It'll make you shiver.
It'll make you sweat.

It's the S.R.C.
CHIMEARA.
8:79

Inside: memoirs of a president
*confessions of the women's officer
*health hazards for artists

Plus an interview with XTC
The office where this holder is the most conspicuous and accessible person on the SRC. Every duty which the Media Officer, otherwise known as the Editor, performs becomes apparent to the student body in the form of a newspaper. Other officers, such as the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and so on, devote as much time and energy to their respective positions and their ensuing duties.

However, because their work is largely administrative, the newspaper editor does not have any contact evidence behind him that these people do anything besides carry a burdensome title unless of course the editor does to interviews and finds out for himself what he never does.

Generally speaking, all the attention which we have received has been very flattering. The newspaper, hopefully, will be more fully explained after the last subscription. Perhaps the new SRC will lay down hard and fast editorial guidelines which we know.

Contrary to popular belief, the editor of a student paper does not just edit.

Who cares?

At some point in our lives we have attempted secondary education. Most of us being students, or school pupils. Some even discovered Art. Others such as the B.Ed 4th year discovered Art Teaching. For the first time, for a long while we returned to secondary schools as governors of knowledge (in fact as teachers, student teachers).

"Extended Practice Teaching," an innovative programme designed by education lecturers, is one of the most educational (in the programme, provides an opportunity for students to apply their three years of knowledge gained at the education campus. They, students, produce the 80th Fourth year students in this programme, being the new breed of teacher with a degree, have been manipulated into a "wonderful" factory type model. Education for us is "consume, be silent." What much we thought we wouldn't. Education students.

Firstly the material must be collected. Some students hand in their material, given to the secretary, however, there is a less noticeable form of contribution that makes wild and rash promises which you pleased with them and are rarely seen for several months ensuing, as they do all their time simultaneously educating yourself. Then there is the well-known plodder who will get there eventually with the help of the "...if I should say, the plodder, et..."... and, when their coffee-stained compendium arrive finally finds its way into your hands you have to fill in the missing sections/paragraphs/writing your own imaginings. Yet it is a very creative job if you have the time and trouble. Perhaps you have all sorts of peculiar hobbies to fill up any eye graphics and appropriate illustrations.

Media Presence has both the typewriting and printing for us. I feel it only fair to give them credit for creativity as well. Sometimes, they turn a page of anything imaginable, typewriting work, which provides us with hours of entertaining proofreading.

Layout is perhaps the most time consuming aspect of putting a paper together. The type has to be entered in a fashion somewhat a bit to doing a jigsaw puzzle. It all has to fit into plane and ultimately make sense. The layout process can take anywhere from three to five days to three weeks.

Once the artwork is completed, the paper has to be marked out and the photos have to be scaled up and brought to the printer. Then it has to be printed.

From there it is a short step to get the whole product on the desk and to be a pretty satisfying feeling, when you finally have a finished copy in your hands.

— JUDI DRANSFIELD

This is the office where the holder is always in the public eye. Buried is answerable to two entities the general student body and the Student's Representative Council. The SRC sees the role of the Media Officer as the operator of the publicity machine. It is in the SRC's policy to produce a newspaper which reflects its aims and hopefully provides food for thought and adventurous outlook to the publications already available to us, such as the daily newspapers, glossy magazines, etc.

As Media Officers this year, Brent and I have also feel a responsibility to the general student body. Consequently we have always aimed without censorship, any material which we considered relevant to us, provided we had the space available for it.

There seems to have been a trend because people involved have been motivated and done hard work to achieve their aim. The SRC has a new paper, particularly from first and second years to become involved and motivated. Satisfaction (which will be in excess of $45,000 next year) to achieve things for the student body at large.

If you have ideas, prepare to do some work, join the SRC, or at least discuss what is involved with anyone in the office—otherwise the days of the "Great Mackie Apathy" will be with us again.

GUY MORGAN

Elden in Art Education for many of us, is a "real thing." Yes, Bob, or Peter, or George, how many times was the essay? The boys on the tower of power. Education or indoctrination? Don't answer. It will go through a long while we returned to secondary schools as governors of knowledge (in fact as teachers, student teachers).

"Extended Practice Teaching," an innovative programme designed by education lecturers, is one of the most educational (in the programme, provides an opportunity for students to apply their three years of knowledge gained at the education campus. They, students, produce the 80th Fourth year students in this programme, being the new breed of teacher with a degree, have been manipulated into a "wonderful" factory type model. Education for us is "consume, be silent." What much we thought we wouldn't. Education students.

...
in 1976 the fourth floor in Cumberland Street was open studio space and the hub of all the first year students. Fortnightly meetings of this year were attended with the programme directors and organizers. Students' ideas, questions and problems relating to the art course at these meetings. It was a nice bandaid. The four-year Dip. Art course is now nonexistent, along with the educational principles it was set up with, according to the Fraser Government.

One of the issues constantly discussed in these meetings was art materials — how to carry out an annual schedule of 11 hours a week professional studies with lecturers, four hours of humanities, plus that mythical 20 hours required studio time. Carried out by the student outside lecturer contact time on $42 TEAS a week. Forty- two dollars if you were one of the lucky six to receive full TEAS.

One solution was to set up an art materials co-op, every student to pay a membership fee which provided the capital to buy then sell at wholesale prices back to the student etc: At the same time as setting up the new art students, eg. Richard McDermott, had been co-opted into the SRC through their infamous electoral system. They set up elections to establish a new Art Committee which operates under the auspices of the SRC (Student Representative Council). The SRC is funded by the students' fees of $35 per annum to be allocated to their various committees.

Meanwhile the Art Committee continued funding weekly times at Cumberland Street, student exhibitions and the establishment of the art shop to the tune of $300 a week.

