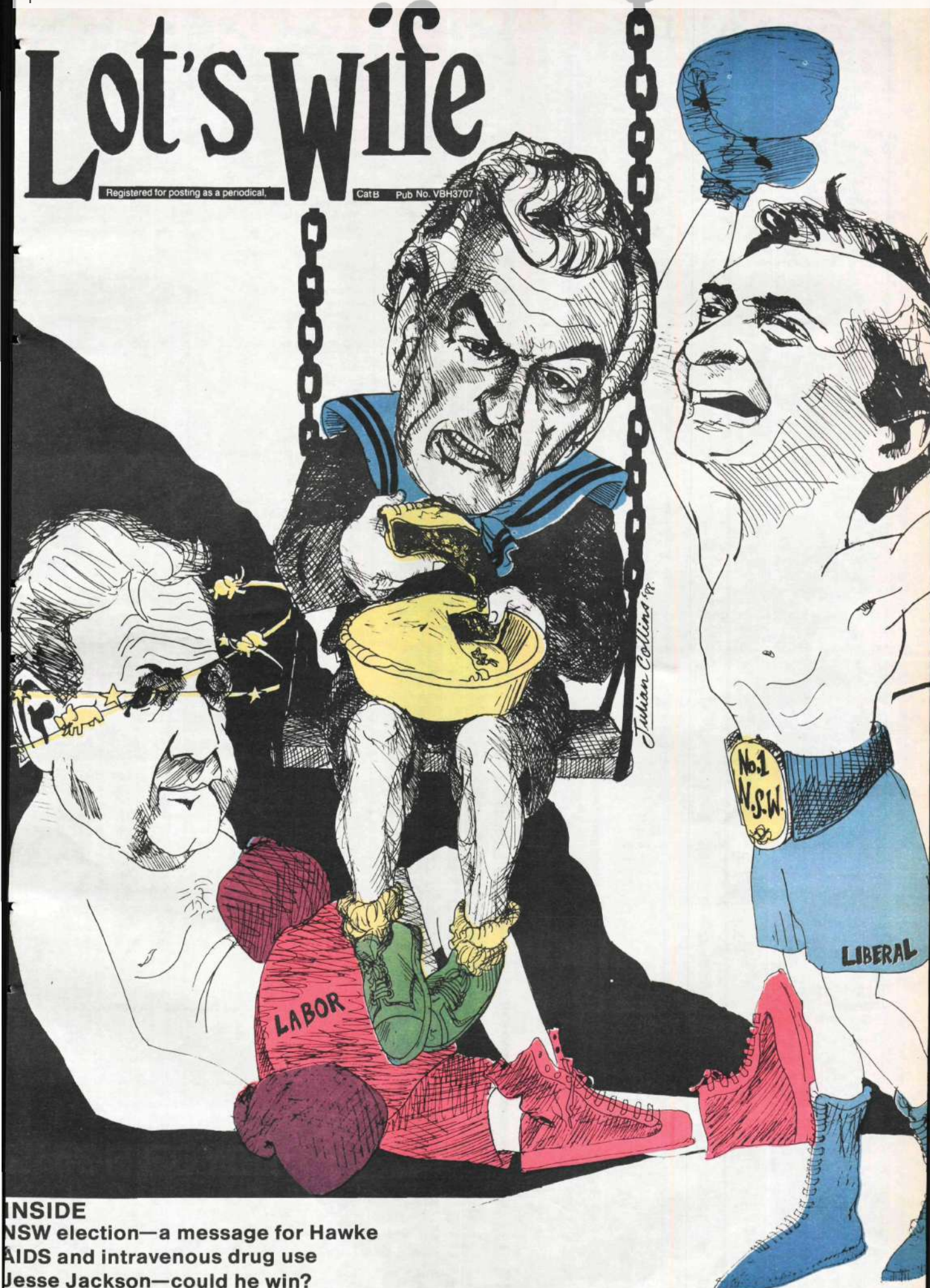


Lot's Wife

Registered for posting as a periodical.

Cat B Pub No. VBH3707



INSIDE
NSW election—a message for Hawke
AIDS and intravenous drug use
Jesse Jackson—could he win?
The overseas students'
anti-fees campaign

EDITORIAL POLICY

Contributions dealing with a wide variety of issues are welcome for publication in this year's *Lot's Wife*.

All contributions will be judged upon their standard of English expression and the coherence of their argument. Sexist, racist and defamatory material will not be considered for publication.

The author's name and student number must accompany each contribution—pseudonyms will not suffice. The editors are prepared to withhold the names of authors where requested, provided there is sufficient reason to do so. In such cases, confidentiality will be preserved.

Early consultation with the editors will ensure that space is reserved for your article and the editors should be consulted with regard to articles for magazine editions, well before that issue's deadline.

Maximum word lengths vary according to the type of article, but allow approximately 700 words to each half page (with graphics).

Contributions should be double-spaced, preferably typewritten with a 4 cm left hand margin. If submitting an article on a floppy disc, a 5¼ inch IBM format disc is preferred.

The next magazine edition will focus on Education.

Contributions for this issue are welcome, and early consultation with the editors will ensure their publication.

Publication date: Wednesday March 30
Deadline: 10 a.m. Monday March 28
Magazine—Education 10 a.m. Wednesday April 6

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EDITORIAL

THIS week in 'Lot's Wife', our feature article — 'The Boy and the dam' — looks at the overseas students' anti-fees campaign.

In this article, Steven Gan discusses the campaign, in particular the reaction — or more accurately, the lack of reaction — to it by Australian students. He discusses the racism encountered during it and raises serious questions about our attitudes towards overseas students, as well as our government's view of education as a saleable commodity.

As the fees issue escalates, it would do well for us to consider the issues Gan raises, and to ensure that the anti-fees campaign is representative of all students in the tertiary system.

Our government should not be selling education to our neighbouring

countries. If it continues to do so, the financial aid directed towards them will be nothing but a farce, generated by means of our new education industry.

Also in this edition you will find a pamphlet entitled 'Never ever share needles', which is produced by the Centre for Education and Information on Drugs and Alcohol (CEIDA). It has been included on behalf of the Monash AIDS Awareness Committee, which was established by the Vice Chancellor.

The pamphlet provides information on the risk of catching AIDS from intravenous drug use. This is discussed further in an article by Caroline Deane on page 7.

It goes without saying that AIDS is a serious problem that we all face,

and this material discusses an aspect of it which has received far less attention than the sexual transmission of AIDS.

As has been advertised, our next magazine edition will focus on education — an issue relevant to us all. It will be published on Wednesday April 14 and the deadline for material is 10 am Wednesday April 6.

A meeting of all those interested in contributing to this edition will be held at 4 pm on Thursday March 24 (tomorrow) in the 'Lot's Wife' office.

All welcome.

Finally, don't forget to pick up next week's 'Lot's Wife' before you go on the Easter break.

The Editors

Closing date is fast approaching for Austudy applications

STUDENTS who intend to apply for AUSTUDY are reminded to get their applications in before the deadline of March 31.

Applications must be received by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training by March 31 to enable a student to claim allowances for the full year.

Students applying after March 31 will normally only be eligible for benefits from the date their application is received by the department.

AUSTUDY is the Commonwealth government's major financial assistance scheme for students. AUSTUDY is available to full-time students aged 16 years or more, who are undertaking secondary or tertiary education.

STUDENT GENERAL MEETING

THE first Student General Meeting (SGM) for the year will be held on Tuesday March 29 in the Union foyer (upstairs in the Union Building).

This SGM will consider a number of important issues. In the area of student services, the SGM will look at the problems with childcare facilities at Monash. Two proposed campaigns will be discussed, the first on free education, the second on gun laws. Other issues to be discussed will include Union Board composition, wages for MAS, office bearers, and the production of an Aboriginal mural.

An SGM is the ultimate decision making body within the Monash Association of Students (MAS). Through an SGM students have the

power to:

- (i) make policy for the student union;
- (ii) allocate MAS funds to services / campaign / activities;
- (iii) direct the office bearers in MAS to undertake certain tasks;
- (iv) change the constitution of MAS.

SGMs have been the first step taken in many student campaigns, such as the 1986 campaign to protect library funding and have provided the impetus to create new student services, such as the dental service and the soon-to-be-built Union bar.

If you want to have a say in the running of your Student Union and the way in which your money is spent, then come up next Tuesday, and exercise your voting rights as a member of MAS.

Yorick Piper
MAS Hon Secretary

Layout staff:
Yvette Jaczina, Yorick Piper,
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Rizzo, Dave Taylor, Alison Jones,
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Woods, Andrew Cheevers.

Cartoonists:
Julian Collins
+ Luke Wigley

GOOFED!

THE feature article on the centre pages of the 2nd edition of 'Lot's Wife' "Nicaragua: Democracy or dictatorship?", was layed out incorrectly so that the paragraphs and sub-headings were out of order.

This was in no way the fault of its author, and thus should not reflect on his writing ability. The author spent considerable time research-

OOPS, WE

ing and writing the feature for 'Lot's Wife'.

The people involved have since been severely reprimanded and will be on display in stocks next week for public derision.

The editors apologize profusely to Jason Foster and promise that stuff-ups such as this will not be repeated.

DIESEL



FREE PASSES FOR FIRST 200 PEOPLE TO LOT'S WIFE

Why Labor lost NSW

by Mark Karlovic

THE NSW election results last Saturday provided a stark message — not just for the ALP but also for the Federal Opposition.

Nick Greiner's win, the Liberals' first on the mainland for eight years, should not be taken by the conservatives as a ringing endorsement of their stance, and certainly shouldn't be seen by John Howard as guaranteeing his entry to the Lodge after the next Federal poll.

It is ironic that the first Liberal leader to win after 14 straight electoral losses is an economic moderate who certainly does not espouse the 'dry' policies of his Federal counterpart. Since Greiner became Opposition leader five years ago, after a succession of Liberal leaders withered away under the Wran blowtorch, he has tried painstakingly to build up a solid political base. This has meant creating a new image for the party — a 'caring' image.

The Liberals were viewed as an uncaring party which was just an extension of the corporate sector. Greiner turned that focus around by actually talking to the people, something John Howard seems incapable of doing.

Greiner concentrated on Labor's weak points, such as crime and corruption, health, and the need for a change after 12 years.

He surrounded himself with excellent advisors, like Gary Sturgess, who were able to tap into the electorate's mood. Indeed, it would be correct to say that Greiner is the first Liberal to steal Labor's 'caring and compassionate' image.

Despite the eight per cent swing to the Liberals, this election does not represent an Opposition win, but instead the Government's loss.

Everything that could have gone wrong for NSW Labor did. First and foremost was the Harris Daishowa affair, as well as Mick Young's resignation and Telecom time charging. But the facts were staring Labor in the face as far back as last July. Traditional supporters of the ALP were getting fed up with declining living standards, and felt that their leaders, such as Hawke and Keating, had deserted them.

Hawke's association with big business has harmed his image. He handled Labor's win last year very badly, viewing it as vindication of his leadership. The foolish decision to let Chris Hurford go to New York, and Mick Young's appointment to Qantas, merely reinforced the 'jobs for the boys' image. Labor's traditional supporters perceived Hawke as losing touch with their interests.

Labor's campaign tactics in NSW were a disaster. The 'marketing' of Barrie Unsworth was ad hoc. The

guns issue failed to win votes in the city to compensate for the massive loss of votes in the country. The loss of seats in the western suburbs, Newcastle, Woollongong and Broken Hill came as a shock, although a number of marginal seats were held. However, some marginal seats went to independent candidates, which seems to indicate the disillusionment many feel with both parties. For instance, Michael Yabsley might lose his seat of Bligh to an independent.

Labor relied heavily on the Bicentenary to win votes. All it did, however, was upset those traditional voters who saw the extravaganza as a waste of money while their standards of living continued to drop.

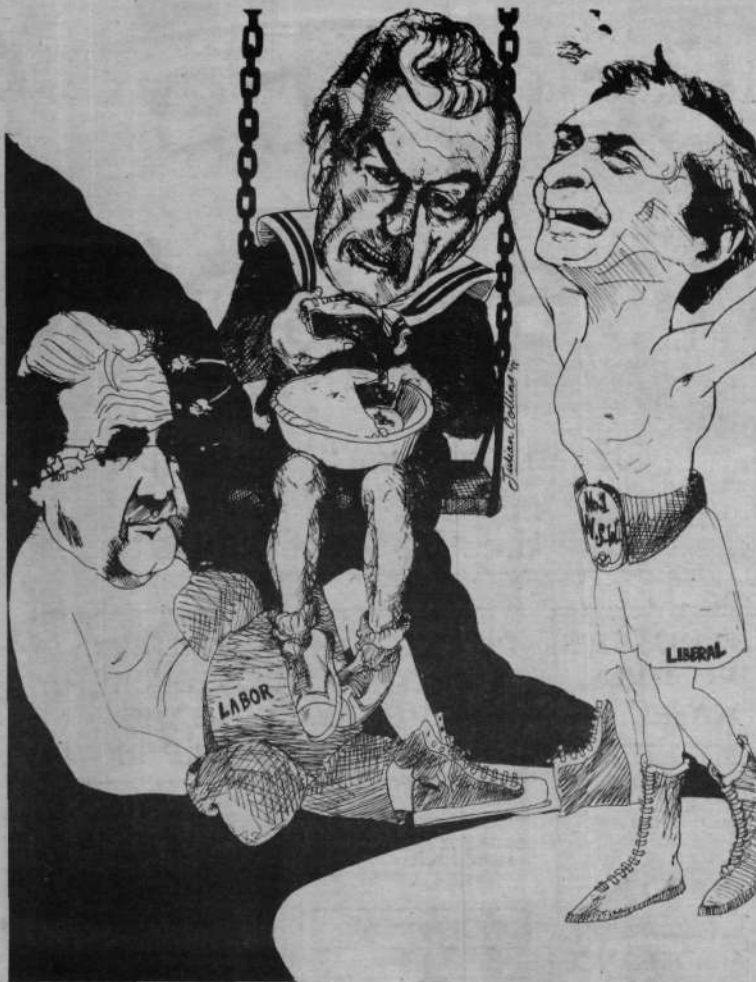
One week before the campaign, Unsworth began talking about implementing a 'social justice strategy' similar to that of the Victorian Labor Government. However, Victoria's strategy has taken three years to put together. Unsworth's suggestion showed just how desperate the NSW Labor Party was in those final weeks.

Labor also appears to have lost a fair slab of the ethnic vote to the Liberals. Greiner (who is Hungarian born) has assiduously courted this group of voters, ultimately collecting the dividends on Saturday. Labor ignored these voters and paid the price.

As for John Howard, he must learn that his ad hoc approach last July must be overhauled if he is to win at the next Federal poll. Greiner's victory provides an excellent model for him (maybe he should start by reinstating Ian McPhee, a man of obvious talent, to his front bench).

Labor must start rebuilding its shattered traditional base, and Hawke must recognise where he has gone wrong and rectify it. Hawke must balance carefully the tough economic policies his government has put into place order to correct Australia's current account crisis against an attempt to alleviate burdens on the middle to low income earner (no easy feat). If he fails to do this and does not change direction, his government faces certain defeat at the next Federal poll, and the future of existing state Labor governments will be put in jeopardy.

