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On dit

Adelaide University Student Weekly

Monday March 29, 1982 Vol 50 Nr 5

Pastoral Lands Act Sells Out to Sheep

The controversial Pastoral Lands Act Amendments which would hand large portions of the state over to pastoral interests, is about to be considered by Parliament.

The Australian Labor Party and the Democrats appear likely to reject the legislation in its entirety. There would be few Bills more worthy of total rejection.

A campaign by the Conservation Council of SA and other concerned groups, notably the Australian Conservation Foundation, has ensured that the Bill will not pass unnoticed by the people of this State. A briefing kit outlining the Council's objections to the Bill was distributed to every member of State Parliament. Despite repeated calls from conservationists (and an editorial in *The Advertiser*) the Government has failed to explain

satisfactorily its reasons for the rejection of the recommendations of an interdepartmental working group on the pastoral lands, nor has it accounted for its almost indecent haste in introducing the Bill.

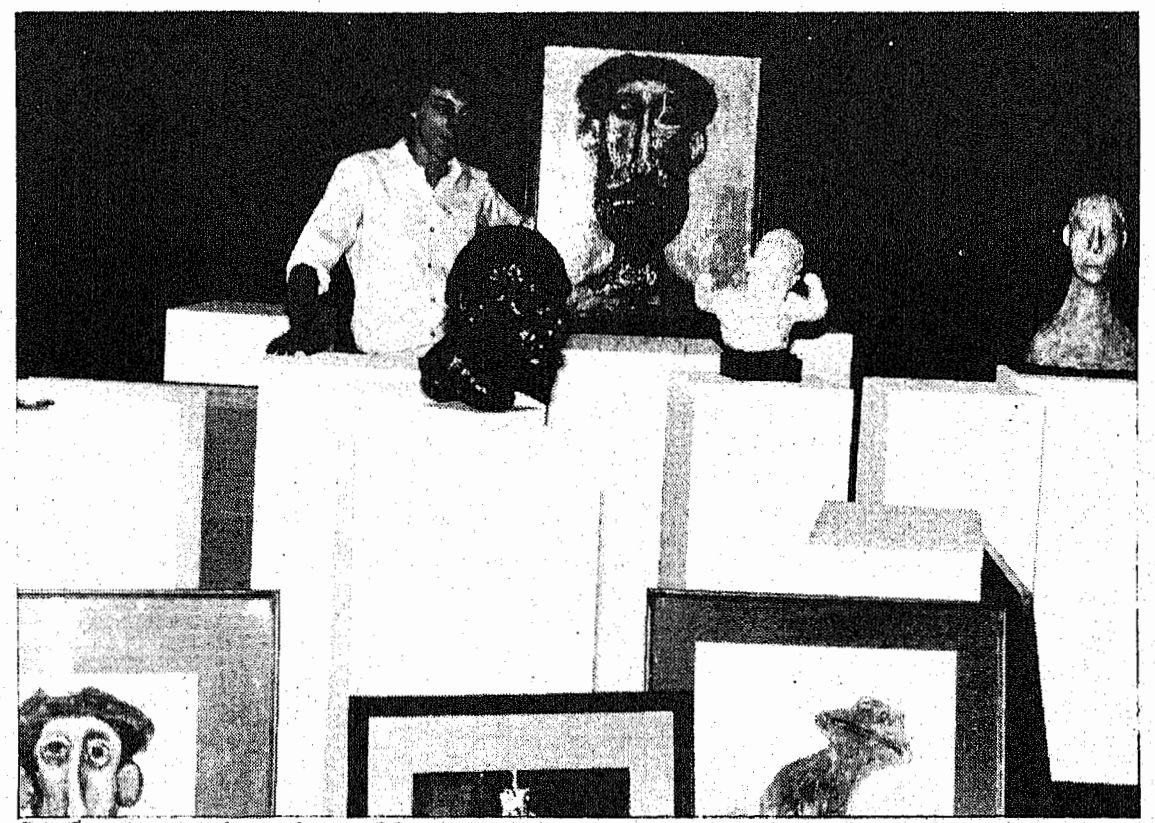
Opposition to the Bill is widespread; Aboriginal groups are enraged by the Government's persistent failure to consult them, academics whose expertise covers arid land ecology are horrified by the Bill, senior public servants in several departments are concerned at its implications and, according to an article in *The Age*, a Liberal Party official described the Bill as "a bloody expensive sop to the rural rump."

The issue is not confined to SA. The NT Legislative Assembly appears likely to pass a very similar Bill.

— Conservation Council of SA Newsletter (extract in part)

Peace Week

March 29 - April 3



Stefan Maros in the Gallery

Twenty and Prolific Young Artist Opens Gallery Exhibition

Stefan Maros is twenty and prolific. And he has at present an exhibition in The Gallery (Level 6, Union House) from March 25 to April 8.

The exhibition comprises forty-nine works in all; paintings, prints and sculptures, and is the artist's best work over a period of eighteen months.

The fascinating thing about Stefan Maros is that he is completely self-taught. He felt that going to art school would limit his abilities and change his method of painting, so he read about old masters like Michaelangelo and Rembrandt. He says "You must recognise and

acknowledge the past for a better understanding of the present."

Maros is pleased that the standard of his exhibition is a great step towards what he is trying to achieve in his work. His paintings are very basic, some even say primitive. The artist believes he must work from a figure before a painting or sculpture can even begin to take shape. He never uses abstract ideas or concepts, and he does not use colour as an expressive form. "I see colour as pure emotion; it has no direction."

Most of Maros' work is simple and easily understood. He sees a figure as a single unit, and thus there is no background to any of his work; most are just painted on

plain white paper.

Maros believes there is a connection between art, environment and "something divine", something "that holds the universe together". This accounts for a large number of prints with "religious" themes; that is themes that explore the cosmic unity of the world. He is adamant however, that none of "the subject matter has anything to do with his personal beliefs."

In his art, Maros is trying to dispose of everything non-essential in art and get back to the basics. So if you think you would be interested in his type of work and ideas, go up to the Gallery; the effort is worth it.

— Jenni Lans

INSIDE THIS WEEK

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Mahikari — a religion so cool its lukewarm says David Mussared who interviewed the President of Mahikari Australia for *On dit*.

The Prison's Royal Commission — This was the subject of a seminar at Flinders University last week. Prison reformers met the new Chief Secretary John Olsen. Opposition member Peter Duncan was also along.

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P. 8

What's Happening in the Arms Race? — There's no end in sight for the insanity but more and more people are seeing the need to stop. Three reports in the centre pages.

Women at the University of Adelaide — This report, a long time in the making, has at last seen the light. But will the light be seen by the University's governing committees, where it is presently bogged down.

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P. 16

Exclusive Interview — Harry Floodgate, soon to be no longer Premier of Tasmania, opens his verbal sluice gates and floods the last ditch in a last damn effort to flood the Franklin. Back page.

On dit NEWSPAPER OF THE STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION

Monday March 29, 1982
Volume 50 Number 5

Popular Opinion can still Prevail

Tasmania is awash with confusion if not yet with water. The flood is rising around Mr Harry Holgate. The farce which he began when he prorogued Parliament last year has at last reached its denouement.

The fact is that nearly half of Tasmanians proved last year that they don't want dams by voting informal in the referendum. Of the rest who voted in favour of dams, a good proportion of them voted against damming the Franklin.

The upshot is that the politicians who tried to bulldoze the dams on to the public are going to get kicked in the arse.

The failed to provide realistic alternatives and after the election the inevitable result is that the parliament will be stacked with independent no dam supporters who will ensure that neither Liberal nor Labor will be able to

govern if they hold to a dam building policy.

It all proves that the populace is not impotent in the parliamentary system. It just takes the solid determination which the Tasmanian Wilderness Society has brought to the fight, and a willingness to nearly destroy the system before you see victory.

On the national scale the feeling against damming the Franklin has been so intense that 11% per voters in the Lowe by-election wrote "No Dams" on their ballot papers according to "The National Times". It looks as if we can chalk up another much needed victory for conservation.

NOTICES

AUSQUAD SQUARE DANCE
Tuesday March 30, 7.30-10.45 pm,
North-South Dining Rooms. All welcome.
No partner or experience required.

Ossenton on 228 5175.

1958 Volks Wagon
parts for sale plus other VW bits and pieces.
Phone David Mussared, 269 2108.

INTERVARSITY BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER 1982

The Tenth Annual Australian Universities Billiards and Snooker Championships will be held in Adelaide during the May vacation.

This championship is the top event in University billiards in Australia, and will be played at Post-Tel Institute. Players must be students studying towards a recognised degree or diploma at a University. Further particulars are available from Keith Ossenton on 228 5175. Nominations close on Monday 12 April.

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER
A group of student players has been formed which will be coached in basic skills in both Billiards and Snooker. If you are interested in playing these games but you are completely unskilled, do not be put off. We will instruct you in the basics so that you can improve your game. Sessions will be held at Post-Tel Billiard Room, First Floor, 2 Franklin Street, Adelaide, each Tuesday night.
No appointment is required; just turn up! Further information is available from Keith

The Students' Association Office is no longer giving out cards for student concessions to the theatre. These must now be obtained from the Academy Theatre in Hindmarsh Square.

MEETINGS

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHY CLUB
PAUL JEWELL
(Post-graduate Flinders Uni.)
speaking on

"Violence, Hobbes and Nozick"
Everyone (except Anarchists) believes that a government is necessary if we are to walk the streets in safety. Nozick in his book *Anarchy, State, and Utopia* argues for a minimal State whose only job is our safety. As an Anarchist, I will show why even Nozick's minimal State is unacceptable.

Wine, cheese, and violent argument will follow the presentation of the paper at
THE CHAPEL
7.30 pm
THURSDAY APRIL 1ST

ROWING INTERVARSITY
A meeting is to be held on Wednesday, 7th April at 6.30 pm at the Adelaide University Boat Club on War Memorial Drive, adjacent to the University Oval, for all prospective IV rowers. Both male and female crews will be sent to Ballarat for Intersarsity which takes place during the week ending May 15th. The rowing IV is the oldest and probably the most keenly competed intersarsity competition. Guaranteeing rowers an experience not to be missed. If you are eligible and wouldn't mind helping to win a \$25,000 solid silver trophy, attend this meeting.

The Adelaide University Politics Students' Society invites all interested people, to a forum on
Why the Shift to the Right?
on Tuesday, March 30th at 7.30 pm
Speaking will be HUGH STRETTON, author of *Capitalism, Socialism and the Environment*.
Venue is the History/Politics Common Room on the 4th floor of the Napier Building.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
If you want to join in our annual Winery Tour at Hardy's Winery, McLaren Vale on Sunday April 25, tickets can be bought from Christine Hawker, Margret Hartnett or from clubrooms behind the Bar from March 29 to April 2. Cost — a mere \$2.
The bus leaves Victoria Drive entrance at 1 pm.
Hurry before tickets sell out!

PASSING EXAMS?
For all those interested in spending less time studying, come along and hear Dr A. Moorehouse of the Education Department. He is speaking on "Fewings Advanced Institute Learning" techniques, 1.00 pm Wednesday, Little Cinema. All welcome.
Presented by AU Education Forum.

PRODUCTION

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Letters

Short, boring letters will be edited
Long, boring letters will be axed

P.K. Reply

Dear Chris and Tim,
Normally I would not bother to reply to letters which are as petty and trite as the one headed "O Ball Complaints" featured in your previous edition. However, in this case, I am loathe to allow fellow students to form misguided opinions from a misguided letter.

My major complaint is that the anonymous writer quoted me as saying to students "if you don't like [the O Ball] — you can get stuffed". I did not say this, nor was it the intent of my article. What I did say was that if you didn't like the O Ball then you are welcome and encouraged to contribute to the planning of next year's show. As you can see, there is quite a difference between the two.

I was also disappointed that the writer did not have the courage in his/her own convictions to publish his/her name to it. To me such an action smacks of a rather underhanded method of attacking others without being responsible for those comments.

Yours sincerely
Paul Klaric

Ireland

Dear Editors,
One could hardly do justice to the feature article on Ireland in last week's edition of *On dit* in a brief response, but might I — someone who has had first hand experience of the situation in Northern Ireland — put paid to some of his scandalous accusations?

No one can justify the errors of Britain's past imperialism, but how easy it is to espouse platitudes to woo sympathy for MURDERERS on the old anti-Brit bandwagon. Did Steele mention in his article for what reasons these H-Block hunger strikers were imprisoned? I would like to know whether he has ever known the grief of families whose kin have been slaughtered by these glorified martyrs in their *Great Cause to liberate NI*.

How noble the term "Democratic Socialist Republic" sounds; the Germans behind the Berlin Wall might have something to say about such high flown jargon! And where too would Steele like to draw his definition of democracy? If he refers to ALL Ireland, then yes, certainly the majority are for unification, but within the six counties, one of the one and a half million are Protestant and whatever their political persuasion, they do not wish to join a nation dictated to by the Vatican.

It is about time that people appreciated the problem that exists in NI cannot be simply solved by dogmatism. A fresh

Pseud

Dear Chris and Tim,
Last week you printed an anonymous letter. I do not approve of this practise. Next thing you'll be printing letters with

Education Action Committee

Assessment is still an issue of major importance to the Committee and we are still urging students to become more aware of assessment procedures, and how, if these procedures are unfavourable, you can attempt to change them. Watch out in the next few weeks for posters advertising the Assessment Campaign and endeavour to get involved. It is, after all, for your personal benefit.

On the subject of student departmental reps — they're coming along. Students of the English Department have elected one. Please realize that departmental reps will be there to represent students in educational matters, and are a vital link

between staff and students where, for example, assessment is concerned. The Essay Library will soon be in full operation for staff and students to use at their leisure — a handy resource where examples of excellent and lousy essays with markers' comments can be studied to give guidelines of how work should be presented in various subjects. Keep your eyes peeled for more info.

We begin the countdown to Peace Week. Details of GSM speakers, forums and a film *War Without Winners* have been finalised and we hope to see you enthusiastically participating in all these things including the Disarmament March in Victoria Square on April 3.

appraisal of the situation is needed. The campaign that continues at the hands of the Provisional IRA and others is murder in its highest guise — terrorism — and it is about time too, that the likes of Gerald Steele woke up to the realization that what they think is best is simply political patronizing. He might win sympathy amongst the uninformed with his biased appraisal in Australia, but he will win no points where it counts — with the huge majority of Ulstermen

Stephen McDonald

Spirit of 82

Dear Editors,
It appears that in recent editions of *On dit*, a spirit of dissatisfaction with the role being played by AUS has emerged. Whilst I do not agree with the anti-women sentiments being expressed, I do feel that AUS has lost direction. Its prime concern has to be the welfare of the student body that it represents. In one major area, i.e. money, the AUS organisation has proved singularly unsuccessful. In the ten years that the TEAS scheme has been operative, the combined efforts of successive AUS executives has increased TEAS allowance by a miserable 10%, in the interim the cost of living would appear to have gone up approximately 160%. Perhaps if the AUS concentrated on this specific issue it may have some success. Perhaps AUS in its interests and ambitions is too diversified. Perhaps a year's effort and endeavour on this issue will be successful as was the successful anti-fees campaign run last year.

M. Swan

P.S. What is the AUS involvement with slave trading in Indonesia as reported in the *National Times*?

SECOND HAND RECORDS

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ETHNIC **AVANT-GARDE**
OPERA **POPULAR**

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(Near Twin Street)

RECORDS BOUGHT AND SOLD

ment is concerned. The By-elections are rapidly approaching. Too late if you haven't already nominated but there's always your chance to vote!