At Media Office, I organised people to write articles which Steve Smith, and myself laid out. We broaden also our exhibition issues that year (1977) and the following year. In 1979 some of the topics were given over to other groups of people who is still the policy now. Any group of students may apply to have an exhibition at the College. We still take over the exhibitions of the SRC.

In 1978 I was treasurer and Media Officer of the SRC, Garry Trepagen joined the SRC for this term and was President as well. Nothing like a star rockert career on the SRC. Garry and I had been co-presidents of the Art Committee through 1977 and as such, realised the capital and back-up needed to establish an art shop. In 1977 we held art material sales. We would buy $1,000 worth of art materials covering most courses, then sell them at half price in a day in the Cumberland Street foyer. With the $750 cash we would buy more to sell and on and on until there was no money left. The gave immediate benefits to the students but not all students and certainly it was very short-lived, so to say.

With control of the SRC we were able to allocate money on a proportional representation basis, meaning being adhered to. Major priorities were scholarships and drinks. Always the favourite expenditure areas of the SRC. Some abuse in the end however budget included concerts, dances, performance etc. Garry Lester administered this with a fresh wind—instead of bunglingly talks and beers, there were dance companies, lunchtime concerts, guest speakers, etc., etc. and student performances etc. Too Old To Rock & Roll and Too Young To Die.

Student facilities were upgraded as best we could. Coffee machines and cold drinks, RC/phones, the pool table, were bought and/or organized. A relationship with the College administration was established. This has proved most helpful as they assist us in many ways — eg. allocation of space for the shops at Flinders and Cumberland Streets, and furnishing for them. The pool, bistro, and the drinks were welcome to students in need of some fresh air. The situation wasn't improved space wise until the Alison Avenue campus opens up, where centre, limited sporting facilities and an art shop will be operating plus outside space.

Exhibition space for students is a story in itself. Garry Trepagen working here, I think for a year, had to go to the College and set up a student art gallery which was the Doomben Gallery which is operated by the Higher Education Board as a students' gallery for student work. Well, not much about this line, but through the gallery as it is now is very helpful to students, this stopped us processing with an outside student space — perhaps that is something to be taken up again. The Art Committee that year instead held the exhibition of 13 students at the Lennox during the summer break when no exhibition space was around.

There have been no major changes to the distribution of money within the SRC since, except perhaps because USD $5,000 to buy some land outside Sydney. This could be scrapped now with the demands on money to set up the College campus.

In 1977 the College signed our cheque and did not accounting to us — now we have autonomy over this with two people in the executive signs cheques and the Treasurer doing the books. The College gives us access to their internet audit, and we will be a separate external audit soon.

Student fees will be raised this year after keeping at the $35 mark for three years. This increase will cover the wages of a part-time secretary for the College with the parallel increases in costs of operating another campus. The interest taken in our national student union has also increased dramatically over the last two years, with full attendance of our student representatives at AUS Annual Councils and Special Councils. We have held many regional conferences at Monash with the co-operation of the College. AUS has been its main aim the care of students in regard to their welfare position and. We have found that being a member of AUS has been extremely beneficial in these times. Meeting other students involved in their student unions has provided information and support in our activities. This year many of the AUS executive are leaving College, but we are determined that things will be better next year — it's about time we were taken over!
AND MEANWHILE, BACK IN BANANALAND...

Although there are many among us who firmly believe that Queensland should be treated over to use and sunk, scrutiny of some recent happenings in the Queensland school system may prove quite enlightening, especially when you realize that events in Queensland are paralleled in NSW and Victoria, to name only two instances.

Rona Joyner and her right-wing Christian fundamentalist bible-bashing lobby groups in Queensland are very successfully representing the interests of the employers. Their blatant heterosexism and racism would seem to belong to an abysmal Holy Roller movement, but God-battering Joyner is far more powerful and politically influential than would seem logical. She has massive support from the "traditional conservative" agrarian, fundamentalist population in rural Australia, and can reasonably assume an "indirect" link to both the National Party and the Cooper group, as she has certainly been ineffective. She has stopped the progressive MACOS Man - A Course of Study in its tracks. The Blue mosque IJJC set studies in Line Against Communism congratulated the government for its ban on the course. The Queensland government seems prepared to tolerate God's eccentricities for the political and economic gains it sees in them.

Educationally, it is terrifying.

The same Holy Spirit who teaches adults also teaches children. The scriptural method of educating children is learning from the examples of history, especially Bible History. So much for discovery methods, individual programming, remediation and anything at all - with God, you don't need it. And forget about teaching kids to analyze anything, far less criticize.

WHO IS RONA JOYNER? WHY DOES SHE WANT TO S.T.O.P. EVOLUTION?

I am opposed to evolution being taught in Primary Schools because it is an unproven and unscientific and contrary to the teaching of the Bible.

That's a quote from her organization — Socials to Oust Darwinism (STOP) and Campaign Against Rude Education (CARE).

Her attitudes and ideas (extreme and eccentric, though they are) are not just confined to the churches, but the Queensland government has made educational course.

The course "Study of Society" (SOS) has now been completed and implemented throughout the state. SOS was third in line of targets after MACOS and SEMP (the Social and Vocational Materials Project) and represents yet another unseemly victory for Mrs Joyner and her supporters in the Queensland cabinet. She has claimed that this is just the beginning — courses that are homosexual are dangerous and therefore "subversive."

The banning of SOS did not attract the sensational public outpourings surrounding the decisions to ban SEMP and MASOC, but it should have. Simple because it is NOT a controversial course like the other two, and had been in use in schools for some time, it should have brought the conservative campaigners under scrutiny. This course, however, for example, the teaching of history from the angles of the monarchy is that of the government among other Australian and South East Asian history. These autodidact teaching systems are now to be reintroduced — something which Mrs Joyner's teachers are not very happy about. However, in Bananaland, teachers critical of the government's decisions risk harassment, and the loss of their jobs.

