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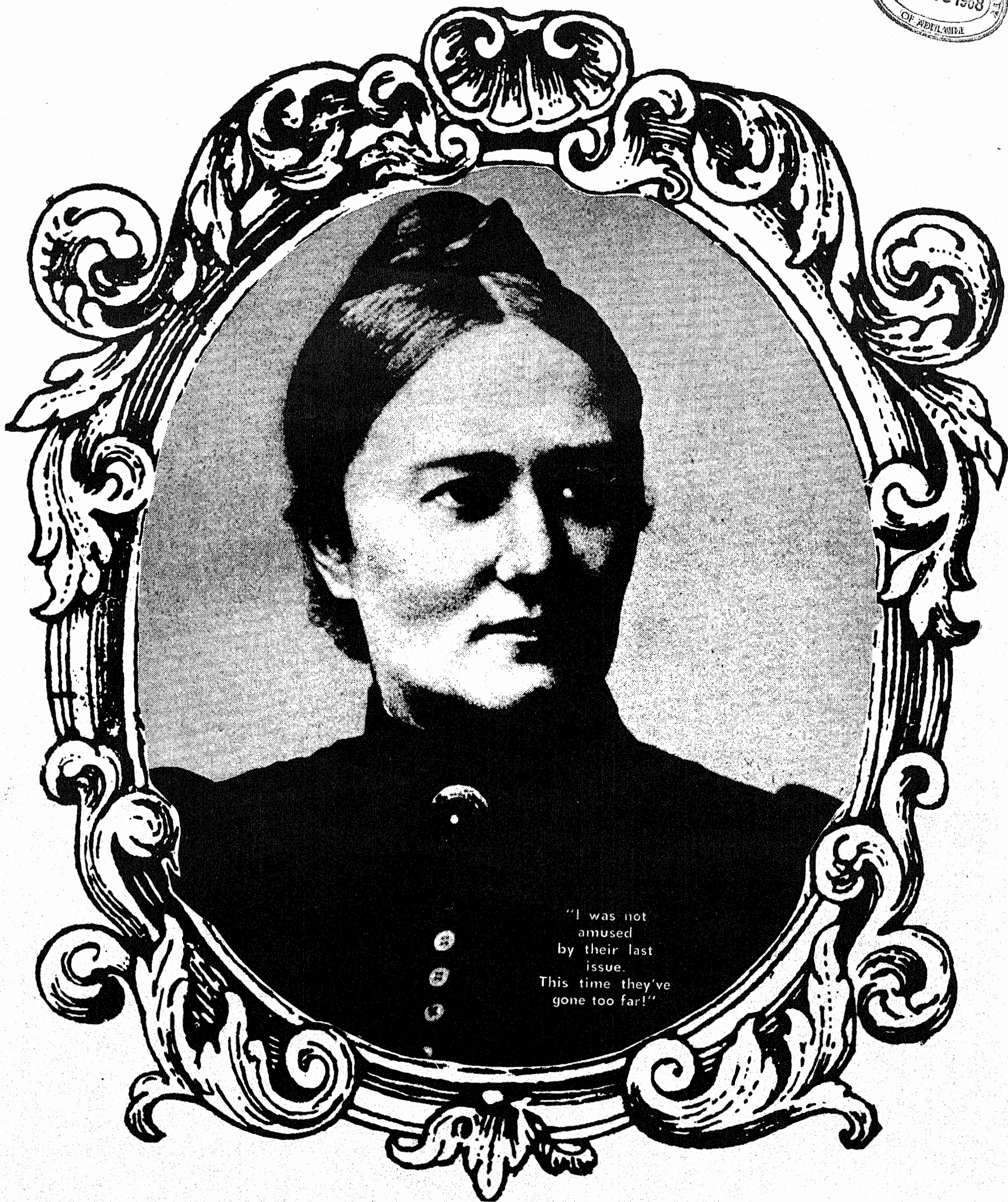
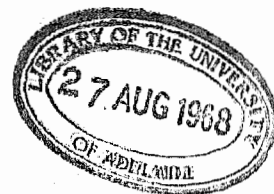
ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SRC

Vol. 36 No. 9

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1968

on dit

PRICE
10 CENTS CITY



"I was not
amused
by their last
issue.
This time they've
gone too far!"



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



YEATMAN UNI. COUNCIL

Dear Sirs,

It was disturbing to witness the degree of confused thinking shown at the general student meeting on student representation on the University Council. The candidate, Mr. Roberts-Smith, did not appear to have thought out the long-range implications of his stand; and the poor turn-up of students suggested perhaps the futility of any such stand.

There was much bandering about of the terms "people" and "interest;" and the electoral system proper to each needs to be stated. If "people" are to be represented, then the electorate is open i.e. — presuming the principle of student representation to be recognised — students, staff and others are nominated and are elected by a general electorate of students, staff and graduates. Here the candidate will be responsible to the general electorate, not to one interest. If "interests" are to be represented, then each recognized interest will be entitled to a stated proportion of positions on the Council, and candidates filling these positions will come off and be elected by the interest concerned. Here, then, the candidate will be responsible to the interest.

Although Mr. Roberts-Smith claimed, defensively, he was representing people, he is quite obviously representing an interest, or at least attempting to assert the principle of such representation. In spite of Mr. R. L. Reid's stated wish for representation of "people," I think it clear that it is on a body such as this that interests are most important. I would suggest that apart from the five MP's — whose degree of representation is a separate issue — that the places on the Council be increased to twenty-one. A third of this twenty-one should be filled by students, who are elected by and responsible to the general student body; a third filled by and elected by staff, with a named proportion of places to go to those of professional status, and those of non-professional status; and the remainder third to be filled by "others" most of whom to be elected by the graduates of three years standing. The non-elected proportion of this latter third will be those holding ex-officio positions e.g. — the vice-Chancellor's suggestions — The President of the Headmasters' Association, i.e. those who do have a very legitimate and natural interest in the university. This last category should of course be very limited, and go no further than the kind of example given. Giving a third voting power to each interest should limit the dangers of any interest being consistently disregarded i.e. it will mean some real power, not just the right to counsel.

One of the real flaws in the above suggestion is the difficulty of raking up seven interested, competent student administrators, let alone making the demands of the students to elect them. If this situation persists then the students really do not deserve representation — and the university will be justly characterized by the current cliché, "degree stop." One comment here: the gap, this year between the interested minority and apathetic mass seems to be more marked than before, and is largely due to the failure of the minority to establish contact with and lead the mass. This impasse must be broken — for the health of the university.

Yours etc.
ANNA YEATMAN

STARRS HUMANISTS

Dear Sirs,

The first clause in the Constitution of the Adelaide University Humanist Society reads;

"Aims: The Society will promote the discussion in the University of Humanist Views on religious, philosophical and ethical questions. Humanism asserts the value and integrity of man and aims at creating the social conditions for the fullest development of all. Hence it opposes authoritarian and irrational systems of belief, and supports an attitude of free and critical enquiry into all questions, but specifically religious and moral issues."

The Hawkes-Walker letter (ON DIT 20/6/68) tries to pretend that the Humanist Society is not anti-religious. In paragraph 4, H. and W. announce that a person's belief is insignificant, what matters is "whether (a) an individual possesses a sympathetic attitude towards other men, (b) a critical approach to knowledge, and (c) a practical interest in social action."

These are indeed three important criteria, and they succeed in excluding almost everyone, but in particular are most likely to exclude most religious believers! Re (a) Too often religious believers help their neighbours out of the love of god, rather than love of fellow man. Re (b) Bertrand Russell says "The scepticism that I advocate amounts only to this:

- (1) that when the experts are agreed, the opposite opinion cannot be held to be certain;
- (2) that when they are not agreed, no opinion can be regarded as certain by a non-expert; and
- (3) that when they all hold that no sufficient grounds for a positive opinion exist, the ordinary man would do well to suspend his judgement."

This is a desirable critical approach to knowledge; and it excludes almost all religious believers.

Re (c): Too often religious people hinder social improvement by providing piecemeal assistance e.g. poor relief, where a government agency would do a far better job.

But let's get closer to home than that Hawkes and Walker! Turn to page 5 of the same issue of ON DIT as your letter appeared, and read the column which begins:

"Reports from Melbourne indicate that the grand scale witch-hunt for qualified doctors performing abortions is still as intense as it was months ago. It seems that misguided religious principles are going to plague us forever." It is also because of religious dogmatism that there are laws in SA against male homosexuality, and it is why contraceptives are not freely available to students and so on.

Let us be quite clear about this; when the Humanist Society argued a lot about religion and ethics, it had big, frequent, active meetings with lots of members, and lots of publications. It was fulfilling a need within the University — a survey published in Adelaide Humanist No. 2 revealed that over two-thirds of the members wanted the society to be anti-religious.

Since the Hawkes-Walker faction gained control (this debate by the way is as old as the Humanist Society) the Society has dwindled to a tiny group performing a redundant function.

And this last point is largely why the Constitution is as it is; "because although the Humanist Platform embraces three topics, Religion and Ethics; Liberty and Social Welfare, it was decided that as there are many clubs saying many good things about Liberty (Amnesty, UNSA, Council for Civil Liberties) and there are several clubs saying sensible things about social welfare (ALP, Socialist Club etc.) but there are innumerable groups saying crappy and unintelligent things in defence of religion and there is only the Humanist Society to argue against religion and say sensible things about Ethics. And as the amount the Humanist Society can do is extremely limited and if the Humanist Society wants to be most useful, then it plainly ought to concentrate mainly on that topic where it is most needed — if only from the desire to have students hear all points of view.

Therefore the new executive ought to examine their priorities and concentrate mainly but not wholly, on religion and Ethics (Adelaide Humanist No. 2).

So Hawkes and Walker, your hands are tied by the Constitution; if you don't like anti-religion you ought to leave the Humanist Society and start a Middle-Class, Middle-of-the-Road-Suits Association and leave the Humanist Society for those for whom it is designed!

CHRIS D. STARRS

BROWN LOTTERY

The Editors,

Dear Sirs,

I am a Christian Pacifist and have "no" connections with any organisations Pacifist or otherwise. I agree entirely with views expressed in "Letters to the Editor" "Advertiser" (19-6-68), (20-6-68), Mary Harris of Walkerville and T. J. Somers of Hawthorndene in today's issue.

I disagree on conscription in any form—all service should be voluntary and I deplore the harsh treatment of objectors recently, the ballot system of selection is also revolting and undemocratic.

Australia's participation in the Vietnam fiasco has completely destroyed the Anzac "Image" of this country's fighting forces and our prestige in overseas countries, especially Asian.

Concern is also being expressed regarding American "mistakes" resulting in deaths of our servicemen, both naval and military on at least two occasions, and also of course South Vietnamese recently. This could have a bad psychological effect at home and abroad.

The "best" years of our lives range from approx. 17 to 25 years of age. Why should any young Australian be called upon to sacrifice or throw away these precious years, especially in modern warfare, embracing such heinous things as gases, germs, bombs or so forth. No army, either here or elsewhere should recruit youngsters under 21 years either voluntarily or otherwise for military service at home or abroad. I know of no reason why 20-year-olds are so essential, statistics are not available to prove they are so necessary or even that they are proven better than 21 or 22 year-olds. The cream of our youth is always sacrificed in successive wars as cannon fodder — is this necessary? Usually it is older men who set the ages of recruitment, the youngsters or teeners having no voice in their own destiny not even at elections.

Wars are not necessary in our various walks of life particularly in industry. Migrants of all nationalities abound, Greek, Italian, German, Dutch, English, Latvian, Russians and so forth, all toiling side by side and in complete harmony, so why cannot nations do likewise, to hear discussions at workers' level amongst various nationalities in our factories can be a real education. They discuss many aspects of conditions in their various lands. Another point is WHY does Australia HAVE to participate in every skirmish in the globe. We are creating a trouble shooter image by so doing.

About all we're becoming famous for these days is our purchase of the F11's and our Sydney Opera House, plus our co-operative attitude to each and every little conflict which pops up all over the place.

Our universities are becoming known as the voice of the people, particularly the teenagrs, our future generations, please speak up, don't be suffocatingly complacent, as we adults have been recently described in our local Press, let us hear you and your opinions, providing they are constructive and not destructive.

Yours, etc.,
D. BROWN,
City.

HAWKES RELEVENCE

Dear Sirs,

O'Brien (6-6-68) and Anderson (20-6-68) are right on the mark, when they criticise the lack of contemporary relevance of many university courses. I'm fully in favour of some common general course for freshers—dealing with the forces that have shaped modern society, and contemporary problems such as underdevelopment and international relations. One would hope that philosophers, scientists, and theologians, as well as political scientists, would have something relevant to say. Ideally, all members of the university would take seriously their role as critics of society.