The perception that Labor is out of touch is a deep problem. To describe the Hawke Government, which has introduced both the Capital Gains Tax and the Fringe Benefits Tax, as a government for the rich, is incorrect. The challenge for Labor is to change this perception and win back those traditional voters who abandoned them on Saturday.



Why is our money wasted?

by Tim Woods

EACH year we pay a Student Amenities Fee to the Monash University Union. This year, that fee is \$266 for full-time students. We pay the fee from our pockets, or from our parents' pockets, and that is about the last we hear of it.

This money — our money — is then allocated to the various departments of the University Union by people who, largely, do not pay a similar fee but still gain substantial benefit from it.

What we do not realise is that not all of our money is spent wisely or on those things we would like it to be spent on. Some of our fee is wasted.

Where exactly is it wasted? Aside from waste in particular departments, the part of the fee which is placed in the Student Amenities Fee Reserve (\$133,358 to be precise, approximately \$10 per full-time student) is not even spent! It is just placed in the bank. No Union member receives the money and no Union member derives any benefit from paying it!

This money comes from the previous year's surplus and remains unused until the following year's Student Amenities Fee is tabulated. It is used to hedge against price increases and the like. With a growing need for student services, the failure to use more than \$100,000 of our money is a waste.

What could \$100,000 of our money buy? Well, how about researchers (\$30,000 each), a large anti-fees campaign (\$8,000), increased student loans (never enough money) or more money to fund the Union bar.

What the administrators are saying is that this precaution is necessary in difficult economic times. This perhaps, is not as effective as we are told, because each year our Student Amenities Fee increases regardless.

Tim Woods is the C&S Rep to the Union Board.

INQUIRY INTO THE UNION'S ROLE IN THE UNIVERSITY

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

At the request of the Union Board, the University Council has set up an independent inquiry into the Union's role in the University, with the following terms of reference:

1. To examine the Statute and Constitution of the Union and recommend to Council changes, if any, which might improve the services provided to the University community by the Union budget.
2. In particular, to inquire into:
 - (i) The relationship of the Union Board to the Monash Association of Student (MAS) and to the Monash Association of Graduate Students (MAGS).
 - (ii) The overlap of aims, objects, services an activities between the three bodies.
 - (iii) The role and composition of the Union Board.
 - (iv) the representative role, if any, of the Union Board.

To seek submissions from Union Board members, MAS, MAGS and other interested Union members.

The inquiry is to be conducted by Associate Professor H. B. Connell. Written submission from individuals and groups associated with the Union are now invited. They should be lodged with the Secretary to the Inquiry Into the Union's Role in the University, c/o the University Secretariat, University Offices, Monash University, Clayton 3168 - by Thursday 31st March 1988.

M. D. WATSON
Secretary to Council

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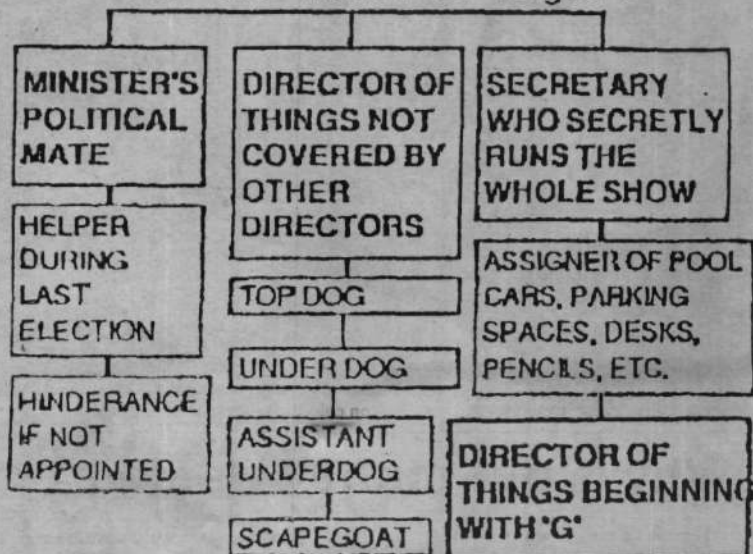


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Science Faculty does not compute

Organisational structure for the month of August



by Dimitri Serghis

BUREAUCRATIC errors and inconsistencies have been a part of this hallowed place of learning for a long time. Few foul-ups, however, are discovered — due to the marvellous skills our administrators have developed, for covering up their mistakes. When someone does have a legitimate complaint, the blame invariably lies with 'a typing error' or 'a nasty fault in the computer'.

Consider the case of one poor soul who applied for the second year computer science course at Monash, after commencing his degree at Bendigo College of Advanced Education.

On October 23 last year, the student was granted credit in Computer Science 101, Math Methods 101 and 20% of second year Computer Science by the Credit Sub-committee of the Science Faculty. Feeling safe in the knowledge that he would be admitted to Monash, the student tried to enrol early this year. He wished to enrol in Computer Science 207 and the remaining half of the first year science course.

The Faculty had other plans. The student in question was told that, although he had the necessary prerequisite for second year Computer Science, his marks from Bendigo

(fifty four percent average) were not high enough to get him into the quota set by the Computer Science Department. Further, at least twenty five other students found themselves in the same position.

On behalf of this student the Chairperson of MAS, David Moody, consulted both the Dean of Science, Professor Muntz, and the Chairperson of the Department of Computer Science, Professor Goldschlager. They explained the situation as follows.

A pass in Computer Science 101, although a prerequisite to enter the second year course, does not guarantee such entry in view of the quotas imposed.

These quotas are imposed by the Department of Computer Science due to what its Chairperson describes as a lack of resources afforded it by the Science Faculty. The result is that twenty five students this year have had their careers in computer science severely set back if not destroyed. Many have meekly accepted their fate, preferring instead to look elsewhere for their tertiary education.

Questions are all too often left unanswered on this campus. The Science Faculty must have known that this student would not gain a place within the quota. Yet they awarded him credit for first year computer science. In effect he came to Monash under false pretences.

Certainly we must recognise that, within a structure as large as the Science Faculty, departments consistently compete for the available resources. However, in this case, questions of mismanagement and bureaucratic inefficiency arise. This student will probably have to waste twelve months, with only the vague hope of qualifying for the quota in Computer Science next year. He could be waiting for the rest of his life.

A system that dangles degrees in front of individuals, without actually having the means to give each individual full access to those degrees, is fundamentally flawed. Why bother setting prerequisites at all, if a certain number of qualified people are going to miss out on the course anyway?

No doubt the administrators' rallying cry of 'in these times of financial stringency . . . will be heard again. Wouldn't it be nice if some of these administrators cast an eye around campus? If they stopped revelling in their 'business' buffets, their new cars and inflatable bank balances, they would see a university of disenchanted students and staff, under-resourced departments, outdated equipment and plummeting standards. And we can't let those standards fall, can we now?

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DROP IN TO STUDENT TRAVEL AUSTRALIA GROUND FLOOR UNION BUILDING

Liberals—playing the political game of exploitation

by Yorick Piper

Honorary Secretary of MAS.

DURING the enrolment period at Monash, students were asked to sign many pieces of paper. Most of these were official documents pertaining to enrolment. Some were surveys conducted by Christian groups. One was a petition, circulated by conservative students, calling for a referendum on the Monash Association of Students (MAS).

Any group of students has the democratic right to petition for a referendum to change some aspect of the MAS constitution. In order to succeed, they must get three per cent of students at Monash to sign and give their ID numbers. The question being asked this time concerned a change to the membership clause.

Their right to do this is not under question. Their methods in obtaining signatures, however, were aimed at exploiting the presence of new first year Monash students, who knew little or nothing of the way MAS works. It is this that prompts condemnation.

Enrolling students, many of whom had not even completed the process or received their union cards, were stopped by the petitioners outside the

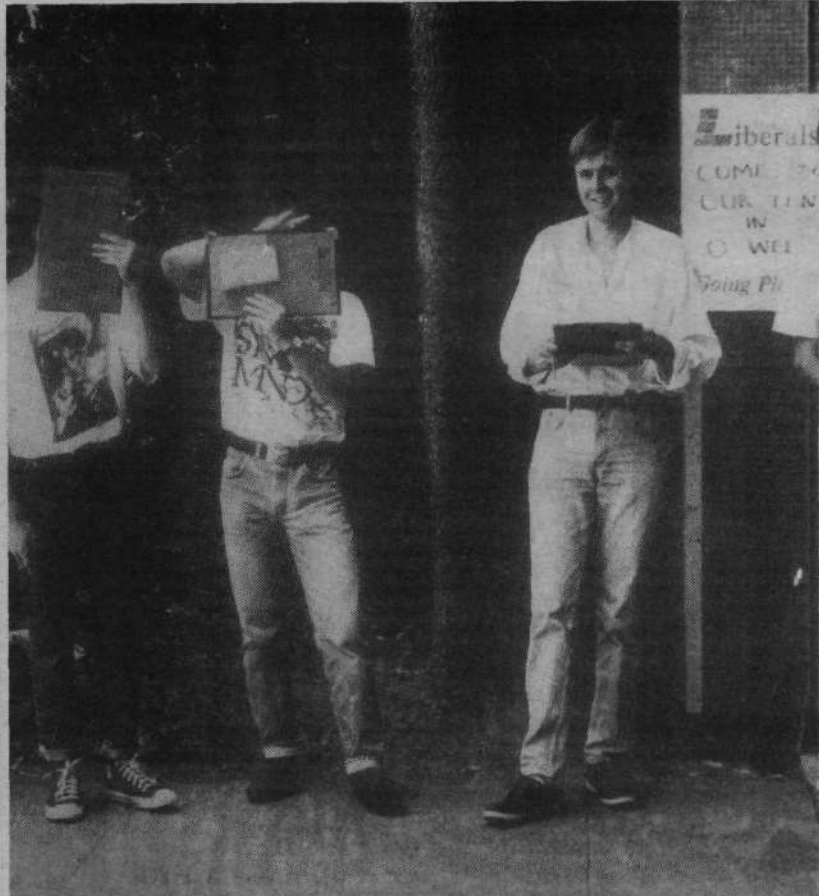
union, and asked to sign. Many, eager to be on their way, signed immediately. Those who asked for an explanation of the petition were told, while this reporter was present, 'this petition is for a referendum that, if successful, will save you around \$40 a year on your Union Fee'.

The statement gave no explanation of the aims of the petition, which are to make the Union, and particularly MAS, unworkable. Should the conservative students win a referendum on the issue in question (non-automatic membership of MAS), the change would cost Monash students far more than it would save them, as an inefficient and expensive new structure would have to be set up.*

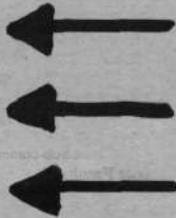
The methods used by the Liberal Club, and the non-aligned conservatives involved, were aimed purely at deceiving the new students, by going for the hip-pocket nerve in order to advance their own political agenda.

Before you sign anything at Monash, be sure that you know what it entails, and if possible get both sides of any debate that is occurring.

*For an explanation of the automatic vs non-automatic membership debate, read David Moody's article on page 5 of the first edition of 'Lot's Wife'.



Liberal students: R. Salmons P. Vitale and A. Norton collecting signatures.



The Students' Closed Shop

by Andrew Norton

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. 2. No-one may be compelled to belong to an association.

— United Nations' Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 20

PROBABLY the biggest issue in student politics this year will be whether membership of the Monash Association of Students (MAS) should be voluntary or not.

At the moment, no student has any choice as to whether or not he or she joins MAS. You join it when you enrol, and pay for it as well, regardless of whether or not you want to.

The University takes a hard line on this issue. Already this year it has rejected the enrolment of a student

who refused, on the grounds of freedom of association, to pay the MAS portion of the Student Amenities Fee.

The rules surrounding compulsory membership of MAS are even more draconian than those used for trade unions.

If you do not want to be part of a trade union, you can become a conscientious objector. The requirements are stringent: you still have to pay an amount equivalent to the union fee to the industrial registrar, and only a few hundred exemptions are granted each year.

But taken as this exemption is, it still represents a greater right to free choice and free association than that given to students by the University Administration.

In this article, I will put the case

against this University retaining the policy of enforcing MAS membership. While MAS activists are the most vocal supporters of compulsory membership, the clause of their constitution would be meaningless if it was not backed up by the Administration.

There are two lines of argument in favour of abandoning compulsory membership of MAS. The first includes the 'in principle' arguments in favour of free association and non-discrimination against those who believe in it. The second is comprised of the arguments against MAS itself: that it is not representative, does not fulfil its functions, and so on.

As can be seen from the United Nations' Declaration on Human Rights, the right not to associate is just as important as the right to associate. They are two sides of the one coin.

If you look to the 'not to' side of some other rights, it will become more obvious that the right to do something implies the right not to do it.

Freedom of speech includes the right to say nothing. Freedom of religion includes the right not to practice religion. Freedom of movement includes the right to stay in one place.

Everybody would object to being forced to make a statement they did not agree with, or being compelled to practice a religion they did not believe in, or being resettled to some place to which they did not want to go. It

follows that being forced to join an association is also a breach of an individual's rights.

As the New Zealand Human Rights Commission said in one of its discussion papers, 'If a right is transformed into an obligation it loses its essential character as a human and civil freedom'.

Compulsory membership of MAS may be a subtle breach of human rights — mainly because few people are aware that membership is compulsory, and that the cost of becoming a member is hidden in the Student Amenities Fee — but this does not make it less real, or less objectionable.

Why the University persists in breaching individual rights in this way is hard to understand. And it becomes even more incomprehensible when you consider that it seems to conflict with the University's own Equal Opportunity Policy.

In that policy, it says '... Monash University accepts that it has a responsibility to eliminate from its structures and practices any source of direct or indirect discrimination on the basis of [in addition to ten other grounds] lawful religious or political belief or activity'.

Belief in freedom of association is undoubtedly a legitimate political belief. In refusing to admit a person who, because of his or her political beliefs, does not wish to join

an association, the University is discriminating against that person on the basis of that person's political beliefs.

The University could say that there is no intentional discrimination against such people. But that line of argument would appear to be precluded by the Equal Opportunity Policy's definition of indirect discrimination: 'The use of rules and practices which have incorporated attitudes and assumptions which, although appearing to be neutral or to be treating everybody equally, actually disadvantage one group'.

So while the University's enrolment system does treat all equally — everyone is forced to join — it actually disadvantages those who do not wish to join MAS. Consequently, those people are discriminated against.

The campaign to end this discrimination and re-establish the principles of free association is likely to be a long one. Those who support compulsory membership — the various ALP clubs and the student unions — have huge resources (for example, Monash alone will give more than \$40,000 to the National Union of Students this year, all of it students' money), and regard compulsory membership — the closed shop — as vital to their continued strength. This is an issue they will throw everything into winning.