MORE OF MRS JOYNER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

- Social workers should not be appointed to schools and thus usurp the role of the family and church.
- I believe in children being instructed in athletics. Therefore I cannot agree with physical education, swimming, sports, drilling, etc., or any other form of social engineering.
- Homosexual and drug users and other law breakers should not be allowed to present their "alternative" lifestyles to the students.
- Under the Education Act, Bible teaching is provided for, but it is not confined to religious instruction alone. It refers only to Christian religious teaching.
- Rude learning and a sound knowledge of basics gives all children a good chance of reaching their potential.
- I object to school libraries containing books giving details of human sexuality because this is a matter to be handled by parents in their own way.

WHY WOULD WOMEN BE LESS LIKELY TO STUDY?

Fundamentally, our society still believes that it is less desirable for a woman to obtain an education than it is for a man to do so — a fraction of savages. (Says of the woman who is not equal to the man but she has already been educated.)

If first fees are charged, most women would be disadvantaged; young women straight from school would be less likely to commence tertiary education because their education is seen by some families as being less important than their brothers'. OK, the family are prepared to pay some money towards her education, but she is channelled into areas such as Humanities, which will have lower fees than courses like Medicine, Engineering or Law.

Mature age students would also be less likely to commence/recommence tertiary education because they are denied equal educational rights. The reasons would be something like this:
- If married and economically dependent, would not be "allowed" (by the husband) if it so no such involvement paying out money.
- Would feel that it is somehow "impossible" to spend money on her own education rather than that of the family.
- Would simply not have enough money to finance her education.

Part-time jobs too few and mostly without study leave, maternity leave and childcare are common ways for women students to support themselves.

The threat of the reintroduction of fees is quite deliberately aiming a blow at the concept of "education for all", and is a conscious attempt to restrict access to tertiary education to the minority group who have traditionally benefited from it — white, Anglo-Saxon, middle-class males.
• In Victoria, the Education Minister has requested the withdrawal of the Booklet "Young, Gay and Proud" as he is trying to prevent any sort of positive self-image of gay kids with gay adults.

• In the last NSW election, a major part of the Liberal platform was their intended education reforms, which included the banning of SEMP and MACOS, the notorious, dangerous, abusive, human rights social curricula. Their reasons — these represent a threat to the Judeo-Christian ethic and the supremacy of the Family, two of the things on which this society is based (with such results, founded). The Liberals lost the election, but they and their supporters (including groups such as the Festival of Light) wield a great deal of power and represent very successful, conservative,lobby groups, who can achieve results such as this.

The "Combat Sexism KIT" is resource for use in schools, produced by AUS a couple of years ago, and has been used successfully in many schools. Not so long ago these kits were subject for discussion at a Right to Life rally. When a journalist spoke to Fred Nile, he said that the Right to Life had been lobbying the Labor government and had got a guarantee in letter form stating that the Minister for Education, Eric Beattie, had asked that the kit be withdrawn from schools. The kits are now apparently "under investigation" — another successful attempt to prevent alternative information reaching schoolkids.

Yet another aspect of the conservative backlash is the increasing witchhunt against homosexual and lesbian teachers, particularly in Queensland where teachers are supposed to be of a high "moral" fibre (i.e. straight and middle class). The belief that only heterosexuals are suitable teachers seems to stem from some mistaken belief that all homosexuals are child molesters. (In fact statistics show that the average child molester is a married man aged 31 and his average victim is his daughter!)

These attacks on homosexuals are also based on the Judeo-Christian belief in the supremacy of the Family as the basis of society. In fact, this victimization of homosexuals and lesbians is based solely on discriminating against any alternative forms of sexuality, and thus just a part of the entire range of conservative responses to progress in education.

Apart from aspects of teacher employment criteria and the structure of the curriculum, the right has created a phony discipline crisis. Kids are getting worse, that's why they can't get jobs. Radical education is the cause — back to the Thirties. But a literate population is precisely what the Right can't afford to have, so the demand is not backed up by educational spending to ensure that some poor kid with learning difficulties gets to learn to read. It's better to bring him so far into line that he doesn't notice he can't read. Discipline will solve all! It keeps teachers in line, it keeps kids in line, and teachers and kids are to blame for youth unemployment. Or so the line goes.

The Treasurer is responsible for the financial affairs of the student union. The job can be broken down into four main areas:

• preparation of our own financial statements to be tabled at the SRC meetings;

• the most importantly, the general overseeing of the student funds. Don't be turned off by this boring sounding job as it can be interesting and worthwhile if you are prepared to become involved.

— Peter Thussell.
REARRANGING THE DECK CHAIRS ON THE TITANIC

For almost two years now I've had the dubious distinction of being Women's Officer for the SRC at Mackie.

Despite the fact that it's obviously very important to have a feminist working with the SRC's financial support for women on campus, the position of women's officer seems very much a token gesture towards women — 'Oh yeah, we don't have to think about stereotypes, diversity, discrimination and sexism in any form of action on campus/leash of child care facilities, etc.' etc. because we've got a women's officer to do it for us. This lack of real commitment support for us women on campus will explain this "could work if we get it all together.

WORKING WITH THE SRC...

The Women's Officer is an SRC position which means that you are responsible for working with the SRC. The good thing about this is that although you may be not acting in isolation — the SRC will back you up wherever you can. It also means that the SRC which collects fees from all the students at the college has powers on issues which affect us. For example, your SRC is now committed to supporting fees with the equal pay issue in the mail, whereas previously it had no policy on abortion or any other women's health care issues.

STARTING A WOMEN'S GROUP...

All the most important step is to try to start a group in order to find out what women are thinking about taking action. This is hard because a lot of people who have not been involved in any kind of political organization have never been organized before. But it changes the powerless position which women occupied, and becomes an influential and strengthened idea of women's issues.