Other activities such as the Working Party on Women are progressing. We hope you will be getting involved.

The EAC next meet on Thursday 8th April at 1.00 pm in the Student Activities Office and we encourage as much participation from you as you're willing to put in. If you have any great ideas about what we've said or ideas about other issues, come along ... You're always welcome!

Main Meal and Dessert or Starve

Do you feel like a pig at a trough in your dinner hour? Do you find you need a gas mask to walk through the Mayo? If so, fight your way through the crowds and ascend to the Upper Refectory, a haven of smokeless, noiseless, spotless bliss.

These are the main reasons why people take the strain on their calf muscles and go upstairs to eat in the Upper Refectory.

Although refectories are normally for eating in, the food in the Upper Refectory is of secondary consideration to most of its patrons. The pressing question is "Why?"

Well, this year, the Upper Refectory has introduced a new scheme of culinary delights. One can obtain a main course, salad and dessert (or soup) for a set price. When I visited there, they were offering such exotic dishes as: Spanish Lamb and Veg., with a dessert or Tomato Soup, Corsican Casserole or American Pumpkin Pie, both with Fruit Salad and Yoghurt and a side salad.

You may think "Wonderful!", and rush right up there — but wait. Although the food is good, there are several catches to this wonderful new scheme.

The prices are quite high (around \$2.00) and if you eat there five days a week, your lunch bill becomes quite extravagant. Most people I talked to either bought from the other end of the counter — rolls, sandwiches and suchlike — or brought their own lunch.

Secondly, you have to buy everything. For example, if you only want fruit salad, you can't get it. You must buy the main meal and the salad that goes with it or starve. Most people I talked to agreed that this idea was quite nonsensical and quite a hassle for people who don't want to stuff themselves or buy food they're not going to eat. And the staff have noticed that the number of people frequenting this Refectory has dropped. It may be clean, but it's like a morgue.

Overall, the idea of this type of eating service is good, because sometimes people feel like a good meal. But most people agreed that the Upper Refectory should be run more on the lines of last year, where quick, fast food was available, as well as wholefoods.

If the refectories do as they are supposed to do and cater to the students of this University, then the Upper Refectory ought to consider its position and take some steps towards changing it.

— Jenni Lans

Traps for Unwary

This year the Barr Smith Library closes at 6.00 pm on Fridays which has non-plussed many readers who were used to dashing out for a quick fix of Asian food in the Wills Refectory before getting down to a hard evening's study.

They return to find the Library doors locked and their books, car-keys and personal possessions secured inside. For the sake of book security, caretakers are very reluctant to allow anybody inside the Library after hours.

Circulation Services Librarian Stephen Beaumont is embarking on a campaign to remind readers of the early closing hour on Fridays. Prominent notices to this effect are now posted at Library entrances. He also reminds people reading in secluded corners to pay atten-

tion to the time on Friday evenings. Even though Library staff endeavour to clear the reading areas, quite a few heedless people have been locked in lately.

Another trap for the unwary is leaving a bag in one of the two Library bag rooms after the Library closing hour. The bag rooms are locked approximately fifteen minutes after the Library shuts, i.e. at 6.15 pm on Fridays.

Unfortunately the financial squeeze which has prompted the reduced opening hours, means that it is out of the question for the Library to pay an employee to retrieve personal belongings on Friday nights. So be warned.

The 1982 Barr Smith opening hours are:
 Mon. to Thur. 9am-10pm
 Fri. 9am-6pm
 Sat. Sun and public holidays 1pm-5.30pm
 — On Dit staff

A Resignation



Mandy Cornwall

Most people have heard the name Mandy Cornwall, even if they don't know her personally.

This is probably because she was the first woman president of the Students' Association last year.

Mandy has also been on the Union Council for just over three years, but resigned this week.

Her reasons for this are obvious from her letter of resignation.

19th March 1982

Ken McAlpine
 Acting President
 Adelaide University Union

Dear Ken,

This letter is an attempt to raise matters within the Union which have either been ignored or disregarded during the past six months. The Union, in recent years, has moved toward a structure which is a model for other organisations in its dealing with its staff and membership. It seems now that, despite these changes, the Union is heading in a very different direction.

Staff in the Union, as in most organisations, have little or no influence over decisions affecting their work environment. In an

attempt to overcome this the Council introduced a system of elected staff representatives on committees and Council. Unfortunately this seems to have resulted in the co-option of individual staff representatives which hasn't helped the basic problem of the powerlessness of the staff generally. In fact, staff who have attempted to change parts of the Union's employment policy have been fobbed off by the Employee Relations Committee and regarded as trouble-makers. It should be of great concern to a Union Council which professes progressive politics, that it has gained a reputation for poor staff relations and exploitation of its employees in some cases.

The Union's accountability to its membership has steadily been increased over the past five years, culminating in the introduction of the position of president last year. This new President was to make the running of the Union more effectively accountable to Council on a day to day basis. When it came to implementing this, the Council chose to create a part-time bureaucrat position to review regulations and policy rather than a President who

represents the control that students can have over the Union.

This has been exacerbated by the Council's attitude to its committees and access of the membership. The standing committees of Council are supposed to be specialised working groups to consider matters in detail and make recommendations. They are the means by which new ideas and policy development reach Union Council for decisions. Recent practice has been to use these committees to set up a complicated procedure of referring issues to two or three committees for various reconsiderations which are then ignored. At the same time it is not unusual for Council to be forced to make a decision on delicate matters, with no notice and little information. Council meetings have become ill prepared marathons at which rational decision making is very difficult. The result of this is a great deal of resentment from staff and students who have a hard time getting even simple decisions through within three months. It is rather sad that even with the new Union structure, students with ideas or complaints are approaching the Students' Association for advice and support on how to embark on the disillusioning procedure of dealing with the Union which is meant to be for its members.

It is for these reasons that I tender my resignation as a member of Union Council, the Catering Management Board and as Chair of the Welfare Committee. I do so with regret because I believe that the Union is an important organisation and one that should be capable of listening to opposition. To continue on Union Council would be a waste of time because the frustrations I have experienced in recent months would continue. Politically it is wiser to work in organisations where I can be effective, not simply in achieving goals, but as a part of an overall decision making process.

I hope that this letter will lead to some discussion of issues which the Council has so far chosen to ignore.

Yours sincerely
 Mandy Cornwall

Peace Motions for GSM

As part of the Peace Week there will be a general students' meeting on Thursday.

The issues which will be raised are of vital importance to all of us, so read them and give them your support on Thursday.

I. Disarmament

We, the Students of Adelaide University, are protesting to survive. We believe

- 1) that no nation can 'win' a nuclear war
- 2) that the existence of nuclear arms or foreign military bases in any country decreases the autonomy of that country and makes it more likely a target of nuclear attack
- 3) that any increase of nuclear arms by world powers will tend to lead to world war.

We therefore demand a stop to the arms race and the progressive dismantling of nuclear forces.

We urge the people of Australia to demand of our government that it

- 1) negotiate the closing of all installations in Australia that would play a part in nuclear war
- 2) negotiate a zone free of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean area
- 3) support at the forthcoming June United Nations Special

Session on Disarmament all initiations for nuclear arms reduction whether these involve one country, two countries or many countries and the demands therein to prominent members of government.

Action Motion

This GSM moves that the SAUA affiliate to People for Peace at a cost of \$50 and support the Peace Rally on April 3, 10.30 am Victoria Square by calling on all students to participate and by donating \$50 to advertising costs.

In addition, this GSM moves that the President of the Students' Association communicate the contents of the previous motion and the demands therein to prominent members of parliament.

II Nuclear Proliferation

That students at the University of Adelaide oppose the mining of uranium for these reasons,

- 1) there are, at present, no means for safely and permanently storing or disposing of radioactive wastes or guarding against nuclear accidents
- 2) there are unacceptable, serious and long-term risks to the health of workers associated with the mining and processing of uranium
- 3) the economic benefits to the people of Australia will be

minimal while trans-national companies involved will make profits at our expense

4) the development of nuclear industries pose a threat to the civil liberties of Australians

5) the nuclear power industry is directly contributing to nuclear weapons manufacture and proliferation and the threat of nuclear war

6) most major uranium finds in Australia are situated on land claimed by Aboriginal Land Councils. The right of these Councils to full self determination has been impossible under existing agreements.

Action Motion

This GSM moves that the SAUA oppose the Indenture Bill before SA Parliament allowing the mining of uranium at Roxby Downs and Honeymoon Island and communicate this by way of letters to those members of parliament concerned.

III Militarism

That the SAUA is opposed to any form of compulsory military training. We demand that all forms of emotive military advertising, appealing to temporary hardships (e.g. financial) of students should be banned, while recognising, however, that the Reserve Army do recruit volunteers on campus.

As part of Adelaide Uni. Peace Week, the Education Action Committee and Adelaide Uni. CANE are presenting a variety of activities.

Tuesday March 30

1 pm Little Cinema

A film on the arms race — *A War Without Winners.*

Wednesday March 31

1 pm Little Theatre

A Forum — Smithfield and Beyond — on bases in Adelaide and Australia and the role they play in the threat to world peace.

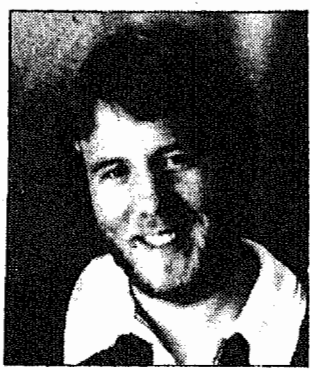
Thursday April 1

Barr Smith Lawns

General Student Meeting. Motions on disarmament, nuclear proliferation and militarism.

These activities are leading up to the main event of the week.

Saturday April 3 at 10.30 am in Victoria Square, Rally for Peace. Bring along three of your friends and tell them to bring along three of theirs and so on. The Rally is timed to coincide with national and international rallies, and has been organised to provide support for the Disarmament Petition, due to be presented in a Special Session of the United Nations Assembly.



President P.K. Speaks

Ever seen stickers or slogans about the place saying "Sexism is rampant on this campus"? Well, something has actually been done to try and halt the campus sexism from the top. Last year the University set up a "Working Party on Women" to discuss the problems that all women, students and staff alike, had to face on campus. In the end, the group came out with three pages of recommendations for the University Council to consider. This is expected to go before the Council some time next month and if you are interested in seeing the paper discussed, see me for details of its introduction.

However, I'm sure there are still a large number of people who can't see the need for giving special thought to the plight of women. The fact that women are outnumbered greatly on campus in terms of student and staff seems to be a non-argument to many. It is interesting to think about it in terms of the fact that while women make up 50% of the total population, they only make up 38% of the student population, and a tiny 13% of academic staff.

The Working Party has done much to try and alter this under-representation. They ask that at any time the percentage of academic staff be no less than 25% of either sex. This goes for men as well as women, though the way things are it hardly seems likely. This decision realizes that women are under-represented, and that some people are likely to feel more comfortable relating to tutors or lecturers of the same sex.

Another item the Working Party has looked at is that of sexual harassment. They recommend that a committee be set up to deal with complaints from students who feel they have been sexually harassed in some way. Again, this decision is a positive step, not only for women, but for men who may experience similar problems.

The Working Party has been successful in more ways than one. It has not only made progress in exposing some of the sexist attitudes and actions that abound on campus, but has moved in a direction to solve some of these problems. The remaining question is on how this will be received by the University. Already the issue has been deferred, and one feels that there are those who are not too comfy with the proposed change. But then, did Mal Fraser feel comfy before the Lowe By-election ...?

— Paul Klaric
SAUA President

by Peter Hockney

NEW YORK — Wednesday: In a joint communique released last night by the world's heads of state and religious leaders, it was announced that the world would end this Thursday at 5.45 am.

Speaking at a press conference at UN headquarters, the US President, Mr Reagan, said news of the world's impending doom had been kept under tight security since Sunday while America's allies were notified and steps taken to avoid world-wide panic.

"God appeared to me in a dream late last night," he told reporters.

"He told me that although my policies had gone some way towards arresting man's slide into depravity, it wasn't enough ... he could stand it no longer and the world would end promptly on Thursday."

The President told reporters he had pleaded with God, even offering to reinstate some of the welfare programme recently axed by his administration but God had remained unmoved.

"I awoke to find the White House in uproar," the President recalled.

"The first earthquake, hurricane and flooding reports had started to filter through. My dream had just confirmed my aide's worst fears."

In reply to a question about his personal reaction to the news, the President said that the initial shock had quickly given way to disappointment.

"I have always been a devout man," he said.

"I've attended church all these years. After all, seven per cent of this great nation's gross national product has been directed towards this end for the past 25 years and now we're boosting that even further. You'd have thought God could have left ending the world up to me."

A Vatican spokesman later confirmed that the Pope had been in direct communication with God on Sunday night.

"He spoke Latin with two angels providing a simultaneous translation into Polish and Italian.

"God's message was: 'repent all ye sinners for yea verily the end of the world is nigh ... and by nigh I mean this Thursday, 5.45am Greenwich mean time.'

In a press conference with Western media, Russia's Communist Party leader, Mr Brezhnev, confirmed the apocalypse reports but denied God's part in the proceedings.

"The Russian people knew of this by early Sunday morning," he told reporters.

"The superiority of Marxist-Leninist science saw to it that Russian technicians correctly interpreted the geophysical, atmospheric and solar disturbances of that day at least five hours in advance of their Western counterparts.

"The Russian people certainly won't be turning to the opiates of classist bourgeois religion in this time of crisis.

"If the President of America sleeps fitfully I suggest it is the decadence of Western ways and his oppression of the working classes which preys on his conscience."

Leaders of the Jehovah's Witnesses Church released a brief statement which read: "We told you so!"

On the Local Front

Local civil defence forces and Church groups have reacted swiftly to the news that the world will end on Thursday.

A spokesman for the Adelaide Catholic Archdiocese, Bishop Peccata Mundi, said the church was taking on extra staff to cope with a flood of demands for confessional services.

"We're just keeping our heads above water at the moment," he said.

Pygmy Prometheus

Gloomy World Futures Market



"We've had to cancel all ecclesiastical leave, cut short a

number of evening services and bring in staff from the Family Planning department.

"We're calling in all former monks, Sunday school teachers and cantors to lend a hand."

Telecom announced yesterday it was going ahead with plans to set up a phone-in confessional service despite Liberal back-bench moves to have the service provided by private enterprise. The service will be available until Thursday, 24 hours a day.

It will be charged at a revolutionary new "tithing rate".

"The department doesn't think a mere tenth of one's life savings is too much to pay for a chance at eternal bliss," a Telecom spokesman said.

A number of prominent local figures have come forward to make public confession of former sins and misdemeanours.

"No, I don't think they're just trying to save their souls from everlasting perdition," local radio announcer Jeremy Cordeaux said yesterday.

It is on Mr Cordeaux's daily breakfast show that many of these figures have appeared to make confessions.

"These men and women are leading South Australians who want to set an example for the rest of us," he said.

"No, I don't believe they chose my show because it has the highest ratings.

"While it has never been strictly religious, I do believe my programme often approaches a church service in its pace, tone and sense of decorum."

The Premier, Mr Tonkin, has been one of the first to prepare himself publicly to meet his Maker.

He confessed this morning that he had never read a single work of political philosophy or theory.

"I may have tried to deceive by borrowing Burke, Hobbes, Plato and Henry Kissinger's Memoirs from the local library but it was all for show; I never read them," he said.

"You see I've always based my life, both political and personal, on the British Medical Association Almanac of the Eye.

