts has been accelerated by the regs, which seem to be best met by using hemispherical or part spherical combustion chambers. These are difficult to accommodate in cast iron or with low mounted camshafts.

Carburation has had its fair share of attention with an increasing trend to fuel injection, although the humble carburettor will be around a while yet.

The search for efficiency of manufacture and light weight has seen a trend to the greater use of high yield stress steels, plastics and light alloys. Body analysis is now performed by computer using sophisticated techniques to determine where the metal should go.

Fine, but is it enough when we can get to the moon and back?

I dunno, but this technology sure has its darker side. Ever tried to repair an aluminium radiator with plastic top and bottom tanks? Well, you can't, and there's the rub.
Geoff Hanmer.

We are very much committed to the idea of academic freedom ...

graduate students we would abolish them.
There is concern at the moment that the Libs are bringing in legislation against student unions. Does the ALP have any policy on this?
(John Dawkins did not want to give any comment on policy at the moment and said that he would have something to say in about one month's time, after he had finished reviewing all the states. Possibly to reassure, he did say.)
It definitely goes without saying that I am interested in seeing the greatest amount of freedom for student organisations to operate and affiliate with whoever they like. Outside authoritarian dictates are quite abhorrent. Universities themselves can organise their internal affairs and this includes students.
The Liberals, through various means, are trying to divest

themselves of responsibility and calling it state autonomy. What is Labor's position on 'state autonomy'?
We are interested in devolving power to communities not to state governments.
The current government says they're interested in getting state governments to make decisions, as if that was in the interest of greater participation by society and it just isn't true.
We're not interested in power hogging in Canberra and if the states are interested in co-operating then fine, we'll go straight to the community.
How would this be done?
Mainly through local governments or community centres. Health services would be devolved to the community level. In relation to schools more of the decision making process would go back to the schools themselves.
Chris Barry



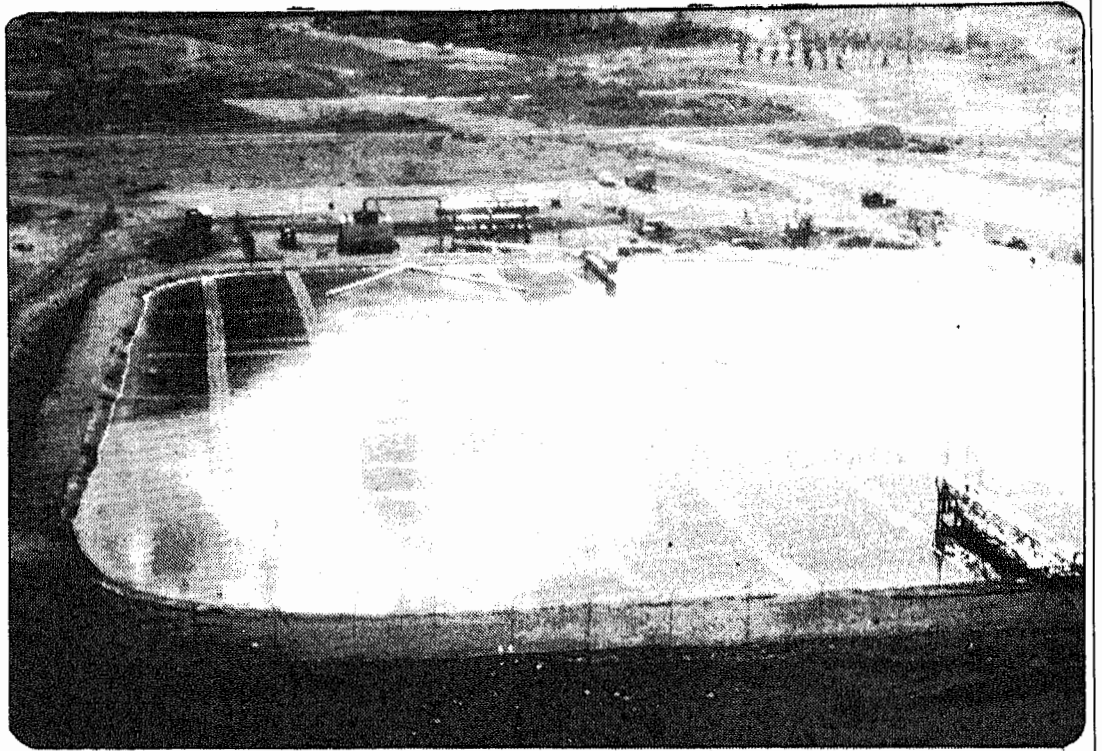
- 1) The Ears - The Lollyhater (Missing Link)
- 2) Men At Work - Who Can It Be Now (CBS)
- 3) Jona Lewie - Louise (We Get It Right) (Stiff)
- 4) Revillos - Scuba Scuba (Dindisc)
- 5) Small Ads - Motorway Madness (Bronze)
- 6) The Riffs - Army Zombie (EMI)
- 7) Jackson Zumdish - Flyblown (Agro Fish)
- 8) The Lambrettas - Good Times (Rocket)
- 9) XTC - Strange Tales (Virgin)
- 10) Talking Heads - Air (Sire)
- 11) Joy Division - Transmission (Gap)
- 12) Devo - Girl U Want (WEA)

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATIONS

- President (1)
Linda Gale
Paul Klaric
- EVP (1)
Julia Gillard
- Finance and Administration Officer (1)
Mark Jamieson
- Local AUS Secretary (1)
Alan Fairley
David Murdoch
- General Executive Members (4)
Janet Townend
Leonie Nowland
Rory Mahoney
- Women's Officer (1)
Deej Ezemini
- Education Officer (1)
Gordon Brown
- EPAC - General Members (6)
Jane Sloane
Bill Morton
Jackie Wurm
Chris Sen
David Loftus
Peter Whittle
Rory Mahoney
- On dit
Chris Barry, Tim Dodd
Robert Gordon

- SAC General Members (9)
No takers
- Bread and Circuses:
Jenny Hein, Dennis Medlow
- Student Radio
Alex Wheaton
Mark Reid
- Media Affairs Committee (2)
Rory Mahoney
- AUS Regional Conference Delegates (7)
Mandy Cornwall
Alan Fairley
Linda Gale
Paul Klaric
Ken McAlpine
Julia Gillard
Rory Mahoney
- AUS Council Delegates (7)
Linda Gale
Mandy Cornwall
Alan Fairley
Lowla Alexiadas
Jackie Wurm
Nick Runjac
Janet Townend
Julia Gillard
Mark Jamieson
Paul Klaric
Rory Mahoney

SOLAR ENERGY



Experimental Solar Pond at Ein Bokek in Israel.

-solar ponds show the way

Whenever solar energy is lauded as a solution to the energy crisis, three major disadvantages usually spring to mind. It's either too impractical, too expensive or too inefficient.