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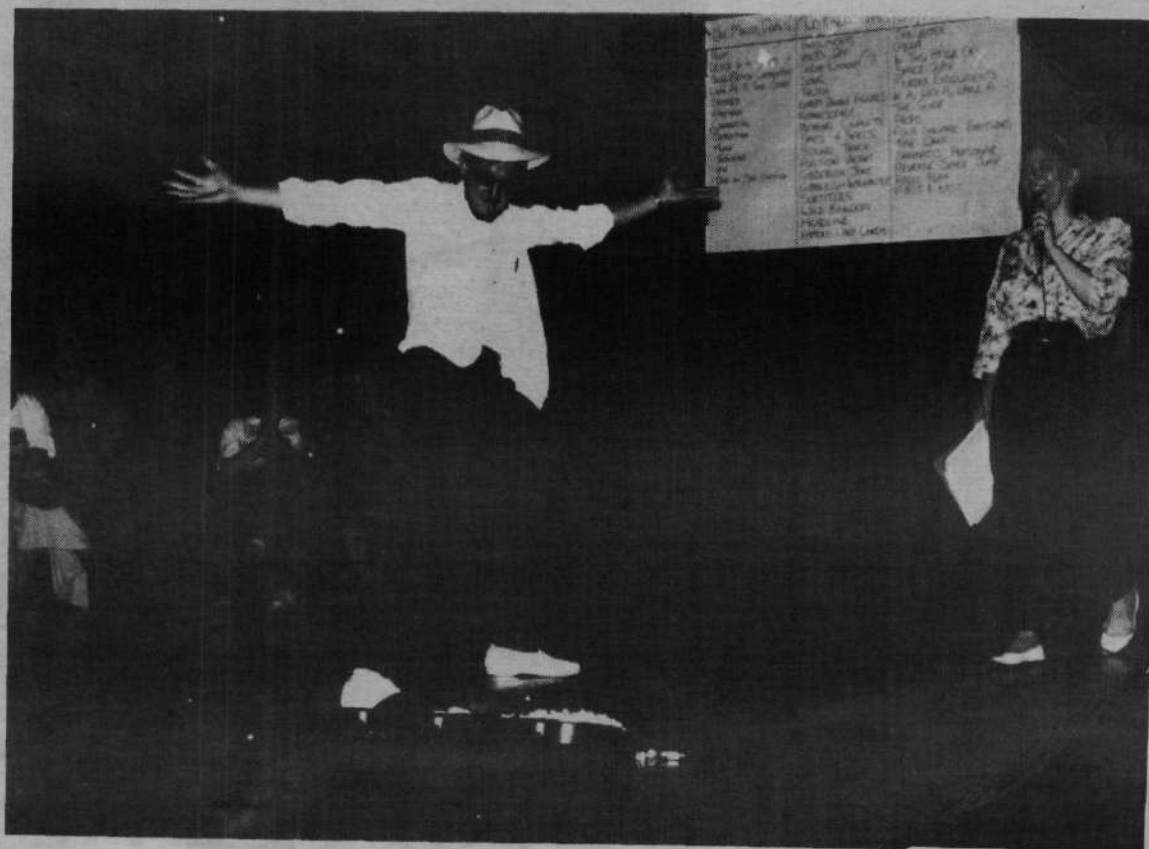
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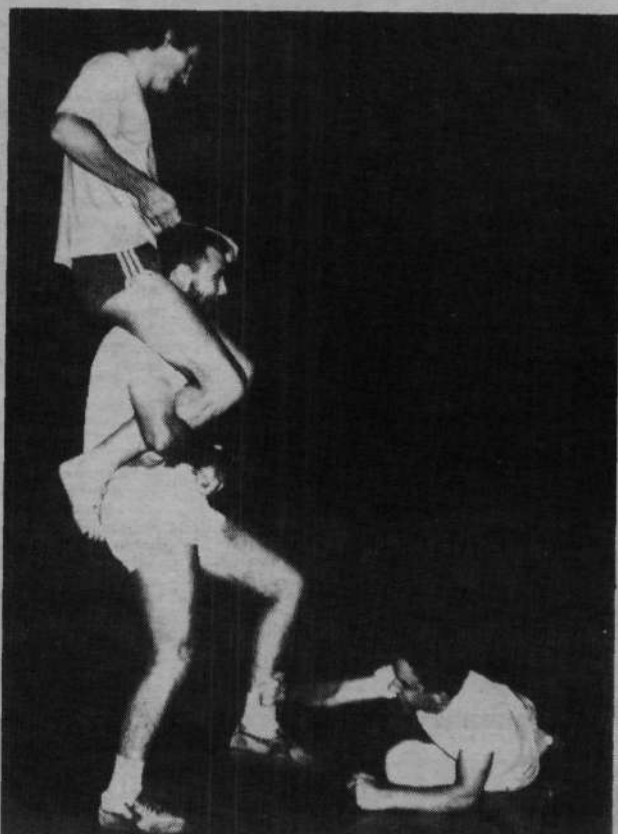
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Throw another Mintie on the barby



The 'Minties Man' prepares to indulge the hungry audience



The Adams Family plays 'Little Red Riding Hood'—only Theatresports

ners could understand!

'LADIES and Gentlemen, hello and welcome to Theatresports! and now, here's your host . . .'

This, the catchcry of the organisers of Theatresports, has been ringing out from the Union Theatre every Tuesday at 1 pm for too long for there to be anyone left who has not heard of these madcap games.

Those brave enough to perform have become a regular team of Theatresports players, whose antics are closely watched by an avid horde of audience members. So what is it that makes Theatresports so great? The answer is that it is fun.

It's not at all like sitting through a staged production where every entrance and exit is planned and carefully rehearsed. Theatresports is totally improvised. The only thing that limits a Theatresports game is the imagination of the players. Throw in the sometimes rude comments from the Master of Ceremonies, Kate Herbert (a professional Theatresports player and teacher), throw a handful of Minties to a hungry audience, and you have a truly entertaining show.

Theatresports teams are made up of four members. Each team gets a choice of the game they wish to play. The games themselves are a little off the edge, with titles like 'Death in a Minute', 'Expert Double Figures', and 'Space Jump'. Add to this the

bizarre topics given to each team and you have a challenge to create an imaginative and hilarious scene.

As each team finishes their chosen game, they are judged by our panel of three judges. Teams have been known to fall to their knees praying for a good score, especially from our resident 'hanging judge' (Jedda, the Student Theatre Co-ordinator). The scores are painstakingly recorded by the scorekeeper and the team with the highest score at the end of the competition wins.

Theatresports costs a mere 50 cents to see. That's cheaper than a cup of coffee in the caf. For those of you with a fun-loving spirit pushing you to play, workshops are held on Tuesdays at noon in the Union Theatre. The workshops are free.

However, if you can't make the workshop, just turn up to the Union Theatre at 1 pm and join in with a team.

If you haven't experienced Theatresports yet, whether it be as part of the audience or as a competitor, you really haven't lived.

For more information about the Monash Student Theatre's Community Theatresports program, rock on down to the Student Theatre Office and ask for Sally, the Theatresports Co-ordinator, or give her a call on extension 3108.

So why go on the Palm Sunday peace march?



'Then we walking down the Old North Road, We got a common cause, we got a heavy, heavy load ...'

THE Palm Sunday peace march, now an institution in this country, usually evokes a bemused reaction from people. Mr or Ms Average remembers last year's or was it the year before's?) news coverage, when the punks (or was it the anarchists?) made the occasion look anything but peaceful. Pity the TV camera has become such an authoritative eye.

TALK to a 'hard line peace activist' (and of course out at Monash, they're not hard to find) and you'll find she or he never goes to the Palm Sunday rally because it's a cop out, where people masturbate their conscience.

Trapped!! That just about wraps it up for the ol' Sunday arvo stroll. Unless perhaps you're an ordinary human being like me. You see, the Palm Sunday rally is not intended to overthrow fascist governments (yes, there are a few in this country) or to be a major staging event for 'radical left extremists'. It is, quite simply, a day out. I know. I've been to them before.

All sorts of people go marching on Palm Sunday: lots of families, old people, kids, Koori people, Greeks and lots of other types of people. It's good to see them all, and walk with them even though you don't know them, but are there for the same reason. They all know that there are

Les Tate

lots of ways to improve life on this planet and in this country. They don't think of 'peace' as a magical state of being, to be attained and then basked in, but instead as an ongoing process to be constantly worked at and lived out.

Palm Sunday is one way of working to achieve peace. These people also go along so they can bump into (or bring along) their friends. Who said everything about working for peace had to be difficult? Why can't there be an open way of access into the peace movement?

This year, of course, the march carries anti-Bicentenary overtones. Koori people will lead the march, and this year's slogan is: '200 years is enough — peace and justice by the year 2000'. The march ends at the Myer Music Bowl, where speakers and a concert will highlight aspects of

this year of mourning. Plenty of useful and relevant information (that is rarely found in our newspapers) will also be available.

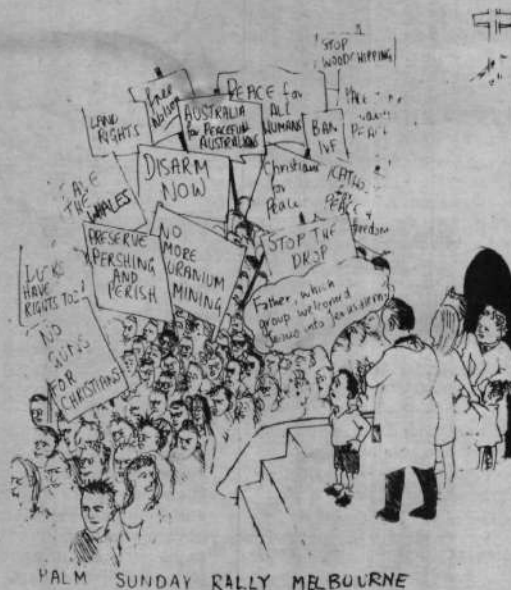
The full official march agenda is:

- Aboriginal land rights and sovereignty
- Global nuclear disarmament and international verification
- Inquiry into foreign military bases
- Nuclear free South Pacific
- Stopping uranium mining and export
- Stopping warship visits to Australian ports

If you think any of these issues is worth a show of solidarity, then you should come and join the marchers this Sunday at 1pm at Treasury Place.

See you there!!!

Further information can be obtained by ringing 663 3677.



PALM SUNDAY RALLY MELBOURNE



AMNESTY International

by Peter Taft

THE Middle East has long been a focus of attention for the world's media because of the numerous conflicts which occur between states in this region. What tends to be overlooked is the fact that many of these states have very poor records with respect to human rights.

Many cases of violations of human rights were documented last year. Syria is one example of a country with a suspicious record in this field. At the start of 1987, 82 people, including students, teachers, journalists, actors and labourers, were being detained without charge or trial. Some of them had been held for nearly a year. These detainees were of Lebanese and Palestinian, as well as Syrian, origin. They were among more than 180 people reported to have been detained between February and June of 1986. Several of the detainees were said to have been tortured, and one to have died as a result of the ill-treatment.

The majority were arrested by the military, although some were arrested by the government's political security organisation. According to reports, the security forces stationed military patrols at town entrances, railway stations, around residential areas and at the entrances of several Palestinian refugee camps; the homes of 'wanted' people were raided, and when they were not found, relatives were arrested instead. For instance, the wife, mother, and sisters of a Palestinian journalist, Samir al-Hussan, were arrested in March 1986, and not released until June that year.

Some of the detainees were members of the prohibited Communist Party Political Bureau. Others were members of various Palestinian groups such as the Palestinian Liberation Army. Several of the teachers worked for the United Nations' Relief and Works Agency. Most of the detainees were being held in military interrogation centres in Damascus.

Among the group were Lebanese nationals, who were arrested in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli in June 1986. Reports suggest they may have been arrested after criticising Syrian policy in Lebanon and Syrian attitudes towards the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

Syrian authorities have not responded to appeals for information about the detainees by international human rights organisations. Further reports were received that Syrian troops carried out widespread arrests and house-to-house searches in and around Tripoli late in 1986.

Another documented case of suppression in Syria was that of ten

Syrian lawyers who were detained without charge or trial until late last year. The lawyers were arrested in 1980 after they had joined a one-day national strike organised by the Syrian Bar Association. The strike called for an end to the state of emergency which had been in force since 1963, for the abolition of the state security courts, for a boycott of these courts by

state of emergency legislation.

Since the revolution in 1979, thousands of Iranians have been executed. Anyone suspected of supporting the opposition has been at risk of arbitrary arrest and detention. Political detainees have been brutally tortured in prisons across the country. Political trials are farcical; defendants have virtually no rights. Courts impose

Fedayan Organisation and the Mojahedine Organisation, as well as the Union of Communists and pro-monarchist groups.

More than 200 people have been executed because of their religious beliefs, most of them members of the Baha'i faith, which is not officially recognised in Iran. Most executions are by hanging or firing squad, often in public and often with relatives and friends of the victim forced to watch. Stoning to death is also prescribed for sexual offences such as adultery.

The arbitrary nature of imprisonment has resulted in people being arrested because their names were similar to those of political activists sought by police. As there is no legal time limit on detention, individuals are held in isolation without trial for many weeks or even months. The authorities have used torture—to make the prisoners confess to crimes or give information about political colleagues. The release of detainees is often conditional upon the signing of a document undertaking not to get involved in political activity.

Although the level of indiscriminate abuse in Iran has abated since the early 1980s, human rights violations are still widespread.

International human rights groups have noted the problems in two other Middle Eastern countries, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

In Jordan, members of illegal organisations, such as the Democratic Front, have been imprisoned after being arrested by the State Intelligence Agency. The Democratic Front has no record of violence, nor has it advocated violence against the Jordanian government. Reports allege that torture is used to extract information about political activity. There is also no provision for appeal after trial.

Torture and ill-treatment of prisoners in Saudi Arabia has been recorded over the past few years from accounts by former prisoners and their relatives. Torture appears to occur in the period immediately following arrest. One man was reportedly arrested in connection with the appearance of opposition slogans on walls and the distribution of opposition leaflets in a village. Also, amputation of hands and feet for theft offences has been increasing in recent years.

It is clear that there are many countries in the Middle East which could drastically lift their games, with respect to the rights of their citizens. This article is a transcript from a weekly bulletin on 3RRR about Human Rights called 'A Thorn in Their Side', produced by Monash students. For further information, contact Amnesty (meetings Tuesday 1pm, Balcony Room).



all lawyers, as well as the release of all untried detainees. The strike was supported by the doctors', engineers', and architects' associations. The government responded by dissolving these associations and arresting many of their members.

Many of the members of the Communist Party Political Bureau are still detained without charge or trial. The Bureau has faced periodic suppression, and its members have been arrested because of their opposition to government policies, particularly Syrian intervention in Lebanon since 1976.

Another country in the region deserving scrutiny is Egypt. Earlier last year, Egyptian authorities arrested large numbers of people, including supporters of various Islamic groups, under state of emergency legislation. Hundreds of political activists were detained immediately before the elections in April. Most of these were said to be supporters of the electoral alliance between the Muslim brotherhood, the Socialist Labour Party and the Liberal Party.

Some critics of government policy have been imprisoned for periods amounting to several years, without having been found guilty of any offence—by being subjected repeatedly to short-term detention under the

cruel and inhuman punishments such as amputation and flogging.

Immediately after the revolution, it was the Shah's own secret police, themselves responsible for the widespread torture of political prisoners, who were arrested. Executions followed on an unprecedented scale. Arbitrary arrests were commonplace, and trials became mere formalities, especially as lawyers were not permitted to take part.

There was no centralised authority to ensure compliance with the law. The Revolutionary Guards enjoyed a great deal of autonomy. Individual judges appeared to have unbridled powers, and local officials could exploit their positions for personal gain, or to carry out vendettas.