"I've always believed that all useful knowledge available to man was contained in that work.

"I see the Liberal Party as life's optometrists and the Opposition as little better than iridologists. It's not a question of Right Wing versus the Left but eye doctor versus quack."

Mr Tonkin also admitted at the

close of the confession to being former Liberal leader Bruce Eastick in disguise.

Former Labor Premier Mr Don Dunstan made his confession on alternative radio station 5MMM's late night Quirks show last night.

"I have come forward to state categorically that I have never at any stage in my life been homosexual in my sexual alignment.

"I admit that for reasons some will see as politically expedient I may have tried to cultivate the appearance of a somewhat equivocal sexuality.

"But I did so in the belief that the SA public wanted and needed, during the difficulties of the past decade, a leader who was colourful and controversial, a little risqué and who would epate some of those bourgeois values.

"If I have conjoined in myself the artist, the sensualist, the orator, the man of letters, the law giver, the renaissance prince, the bawd, the gourmet, the culture hero and the ruthless politician, I did so only with the best intentions."

In a shock move on the media front last night, management of *The Advertiser* moved to bring out a special late night edition in which to make their own confessions.

In a doomsday editorial they admitted that *The Advertiser* had been solely written by computer since the paper went "on-line" last year.

"Of course we're still employing journalists for appearances' sake," they wrote.

"But all their copy is simply ignored by the system; it's simply put on permanent electronic hold.

"All stories for the past year have been produced by the computer without regard for truth, accuracy or the interests of the Labor Party.

"The computer has been

programmed to the brain-wave patterns of a number of leading members of the Adelaide establishment and plugged into a former editor's cerebral cortex.

"All we do each day is feed in weather details, any fluctuations in the price of gold, what animals at the zoo have recently produced offspring and the name of the latest entrant in the Miss South Australia Quest. The rest is automatic."

From the Bureau

A spokesman for the Bureau of Meteorology said yesterday there was no relief in sight from the unseasonable conditions which have prevailed across the State since the doomsday announcement.

He said in the six hours to 3 pm yesterday the front of Heaven was full of fiery shapes, and earth's huge sway did tremble as a thing infirm and ghostly warriors did range and clamour in the clouds.

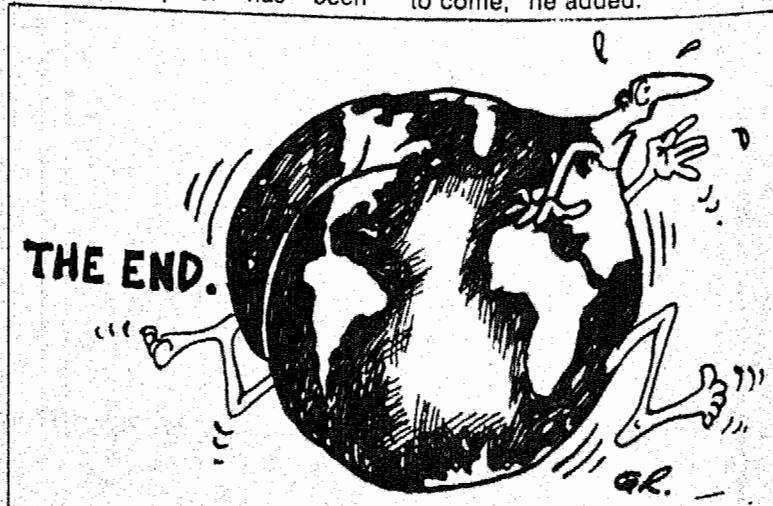
In the forecast period the souls of the dead, so great a multitude that none might count them, would rise and shriek and gibber even at noonday, and behold, a great dragon having seven heads and seven horns would cast the stars of heaven even unto the earth.

He said yesterday's noon satellite picture showed a band of angels extending a ridge into the western Bight and will be associated with some early morning antiphonal chanting and intermittent Palestrina.

An intense anti-Christ is centred over St Xavier's Cathedral and is expected to move northward towards St Peters later in the day.

Although the sun would become like unto a sackcloth of hair and the moon as blood, conditions were expected to moderate late tomorrow, he said.

"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, who was and is and is to come," he added.



Housing Rights

Greg Crafter, State Labor member for Norwood, affirmed his view that housing is a right rather than a privilege before an AU Labor Club meeting on Monday March 22.

If satisfactory housing is a right of all citizens, then it follows that it is the government's duty to provide it. Crafter dealt a few hefty serves to the present state government for their inadequacies in this regard.

He concentrated his attention on low income housing. Twenty-four thousand people are currently on the waiting list for Housing Trust accommodation in South Australia. One thousand of these joined in January.

Crafter quoted statistics that stated the cost of rental accommodation had leapt by 39% in the last three years while the amount of housing available was on the decline. The number of rented dwellings advertised in the daily press had similarly gone down (by 64%).

The Labor member was also concerned about the quality of housing. Salt damp is the principal enemy to good buildings in Adelaide. Design was also a paramount consideration he said. That was necessary to preserve a livable household

against the heat of the television set.

In Crafter's electorate of Norwood there is a six year wait for a Housing Trust home. In Whyalla, Elizabeth and Christies Beach the waiting time was a considerably less eighteen months. This exemplified the problem. The bulk of the Housing Trust homes were clustered around secondary industry. Now as service industries become prominent this type of housing is no longer adequate.

What is the Labor answer to the problem? Crafter outlined a plan. Firstly government must intervene in banking to bring down high interest rates. The banks are presently reaping incredible profits. Secondly, a State Labor government would not sell off Housing Trust homes to tenants. It was a "very depressing scenario" he said. The current government was selling homes and they became a saleable commodity which soon increased in price out of the range of needy people. He promised a Labor government would correct housing policy to work in accord with demographic trends.

One questioner asked whether the lack of a capital gains tax meant that property speculators were free to run riot and send



Greg Crafter

prices up.

In reply Crafter pointed out that every other developed Western country had some form of capital gains tax which discouraged speculators.

Housing is a major issue in the forthcoming Victorian election. "Money is buying votes," says Crafter. The carrot scheme of the Thompson Government offers a 1% rebate to all home buyers. Crafter thinks this completely evades the real needs. Low income earners who can't afford to buy houses get nothing. It

would cost Victoria \$72 million. No way would a Labor government in South Australia do a similar thing he said emphatically.

The meeting was the first of the AU Labor Club this year. That explained the receptive mood and the lack of tough questions from the audience of thirty-five. It filled Meeting Room 1 which wasn't bad for a meeting which was not preceded by much publicity.

— Tim Dodd

Procrastination Tactics

The Women at the University of Adelaide report, due to have been considered by the Education Committee last week, was deferred to a special meeting on Wednesday April 14.

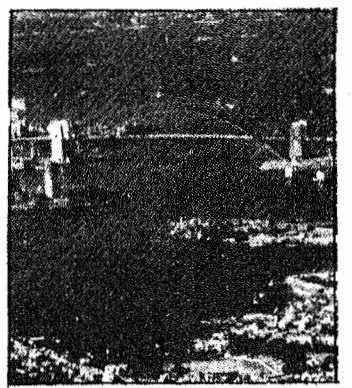
The controversial report (whose recommendations are outlined on pages 12 and 13 of this issue) has been in preparation for some time and its deferral fueled the suspicion amongst its supporters that powerful people are gunning for it.

The deferred motion came from the Preview Committee which was examining the report and was prompted by a letter from the President of the Staff Association, Mr C.R. Lawton. The Staff Association requested more time to examine the report. The Association received a copy on January 26. "I am now told that the Education Committee at its February meeting, resolved to ask for the Association's comment by 15 March," Lawton wrote to Professor Boyd, Chairman of the Education Committee. "However, no letter

to that effect has been sent to us."

The Staff Association apparently intends to hold a general meeting to gauge the opinions of its members before submitting its comment on the report. It was impractical to hold a general meeting early in term because of the academic pre-occupations of teaching staff at that time, the Association said. So they requested the deferment and they got it after half an hour's debate before a packed Council Room.

— Tim Dodd



Sydney Sider

Everybody forgot the power crisis, the lovely weather and some of their inhibitions for the celebration of the 50th Birthday of the Sydney Harbour Bridge last Sunday week.

About two hundred thousand people crammed the Bridge approaches to walk across the Birdge while it was closed to traffic.

As everyone knows, two hundred thousand into one, even one enormous Harbour Bridge, won't go. Result: chaos!

It took your humble correspondent about one and a half hours to shuffle across, a mindless process enlivened by the occasional media helicopter, various renditions of *Happy Birthday* and a few panicky sufferers of claustrophobia.

At least I didn't get wet; there were so many closely spaced umbrellas that hardly a drop sneaked through.

The meat of the week's events was still the power crisis, with even the lightweight afternoon dailies picking up the story. Not for any fundamental reason, mind you, rather to spotlight the secondary effects of the crisis such as the threatened continuous four day week for industry and domestic power restrictions. There's still no convincing explanation as to why whole power stations are out of action.

For Bill Allen, Deputy Police Commissioner and, it seems, close associate of Abe Saffron, Jack Rooklyn and other known organised crime figures, the crisis couldn't have come at a better time.

The enquiry into Allen's affairs is for most people providing confirmation of what they already believe; that the NSW police force is probably more corrupt than the criminals it apprehends.

The continued proliferation of unlicensed casinos and openly advertised prostitution makes a mockery of public confidence in police honesty.

It's hardly likely that will do anything constructive about the root causes of corruption; too many powerful people are making lots and lots of tax free money.

If Allen is solidly implicated, one can only speculate as to how high up the rot goes.

Despite the gloom, Sydney is still an exciting place to be, with a magnificent variety of entertainment available.

The 'Basement', one of Sydney's best known venues, offers some of the best known Australian jazz acts accompanied by quite passable food.

If only Paul Landa could manage to plug Kerry Biddel and her band into the State Grid; his problems would be solved.

— Sydney Correspondent

Paulin's Stirring Sounds

The Little Theatre will spring to life this Friday at 1.00 pm with the stirring sounds of a 12 string guitar (Leo Kolke eat your heart out).

Ian Paulin, a folk singer and writer, will be performing and he has an impressive track record.

Originally from Tasmania, the preservation of the South West Wilderness is of special interest to him. A single of his, *Face of Things to Come* is featured on the soundtrack of Mike Cordell's film *Franklin; Last Wild River*.

Locally he has worked as assistant editor of a newspaper for the unemployed, *City Life* and has worked on a graffiti newspaper with Adelaide's young unemployed city dwellers.

Musically he has featured with *Young Modern* and *Mickey Finn* and supported *Redgum* both here and whilst they were touring. In addition he has performed regularly at the Festival Theatre — Amphitheatre concerts, midweek lunch concerts and often featured in the *Music in the Parks* programme.

Press critics have said that he is a "talented guitarist ... [his] lyrics [are] delivered with considerable feeling and verve ... He displays an originality often lacking in other performers." So why not find out if they're right? Go and listen to him on Friday.

Saturday Night in the Bar

Before going to the Bar
Why not eat in the Bistro — Level 4

\$6 Buys a 3 course meal and entry into the Bar night. Save \$1.50 on the entrance.

\$5 Buys just the meal.

The Bistro is open until 8.30 pm

Start Saturday Night in the Bistro

TEQUILA SUNRISE
MEXICAN RESTAURANT
132 GOUGER STREET ADELAIDE
51 4096
Vegetarian dishes available.

May the Force Be With You

by David Mussared



What are you into? Reincarnation, ghosts, doomsday theories, extra sensory perception, philosophy, symbolism, health, or even business management? Mahikari, the perfect religion, has got something for everyone. Whatever your bent, Mahikari can accommodate with a benign smile, a gentle voice, and a three day course in mental calisthenics.

In fact the lasting impression is less that of a religion than that of ultra-modern PR consultant companies which specialize in subtle propaganda, and have the advantage of being totally adaptable to whatever criticism directed at them. And their rather drastic claims are backed by scientific experimentation.

Give me old fashioned, smash and bash Catholicism any time; at least then you're dealing with swords, not silicon chip words and a social worker manner.

Anyway, here's Dr (Doctor!) Andris Tebecis, President of Mahikari Australia to tell you about a religion that's so cool it's luke-warm.

Is Mahikari a universal thing that everyone should have, or should do?

Should might be a little strong. There are many things that people do which are useful and practical, but in my experience Mahikari has been the most effective all rounder to solve problems of a wide range; including spiritual problems, mental problems and physical problems.

Does Mahikari presuppose the existence of God?

Not really. You can come in and be rather sceptical. You can be an atheist even. You can do a three day course, receive this pendant which we call

Omitams, and then energy and power flows from your hand.

Is there any difficulty involved in trying to put over yet another eastern religion in the western world of the cynical eighties?

Not really. Because it hasn't got that oriental flavour. Like there are no rules in Mahikari that you have to wear beads, or burn incense, or shave your head or anything like that. Very ordinary people are in Mahikari wearing ordinary clothes doing ordinary things.

Where did the basic philosophy behind it come from?

A man called Sukuinushisama; actually he was called Okada in those days, received revelations from the creator God.

He was not himself sent by God?

That's a moot point. It sounds like he was to me. He didn't say that, but it's obvious that God selected him because he gave him teachings directly and whatever he said came true. And He gave Sukuinushisama the method of this true light, which Sukuinushisama was able to pass on to thousands, and maybe hundreds of thousands. So in my opinion it's very obvious that he was sent by God.

In the same sense that you'd say Jesus or Buddha was sent by God?

Yes. He didn't take Buddhism or Shintoism or Christianity and change it. What happened is he came with the teachings of God, which do both. Not only do they clarify previous religions, but they go deeper.

Well, what is the three day Okiyome Zone healing course?

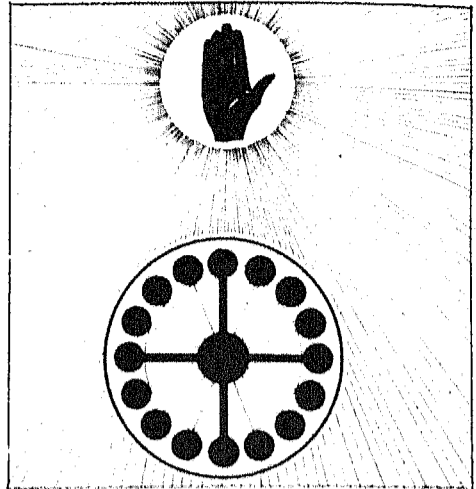
We call this Okiyome when you hold the hand and radiate this Mahikari energy. Anyone can receive that. People can come into the Mahikari Centre every day and receive that, but in order to radiate it you have to do a three day course, or study period.

There are no secret rites involved, just the teaching of philosophy?

Very sensible, normal, everyday things that give you deep guidance on how to improve health, harmony and material wealth; the three conditions which make up happiness. It's not a bunch of intangible, cosmic, pious platitudes that waffle on and on. Sukuinushisama taught that most problems in the world are caused by attaching spirits. These cause things like marital upsets, lack of harmony in the home, bankruptcy, suicide and violence of all kinds.

Demons?

Not Demons. No. Spirits. You wouldn't call your father a demon if he died would you? It can be relatives, it can be a wife or husband from a previous lifetime; it can be an enemy too, from several hundred years ago. What happens when you give this true light to people on the forehead is that their soul is purified as well as any spirits attached to them.



So there's no duality of world in Mahikari? There's no spirit world separate from the human world. It's all integrated?

They're intimately intercommunicating. We are part spirit too. The human has, like a divine core, a spirit or soul.

And animals have it as well?