Many schemes have been devised for collecting solar energy and most of them suffer these disadvantages. One is to launch vast radiation collecting arrays into space and beam energy back to earth by microwave. Perhaps not totally impractical but definitely too expensive. In the order of 100 billion dollars, to produce a significant amount of energy. More feasible schemes have been developed for earthly use which utilise reflectors to concentrate the sun's light and make steam to drive electric generators. The obstacles to this are not as formidable as the space schemes, but on a large scale they also strike the problems of expense and inefficiency.

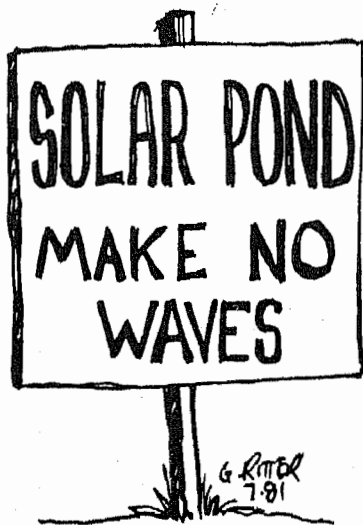
Then there is solar energy on the household scale; the ubiquitous solar collector on the roof. It certainly works for making hot water but unfortunately is not much good for anything else.

What is the way to cheap, available solar power? Well surprisingly, it could be in a pond. Yes, that's right, a pond.

HOW IT WORKS

A solar pond is a pond of salty water two or three metres deep which collects sunlight and traps heat.

In an ordinary pond the water circulates from top to bottom in convection currents. These



currents keep the water well mixed which means that no body of hot water has the opportunity to settle in one place. The distinguishing mark of a solar pond is that these convection currents are suppressed, so water which heats up at the bottom of the pond stays there. This water gets hot by solar heating and it remains hot because there is no circulation carrying the heat away.

Ordinarily when water near the bottom is heated it expands. For any given volume it is then lighter than the cooler water above it so it rises (see Fig. 1). The rising body of water drives the convection currents.

To suppress these currents it is necessary to make the water near the bottom of the pond denser, and so heavier. A clever way to do this is to set up what is known in the jargon, as a salt gradient. The pond is filled with salty water at the bottom which

graduates to fresh water at the top. The salty water is more dense than the fresh water because of the dissolved salts. So when the water at the bottom of the pond is heated, the extra weight of the dissolved salt offsets the decrease in density due to the heating. *Quid pro quo*. The hot salty water stays at the bottom of the pool (see Fig. 2). Temperatures which have been achieved at the bottom of experimental solar pools are typically around near boiling point.

MAKING A SOLAR POND

You need an expanse of flat ground in a sunny climate. Then a hole must be dug or levee banks set up over some unspecified, but presumably large, area. At Ein Bokek in Israel there is an experimental solar pond 7,000 m² in area but to produce energy on a usable scale much larger collecting areas are required. The bottom of the pond is lined with an elastomer sheet to reduce heat losses to the ground.

The usual method of filling the pond is to dissolve large amounts of salt (either NaCl or MgCl₂) at the bottom and then successively add layers of diminishing salt density.

If the pond were left alone the process of diffusion would eventually destroy the salt gradient. Then the barrier against convection currents would be removed and soon the salt would be well-mixed through all layers. So the salt gradient must be maintained artificially. Two methods have been devised.

One is to set up a "falling pond". If the water in a typical

pond is made to fall at about 1mm a day it is sufficient to counteract the diffusion of salt upwards. To achieve the fall of the pond, water is siphoned out at the bottom and fresh water is added to the top.

The other method of maintaining the salt gradient is simply to take water from the top of the pond, add salt to it and return it to the bottom.

A major problem for solar ponds is wind. If waves form on the surface the disturbances will mix the layers of salt in the water and destroy the salt gradient. To keep waves at a minimum, large wave damping baffles are floated on the surface. These have worked well for the modest size of pond built so far, but for larger sized ponds methods for damping waves are untested.

EXTRACTING THE ENERGY

A solar pond is just a large reservoir of heat and there are two ways of extracting it. The first method is to lay a large network of pipes at the bottom of the pond. Cold water is passed into them and it comes out hot. But this method is beset by one big disadvantage. If a pipe springs a leak it is an enormous problem to locate the leak and repair it. So the favoured method of heat extraction is to pump out the bottom layer of the pond and pass it through an external heat exchanger. The water is then returned to the bottom layer of the pond.

Four main uses are envisaged for heat derived from solar ponds.

- (1) It can be used as a source of heat. Industry, such as food or drink manufacturers, which use low temperature heat on a large scale, would find solar pond heat suitable and cheap.
- (2) Water can be de-salinated by a distillation process which uses heat directly. There is no need to produce electricity in this process.
- (3) Solar pond heat can be used to produce salt. This is a rather minor use.
- (4) Solar ponds can be used to produce electricity. The hot water from the pond is passed through a heat exchanger where it evaporates a liquid with a low boiling point, such as freon. A high pressure vapour is produced which drives a turbine. The economics of producing electricity in this way depend very much on the location. At Ein Bokek in Israel, an electrical power output of 150 kilowatts has been obtained from their solar pond. Compare this value with the 1.5 million kilowatts

produced by the Torrens Island Power Station. But remember Ein Bokek is a small pond and still experimental.

SOLAR PONDS: PRO AND CON

As a method for collecting solar energy solar ponds have great advantages over rival methods.

Effective use of solar energy requires a large sunlight collecting area. It's far cheaper to build a 1 km² solar pond than a 1 km² array of mirrors. Secondly, solar collecting mirrors are fouled by dust. A solar pond isn't. And thirdly a solar pond solves the old dilemma of solar power. How do you store energy for use on rainy days? A solar pond acts as its own energy storage vat. The water at the bottom of the pond stays hot for long period. If ponds are built about ten metres deep then the solar pond has heat storage capacity for a whole winter.

Among the disadvantages is the fact that solar ponds are very site dependent. They are only efficient in near equatorial latitudes, because you can't tilt the surface of a pond toward the sun. Over a long period algae may grow in the pond. Algae can be removed with chemicals, but a greater problem is the possibility of the pond silting up. Furthermore the problems presented by waves on the surface (as previously mentioned) are unknown for large ponds.

Nevertheless solar ponds definitely have a future. Overseas, research is progressing well. In Australia, as you would expect, there are funding problems. But the CSIRO has built an experimental pond and there are plans, which have been announced with great fanfare, to build a solar pond at Alice Springs. It will provide heat for a brewery and restaurant. Mrs Monica Oliphant, a scientist temporarily attached to the School of Earth Sciences at Flinders Uni., has a solar pond research project pending. It's also waiting on funding of course.