Since many of the executions have been carried out in secret, the true number of victims is unknown. In 1986, 115 executions were recorded, but the actual total is probably much higher. During the second half of 1981 alone, nearly 2500 executions were recorded. There was quite obviously a deliberate policy to eliminate systematically the opposition, and deter its potential supporters.

Among those executed for political reasons since 1979 are suspected members of opposition groups such as the Democratic Party, the People's

AIDS

SHARING a needle with someone is an excellent way of transmitting a blood borne virus. If you share a needle used by a person infected with the AIDS virus and get their blood into you, you'll be infected. You can give the virus to them the same way. You probably won't know that you are infected so it is impossible to think that you are safe.

The main pathway of the virus into the heterosexual community is via male intra-venous (IV) drug users themselves. If you share needles and have sex without condoms, you have a good chance of catching and then transmitting AIDS.

Sexually, you can catch AIDS man to woman, woman to man, man to man and woman to woman. The virus lives in blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk. It doesn't live in saliva or mosquitos. Kissing is fine unless you both have bleeding cuts on your lips or in your mouth and they make contact. Minute cuts in the skin can occur during intercourse, from ordinary friction that you can't feel, and if infected semen or vaginal fluid gets in then it's dangerous. Don't take the risk—it's your life in your hands—use condoms.

Get used to handling condoms, get them out, stretch them over your hands, blow them up, laugh at them, then use them. It may not feel quite as good as without them, but this is your life we're talking about and you are also protecting yourself from herpes, gonorrhoea, genital warts, urethritis, syphilis and thrush. Develop a rubber fetish; get ones that glow in the dark.

In Victoria, 45,000 people visit prostitutes every week, yet there are no prostitutes known to be infected since condoms became policy. Be assertive—if someone likes you they're not going to leave you over a bit of rubber.

It is thought that between 50,000 and 70,000 people in Australia are now carrying the AIDS virus and don't know it. In three years at least 900 IV drug users in Victoria will be infected.

In New York one in every 61 babies are born infected with AIDS. There are 250,000 IV drug users in New York and 200,000 are infected. This is largely due to the fact that possession

by Caroline Deane

of syringes is illegal. You can't buy them in the drug stores but you can buy them in the 'shooting galleries'. These are derelict houses where drugs may be bought and 'shot up' on the spot. Unfortunately there are about eight syringes available for the 200 or more customers per day. AIDS spreads like wild fire. In Europe it is considered an IV drug users' disease. In Italy, France and Spain, around 80 per cent of IV drug users are infected.

This is why we must learn and not let similar statistics develop here. AIDS is an intensely personal tragedy to the individuals affected but containing it is a public responsibility. So always make sure you have access to a new syringe if you are going to shoot up. Don't borrow someone else's—it doesn't mean you don't trust them, it means you are protecting yourself and future sexual partners—and don't lend your 'fit' to anyone—you could be saving their life. And by using a new needle every time, you are protecting yourself from hepatitis, blood poisoning, vein damage and scarring.

If you are thinking about getting tested go to people who can tell you all about it—your family doctor may not be ideal. The Melbourne Sexually Transmitted Diseases Centre is. It is at 364 Little Lonsdale St and the service is anonymous and free. The phone number is 602 4900.

From the time of infection by sex or shared needles to when your body develops antibodies in response can be three months or more. The test will tell you if you have these particular antibodies, but only if you were infected three months ago or more. The thing to remember is that whether you are anti-body positive or not, you have to keep doing the same things to protect yourself and your friends. Don't share needles and always use condoms.

The only people who really should have the test are women considering pregnancy. An infected mother will pass on the virus to her babies through her womb, at birth, or in the breast milk.



VIVAIDS stands for Victorian Intra-venous Drug Users and AIDS Group. We act in the areas of prevention, support, education and legal advocacy for drug users—who are frequently condemned and discriminated against by society. In Amsterdam they have 'Junkiebonds', in New York they have 'ADAPT', in Sydney there is 'ADIC'. VIVAIDS works to help organise and keep Melbourne's drug users healthy.

VIVAIDS operates a needle exchange: you can bring in your used syringes for safe disposal and pick up new ones for free, as well as any information, referral and free condoms. Or just drop in for a chat and a cup of coffee. We're at 69 Gertrude St, Fitzroy, and can be contacted on 417 1466 and we're open from 2-6 pm weekdays.

Other needle exchanges operate from the Melbourne STD Centre at 364 Little Lonsdale St, and Fairfield Hospital.

Be careful about disposing of old needles. Bring them back to an exchange and get some new ones. If you throw them on the street, someone might pick them up and use them. Aluminium cans are not a good way to dispose of them either because people stamp on them.

AIDS is real and only individuals working together and being responsible for one another can stop it spreading.

Don't share needles and always use condoms.

More information on AIDS can be obtained from the Student Welfare Office or the University Health Service.

AND I.V. DRUG USE

THE BOY AND

Australian and overseas students

IN THE debate surrounding the re-introduction of full fees to the Australian tertiary system, few have mentioned the fact that a large percentage of students studying in Australia already pay fees - overseas students who are required to pay a visa charge. Further, some overseas students are now paying the full costs of their tertiary education. Steven Gan, a La Trobe student and former Overseas Student Services Director at the University of New South Wales, discusses the overseas students' anti-fees campaign and its implications for other students.

'ONCE upon a time, there lived a boy in a village. The village lay beneath a big dam. The boy walked past the dam everyday on his way to school. One morning, as he walked to school, he noticed that water was trickling down from a small hole in the wall of the dam. That afternoon, on his way home, he found, to his horror, that the hole had grown bigger. More water was now seeping through.

He quickly rushed over and tried to seal the hole with his hands. He shouted and shouted for help. After a while, the villagers came to find out what was wrong. He said that he needed help in blocking the hole. The villagers laughed. They said to the young boy, how could a small hole be of any danger to the village. They left the boy alone.

As time passed, the hole became bigger. The boy tried his best to stop the gushing water. But he was getting very exhausted. No help came. That night, water burst through the wall of the dam and the village was swept away.'

My mother told me that story when I was a kid. It was a tragic tale. I often wished that there was a happier ending. What happened to the young boy? Was he drowned in the deluge, along with the villagers? Or, maybe he managed to climb up to safety and watch hopelessly as his village disappeared into the sea of water.

Our Failure Will Be

Your Failure

Two years ago, I had this to say about the campaign against overseas student fees:

'Fees for overseas students is not just an issue for overseas students. It is an educational issue. If we can't win the overseas student fees campaign, if students can't sway the decisions of the Government, then Australian students could be looking at paying fees themselves in the next few years. The same mentality that justifies making overseas students pay for their education, could be turned on Australian students; and universities could become citadels for the wealthy and the privileged. Our campaign is your campaign. Our failure will be your failure.'

For years since fees were

reintroduced in 1979 in the form of the visa charge, overseas students have been fighting a lone battle. It was a hard campaign, a campaign which was dotted occasionally with successes but mainly fraught with bitter defeats. Bitter, not because overseas students didn't try hard enough, but because support wasn't forthcoming from their colleagues - Australian students. In those days, everyone said that tuition fees would never be reintroduced; it would be political suicide for any government that tried. The government, conscious of this fact, called the tuition fees for overseas students visa charges - charges overseas students had to pay when obtaining or extending their yearly student visas. At \$1,500 Australia's charge was to be the highest visa charge of its kind in the world.

Thin End Of The Wedge

Overseas students were the first to realise that the visa charge was the thin end of the wedge. Soon it would pave the way for the eventual reintroduction of tuition fees across the board and the introduction of 'full-cost' fees.² No one paid any attention.

The 'thin end of the wedge' theory was further confirmed when visa

charges were increased dramatically from the initial \$1,500 to \$6,000 in eight years, a mammoth increase of 400 per cent. This affected not only the students who had commenced studies but also those already in Australia who were not forewarned about such increases. This heralded the push towards full-cost fees and the marketing of education. The rest is history. Six years after overseas students first paid for the privilege of their education, Australians were made to make a contribution for the same privilege.

Faced with such dramatic escalation of fees, overseas students found it hard to cope. Many dropped out. Some had to go home with their courses unfinished. Others were forcibly deported for their inability to pay up. As an immigration official had put it, 'No money, no study - it's as simple as that'.³ Such arrogance and insensitivity is now being dished out to Australian students who can't afford their fees. It's quite a joke really, that the \$263 fee is called an administration charge. It sounds like history is repeating itself. Overseas students were fucked by the so called 'visa charges' and Australian students are now next in line.

Still, faced with such an open attack on students, it seems that things haven't changed one iota. No one would seriously believe that the \$263 charge would one day be increased, maybe to the tune of the \$6,000 which overseas students are paying today. Then again, not long ago, many people found it hard to believe that 'full-cost' overseas students are today paying up to \$15,000 a year for a degree. This is no longer make-believe. It's like Stephen King himself had a part in writing the plots which unravel in front of our very eyes. It is indeed, horrifying, even by his standards.

Education for Sale

Privatisation has become very popular these days. It used to be an obscene word; not anymore. In the past two years the government has tried hard to sell its marketing of education strategy. It is envisaged that lots of money can be made from selling education to the resource stricken Third World. What is anticipated is millions of dollars flowing into Australia from overseas,

especially from the Third World. The human cost on overseas students and the Third World from fees has been swept aside, as Australians greedily pursue some fast bucks. Policy makers imagine that there must be thousands of overseas students who are more than willing to pay \$15,000 a year for an Australian degree.

Courses were sold to the Third World two years ago. The full impact of this marketing of education on overseas students is not known. Today, we do not have the slightest idea of how many students are buying such degrees. The large estimate of the number of incoming 'full-cost' students, confidently bandied around by government bureaucrats, has been realised. It's ludicrous to think that there are many overseas students from the Third World who are rich enough to pay such an enormous amount. For sure, there will be a few, but not the thousands forecast by Canberra.

In addition, there have been many seedy schemes offered as unscrupulous institutions prey on ill-informed students from overseas. There were a number of cases where overseas students, on arrival in Australia, found that the services and facilities promised by these institutions did not live up to their advertisements. The Network of Overseas Student Collectives in Australia (NOSCA), is planning to do a research on this debacle. So far, initial inquiries suggest a frantic coverup by the people involved.

When overseas students first confronted the issue of fees, no one thought that the going would be easy. To take on the issue, especially in Australia, where bigotry and xenophobia are rife, we realised that first we had to generate debate. To create such debate would require public attention to be drawn to such an issue. To do that, overseas students, in the past few years, have organised numerous demonstrations and occupations. There were also campaigns to boycott the fees. The focus of these actions was in New South Wales.

Such high profile campaigns were successful in getting public attention. There were, as expected, the occasional racist remarks by some, but surprisingly we found that if people were aware of the issue canvassed and the arguments surrounding it, they would eventually support overseas students in their quest for free education. We received numerous calls and letters of support from the public.

D THE DAM

ats: finding common ground

However these actions attracted little interest from Australian students, whom overseas students regarded as their natural allies. For example, at the height of the campaign, the Students' Union at UNSW allocated \$15,000 in 1985 for barbecues and piss ups, while the overseas students' campaign received only \$4,000. This was to be the biggest overseas student anti-fees campaign budget. A number of campuses had no overseas student bodies campaigning against fees, let alone a campaign budget. The priorities set were all wrong. This has been said before, and must be said again. Many students will continue to have fun until they themselves have to fork out \$15,000 each for their education.

Global Apartheid

I'm sick and tired of trying to persuade Australian students to support overseas students. I don't know how people can be made to understand poverty, hunger, human degradation and injustices which plague the people of the Third World. People from the First World may well have reached the moon, for all we care, but the four billion human beings in the Third World are not living on the moon. They are part of this world, which we all share, and part of this humanity, to which we all belong.

We all know too well that there is much inequality in our world. We are living under a global condition akin to apartheid. Apartheid in South Africa provides the justification for 20 per cent of the population to control more than 80 per cent of its resources. The same can be said about the 'apartness' of our world. Twenty per cent of the world's population, who live in the 'overdeveloped' world, control more than 80 per cent of the world's resources. In fact, 30 per cent of humanity has only three per cent of world resources to live on. It's not just the unequal distribution of resources which we have to deal with, but also the callous consumption of resources by the people in the overdeveloped world.

We talk often about controlling the population explosion in the Third World. However, a child born in the overdeveloped world is much more destructive than 50 children born in the Third World. During its lifetime, that western child will

consume 9000 pounds of wheat, 10,150 pounds of meat, 56 million gallons of water, 28,000 pounds of milk, 100,000 pounds of steel, 1000 trees and each will produce 150,000 pounds of garbage. The United States, in particular, which has less than 10 per cent of the world's population, consumes over 50 per cent of the world's resources each year. The overdeveloped world depends upon and feeds on the Third World's resources, both human and material, like a parasite.

The world produces enough for every child, woman and man, yet millions of tonnes of grains are rotting in the warehouses of the over-developed world. It's hard for me to comprehend. International politics and economics have always worked in favour of the over-developed world. To dismantle this system of global apartheid seems almost impossible. That's the magnitude of the problem which humankind has inherited. It's time that such gross inequalities were eliminated.

Australia has a role to play. Its wealth is built on the plunder of this continent, the rape of the Aborigines, the exploitation of the Pacific Basin and the accumulation of trade surpluses in its dealings with the Third World.

Every human being, regardless of gender, ethnicity or class, has the right of access to the resources needed for the development and advancement of humankind. And everyone must be prepared to share these resources, which are, in every sense, the property of humanity as a whole. One of these resources is education.

We Have Survived

It's fitting for us to consider the case of the Aborigines in this so-called Bicentennial year. To an outside observer the situation affecting Aborigines today is almost criminal. But for many Australians, it isn't even worth batting an eyelid over. We are indeed desensitised. What can be worse than murder, rape, looting and genocide? Mark Twain asked a similar question. The answer as he put it, was 'There were two "Reigns of Terror"; ... the one wrought murder, in hot passion, the other heartless cold blood; the one inflicted death upon a thousand persons, the other upon a hundred million; but our shudders are for all the "horrors" of the minor Terror, ...

whereas, what is the horror of a swift death by the axe compared with lifelong death from hunger, cold, insult, cruelty and heartbreak?'

Let it be said that this is not solely a question of justice, but also a question of racism. I was at the anti-Bicentennial demonstration against Charles and Di at the Sydney Entertainment Centre earlier this year. Overseas students turned up in support of the Aborigines' protest. We were face to face with many royalists who came to goggle at their favourite dolls. Someone, seeing the unusual sight of many overseas students in the protest group, shouted 'Asians, go home'. I remember myself shouting back 'We're here to demonstrate against racism, and that goes to show exactly what kind of racism we're demonstrating against'. Not surprisingly, no one asked the Aborigines to go home.

I have no intention of making anyone feel guilty. Guilt is the last thing I want, for people are inclined to be defensive when confronted with it. It doesn't matter whether we feel guilty or not, what matters is that we should do all we can in order to undo such injustices. We must understand that the invasion by Europeans led to the Aborigines losing their land. This has meant the destruction of their lifestyle, the decimation of their population and a struggle to maintain their cultural identity. The result is a people denied power, a race demoralised and in servitude. Aborigines are not guilt peddlers. They are demanding that justice be done. In a just society there would be no such statistics like these: an unemployment rate six times the national average, 90 per cent living under the poverty line, life expectancy 20 years below the average, infant mortality three times higher than the average, imprisonment rate 20 times higher, deaths in custody ... rates which would make South African police proud.