Don't forget the secondary school curriculum, which is shaped by administrative decisions within the university. Reform has come to the mathematics curriculum. What however, of an integrated social studies unit, focussing on man and society. In an age of change, all of us need to understand contemporary social issues.

Yours, etc.,
RAY HAWKES

GOSS HUMANISTS

The Editors

Dear Sirs,

The unprovoked attack on the ideals of the Adelaide University Humanist Society by Hawkes and Walker (ON DIT, 20/6/68) has aroused strong feelings of indignation in my breasts. Hawkes thinks anti-religious feeling is naive, but what the hell does he think he is going to do to "improve social conditions," especially when he is trying to be conservative and moderate and trying to please everyone. The only people he apparently feels inclined to alienate are those who have been outspoken about the issues at stake and the factors that stand in the way of changing them.

You try to get the politically and socially active Catholics to support you on the questions of birth control or abortion, Mr. Hawkes. Or try to get the Hindus in India to alleviate their children's hunger pains by feeding them their sacred cows!

There are some humanists who are not interested in social get-togethers, but would like to see rational discussion about religion, combined with humanitarian ideals. You want to talk about religion later, but what is religion if it is not a "personal and social issue" for which you claim priority?

Yours, etc.,
RITA GOSS.

ON DIT

Editors — Arwed Turon Peter Duncan
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PUBLIC MEETING

Greece and Democracy

FRIDAY, JULY 26

8 p.m.

Lecture Theatre
NAPIER BUILDING

Speakers:

- MR. DON DUNSTAN, M.P.
- MR. NICK MANOS
- DR. WILFRED PREST
- MR. MICK TSOUNIS
- PROFESSOR J. R. TREVASKIS

— M. J. Treblicock

By

— M. P. Tsounis

THE FALL OF GREEK DEMOCRACY

On April 21, 1967, a military junta overthrew the democratically elected government of Greece. Since that date, the so-called cradle of democracy has been ruled by a profoundly undemocratic government.

The reasons for the coup are complex, but many of them seem to originate in the government of Mr. George Papandreou and his Centre Union Party, a reform party of moderates, which came to office early in 1964 and was forced to resign by the King in July, 1965.

Papandreou's foreign policy was construed in some quarters as inclined to be neutralist. For example, he saw no objection to trading with communist countries and in fact concluded a trade agreement with Bulgaria. Also during the Cyprus crisis, he threatened to suspend all Greece's NATO commitments as along as the danger existed of an invasion by Turkey armed with NATO weapons. Because of NATO and because of Greece's immense strategic importance to the United States, the U.S., which provides vast military and economic aid to Greece, was strongly opposed to Papandreou and his policies. It is in fact frequently asserted that the CIA was heavily implicated in his downfall and possibly in the installation of the junta.

Papandreou also offended entrenched interests within Greece by reforming the educational system, the civil service and the army. Both the latter had been the subject of extensive patronage traditionally associated with extreme right-wing government in Greece. Papandreou also offended other political interests by ensuring the free exercise of civil liberties purportedly guaranteed by the existing constitution. The junta has subsequently described Papandreou's actions in this respect as conducive to "mobocracy."

Other difficulties facing Papandreou arose out of relations between parliament and the King. Papandreou sought to insist that the King accept a position of constitutional monarch similar to that of the English monarchy. Unfortunately, King Constantine took the view, admittedly supported by tradition, that a Greek King ruled as well as reigned, and in particular considered that he was in fact as well as in name Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. His refusal to accept Papandreou himself as Minister of Defence precipitated the resignation of his government. Following Papandreou's fall, the King installed a number of Ministries, none of which was able to survive for long. Many commentators consider that the King must now accept a large share of the blame for the present situation in Greece.

JUNTA TAKE-OVER

The reason given by the junta for its take-over was that it had acted to save the country from an impending communist revolution. It was alleged, for example, that certain army officers had formed a conspiracy (the famous Aspida ["shield"] — allegedly the codeword) conspiracy) in which it was said that Professor Andreas Papandreou, son of the ex-Premier, was implicated. This conspiracy was supposed to be the spearhead of the revolution, but it subsequently transpired that it was nothing more than

a group of officers who had formed a guild to complain about poor treatment of their promotion claims. In dropping charges of High Treason against Andreas Papandreou, the junta conceded the speciousness of their allegations. No other evidence of a communist plot has ever been produced. It is notable that the coup occurred shortly before the Greek general elections at which all political commentators predicted an overwhelming victory for Mr. George Papandreou and his Centre Union Party.

Since coming to power, the junta has suspended parliament, banned all political parties, banned all public meetings, terminated all civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution, imposed a strict press censorship and gaoled without trial nearly 10,000 political opponents or critics of the regime. The International Commission of Jurists has found that the junta has flouted the Rule of Law which forbids imprisonment without trial, and violated the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights. Amnesty International, following an investigation on the spot by an English Barrister, reported that there was extensive evidence that political prisoners were being tortured and that police brutality was general. Mr. Frank Galbally, QC, of the Victorian Bar, who recently undertook a fact-finding trip to Greece has reported similarly.

About a thousand books have been banned, including Who's Who in Greece, as well as the works of modern Greek authors, chiefly historians, novelists and poets. Even the Greek classics are not safe; plays by Aristophanes, Euripides and Sophocles have been compulsorily dropped from theatrical repertoires in order "to protect the moral, spiritual, artistic and cultural standards" of the Greek people. Artists, authors, composers, doctors, lawyers, student leaders and teachers have been gaoled without trial. Thousands of public servants, university teachers, judges and officers of the armed forces have been dismissed and replaced by so-called "loyalists." Students must sign a declaration of loyalty to the regime before being permitted to sit for their examinations.

The arm of the junta has even reached Greeks abroad whose criticisms it has often attempted to silence by threatened reprisals against their relatives at home. In Australia, the Sydney Morning Herald recently reported that the Greek Consul in Canberra had threatened "to do something about" the nationality of a Greek correspondent who had been writing to local Greek language newspapers criticising the present regime. It is also known that Travel Agencies who have advertised in local Greek

newspapers which are critical of the regime have been told that if they continue advertising in these papers, Greek passports will not be issued to their customers.

The junta is incompetent as well as repressive. Its mismanagement of the economy has discouraged investment and reduced productivity. There has been a 75% fall in activity in the building industry and a 60% drop in tourism upon which the Greek economy is very dependent.

PROVISIONAL "CONSTITUTION"

The most recent internal development has been the production of a provisional new constitution upon which the public have been asked to state their views by filling in and signing a newspaper coupon which is then to be sent to the authorities. A national plebiscite on the final draft has been promised in which the voters will be asked to accept or reject the constitution as a whole. In the absence of a free press and open public discussion, this can hardly be regarded as a meaningful appeal to the people. Moreover, the present draft of the new constitution while providing for a return to a kind of parliamentary government (but with much greater powers vested in the monarch) also provides for the setting up of a "Constitutional Court." Appointment to this court is to be made by royal decree without reference to parliament, a method thought likely in present circumstances to lend itself to pressure from the military regime.

The Constitutional Court has unqualified power to dissolve any political party whose policies are contrary "to the fundamental principles of the policy or tend to a reversal of the prevailing social order." In any event, the new constitution, even if approved by the people, will not come into effect until proclaimed by the junta. Members of the junta have recently said that it may be five years "or so" before Greece is ready to manage without the junta. Papadopoulos, a member of the junta, has stated that the new constitution must be a good one "because Plato and Aristotle will be watching us from their graves." It will be interesting to see how powerful these pressures will prove. [At the time this article went to press, there were newspaper reports of a further draft constitution. In what ways, if at all, this alters the above proposals is not yet known.]

WORLD REACTION

Widespread opposition to the regime has arisen throughout the world. Within Greece itself, several underground organisations have been formed to take whatever steps are possible towards restoring parliamentary government. Outside Greece, the Common Market, of which Greece is an associate member, has withheld economic aid until things "become more normal." The European Bank has taken similar action. The 18 member Council of Europe has resolved that unless Greece returns to parliamentary democracy by early next year,

she will be expelled from the Council. The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Wilson, has recently made strong criticisms of the behaviour of the regime. Both the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Senator Eugene McCarthy pledged that if they attained the Presidency they would withhold all military and economic aid until parliamentary government had been restored. Unfortunately the present U.S. Administration adopts a different attitude. 80 million dollars worth of military aid and equipment is still provided to Greece annually. These arms help make it possible for the junta to enforce and preserve its rule.

Other than opposition to the regime of the kinds mentioned, committees for the restoration of democracy in Greece have been formed in most countries throughout the world which enjoy democratic government. These organisations are politically non-aligned and include many well-known public figures. Their aim is to assist political prisoners and their relatives in whatever way possible, and to work for the return of democratic institutions in Greece by focussing attention on the situation in Greece, by exposing the junta's acts of repression and by marshalling world opinion against the regime.

Pressure of these various kinds have not been ineffective. The junta has released a number of political prisoners, and dropped charges of High Treason against Professor Andreas Papandreou, and others still held prisoner. There are a number of other examples of the junta's sensitivity to outside criticism. In England the junta recently took out a full page advertisement in the London Times to attempt to refute criticisms made of it by the Greek actress Melina Mercouri. In the United States, the junta has employed professional public relations agents at vast expense "to improve the bad press." In Australia, the secretary to the Greek Embassy recently sent to The Australian photographs for publication (invitation declined) of cheering crowds in Greece greeting members of the junta, which he said completely refuted "more eloquently than whole pages of argumentation" previous reports that the regime lacked public support.

The London Observer in a recent editorial stated that Greece seemed headed for another bloody civil war and to avert this terrible consequence it was imperative "to isolate the military junta within Western Europe as completely as possible." Greece is heavily dependent for economic and military support on Western countries. By mobilising an informed public opinion in these countries and by bringing pressure to bear on our respective governments to take appropriate action, we can assist this end of isolating the present regime in Greece. In this way, we have done what we can towards ensuring that the birthplace of democracy is not also one of its graves.

Confessions of a President

Once a year, the SRC is probed and dissected by the candidates for the new SRC. Startling discoveries are made, great areas of SRC concern are proclaimed, the inefficiencies and cracks in its activities are to be mended; all that is left is for the electors to decide who shall steer the ship.

This decision appears to be received with mixed blessings. The cries of "I don't know half of these people let alone 16" have been voiced and catered for (you can vote for any number you wish up to the number of vacancies), and alternately "This postal voting must cost a lot of money, student money" is not completely true, the amount is around \$500, but it gives all students the chance to participate in the SRC elections and justified even further by the large increase in interest and voting which has taken place since it was introduced two years ago.

VAST + COLD

Having voted, both students and candidates let the SRC sink like an iceberg until only 10 per cent is visible. The greater part of SRC activity goes on with no great fanfare, unseen, but usually effective.

The regular aspects are reasonably well known; a tape recording goes something like this. The SRC runs a whole host of routine activities, Freshers' Camps, publications like Union Diary, Orientation Handbook, Adelaide University Magazine and ON DIT, it ar-

ranges lunchtime meetings and helps clubs and societies with loans and grants, it is overseer of Prosh and its aftermath, hosts incoming student delegations and provides means by which students can travel overseas or to work on Papua-New Guinea work camps or with Aborigines, the largest University Balls are organised by the SRC, as is orientation week etc. etc.

But as the 22nd SRC iceberg drifts into collision with the 23rd SRC, it presents a chance to expose some of the unseen 90 per cent of the SRC's activities.

ACHIEVEMENTS

More specifically, the 22nd SRC has done the following.

1. Cleaned up and paid for some of the most interesting Prosh excesses for some years. The delicate job of public relations with some Unions was not easy after these incidents, but amicable conclusions were reached.

2. In conjunction with the ACTION RADIO, the SRC provided an employment service for students during December. This service was so well received that arrangements are underway to repeat it this year.

3. Set up, as directed by a General Student Meeting, a committee to look at Constitutional Reform, which reported and whose recommendations have now been incorporated into the Constitution.

4. Took action over moves made by the McGraw-Hill Book Company

to raise the price of its books. These included circularising staff not to recommend books, discussions with the WEA over the whole book business, and informing students of this book company's attempts to increase prices. These were reasonably successful.

5. Attempted to establish an account for the NSW Co-operative Bookshop in Adelaide. This failed, but not before the WEA and other booksellers announced that a 10 per cent discount would be given on all books (except McGraw-Hill) This was the first time for a number of years that this was done; SRC pressure was very effective on this issue.

6. Held a general student meeting on Union plans for rebuilding and means of paying for them. The students voted themselves a \$27 fee increase.

7. Supported Queensland-Civil Liberties Demonstrations and South Australian Gerrymannder Demonstrations both in principle and financially. Passed strong motions condemning recent National Service amendments, and also the student "scab" labor during the Postal strike.