Think of all those salt lakes in the north of South Australia which could be made into solar ponds. For this state it's possible that a large component of our energy in the future could be solar pond derived. Whether practical or not, it's certainly worth researching.

Tim Dodd

Thanks to Monica Oliphant, School of Earth Sciences, Flinders University, for generously providing information used in this article.

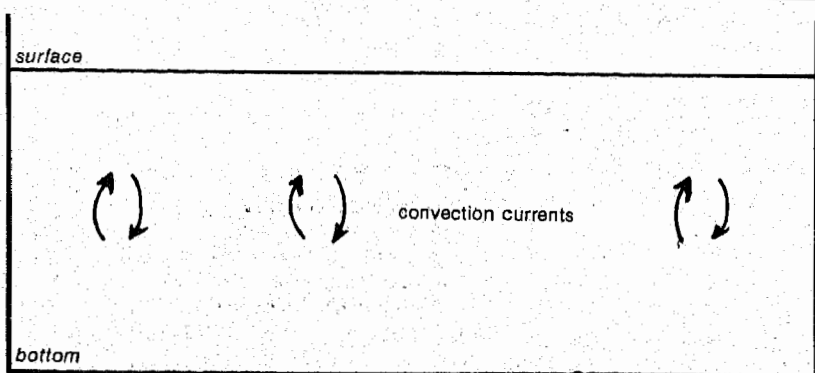


Figure 1: What happens in an ordinary pond.

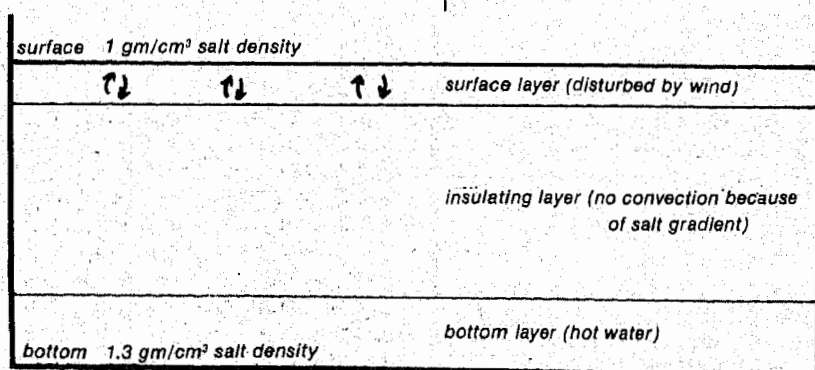


Figure 2: What happens in a solar pond.

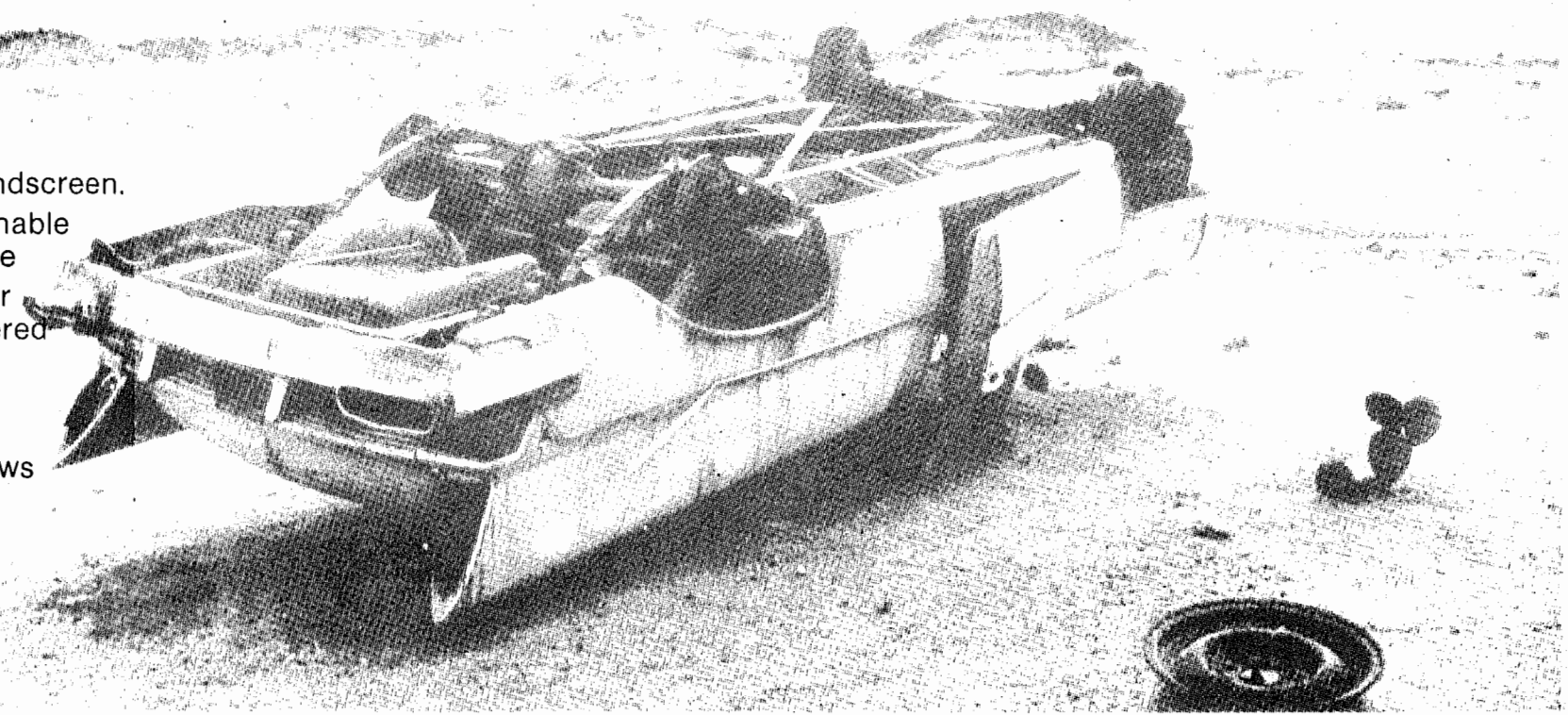
typically 2 metres
2° temperature difference

20°C
typically 2 metres
70° temperature difference

90°C

DRIVING

My remnants
going cheap
rain,
ruined on the windscreen.
headlights indefinable
lurking behind me
impulse my driver
something shattered
the past
the night
so cold and wet
I wind the windows
up tight,
B. Morton