THEY FREQUENTLY DESCRIEDE US AS SEXES, WHICH IS INSIDIOUS — WOMEN ORGANIZING TOGETHER ON THEIR OWN ARE NOT BEING VULNERABLE. IN FACT, WOMEN CAN'T BE VULNERABLE AS SEXES AT ALL BECAUSE THEY IN THIS SOCIETY WE HAVE NO POWER.

AUS - A NATIONAL STUDENT UNION...

It's important for Women's Officers and Women's Committees to be involved in AUS, our Natural Student Union, because the AUS Women's Department which has always been mostly concerned to question policy and campaigns and very visible on campus level through all kinds of women's political campaigns, posters, badges, stickers, booklets, art, exhibitions, seminars, lectures, etc. and the national research that AUS funds is also vital because it can find areas in particular in terms of the research that Mackie will fund which would mean for women's access to further education.

It's important to discover this support from the AUS because it's easy to feel disheartened by the difficulty of the task (especially if I feel I'm like pushing the uphill and uphill and uphill from other women). The AUS Women's Department have a national self-study program which involves people on different campuses. Look around Feminist and Socialist Alternatives or Womyn's Archives and you'll find plenty of AUS posters, stick notes and publications.

Unfortunately, due to right wing attacks on the Union, and also, there is legislation by various State governments, AUS is in pretty dire straits and although the Women's Department is the highest priority of the Union after Education, there isn't much money for campaigns, posters, etc.

However, AUS also operates in more local areas, through Regional Organisations, as does the Women's Department. There are Regional Women's Organisations in each State which are responsible for communication between women on different campuses, and organizing on a State level. Finally, there are Regional Women's Policy Collective which organises meetings for interested women students from all over NSW and makes decisions about policies and campaigns that we want to work on. It's quite easy to become involved in this area; you just find out where and when the next RWC meeting will be held and come along.

DEMONS & POOFTERS...

10. A particularly good feature of the AUS Women's Department is their constant support for homosexuals and lesbians in their struggle against oppression. This comes from an inner belief that sexuality is not just a bedroom issue, becoming a lesbian or homosexual is a political decision, just as demanding the right to have an abortion is a political decision. Making these decisions is not easy, because society has been modelled on the notion of sexuality which is considered "normal" as the public family, the corner store of traditional and women's oppression. Being a dyke or a poofter threatens this entire structure, especially when you refuse to hide in a closet.

That's why lesbians and gay men are oppressed — not being heterosexual is a legitimate threat to the status quo. And AUS recognizes that lesbian and homosexual students are oppressed in many ways, not least the very real prospect of job discrimination — and that refers particularly to all Warwick teachers.

Mackie's SRC also has policy specifically supporting, affirmative action and those homosexuals in this speech against oppression.

So remember that we are committed to supporting you if you find you're facing discrimination of any kind at college.

PUSHING SHOE LIFTERS...

At times, the stereotype and self-scepticism of a student union, like Mackie, means a huge mass of money to the patriarchy, and the sexist and heterosexist shit that we are put up with every day get harder and harder to cope with. But we don't cope with it, with all the men that treat us like this... they have to be organized politically. The opportunities for change are there, but the fear of us there, the barrier is the main thing.
Watch Out!

for the next Women's Collective Meeting...

Watch Out!
WHAT HAPPENED TO AUS

AUS has become quite radically different in structure after a Special Council held in Melbourne recently. Special Council, a meeting of delegations from each member campus of AUS, took place in two sessions on June 23-24 and July 14-16. Delegates from Macke who attended were Jude McBean, Gary Travers, Udarie Caspian, Shara White and Louis Guettel. The important changes made to the Unions have to be ratified by on-campus votes all over Aus before they can come into effect.

WHY DID CHANGE BECOME NECESSARY?

ARY/RIGHT WING AND CENTRE-UNITY ATTACK AUS?

In the present political climate of extreme conservatism, it perhaps became inevitable that right-wing elements within the Union forced AUS into a financial position where it was no longer possible not to give a certain amount of ground and concede to structural changes.

Admittedly there has been a certain amount of legitimate dissatisfaction with AUS on campus, but groups such as the Australian Liberal Students Federation, through lobbying State and Federal governments to bring in anti-Student Union legislation), the Centre Unity basically right-wing AIP student, manipulated this dissatisfaction through instilling accusations on many campuses, and forced AUS into an untenable financial position through what amounts to sheer blackmail. By April this year AUS had lost 25% of its membership through Centre Unity-initiated accusations, and regional organisations were forced to spend all their time fighting accusations on different campuses instead of getting on with the real work of the Union, like fighting moves to introduce tertiary fees. Thus by Special Council we were forced to declare structural changes to the Union, eg, the main presence of Centre Unity — the so-called "pervyrender" in favour of small campuses which the pro-accusations used to great effect in insurance debates at UNSW and Macquarie.

WHAT CHANGES WERE MADE AT COUNCIL?

1) VOTING STRUCTURE:

This represents the most radical change. National Council of AUS will in future operate under a "one student, one vote" system. This means, is effect, that the traditional weighting towards small campuses (which meant that the vote of a campus like Garraway outweighed by many thousands of votes Unsw and Sydney) that had been drastically cut. The total votes will equal seven times the number of campuses within AUS. However, small campuses will still have a voice in the Union because:

a) The present system which gives a higher weighting to small campuses will continue to apply for regional conferences.

b) As a trade-off for losing extra votes, small campuses will receive 5% of the AUS budget, to form a "Small Campus Committee". Small campuses under 3,500 students and/or isolated in country areas have special needs that AUS has traditionally met, and will continue to meet.

2) Regional Organisers will be directly elected.

3) The National Executive has been abolished, and will be elected by proportional representation from: AUS Council. Each state will be guaranteed representation by the non-university attendees of Regional Organiser at Executive Meetings.