8. Finally decided that the Discotheque was financially unsuccessful and agreed to pay \$250 to close it.

9. Reorganised the SRC structure to streamline meeting procedure and allow more time to discuss policy rather than routine matters.

10. Reorganised and extended Loan policy to students and clubs and societies, as well as expanding its help to Home Intersvarsities.

11. Appeared before the Australian Universities Commission, with a submission on behalf of students, stating student priorities and at-

titudes to items under AVO consideration.

12. Investigated moves over students representation on the University Council. This is being discussed by a student committee at present.

If you have managed to read this far, you will have an idea of the less routine but regular activities that the SRC has to deal with.

It does do things. It sometimes makes mistakes, its meetings are on occasion "a-laugh-a-minute," but if the 9/10ths of activities which



MARK PICKHAVER
SRC PRESIDENT 1968

never shows were neglected or stopped, the SRC would soon know all about it from students demanding "what was wrong!" e.g. like those students who forget to give us their correct address and hence didn't receive their ballot papers. We knew all about that.

And of a Treasurer

There exists in this establishment a body called the Adelaide University Union. It is a bureaucracy. The Students' Representative Council is a constituent of the Union. The SRC itself is a bureaucracy. There exists some 60 clubs and societies affiliated with the SRC. They are little bureaucratic assemblies. YOU ARE THE MASSES.

The Union levy's the masses. You all pay \$45 statutory fee to the Union. It was \$27 before 1968. Feel that the Law of Increasing Misery is working? What does the Union do with all the money? The capitalists have devised accounting tools called revenue and expenditure statements and budgets. So let us have a look at them.

SRC Revenue Statement for Year Ended December 31, 1967, Budget for 1968 and Revenue Statement for Six Months Ended June 30, 1968.

EXPENDITURE	Actual '67	Budget '68	1-1-68-30-6-68 6 months (Actual)	REVENUE	Actual '67	Budget '68	1-1-68-30-6-68 6 months (Actual)
Grants to Clubs and Societies				Grant from Union Council	24,794	26,370	16,000.00
Ordinary and Special	\$2,790	3,590	2,079.00	Bank Interest			11.02
Travel Allowance	1,207	1,400	565.39	Bank Overdraft	180		
Union Meetings	2,013	2,000	580.18				
SRC Hospitality	285	300	139.69				
Administration	4,186	4,030	1,242.12				
NUAUS Membership Fee	3,771	4,600	1,494.05				
Fares and Council Expenses	613	700	386.84				
Sundries	350	300	70.75				
Publications:							
Student Guide	926	1,100	1,033.67				
Diaries	300	400	957.40				
ON DIT	7,033	6,300	4,191.44				
AU Magazine	300	300	192.46				
Delegation Trust Fund	150	150	150.00				
Freshers' Camp	100	250	250.00				
NUAUS Travel Scheme	800	800	800.00				
Student Loan Fund	150	150	150.00				
Covering 1967 Deficit			180.25				
TOTAL	\$24,974	26,370	14,463.24	TOTAL	\$24,974	26,370	16,011.02
Bank Balance 30/6/68			1,547.78				
			\$16,011.02				

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Wages for cleaning ladies and stewards make up a large portion of the expenditure. Some money is also spent on reactionary literature for the Common Room.

UNION HALL COMMITTEE: Total expenditure in 1967 was \$13,106. Fees for use of UNION HALL \$8,458. Hence grant from the Union. Rather unsuccessful business. But of course you have to have a place to put on circuses to make the masses happy.

SPORTS ASSOCIATION: Thirty sports clubs receive grants from the Sports Association. Intersvarsity travel is subsidised. People think that the Sports Association is competing with the SRC for the favor of the Union. But actually they are good comrades. Some conspirators try to create contradictions within the masses.

ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES: Well... it is a big bureaucracy, you know. Some of them are good Federal finance lobbyists.

REFECTORY TRADING LOSS: The refectory made a loss last year. They say the only thing we can do to avoid loss is to raise the prices. Don't blame the Union though. War causes inflation.

TRANSFERS TO RENEWALS AND REPLACEMENT RESERVES: Nothing is indestructible, you know, except perhaps the thoughts of Chairman Mao.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Last year's capital expenditure was on works of art, cement paving, a baking oven, typewriter, etc. Well, the masses have paid more. The Union spends more. The cof-

fee lounge and bar cost \$25,000. The Napier coffee lounge cost another \$800. \$30,000 will also be spent on the modification to the Wills Servery, to Lady Symon Library, Helen Mayo Servery, and God, also that forbidden land at the basement of the Lady Symon. It is the first step towards turning our present barn into a peoples'. It will cost \$2,000,000 altogether. Hopefully, they might find oil underneath the Refectory.

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS: They own stocks and shares you know. So does the Queensland SDA. It needs money to start a revolution.

What has the SRC done with the \$26,370 (25,380 plus 990 - \$990 has been wrangled from the Union this year). It could have used it to purchase part of the Wave Hill Station for the Gurindji people. It could have donated it all to SDA. It could have used it to establish a free university. The SRC did none of these/Pity, True. True. Pity.

See if you can understand this. SRC REVENUE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DEC. 1967 BUDGET FOR 1968

REVENUE STATEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1968 (GENERAL ACCOUNT).

Briefly, of the \$26,370, \$3,590 will go to clubs and societies as grants. Also \$1,400 has been allocated for intersvarsities. The Union provides money for lunch-time meetings - cost of colorful banners, cost of flying political agitators from other States, cost of bourgeois luncheons in honor of the speakers. The SRC president, when he lobbys more

Consolidated Revenue Statement for Year Ended December 31, 1967, and Budget for 1968.

EXPENDITURE	(Actual) '67	(Budgeted) '68	REVENUE	(Actual) 1967	(Budgeted) 1968
Grants to Committee and Constituent Bodies.			Statutory Fees	148,503	250,000
House Com.	14,535	13,700	Interest on Investments	8,782	8,500
Union Hall Com.	4,648	7,000	Others	1,593	600
SRC	24,794	25,380			
Sports Assoc.	25,173	32,171			
Administration					
Salaries	34,463	43,150			
Con. of Health Service	7,425	7,028			
Squash Courts Appeal Expenses	368				
Refectory Trading Loss	359				
Transfers to Renewals and Replacement Reserves:					
Union House	9,500				
Union Hall	8,000				
Refectory	3,500				
Sports Assoc.	3,000	24,000			24,000
Capital Expenditure	7,624	58,670			
Surplus (transferred to Special Contingencies Reserve)	15,489	(Trans to Union Development Reserve)	48,000		
	\$158,878	\$259,100		\$158,878	\$259,100

favor for Adelaide from NUAUS, uses the SRC Hospitality account.

NUAUS? What is it? We all contribute 57 cents to it this year. I believe the fee is going to rise to 75 cents too. Anyway, NUAUS puts on good circuses twice a year - the February Council when animals arrive in Melbourne from every campus game reserve across the nation at great expense to discuss how to run the Farm. It also puts on big jokes like Overseas Students' Service Conferences; and Conferences of Abschol and Papua and New Guinea which carry racial overtones.

Publications. Of course you know our local rags. ON DIT and the Student Guide are free handouts. The AU Magazine and the Diary are on sale at the SRC Office.

The NUAUS Travel Scheme (or AOSTS) account is being abolished and the balance transferred into the Student Loan Fund account. Students going on tours under the NUAUS Travel Scheme are seldom proletariats and from now on will

the system. Heartily though, the Union will be setting up a Loan Fund for students in financial difficulties fairly soon.

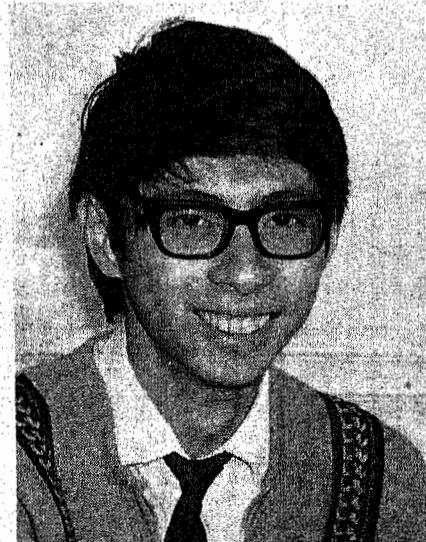
Have you been able to follow so far?

No?

Responsibility. Well, they say High Finance is to be worshipped, not questioned. Anyway, to go on. This is something that past treasurers of SRC have never told the masses, i.e. the financial transactions of the first six months of the year. The figures are in front of you. As long as by the end of the year, we incur only a small deficit, the Union will say it is OK. (Any surplus will have to go back to the Union). And it is great that the Union assumes that the SRC spends money responsibly. But the SRC is financially dependent on the Union. The Union has granted the SRC \$27,370 for the year 1968, but so far only 16,000 dollars have been put in the SRC account. Here lies an extremely powerful weapon through which the Union can exercise political control over the SRC. If the Union Council sees fit, the rest of the \$10,000 can be withheld from the SRC. Just imagine a situation where all students had to stay on campus for one week needing food etc. Such is a case for SRC financial autonomy. Instead of paying a statutory fee of \$45 to the Union, which allots the money to various constituents, the student could pay \$40 to the Union and \$5 directly to the SRC. Another alternative is of course, having a student majority on the Union Council.


There does exist however some net worth which the Union has no control of, and it is handled through the SRC Functions Account. Revenue comes from function held by the SRC - Balls, Prosh activities, sales of songbooks, pennants and ties, etc. Expenditures are varied, donations to the Queensland SDA Liberties campaign, loans to SRC affiliated clubs and societies, Prosh disbursement, etc. The bank balance of the account fluctuates erratically, but the net worth is about \$2,000.

GUS MOK
SRC TREASURER
1968



not receive any grant. However money can be borrowed from the Loan Fund Account for such purpose. It sounds ridiculous, you know. But it is true. People cannot borrow money from the Loan Fund to pay books and fees but can do so for having a holiday overseas. It is the system, man,

ABREAST OF THE TIMES



Phick

From "Honi Soit," the Sydney University student newspaper comes this report:

Percy Allen — one of the student radicals — claimed yesterday at a front lawn meeting that a senior member of the Labor Party had told him that he had it on good authority that Tuesday's fiasco had been deliberately authorised by Gorton.

Cabinet was meeting in part to discuss just what action was to be taken against student demonstrations. Fairhall and others wanted things to go quietly and felt that the security people had made fools of themselves over the Resistance pamphlet. Gorton and his fellow Victorians wanted a tougher attitude.

The news of the Cabinet meeting was deliberately passed on by Gorton (or someone else high up) to Alan Ramsey on the Australian who obligingly printed a few details about this "secret" Cabinet meeting.

Students were on hand naturally when Gorton arrived and their attempts to follow him into the building probably gave him the necessary ammunition against the doves in the meeting.

If they were still unconvinced, then the evening's affair was also designed to help them change their minds. Gorton could have left by a back way — instead he came out the front. Police could have merely surrounded him and led him to his car — instead they formed a flying wedge and charged into the students. Those that were not knocked down attempted to

sit down but were removed. The rest you probably read about in Wednesday's Australian.

Last Friday, while the more concerned people were marching to Parliament House to demonstrate their disgust at the Federal Government's rejection of Aboriginal Land Rights, a few of the "boys" were observed quietly having a few kicks with the footy on the Barr-Smith lawns.

Apart from damaging the trees with that well-loved missile, they were making a nuisance of themselves to those who wished to cross the Barr-Smith lawns.

On the subject of the Refectory, one gets the impression that a phantom runs it. Recently a student, dissatisfied with some pork-meat slop he had ordered, took it back and asked to see the manager, Mr. B. McCubbin. One of the ladies behind the counter told him that Mr. McCubbin was not available. He was lucky, because another student was told Mr. McCubbin couldn't see him because he was having his lunch and that it was better if he were not disturbed!

The SDA for Siberia League'ers can complain as much as they like about SDA and its activities; the fact remains that the group has finally got the Liberals to get off their anuses and think about what their convictions are. This has resulted in an embarrassing (for the Libs.) news-letter called "Right Up." Well, at least it's a start.

One of the members of SDA was asked to resign from the

Teachers' College because of his affiliation with SDA. He refused to do so. Once again the public servants in their bureaucratic (lack of) wisdom have found it uncomfortable to have a forethinking person among their trainees.

We can have as many education teach-ins as we like, but unless these mini-minds in their public service cubicles are eradicated any steps in the direction required are doomed to be left-footed failures.

Our spy in the DLP camp, who is known only by the code name "FM," informs us that this party is now following in the great tradition of Australian politics and is now in the process of developing a split. However, they have so far managed to keep it out of the press.