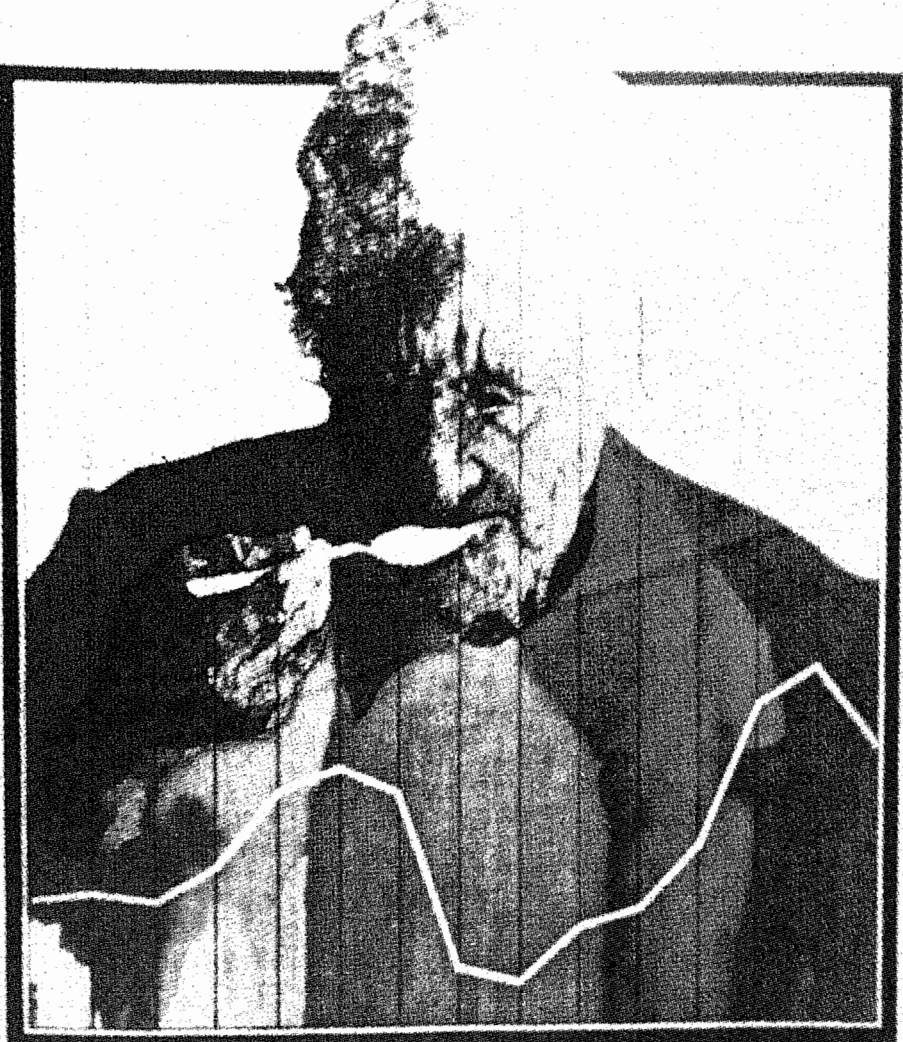
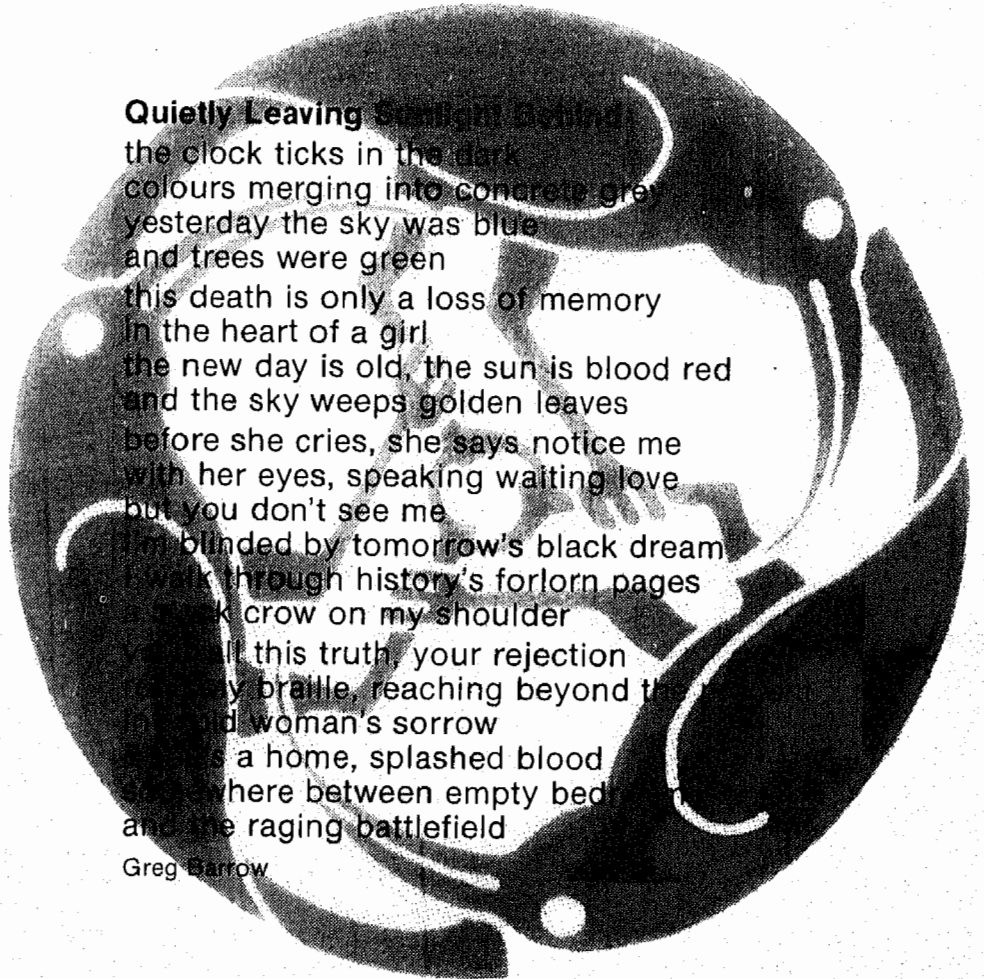


"n"

lightglobe pulsating in my brain
i smelled her voice
like clouds floating in purple hills
and n.
never.
erasing typewriter
writing rubber
and n.
always.
Dear Mary,
I did not like your last novel.
To me it was obscene and hollow.
Yours faithfully
and n.
Everyone kicks him. They hate him.
This is solely on the grounds that he
liked Mary's book, but when the acclaimed
poet
says it is bad everyone must agree. The
acclaimed
poet is the temporary god of the literary
world
and his words are gospel.
and n.
M. Storm