Blaming the Victims

It's easy for us to blame the victims for all of our problems. At times, during the anti-fees campaign, I came across statements like '20,000 overseas students displace 20,000 Australians'. What concerned me was the fact that these were made, not only by racists, but also by well-meaning parents.

A few decades ago, there were people calling for women to remain

at home as they were taking jobs away from deserving men. Such a statement was easy to make, for it confirmed the prejudice which everyone shared, which was sexism. In the case of overseas students, we face racism.

Overseas students are said to be displacing Australians. No one bothers to look at the wider problems. It is still unemployment which displaces those in need of jobs. Similarly, it is the lack of adequate funding for education which displaces Australian students. It is our lack of commitment and misplaced priorities which has relegated education to a saleable commodity that goes to the highest bidder, rather than one which should be freely available and accessible to all.

Of course, there are those who want to stop Asian immigration for 'fear' of racial antagonism and violence. We don't need fewer Asians or blacks in Australia. What we do need, however, is fewer racists.

Overseas students have been and still are in the front line in the battle against tuition fees. They are trying hard to hold their ground. Today, Australian students are finding themselves moving closer to the front line. But in their fight against the administration charge, the issue of overseas student fees is virtually ignored. Yet again, overseas students find themselves being dumped into the 'too hard' basket. It is tempting for me to say, 'I told you so'. But what's the use. Still, I wish that the villagers had listened to the young boy.

1. 'Overseas Students v. The Students' Union', 'Tharunka', University of New South Wales, Oct 28, 1985.

2. The rate of 'full-cost' fees is fixed arbitrarily. It was said to be derived from the amount invested into a particular course, divided by the number of students taking the course. 'Full-cost' fees can range from \$10,000 to \$15,000, depending on the course and the university. 'Full-cost' fees were first

introduced in 1985 for overseas students who were outside the annual quota of overseas students allowed into Australia. There is no limit to the number of 'full-cost' students, as long as they can pay. The government is progressively moving towards the re-introduction of 'full-cost' fees for all overseas students. But, as fees continue to rise, all fees will be of 'full-cost' proportion in the next few years.

3. 'Deportation threatened', 'The Australian', Feb 12, 1985.

4. 'Sex and Birth Control', Epeck and EJ Lieberman, (Schocken Books, New York, 1975) at page 262.

5. Mark Twain writing about the French Revolution in 'A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court' quoted in 'Political Economy of Development', Australian Broadcasting Commission, 1977, at page 4.

Can Jesse Jackson win?

Irving Wallace's novel, 'The Man', tells the story of a black American senator who, by means of an accident and a never before-invoked-law of presidential succession, makes it to the White House. The new black President faces incredible obstacles, not just from whites who refuse to accept his presidency, but also from black groups who believe he must implement their radical policies. For Jesse Jackson, the black who has now come closer to the US presidency than anyone else of his race, the obstacles are nearly the same. But, the question remains: is the US ready for a black President?

by Mark Karlovic

JESSE Jackson has changed from the black radical who worked with Martin Luther King in the 1960s, to the presidential candidate of 1984, who embraced the likes of PLO leader Yassar Arafat and black Muslim radical Louis Farakhan, and made throw-away comments such as describing New York city as 'Hymietown' because of its large Jewish population. Jackson has come full circle.

The 1988 vintage Jesse Jackson is groomed and tailored like a Wall Street lawyer, and his message is having a huge impact on the US electorate. He is now emerging as a likely contender to the Democrat Party's nomination for US President.

After 'super Tuesday', Jackson has accumulated more than 400 delegates, and is now vying with Mike Dukakis for first place among the Democratic candidates. What has brought about this transformation in Jackson, and what will be its impact on the US electorate?

Jackson's greatest achievement in his campaign so far has been to build up a coalition of support including not only blacks, but whites and ethnic groups as well. In 1984, Jackson won the support of blacks but failed to attract white support because of his radical platform. On 'super Tuesday' this year, Jackson won an incredible 96 per cent of the black vote and a respectable seven to ten per cent of the white vote.

Jackson has been able to pick up the votes of those who are discontented with prevailing policies, with his message of 'economic justice'. This message clearly distinguishes between the villains and the victims of American society, and has enabled Jackson to look beyond his old constituency of poor blacks in the cities and rural areas, to encompass families, farmers, blue collar workers, women's groups, AIDS sufferers, homosexuals, the bedridden and the inarticulate. His economic justice message identifies multinational corporations, corporate raiders and those who support the Reagan administration as the true perpetrators of 'economic violence'.

As Gary Wills of 'Time' magazine noted: 'Jackson can establish emotional ties with the people, his empathy with white misfortune is a surprise; more than any other candidate, he sends people away from his speeches happy, proud that they are somebody'.

At 46 years of age, Jackson, like most of his race, grew up in poverty, the illegitimate son of a South Carolina cotton grader, whose ancestors included black slaves, Cherokee Indians and an Irish

plantation owner. He won a sports scholarship to the University of Illinois but, encountering discrimination on the football team, left and entered an unprestigious all-black college where he completed an honours degree in sociology. After graduation in 1963, he immediately began working with civil rights groups, organising sit-ins and picket lines, and by 1966 had joined Martin Luther King's southern Christian Leadership Conference.

abandonment of the Space Defence Initiative (SDI), reform of the CIA, and a proposal to end hostilities in the Middle East by the creation of an unarmed Palestinian state which guarantees Israel's security. He claims he would 'find a way' to get the Israelis and Yassar Arafat to sit down together at the negotiating table.

Despite the attraction these policies hold for many people, Jackson provides little detail on how he would set about achieving them. At a recent press conference, he failed to reassure adequately Jewish voters about his Middle East proposals, and his defence policies sparked off much debate with the journalists. He also failed to show how he would cut the budget deficit by \$175 billion — except to say that he would raise \$20 billion by increasing taxes on the rich.

Jackson looks likely to go into the Democratic convention with more than 1000 delegates (2082 are

has developed from which at least some notable achievements have been made. But alongside this, an 'underclass' has also emerged; these blacks are isolated from their own race and a class divide is developing. The statistics relating to this underclass are frightening: the pregnancy rate of its 15-19 year-old age group is twice that of whites of the same age, it faces massive unemployment, soaring crime rates and a general feeling of hopelessness. For Jesse Jackson, it is this constituency from which he gains most support.

Nonetheless, some blacks have never forgiven him for alleged opportunism, such as his television appearance in a blood stained shirt shortly after the assassination of Martin Luther King. There are also questions about his arrogance and ego, and rumours about his financial



Jackson's policies reinforce his concern for America's underprivileged. It remains to be seen whether these policies are too radical for middle America, and whether they are economically viable.

If elected as President, Jackson says that he would call a domestic summit of mayors, governors, bankers, members of Congress, union leaders and others, to consider ways to redistribute wealth, eliminate the deficit and establish a sound economic base upon which to run the country (shades of Hawke's 1983 economic summit). He would like to implement a rise in taxes on the rich, restore the corporate taxes which Reagan abolished, and launch an 'affordable' housing program for the poor. His next priority would be to deal with the drug problem, endeavouring to stem their flow and distribution in the US. His foreign policy includes the termination of aid to the anti-Nicaraguan guerrillas, the contra,

needed to nominate) and thus may hold the balance of power over the party's candidature. Most party officials believe Jackson is simply too radical to be elected, and are adamant that the Democrats would lose if he were on the ticket. Whatever the outcome, it is certain he will play a major part in the shaping of his party's platform in the leadup to the election.

His success so far has been even more amazing due to the fact that his campaign expenditure has been far less than that of his rivals. Jackson's bill for 'super Tuesday' was \$100,000, while Albert Gore spent \$3 million and Mike Dukakis \$2 million. His campaign relies mainly on volunteer workers and free publicity by means of news coverage.

The black community, which upports Jackson almost unanimously, still faces enormous social and economic problems. Twenty years after the Kerner Commission reported on black unrest, a black middle class

handling of Operation PUSH, the Chicago based civil rights group which has provided aid to many poor blacks.

The results in the Illinois primary, where Jackson won 31 per cent of the vote, indicate that some white Republican voters had crossed party lines to vote for Democrat Paul Simon, in an effort to keep Jackson out. Furthermore, low black turnouts in that election may indicate a slowing of Jackson's campaign.

Even so, Jackson's achievements thus far have been remarkable enough to earn him a place in the history books.

As 'Time' columnist, Garry Wills, sums it up: 'whether Jackson poses a threat or offers therapy to his party, he constitutes an intelligence test for America. With his unashamed assertion of who he is, he flirts with prejudice, daring it out of its cave'.

Roaring days with Weddings Parties Anything

ONE of the main acts at the commencement ball will be 'Weddings, Parties, Anything', a vibrant new Australian band whose style has been compared to the likes of Springsteen and Mellencamp (see 'The Age EG', March 11).

After a 'Weddings' gig the night before, 'Lot's Wife' sent Dimitri Serghis and Yorick Piper to catch up with vocalist Mike Thomas and guitarist David Steel at WEA records.

Lot's: Your second album 'Roaring Days' is coming out soon. How do you think the central themes in your music relate to the way you play?

Mick: The method in what we do is political. It goes together with the content. We're a live band. We could put all kinds of synthesisers over our music, but it would destroy the way we put the music together. Bands can be political without having political content, just through their way of doing things. Look at 'X' or Iggy Pop, they're left of centre without ever having to say 'I hate the government'.

We don't mime, we make our albums the way we want to make them. A lot of bands go with the attitude of 'let's put a synth on the band, let's over produce'.

Lot's: People say you have an Irish theme to your music. Would you agree?

Mick: It's not really an Irish theme, but more an interest in folk music... It's that the Irish are best at folk music. It's not a blood thing at all. None of us have an Irish descent except Pete. At best all I can claim is about fourth generation Welsh. Anyway I reckon all that stuff about descent is crap — it's fun to kid around with.

Nationalism is a bad thing — it kills people. I love the sense of Irish culture — they are a very passionate, musical race. But I'm wary of it when it bubbles over into irrational blarney nationalism (that's not to say anything about the validity of the national problem).

We are Australian, but that should be because it's where we grew up, not because of anything political, or because a government runs a bicentenary and wants to sell hundreds of little flags.

Dave: The best thing about Irish folk music is that it's really old, nearly the oldest music in the world, so that when you hear a piece of old music it strikes a deep chord.

Lot's: You had a lot of songs to choose from for your new single — what made you choose 'Say the Word'?

Mick: Straight out, we just wanna get played on the radio. The last album's singles didn't make for huge hits. Singles sell the album and we want people to buy the album.

We had a few pangs about this. We'll always release pop/love ballads but there are other sides to our music. However, the band has to survive, and to survive, radio play is very important.

Nonetheless 'Say the Word' is a really valid song for 'Weddings' — it's a love song, but love songs are a really worthy part of music. Political songs for instance, in Ireland, have gone back hundreds of years with Irish rebel music... Irish love songs have gone back hundreds of years, too, because the politics of the heart and the politics of the pocket are not very far divorced.

Lot's: What do think about someone like Kylie Minogue winning a best music Logie?

Mick: What it means is that, no matter how well you think you are doing, no matter how well you think the band is going, when you can get 400 people screaming for more at the 'Central Club', or because you sell 10,000 albums, you realise that there is always someone who is gonna come along and wipe you off. Tony Barber, Kylie Minogue, John Williamson — you can't win!

What 'Cold Chisel' did was to find the psyche of the Australian people through their music. People like Kylie and Tony Barber have also done that, but not because of their musical talent, [rather] because they are always in the public eye, on television, in 'TV Week'.

Australians don't read 'War and Peace', they don't read 'Rolling Stone', they read 'TV Week'. These people won't last long at the top of the charts, or in people's minds, but there will always be another new 'star' to replace them.

Lot's: In the past twelve months, you have gone from playing lunchtime gigs at Monash, to playing full houses at 'The Palace' and the '21st Century'. How do you find those places?

Mick: Sometimes you play at those places and you know that, despite how well you play, you'll never break them. The chance of getting the people to go home and tell their friends about it is 'zilch'. A lot of those places aren't places we really like playing, we're playing them just to pay the bills.

They want a band like us for fodder, to go on before a band like the 'Cockroaches'. Sometimes we have to do it because we've got costs — eight people, a road crew, tour manager and the five in the band depending on 'Weddings' for a living.

That's not to say we don't try when we do those gigs. Our attitude is this — there will always be someone there with a poster to sign or who knows every song on the album...

Dave: Yeah... or who just puts their nose round the corner to say 'good on ya'. We don't change the show for those people [the 'Palace' crowd] — it's not to say they don't deserve a good gig. They may never appreciate it, or like it, but you can't just not give them a good gig.

Mick: There are the odd times when you really have an effect. Like for some reason we've broken Horsham, we really go well, 250 people, it's like playing at the 'Corner'. The record company keeps asking why they have to send so many records to Horsham.

Lot's: You seem to get called on for a lot of encores. Why?

Mick: It's confidence. Our manager put us out a couple of years ago on a



Stevie Ray Vaughan tour. We were like mice on stage, thinking 'God don't hurt us'.

But when we played with 'Los Lobos' last year, we got an incredible encore, and someone pointed out to us that what we did was to play the show like it was our show. We didn't play like a support band, we were instructing the crowd. That sort of confidence in the band has taken a long time to build up.

Lot's: Do you really play at weddings, parties, or anything? Does the name still fit?

Mick: Well, we've never played at a wedding, but we've played at heaps of parties and thousands of anything. If anyone ever came up and said 'will you play at our wedding?', we'd love to...

Dave: Likewise, if a mate came up and told us about a huge party in a

barn they were having up in the bush, we'd play if it fitted in. Even if we got to the stage where we couldn't do that, we wouldn't change the name — it's part of the band.

Mick: If we could make music, and play it just the way we wanted to, and didn't have to worry about radio play and supporting the band, we'd be happy to play at the 'Corner' five nights a week. The worst thing about radio play is that you get to a stage where you have to listen to EON, just to see if they've picked up your song.

We play close to people. No matter what happens, you can be sure we'll come back and play a pub gig in Richmond or Horsham or wherever.

It's a real worry when you're playing all the time, that you can't go down into the crowd before and after the gig. You can lose that personal contact, so we try and find the time to do that. It keeps you honest.

albums

Destiny's Song and the Image of Pursuance — Courtney Pine (Island)

At the age of 23, tenor saxophonist **Courtney Pine** has played with stars like Art Blakey and Elvin Jones, blown away Rolling Stones drummer Charlie Watts' Big Band and been hailed as the new John Coltrane — along with being dubbed the only English jazz player since George Shearing to be taken seriously by the American scene.

I approached this album with doubts, half expecting to find Pine's second album (his first was *Journey To The Urge Within*) to consist of a man with top-class technique who blew the hell out of every song and not much else. What I found was something quite different.

Produced by Delfeayo Marsalis (brother of Wynton and Branford) and featuring Paul Hunt (double bass), Julian Joseph, Joe Bashorun (piano) and Mark Mondesir (drums), *Destiny's Song* is a mature record. Pine, though clearly the star player, doesn't hog the limelight in the way that many younger star players (notably Branford Marsalis) tend to.