Apparently the more pragmatic supporters like Santamaria want some sort of deal with the ALP as soon as the left wing influence is eradicated from the VCE while the hard liners reject reconciliation in any circumstances.

Wonders will never cease! One of the SRC candidates is running on a "no-politics-motions-for-the-SRC" platform. In his wisdom he has seen fit to exclude things like Abschol and various other "harmless" issues from this platform. Any fellow running on this sort of platform can be forgiven when he fails to see that there is no distinction between Abschol and its aims for Aborigines, and political issues.

The singular lack of imagination shown by this fellow is not unrepresentative of the



log-heads who aspire to the ranks of the SRC. It will be a sorry indictment for the students voting if he gets elected, because it is just this type of candidate who will further reduce the SRC to an expensive Ball and luncheon committee.

Dr. Jim Cairns was not particularly inspiring in his lunchtime address in the Union Hall, although some valid points did emerge. His statements concerning students and demonstrations were particularly relevant. He pointed out that a society which advocates violence as a way of life cannot expect to sit in its glasshouse without having a few stones thrown at it. And a government which advocates bombing and napalming of civilians elsewhere cannot be outraged when citizens here throw stones at embassies.

On a lighter note, it was interesting to observe that,

while Cairns outlined the "new economy" and its ramifications in Australia, Prof. Geoff Harcourt, professor of Economics, slept.

And from the "mother country" the following gem.

Canon Hugh Montefiore, vicar of St. Mary the Great, the University church of Cambridge caused considerable controversy recently when he suggested that Christ may have been homosexual. He stated: "It is precisely my concern to show Christ's complete identification with mankind that raises for me a question about our Lord's celibacy. I raise it with reverence to those "30 hidden years" at Nazareth when it seems that as yet he did not know either his vocation as Messiah or his status as son of God. Why did he not marry? After all he was fully a man ... could the answer be that Christ was not the marrying sort?"

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Nominations are hereby called from any member of the student body for the following positions:

- (i) LOCAL ABORIGINAL SCHOLARSHIP OFFICER
- (ii) LOCAL OVERSEAS STUDENT SERVICE DIRECTOR
- (iii) LOCAL PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER
- (iv) LOCAL STUDENT TRAVEL SERVICE DIRECTOR
- (v) LOCAL TOUR DIRECTOR
- (vi) LOCAL PAPUA-NEW GUINEA OFFICER
- (vii) LOCAL INTERNATIONAL OFFICER
- (viii) LOCAL EDUCATION OFFICER
- (ix) LOCAL WELFARE OFFICER

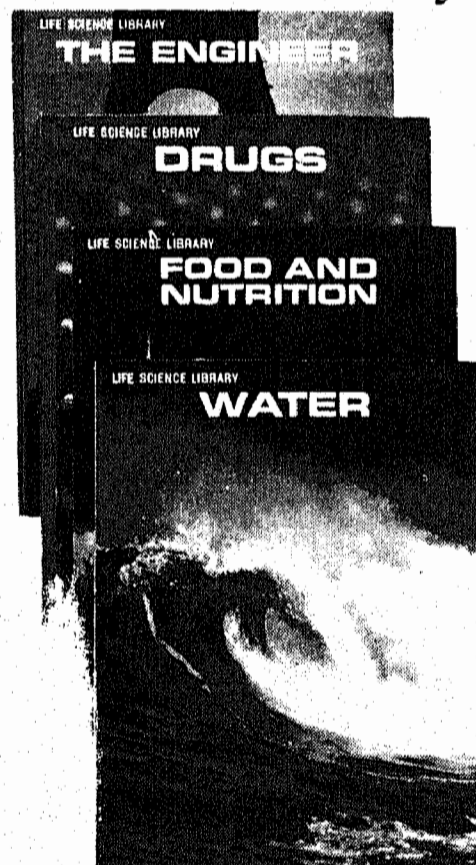
Elections will take place at the first meeting of the 23rd SRC, to be held at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 31, 1968, in the George Murray Common Room.

AIR FARE CONCESSIONS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

From 1st August, all university students under 26 years of age will be eligible for a 25 per cent concession on Australia's two domestic airlines.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE APPLY SRC OFFICE

Announcing... Life Science Library



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FOOD & NUTRITION	August
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Each \$4.50

Each book of this series presents the pioneers, accomplishments, and historical developments of its subject, shows prominent scientists at work, and indicates the future of our scientific industries. Each volume contains 200 pages with over 100 illustrations, many in colour.

Available at All Booksellers

Prosh cometh!



GRANT ELLIOTT — Prosh Director

... m m m, it's a fashion shows darls. . ."

In an attempt to show University students the sort of gear without which no young Rundle Street swinger should be seen dead, there is to be a display of the latest satorial creations during Prosh Week. This fashion parade is being organised by Pat Thompson and Robin Laidlaw, who will donate the proceeds towards Prosh funds. Last year a similar show was organised by the same people SCIIAES and raised some \$100 for that infamous group. We hope Prosh will benefit by a similar sum this year.

The clothing is to be supplied by Troy Men's Wear and Alice's In Gear provided a satisfactory insurance cover can be arranged. Mrs. Alice Yates the proprietress of the latter establishment, is known to be preparing some special all-new gear for the show which should make interesting viewing for the fashion-conscious females and the female conscious males.

The Prosh Director was asked to be a male model for the occasion but declined. Being an avid bird-watcher he will be in the front row as a spectator. The young ladies he will be gazing at will include Eva Rebane, Charmaine Collett, Lesley Byers, Bib Beach, and Jenny Wright. It is understood that Miss Vicki McGilchrist (one of last year's Slaygirls) has also been approached but it seems that the 1967 Prosh Director has gone conservative and does not wish her to participate. It is hoped that he can be prevailed upon to change his mind.

A venue for the parade has not yet been finalised. Negotiations are going on with the Film Society for the use of the Union Hall, but failing this we will use the upstairs refectory as was done last year. Musical backing will be provided by a local band. The parade will take place on Thursday, August 1. Watch for exact details of time and location.

prosh Hopeth

In keeping with the SRC policy of running bigger and better balls the old phallic of dreary Refectory Balls is finally dispelled. Following in The Commencement Ball tradition, The Prosh Hop will be the greatest ever.

This year the five bands featured will be: MAX MERRITT & THE METEORS (!!!! at unbelievable cost).



Jenny

PROSH T.V. SHOW

Due largely to the efforts of Keith Darwin there is to be a Prosh TV Show this year. Channel 9 have accepted in principle the idea of such a show and members of the Footlights Club are at present rehearsing scripts to be performed. If a high enough standard is attained the show should run for an hour and we have been given a provisional time slot following Newsbeat on the Tuesday night during Prosh Week.

The Wesley Three will croon a few tunes to raise the standard of the show, and Robyn Smith will attempt to lower the moral tone of the place by singing dirty ditties. To create the right atmosphere for this type of performance an audience is required. If you would like to be present at the taping of this memorable show, which will be taped in the Channel 9 studios on Sunday, July 21, you can obtain tickets (what! all this for free?) at the SRC Office.

STUNTS

The Prosh Committee has racked its communal brain for stunt ideas and has come up with a few things which could be worth doing. However we need more and better ideas if the long (I hope not "lost") tradition of Prosh stunts is to be continued. As an incentive we are offering a prize of \$25 for the best stunt idea submitted to the committee. We will not pinch your idea and get someone else to perform it but we request that all stunt ideas be submitted to our stunts man. This is so that arrests and bills for damage can be kept to a minimum. If you follow this procedure we will also be able to give some financial aid in the execution of the stunt itself. So, if you have any ideas on stunts come and see us or leave a note in the SRC office as soon as possible. Even if you have no ideas but would be willing to participate in any stunts could you leave a note to this effect.



MARY WICKES — Distribution and Collections

merrily along

BOBBY BRIGHT & THE PENNY ARCADE
THE PARTY MACHINE
THE CARDINALS

and A FIVE-PIECE MODERN JAZZ COMBO.

Converting the refectories and cloisters into something other than a dreary CAFE (pronounced KAFE) is no mean feat, but environmental lighting never to be seen before (even better than the Commencement Ball) will be a big feature of the Hop. (The lights show will include polarised light patterns, continuous movies, changing spectra and other weird kaleidoscopes).

★ ★ AND THAT'S NOT ALL: A revolutionary innovation for the Refectories!! For the first time, alcohol (beer and wines) will be served FREE to the masses. Made possible by an ingenious interpretation of the new Licensing Act, and sanctioned by the Warden, the Uni. Council and the guardians of the nation's morals — the vice squad — the only way this can be legally possible is for our paternal SRC to give the booze away (heart-rending groans from the Treasury).

This year there is another innovation. All those who wish to OFFICIALLY participate in PROSH will be levied \$2 to cover increased "expenses." This payment will entitle the student to sell PROSH RAGS, collect moneys and buy a double-ticket to the Prosh Hop (for \$2). From this expense fund such sums as are necessary for procession expenses will be paid.

Obviously the policing of such large numbers of students will be impossible so the dishonest will be able to enjoy their PROSH without paying the levy. However, the only way a student can possibly buy a PROSH HOP ticket is to prove he is an official participant in PROSH activities, i.e. produce his receipt.

In other words, a bloke can participate in the procession and take a bird to the PROSH HOP for \$4. If he wishes to be an unofficial participant — that's very naughty — and he cannot come to the PROSH HOP.

★ N.B. There will only be 1,250 tickets (doubles) available this year, and early purchase is advised.

★ UNION CARDS MUST be produced on obtaining a receipt for the levy — and you cannot buy a HOP ticket without a receipt. (Reading between the lines is permissible).

MISS PROSH

All we need to make the annual Miss Prosh contest a success this year is for a vast horde of gas looking birds to front up before the judges on Monday, July 29. (Socialist birds need have no fears — A.T.J. is not on the judging panel). The main trouble with Miss Prosh is the false modesty so prevalent among the "young-girls-about-Uni." Now really this is too ridiculous, as Shakespeare once said. All the guys in the audience won't think you're awful. In fact they'll probably admire your guts (and perhaps other portions of your anatomy) for getting up in front of all those people. But what I am trying to say is that no attractive looking bird has any excuse for not being in Miss Prosh. All intending entrants should leave their names with the SRC Office or call on the Prosh Director at 40 Mana Terrace.

The judging will take place in the Union Hall, July 29, at 1 p.m. and proceedings will be in the hands of Mr. John Potter, the well known auctioneer.

THE PROCESSION

Unfortunately the City Council has resisted an underhand plot to have the Prosh route extended and it will follow the same path as last year — i.e. Victoria Drive, Kintore Avenue, Rundle Street, Pulteney Street, North Terrace, Kintore Avenue, and the pub.

FLOATS

Floats, strange as it might seem, are an important part of the Procession, and what we want is good, and original, float ideas. A price of up to \$50 will be awarded for the best, and a subsidy of up to \$20 will be provided for the construction of each float. Any club, faculty, society or individual may submit plans, but all applications for floats must be made by Friday, July 26 and must be accompanied by a sketch of the proposed idea. Deviations from this rule will only be made in exceptional circumstances. As far as possible construction should be completed by Thursday, August 1, so that the prefabricated pieces can be placed on the trucks as soon as they arrive on Friday morning. Good floats need forethought and planning, so think now!

THE RAG

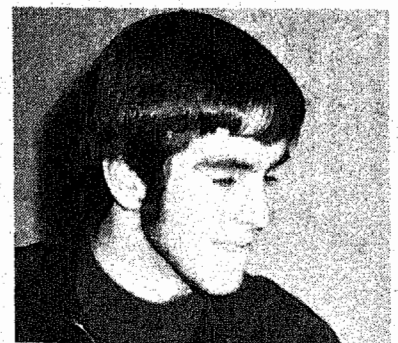
The Prosh Rag is now well under way after several meetings at which many obscene and libellous matters were discussed. This year the Rag will have a totally new look — it is a different size and has an all-colour cover that will become a real collector's item. Despite all these attractions we need thousands of energetic salesmen to peddle this piece of pornographic paraphernalia to the public so that "right-thinking citizens" can be suitably shocked. Every important intersection in the metropolitan area should be covered by a team of rag sellers. To help achieve this and to prevent doubling up of effort we shall use a large map of the suburbs, showing good selling points, and marking them off as someone goes to them.

DRINKING HORN

The Drinking Horn will be held as usual in the cloisters late on Prosh Day. Forms have already been sent out calling for team entries and encouraging teams to wear suitable drinking shirts. The event will be run off in two separate sections, men's sixes and women's fours. Efforts are being made to reassemble the famed Law School Team of some two years ago, to hold an exhibition drink-off against the winning men's teams.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Get your brains together now, or Prosh Week will be P-Week.