Quietly Leaving Sunlight Behind

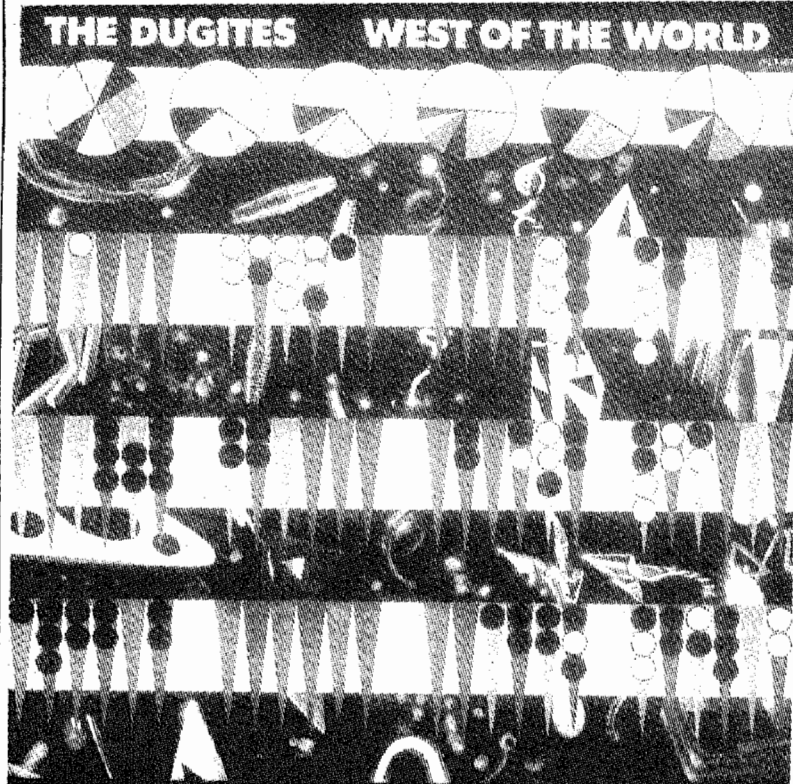
the clock ticks in the dark
colours merging into concrete grey
yesterday the sky was blue
and trees were green
this death is only a loss of memory
In the heart of a girl
the new day is old, the sun is blood red
and the sky weeps golden leaves
before she cries, she says notice me
with her eyes, speaking waiting love
but you don't see me
I'm blinded by tomorrow's black dream
I walk through history's forlorn pages
a black crow on my shoulder
I tell this truth, your rejection
in my braille, reaching beyond the
old woman's sorrow
is a home, splashed blood
where between empty bed
and the raging battlefield
Greg Barrow



The Grape Stealer

in a supermarket today
a woman stole a grape
sweetness turning a husband's bitterness
to love
that those who have forgotten
might remember the burden of years
and the silences that bring wrinkles

THE DUGITES GO WEST



West of the World
The Dugites

This is the second album from the ex-Perth and now Melbourne band, *The Dugites*.

This album contains some excellent music, which on the whole is ruined by vocals that just don't fit in with it. Lynda Nutler is the lead vocalist of the band and has a strong, clear voice with plenty of range. Unfortunately however, she doesn't sing strongly enough in the majority of songs and the lyrics sound high pitched and very wimpy. Another element that isn't so flash is the back up vocals sung by the rest of the band which have a *Queen* type operatic sound.

The album starts with an exceedingly boring ballad but the second song *No Noise* is much

more likeable. This song suits dancing and is dominated by good synthesizers (Peter Crosbie) and strong bass playing (Paul Noonan). This song would make an excellent second single if one was prepared to overlook the above said *Queen* type vocals in the chorus.

The third song is the currently released single, *Waiting* which is definitely the one that stands out on the album. It's very slow and is dominated by synthesized keyboards and drums. The guitarist (Gunther Berghofer) doesn't seem to play at all. And there is a nice touch with the spasmodic bass playing. The song is definitely one of the best on the album as it is one that the vocals and the music fit well together, even complement each other.

The fourth song, *Malcolm's Got A*

Problem is a sensible choice to put down after *Waiting* as it is very up-tempo and light. The music is great, vocals let it down.

It is made clear here that one problem with the album is that the singing and the synthesizer so often sound very much the same. The blurb that came with the review record said that this created an eerie synthesized sound but I found that it tended to create a chorus effect like two or three Lynda Nutters singing together, which I feel is two too many.

The final song on the first side is *Go to Sleep* and is a surprisingly crisp and bouncing tune with electronic drumming. The vocals are excellent, showing off the range and strength of Nutter's voice and as a pleasant surprise they fit the song. This is also the first song on the album where the guitar is used to good effect.

The second side opens with *There's a Place* which is truly revolting. The song is the longest on the album and can be divided into two halves. The first is a hideous disco boogie and the second is an overdrawn *Visage* type space aged, keyboard dominated chorus with unbelievably weak vocals.

Well, the second song on side two is thankfully a lot better. The vocals fit better, there's a dominating bass line, a guitar that you can't hear until the end, and the all pervading keyboards. (Peter Crosbie wrote all the songs on the album and tends to make his presence felt in all of them.)

Rely on Us started most promisingly. The music is excellent, as is most of the music on the album, the quality of the recording is also very high and it will be interesting to see whether the band can achieve such a crisp sound out of the studio when it plays in Adelaide on 6, 7 and 8 August. The music and lyrics go well together. I feel it would have made

a better single as it shows off each instrument. (Incidentally, it contains the only guitar solo on the album, a well thought out, slow and muzzy effort that closes the song and the album off well.)

The album is definitely a step in the right direction for the musicians of the band and if they could pawn off Lynda Nutter to the Delva Company to sing advertisements in the Mall, then I reckon they could be a really great Australian band.

On the whole I would not buy this album without hearing it first but I would definitely go and see the band live in early August.

David Temby

No Competition

The Competition
Richard Dreyfuss

The Competition starring Richard Dreyfuss, Amy Irving and Lee Remick, was incredibly corny. It started off on a good note with Dreyfuss struggling to win one pianist competition, but then love struck and from then on it was a quick slide into banality.

The plot was basically centred around Paul (Dreyfuss) who has been a constant competitor in pianist competitions until he decides that he wants to get a job and stop living off his parents. However before he 'retires', he decides to enter a final competition - which results in his withdrawing his application for the only job available that seemed to require his qualifications. While at the contest, he meets and falls in love with a fellow competitor, Heidi (Amy Irving) and from then the corn continues.

The music was brilliant - one wonders how they managed to film Dreyfuss playing through - but the soundtrack (if there is one) would be much more presentable without the film accompanying it.

It would have been impossible for any actor to make any of the parts outstanding because the script was obviously so shallow. Only Lee Remick had any character as Heidi's piano teacher and even that was confined by the stereotype she played as the hardened woman of the world who "knows it all". Irving showed her ability to look beautifully sad and talk about "you and me" but I don't think she could do much more. Dreyfuss who has always excelled in comedy, came across as intense but also corny - let's hope he picks a script that is more suited to his abilities and is not so senseless next time around.