4) Dissociation at Annual Council will be more limited and linked to action motions rather than abstract policy motions. This means that AUS business will be more restricted to campus issues — a further attempt to take control over AUS.

5) There are two new members of AUS — Hartley CEE, South Australia, and Sydney College of the Arts. The structural changes to the Union outlined above must be ratified by AUS members before they can come into effect.

So much for structure.

NEW POLICY

1) Council passed motions affirming the right of students to make the decisions concerning student unionism. This follows a scale of actual and threatened government legislation in various States (especially Western Australia and ACT) attempting to prevent campuses affiliating with the National Union.

2) In response to the suggestions of reintroducing tertiary fees and a "pension" scheme embodied in the Willows Report into Education, the "user pays" approach to education was rejected by Council, recognising that this perpetuates and increases the illusion already operating in education — effectively restricting access to tertiary education to the predominantly white, middle class, Anglo-Saxon male students who have always reaped the benefits of it.

BUDGET

This year, and specifically Special Council's Finance Session, has been a severe cut to AUS finances. Only $30,000 of disposable income was left to be spent by the Special Council. A poll was taken to determine the priority of areas of expenditure. The result of this poll was, in order:

- Education
- Women's Department
- NSW funds
- President
- Asian Students Association

Amendments were passed to allow funding for all regions (Stated) but Regional Organisers will have to be retranche.

The Education Department will continue with the Education Vice-President Mary Burfert, trainee Teacher Organiser Anne Golay, and Education Research Officer Simon Margison fully funded. Limited back-up funds will allow material produced by them to reach campus.

The worst aspect of the budget is that there will be little or no campaign funds for either Education or the Women's Department, severely limiting the function of these departments.

The Black Community School in Brisbane which lost AUS rates on AUS income, received a reduced donation. After which allocations there was no more money left.

The budget session of Special Council came to an end at 5:30 on the Monday morning, after which most delegates felt extremely depressed about the future of the Union.

However, more money is expected to come into AUS from previously unused fees, and the necessity now is for more education issues. Women's issues, however, will be fought openly on campus, to involve all students in the future of their national Union.

Louis Guettel
Women's Officer
Photos of Mackie political hacks taken by themselves—(can't you tell...)

ALEXANDER MACKIE 3
CAE.
Andy Partridge and Colin Moulding from the British band XTC chat with Judi Drenfield and Paul White at a Pymont Pub.

PAUL: I find it hard hearing "Goat Town" these days.
ANDY: Doesn't it? You've got to start with something. You start the morning with a cup of tea, and you're whistling.
PAUL: I'd like to hear my favourite song first.
JUDI: What is your favourite song?
PAUL: "Life Begins at the Hop" is my favourite at the moment. I learnt from the oldies and learned that the "Talking Men" Andy wrote for have cedars and pineapples, and Colin has a pet, which he later declares is not up to the standard of English pets.
ANDY: I don't think we've even been playing "Life Begins at the Hop" very well - we've got to clean it. It's like 'This is pop' was written in the lyrics.
PAUL: Do you get sick of playing it?
ANDY: Yes, you get sick of playing it when you're really keen to play it. It's got a bit of a surfy sort of thing with a lot of beat kind of stuff - it's not a very soothing sort of thing.
PAUL: What are you eating while you're here?
COLIN: Anything, I even get my hands dirty.
PAUL: Do you like the beer?
COLIN: Yeah, it's great.
PAUL: Do you like London?
COLIN: Yes.
JUDI: Do you like any bands in London?
ANDY: Not really. No, I don't like bands much. You get roped up on what you're doing, and it becomes a bit incestuous, going to see other bands. I like the labs and I know the lab technicians - it's like going to see somebody's ex-crowd. It's not one universal as magical.
PAUL: Do you like any other bands?
COLIN: Not really, no. I mean I was a musician I might be getting off on other bands a bit more.
ANDY: I like a lot of them, but I don't like doing music when I'm not doing music. As the music, I spent hours of my teenage years listening to American Civil War paintings them up in bathroom details, for some reason.

PAUL: Do you have a hobby, Colin?
COLIN: Not really, no. I mean I was a musician I might be getting off on other bands a bit more.
ANDY: I'm really getting into war games in a big way.
JUDI: Why do you think you're fascin-ated with war games?
ANDY: I'm into it. The old band is off and I'm just because I'm a Scorpio.
PAUL: Oh, sex wars. That's what Scorpios are known for.
JUDI: What's that got to do with war?
ANDY: Sex, war, and death.
JUDI: Sex is aggressive.
ANDY: It's the creative and destructive aspect. Sex is creative and war is destructive. They are at both ends of the spectrum.
JUDI: Have you been happy with the press coverage you've received so far?
ANDY: Couldn't be happier. They were absolutely over the top with it.
COLIN: We were told that it's the ultimate press.

JUDI: Yes, that's certainly true of the music press. What about your mass-communication media? What about the Sex's signs when you said that you thought your lyrics were meaningless?
ANDY: I think the lyrics are meaningless - it's uncomplicated. Lyrics sound good because they don't necessarily have to mean anything. You can have good sounding words, but they can spoil a good song. There are things that mean something to me, but they may not mean anything to anyone else.
JUDI: What are your impressions of Australians?
ANDY: Loud, they click a lot. A lot of them listen to other bands.
COLIN: It's good that they speak a decent language.
ANDY: An introduction seems to be wearing them - and pushing them further.
PAUL: Have you been to the Lifesaver yet?
ANDY: Not yet. But I like the little girls...

All the Australasian lads have been astonishingly friendly. I suppose that's an offshoot from the loud and drinking bit. Britons are really reserved. Even shaking hands in Britain you have to fluff up to it. Just over here they are willing to take you into their hearts and their homes and come and visit all over your hotel more floor, all I've had somebody already do.