Animals have a spirit but they don't have a soul from the creator God; they're not created as part of God's soul.

Is there a Mahikari heaven?

It's not a Mahikari heaven. Mahikari teaches these things, but it applies whether you're a member or not. Reincarnation and all these things, they're very real things. They're not concepts or philosophies. You can actually see that the light works by doing experiments which are non-human experiments. I'm a scientist, and this is what most awakened me in the early days.

You claim to be able to help the mentally retarded with Mahikari.

Yes, yes. Although there are purely physical problems in the world, these represent only a small proportion, about 20 percent.

Where does the money to set these centres up come from?

Everything in Mahikari revolves around donations.

You've got a book coming out this year. Do you want to say anything about that?

This book is called *Thank God for the Answers at Last*. I think it gives a rather good overall view of Mahikari, and there are many case histories and documented evidence. I think it's a very timely book. The world seems to be packing up in many ways and I hope it will guide people to coming to a way of solving their problems.

So you see the world as coming to a pretty grim end fairly soon?

It's not only me. I think most people, if they open their eyes will see the world is deteriorating and degenerating in many ways. It is packing up in one sense, but it is preparing for something big and good in another sense. We have to prepare for a so-called spiritual civilization where people will put God first and not materialism. We are the seeds for this civilization. All the mess has to be cleared up. There will be earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods and this is going to escalate.

Does that give Mahikari a monopoly on spiritual well being — if you're not in the sect you're not going to get the goodies from God?

No. We don't say that. Everyone is a part of God. It would be too arrogant of me to say that. But in my opinion Mahikari is definitely the most rapid, fulfilling and all-embracing thing to get people closer to God.

STUDENT RADIO

Monday — Paul Klaric talks about the events for the coming week at Adelaide Uni. Film Reviews with Nick X.

Wednesday — Vincent Wong has his say.

Thursday — The last show of the 10 o'clock schlock — Top 12 for ever.

Friday — Requests 10 - 1.

ELECTIONS

AUS Regional Elections

Nominations are called for the following Regional positions:

1. SA Regional Organizer
2. Education Officer
3. Regional Trainee Teacher Organizer
4. Regional Media Officer
5. Regional Treasurer

Nominations close one hour after the commencement of the next Regional Con-

ference, 7.30 pm Tuesday 27th April at Magill Campus.

Details of responsibilities of these positions, and any general enquiries should be directed to Alan Fairley in the Student Activities Office.

The positions are open to all members of the Union, and nominees will be elected at Regional Conference by Regional delegates.

TV

Monday March 29

Channel 2

10.00 pm Jazz.

Bix Beiderbecke and the King of Jazz — Paul Whiteman

Channel 10

8.35 pm 2 hours of Peter and Paul.

A debut of a saga about two of the apostles.

Tuesday March 30

Channel 2

1.30 pm Our World.

The Last Pharaoh: The Search for Akhenaten

9.50 pm Rock Arena with The Motels and Joan Armatrading

Wednesday March 31

Channel 2

8.55 pm Ireland — A Television History.

9.55 pm The Bridge of San Luis Rey (1944).

Thursday April 1

Channel 2

9.50 pm Onward Christian Soldiers — The Moral Majority.

The first of 13 documentaries which explore different aspects of world religion.

Channel 7

8.30 pm A modified TV version of The Last of the Knucklemen.

Friday April 2

Channel 2

8.45 pm Friday Theatre.

The Kindness of Mrs Radcliffe (1933)

Channel 7

8.30 pm Movie — Marilyn: The Untold Story based on the book by Marilyn Munroe

Channel 9

8.35 pm Movie: Blue Fire Lady.

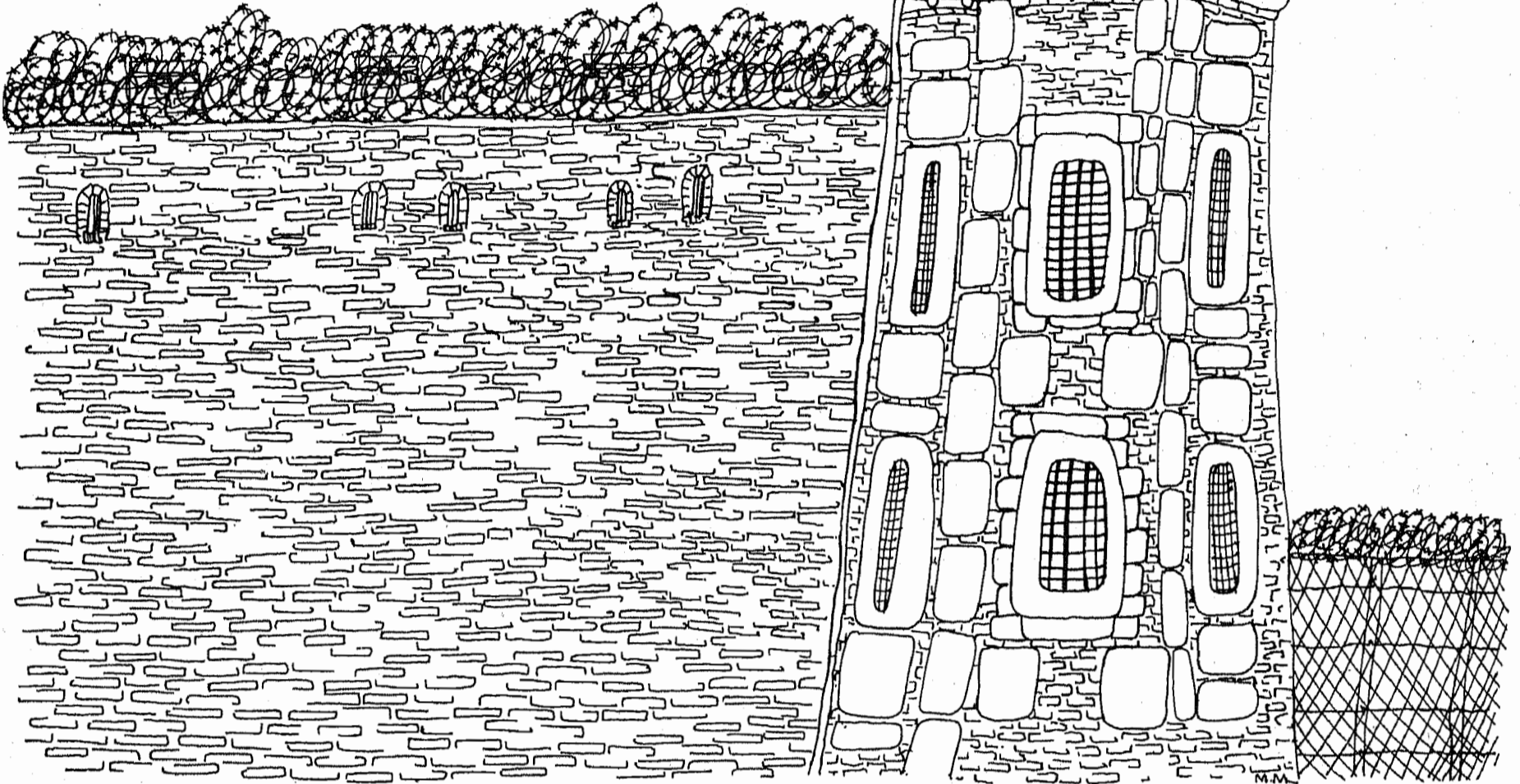
Channel 10

11.25 pm Movie — The Rise and Rise of Michael Rimmer.

Stars Peter Cook, John Cleese, Arthur Lowe.

Retribution Or Rehabilitation

Royal Commission into Prisons



Television has formed many people's impressions of what prisons are like on the inside. Others simply choose to ignore the thought of them. A recent Royal Commission gave yet another view of them. Allegations arising from this Commission into the SA Prison System was the topic for a public seminar at Flinders University last Friday. Mark Davis gives his account of it.

The French thinker Michel Foucault comments of the conventional thinking of governments and criminologists on prisons that "one has the impression it is of such utility, is needed so urgently and rendered so vital for the working of the system, that it does not even need to seek a theoretical justification for itself, or even simply a coherent framework. It is entirely utilitarian ... What made it necessary was the alibi, employed since the eighteenth century, that if one imposes a penalty on somebody this is not in order to punish what he has done, but to transform what he is. Once you suppress the idea of vengeance, punishment can only have a meaning within a technology of reform. And judges themselves have gradually made the shift, without wanting to and without even taking cognizance of the fact, from a verdict which still retained punitive connotations to one which they cannot justify in their own vocabulary except on the condition of its being transformative of the person condemned. Yet they know perfectly well that the instruments available to them, the death penalty, formerly the penal colonies, today imprisonment, don't transform anyone. Hence there is the necessity to call on those who produce a discourse on crime and criminals which will justify the measures in question."

Foucault's criticism can be directed at the Clarkson report, the report of the recent Royal Commission into allegations concerning the South Australian prison system which was the subject of a public seminar at Flinders University on Friday, 19 March. For it was widely agreed among speakers at this seminar that the Clarkson report is a narrow and utilitarian document. Restricted by its terms of reference to a consideration of specific allegations and cases, the Clarkson report fails to deal with general issues concerning prisons and prison reform and is only occasionally able to make wider conclusions and recommendations.

Mr D. Biles, the Associate Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, argued that the terms of reference prevented the Clarkson report from providing a basis for future policy on

prisons in South Australia: "The report contains no broad vision for the future of the prison system, only specific remedies for certain problems." Len Lehmann, Convenor of the South Australian Prison Action Committee, saw the report as superficial and of very little worth. South Australia, he said, was in dire need of an investigation of the prison system such as that provided for New South Wales by the Nagle report of 1978, a report which takes into account the needs of society, prisoners and administrators. Even the physical differences between the two documents reveal the shortcomings of Clarkson's report, he claimed, holding in one hand the tome produced by Nagle and in the other the flimsy South Australian report.

It was disturbing, then, that the only speaker attending the seminar who failed to recognize the limitations of the Clarkson's report was the Tonkin government's new Chief Secretary, John Olsen; and Olsen did little to reassure the audience of the government's interest in prison reform by leaving the seminar immediately after delivering the opening address, refusing to stay long enough even to answer questions. The government, Olsen said, inherited a prison system left unworkable by previous governments. A rewritten Prisons Act which is currently before Parliament will "drag South Australia's correctional services system from the state of decay in which it has languished" and put into effect the principal recommendations of the Clarkson report.

Other speakers, however, did not share Mr Olsen's belief that the new legislation would lead to significant reform of the prison system and were able to point out that in any case the legislation fails to initiate even some of Clarkson's more moderate recommendations. For instance, no provision has been made for a reform of the mail censorship system or for the abolition of "D" (discipline) division at Yatala as recommended by Clarkson.

On the other hand, some of the changes which are being made by the government, either compromise Clarkson's

suggestions or run counter to recent experience in prisons elsewhere. Ms S. Armstrong, the New South Wales Deputy Chairman in Charge of Prisons and Police, pointed out that the new Act's provision for replacing the Visiting Justice system with a Visiting Tribunal which would both hear disciplinary charges brought against prisoners by prison authorities and investigate complaints made by prisoners, is likely to prove unworkable. This is because prisoners are usually reluctant to make complaints to a body which they perceive as being a part of the prison system, preferring to take their grievances to an independent entity such as the Ombudsman. Clarkson himself acknowledges that prisoners display a justifiable distrust of the bodies that hear disciplinary charges and recommends the establishment of an independent body for the investigation of prisoners' complaints and allegations: "An inspectorate should be established, presided over either by the Ombudsman or a special Prisons Ombudsman or a Magistrate with power to investigate complaints by prisoners ..." (page 80).

For Peter Duncan the major problem is that the new legislation fails to outline government policy in relation to correctional services. Such legislation should supply a reasonable framework for a liberal administration to provide for prisoner rehabilitation; from a reading of the present Bill, however, it appears that the central concern and preoccupation of the government is with security, no doubt as a result of the publicity given to recent escapes. The government proposes, for instance, to spend over \$4 million constructing a super-maximum security division at Yatala in spite of a widespread discrediting of such divisions following the recent appalling experiences at the Jaka Jaka installations in Victoria and at Katingle in New South Wales (Katingle has now been closed down upon the recommendations of the Nagle investigation).

Certainly it was the view of many speakers that bricks and mortar are desperately needed in South Australia's prison system; but rather than the construction of new security divisions the need is for a programme of decentralization. Experience shows that smaller institutions have much better conditions than large prisons such as Yatala or Adelaide Gaol. Small institutions can provide an alternative to the traditional prison: hostel-style accommodation and the use of work release and weekend leave programmes have been proven in other

states to enhance prisoner rehabilitation and resocialization.

Other speakers took up this wider issue of the need for alternatives to imprisonment. Lehmann claimed that "the majority of offenders should not be in prison. Rather than prison reform we should look to alternatives to prison — what comfort is prison reform to offenders who shouldn't be in prison." Biles saw the recent plethora of Royal Commissions and inquiries into prisons as a symptom of the impending breakdown of the system. It may be, he said, that the era of imprisonment is about to draw to a close as the costs of maintaining the system escalate (it currently costs about \$14,000 a year to keep an offender in gaol in South Australia). An increasing politicization of prisoners themselves as they come to realize that social status and luck rather than "justice" determine who goes to gaol is also contributing to this breakdown. The population of prisons has always been made up predominantly of the poor and powerless, but those who work in prisons acknowledge that while thirty years ago most prisoners accepted their sentences as just, today many fight the system every inch of the way.

Several speakers cited statistics and research which show that the vast majority of prisoners are sent to gaol as punishment for trivial offences. It was suggested that there are far less destructive and probably less expensive ways of dealing with such offenders. Mr R. Kidney of the Offenders' Aid and Rehabilitation Service argued that "the offender in prison is a passive, negative recipient of punishment — society must find alternatives to imprisonment which allow the offender to expiate his guilt through, for instance, community work." Statistics were also cited to show that, notwithstanding popular opinion fostered by the mass media, crime rates, including crimes of violence, are falling. Education of the community and of governments was recognized to be the major problem that faces prison reformers. The unfortunate evidence is that community attitudes in this area are becoming more conservative and that governments prefer to shirk the opportunity to take courageous and far-sighted action on prisons.

In South Australia we are currently witnessing examples of both of these phenomena with the Langley murder leading to calls in the media for the re-introduction of the death penalty and with our government failing in its new Prisons Act to initiate significant reform of the correctional services system.

MAD WAS BAD

but now the threat is far worse

David Walker reports Dr Keith Suter, the showman for peace who presided over a marathon seminar on disarmament at Adelaide University on Saturday March 20.

In ancient times (say about 1960) the superpowers were restrained from lobbing missiles at each other by a theory which most people called MAD — the theory of Mutually Assured Destruction. Which was a concise way of saying that if the other side tried to wipe you off the map, he could be damn sure that the same thing would happen to him, too. So both sides concentrated on being able to launch enough warheads to kill about 98% of the people on the other side.

About 1970, people began to wonder why it was that both sides were trying to make their weapons so accurate; in many cases missiles could be targeted to hit individual buildings 4000 miles away. Now it would seem reasonable that if someone drops an atomic bomb on Adelaide, it will matter not a whit whether it hits Union House or the Barr-Smith Library. The damage in both cases will be very much the same. Yet both sides were developing a targeting capacity that would present them, if they wanted it, with just such a choice.

In 1976 all was finally revealed. The US, and quite possibly the Soviet Union, had abandoned MAD. Which was a nice fact until everybody found out what had replaced it. Instead of MAD, we today find that the US at least is not committed to a policy of first strike.