The Competition is yet another film produced by people who seem more interested in making you cringe than laugh or cry. There was no way that the acting could redeem the script and the film's only high "note" was the music.

Unless you go in for stereotypes (that aren't meant to be funny) I think any money set aside for getting into the movie would be better donated to charity - it would have to be more satisfying!

Anne Pye

SDC in an art form of honesty

FIRST ON DIT then, who knows ... *Time Magazine*? With this in mind we made our way to the Festival Theatre's stage door. We were to interview Graeme Murphy, the Artistic Director of the Sydney Dance Company (SDC). We were late and must have made a great first impression.

Ushered to the cafe, we were introduced to Graeme and to the company's Publicity and Marketing Pro. Janine Kyle. Only a half hour interview was scheduled, so we tried an immediate Mike Willesee approach, "thank you for your time ..." and proceeded with introductions. What was first necessary was a definition of what dance is. Graeme took a deep breath and started.

"Dance is the first art form; it's a creative situation, a discipline. Dance really serves well when words fail. It's a very direct way of making communication. It's visual poetry. For me it's the most satisfying way as a choreographer of saying the sorts of things I want to say. It's very honest. A dancer in one gesture can say what an author or speaker takes reams of paper and tons of time to say. Visual honesty is essential with dance. Look at the way one walks; it's the most revealing thing about them, not what they say. It's easy to flog it up [Syd. colloquialism?] with pretty words but by the way they walk or move says so much more than actual words that can be heavily censored or flowered over."

As we were pondering our

next question, Graeme took another deep breath and began again.

"Dance is about physical movement performed by young people with beautiful bodies." We quickly intercepted, and queried the US press depicting SDC as very sexual.

"The obvious thing that comes to mind is one of sexuality, a sensuality. To cover it [the body] up in fabrics would be dishonest to the body shape and body pattern. Naturally there's a sensuality about it as it is dealing with youth and beauty and vigour. Climbing out of the womb is dance as far as I am concerned."

What about the Company itself? SDC consists of eighteen dancers, ages varying from 17 to 32. The Company is of a very close knit family type. "We tour together, live together, fight and be nice together, and we possibly know each other perhaps a little too well, and as a choreographer I can tell my dancer, 'you have such and such a tendency in your character; let's bring it out; let's not be afraid to show it on stage.'"

But he was quick to stress that each dancer is very unique and very independent. "They know when there's something you have to hold back. We all have a point when we don't give any more." He then pointed out that some works in *An Evening* deal with the dancers as themselves depicting themselves on stage which he insisted could be frightening. Our original thirty minute interview was lasting

almost three times as long.

We were very impressed and pleased to see that their success did not seem to affect them. Their recent US tour went extremely well and after Adelaide, they are off to Sydney and then to London. How does one become a successful dancer? A dancer must sacrifice the security of ever having an education (what's an education?). Graeme joked, "Your parents just love you when you're 11 and say, sorry, I'm flunking out to be a dancer." He mentioned that it can also be done from 18, if one has the right body. A dancer has to kiss goodbye to a lot of "things regarded as normal". Their social lives take a different turn. Sure they have a social life in dance, but not the same sort of growing up social life with friends at school, sports clubs, etc. ...

The dancer lives in a rarified land of movement and theatre. He/she trains six days a week, about eight hours each day. Rehearsals during the day and performances at night, constitute a very hectic life. The major problem we were amazed to learn comes when a dancer is faced with the "I can't dance; what am I to do now syndrome". "So many dancers drift into nothingness; lucky ones get work in theatres in some form or another, but for most it's a letdown. The snap-date for a dancer is about 35 years old."

We pointed out that a dancer is still young and very fit; there's got to be something left for them.

"Dancing creates a very fit

body no doubt, but at the same time it wrecks it. You wear things out very quickly; your hip wears out abnormally fast, you rotate in unnatural positions and there's the psychological pressures of opening night, nerves, and the constant feelings of paranoia. The only true reward is in what you do. Dance is the most pathetically paid of all professions. You enjoy what you do but unfortunately you can't bank that." Graeme went as far as suggesting a pension for dancers; at 35 the majority have nothing to do. Dance is a public service after all isn't it?

From what, or where, do dancers get their inspirations?

"There's nothing that can't inspire you if you look at it through the right eyes. People get so jaded, they see no beauty in anything. There's beauty in everything; you have to look occasionally. We look everywhere. We look towards young composers and painters for designing; we bring people together, bounce off them and see what you get out of it. It's a very healthy and inspiring atmosphere to work in. The Company is multi-racial; their interests and cultures vary and somehow we come up with a product that is international."

Audiences vary from older ladies in the back to more and more a youth following. As a contemporary group they cannot stick to a once successful format. The whole point of being contemporary means they must do it for the moment, where they are and then. Tomorrow begins another day and they face the day with

different ideas and approaches.

They must; every day is different, it's a step forward in life and they need to respond to it at that time. It's good to see Australia moving towards self-created inspirations rather than overseas influences and this probably accounts for SDC's success. They mentioned the success of their work *Poppy* - a dance about the life of a French opium addict who happens to be a homosexual, film maker and producer-cum poet-cum everything anyone can think of. The dance deals with his disintoxication and it was a major success in New York. It had been performed in Adelaide about two years ago in its first draft but has since been added to and remodified.

State and Federal grants keep SDC going and we now find that dance is causing an enormous amount of interest. Finally we have to enquire about their response to criticism.

"I assess myself to myself only and I don't have to answer to anybody. My product is up on stage. Others view me; it's a very lucky and wonderful situation."

So bad reviews don't affect them. Maybe that accounts for their success. On the whole though, it's hard to judge someone who is original anyway! We attended their final performance and what better way to sum up what we saw, in one of the songs Jill Perryman sang, "the answer is to be a dancer".

G. Jaks
P. Kassapidis

The TRUTH about John Norton

THAT DAMNED DEMOCRAT

John Norton, an Australian populist, 1858-1916

Michael Cannon



That Damned Democrat: John Norton, an Australian Populist, 1858-1916
by Michael Cannon
Melbourn University Press \$12.80.

Michael Cannon has maintained the fine standard of his earlier works (*The Land Boomers*, and the trilogy *Australia in the Victorian Age*) in this excellent, albeit short, biography of John Norton. The book is divided into two sections and is well illustrated with photographs and with examples of Norton's vitriolic writing style.

Section one deals with the 'personal and business life' of Norton who had gained control of *The Sydney Truth* by 1896. This was no easy feat in a time when newspapers were fiercely competitive and it was not uncommon for editors to find themselves out of work after only a few months. Upon joining the paper in 1890, Norton had embarked on a share-buying plan which eventually led to his being the owner of the paper in four States (NSW, WA,

Qld. and Vic.). The remnants of the past remain says Cannon. Although *The Truth* of John Norton's day has disappeared, we have been left "a mere shadow of titillation with its Melbourne edition". While Cannon does not dwell on this point, I think it would be fair to say that *The Truth* of today is not a par on *The Truth* of former years. The second section of the book provides some examples of Norton's work and, from these extracts, one can gauge the vast difference between the papers.