KEITH DARWIN — Stunts Man

The New Consciousness

A report on the motives underlying Student Power

Bill Altmann
Charles Bagot
Rob Gordon

In the Student Revolution, it is not what the students are doing, but the fact that they are doing it. A look past the immediate events of the situation shows a fundamental change in the outlook of their generation. It is a change which is manifesting throughout the world and must be more than a mere attitude change. It is a change in man's consciousness. The world is witnessing the birth of a Motivating Consciousness.

This Motivating Consciousness marks a significant goal in the evolution of the human personality. It is more than a motive for action and less than a consciously articulated thought. It is the ability to independently and individually examine the world in an objective light. It asserts itself as a motive to action and gives birth to the realisation that an authority which dictates behaviour is invalid for such an individual. It represents the rejection of political and economic expediency as the controlling influence on the individual, and asserts the ideal of a human being as more than a cog in a machine — economic, or political. This definition attempts to express the key concepts involved, but it is a broad idea which must include several other factors.

EFFECTS

The phenomena of the Student Revolution cannot be understood unless it is examined on a world wide scale; because this is how it is occurring. The significant thing is that every continent is feeling its effects. Students have been instrumental in bringing down dictatorial governments (Indonesia and Czechoslovakia). They are voicing their disgust at the educational farce being perpetrated in the universities of Italy, Germany, France, Turkey, Britain and the USA. And they are kicking against the constraints on freedom in Germany and France again, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, Poland, Viet Nam, Japan, South Africa, most of South America and even in Biafra where students took to the streets when "Playboy" magazine was banned by the government. Even here, in

They are no longer able to see why they must obey rules they do not need. They are beginning to feel that their own thinking provides them with appropriate moral guides. The individual becomes a self reliant being rather than one which needs to be constantly guided. Hence the necessity for freedom.

Besides the important theme of individuality and freedom there are two others which stand out. The first is manifest in the high-standard-of-living countries. It is the disillusionment at the economic-materialistic structure of society with its continual pressure to conformity. The principle of expediency (in the sense of what is useful and profitable), is contrary to Motivating Consciousness, which is the assertion of individual human values and goals against vested interests. Man is more than a money-maker, but in this society he can do little else effectively.

Secondly, there is the students' growing feeling of responsibility for the future. This is something which has never been felt in the same way before. It is a direct result of thinking applied to the realisation that the human race now controls its own destiny. The students growing up in a thoroughly technological society will be the first to realise this. They know it will be them who will create the future, and they have an obligation to safeguard the present, since it is definitely in danger. A reevaluation is needed if the race is to survive. These three factors are vital to Motivating Consciousness — a motivating drive for freedom combined with a conscious rejection of materialistic values, and a conscious acceptance of responsibility for the future.

However, it should be remembered, that the movement is only germinating and these constituent factors will not be clearly expressed in most cases. Nonetheless these elements are present. A full explanation of the phenomenon would involve the whole history of man, but some insight can be gained into how it has evolved by examining the relevant events and institutions of the 20th Century.

pression — as a result of the difference between the potential to strive for a goal and the limitations which society places on the individual — is itself a factor contributing to Motivating Consciousness. The present rebellion is against the anonymity and specialisation which are necessary parts of present society's structure.

MASS MEDIA

Another factor leading to the new consciousness is mass media. During the first two-thirds of this century media have developed to a stage where they significantly influence people as never before. Within a few minutes the world hears of assassinations, heart-transplants, natural disasters and riots. The world is so contracted that it is little more than a village. Unlike the first two generations of this century, the third have been in contact with the total world during the initial formative years of their lives. They are being brought face-to-face with events through the visual media. This new awareness is giving them the power to act without reacting; a faculty which our present leaders do not have. This immediate awareness of the world is something which our present leaders do not have. This immediate awareness of the world is something which no other generation has experienced during its development. It has brought about a change: consciousness of the whole human race and the world becomes a motivation to act.

It is this which has led the students who were to be the technocrats of tomorrow to suddenly redirect their training into a penetrating investigation of their environment. As the examination proceeds, it seems less likely that the examiners will accept the materialistic values which they imbibe. This phenomenon is now reaching such proportions that it can no longer be discounted as the impudence of youth. It constitutes a significant body of opinion, and the conflict of needs felt is being neither recognised, nor given the opportunity of expression by the authorities.

INVALIDITY

But how does Motivating Consciousness fit into the world-wide pattern of student demonstration? The strong tendency to violence which seems to accompany every major demonstration suggests that the protests are mainly emotional, and this would negate an underlying movement towards objective thought expressed in Motivating Consciousness. The relation between the emotionalism of the students on the streets and the Motivating Consciousness is that one reaps where the other sows. The ability to objectively examine the existing institutions produces a tension in the individual. He is at once aware that that status quo is invalid because it is not logical, and yet he is profoundly dependent on the status quo for his livelihood. This is because it defines the educational system and the student's position within that system.

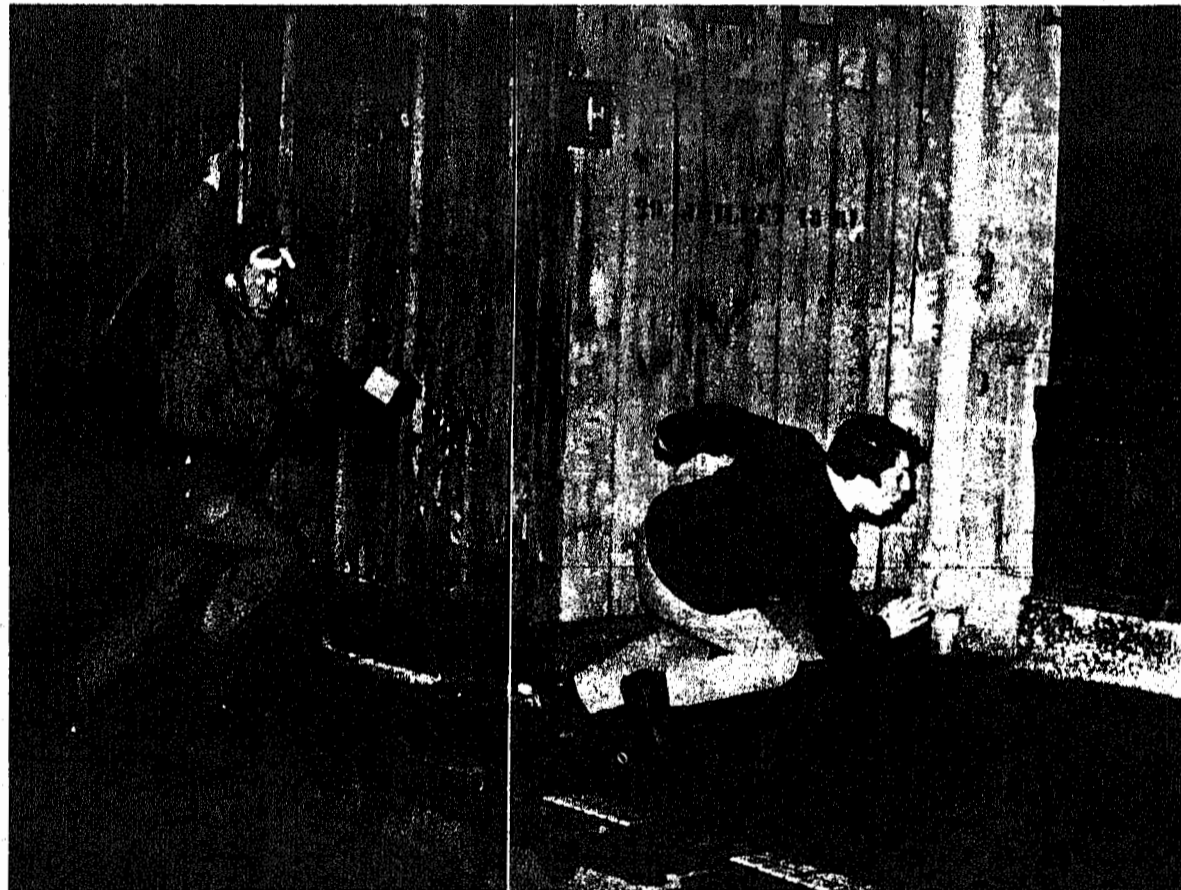
The more complete the dislocation of these two elements, the more likely the student will be emotionally as well as intellectually disturbed by it. Similarly the greater the tension between logic and livelihood the greater the susceptibility to be used for political ends. Thus the Motivating Consciousness, when it exists in a large number of people can be easily amplified by a shrewd and eloquent leader into a political cause. What begins as an intellectual realisation of the individual and of the group, can be distorted on the streets by mob feeling and political fervour into what may appear to be a lust for student power. A complicating factor may be that the student leaders (e.g. Danny the Red and Rudi Dutschke) are figureheads, not of the new consciousness but of the emotionalism so easily produced by, but so different from it. It seems that that Motivating Consciousness as it affects the individual is non-articulate but manifests itself in the immediate causes of student dissatisfaction.

INVOLVEMENT

That students feel a strong involvement with the immediate causes (whether anti-Viet Nam feeling or anti-coercion of free speech or the banning of "Playboy"), is demonstrated by the sheer size of the phenomenon. The mood of the riots and demonstrations indicates a greater degree of individual conviction than ever before; since the suspension of academic studies on such a large scale undermines the cause of getting degrees, jobs and economic security. Indeed, it is those very objectives which are deeply questioned and doubted.

One might object to the idea of Motivating Consciousness by asking why there is an apparent tendency towards anarchy. The Motivating Consciousness is the effect of objective thought which manifests itself firstly as analysis — the breaking down of the observed society into its components; and also synthesis — the building up of fresh thought structures from components. The two processes are equally manifestations of objective thought. But it seems clear that human thought, at this stage of its evolution, is predominantly analytic. Most sciences work in terms of analysing parts of the world into their simplest constituents. Few sciences investigate the world synthetically. So Motivating Consciousness may be manifesting in an analytic way — hostility towards existing institutions. Synthesis must come, however, and as Motivating Consciousness develops, it should become constructively as well as destructively critical. Proposals for reform will then begin to appear. So although the movement appears anarchistic it may well be that it is only in an early phase. The force of synthesis can be expected to assert in time and where the present chaotic conditions evolve into a basis for co-ordinated action.

The Student Revolution, then, if it does show an underlying reassertion of individual values, an utter disregard for the controlling force of authority, and a grasping of individual freedom not leading to anarchy, represents in an inchoate form, a phenomenon completely new to the history of mankind — an articulate mass.



Australia, students are showing a feeling of responsibility for the control of Australians. The phenomena is not so much a fad transmitted from place to place by imitation but rather the expression of a common impulse to action which is perhaps aided by a feeling of community.

These facts show two important things. Firstly, the students are deeply troubled by what is around them, and they are prepared to act about it. They are prepared to fight in the streets and sit in besieged buildings for weeks on end. Secondly, unless a narrow view of events is taken, the conclusion must be reached that it is not a power struggle. Political opportunists may turn it into one, but the basic impulse is not a desire for power.

Students are not trying to exercise authority, but are claiming back some of the responsibility to act shouldered by the rules of the past. Neither is it an attack against people in authority, but against authority itself. They are asserting quite new demands for a Freedom which is not necessarily anarchistic.

CONTROL

This need for freedom has arisen because the whole concept of the individual is beginning to change; and this is the direct product of the emerging Motivating Consciousness. The education which students are receiving teaches in all fields the application of analytic, objective thinking as the only means of gaining a true understanding of things. This outlook then tends to fashion the world view of many people. Action becomes based on logical thinking and emotions cease to be the main motive. The result is individuals who feel they have the means of control of their actions within themselves in the form of their logical reasoning. Thus there is no longer the same need for rules to govern behaviour. In fact, the whole concept of authority becomes invalid for these people.

It has always been recognised that a student, during his academic life though not making any economic contribution, has the responsibility to criticise his society. He had this obligation whether he accepted the society's moves or not. In the past, those who were studying the machine of society were closely linked to those who operated it. But the scientific revolution has changed man. It has made him look at his environment in a different perspective. The students of this century have been involved in the change in the role of the university — it is no longer aloof from the society. As society becomes more materialistic, it demands that the university becomes a training centre for the new breed of technocrats. Into them are inculcated the principles of the scientific method; and is with this critical apparatus that the values of the rat race are examined.

However, several other events have helped the emergence of a new consciousness. World War I was the first terrible experiment with the new technology, and the first generation of the century the victims — then came the Second World War. So perished the first two generations of the 20th Century. Had they lived it is unlikely that the new consciousness would have emerged as it is today.

Quickened by the two major wars the scientific technology produced weapons too devastating to use. Thus there has been no attempt to solve major world conflicts by war on the new grand scale. In this situation the third generation has come to maturity, without being decimated.