First Strike is an offensive policy. It involves trying to knock out the enemy's weapons before he can launch them, by destroying missile silos, aircraft weapons, dumps and submarines. This requires extreme accuracy. It also requires a 100% success rate, if the other side is not to be allowed to launch its missiles at your cities. All of which means that the US, and probably the Soviets too, now have a nuclear strategy of Attack First, Just In Case.

This was the background against which Dr Keith Suter, Ph.D., B.A., President of the NSW United Nations Association and General Secretary of the Uniting Church's Commission on Social Responsibility, held a disarmament seminar last weekend. Dr Suter is one of the few people these days who is sufficiently awake to be scared of being blown up, in an age where most people try to forget that the arms race even exists. He has spent his recent life travelling Australia, trying to make other people scared too.

Dr Suter is a large, impressive-looking man, possessed of a likeable manner and excellent speaking style which many a backbencher would give his safe seat for. He dresses immaculately, in white shirts, elegant suits and tasteful ties. In short, he is everything that many a politician would like to be, but ain't. But when I asked him whether he had any political ambitions, he shook his head. "No, none," he said. "I'm basically a controversialist. I try to make people think, which politicians almost never do ... back in the days of Gorton and McMahon, I would have been called a Communist."

"What needs to be done [to stop the arms race] can be summed up with two words — hard work." The good doctor

goes on to detail his vision of the new peace movement now emerging both in Europe and in other areas, including, he hopes, Australia. What is needed is a strong campaign to convince the politicians that backing disarmament will get them votes, in much the way that public opinion forced the Australian government to outlaw whaling. Awaken the MPs' sense of self preservation and you'll be able to put them to work. In the process of saying all this, Dr Suter mentions and describes the actions of a lot of Canberra's finest, which at least gives him the air of a man who knows that is going on in the corridors of power. The doctor is a very good speaker and is particularly skilled at creating this impression of insight, and the disappointingly small but certainly enthusiastic audience of about forty lapped it up.

Talking to Dr Suter during the seminar, I found him frustrated by the media coverage of his activities (only one film crew, from the ABC, appeared at the seminar) and annoyed at the difficulties he is having in trying to reach anyone but those who already agree with him. He is, in short, preaching to the converted, as was evidenced at his Adelaide seminar. "The media haven't for a long time treated the arms race as news, although recently there's been a surge of interest, and we had magazines like the *Bulletin* — which is a very conservative publication — printing articles about it ... which is good to see." His biggest, most really-make-you-sit-up-in-your-seat-and-listen statement: "... A huge effort is needed to make the people in control start listening [to arguments for disarmament] ... an effort unparalleled in history." The last comment sounds a bit unrealistic, but then who's to say it can't be done. Certainly not Keith Suter.

"The things most likely to survive World War Three are the cockroaches — they seem to survive everything," he says, insisting that a nuclear war is unwinnable and at the same time insisting that the military leaders, in particular, refuse to acknowledge the fact.

"The US is running hardest in the arms race ... but its military planners don't know what sort of damage a war will cause. They make statements [such as] a Russian nuclear attack will send US agriculture back to the conditions of the thirties ... which is laughable. They really think that a nuclear war will do some damage, but not enough to make life as we know it today impossible ... And of course these days, the military leaders have a huge amount of power simply because the government is so busy trying to keep the economy together, and so on. Two hundred years ago, a government would almost ignore the economy in order to concentrate on foreign affairs. Nowadays it's the reverse."

He's very much concerned that when public opinion against the arms build-up reaches a certain threshold, the military on both sides will pull the kind of stunt they used the last time the peace movement got too big. In 1963, Russia, America and the UK signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which prohibited above-ground

testing of nuclear weapons (France and China, the other nuclear powers, never signed and were not bound by the Treaty). When the Treaty was signed, says the doctor, "the peace movement collapsed. Everyone felt that that was what they wanted and the world was no safe. They all went home, and the military got on with building more weapons. After all, they already had a pretty good idea of what an atomic bomb did. They were able to survive despite the Treaty."

His worry is that this sort of thing will happen again, with the military making some token gesture and the concerned public treating it as a signal to turn to other issues, and forget disarmament. Another of his worries is the enthusiasm with which many major corporations are supporting the arms race for reasons of profit (Westinghouse, for instance, makes not only refrigerators but also nuclear generators for Trident missile-carrying submarines). But Dr Suter also has other strings to his strictly unloaded bow.

"Some people say that we're closer to 1929 than we are to 1939," he muses. "The economic cost of the arms race is huge — over US\$1.5 billion per day world-wide. It's the most expensive undertaking in the history of the world ... The total cost of eliminating smallpox from the Earth (which took the World Health Organisation thirty years) would be one morning's world defence expenditure." As well as the economic cost of arms spending, there is a social cost to be born. Between 50% and 60% of the world's scientists are involved in weapons research. They could certainly be better employed in researching other areas where study could lead to real benefits for mankind."

In fact the doctor also espouses his own theory (modified from others which are slowly gaining acceptance) on the world economy. He believes that the "Old Economic Order" established at the end of World War Two, is now dead, and must be replaced by a new one if civilisation is not to sink into chaos. The high point of the old order, he says, came in the 1950s. "If you were alive then, you can feel satisfied at having lived in a very prosperous period, the like of which will not recur for a long time to come." Dr Suter cites oil prices, deficit budgeting in developed nations, high foreign debts in developing ones, and of course the arms race as the reasons for the demise of the old order. He insists that the root cause of most of the troubles lies with arms expenditure. "I know one thing," he says, "you can't have both guns and butter, and it would be much better to have a few less guns." According to him, the Western governments can't see this and likely never will. "If you asked Fraser what his main worries were, he'd say: unemployment, interest rates. Andrew Peacock (this last comment provoked quite some laughter; the Australian Government doesn't do very well by the Doctor). Similarly, if you asked Bill Hayden the same question, he'd respond: interest rates, unemployment, Bob Hawke (more chuckles). Neither of them recognise what's really going on. If anyone does, it's the multinationals, the big banks." And of course, Dr Suter knows, too. In retrospect, I'd have to say that he sounded a little too sure of himself, but while I was listening that same sure tone had me, at times, almost completely convinced.

How Dr Suter managed to carry on the barrage of words and ideas for six hours, without either he or the audience being strained by the effort, is almost beyond me. It's probably a tribute to the cogency of his ideas and the smoothness of the presentation. Suter is a masterful speaker, and it's a pity that more people weren't in the Little Cinema to hear him. It must be a depressing existence, spending your time trying to drum up enthusiasm for an ideal — multilateral disarmament — which many see as an impossible, even a ridiculous dream. He spoke at one point of having encountered religious fanatics who welcomed the prospect of nuclear war, because they were sure it would be immediately followed by the Second Coming. The natural strong conservative of Australians didn't help him either, he admitted.

March for Peace

Victoria Square
10.30 AM
Saturday April 3



The burgeoning world peace movement will receive a local boost on Saturday April 3 when People for Peace sponsor their second rally in Adelaide. Why should you march? Nothing to do with ideology. Just commonsense. Peter Mares explains the issues.

On December 19th last year, a rally was held in Adelaide in support of unilateral disarmament. The enthusiasm of the meeting was high, but the number of marchers was disappointingly low. This article is an attempt to promote more interest in the issues of disarmament and world peace, so that the forthcoming rally on April 3rd might receive greater support.

World peace and disarmament are the most important and most urgent issues facing us today — we are on the brink of a superpower conflict, which, if it occurs, will destroy the earth. It is no joke and no unlikely eventuality — it could happen tomorrow.

The last world war occurred less than forty years ago; it was the second this century. Just consider the shift of alliances which has taken place since 1945, and it becomes clear just how changing and unstable international relations are.

President Reagan and his cohorts may believe that such a thing as a limited theatre nuclear war may be possible (a nice thought for his European allies) but as the Soviet administration does not (it believes a nuclear exchange would inevitably result in world wide obliteration) and given that the protagonists in a nuclear exchange are almost certain to be the superpowers of USA and USSR, the US claim is logically ridiculous.

The march on Saturday is not the gathering of a few radicals or hard-line lefties — and it is not a denigration of the USA in favour of the USSR. This is an issue which extends beyond political affiliations; it is a march which all sorts of people will attend with one thing in common; a conscience which will not allow them to sit back and watch an arms build up by a few world powers, to condone by silence and inaction a process which profoundly threatens the very existence of life on our planet.

"What good will a rally do?" you ask. As there is no powerful political body championing these issues in Australian politics, it is up to us, Australia's electors, to make the issues voiced, using the means of visible, large-scale demonstration — i.e. get out on the streets — peacefully! If enough people protest politicians

must eventually recognise the issues involved.

That this can happen, even in Australia, was proven by the political effectiveness of the Vietnam moratoriums, and only last year by the protests against introduction of fees for tertiary education.

That political pressure can be brought to bear on the issue of arms limitations, has been proven recently in Europe. Both the Dutch and Belgian governments have refused the USA permission to station their latest range of weapons systems in their countries. West Germany is wavering on its decision on the same issue despite immense pressure from Washington.

These governments have been forced to recognise the power of public opinion in their own countries — this public opinion has been made obvious through demonstration — over 250,000 (sometimes 300,000) people have marched at individual rallies in Bonn, Amsterdam, London and other European centres. (Unfortunately Mrs Thatcher's government has ignored protest and has accepted the stationing of Trident Cruise II missiles in England, using as her political excuse the fact that a limited number of parts will be manufactured in Britain, thereby creating jobs and aiding the economy).

Many people would argue that disarmament is impractical as it would involve the dismantling of a huge industry and create large scale unemployment. What holders of this belief refuse to see is that the social gains from an armament industry can only be small and short term in relation to its overall cost to society. An armaments industry is an unplugged drain of expenditure — if arms are to be used at all, they can only be used in a way which is destructive, no matter what the ideological justification for using them.

The sole purpose of armaments is to destroy, hence the labour and investment involved in producing them is eventually counterproductive. The public money which is used to create armaments could be directed into all sorts of alternative industries and services, and most munition factories could be converted to produce an alternative, socially useful product.

There are those who believe that the so-called nuclear umbrella is our very protection against war. They hold the theory that the deterrent of nuclear weapons is enough to stop either side from actually attacking the other; that is, it maintains our present "peace".

They fail to see that the USA and the USSR are already involved in conflict, albeit indirectly, in many places in the world. We have nothing like "peace in our time". Wars are in progress all over the world — in South and Central America, in North and South-West Africa, in the Middle East and Central Asia, even in the United Kingdom. And who is to say that a leader won't emerge (or hasn't already emerged) in any world power, who does not recognise the potential consequences of an initial nuclear exchange — or believes that his nation could be victorious in a nuclear war? After all, wasn't Hitler elected to power in pre-war Germany?

The most important thing we must realise as Australians is, not only do we have an obligation to support the people of Europe in their struggle to be free from the entwining net of nuclear fire power, but we must also be aware that we too are immediately threatened in the event of a nuclear war. Europe may well be destroyed first, but Australia, as an American ally, with US bases in our country, are not independent of the repercussions. We too are a nuclear target, even if most of us don't know how we came to be so, or what it is that the US actually have in our country.

Saturday's march is not just an event which will occur in Adelaide, it is co-ordinated internationally with protests all over the world — it is timed to coincide with International Disarmament Week in a lead up to the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (to be held in June this year).

The march is being organised by *People for Peace* who are collecting signatures for a petition on disarmament which will be sent to the UN Special Session. (Similar petitions are being compiled all around the world.) *People for Peace* is not alone in this work; it is affiliated with other community based groups like the United Nations Association of Australia, AIDC, various church groups, anti-nuclear lobbies, etc.

The only way in which Saturday's march will have any real political impact, however, is if people attend — marches consist of individuals!

— Peter Mares

The Arms Race Unabated

by Dennis Atkins

A recent United States survey examined the attitudes of 1000 school children in the Boston area and the results were a startling reminder of the sort of world in which we live.

Of those 1000 young people not one expected to live beyond the age of 25. Of those 1000 young people every one expected to die in a nuclear war.

This is a victory for the proponents of nuclear war, the arms race and military spending. It is the most direct challenge to the growing world disarmament movement. The attitudes of these 1000 young people must be turned around and turned around quickly; that perhaps is a daunting task but let us remind ourselves why we must move speedily to disarmament.

By 1991 the Reagan administration proposes to have built 2000 MX missiles, 6600 Cruise missiles, 200 Pershing 2 missiles, 1680 Trident submarine Sea-to-Land Ballistic missiles (SLBMs), 500 Harpoon anti-submarine missiles, 1000 B83 bombs, 2000 155mm Howitzer shells, 1180 Lance missiles (neutron bombs) and 2400 nuclear supplements to other weapons systems. This means that on top of what the US already has, it plans for 17,000 new nuclear weapons to be built in the next decade. We do not have corresponding figures for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics but it is likely that, because of increasingly international tension, there will be a similar build up in the East.

We do know that the Soviets last year pledged to deploy 259 SS-20 missiles directly aimed at Western Europe. Each of these missiles has three nuclear warheads and each has the potential to spell death and destruction for the people of Western Europe. Only this month the Soviet authorities have said they would act unilaterally to remove all missiles staged west

of the Ural mountains. While this is an initiative we must applaud, it is only one small step in the movement for world disarmament.

So, we have a background to the present debate which is the biggest build up of nuclear weapons since the Cold War of the 50s. And this is happening at a time when one quarter of the world's population is without even the barest basics necessary for adequate food, water, education, health and housing. It has been estimated that to provide these basic needs about \$17,000 million a year would need to be spent. It is an enormous amount of money a sum almost beyond the imagination of most people, and a total which is almost two thirds the size of Australia's annual budget. But in another context it is not such a large amount of money. In fact this very same amount of money is spent in the world every fortnight. It is spent on arms.

Much of this spending on armaments is going to those areas of the world which need, urgently, food, shelter and other basic needs for their people.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said last year that 30 per cent of the arms sales to the developing or Third World nations came from the Soviet Union while the United States supplied about 45 per cent. The rest of these arms come from countries such as France, Britain and West Germany.

This is the reality of the arms race today, a race of consequence of which the Australian people cannot escape from. Australia has a part to play in the arms race, primarily through two channels.

The first is Australia's part in the nuclear fuel cycle. At the moment we have two active uranium mines in the Northern Territory and the Federal Government is attempting to get as many as possible moving within the next few days. This uranium is supplied to many countries,

allegedly for peaceful purposes. But it is also a fact that all of the uranium used in Finland is reprocessed in the Soviet Union, the country which does much of the treatment of yellow-cake for Western European countries.

The Federal Government cannot, under any circumstances, guarantee that the plutonium which is produced in this reprocessing is not being diverted into Soviet nuclear weapons material. And the United States administration announced last year that re-processing facilities for fuel for commercial nuclear reactors would be utilised for the weapons programs in that country. Australia is going to supply uranium to the United States and, again, the Federal Government cannot guarantee that plutonium derived from our ore will not be used for nuclear weapons.

The second aspect of Australian life which locks us into the threat of nuclear war is the most frightening. We have in Australia four major US defence and intelligence installations, the almost completed communications tower, Omega, and the acceptance of the use of Darwin as a staging post for B-52 bombers. Defence specialists agree that the US installations, one, the North-West Cape, would certainly be a target of enemies of the US in the event of a nuclear war. The other bases, Pine Gap near Alice Springs, and Smithfield and Nurrungar in South Australia, would also be possible targets. Omega and Darwin cannot be discounted in this context.