The extracts have been included not merely to supplement the short biography (53 pages) but also to provide the reader with many different examples of the stories that the paper covered. Though they are now amusing to look back upon, one must realise that in the time and context of writing these stories were highly influential. The following headlines can only whet one's appetite - the stories themselves are even more amazing. 'Awful Abortion: Pernicious

Practices Prevalent' (1907 re populating White Australia); 'Melbourne's Putrid Pubs: Resorts of Ruffianism and Rascality: Sinks of Sin, Sordidness and Swankey' (1913 re morality and social behaviour); 'Are Australian Women Immoral?: The Scarlet Scavenger's Scurrilous Scoff' (1913 re women's 'liberation'); 'A Coffee-Coloured Coon: Sets Up as a Medical Specialist' and 'Cigarette Suckers: Doing the Deadly Drawback' (both 1914 re public health).

Norton was an enigmatic personality. He fought many battles with his wife, the law, the bottle, other journalists and, no doubt, with himself. Cannon has tried to piece this man together (a task which *The Bulletin* in 1916 said could *never* be done). At times he is too lenient - like many biographers, he has come to 'know and love' the character. But overall, this is a fine analysis of the man and his influence upon Australian society in the years surrounding Federation.

The World Around Us

The State of the World Atlas
Michael Kidron and Ronald Segal
A Pluto Press Project, \$16.95.

This is a most unusual atlas. The authors have attempted to present complex social, political, economic and military trends in various geographic and representational maps of the world. According to the introduction, this atlas "explains connections that are obscure in themselves or have been deliberately obscured. And it does all this as graphically as possible, in our belief that the information so provided is more easily grasped in this way than through texts and tables."

Though this approach is not without its flaws - such as oversimplification and misinterpretation - it does provide a clear picture of world characteristics. Of particular interest to us is how Australia stands up in comparison with other countries.

The maps in the atlas can be broadly divided into four categories, concerning: State rivalries, State Military Capabilities, State Resources and their employment, and the impact and reaction to these other factors.

The overall approach is pervasively cynical. Most of the maps are intended to reveal the common stupidity and inhumanity of Man.

Apart from dealing with such ordinary topics, like geography, population, mineral distribution and religion, the atlas covers a range of extraordinary subjects. For example, one map (27. The State Apparatus) gives the ratio between internal security forces and population. In the early 1970s, Australia had between 101 and 200 internal security forces per 100,000 people, while places like Cuba and Vietnam had 500:100,000.

Another map (29. Bullets and Blackboards) uses the ratio between soldiers and teachers as a gauge for government policy emphasis. The validity of using such an indicator is debatable.

Other unusual topics covered among the sixty-five maps and diagrams include: the Conscription issue, the number of prisoners per population, manufacturing exploitation, world slum areas (Australia is excluded because "data not available"), the Unemployment Time Bomb, water pollution, the anti-nuclear movement, abortion, and student riots

in the 1960s.

The area that receives the greatest attention is the Military. Map 7 - Foreign Military Presence - reveals the huge number of troops stationed in other countries by the USSR, the USA, and their respective allies. While Map 9 - The Nuclear Club - compares the nuclear capabilities of all countries. Oddly, Iraq and Libya are depicted as "states unlikely to be candidates for the nuclear club before the year 2,000." Perhaps the authors foresaw the likelihood of an Israeli air-strike.

The State of the World Atlas is not a particularly objective or scholarly work. It is intended to arouse indignation at Man's wastefulness - and in this it succeeds admirably. It can also be a useful aid for a variety of disciplines, though the information will soon be outdated.

The world is shown to be more than a series of nation-states pursuing their own rival interests. There are problems in common to all Mankind that would be better solved by cooperation than futile competition. The petty concerns of bureaucrats are nothing when put up against the collective threats to our natural life-support systems.
Tony Butcher

When he heard his own cry for help it wasn't human.



ALTERED STATES

STARRING WILLIAM HURT · BLAIR BROWN · BOB BALABAN · CHARLES HAD
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER DANIEL MELNICK · MUSIC JOHN CORIGLIANO · WRITTEN FOR THE SCREEN BY SIDNEY AARON · PADDY CHAYEFSKY
PRODUCED BY HOWARD GOTTFRIED · DIRECTED BY KEN RUSSELL

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HINDLEY
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A GREATER UNION THEATRE

Fab 5 Return



Remember back in the days when state-of-art rock music was dictated by the likes of *Radlo Birdman* rather than *Flowers* and *Mental as Anything*? Remember the big Adelaide 3 that went to Sydney, *The Angels*, *Cold Chisel* and *Young Modern*? The first two made it. Unfortunately, *Young Modern* couldn't handle the pressure and broke up in late '79.

But think back to those days in '78 when the new bands were just beginning to crawl out of the garages and into the pubs. Sure, most of the rock was shit, but it had begun to move. And there was always *Young Modern* on a Friday night.

Discovering *Young Modern* was like discovering sex. At first it was just a bouncing physical activity - it

was fun. And once you'd tried it you wanted it whenever you could get it and that meant every Friday night on the dance floor.

Young Modern were a damned

good band. They were an infectious disease for which there wasn't a cure. They were power pop. They were danceable. They were Friday nights in Adelaide for a year.

Then they went to Sydney. When I heard about the break-up in late '79 it really hit me badly. By that time *Chisel* had gone too. I was really bitter about Sydney for ages. So why am I bringing up old wounds?

Due to the efforts of an old *Young Modern* fan, the band is to reform for one night only on July 24 for a show at the Glenelg Surf Life Saving Club with *The Spell* and *The Trainset* (aka *Safari Set*). The price is \$6.50 and drinks are free.

I really don't know why I wrote this. Perhaps if *Young Modern* were also your Friday nights in '78 you'll understand. If they were I have a feeling I'll be seeing you there.
A Young Modern

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Just a Middle Class Boy

THIS ARTICLE IS bloody difficult to write. Here we are - inspiration point, The British Hotel. I scrape pieces of pastry off the table and search for a dry spot to lay down my pad. Drink and Cigarettes.

James Reyne, lead singer of *Australian Crawl*, was incredibly tired. We didn't realise it until he started talking. He punctuated the conversation with 'you know', 'sort of' and 'like'. He frequently ran his hands through his hair and apologised for his lack of sentence structure. But he was extremely honest and still very charming - he is magnetic; you automatically like him despite yourself.