Unlike most current artists, Pine's band is entirely acoustic, so the record is distinctively uncluttered — bass, piano and drums all have songs where they are not specifically needed. Although the band members are comfortable with each other — they have been on the road since early '87 (perhaps the sparse sound comes from playing the English club scene) — there is a freshness and immediacy about the album which was probably caused, in part, by the fact that the ten tracks were recorded in just three days.

Highlights are the long opening track *Beyond the Thought of My Last Reckoning*, the drum feature *Mark of Time*, *Guardian of the Flame* — a hard song in fast-moving major ninth chords, written as a test to get past the guardians of the gates of jazz heaven — and the unaccompanied cover of *Round Midnight*, which was done as an afterthought, in just one take.

The only real criticism I have of this record is that **Courtney Pine** — though I think he knows he is not an innovator, but a much-needed explorer of fields opened up by people like Miles Davis and John Coltrane — has tried to cover just too wide a range of material, and has ended up

showing what a superb all-round tenor player and band-leader he is, rather than producing an LP which is entirely cohesive. But maybe I'm just jealous.

Mark Picton

Swinging from the Trees — Various (Au Go Go)

IN THE world of high priced vinyl and low quality product, this compilation is one of the better inventions. The idea is to bag a bunch of like-minded tunes and put them 'easy access' style on the one platter. It's naturally a fine idea, but often find the LP's cohesion is shot to swiss cheese by the inclusion of a few woofers (read dogs). Not so here — *Swinging from the Trees* is a compilation package of the highest standard from the living room of Steven Danno, an aural blender of some of the finest and filthiest sounds of our largest city, solidly situated in the domain of the rocking grungles.

The ears are bopped by 12 hard hittin' tracks, replete with comprehensive liner notes for each band right down to the colour of the singer's jockstrap. High points include the late *Easter Dark* grunting a demo *Stay Alone*, a rollickin' paced *Don't Leave Me by the Conspirators*, and the tuff enuff *Detonate by Mushroom Planet*.

Gatefold sleeve, cover by Ray from the *Hard-Ons*, lotsa info and lotsa great tracks equals a great sampler of the sounds from the sunny north. What more could you want?

David Vodicka

True Love and the Many Meanings of Invisibility — James Griffin (Chase)

I HAVE just shifted into an empty house and this is the only record I presently own. Obviously this scenario is going to test any record and, unfortunately, *True Love and the Many Meanings of Invisibility* is not up to it.

The record relies largely on an amalgam of unexceptional guitar playing, a 20 cent production budget, and an interesting turn of phrase. Rarely are the lyrics strikingly perceptive—for example, if anyone can tell me that lines such as 'junk mail from ground control suggesting I relax', and even the album title, are anything but a good vocabulary masquerading as meaning, they can have the record. The sum of the parts is rarely memorable.

There is the occasional nice moment (or 'an intermittent instrumental sparseness yet emotion-

ally claustrophobic ambience', for those who prefer their reviewers to have one hand firmly on it) on songs such as *Remembering World War II*, *The Whole World is Watering* and *The Song of Wild Horses*.

The overall effect of being confined to an empty house with this record can be likened to discussing life and Christianity with somebody nice from Student Life: once is enough; anything more and you find yourself not listening. I know the analogy is kind of obscure but a lot of first years' probably know what I mean.

Michael Sharkey

Traces — Don Williams (EMI)

THIS is the sort of record you could safely give your olds for Christmas. A classy blend of Pop and both Country and Western, it is Kenny Rogers without the corn.

An album of melodic ballads with some slick guitar and brass work and, of course, the mandatory lap steel guitar.

The lyrics are a cut above most country ballads — no lost trucks or broken guitars here (or cowards either!).

Desperately would have to be one of the highlights of the album, along with *Come from the Heart*, the latter with a sweet melodic mandolin line throughout. *Running out of Reasons to Run* picks up the tempo a bit — it even has a backbeat and a punchy brass riff. You can almost hear the 'Memphis Horns' trading blows over who was going to play the line that lifts this song out of the slightly tedious collection of ballads otherwise found on *Traces*.

If not for your parents, *Traces* is the album for you if you are partial to country style easy listening. Three lap steel guitars out of five.

John Howe and Chris Maljers

The Bo-Weevils — The Vortex Took Them (Kavern 7 Records)

JUST when your family thought it was safe to go back to the garage, Melbourne's own cave-dwelling fossil stompers, *The Bo-Weevils* release their first mini album: *The Vortex Took Them*. This is the new lineup's first vinyl, and sounds as if it's been recorded in a larger garage than the *Lies EP* or the *That Girl* single.

Davern White replaces Ian Hill on vocals, guitar and organ, and shatters your eardrums with a voice that's got hives and elocution the early Mick Blood would be proud of. The mad Nino claws the 'geetar' strings in Steve Anderson's absence, with Mark Jenkinson still thumpin' the pig skins. Neil Rogers remains the twisted backbone of *The Bo-Weevils*, putting his bass strings and your feet through their paces.

Have You Been to Mars is the perfect prehistoric pop number: 'Don't care if you've been making out with Will Robinson or the whole Robinson family, just tell me girl—have you been to Mars?' Then your hair gets pulled in the neanderthal romance ditty, *You Know*, armpits and all.

The 'way out' second side contains *Mr Bo-Weevil*, the instrumental you shook your neighbours' heads to on *Garage Twangin'* *Retard Rabble Sounds*—the live tape which should come with a child-proof cap. *Life on the Merry-Go-Round* wraps up this meat eating platter, and will chase your brontosaurus around the turntable.

This killer five-track has exhausted my new stereo's repeat function; my fingers bleed just listening to it; it's rough and it's ugly; its Kavern 7 Records so you know its gonna kick ass. My verdict: you've got to let the vortex take you, too!

Jamie Young

BOOKS

'Bleak Rooms' by Peter Goldsworthy. Wakefield Press, \$12.95 (paper).

PETER Goldsworthy writes very short stories with tantalising endings and wonderful beginnings. The reader is left to decide which is which.

'Bleak Rooms' is Goldsworthy's third volume of fiction and it confirms him as one of Australia's best short story writers. The twelve carefully paced stories in this volume have a remarkable assurance and deftness of touch.

The strength of this collection is that Goldsworthy allows the reader to do much of the work. The author rarely overplays his hand, he is prepared to skate freely and fleetingly across characters' lives, catching them now in one aspect, now in another, making the reader fill in the gaps. It is a technique perfectly suited to the stories in a collection where the characters often contemplate the absences in their lives, searching for the moment of loss or change. But if the writing is smooth, the moral world depicted here is no more easy for its familiarity.

The story I like best in this collection is titled 'Frock, Wireless, Gorgeous, Slacks'. That title, with the words standing as talismen, is typical of the resonant way Goldsworthy uses language. The 'I' of the story broods over the words: Frock. How quaint the word sounds. How... far distant. Like something out of that poetry book in her hands, perhaps. Apothecary, sweets, thine... frock.

'Frock, Wireless, Gorgeous, Slacks', like about half of the stories here, is a first person story told in denouement, the narrative unfolding through a series of brief passages. I often think this technique is the easy way out for authors who can write paragraphs but not stories. Peter Goldsworthy uses these 'slices' of life the way a poet uses the line or the stanza; the silences between the words are made the key to the consciousness of the teller.

Perhaps the central section of this story might stand as a metaphor for Peter Goldsworthy's fiction: If I open my snapshot album I can find none of her... If I try to recall our marriage much of it also seems lost, severed, disconnected, purged of unrequired memories. And I don't mean the unpleasant memories. Those I remember. It's the pleasant that apparently no longer meet current requirements.

Perhaps I deserve it: the piecemeal death of amnesia.

Alongside the forgetting and bitterness of these stories there is also humour and tenderness, the tenderness of the author for the world we have to live in. These short fictions are balm to the lacerations of that world.

John O'Meara

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MS FILMS

by Tim Johnston

'Broadcast News', Hoyts Chadstone. Commences March 24.

I LIKED it. Not without some minor faults (not the least being a lead actress with a grating Southern drawl) 'Broadcast News' is a film that takes us into the Washington news room of a major American television network.

The story involves Tom Grunick (William Hurt) who has just been appointed to the position of anchorperson. The fact that he is not well educated, nor does he understand the news that he is reading, doesn't stop him from becoming very popular, especially with the network's executives.

To counter this, we have Aaron Altman (Albert Brooks), who is well educated (he graduated from high school at the age of 14), but just hasn't had the same opportunities as Tom. He resents Tom for the way he is belittling the profession, and feels that work ethics and morals have been totally disregarded.

Both of these roles are played well, but it is Jane Craig (Holly Hunter) around whom the entire film revolves.

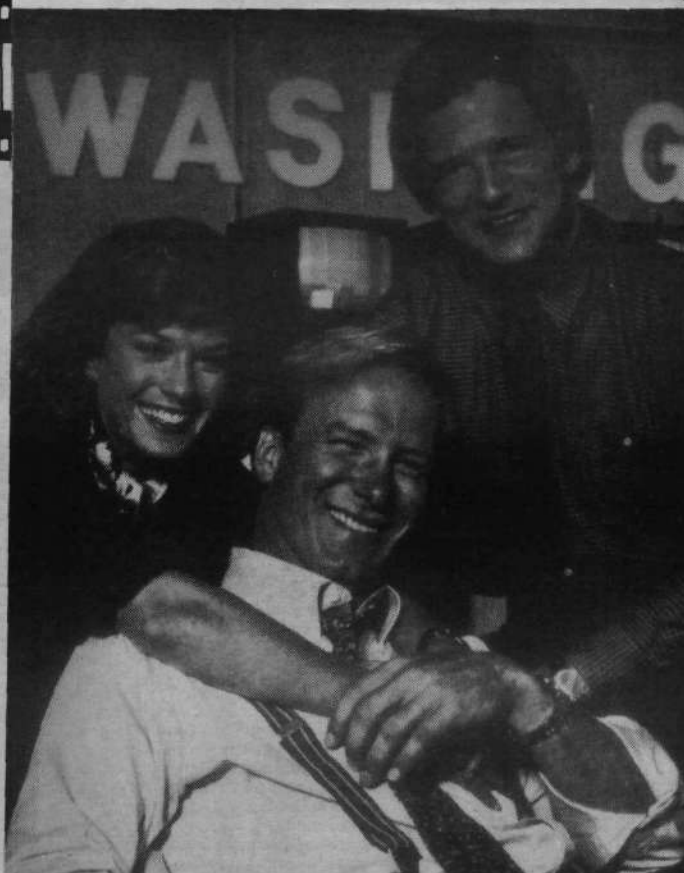
She plays the station's producer, a tough, hard-nosed woman who also resents Tom's attitudes and practices. Unfortunately she can't help falling in love with Tom, while Aaron pines for her. It is this unrequited love that adds fuel to the fire over Tom's shortcomings and inabilities as a news anchorperson.

Set in three different passages of time, the film starts with all three characters at various stages of adolescence in the 60s. We are then taken into the present day, and at the end we see all three again seven years later. The character development is superb, and the twist at the end might leave some disappointed but I feel that it works well.

Nominated for seven Academy Awards, including Best Picture, Best Actor and Best Actress, 'Broadcast News' is a film which is certain to extract some emotional response (however slight) from its audience.

Funny in parts, touching in others, the film is aided by a strong support cast which includes Jack Nicholson, and a musical score by Bill Conti.

Written, produced and directed by James L. Brooks, here is a film which is highly evocative (both intellectually and emotionally), and whose issues and dilemmas can be applied to any profession.



by Jacky Pradolin.

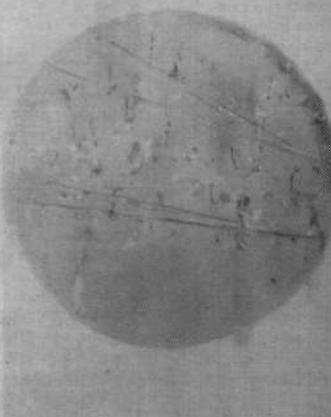
'Fred Williams: A Retrospective', National Gallery of Victoria. Exhibition closes April 4.

TO BE alone in a room filled with Fred Williams' work is to be that much closer to the man behind them; or so I thought when I attended the preview to 'Fred Williams: A Retrospective', National Gallery of Victoria. The exhibition is to run from February 27 to April 4, seven days a week. It is a magnificent collection from arguably one of Australia's greatest landscape painters.

James Mollison (Director of the Australian National Gallery, curator of the exhibition and a personal friend of the late artist) offered some valuable insights into the man who created these works—insights into his humour, intelligence and enthusiasm, qualities to which the paintings themselves attest.

The number of works on exhibition total 417 and the media represented include oils, gouaches, watercolours, etchings and even a tapestry designed by the artist.

Fred Williams was known for his healthy appetite, and an anecdote recounted by Mr Mollison pays testimony to the funnier side of Williams' character. On trips to the



country Williams would eat pink lamingtons on the way up and revert to chocolate ones on the return journey. One can imagine the love he would have felt towards these creative culinary delights, relishing them as much for the textual qualities of coconut on icing as for their taste. And it is 'texture' that sums up much of the work on show.

One becomes fascinated by the way the paint is transformed into a living and vital substance, and indeed James Mollison continually emphasised that, for Williams, the landscape was 'an excuse for the formal invention of pictures': a catalyst for the power of pigment.

In 'The Tulip Diggers' (1968) one gets the impression that Williams enjoyed 'hiding' the 'diggers' in the paddock as much as the viewer delights in discovering them there.

Much the same delight is found in 'Pioneer's Cottage Lysterfield I and II' (1968) where one easily appreciates Williams' mastery of colour and composition.

Williams continued the tradition initiated by the Heidelberg School, also followed by Sidney Nolan, in re-evaluating the Australian landscape. A telling comment made by the artist aptly describes these pieces, 'There's something unnatural about trees... they seem to be on top of the ground

instead of in it'.

This exhibition should be seen close up and no amount of flicking through reproductions can do justice to the actual works.

Williams' etchings were, for me, a pleasant surprise and his continual experimentation with form and figure produces a startling record of his art.

Fred Williams' place in the Australian and the international art scene is one of enormous importance. As Mollison rightly pointed out, Williams was the only artist to realise that viewers of the landscape know what its aerial image, as well as its normal perspective as seen from ground level, is. He used this knowledge to produce works which contain topographic, calligraphic and figurative elements such as in 'Beachscape Erith Island Polyptych' (1975-76).

'A Retrospective' is the first major exhibition for 1988 at the National Gallery of Victoria, and is sponsored by Computer Power Group, an Australian company—which makes a refreshing change from overseas corporate sponsorship. I can wholeheartedly recommend the show to all; it is an invitation to a seductive world of colour and texture in which the viewer finds him or her self lost with no desire to escape.

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THE C & S CONNECTION

THE performing arts clubs at Monash are among the oldest and most active on campus. There are five groups concerned with various types of theatre, and two groups concerned with musical performance. The theatre related groups are Players, Modern Dance Group (MODS), Shakespeare Society, Musical Theatre Company (MUMCO), and the Society of Clowns at Monash (SCAM). These groups all come under the umbrella of the Student Theatre Committee (STC), which assists these and any other interested clubs in stage productions. The STC also organises workshops on theatre skills, performances by visiting groups, and Theatre sports.