The university students of today constitute a social strata of unparalleled potential. The sons of the rich no longer dominate. But they are all taught to respect material wealth, and at the same time to see through its superficiality. They find they are cogs in a machine, rather than individuals helping to build a society. Individuality as such has been stultified to such an extent that the de-

THE CASE FOR ABORTION

by Grant Elliott

The act of performing an abortion is being punished because it is dangerous, and it is dangerous largely because it is illegal and therefore is performed only by the unskilled. — Lord Devlin, "The Enforcement of Morals," P.24.

Abortion is illegal in Australia. The law prescribes a sentence of 10-15 years gaol for those who have themselves aborted and for those who perform the operation. Yet despite this penalty it is said that abortionists work in every Australian city. Some are skilful, qualified doctors. Others have absolutely no qualifications whatever. And every year somewhere between fifty and one hundred thousand women have themselves aborted.

Why do people become abortionists? Greed is an obvious answer but it is by no means a complete answer. It can explain away the back-street operator, and for that matter some of the doctors, but not all of them. After all why should an eminent surgeon with an established practice risk his whole career for a few dollars? Morality seems to come into it too. The desire to save a woman the pain and suffering of giving birth and bringing up a child she will not love and cannot adequately support. The knowledge of experience which shows that semi-frivolous requests for abortion are very rare, and that the woman who seeks to be aborted will be — if not by a doctor, then by someone else far less capable. (The story is told of a Melbourne doctor who dislikes talk of prices for fear that they will scare patients away. He has been known to perform the operation for five dollars — it was in a surgery under sterile conditions — rather than push a woman into the hands of an unqualified operator.)

Why do so many women seek to have a pregnancy terminated? The main reason seems to

be that the child is not wanted — generally for economic reasons. It would be wrong to think that the demand for abortion came only from unmarried mothers. This is of course part of it but Mrs. Beatrice Faust, who wrote a Ph.D. thesis on the subject stated that almost 80% of women who seek an abortion in Melbourne have two or more children. These then are mainly married women (who have ready access to contraceptives) who feel they cannot cope with another child. Many people would no doubt have less sympathy for a woman in this situation, than for a pregnant rape victim, but I feel that perhaps the words of Lady Sumnerskill are relevant: "I believe we have a moral obligation to help children fulfill themselves. Should not our obligation extend to the unborn child. I regard it as pure hypocrisy to spend colossal sums on welfare services, reformatories and prisons, and to produce reports on the psychological effects of a bad home on a child and yet to acquiesce to a system that denies relief to an overburdened expectant mother who knows she is quite incapable of doing justice to another child." (House of Lords Debates, 23/5/66).

An obvious question seems to raise itself. How can so many women break the law each year by seeking and obtaining an abortion? It seems to this writer too silly to say that the police do not know of this constant practice. They must know but it seems that they have turned a blind eye to abortion in much the same way as they do to prostitution, regarding it as a "necessary evil." And perhaps this is the way it should be, with the service there for those who want it badly enough to seek it out, yet not offending those who would find it morally repugnant. It appeared that the

police only took action when someone was badly injured by an incompetent abortionist, and then to satisfy outraged public opinion (and probably for the safety of other women) the operator was dragged before the courts.

I say was because the situation has changed, in Melbourne at least. After 50 years of tolerance the Melbourne police have suddenly taken action against the city's qualified abortionists, and so successful has their campaign been that it is reported that no doctor now practices as an abortionist. The waging of this war on abortion coincided with the appointment of Inspector F. J. Holland as Chief of the Victorian Homicide Squad. The Inspector, who is a Roman Catholic, gave the following answers to a reporter from the Melbourne "Age" (reprinted in ON DIT, April 5, 1968).

Q: Would you favor abortion in the case of a girl who had been raped?

A: That's got nothing to do with me. It is a matter for her to decide whether she is going to do an unlawful act. As a policeman, my job is to gather facts and present them to the court.

Q: What about women whose mental and physical health might be in danger?

A: That's merely an assumption on the part of the doctors. They can never be sure.

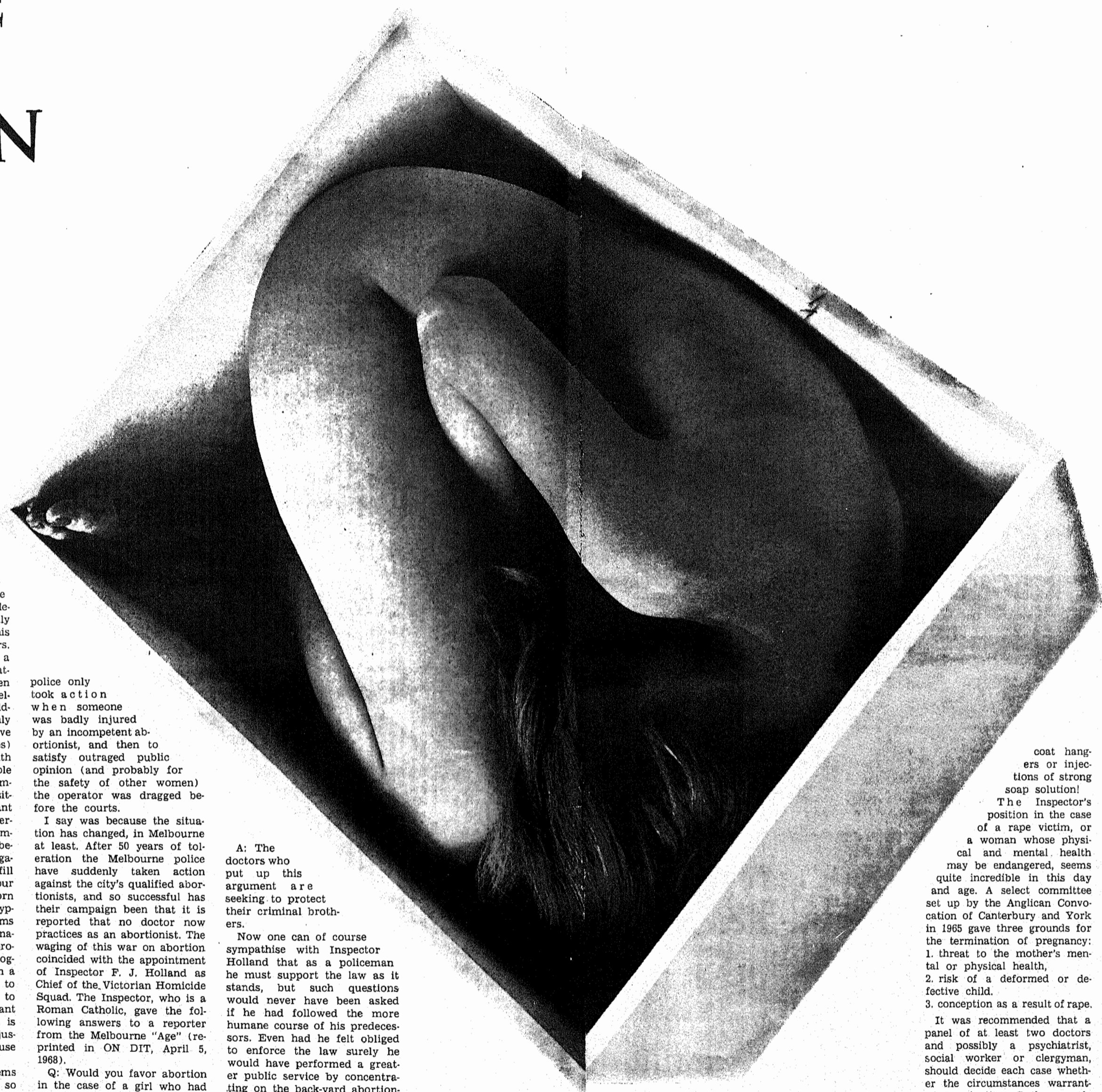
Q: Are you concerned about the possibility of the backyard abortionists coming back into the business?

A: The doctors who put up this argument are seeking to protect their criminal brothers.

Now one can of course sympathise with Inspector Holland that as a policeman he must support the law as it stands, but such questions would never have been asked if he had followed the more humane course of his predecessors. Even had he felt obliged to enforce the law surely he would have performed a greater public service by concentrating on the back-yard abortionists who often botch what is basically a simple and safe operation (under clinical conditions the fatality rate is less than that from tonsilectomy or child-birth).

And for him to say that the doctors who point out the dangers of the back-yard operation only do so to protect their "criminal brothers" is absurd.

Even if one is opposed to abortion it must be admitted that the operation can be better performed in a hygienic operating theatre than on some kitchen table with such delicate tools as knitting needles,



"Any woman, at any time, should be able to procure a legal abortion without even giving a reason."

Garret Hardin, Ph. D.

Professor of Biology at the Santa Barbara Branch of the University of California

from the desire to have themselves aborted and it is estimated that Italy and France have the highest abortion rates in the world, a factor due largely to the fact that since the Church frowns on contraception by mechanical means, the governments of the two countries mentioned have made contraceptives difficult to obtain, and hence many unwanted babies are conceived.

In France it is estimated that one million operations are performed annually — thus the abortion rate is actually higher than the birth-rate.

No doubt people who are deeply religious will disagree with me, but I have a great deal of respect for the opinion of Professor E. C. Wood (Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Monash University) who said that since a child cannot survive apart from its mother until approximately half way through the pregnancy, it may be regarded as part of the mother's body and she has a right in determining its fate.

The Catholic may argue that as a potential human being the foetus has a right to life but I remain more impressed by the actual rights of the mother to live a life as free from pain as possible, and would not force her to have a child she did not want.

Neither would I force a Catholic to have an abortion or a Catholic doctor to perform one.

But I contend there should be legislation, along the lines of that now existing in Britain, which would allow those

women who desired it to have an abortion cheaply and safely.

What people must realise is this — that abortion exists as a social fact. The religious and the conventionally moral man may discuss it, and deplore it, but it continues to exist as a fact.

As practical and humanitarian men they should turn their attention to how it should best be performed and controlled.

The Coadjutor Bishop of Melbourne, Bishop Arnott, said in 1966, "The Christian view seems clear — that man is intended by God to exercise a freedom of choice in moral issues according to the best lights of teaching, tradition and reason."

In the interest of mothers, future children, and the moral condition of society as a whole, the benefits of a change in abortion law would seem likely to far outweigh any disadvantages."

Of course prevention is better than cure. We need more sex education and wider dissemination of knowledge of contraceptive techniques.

(It seems anomalous that the Roman Catholic Church, the staunchest opponent of abortion also outlaws the most effective means of contraception).

But this is not the whole answer, for in the heat of the moment a contraceptive might be forgotten or it might prove ineffective.

There will always be a need for abortion, and I for one would like to ensure that it was done cheaply and well by a competent doctor who did not have the fear of prosecution hanging over his head.

coat hangers or injections of strong soap solution!

The Inspector's position in the case of a rape victim, or a woman whose physical and mental health may be endangered, seems quite incredible in this day and age. A select committee set up by the Anglican Convocation of Canterbury and York in 1965 gave three grounds for the termination of pregnancy: 1. threat to the mother's mental or physical health, 2. risk of a deformed or defective child, 3. conception as a result of rape.

It was recommended that a panel of at least two doctors and possibly a psychiatrist, social worker or clergyman, should decide each case whether the circumstances warranted termination. Such grounds as these have now become incorporated into British law.

This legalisation of abortion has been cited as evidence of the moral decline of Great Britain, and such an assertion might carry some weight were it not for the high incidence of abortion in other countries.

The Roman Catholic Church teaches that to perform an abortion is to usurp the authority of God and to destroy an innocent human life.

This teaching however does not render Catholics immune

The Arts Faculty, as a functional unit, is disintegrating. Everywhere isolation, disorganisation, and apathy can be seen: in archaic teaching methods, in too great an emphasis on research, in discouragement of originality, and contempt for enthusiasm, in the narrow frames of reference that dominate academic thinking, and in the refusal to recognise the moral right of each student to base his studies on matters which are most important to him. The demands of the degree make a mockery of the concept of a broad education. Individuality must be maintained against extreme pressure to conform. No co-ordination or communication between departments exists. The Arts Faculty has become an amorphous collection of academic fragments which has no identity, no goal, and little visible evidence of life.

FRAGMENTATION

The isolation of the departments has contributed more than any other factor to the degeneration of the Faculty. It has been blamed on geographical separation, yet there is not even communication between those departments in the Napier Building. The only contacts are personal and isolated in distribution. No joint seminars on topics of mutual interest, or reciprocal lectures on a regular basis ever occur. Some academics protest that the bulk of human knowledge makes it almost impossible (and therefore undesirable) to know about a field other than their own; others complain that the strain of keeping the present system going leaves little time for such contacts. Against this welter of excuses, two facts can be placed: nearly every academic condemns isolation; and, in terms of organisation, all these problems can be overcome with relative ease. The basic causes of this fragmentation are apathy and the narrowness of self-centred thinking: if these can be rejected, the contacts will be made.