I hope this guy in the pub with the guitar doesn't play it - Fuck, he has! - off we go again. I like acoustic guitar I really do ... I mean impromptu performances are really great, but shit! not when I'm trying to write!

New location - Old Lion Bar (?). We really are desperate. Half an hour 'till the pubs close.

James spoke very softly. The album release was held up because of hassles over the cover. "It was just finding something that we liked, that was sort of alright, that wasn't stupid. We didn't want a repeat of that last thing with that *Sherbet* picture on the back. We were told when we were doing that that it was going to be for EMI postcards, and then it turned up on the album when they'd all been printed."

James is obviously pleased with *Sirocco* because he's had more say in it, but he realises it is a departure from *Boys Light Up*. "A lot of people are going to listen to *Sirocco* and think - Oh shit! - they've really lost it. It's a really casual record. The more you listen to it, it grows on you." At second album time, the pressure's always on. "There's a lot of people out there waiting for us to foul up."

The conversation moves to audiences. We asked how Adelaide compared with Sydney and Melbourne. "Adelaide's getting better. Always up 'til now Melbourne's been, Melbourne and Sydney, actually Queensland, actually in fact Perth too, in fact Adel ... last! You see Adelaide's a really hard rock town. Adelaide loves *The Angels*, *Chisel* and *ACDC*."

The Old Lion is no great inspiration - the couple on the same table would do Dave Warner proud! Chivalry has died. If the Old Lion can't offer me a seat, who can?

James is very aware of the sort of image he creates. He reads all the magazines and catches *Countdown* if he can (even if he does spend most of his time squirming). He caught some of last week's *Countdown* which he compered. "I looked like an arrogant arsehole." Most people probably see him this way and he admits that the ...

This place stinks! Anyone with half a brain, or one not strained to write an article, would be home listening to
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UB40 or tucked up in bed - I'll just finish my drink and hit the road. - The Kentish, a great pub, darts and all. Please excuse any blood stains, even though the dart players assure me they're accurate.

James admits he probably smiles at the audience. Most of *Australian Crawl's* audience are girls. Does this sex-symbol image worry him? "No, I don't get any direct contact with it. Obviously I hear about it; the girls at the gigs. I don't want to push it." He is very aware of credibility on the rock awards: "As an award it's just the spunkiest boy whose in the most public position at the time. It was either me or Jimmy Barnes and his image is too rough and ready. I had all this stuff, sort of worked out, I was going to say, and when I got up there I was so nervous and so freaked out - Suzi Quatro was there. Oh Wow! and I just couldn't say anything (-demonstration 'Oh thanks very much!') and got off. We'd never done anything to promote that sort of thing, but obviously I'd never done anything to live it down."

Music is starting to be classified by social classes.

James looked animated. We had probably transcended the typical interview question and were now relating on a more intimate basis. Friend to friend. *Cold Chisel* came up as a typical working class band.

"Funny because Jimmy Barnes is obviously working class, but Don Walker who writes the songs, is a very middle class sort of guy. He's working it out; he'll write those types of songs, you know, everyone does it. I know we're really middle class. You can't escape being put in a class. A lot of the punk bands, English bands, have come out of wealthy families and grammar schools; maybe not *Madness* and *Ska* and stuff, but all that *Blitz* rubbish. I don't think it's wrong, 'cause you can't get away from it. They'll always have a particular kind of appeal, like *Cold Chisel*."

"We'd like to be regarded as a fairly classless band, but I know we're not. In Melbourne and Sydney the biggest part of our audience are working class girls. Girls from the suburbs 'wedgies'; they wear those sort of shoes. They're probably our biggest fans, which is wierd. I mean, we're looked on as good

middle class boys. I suppose it's because they think we're 'spunky'."

"Heaps of bands do write intentionally to sell their music. You see bands, like two years ago, were doing one kind of thing and are coming back with leather jackets on."

James has been fighting images since he first started this band. First there was Steve Cummings (*Sport*); now it's 'King of Pop'. He constantly emphasizes that the band's direction is not intentional. However like *Sports*, *Australian Crawl* belongs to the Melbourne scene.

"There's a really distinctive Melbourne sound. There's a great difference between Melbourne and Sydney. Sydney is a lot more fashionable, beaty, harder, a lot more like Adelaide. I can't forget reading that Road Runner article, by Donald Robertson, on *Cold Chisel* and on the front it had 'Quite simply, over the top'. That was our catchcry for weeks afterwards (demonstration!) - that's Sydney, all full or over the top, whereas Melbourne has a lot of country heritage, swing heritage, sort of quirky art-schooly heritage. There's a really big inner city scene. Go to art school

because it's better than getting a job. Then after art school you've got to do something!

"I remember going to art school at the Victorian College of the Arts. Even the sculptures and paintings they do are influenced by rock and roll - very punky."

James has a healthy attitude towards the music scene. He doesn't expect *Australian Crawl* to last more than five years, but the other side of the recording industry doesn't appeal ...

"There's something about guys who work in record companies; the insincerity is incredible. All those guys, to survive and get on in the company, have to out 'vibe' each other, out promote, impress people, be impressed. Some rep. out in the country who's got a Steve Strange t-shirt, Bob Seger tour jacket, a Yes badge, bloody Charlie Daniels belt buckle! Everything is fantastic!"

What will he be doing in ten years' time; any thoughts of going into acting?

"Oh maybe. People keep sending me scripts because that's the sort of thing I'm supposed to be into. But if I did a film now people are going to say 'Look at this jerk making an arsehole of himself'. So fuck 'em, I'm going to pick something really strange, that they just wouldn't expect ... if it ever happens."

The Kentish has become a blur. I think it's time to hit the sack. The first time we've left a glass for a while!

The Concert

The whole band meandered on to the stage. They were all wearing t-shirts, they looked confident, unpretentious and Oh so middle class.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, we're *Australian Crawl* and we're from Melbourne". The atmosphere for a small crowd was excellent. Opener, *Chinese Eyes*, an excellent song, was lacking something tonight. The band wasn't together; they were playing as separate entities. It wasn't until much later in the set with *Things Don't Seem* that things (sorry) came together (even Paul smiled). This was followed by a great version of the classic *Boys Light Up*. Somewhere in between a few excellent songs from the new album emerged - *Unpublished Critics*, *Oh No* (not you again) and *Errol* (the new single).

The encore. Wow! Amazing! Such tension. James, alone, dripping sweat over the girls with cameras in the front row, spitting out a satirical version of Judith Wright's *Sunburnt Country*. The audience, stunned, immobile, reacting spontaneously to each vicious line, little realizing most of it was inspired by them. The narrator probably, one of the few that saw himself in the poem.

In comparison to your *Chisels*, *Australian Crawl* are not a full-on, full-bore band. They play predominantly laid-back come poppy music. Perhaps this is why we were a little disappointed.

Kate Gibbons
Jane Willcox