All of the theatre groups, except SCAM put on at least one major show a year. This year they are: Shakespeare Society, 'Macbeth'; MUMCO, 'Sweet Charity'; and Players, Ibsen's 'A Doll's House'. SCAM's emphasis is on teaching and practising clowning skills, including juggling, magic, acrobatics and unicycling.

Players have asked me to say that they still need backstage staff for their production of 'A Doll's House', which will be on at the Alexander Theatre in early to mid-April. Their other major production for 1988 is the third annual Monash Uni Revue, which is a comedy show consisting of a series of sketches, linked by a running theme. Auditions will be held for this at the beginning of second term. Last year's revue was great — let's hope Players can keep up the high standard it has set in the past.

If you're interested in joining any of the theatre clubs, or attending their shows, you can contact them via the Student Theatre Office — which is in the Union near the MAS office and the Health Service — or ring them on ext 3108.

The two clubs concerned with musical performance are the Orchestra (MUO) and the Choral Society (MonUCS). Both

by Katie Purvis
Club Liaison Officer

of these groups put on three major concerts a year, with an emphasis on classical works. Be assured that neither group bears much resemblance to the orchestra or choir you played with or sang in at school. They are both very active socially as well as musically. In particular, each year many MonUCS members attend the annual Intervarsity Choral Festival, where they join with about 150 other choristers from around Australia to put on a huge concert, usually with a major orchestra and well-known conductor.

MUO is currently rehearsing for its first term concert to be held on May 6; works to be performed include Tchaikovsky's '1812 Overture', Saint-Saens' 'Danse Macabre', and Schubert's 'Eighth Symphony'. Rehearsals are held on Thursday nights at 7.30 pm in the Mannix College Dining Room, with conductor David Adams. The club tells me that they still need string players, especially cellists. Officially, there is no required standard, but they prefer players of at least sixth grade level if possible. For further information ring Michelle Gow on 544-4038.

MonUCS has planned a very busy first term, with an 'Instant' or 'Sing-along' performance of Handel's 'Messiah' on March 31, and a concert in the Robert Blackwood Hall on April 30 featuring Handel's 'Israel in Egypt', Brahms' 'Alto Rhapsody' and Vaughan Williams' 'Folk Songs of the Four Seasons'. Rehearsals take place on Tuesday nights at 7 pm in the Music Auditorium, 8th floor, Menzies Building, with conductor Andre de Quadros. There are no auditions, and lifts home are provided (within reason). The choir still needs more singers, especially tenors, but you'll have to join soon if you want to sing in the April concert. For more information ring Helen Gordon-Clark on 817 4179, or just turn up to rehearsal on Tuesday night.

Active Monash People For The Local Environment

HELP to create your own future. AMPLE is a collection of people who, quite simply, want to be happy. Everyone is affected, either directly or indirectly, by problems in society, problems of the environment, problems of the economy. We are tired of this and want a change for the better. We are willing to work for this change.

We want you to help. You can take control of your own lives. We want to know what you can do, what you think, and what you want. We feel that every level of society would benefit through the involvement of people in choosing how they want to live. People before politics, participatory democracy, or grass roots decision making are only meaningful if YOU are involved. The special needs of youth, of the aged, of men and women, of different races, are everyone's needs.

It is only by individuals working together that the best solutions can be found for our future. But we emphasise that it starts with the individual. Together we can create a sustainable future, a healthy environment, a life in which happiness and justice are not just dreams. You can get encouragement and help to participate. You can get information, ideas, friends and support. You can find the links between existing groups, and develop a holistic view of your future. If you agree with the theory, the next question you may ask is 'But what can I do?'. There are some practical things that you can do now, and we're willing to listen to any good ideas, and hear from any groups or people who would like to participate.

AMPLE is an umbrella body designed to provide a link between groups working on particular issues so as to create a holistic approach to problem solving. AMPLE actively encourages the use of consensus decision-making processes.

Groups already active under the AMPLE umbrella include:

RECYCLING GROUP

Aim - To encourage recycling or resources and initiate waste reduction

By - Encouraging the Monash Administration to develop recycling programmes (eg. a petition with 700 signatures presented this year). Exchanging information with other action groups. Painting Bins.

CONSERVATION GROUP

Aim - Active in Forestry/ National Parks issues.

By - Hassling politicians (letter writing, personal lobbying). Helping off-campus groups such as the East Gippsland Coalition, and Victorian National Parks Association. Organising a Friday market stall at Monash selling environmental books, posters etc. Visiting the forests! (before they are logged)

WHOLEFOODS

Aim - Promote use of organically grown vegetarian food

By - Serving in the Wholefoods Restaurant (the restaurant at the east end of the Union)

- Eating in the Wholefoods Restaurant

- Learning to cook the most delightful vegetarian dishes in a restaurant which by now you know the name of

Setting up an organic food co-operative (fresher, healthier, and cheaper food)

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY GROUP

Aim - Encourage the use of alternative energy sources such as solar, wind etc.

By - Helping develop a program to show how energy can be saved in a building, using the Menzies building as an example.

- Promoting awareness of energy alternatives through displays, talks etc.

ORGANIC GARDENING

Aim - Grow and use organically grown food

By - Digging in the Monash Organic Garden

- Eating the Monash Organic Garden

- Spreading information on the evils of pesticides, herbicides,

and highly processed, highly packaged, cold-stored, or irradiated food

FOOD IRRADIATION

Aim - Prevent food irradiation

By - Researching and spreading information

- Submitting petitions, hassling politicians etc.

TRANSPORT

Aim - Increase the efficiency of transport of people to and from Monash

By - Encouraging car pooling

- Determining the problems of public transport and suggesting solutions

- Pressing for cycling paths and secure bicycle storage

You can see that your participation can vary enormously in the amount of activity and sophistication. Anyone can do something for their future. We invite suggestions from other groups and you the individual. If you want to try anything we can try to put you in contact with the groups either on or off campus who could make your dream a reality.

When you have your ideas ring Jeff 543 3474 or Colin 544 3759.



International Socialists Club

THE Monash International Socialists Club is the club for you if you're sick of the sell outs of the Labor Government and want to help build an organisation that can wipe the smiles off the faces of the rich and powerful who control our lives. We stand for socialist revolution, which means the mass of working people overthrowing the present system, not trying to patch it up. Five years of the ALP in government shows what happens if you try to change things from within.

And we want to replace capitalism by socialism, in which ordinary people run society in their own interests. At the moment, production only takes place if it is profitable for the rich to put their money into it, regardless of whether or not the goods are needed. And so we have starvation in the Third World while farmers in the west are paid not to grow food.

We believe that workers can run society better than the likes of Alan Bond, Robert Holmes a Court, Bob Hawke and the other fools who control things today. That's why we don't look to Russia or China or any of the other brutal dictatorships that claim today to be socialist. The workers in these countries face

the task of building their own revolutionary movement to smash the system and take control into their own hands.

Capitalism is a world system and so we're for building an international movement opposed to patriotism, racism and the idea that we somehow have a common 'national interest' with our rulers in each country.

We hold regular Wednesday lunchtime bookstalls in front of the Union building, and so if you're interested, stop by and talk to one of us, or buy our paper, 'The Socialist'. And come along to one of our regular forums. The next one is by Alex Callinicos, one of the leaders of the biggest revolutionary group in Europe, the British International Socialists. He's written extensively on Southern Africa, on Marxism and philosophy, and writes a regular column in the British IS newspaper. He will be speaking on 'Marxism Today', a topic of to many people, so come along and hear what he has to say. There will be a period for questions and discussion at the end, and all are welcome.

Alex Callinicos will speak on Thursday April 14 at 1 pm in Rotunda R7.

Contact: Tom Bramble (ext 2378)

Choral Society

THE Monash University Choral Society (MonUCS) is starting 1988 with a fund-raising 'Instant', or 'sing-along' performance of Handel's 'Messiah' on March 31. This involves coming along on the night and performing the 'Messiah' without rehearsal.

Because 'Messiah' is probably the best known work in the choral repertoire, many people in the community have sung it before and would like to sing it again. An 'Instant Messiah' provides them with this opportunity. Even if you haven't sung 'Messiah' before, it's still a great experience. Or, if you just want to listen, that's fine too.

Participants should bring their own score if possible, but there will be some available to borrow on the night. The cost is only \$3 for students and \$5 for others, and tickets are available at the door or from MonUCS members.

The 'Messiah' will be conducted by our regular conductor, Andre de Quadros, with soloists Carole McKenzie (soprano), Janess Sutton (alto), Michael Terry (tenor) and Jerzy Kozlowski (bass).

The 'Instant Messiah' will be held at Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 75 Wright Street, Middle Park, at 8pm on Thursday March 31.

Our regular Tuesday rehearsals will continue at 7pm in the Music Auditorium, 8th floor, Ming Wing, in preparation for our April 30 concert which will feature Handel's 'Israel in Egypt', Brahms' 'Alto Rhapsody' and Vaughn Williams' 'Folk songs of the Four Seasons'. Newcomers, especially tenors, are still welcome to sing in this concert, but don't wait too long before joining!

For any enquiries about MonUCS or the 'Instant Messiah' please call our president, Helen, on 817 4179.

CHONG HUA Cultural Club is organising a cultural concert on March 31 at Robert Blackwood Hall. The program for the night consists of Chinese cultural dance, modern dance, orchestra and Tai Chi performance. There are 21 items and the concert will last for about two hours. The program is as follows:

- 1 Ribbon Dance - Chong Hua Cultural Club
- 2 Shall We Dance - Chong Hua Cultural Club
- 3 Russian Character (Trepak) - Lorna Osborne School of Dance
- 4 Puppet On A String - The Little Zao Feng
- 6 Fan Dance - Melbourne Chinese Ethnic School
- 7 Malay Dance (Mak Inang) - Chong Hua Cultural Club
- 8 Sword Performance - Monash University Tai Chi Club
- 9 Fantasy - Chong Hua Cultural Club

- 10 Piano Duet: Ballade Pour Adeline
 - 11 Solo: a) Can't Stop Thinking Of Her
b) Searching - Chong Hua Cultural Club
 - 12 Flower Drum Dance - Chinese Youth Society of Melbourne
 - 13 Flying High - Chong Hua Cultural Club
 - 14 In the Mood - Lorna Osborne School of Dance
 - 15 Harvest Festival Dance - Chong Hua Cultural Club
 - 16 Rainbow Fairies - The Little Sprouts
 - 17 Tai Chi - Tai Chi Club
 - 18 Presenting You A Rose - Chong Hua Cultural Club
 - 19 Taiwan Native Dance - Chinese Youth Society of Melbourne
 - 20 Fashion Parade
 - 21 Drama Dance - The Great Escape - Chong Hua Cultural Club
- More information and tickets are available at the table in Union Foyer.

CHONG HUA CULTURAL CLUB
CONCERT
MARCH 31
8.00 PM

展翅
文娛晚會



"The Thousand Mile Stare—A Photographic Exhibition"

THE Victorian Centre for Photography presents "The Thousand Mile Stare—A Photographic Exhibition". It is being held at The Australian Centre for Contemporary Art, Dallas Brookes Drive, Melbourne, March 11–April 10 1988 Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m.–5 p.m., Tuesday–Friday 10.30 a.m.–5.00 p.m. Free admission.

Free educational tours are being held daily at the gallery, and a series of forums are also being held in conjunction with the exhibition.



Monash Jewish Student's Society

ARE those first lectures and endless reading lists getting you down?

Snap out of the doldrums with "Hemi"—imported all the way from the Beer Gardens of Surfers Paradise, Hemi promises you a night of fun and music guaranteed to get you bopping.

Date: Wednesday March 29.

Time: 8 p.m.
Place: HV's, in the Jam Factory, South Yarra (entrance in Gardent Street).

Cost: \$6.00 (tickets available at the door).
See you there!

Innocent and Vain: Style, rock music and fashion

Video tour and talk by Robert Pearce, Tuesday March 29, 1.15 p.m., Gallery Theatre, Ground Floor, Gallery Building.

ROBERT Pearce, enthusiast and analyst of "Fashion" will discuss the interaction between rock music and fashion, combined with his personal reminiscences, anecdotes and reverie while treating you to a fast-paced romp through rock-clip heaven—from "Jail House Rock" to "Sique Sique Sputnik".

Robert, a fashion illustrator, graphic designer and founding member of the Fashion Design Council has made fashion his life. He's been involved in annual alternative fashion shows in Melbourne and Sydney since 1983 and for some years presented "En-Masse Fashion Radio" on 3RRR.

Come and decide... are we all fashion victims?

1988 Palm Sunday Peace March and Festival

Assembly 1 pm March 27th
Treasury Gardens Spring Street

Phone the Palm Sunday PEACELINE

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Building peace and justice

From a violent past to a peaceful, nuclear-free future.
200 years is enough - peace and justice by 2000.

Sighting references—Monash University Gallery. Until April 16.

Exhibition: Ciphers, systems and codes in recent Australian visual art.

Exchange of Ideas—lunchtime forum on issues related to cultural exchange between Aboriginal and western art. Speakers will include Isaac Brown, Monash Orientation Scheme for Aboriginals; Eve Fesi, Aboriginal Research Centre; Peter Maddock, post-graduate student in Anthropology and Sociology; Ellen José, Aboriginal artist.

Tim Johnson's film *Papunya-kinote*, and Tracy Moffat's *Nice Coloured Girls* will be screened. April 12, 1.15 p.m.—Gallery Theatre.

Robert Morris: recent works—Adelaide Festival of Arts exhibition. April 19–May 14

"Sex, Science and Society": Free public lecture, Wednesday March 30, Robert Blackwood Hall, 8.00 p.m.

THE Centre for Reproductive Biology is presenting its Inaugural Occasional Address on Wednesday, March 30, commencing 8.00 p.m. at Robert Blackwood Hall. Entitled "Sex, Science and Society", the address is to be given by Justice Michael Kirby, President of the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court of NSW.

Justice Kirby will discuss such issues as the legal and ethical implication of the AIDS pandemic; and various other issues which come under the parameters of this title.

One of the aims of this Inaugural Occasional Address is to initiate more informed public discussion about many of the contentious issues of our time, and inspire public debate and opinion.

Choral Society—'Instant Messiah'

Thursday March 31, 8 pm
Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Wright St, Middle Park \$5, \$3 concession.
Come along and participate in an impromptu performance of Handel's 'Messiah'. Bring your own score if possible, otherwise borrow one on the night.

Further information: Michele Le Bas 29 7735

Liberal Club — public speakers

Tuesday March 29, 1 pm
Senator Richard Alston of the Victorian Parliament

Wednesday March 30, 1 pm.
Ian MacPhee, Member for Brighton, leading member of the Liberals' 'wet' faction.

Watch the Daily News for venues.
Further information: Peter Vitale 544-9927

Monash University
Shakespeare Society Presents
Macbeth

Dates: April 6–14 '88
Bookings From 16 March.



LETTERS

Dear Lot's,
I WRITE this letter in response to the article in your second edition, entitled 'Israel On The Brink'.