Just one alarming statistic produced by people who have studied these matters proves the point. If a nuclear weapon struck the Pine Gap installation, the prevailing north-west winds could send the deadly fallout south. It is estimated that following such an attack we should expect 2000 immediate deaths in Adelaide.



Despite it all, he remains an optimist and a go-getting type of person. He left school at 15, and it was about that time that he first began to take an interest in world affairs. He's been at it ever since, trying to make the ways of the world clearer to the vast, confused majority. He isn't a radical, more a man who develops his opinions from common sense. His book *Alternatives to War* details ways other than war by which international disputes can be solved, something he considers very necessary if the arms race is ever to be halted; there has to be an alternative, he says, if wars are to be outlawed. The way to work towards disarmament is through the UN. He also displays a degree of sympathy for the Soviet Union, pointing out that it has every right to be suspicious of the West. "After

"I'd imagine they'd be scared to death. The military have got their careers based on the idea that there are people out there who want to kill us. Once people start to realise that that's not true ..."

— David Walker

1982 FESTIVAL OF ARTS



1980 Wuppertaler Tanztheater Opera Theatre March 19, 20.

Bemused and obtunded by Wuppertalers' previous turgid dirges, nonplussed Festival lemmings nevertheless mechanically filed into the Opera Theatre packing it out for both performances of their last offering. Having stealed themselves for a third assault on their flagging patience, they soon found this was unnecessary. An accessible blend of humour and wistful intrigue sustained the enthralled audience throughout the three and a quarter hour of impressionistic performance. This was delivered with an innocent grace and style that belied the essential emptiness of the relationships portrayed. It began with occasional appearances of egocentric youths (who are at the same time children) on a stage covered with a lawn-transplant. They wandered around reminiscing, reciting autistic nursery rhymes and singing birthday congratulations to themselves. Although they cross one another's paths and interact superficially, they are essentially detached and in a world of their own. They are also full of wonder, approaching their surroundings with an innocent naivety. Everything has significance because nothing has yet been discovered. This general background of nostalgic pre-occupation under a cloak of mannered con-

Australian Contemporary Dance Company Union Hall Thursday 18 March at 8 pm

If people like dance they do not need to be persuaded as to its virtues. They are maybe interested in a little background but not all of it plus a bit more! Ron Bekker, Artistic Director of this company, came out and told us the life history of each piece. Using a collection of different choreographic styles, they tried to show us why they danced. Like all performers they are obsessed and addicted to their own art. John Utan's *Continuo* and *Every Day Without Fall* were direct opposites. The former, happy and spontaneous, was a dance about the joys of dancing and the latter a grief stricken dirge about the death of Socrates. *E.D.W.F.* was poised and moving, the dancer knew this work very well. *Continuo* however had slips and stumbles; it was the first time they had performed it. The company work with Australian artists, allowing the artist not only to work on the set and costumes, but to help create the dance itself. *Emanations* is a description of Roger Kemp's art, the way he paints and the man himself. Using the bird and human images from his paintings, they incorporate movement of the artist as he paints. Lo and behold this restless audience was quietened. *Sonorolo*, a dance in which music or rather rhythm and noise is made by attaching noise inducing objects to costumes, in this case blocks of wood. Ron said that the dance was that of three Amazons (your guess is as good as his). *Tablax* was choreographed by Grahme Murphy. By using layering and mirror images the dancers create striking and stunning visual images. The company is obviously on to something but they are not defyingly different. There are twelve of them and they run the whole circus. Dancers running back and forth from stage to lighting room, impedes the performance. Still the performance by the audience, Bekker and the company, merged into one. Amid the cries of "how pretentious" the clatter of dropped Jaffas, giggles from school boys and snickers from the couple behind at anything vaguely sexual, it was an interesting if not enjoyable evening.

Adelaide Symphony Orchestra Festival Theatre Thursday 18 March at 8 pm

It was the advertisement of Percy Grainger as soloist that aroused the curiosity and attracted the crowd. And on the night it was he who was the star. To celebrate the Centenary of Percy Grainger the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra under the direction of John Hopkins gave a concert devoted entirely to him, and also invited him to perform a piece by his friend Grieg. Percy's presence was achieved by the use of the Duo-art roll (a piano roll related to the pianola roll) and a mechanism known as the Vorsetzer developed by Denis Condon and Peter Phillips. It was the star of the evening and when the Orchestra returned after its performance, the crowd had lost a certain amount of interest. It gave a polished performance of Percy Grainger's flamboyance and individualistic style which was favoured in the 20s. This was even more so when it gave an encore without the Orchestra of *Over the Hills*, which it played rather more rapidly than usual. Although it is the ninth time the machine has performed, it was still a highly intriguing, original and entertaining performance of Grieg's *Piano Concerto in A Minor, Op. 16*. However Percy's highly individualistic style of interpretation was unlike what modern audiences have been educated into expecting. For example, today timing is expected to be a regular beat, but this was not the case with this performance and this may have annoyed some. The rest of the concert was also a success. However the best sections were the joyful, exhilarating pieces. For example, the *Children's March (Over the Hills and Far Away)* was great; it was absolutely bursting with life. However the quiet, serene pieces tended to fall flat. This was not the fault of the Orchestra but rather an inherent fault in Grainger's works. The *Corinthian Singers* also combined with the Orchestra to perform three songs, two of which were settings of English folksongs for which Percy Grainger is famous, and the third was a setting of a tale by Kipling. The performance was quite brilliant with the singers combining with the brass in *I'm Seventeen come Sunday* to a magnificent rendition. It is Percy's use of the brass section of the Orchestra that is the most enjoyable thing

— Andrew Fagan

FINALE

about his music, and the brass rose to the challenge. All in all the Orchestra under John Hopkins gave a brilliant concert to a highly appreciative audience who demanded and received encores. A curious and unusual concert in that it satisfied a longing that most music buffs experience, a desire to hear the great figures of the past perform. To hear Percy perform Greig's *Piano Concerto in A Minor* in a manner Greig liked to hear it performed, made both seem a lot more real and a lot more human.

— Armon Hicks

Enchanting

Elisabeth Soderstrom Adelaide Town Hall Friday March 19 at 8.00 pm

The programme consisted of music which is for the most part unfamiliar to Adelaide audiences — songs by Sibelius, Nielsen, Peterson-Berger and Grieg before the interval; slightly more familiar works by Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov and Mussorgsky in the second half. Miss Soderstrom took the stage amid long and fervent applause and then proceeded to demonstrate the reasons for her popularity. This attractive woman possesses not only a beautiful voice, usually impeccably controlled and with a wide range of vocal colourings which are reminiscent of the spectrum of Callas' voice, but also a type of old-world charm and openness which enchanted the hearts of the majority of her audience. She seemed a little ill at ease in dealing with the relative asceticism of the first songs — in particular the listener was aware of some tension and inhibition in her presentation of the first song, *Jubal*. There was also some lack of rapport between singer and accompanist at first; this situation, however, rapidly improved. John Winther played with skill and precision, although the balance was not always completely successful. The lyricism and wry humour of Nielsen's *Irmelin Rose* and the delightful imagery of his *Apple Blossom* bespeak two songs which are worthy of far wider acquaintance here. The cheekiness of Peterson-Berger's *Aspakers Polka* and the sheer, simple joy of Grieg's *Way of the World* ("He and I didn't mean to kiss; it just happened that way — that's the way of the world") stood in fine contrast to the poignancy of the last of the Grieg songs, *I Love Thee* (a setting of a poem by Hans Christian Anderson). But the outstanding work of the concert was to be found in the second half. Mussorgsky's *Songs from the Nursery* portray a child's view of life, and it became very evident that Miss Soderstrom loves children. Here we were treated to the fullest measure of her considerable ability as an actress, as she portrayed vividly the love and humour of Mussorgsky's score. Elisabeth Soderstrom's voice is the voice of a woman in her fifties. One cannot expect the sheer brilliance and clarity of a singer in her very prime. But to dismiss her because of an occasional loss of clarity is to ignore the wealth of experience she so obviously possesses and also the love which she has for her art. My recommendation is that if you haven't heard this woman perform, then do so. If you have, then continue to enjoy the experience.

— Robin Elliott

singing students. Bruce Martin promised so much and began to achieve it as he progressed. He started off with a grey, dry tone. His top notes in the *Song of the Flea* sounded strained and were hollow. His *Voici des Roses* had a suave line but he was still dry. With *Mephistopheles' Serenade* the black quality of his voice began to come through and at the end his *Hop! Hop!* was unforgettable. His presence was, as usual, superb. I hope this dryness has not come from too many cigarettes or singing too many baritone roles. The man has a high bass which creates a powerful effect in roles like Don Giovanni, Alfonso D'Este and this Mephistopheles. I would hate to see Mr Martin become another shot-to-pieces Australian opera baritone. Mark Elder conducted magnificently. Under his leadership the Youth Orchestra was the star. The strings were excellent. One trombone and the piccolos made slightly nervous starts but that is hypercritical. *The Damnation of Faust*, if staged, would not only be absurdly expensive but would put the orchestra out of view. Mention must be made of a bald chorus boy in the front row whose lack of discipline and respect for fellow artists made him outstanding. What a show. With so many voluntary musicians of such high quality perhaps more choral operas could be brought to the Adelaide Public.

— LOK

Layback Luxury

Joan Armatrading Thebarton Town Hall, March 18

Four years ago I saw Joan Armatrading sing at the Festival Theatre. She was an artist with promise, good — in a static way — but not great. Thursday night at the Thebarton Town Hall she showed how that promise has been fulfilled. Her performance combined energy and charm, in a generous selection of her early and more recent music. Her songs range widely from subtle, deeply moving accounts of loves and friendships such as *Love and Affection* and *Tell in the Saddle* to the vigorous, extroverted *Me, Myself, I* which had the delighted audience literally dancing in the aisles. Armatrading's spontaneity and confidence were obviously shared by her band, whose performance was excellent in itself. Altogether than, a satisfying and exciting concert which changed my week from boring to unforgettable. *Vitamin Z* were not really an appropriate support band. Their music was lively and evidently popular with some of the audience, but I felt it jarred against rather than complemented Joan Armatrading's superb offering. (But I liked their last song.)

— Jane Hayman

Flood of Talent

Noah's Flood Scott Theatre March 12

Noah's Flood in which one hundred or so schoolchildren had the impact of a cast of thousands, and demonstrated a nicety of timing which would have been worthy of a *corp de ballet*. Heavily populated by proud parents clutching cameras and tape recorders, the audience was somewhat taken by surprise to find itself in a pre-performance rehearsal of hymns, which was Britten's answer to contemporary audience participation. The most pleasant surprise, however, was the quality of both the voices and the acting, and some very imaginative staging, with punk "gossips" demonstrating the contemporary potential of Medieval Miracle plays. Britten does, however, seem to have been a trifle confused as to which Testament he was using as source material, with Noah calling upon Christ and the Saints to save him from an Old Testament deluge. It is almost impossible to single anybody out for particular praise. Michael Spargo's "Noah" had the most to do, which he did with impressive dignity and solemnity, while Sharon Lontis' "Mrs Noah" was a dreadful delight. Musically, *Noah's Flood* is in a loosely contemporary style, with often harsh melodic lines and driving rhythms, scored for a variety of instruments, including handbells, as well as a small (unfortunately electronic) organ for the "congregational" singing. The trumpeters virtually became part of the set, soaring aloft from galleries on the sides of the stage, all of which added to an almighty noise, held in tight control by Dean Patterson's baton. *Noah's Flood* is something which pops up from time to time, and which can be relied upon to be enthusiastically staged. It is also refreshingly short.

— Osman Minor



Viva Opera John Martins' Piazza 12 noon, 1 pm daily through the Festival

Large crowds were drawn by advertising which read "Thomas Edmonds and Roger Howell". Actually the dynamic duo only performed, on the even days and on the last Thursday Thomas Edmonds was in Cologne. On the odd days opera fragments were performed by students of the Opera School of SA College of Advanced Education; on Mondays, *Boheme*, Wednesdays *Tosca* and on Fridays *Rigoletto*. For the second half of the hour "Neopolitan Songs" were given. These included a fair helping of *Songs My Singing Teacher Taught Me* as well as a few that appeared to have been mimicked from Jeanette MacDonald or Mario Lanza recordings. Offerings included such Neopolitan as Handel and Tchaikovsky and little trifles like *The Enemy of His Country* by Giordano (a stupendous blockbusting vengeance aria) which really suited the piazza atmosphere. One song did enchant and that was Belinda Matonti in a *Mattinata* by Tosti. This was the finest singing I've ever heard from her. Her Countess in *Figaro* was also very good. Leanne Duffield made a convincing Gilda, Susanna and Mimì. Nina Tschernychow displayed excellent diction while Miss

— LOK

A New Dimension to Jazz

but it did go on... a bit

2 VIEWS

Art Music Town Hall Saturday March 20 at 8 pm

Art Music was a unique and unusual concert. The style of music was unexpected and although billed as contemporary jazz there was little music that fitted the description of jazz as most people know it. The five pieces, all composed by Robert Murphy, were presented by eleven obviously talented musicians. A highlight of the evening was the flute solos played by Geoffrey Collins which dominated the opening sequence. The second half of the concert interested me far more than the first and *No Name No. 11* had a compulsive vitality that enthralled the audience. My main complaint was that the five pieces all went on far too long (one piece over half an hour). Although later described by Robert Murphy as "epic", the length seemed to lead to much repetition, heaviness and unnecessary complexity. There was nothing particularly new or exciting about *Artmusic*. There were structured sections, in which the players were obviously more comfortable. But these were fairly standard for modern jazz, even if texturally rich. There were more, aetherial sections, in which the players weren't so comfortable: these were less than average.

— E. Balton

The music reminded me of a holiday-maker's suitcase: packed with un-needed old clothes and threatening to burst into chaos at any moment. And to quote a gentleman far greater than me, it did go on for a bit. Each piece attempted to do far too much. Indeed, I'm jealous of those who stayed at home and listened via ABC-FM. At least they could make a coffee while the players wrestled with the themes, finally subjugating them after a series of long and bitter and tedious struggles. In style, *Artmusic* is perhaps similar to much of the recording on the German ECM label, but with one significant difference. The ECM recordings are generally free improvisations, and as such automatically have that subtle stamp of individuality. *Artmusic* seemed to lack this: it was straight-jacketed by too rigid a score. I'd like to see what these musicians are capable of if given a free reign in less tortuous compositions. I was disappointed. *Artmusic* is apparently the best this country has to offer. It's average and average music is nothing to boast about.

— Stilgherrian

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Penguin Books 1981, \$9.95 rrp

For all lovers of crime fiction their Penguin Omnibus edition would make a magnificent companion to *The Penguin Complete Sherlock Holmes*. Like the *Sherlock Holmes Omnibus*, *The Complete Father Brown* contains all the stories ever written by G.K. Chesterton about the famous little father from Norfolk.

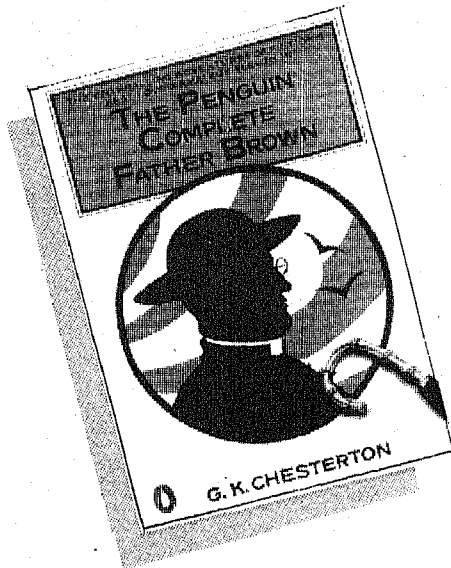
For the uninitiated, Father Brown is a little Catholic priest from Norfolk whose trademarks are a large black umbrella and an angelic look of simplicity. All of which hides a large amount of criminal knowledge, gained from confession and an outstanding understanding of both the criminal and human nature. He is also a very human character and this is his most endearing quality.