(Drink Andy takes some half-chewed morsel out of his mouth and throws it over his shoulder.

JUDI: Is that for good luck?

ANDY: No. It's so you don't have to eat and look at it on your plate. Now where was I? What amazes me is the lack of gawp-heads.

JUDI: Do you think the band has ever consciously tried to push an image?

ANDY: It would just be one of those personalities trying to be as normal as possible. We are all exceedingly normal. We all do normal, boring things. The only thing that seems to happen on stage is either caused by the moron or it's us genuinely happy about what we are doing. There's no choreography. There's no designed stage clothes. Nothing's intentional. It's just like an egg being-breaked.

JUDI: Have you got any woods?

ANDY: I don't drink or smoke.
I'd like to tell you about the members of the SRC, but actually I've forgotten most of their names. But then again I forget most names anyway. I don't really know who I've associated with at times, when they lived on something or other about it. So, I don't see why I should be remembered this "age has got feeling for it." So there.

I hope you don't get the wrong impression by this last line I wanted to teach children. But due to the present 3 to 5 year period I've decided to spend three of my year's doing an art course so that I may make a decision on social commentary and the like. What I've done is to make a study of the things that have made me only to be living in the halls and dining rooms of the aristocratic ruling classes. But is, of course, as I'm getting older and maybe one day I'll get into the sub-class and living rooms of the farmers. The, the consumption, riches and work that have for many years been doing is that one day the work that I've done is the hard work done amongst everybody equal and unpaid. For too much of that now to really the third dimension is simply an element in the affairs and manipulation of Alexander Mackie's college of redevelopment and reorganization of the Sydney's most respected and prominent universities and institutions of the forth. It's all of it running through my veins. Of course it just doesn't run through my veins but there are also other things running through my veins. But mainly just blood.

Now the SRC is me. — is there any one else here? Well most people say doesn't feel if I can't stand it. I'm really starting on the idea. It's all of it running through my veins. Of course it just doesn't run through my veins but there are also other things running through my veins. But mainly just blood.

Social effects of this are quite interesting, I've heard. But the problem is that the press are often seem to swallow them up. The Social and Cultural Director has got a lot to do. If ever you got the idea of running the country, try a position on the College Council — you too can experience handling one or two votes. I can't vote and neither can you. But I can't vote and neither can you. The SRC in itself is not justified unless it represents a whole student population. I'm not the one thing. The SRC doesn't change anything. Do you think anything?
THE GUY MORGN'N PAPE$!

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SRC AND ITS ACTIVITIES:

As anyone who has read their handbook would know, the College was founded in '58 (just after Chiko Rota), as a "teachers college" for a relatively small number of students who were working their way towards a career in the primary schools. The whole atmosphere was very friendly, with a "small Village" style relationship between lecturers and students, which was quite unendurable when one looks at this era.

Those were the "happy days" of college, where student fees for almost all stud-ents were paid by the Education Department, there were assured jobs and two-year training courses.

The SRC as a result of these factors was largely social with the elected members spending just about all the money they had earned (and so did those days) on barbecues and parties. There was probably a lack of continuity with the short duration of the courses and the students were rarely involved with politics of any kind. Anyway, the activities consisted least to a degree determined by the Principals who authorized any payments that were made. This was understandablely happy to avoid controversial incidents of any nature.

As College grew, the "small village" style atmosphere broke down a lit-tle and the students stretched their wings, leading to incidents such as the Principal removing a fence "quaint" loud music from an SRC band in a nearby church by his own volume went unattended (perhaps the noise made his request unclear?) and other things. It was the SRC decided to sell beer without bothering with those minor legal details that our societies are expected to have.

Activities in the mid-60's to early 70's were largely social with two inci-dences which stemmed from the Eleven Initiations. These were the students and SRC's involvement in the moratorium demonstrations in Vietnam, which were among the first political actions of the SRC and students. I want to restate the SRC and students to their role in both Mackie and society.

In the few months after the incident I was at the Eubie Blake performance building which was a well organised affair with the police and press pre-warned (though in police took more interest in the press than the police, one commenting it was the most pleasant bunch of demonstrators he had encountered. The issue was sub-standard facilities and the result was (I think) a grant of $100,000 for the Music Department. The SRC was also strongly involved in the issue.

In 1975 the College became a LAC with the addition of the art school. This was a time when the SRC remained largely social, established though somewhat disorganised links with the University, and students were still largely monitored by the College who also signed the council, a little art school.

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The SRC shop has been set up on the Flinders Street campus on the initiative of Gary Turner with much help by Judy Mcleven and sundry others. Garry a lot of work and spent a lot of time bushing with companies and the College with the result that we now have a well equipped and by far the cheapest art store in Sydney over $1,200 of capital has gone into the shop and it provides materials for both art and education students.

Two publications have been initiated and developed — the first is the LAC's newsletter dealing with "heavyweight" issues concerning art, philosophy, issues and most things our contributors care to write about. The "Mailbox" newletter has been developed as a general communications forum to link the three campuses. Both these publications rely on you for their ideas and content.

We have sent delegations to AUS Annual Council Special Commissions and Conferences. These students have acted for our interests and made changes to AUS policy regarding student ownership of facilities. These students have also acted to consolidate the position of AUS as a national student union (because it is under attack which threatens its effectiveness as a union united). This is very important in a time when education-fund- ing is being cut, jobs are hard to get and a good possibility of a loans scheme replacing the fawen at present inadequate TEAS scheme.

The SRC has also examined the issue of student ownership of works and its style of exhibition within the College and made some recommendations to the College about these issues.

The issue of storage space for student work has been examined and the matter is still being re-

The SRC is preparing for the Education School's move to a new campus and organising the future structure of the SRC and arranging student facilities at the new campus.