First, with regard to the parallel drawn between the current situation in Gaza and the Holocaust, the fact is that it is not a policy of the Israeli Government to kill, or for that matter, beat people. Nor is there any systematic round up and slaughter of innocent people, as existed during the Holocaust. Therefore I resent any such comparisons made in that article. How any person can compare the deaths of six million people with the current unrest is completely beyond my comprehension.

Secondly, I seek to clarify certain points raised within the article.

The writer stated that Israeli soldiers apparently buried alive four Palestinians. What he neglected to mention was that the soldiers involved now face court-martial.

The writer also makes mention of the 'expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from within the borders of the new state in 1948'. In fact, these people left of their own free will(?). He also seems to have overlooked the fact that over 850,000 Jews were expelled from the Arab nations at the same time.

The writer refers to the PLO as a democratic organisation, even though it continues terrorist activity within Israeli borders, as was evidenced by the raiding of a civilian bus earlier this month, in which three people were killed.

Finally, I would like to put one question to all readers. If you were a soldier and under attack from a constant barrage of rocks and molotov cocktails, I wonder what your response would be.

Yours sincerely,
Mark Waters
Eco/Law IV

Dear Eds,

I TAKE strong offence to Tom Bramble's article 'Israel on the Brink' ('Lot's Wife', 16/3) which equated the situation in the Gaza Strip to Soweto. This analogy is quite false - Israel is not South Africa.

Apartheid is based on the assumption that blacks are racially inferior, whilst Zionism is based on an aspiration to equality and brotherhood with Arabs.

The Botha government of South Africa presides over what they wish to preserve as the political system, while Israel's army presides over an unsought and unwanted occupation. Israeli soldiers are in the West Bank and Gaza because in 1967 and 1973 the Arab states attacked Israel with the intention of destroying it.

During talks at Camp David, Israel offered the Gaza Strip back to Egypt, along with the Sinai. Egypt, however, did not wish to resume control of Gaza (such is its concern for the Palestinians), so it was not part of that final peace package.

Israel has sat down at the peace table once and is ready and willing to talk at any time. The fact is that Lebanon, Syria and Jordan are not prepared to talk peace.

The only party left is the PLO, and Israel cannot negotiate with the PLO as the PLO refuses to recognise Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state. It is not possible for Israel to negotiate for peace with a group that is set on destroying it.

Any moderate Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza who may emerge as possible leaders in peace discussions are labelled 'Israeli stooges' by their brethren, and quickly murdered.

Israel has been sitting waiting at the peace table since the 1967 war. Egypt has come and left with a peace treaty under its arm. If the remaining Arab nations and the PLO were serious about bringing peace to the region and solving the Palestinian dilemma, then they would recognise Israel's right to exist and come to the table to negotiate with Israel.

Until then, Israel will have to sit patiently waiting for rational thinking to prevail.

Yours sincerely,
Tim Gaspar
Law IV

Dear Lots,

IN RESPONSE to the inevitable barrage of mail you WILL receive condemning Tom Bramble's 'Israel on the Brink' article in the last edition, I would like to refute those replies in which Zionists usually accuse supporters of Palestinian human rights of anti-semitism, and of drawing 'unfair comparison' between the atrocities that are still being committed against the Palestinian people and those committed by Nazi Germany and the white South African government—the only real difference being the number of people killed!

In Israel, by law, 93% of all land can only be owned or leased by Jewish people.

In Israel, by law, any Jewish person in the world has the right to citizenship and settlement, whereas Palestinian refugees are denied the right to return to their homes and farms.

In Israel, the government spends far more money on education, per head, of Jewish students than it does for Arab students.

In the occupied territories (supposedly not part of Israel), Palestinians are evicted and their homes are bulldozed to make way for Jewish settlers.

In the occupied territories, some water supplies have been diverted from Palestinian refugees to supply the new Jewish settlement...

The endless violent massacres and deaths of Palestinians that have occurred since the end of the 1967 war bear witness to the extreme Zionists' edict of a purely Jewish population in Israel.

A Palestinian painter was even arrested for painting a work that contained the colours of the ('illegal') Palestinian flag!

The list is endless. Couple these facts with the brutal treatment of the Palestinians by the Israeli soldiers, the premise that comparison with South Africa or Nazi is unjustified is total fantasy!

P.S. This is a letter—not an article. If people wish references to be included with regard to these facts, I will write a more comprehensive article at their request. Please also note that in my letter the word, 'Zionist' is definitely NOT interchangeable with the word 'Jewish' (as not all Jews support Zionism)—I state this because all too often, defenders of Zionism accuse anti-Zionists of being 'anti-Jewish'.

Adam Burns
Sci

Dear Editors,
I WAS disappointed that you chose not to print the article I submitted which presented an account of the NUS '87 conference from the viewpoint of a member of the Liberal group in attendance at the conference. I hope that this does not mean that you will not permit free debate in the pages of 'Lot's Wife' and will allow editorial opinion to go unchallenged — as such a precedent would undermine political and expressional freedom at Monash.

I feel that the National Union of Students is not an issue to be taken lightly, and that it should only be presented to the student body with the presentation of as many, relevant viewpoints as possible. As I was a member of the Liberal group at the conference, I feel that I have a duty to endeavour to present a reply to the article Dimitri Serghis contributed in the first issue.

In commencement, I will comment on the mention of the Liberal students at NUS. We did 'bother' to show up, as Dimitri so hospitably put it. Our group came from all over Australia to attend and was one of the largest ever groups of Liberals to attend such a conference. Nor were we the ones engaged

in obstructionist tactics. To the contrary, the ALP caucus deliberately delayed the start of each session as a calculated psychological warfare weapon against their opponents. Thanks to this tactic the conference ran four days behind schedule!

Dimitri proves himself master of the understatement when he mentions lobbying and factional deals. The ALP caucus leaders, like shepherds in wolf season, went without sleep for a week as they tried to keep their following in line whilst trying out new dirty tricks on everyone else.

Nor can Dimitri paint an ideologically sound halo around the heads of the ALP caucus leaders. It is a very well known fact that they were far more prepared to deal with the Liberal group than with the extremists of Left Alliance. At one stage the ALP had negotiated a deal with the Liberal group that would have seen us as equal coalition partners in control of NUS. So much for the camaraderie of the Left!

Tangible benefits of NUS membership will, as Dimitri honestly puts it, take some time to reach the 400,000 students holding NUS membership. After all AUS folded four years ago after forty years of operation and we are still waiting for the benefits of membership it was meant to provide us.

Of course, some members of NUS will immediately receive tangible benefits from membership. They are the five paid

members of the NUS executive. They will immediately draw salaries, paid for out of your union fee, regardless of how little they are entitled to the title of 'student'. For example, Ms Tracey Ellery, president of NUS, is no longer (according to my sources) an enrolled student anywhere. If this is the case, then her interests are no longer directly related to students and if so then what the hell is she doing as president of NUS? Nor, from what I observed at NUS, does Ms Ellery appear to be an isolated case. Quite a few of the 400 or so conference members were 'professional' students, people who make an income from student unions.

Hence I feel that NUS is not being run so much for the benefit of 400,000 students but more for the 400 political activists who control it, and especially for those getting paid by it.

Yours in political opposition,
Ernest Zanatta

The article that did not get printed was comparable to 'What I did on my holidays'. If you would like to submit an article giving a critical account of NUS you are welcome to do so.
Eds

Book Bargains More Book Bargains Still more book bargains

Now that we have some space we're filling it with bargain books.

It's a book sale that lasts till Christmas.

THE SALE IS NOW ON



Monash University Bookshop

Social Involvement

by Mark Picton

IF YOU'RE looking for the ideal environment for a high school, don't look at Westall High. The soil must be fertile there, though: the scaffolding which holds up power lines has grown to an immense size. Outside, trucks rattle past constantly, foundering in road ripples caused by years of beating by traffic picking up and delivering to nearby industrial plants. The nearest factory, Nissan's local assembly line, is well within spitting distance of the school. All around are doses of architectural emetic. Pollution enhances the effect. No-one would choose the place as a site for a school unless they had a warped sense of humour.

The school, however, is there, and it is unusual in that an incredible 93 per cent of its students are from non-English speaking backgrounds. Most are recent migrants: from South East Asia mainly, but with a liberal selection of kids from Central America, Cyprus, Africa and Europe. Some are refugees. They might even grin to stop you feeling embarrassed as they tell you how their family was killed.

By now I'm sure you're dying to know how all these young immigrants get on. You want to know whether Australia's great leaps toward multiculturalism—having pizzas, SBS and Chinese take-aways—has been worth it. Well, the good news is that they're not killing each other, and in some areas they are adjusting to Australia's mighty culture. They eat pies. Greeks and Turks don't appear to despise one another, but often they have to tell one another this in sign language: English is a problem. Without a common language, it is difficult for different groups of migrants to mix. These problems multiply as they move into a wider society less aware and less tolerant of their limiting situation.

English is a dog of a language. Besides its grammatical difficulties, it is highly idiomatic—how would you explain 'a dog of a language', just to start with? Without a firm command of the language, individuals are isolated to a remarkable degree. The story comes to mind of a woman—she was Chilean—who turned up at a community centre visibly distressed after the US attack on Libya. She eventually managed to convey her fear of retaliation. The woman, it turned out, thought she was living in

the US. She had lived here for nearly two decades.

The staff at Westall do an admirable job, but they must necessarily concentrate on the more formal aspects of English. Monash's Social Involvement Group, which visits Westall on Thursday lunchtimes, tries to deal with the more general problems of communication, particularly casual conversation and the use of idiom, which is prevalent among young people. It could be argued that the mere ability to be understood and to understand is more important than a knowledge of 'correct' English. After all, an ABC newsreader the other night told us that there were suggestions that the ability to speak English should be a criteria [sic] for selecting migrants; evidently the standard isn't too high.

What do we do when SIn visits Westall? We play scrabble, play songs and study their lyrics, read and explain newspaper articles, and just chat about life both here and in the students' countries of origin. If you're interested in becoming involved, ring Tracey on 397 5927 or Peter on 25 3769. You will find participation interesting, rewarding and even amusing.

Reading a newspaper is a basic skill, and papers are a source of information many of us take for granted, but a majority of the students have major problems with them—particularly papers like 'The Age', which use words of more than one syllable. An article one woman was having difficulties with contained a reference about access to children—it was, I suppose an article for Legal Studies. This young woman couldn't understand why access to children was mentioned; she told us that access was something you had \$200 of on your car insurance.

Examining the lyrics of popular songs often reveals some strange misconceptions. Giving them a typed sheet of words to accompany a song they already know, and then getting them to try to fathom the undoubted depths of popular culture, produces some novel interpretations on phrases we don't give a second thought. Madonna's 'Material Girl', for example, was universally held to imply that the singer was made of cloth. Please join SIn—and bring art to a wider audience.

by Christopher James

become President, if nominated. Almost a different incarnation to his old ABC self, however, Carleton didn't even explore the strong possibility of Jackson becoming a Vice-Presidential candidate (and being shot in that capacity as well).

The Logie won by 'Four Corners' invites obvious comparisons between that show and 'Sixty Minutes' the main difference being cool, professional credibility. 'Four Corners' presenter, Andrew Olle, somewhat impolitely alluded to this when on 'The Midday Show' last year.

The usually reserved 'Midday Show' host, Ray Martin, was shocked enough to wonder aloud about the popularity of 'Four Corners' as compared to that of 'Sixty Minutes'. A casual glance at his studio audience would have provided some answers, but the antagonists were either too polite, or too wary of being strung up, Hinch-style, to use them as a case in point.



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LIKE ratings surveys, The Logies have always been a kind of moronimeter. The success of Kylie Minogue illustrates the extent to which events in Ramsay Street have penetrated the Australian psyche. 'Neighbours' has become a celebration of the ordinary, the suburban, the banal.

The fact the 'Sixty Minutes' was the 'Most Popular Public Affairs' program was no surprise, either. That it is also the TV dinner of Public Affairs is a proposition made more likely by the presence of a seemingly emasculated Richard Carleton.

Obviously in awe of Jesse Jackson, Carleton conveyed the feeling that we were watching a great man who mightn't live to

THE MISADVENTURES

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ASTRODUDE



ROCK QUIZ

- 1 What was the name of *Cold Chisel*'s first live recording ever released?
- 2 Who named his son Zowie?
- 3 What was the title of *Annette Funicello* and *Frankie Avalon*'s first beach movie?
- 4 What was the name of *Led Zeppelin*'s drummer?
- 5 In the 50s only one *Elvis Presley* hit had a one-word title. What was it?
- 6 Which 1983 *Def Leppard* album was an international multi-million seller?
- 7 What were *Paul Kelly* and the *Coloured Girls* known as on their recent American tour?
- 8 In what land do 'women glow and men chunder'?
- 9 Whose phone number is 8675309?
- 10 Who is the leader of Australian group *The Black Sorrows*?
- 11 Who portrayed the cowardly scarecrow in *'The Wiz'* (1978)?
- 12 Which *Blondie* hit was heard on the soundtrack of the 1980 film *'American Gigolo'*?
- 13 What live song did *Bruce Springsteen* contribute to the *'We Are The World'* album?
- 14 What was the title of *Australian Crawl*'s 1983 live album?
- 15 Who played bass guitar on a *Steve Miller Band* album as *Paul Ramon*?
- 16 On which two record labels was *Electric Light Orchestra*'s *'Out of the Blue'* album released?
- 17 Who was 'living on the ceiling' in 1982?
- 18 Who replaced Australian drummer *Phil Rudd* in *AC/DC*?
- 19 What does punk pioneer *Susan Dallon* call herself?
- 20 Name the lead singer of *Weddings, Parties, Anything*?
- 21 Who had a profitable *'View From A Bridge'* in 1982?
- 22 What event in 1959 was interpreted by *Don McLean* as 'the day the music died'?

- 23 Who recorded the 1985 album *Shine*?
- 24 The 1979 *Stranglers* UK hit *'Nuclear Device (The Wizard of Aus)'* was written about an Australian political figure. Who was it?
- 25 Who recorded the album *'461 Ocean Boulevard'*?
- 26 What is the opening line of *Bruce Springsteen*'s *'Dancing in the Dark'*?
- 27 Who was *Sid Vicious*' girlfriend (full name please)?
- 28 How did *Jimi Hendrix* die?
- 29 What vintage horror film actor guested on *Michael Jackson*'s *'Thriller'* album title track?
- 30 What song did *Neil Sedaka* and *Led Zeppelin* have in common?
- 31 Who replaced *Eric Clapton* in the *Yardbirds* as lead guitarist?
- 32 The group *REM* was named after the abbreviation of what medical term?
- 33 Who recorded the 1984 album *'Stoneage Romeos'*?
- 34 Which classic *Easybeats* song did *The Divinyls* record on their 1983 *'Desperate'* album?
- 35 What *Kiss* song is on the B side of the new *Nubiles* single?
- 36 In which pioneering punk group did *Billy Idol* first come to prominence?
- 37 In which city did the *Beatles* first set foot on their first Australian tour?
- 38 What was the subtitle of the 1981 *Jona Lewie* hit *'Louise'*?
- 39 What description did *Skyhooks* give 'the 6.30 News' in 1974?
- 40 Which British reggae band derived their name from an unemployment benefit form?

PRIZES for correct or near correct answers include free passes to the Metro and autographed posters of *Hunters and Collectors*. The judges' (!!) decision is final; and no correspondence will be entered into (ie no letter bombs).

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