To gain an appreciation of Father Brown, and of G.K. Chesterton's skill, one needs only read three tales; *The Scandal of Father Brown*, *The Blue Cross* and *The Hammer of God*.

The Scandal of Father Brown is my favourite tale, in which American puritans are brilliantly satirized by both Father Brown and G.K. Chesterton.

The Blue Cross is a brilliant story. You, the reader, like the famous French detective Valentin, are led up the garden path extremely well and left to marvel at Father Brown's intelligence, wit and skill like the villain Flambeau and Valentin the detective.

In the third tale, *The Hammer of God*, there are many false clues to deceive the reader into believing he has solved the crime before Father Brown. But no, the insights of Chesterton and Father Brown are deeper than the reader's and the tale is an interesting study of human nature.



Father Brown is a very likeable character and in this Chesterton shows his skill in that he makes the detective an unpretentious person, a small, not important cleric, who looks totally harmless. It becomes easier to relate to him, better than one can to Sherlock Holmes to whom we, like Watson, merely marvel.

At 718 pages, *The Complete Father Brown* is rather too large for a continual substantive reading of the Father Brown stories. But to the lover of short crime fiction, it is a magnificent volume in which you open the book and may immediately begin a delightful tale. It is a book to be sipped, not consumed.

— Armon Hicks

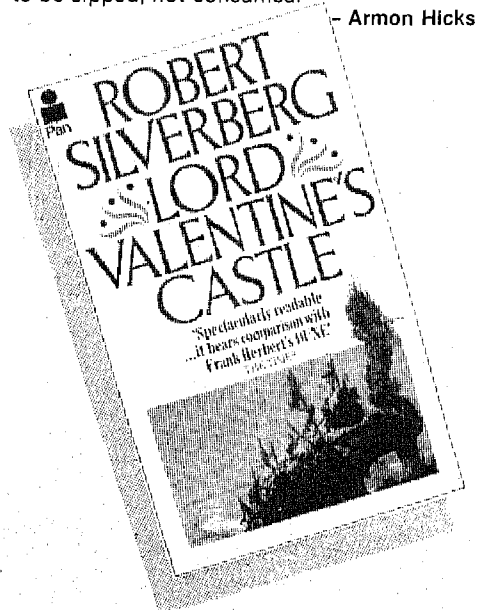
Steady Pace

Lord Valentine's Castle
by Robert Silverberg

Pan, \$5.95 rrp, 506 pp

Valentine is a juggler on a distant planet who is told through his dreams that he is the Coronai, a position of supreme power on the planet Majipoor. He begins a mammoth journey across three continents in search of help in overthrowing the usurper presently on the throne. By wagon and raft across Zimroel, across the Inner Sea and the peril of its sea dragons, to the Isle of Sleep, the labyrinth of Alhanroel and finally to Castle Mount itself, the centre of power.

There is a lot of entertaining material in this book, not all of which is concerned with the plot but helps to create an excellently written and exciting ecosystem. Silverberg's genius for inventing alien life forms yet again is shown. The huge planet of Majipoor is home to a dozen different races, all co-existing in a tenuous relationship. The book seems to be fantasy (complete with sorcery and swords) and is almost completely devoid of the usual space paraphernalia such as robots, starships and megabombs (although the occasional energy-thrower-gun is used). The plot itself is questionable at times but Silverberg manages to keep the story going at a fast and steady pace so that minor plot irregularities are forgotten.



Overall the book is easy to read and very engrossing. Silverberg maintains interest in the story until the end and with his descriptive style makes the book enjoyable to read. It's not a literary masterpiece and don't look for any deep, significant meaning because there isn't one. As always there is a surprise ending. There are 506 pages of good science fiction/fantasy and lots of whizzo maps so at \$5.95 it's a steal.

— Michael Gibson

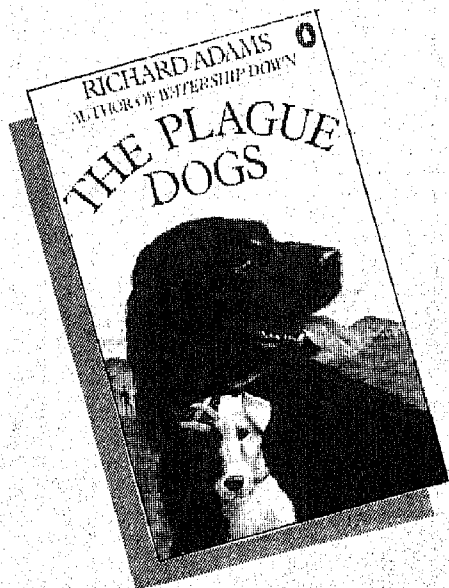
station where they have been cruelly tortured in the name of science. They attempt to live as wild animals, but incur the anger of the local residents when they begin killing sheep and raiding hen houses. When a man is killed and the press becomes involved, hunts are arranged to find the dogs and destroy them.

The very name of the research station, Animal Research, Scientific and Experimental (ARSE), conveys Adams' opinion of such places. His description of the experiments is ironical at all times and ranges from mock admiration ('They were indeed miracles of rare device'), to biting sarcasm ('The results of all the experiments so far had been most informative, yielding the basic information that while some of the birds succeeded in returning home, others did not.'). His sympathy is clearly for the animals; nevertheless he presents all sides of the picture and in the final portrayal of Stephen Powell, we even see a possible justification for such experiments.

The story is told from both the dogs' and the humans' points of view. Adams gives brief character sketches of the main people involved so that we understand their natures, and why they act as they do. In this way, the plot unfolds smoothly and gains momentum as more people become entangled in the fate of the dogs. There is a surprising twist at the end and the result is an absorbing climax.

The Plague Dogs is a book of much greater depth than *Watership Down*. It explores the whole question of man's treatment of, and relationship with, animals, whilst at the same time being a most enjoyable adventure story. It succeeds in being both entertaining and thought-provoking and, all in all, is a highly commendable book to read.

— Carolyn Milton

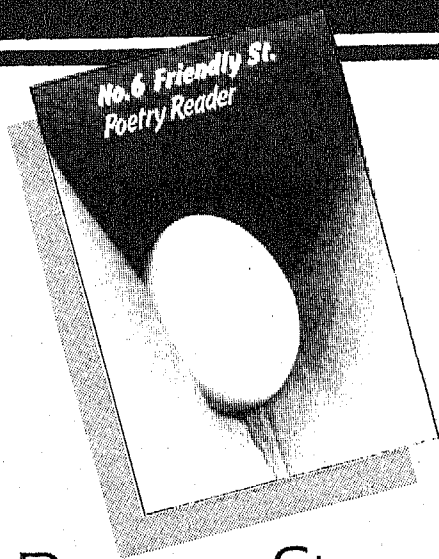


Running Dogs

The Plague Dogs
by Richard Adams

Penguin, \$4.95 rrp

The Plague Dogs, by Richard Adams, is the story of two dogs, Snitter and Rowf, who escape from an experimental research



Poetry Street

No. 6 Friendly St. Poetry Reader
edited by Anne Brewster and Rob Johnson

Friendly Street Poets, 1982
100 pp, \$5.00 rrp

I found this Poetry Reader less enjoyable than the previous ones in the series. Some poems were obtuse, many trying too hard for effect so are self-conscious and banal.

One poem I did enjoy was Elaine Golding's *In My Father's Garden* with its visions of 'grand-

children he does not have' and the haunting fear of the old folks' home. Nancy Gordon's revealing poem *Not in Front of the Children* has appeal but is more prose-like than poetic.

Chris McCabe has written nostalgically of *The Sound of Childhood*:

'as though out of a steamy dream
That is the dream of childhood.'

Many poems in this year's selection are nostalgic — remembrances of war days, childhood, dead parents, homes lived in and lost. Perhaps most poignant of the latter is Anne Odgers' *Auction — Deceased Estate* where

'Midsummer sauntered eagle-eyed
through every door,
stood hands in pockets, in the bare bay-window
coveting Grandmother's cracked Royal Doulton.'

I found the nostalgic theme monotonous after a while. Cynicism seemed to be a trait which became more apparent as one read on in this volume of poetry. The cleverly constructed *Wheeler Dealing in Church* by David Myers reflects this aptly.

There are some really enjoyable poems here to touch your heart. Two such poems are *One Teacher* by Graham Rowlands with its universal appeal and Andrew Taylor's poignant poem *The Dead Father*.

Published by Friendly Street Poets themselves, this is a lively selection, but overall the self-consciousness and obvious striving for effect and cleverness in many poems offset their literary merit. However, the Reader is worth buying by other poets interested in what is the current mode and to enjoy work by their contemporaries.

— Gillian E. Burfield

RECORDS



Unreal!

Mike Rudd and the Heaters
The Unrealist
Mushroom Records

If you're into "bubble-gum" rock, this album is for you. *Mike Rudd and the Heaters* feature Mike Rudd, guitar, vocals; William Putt, bass; Tony Fossey on keyboards and Robert Dillon on drums.

I found this album repetitious, with nothing startling either musically or lyrically. About half way through the second side you get a feeling of *deja vu*.

On the bright side, the production is good and the sound clean. The accented keyboards and drums are prevalent throughout the entire album, with a lack of prominent guitar work. The album is good to dance to and easy listening background music, but on the whole I was disappointed with it.

— John Bridges

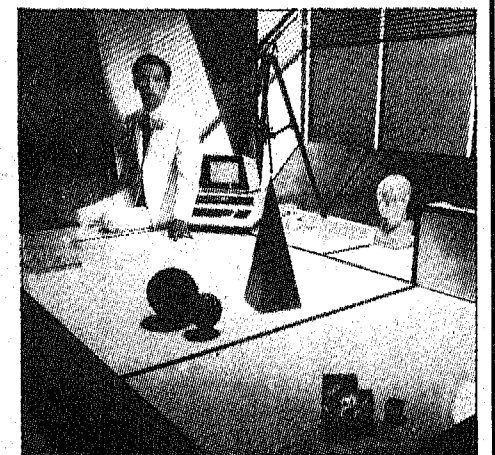
Whiter Shade of Pale.

Truce draws widely from both Bruce and Trower's experience in rock and blues/rock, to produce an album with plenty of variety ranging from up tempo to ballads. The lyrics on the album were written by the professional lyricists of *Cream* (Pete Brown) and of *Procul Harum* (Keith Reid) and cover a broad range of topics making poignant comment on each. The music is, generally, guitar-oriented although piano and organ feature on several tracks. The melodies are readily accessible and the arrangements designed to show each artist's prowess.

Jack Bruce's vocals are outstanding. His deep clear tones top off the lyrics, squeezing every last gram of meaning out of each syllable. Trower's solos are innovative and fast, often having a unique sound due to the use of special filters. The drumming on *Truce* by Reg Isidore, is of a high standard, never imposing but always adding.

Altogether *Truce* is a good quality album by talented musicians, and well worth a listen.

— G.J.M.



Homosapient

Homosapient
Pete Shelley
Island Records

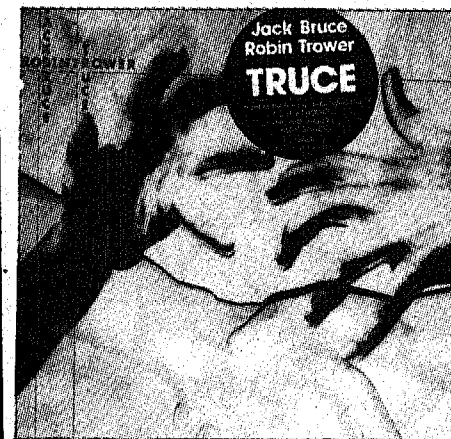
Undoubtedly everyone has heard Pete Shelley's *Homosapient* single but have you ever heard of the *Buzzcocks*? No? Well Pete Shelley left the *Buzzcocks* early last year and seems to be making the best of it.

Side one of the *Homosapient* album contains few surprises and plays away at a rhythmic pace without leaving any great impression. Pete Shelley's voice, synths, beat and sound are well matched but fail to brighten the monotony of a set of songs which are an obvious attempt to duplicate the hit formula of *Homosapient*.

Wake up! Turn the record over and have a gawk at side two. Luckily Mr Shelley has learnt his lesson from side one and provides us with some interesting listening. The songs are varied and captivating, the product of some mature and thoughtful composition. *It's Hard Enough* stands out from the rest of up-tempo songs as the highlight of the album, unusual since it is the longest track.

If you still enjoy listening to the single *Homosapient* after the various radio stations have worn their way through multiple copies, go annoy a record store, have a listen to Pete Shelley's other offerings, and walk off with the headphones.

— Peter Collins

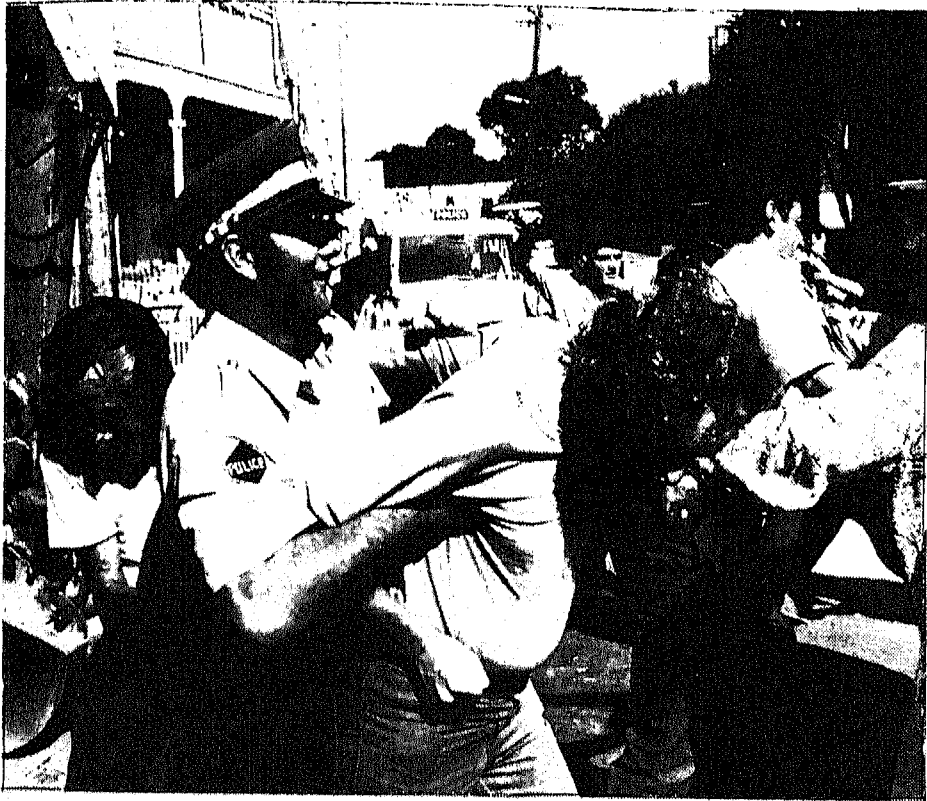


Creamy White

Truce
Jack Bruce and Robin Trower
Festival

This is the second offering from these two talented musicians, their first album receiving more favour from critics than from radio airplay programmers. Jack Bruce was the bass player and vocalist from the sixties' heavy rock/cult band *Cream* and Robin Trower, the innovative lead guitarist from the sixties' English cult band *Procul Harum*, best known for the song

"The Killing of Angel Street."