The SRC has supported in principle the setting up of the "network" communications system whereby information of interest from all art campuses in Australia can be shared and promoted.

A Lands Committee is looking in obtaining some land for use as an "external" campus.

The publication looking at the Biennale "White Elephant or Red Haring" was funded by the Art Committee through the SRC.

The SRC has continued to provide social functions and entertainers for the students although on a reduced scale to that of previous years.

Through our publications we have attempted to raise public consciousness about the relevant issues of unemployment, technology, women's roles, educational funding, TEAS and loans. The SRC has been involved in having drinkable water come to the College to discuss employment prospects for education students.

The SRC has also supported and is supporting the "creativity" group in their move to utilise warehouse and other space in Sydney for use by people involved in the arts.

The SRC and the College are considering an "open day" in a public forum such as Martin Place to Cubed eight weeks time. More information will be given about this soon.

— Guy Morgan
how art materials affect YOU!

Are the materials you are working with harming you? Or maybe they are just going to make you chronically ill. Scary! I hope so, because many of the materials artists are working with are much more dangerous than is commonly believed. Many people look at the warning labels on materials and figure that companies are playing it safe. This is not true. In fact, most toxic substances are vague and understated.

For example, one common solvent and retarder in paints is toluene. Toluene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) which is flammable and toxic. It is also known to cause liver and kidney damage. However, many art materials—both cheap and expensive—contain toluene, formaldehyde, and other VOCs. Some manufacturers even use toluene as a cleaning solvent for their products.

The skin is one of the primary targets of inhaled and absorbed toxins. The skin is a barrier against the outside world, but it is also a gateway for toxic substances. The skin is made up of two layers: the epidermis and the dermis. The epidermis is the outer layer, and the dermis is the inner layer. The epidermis is made up of cells that are continuously shed, and the dermis is made up of cells that are not shed.

Some chemicals—such as formaldehyde, benzene, and toluene—can cause skin irritation, redness, and even cancer. Other chemicals—such as lead and mercury—can cause neurological damage. Some chemicals—such as asbestos and lead—are known to cause cancer.

LUNGS

Acute lung injury results when strong irritants, such as cigarette smoke and allergens, cause damage to the lungs. This can result in the lungs becoming inflamed and edematous. Chronic lung injury results when repeated exposure to irritants causes lung damage. Chronic lung injury can result in more severe and lasting damage.

Another major cause of lung disease is smoking. Tobacco smoke contains many harmful chemicals, including nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide. These chemicals can cause damage to the lungs and can lead to chronic lung disease.

BLOOD

Chemical substances that affect the blood and red blood cells in blood can have very serious effects. Some chemicals can cause blood clots, which can lead to strokes and heart attacks. Other chemicals can cause bleeding disorders, which can lead to anemia and other health problems. Some chemicals can cause blood to clot more slowly, which can lead to blood clots and strokes.

SIPPER

Tobacco smoke contains many harmful chemicals, including nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide. These chemicals can cause damage to the lungs and can lead to chronic lung disease.

LIVER

One of the liver's main functions is to detoxify substances that are toxic to the body. The liver is able to break down and convert toxic substances into less harmful substances. However, it has a limited capacity to do this, and liver damage can result when this capacity is exceeded. Further, when the liver is damaged, it can't detoxify the body's own toxins, leading to more damage.

One of the liver's main symptoms of liver damage is jaundice, a yellowish or greenish discoloration of the skin. Other symptoms of liver damage include fatigue, loss of appetite, and abdominal pain. These symptoms can be caused by a variety of factors, including disease, medication, and alcohol.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

The nervous system is responsible for movement and sensation. Damage can occur to any part of the nervous system, and the extent of the damage will depend on the nature and severity of the injury. Some common causes of nervous system damage include brain trauma, spinal cord injury, and stroke.
Solvents, acids and alkalis

Just how hazardous are these compounds? What is the extent of damage to the body caused by these materials and what amount of material is required to cause the life-threatening inhalation?

For example, a worker in a commercial iodine x-ray screening plant for an artist who works with such solvents could, after a short time, become so troubled with respiratory distress that he is unable to work any more. This is the result of high concentrations of these solvents in the breathing zone for only a few years. Exposure to high concentrations of these materials has caused many deaths in the past 10 years.

The use of solvents is widespread. In the pharmaceutical industry, solvents are used extensively as a solvent for the extraction of essential oils. In the chemical industry, solvents are used for the separation of chemicals. In the food industry, solvents are used for the extraction of oils and fats. In the home, solvents are used for the cleaning of household items.

Solvent vapors have been shown to cause respiratory irritation, eye irritation, and headache. In high concentrations, solvent vapors can cause unconsciousness and even death. Solvents can also cause long-term effects, such as liver and kidney damage. Exposure to solvent vapors can also cause reproductive problems.

In addition to the immediate health effects, the use of solvents can have long-term effects on the environment. The solvents used in the production of these materials can contaminate groundwater and surface water, which can lead to the contamination of drinking water. The solvents can also be released into the air, where they can cause respiratory problems and other health effects.

Aliphatic hydrocarbons. Acid and alkalis are the most common solvents used in the home and industry. These solvents can cause respiratory irritation, eye irritation, and headache. In high concentrations, these solvents can cause unconsciousness and even death. Solvents can also cause long-term effects, such as liver and kidney damage. Exposure to solvent vapors can also cause reproductive problems.

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Plastics

Plastics are used in every part of our lives without any harmful affects that we know of. But the criticism that plastics are toxic and horrible plagues can be very dangerous. Many occupational diseases are found among plastics employees. Some of these processes are subject to the same diseases. The degree of hazard depends on whether plastics are used on a large scale or a small scale. Non-heat-plastic that is, sanding, cutting, carving, vacuum-forming, etc. some of these plastics do not change their shape. The greatest hazard that we are aware of is when we work with the materials, fillers, filters, catalysts, hardeners, etc. used making plastics. Many of the men in the plastics industry are exposed to these. This is what you are doing when you are working with casting laminating and foaming processes.