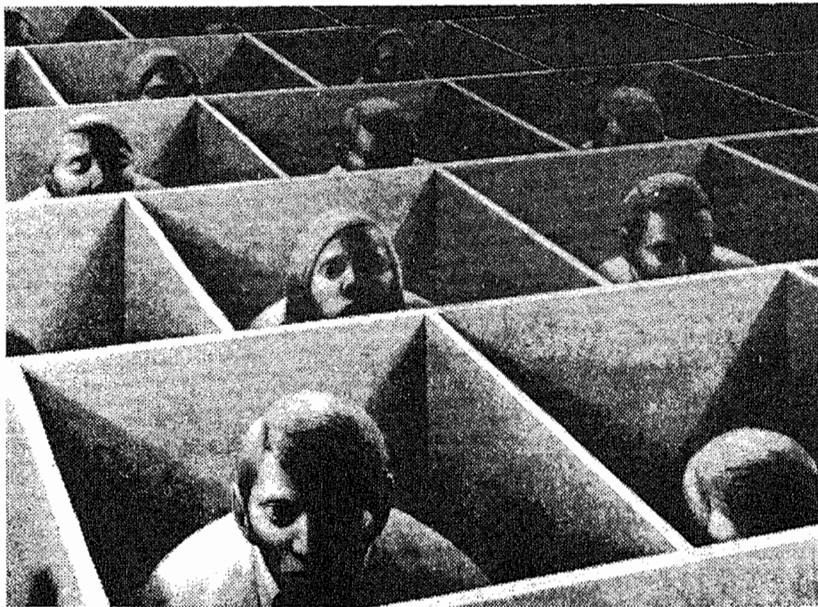
On a wider level, the isolation which prevents contact with life outside the University is even more damaging. Students are demanding an education which has some relevance to the problems they will have to face, not merely to a limited or circular truth. For this reason, active participation of each department is of paramount importance — for example, the State election has provided a rare stimulus to departmental participation of a type which should be more continuous and widespread. Unless the Faculty as a whole can show that it is aware of and concerned with the problems of life, the Arts course will continue to degenerate into an education that is intellectually self-centred and useless in the practice of living.

NO RESPONSIBILITY

Disorganisation is a notable feature of the Faculty. The professor of each department spends much of his time in administration duties, at the expense of both teaching and research. Communication between department and the Council is rare: co-ordination of their policies and interests is mythical. Due to the inefficiency of the system, the pressures involved in merely keeping things going have greatly reduced the chances of progressive action, or change of any sort, occurring. Nowhere can there be seen a unified, orientated concept of the ultimate goals of the Arts

the arts faculty '68

by geoff wells



Degree: conflicting interests and philosophies are widespread and unresolved. The scene is one of unrelieved chaos.

In some departments, the emphasis placed on research indicates more serious disorientation. In recent interviews, three out of eight departments placed research above teaching in importance. Two, while admitting the deplorable staff-student ratio, stated that if there was a grant of money forthcoming from the Government, it would go primarily to increase research facilities. One affirmed that the department had no responsibility to the students, save to provide a course of lectures, which need be neither relevant nor interesting. These views indicate that degree of atrophy and intellectual decay that is undermining Arts education: and until such outmoded and irresponsible philosophies are rejected, any move towards change in the Faculty as a whole will be stifled at birth.

Nothing reveals mental stagnation so readily as unwillingness to change archaic teaching methods. In educational institutions throughout the world, revolutionary experiments have been taking place: the functions of lectures, tutorials, seminars, and exams have been under critical review. The Adelaide Arts Faculty has remained serenely untroubled by these world-wide movements. Departments pay lip-service to the pre-eminent position of tutorials — yet few care if they are attended. Open-ended tutorials are regarded as pointless: how could an undergraduate possibly have enough ideas to justify their use? Seminars, involving wider problems than academic trivia, are never considered. Lectures and exams remain the backbone of the degree, despite the fact that many students have become intellectual jellyfish. Visual aids are regarded as the ultimate in advanced teaching methods, a peak of achievement beyond which there can be no advance. And yet it would be

so easy to try some of these other techniques, many of which are not radical, and have experimental basis. All it needs is a little objectivity, honesty, and courage.

"EXCESS"

The spectre of the Degree has always haunted Arts education. As a social qualification, it has undeniable importance. Yet the concept of the degree is diametrically opposed to the ultimate ideals of education: for the compulsion and narrowness inherent in the present system cannot be reconciled with the claims of an Arts education — to give each student a chance to be a more sensitive and complete human being. Flinders University has shown that qualification can be consistent with this aim, because it has rejected the paramount importance of exams. The Adelaide Arts Faculty will remain stultified until it decides to investigate the chasm which separates its performance from its objectives.

In its relentless progression through the various stages of decay, the Arts Faculty has lost one quality above all others — enthusiasm. Anything that remotely resembles it is immediately labelled "excess": any real concern is "imbalance." One can, it seems, forgive hypocrisy and social immorality as long as they can be justified with intellectual calm, as long as there is no distasteful passion involved. Individuality and originality have become dirty words. The pressure to conform to a model of the ideal academic is extreme and pervasive, and any deviation from the norm is ruthlessly and systematically destroyed. All the intellectual objectives of the Arts education — independence, integrity, and thirst for knowledge — have been rejected by the academics, who see only themselves as the ultimate goal of the Arts student.

It is time the University authorities recognised the right of the students to participate in the creation of their

own education. Freedom to criticise, and, the recognition that criticism is legitimate, is vital to any social system — and none more so than a University faculty. There must be communication between the academics of the departments and the students, not because communication is in itself a good thing, but because without it the things that matter, the problems that are relevant to present and future society, will never be examined, and hence may never be solved. To deny students this opportunity is not only morally indefensible — it is foolish, because it rejects a source of concerned opinion which could be used to better Arts education in defined, relevant directions. The most urgent need for student participation is in the construction of syllabuses themselves, since inherent in them is much of the irrelevance and narrowness that characterises the Arts Faculty as a whole. Again the only things required of the Faculty authorities are critical self-appraisal, and the courage to step out of the rut.

POSITIVE STEPS

Implicit in these criticisms are positive steps which must be taken if the Faculty of Arts is to fulfill its function in the University and in society. They are as follows:

● DEPARTMENTAL CONTACT — this must occur on three levels:

1. With other departments, at an academic level, by such means as joint seminars, reciprocal lectures, and formal meetings to discuss common educational problems.
2. With other departments, by encouragement to students to relate other fields to any particular subject they happen to be studying.
3. With areas of activity and interest outside the University in all facets of society.

● REORIENTATION — this involves the creation of a group, representing each section of the Arts Faculty, to undertake an objective analysis and reappraisal of Arts education, in particular:

1. The balance of emphasis between research and teaching, and its wide ramifications.
2. Present teaching methods, compared with current world-wide experiments and theories.
3. The role of exams and the degree, and its influence on syllabuses.
4. The role of an Arts education for the individual, and in society, and its influence on syllabuses.

● APPLICATION of the recommendations based on the findings of this analysis, in such fields as the requirements for the Arts degree, construction of syllabuses, and instructions to tutors and lecturers.

● STUDENT PARTICIPATION — in every stage of this analysis and reconstruction. Every year and department should be represented and, assuming the findings of the group will be implemented, student and academic votes should have equal value.

Never, in the history of mankind, has there been so great a need for people who are alive and aware. An Arts education, in its ideal form, offers a way of achieving this end. We cannot morally accept an education based on the world our elders have built: for if we are to build a different world, we must have education relevant to our age. This we will have. The time to act is now.

THE SMOPHORIAZUSAE

Under the direction of Marlis Thiersch, AUDES is presenting as its second-term major production Aristophane's comedy Thesmophoriazusae. Set in Athens during the fifth-century BC, the play deals with two subjects: women and the ingeniousness of the playwright Euripides in rescuing his friend from their clutches.

The decor and costumes have been designed by Justin McDonnell, who has worked in several productions of Greek drama at Queensland University, notably the Bacchae and Hippolytos. Clare Roberts, an art school graduate, has designed and executed the back-drop and back-projection. As the play will travel interstate to the Intervarsity Drama Festival at Monash, much attention has been given to the set used: Clare has devised the back-drop in such a way as to enable scene changes to occur merely through the redirection of light.

In leading roles are Rodney Bain as Mnesilochus and Frank Starrs as Euripides,

with Milly Kwasnycka as the indignant First Woman. Jan Saies, who plays the dancing girl, has also choreographed the movements and dances of the Athenian women, led by Cesca Loughhead. As the dancing girl, Jan lures the Scythian Constable (played by Ian Wilson) away from the imprisoned Mnesilochus. Other characters which appear in this bawdy comedy include the camp poet Agathon (played by Adrian Hann) a comic Echo (Katie Matison) and the notorious effeminate Cleisthenes (Martin Rowley).

Gilbert Norwood, world-acknowledged expert on Greek comedy, writes of Thesmophoriazusae: "for dazzling wit and irresistibly laughable farce combined, this play is perhaps the world's finest masterpiece" and again "a glittering marvel — glorious foolery suffused by a thrice refined intellectual virtuosity that never misses a point, never overstresses." They look like being a great show. It will run in the Union Hall July 18-20 and 24-27. Bookings are at John Martins and the Union Office.



Photo by Daryl Warren

THE NEED FOR AN AESTHETIC THEORY

Art is developing so rapidly in both style and medium of expression, that none but the true avant-garde can hope to keep up. There is a small group of people who profess to understand the new art forms; but so many are left without the slightest understanding of what it all means. Mass media can spread any art form throughout the world, but it cannot guarantee understanding. Now more than ever, there is need for a comprehensive Aesthetic theory to judge whether an "art form" is good or bad art, or whether it is even art at all.

Beginning with Bonington in 1750, the 18th and 19th centuries saw a great flurry of activity in Aesthetics, especially among the German philosophers Kant, Schiller, and Hegel. It was recognised as the science of art and was as important as the systematic analysis and understanding of the rest of the world. But in the 20th century the theories have become specialised. There are psychoanalytic, experimental, phenomenological and eclectic approaches. Few lay men can understand them, let alone use them as a basis to evaluate art.

GOETHE

If Aesthetics is to be a science, then it must have some sort of scientific structure. One of the greatest men to unite art and science in recent times was Goethe. He used the same approach in both, which proves very fruitful for an aesthetic theory.

Goethe did not look at the natural world in terms of component parts, each having to be analysed to be understood. He did not feel that a single element could be appreciated fully by itself. The world was seen as a whole which had to be examined creatively. By this he meant the elements were linked together and their meaning sought from their relationships to each other. Schiller said of Goethe in 1794, "You gather together the whole of nature in order to light on a single detail." The fruitfulness of

this approach can be seen in an example. It was Goethe who first saw that a flower petal was in fact a metamorphosed leaf.

His creative observation led him to another idea — that of the archetypal plant. He saw all plants as being different physical expressions of the same onchetype or ideal plant. This would only be perceived when plants were observed collectively. In different species the ideal plant manifested itself according to conditions. For Goethe this onchetype or ideal was not a mere concept in a theory, but a reality which he could actually see. It lay behind matter, in the world of ideas, and showed itself to human thought, when Nature was observed creatively. All things had their onchetype, and this was just as objectively real as the things that impressed them in matter.

IDEALS

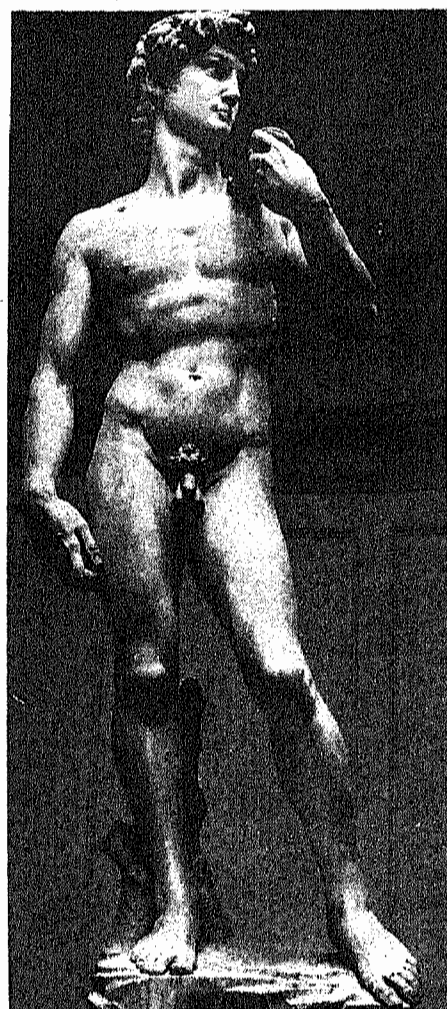
Now two principles of observation can be applied to art. Either it can be viewed in terms of individual works of art — in an attempt to understand each one; or as a whole — to seek the meaning in archetypal terms. It is a creative understanding which shows art as the means by which man seeks to express the ideals he sees around him. It is not simply an arbitrary combination of shapes, or colours, or sound that just happens to be pleasing. Art means more than that.