Police grapple with demonstrators in ANGEL STREET

THE FILM

The theme of "they're going to get you if you get in the way" is a familiar one in contemporary cinema. The originality of *The Killing of Angel Street* as an Australian film is its use of this theme to launch an assault upon the prevailing Liberal-Democratic ideology which views pluralism, the social neutrality of governmental authorities, and the inherent rights of citizenry as intrinsic to Australian society.

Parallel to, though diverging from, the Juanita Nielsen disappearance and the Builders Labourers' famous "green bans" in Sydney in the early to mid 1970's, the film traces the struggle of an inner city community against the rapacious threats of the "Unholy Trinity" of organised crime, high rise developers, corrupt politicians and a tuggish police force intent on high rise development.

Leading the struggle is Liz Alexander who gives a competent performance in what appears to be her first major role, although her ability is mostly not tested beyond the required looks of anguish and terror when harassed by the Mafia hirelings of the high riser developers. Her political and emotional colleague is the always able John Hargreaves, who as the gutsy communist activist, was heading towards stealing the show with his flippant charm.

The rest of the cast is without any distinction

with the negative exception of Alexander Archdale, who as the murderous father of the heroine, gives such a stagey misperformance that a defrosted leg of Jacob's ham would be a better bet for carrying off the Sammy for best supporting actor.

The major problem of the film arises from its strengths. After raising embarrassing questions of the nature of power relationships in our society, the film fails to do so within a consistent ideological framework. Relying upon the emotional and moral indignation of the audience, a cul de sac of credibility is reached when the "Unholy Trinity" is presented as virtually omnipotent against the powerlessness of a few individuals. The possibility of resolving this dilemma with the intervention of the building workers on the site of the local residents is bypassed in favour of centring the film's attention upon the heroine's individual struggle. Eventually this dilemma is crudely side-stepped by an unconvincing *deus ex machina* to extract Ms Alexander from the inevitable fate of capitulation.

Despite its flaws, *The Killing of Angel Street* is a welcome change from the reliance upon Australia's brief history to provide cinematic material. Highly recommended to those who believe we live in a free society.

— Nick Runjalic

THE DIRECTOR



Don Crombie Speaks

When did you first conceive the Angel Street project?

Well, it was conceived when we were doing *The Irishman* in North Queensland in 1977. Michael Craig, who was the star of that film, and is also a writer, decided that a film loosely based on the events surrounding the mysterious disappearance of Juanita Nielsen [the anti-development activist in Sydney in 1975] would make a good movie.

We subsequently discovered an unpublished manuscript by two journalists who had also decided that this [subject] would make a good book. An option on their unpublished manuscript was purchased to make a movie. Then we ran into legal problems. Without going into a lot of detail about the libel laws of NSW, it became very apparent that we couldn't make a movie about the disappearance of Juanita Nielsen without spending a lot of time in court; and we'd probably end up in the harbour with concrete shoes.

So we decided to make a film that paralleled some of the events of the development battles in the mid-seventies, but [something that] was completely fictional in terms of character.

Even though it is a fictional film, it still is based on actual, controversial events. Did you experience any problems during the filming in terms of any threats against the cast and crew?

We had some threats from anonymous sources. One of them was a threat against

our sets, which resulted in us having to get an armed guard to watch the sets at night and also to invest heavily in fire extinguishers. Another was a strange sort of threat against the leading lady.

Also, the Art Director was badly bashed while we were making the film, but we can't draw a parallel between his bashing and the making of the movie — although it did seem strange at the time. He was the one who was in charge of all the sets. As a result of his bashing we put the leading lady under some surveillance.

It's been said that your previous films, 'Caddie' and 'Cathy's Child' have a certain feminist perspective. In both cases the lead female character develops in the role against a hostile environment. Do you see 'The Killing of Angel Street' as primarily a film with a political message or is it, on a more personal level, about one woman's development through adversity?

Well it's both. It is a fairly literal account of the struggles of a small group of residents to oppose high rise development and the opposition they come up against; big business in collusion with big government, which includes the police force and organised crime.

On one level it's that, but it's also a study of an individual person's courage. None of us know how far we could go if we were in possession of knowledge of a crime but by trying to publicize the crime we exposed ourselves to real danger. So, it's a film about an individual's self-knowledge.



John Hargreaves as Elliot, the Union Leader

FREEBIE

The late night movies continue this Friday and Saturday at the Magill Rd Movie House (at 407 Magill Rd, St Morris).

This Friday and Saturday at 11.45 pm the futuristic thriller *Escape from New York* is screening. *Escape* is directed by John Carpenter, the whiz kid responsible for *Halloween*, *Dark Star* and *Assault on*

UNION FILMS

Tues. 12.10 pm

RACE FOR THE
YANKEE ★ ZEPHYR

Wed. 12.10 pm

BILL MURRAY
in
STRIPES

Union Hall

Precinct 13. *Escape* is set in 1997, New York has turned into a maximum security prison and the US President finds himself stranded in Manhattan with a desperate Snake Plisker (Kurt Russell) sent in to get him out. OK, it may sound like a 'trashy plot' but *Escape* is one of the best action thrillers around.

On dit, in conjunction with the Magill Rd Movie House is giving away ten double passes to *Escape*. Pick them up from the Student Activities Office now.

LATE SHOWS

MAGILL RD.
MOVIE HOUSE
407 Magill Rd., St. Morris

Fridays & Saturdays
11.45 pm

(formerly the Windsor Theatre)

SPECIAL OFFER

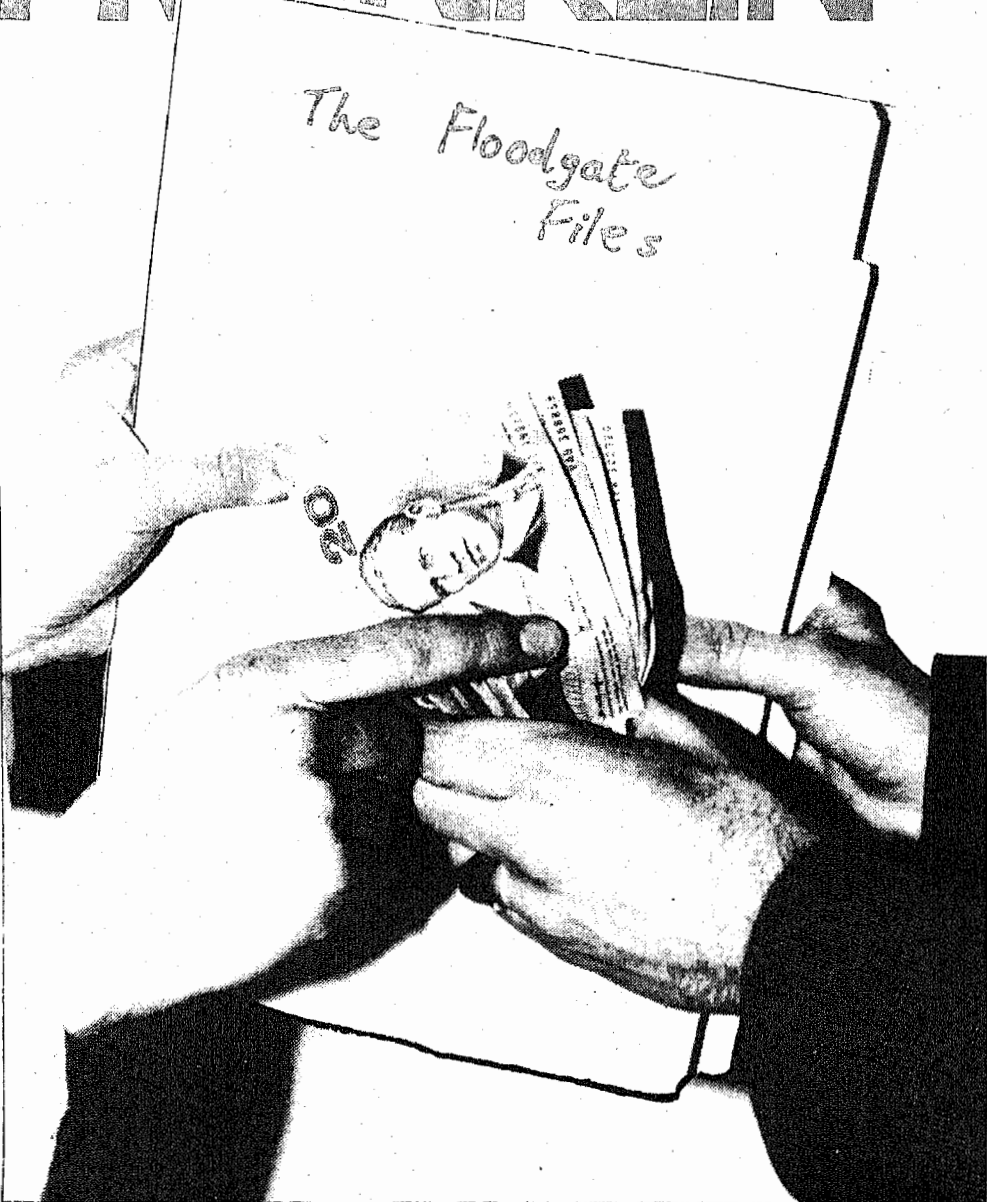
PRESENT THIS AD AT THE
BOX-OFFICE TO
ADMIT TWO for \$4.00

THIS FRI. & SAT.

1997. NEW YORK CITY IS A
MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON.

ESCAPE FROM
NEW YORK

FLOODGATE ON THE FRANKLIN



Our first meeting with Mr. Floodgate

Our special Foreign Correspondent recently interviewed Mr Harry Floodgate, the minority premier of Tasmania.

Are you ever slightly awed by the task of stepping into the shoes of the men who achieved such feats as the flooding of Lake Pedder and so on?

I like to think that I can live up to their standards by making my own small contribution to the successful exploitation of Australia's natural resources.

Tasmania's record of ecological destruction has slackened a great deal since the days of Lake Pedder, and here we have a chance to make up for all in one fell swoop by flooding an entire wilderness — many thousand square kilometres of virgin bushland, a beautiful area where the hand of man has never set foot. That sort of thing will really put Tasmania on the map. In fact, if the flooding of the wilderness goes ahead, I'm hopeful that we in the Labor Government will soon be able to go ahead with a number of even bigger projects. For instance, just a few days ago one of the major oil concerns made a tentative offer to establish an oil slick on the Derwent River, possibly on a permanent basis, the way it's been done in the North Sea. There's even a chance that we might be able to establish a Nuclear Weapons Testing Facility in suburban Launceston, which would really reduce unemployment in the area. Eventually I have hopes that Hobart could become an important centre of urban pollution; who knows, perhaps one day smog levels there could even approach those now existing in Tokyo and Los Angeles.

Has it always been your ambition to play this sort of role in Tasmania's development?

Oh, yes indeed — in fact I think I could fairly say that my feelings on this issue have remained the same ever since I first played with a chainsaw.

How do you plan to deal with those who oppose your scheme?

I think we'll probably round up the dissenters, stitch up all their fundamental orifices and then pump them full of water.

In your opinion, will this do them any harm?

No.

Does it worry you that there has been such a response in opposition to your plans?

I'd like to think of myself as the sort of man who wouldn't be stopped merely by huge adverse media reaction, experts' doubts over the economic and engineering viability of the scheme, UN opposition, thousands of letters and tens of thousands of signatures on petitions.

What do you think of plans to place the Franklin River wilderness area on the UN World Heritage List?

Well ... You've got to remember that the UN is full of petty left-wing Communist dictators, money-grabbing Arabs, militant feminists and little yellow and black people. We can't have the Kremlin and OPEC deciding the internal policies of a great, free, democratic state like Tasmania. And of course we got rid of all our darkies years ago.

Isn't it true, though, that despite Tasmania's system of proportional parliamentary representation, more than forty-five percent of the Tasmanian population, those who oppose any further dams, are presently represented in the Tasmanian Parliament by a handful of independents?

If you're referring to Doug Lowe and his followers, I have absolutely no sympathy for them whatsoever. Mr Lowe couldn't take it when the pressure was really on, so he decided it was time for somebody else to take the heat. It was just lucky for this state that I was prepared to step into the Premier's job. Doug Lowe is the sort of man who would cut your throat behind your back, and I don't believe that support either for him or for the no-dams option is really that strong.

Then you don't regard a forty-five percent informal vote as excessive?

Not excessive, no. I think it can probably be accounted for by chance, statistical error, miscounting, vote-rigging and the deception of the public. You must

BUT PREMIER,
THAT'S THE SIXTH
QUESTION YOU'VE PASSED
ON!

WELL, PERHAPS IF YOU
STAYED CLEAR OF THE
RELEVANT ISSUES...



remember that over fifty percent of the Tasmanian public supported us when given no other choice.

What advantages do you see stemming from the new dam?

It'll produce a lot of electricity.

But the state already has the highest per capita electricity consumption anywhere in the world. Do you need any more?

Well, you've got to remember that Tasmania is very near Antarctica, so a lot of energy goes towards heating. And of course we're not that far from the equator, either, so air-conditioning uses a lot of power. It's always better to be safe than sorry. Look what happened in New South Wales when they were caught short of power. Besides, you never know what might happen in the future. Neville Wran might decide to string a power line from Tasmania to Sydney.

Surely that's a little far-fetched?

Listen, son, if I'd told you five months ago that a new Tasmanian Premier, without any mandate from the people, would institute a referendum which

wilderness areas. You fail to overlook the crucial point, which is that the people of this state are used to seeing the Australian taxpayer's money being handed to them to use as they like. They won't bite the hand that lays the golden egg. And the media have almost totally disregarded the fact that by implementing this scheme, we guarantee that the fourteen men of the Tasmanian Commission for Hydro Electricity (CHE) will have at least another decade of steady, ridiculously well-paid employment.

Mr Floodgate, how do you react to criticism of the CHE on the grounds that it is a 'second government' which has control of the legislature?

Make no mistake, we're perfectly willing to co-operate with the CHE. But on the matter of who's in control, I'd like to say that we in the minority government have got the CHE exactly where they want us. The CHE have come in for a lot of criticism and I think much of it is unwarranted. I don't think it's true, for example, that they're a committee of faceless men. It's just that they're very shy.



Mr. Floodgate still has support amongst Hobart intellectuals

ignored the option which the majority of people said they preferred, then get back a forty-five percent informal vote and be able to declare without any interference from higher government that this reflected the wishes of the voters, you would have said that that sounded far-fetched. But that's happened. So don't talk to me about far-fetched. From now on I'm willing to believe anything's possible.

Do you worry that when the voters go to the polls, as they must do soon, they're going to reject a government that's extravagant enough to spend such huge amounts of public money?

People in the media are too eager to look at this thing and see only the enormous public funds being spent to destroy one of the world's last remaining

What about your election chances? Do you worry that the Tasmanian voters don't know you, or about the fact that your personal approval rating is about thirty percent, or about the fact your short time in office has seen very little besides public and press criticism and defection of party members to the ranks of the independents, or about the fact that the public cannot see many politicians of much stature or ability within the government ranks?

I can answer that with the utmost confidence, knowing as I do that whatever the people may think, they don't have any real choice at the polls anyway. No, I don't think that any of those factors will count against me at the polls.

Mr Floodgate, thank you for your time.