ACRYLICS

The hazards in working with the head are so great that they can be dangerous to the life. Allergic sensitizers and irritant contact dermatitis have been reported in the polyurethane industry. I will try to point out major differences as they arise.

EPOXY RESINS

Epoxy resins are used in laminating coating, glues and lacquer coatings. They consist of two components; an unmodified epoxy resin and a hardener. The hardener is also a hazardous substance. The hazards of the hazardous catalysts have already been discussed in detail. The mixing and handling of working with polyester resin was described by the author Robert Mair in an article called "The Art of Art is Poisonous, Art is Poison?.

POLYURETHANES

Polyurethane is used in several forms. But the most hazardous form is a flexible mold, urethane foam, can be used for upholstery or furniture. They consist of a polymeric prepolymer, an isocyanate resin, and a polyol component which also contains catalysts and other hazardous materials. Polyurethane is a general term to encompass the use of polyurethane foam, polyurethane elastomers, and polyurethane resins.

VINYL POLYMERS

These include polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and polychlorinated vinyl chloride. They are thermoplastics and can be used in a variety of ways. PVC can be tough and flexible. They can be used in a variety of forms. PVC is more hazardous than polyvinyl. However, the use of PVC is now widespread, and it is difficult to avoid exposure to it.

POLYESTER

Polyester resins are used for casting and vacuum-molding. They are very hazardous, and require significant safety precautions. The normal raw materials are mixed to form a monomer which can be cured with a catalyst. The resulting plastic is then poured into a mold. Styrene monomer is an irritant and carcinogenic. It is used in the National Safety Council’s Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations.
INTRODUCING

Exciting ground-breaking concept of an asphaltic

lubricant for use in or on natural ans beeswax, beeswax, and

petroleum. This product is a mixture of various

carboxylic and fatty acids, which can be

purified, or in the case of some commercial

products, other.

The pump should be in a location free from

rust. Rust is a problem, and in the absence of

rust, the pump should be cleaned.

One of the most serious hazards in involves the

element of the acids. Acids, especially

potassium chloride, cause severe skin burns. Eye

damage in a short period of time can also be very

dangerous.

The use of an asbestos or similar non-asbestos

material is essential. Exposure to asbestos or

silica may cause lung cancer.

LITHOGRAPHY

One of the most important hazards in lithography

are potential dangers. It is used in a variety of

applications, including commercial printing and

photography. Lithography involves the use of

chemicals such as:

- Acetone
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Dimethylformamide
- Ethanol
- Benzene

- Chloroform

These chemicals are toxic and can cause

development of headache, dizziness, and

confusion.

PHOTOGRAPHY

One of the most important chemicals used in

photography is silver. Silver is a reactant in the

development of photographic images. The

sensitivity of photographic films depends on the

amount of silver present.

Special care should be taken in:

1. Avoiding contact with the skin.
2. Avoiding contact with the eyes.
3. Avoiding contact with the mucous membranes.
4. Avoiding contact with clothing or other
   materials.

The use of safety glasses is essential when

performing any photographic processing.

The use of water-based fixers is recommended

for silver-based materials.

The use of fixers should be avoided in

commercial settings, as they can cause

allergic reactions.

It is important to wash the hands before

manipulating or handling photographic

materials.

THE DUCT SYSTEM

The duct system should be made of materials

that are resistant to corrosion by the chemical

products. For example, if you are using an

exhaust for organic solvents, the duct should be

fireproof. To keep air flowing,

additional ducts may be required in some

locations, as few as possible, and those should

be gradient. With ducts, duct air velocity should

be kept to a minimum.

The type and capacity of the fan to be used

depends on fan capacity and the required air

velocity. For more information, contact the

manufacturer.

Exhausting vapors should be directed to the

industrial ventilation system. A full report of

this subject is available on request.

A general ventilation system usually consists of

air vents and outlets. However, since air is not

dissolved in exhaust, the system must be

designed to ensure that the air is distributed

throughout the room and not just in one

location.

The supply flow rate of air needed to dilute a

concentrated air to a safe level depends on

the volume of the room, the type of

exhausting system, and the type of

chemical being vented.

The ventilation system should be regularly

checked to ensure that it is operating correctly.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

The storage and handling of flammable

liquids is usually regulated by the OSHA

and NFPA standards. In New York, you need a

permit to store or use more than five

gallons of flammable solvent.

The flammability of a solvent is determined

by its flash point, which is the lowest

temperature at which the vapor pressure of

a solvent can cause a flame. A flammable

liquid is any liquid that has a flash point

below 100°F. Flammable liquids are

subdivided into Classes I, II, and III.

As the adjoining table shows, many of

the common solvents are highly flammable

at normal temperatures. In addition,

mixtures of flammable liquids are

more flammable than any of the

individual solvents.

Another essential in a studio or workshop is a

readily available fire extinguisher for fire

extinguishing. For a studio, the

recommended size is a Class B fire

extinguisher. For a large studio or

workshop, you should get a Class B fire

extinguisher. The best type is a dry chemical

fire extinguisher.

HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES

Adequate housekeeping, or keeping the

area clean and tidy, is essential to

prevent accidents. For example, if a

lethal chemical is spilled, the

area should be cleaned up immediately.

With liquids, use paper towels or rags to

absorb spills and clean up containers

until ready to dispose. Fuming is one

of the best disposal methods. If the spill is

large, use a vacuum cleaner, or if

necessary, dispose of the contents as

recommended.
STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

1979 ANNUAL GENERAL ELECTIONS

nominations open 10th Sept

(nominations at SRC Shops & offices, all campuses)