Edward Munch's "The Cry"

The artist when creating a work of art is bringing an ideal into physical existence. Whatever he realises as an ideal, is expressed in a form which others can perceive. So it can be said that the ideal Michelangelo has expressed in "David" materialised bit by bit from a block of marble. In 1538, he said, "Good art is nothing but a replica of the perfections of God and a reflection of his art; it is a harmony and a melody which only the intellect can understand, and that with great difficulty."

But at the same time, this materialisation of the ideal works in the opposite direction. Art is also the idealisation of matter. Anything man intentionally creates must have an idea of some sort as its basis. These creations can be of two sorts — artistic and functional. For instance



Michelangelo's "David"

not an onbitnony (though perhaps pleasing) combination of elements. It is not necessary for the idea to be articulated. Language can only express certain ideas and the purpose of art is to enable another sort of idea to be communicated. Who can say what the ideas behind Beethoven's music are or even Peter Skulthorpe's "Sun Music"? Yet they are experienced very vividly. They cannot be articulated, yet they are works apart.

An aesthetic theory must also be able to distinguish between good and bad art. Good art will succeed in what it sets out to do, bad art will not succeed. All art sets out to manifest an idea; so the extent to which this occurs will determine how worthy it is. Art which fails to express the intended idea leaves the spectator unable to gain anything from his experience of the work. The result is confusion and dissatisfaction. Good art, on the other hand, leaves the beholder in no doubt about the meaningfulness of the experience. Edward Munch's "The Cry" succeeds in this way. (See photo).

However, can this theory be put into action? It seems to rest on a purely objective response, but this is not quite true. If people fail to experience any idea in a work of art, then it is at least, bad art, for the artist has failed in his task of conveying the idea. But art cannot be judged by this sort of opinion alone. A person will only be competent to judge a work of art in terms of ideas when he has been adequately educated. He must be familiar with the way art expresses ideas and have a wide experience of the different art forms as well as an understanding of art itself.

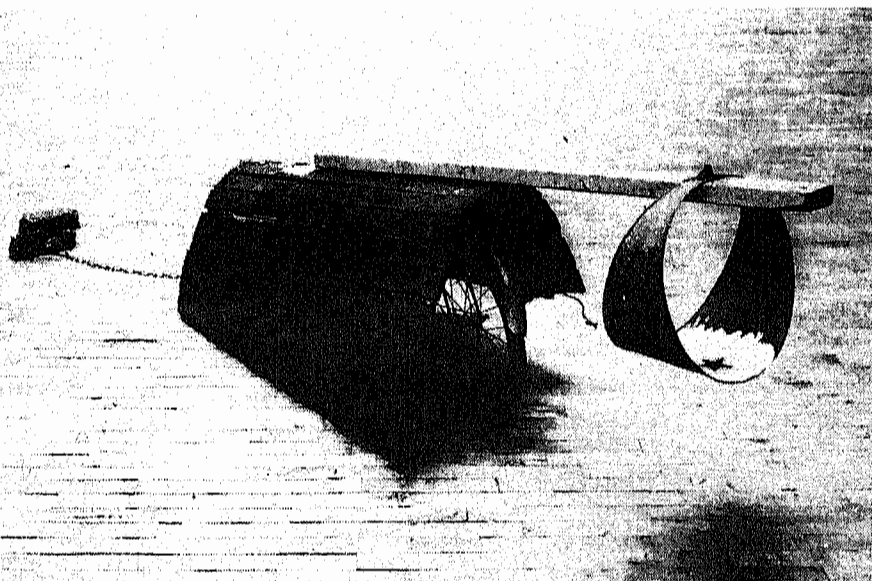
FUNCTIONAL

There is one form of art which is well worth mentioning. This is the semi-functional work of people like Robert Rauschenberg. They use various purely functional articles to construct their works. But it should be born in mind that each of these is the result of an idea. If Rauschenberg is attempting to express any artistic idea in "Empire I", it will depend on the relationship of the bicycle wheel with the mould to start with. This means it will not be "pure" art. But it is difficult to see what function the work as a whole serves so it does not seem to be "functional" art either. It may be worthwhile but it is not art.

This theory of art has many faults, but it is an attempt to give a working definition of art. At a time when there is such a vigorous search for new art forms and new styles and techniques in the existing one, it is imperative that some adequate definition be accepted. If this cannot be done, the present situation will continue. Someone — anyone — has only to get into print commending some "new dimension of expression" for it to be accepted as modern art, new music, or new writing by all those afraid of being thought unfashionable, or too narrow to appreciate new forms. It is necessary for art to develop, but it will lose its significance if anything anyone makes is called art and none can tell if it is good or bad.

ROB GORDON ASKS . . .

IS THIS ART?



"Robert Rauschenberg's Empire 1 . . . Is this art?"

a chair is the result of a certain idea — something like "that which will economically support the seated human form" — in fact it is the expression of this idea. But it will be meaningless without its having a close physical relationship to other physical things (such as human beings). The chair as a functional object must have a significance to other subjects in the world. It must have a material embrace.

PURE ART

But this is not so with a work of art. It is quite capable of standing apart from any other object. It is self-subsistent and has no meaning dependent on its relationship to things in the world. The significance is not a physical one, so it is useless in this sense. The artist takes matter which has a physical meaning, and gives it a completely new meaning so that it is idealised, or in other words lies somewhere between matter and archetype. This is "pure" art. But it is also possible for functional things to be artistic. In this case, the functional idea is enriched with purely artistic, or beautifying ideas; and although still dependent on its relationship with the world, the object is idealised to some extent. How far the idealisation process goes will be determined by the relative importance of the two sorts of ideas.

The more the artistic ideas predominate over the functional, the more idealised the work becomes. This can be called "functional" art, and architecture is an example.

BEAUTY

If art is the transformation of a thing into an ideal, how do we interpret beauty in terms of the Aesthetic theory? Beauty is the extent to which an object approaches the idea that caused it to be created. In the case of chairs, some are more beautiful than others. The beautiful ones will be those where the idea takes precedence over the matter, those not so beautiful will be where matter dominates the idea. Thus beauty depends on whether matter is idealised on ideas materialised. These two forces are found in both pure, and functional art.

This will mean there may be a functional object with the ideas strongly expressed (that is beautiful), or a purely artistic object where the idea is too confined by the matter. (it will not be so beautiful).

A theory of art must give a basis from which to judge what qualifies as art. It is possible to look at a work and classify it as functional or not. If it is not it may be "pure" art. This will be so if it is an idea and

DEBATING CLUB "THAT MARRIAGE IS SEX ON HIRE PURCHASE"

ARTS v SCIENCE or MED.
(to be decided)

FINAL OF INTERFACULTY DEBATING

Friday, July 19

1.10 p.m., Lady Symon Hall

MR. D. DUNSTAN, Leader of the Opposition, will present the NEHRU SHIELD to the winning team.

ADELAIDE (neg.) — FLINDERS (affirm.)

"THAT WOMEN MAKE THE BEST MEN"

to be debated on
TUESDAY, JULY 23
Union Hall

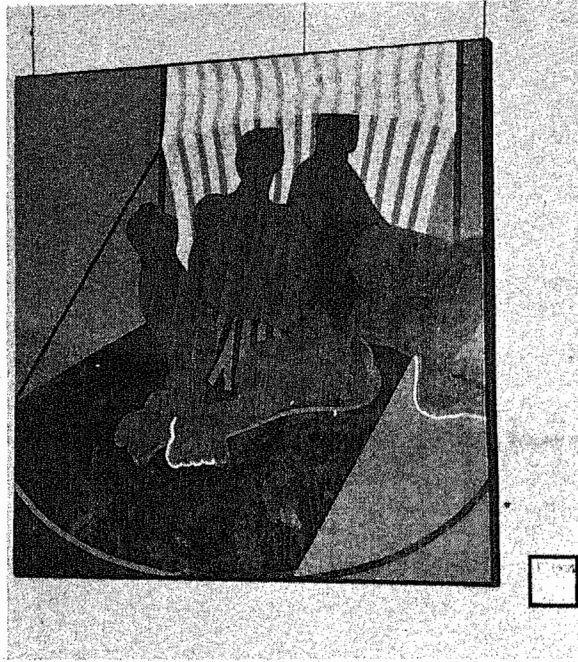
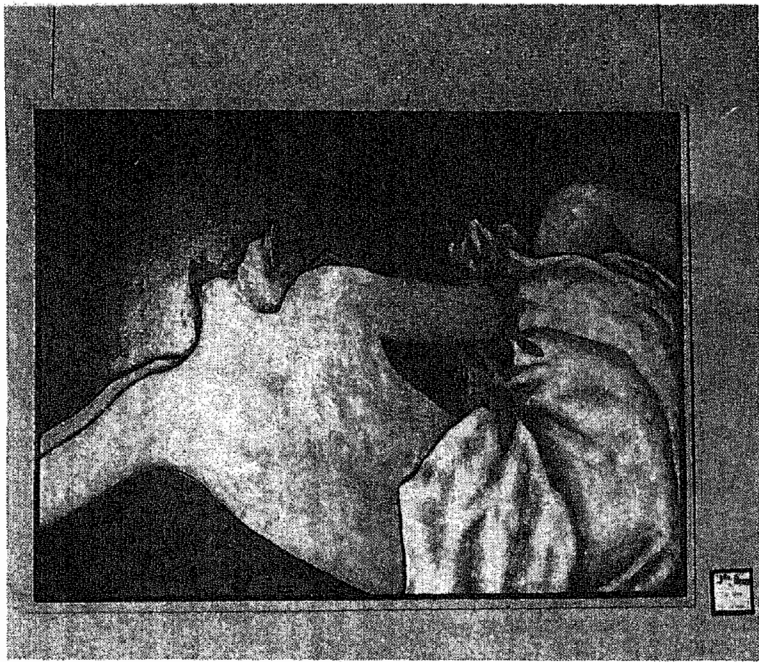
To be adjudicated by audience vote

AUDS will present two one-act plays as
FRESHERS' PLAYS '66

A. P. Herbert's "TWO GENTLEMEN OF SOHO"
and Chekov's "THE PROPOSAL"
during the last week of term

All Fresher Cast and Crew. — Watch for further details!

S.R.C. ART COMPETITION



Results

SRC ART COMPETITION

ART

- 1st Prize \$20: Michael Pearce's Summer Afternoon.
- 2nd Prize \$10: Adrian Hann's Sandhills and Cliffs.
- 3rd Prize \$5: Painting by Carlo Doltone.

SCULPTURE

- 1st Prize: Hyman De Vere.
- 2nd Prize: Joe Walker.
- 3rd Prize: Helen Herde

PHOTOGRAPHY

- 1st Prize: Ken McClay.
- 2nd Prize: Peter Trebloan.

FILMS

Fellini's Juliet of the Spirits

by ANNA YEATMAN

Fellini uses the same people of *La Dolce Vita* and *8½*, with the same kind of over-ripe, opulent atmosphere, but, in *Juliet* a skilful use of color seems to further caricature them and to accentuate, through, often embowelled, garishness, the debauchery of the licensees among them. This last world, that of Juliet's neighbor, Susy, seems very close to the perverted self-deception and make-believe of Genet.

The film is about the newly discovered isolation of Juliet who finds that her husband, to whom she is devoted, has been unfaithful. The painted creatures Fellini surrounds her with — her mother and sisters, her friend Valentina — demonstrate the unreality of relationships with others. Moreover, Juliet herself, rather dumping and not sharing the beauty of her mother and sisters, so physically isolated from their kind of world. We do not see these people as independents, but as perceived by Julia, and thus as belonging to her spirit world — hence the husband the overwhelmingly beautiful and terrible mother.

Her complete isolation leads to several attempts at escape which offer through the imagined spirits that appear to her. Her grandfather, a professor, who threw away all for his circus ballerina — significantly pictured as Susy — seems to symbolise escape through iconoclastic license. The image of Juliet as a child strapped to a burning pyre, being martyred in a school-play, comes in at this point — and it is the grand-

father who releases the child through his iconoclasm. Juliet is too rigid to take this road, though Susy does her best to tempt her with a beautiful young man, romantic in white dhoti. She is confronted, at the temptation, by the image of a school-friend, Laura, who committed suicide at 15, and who is now strapped to the flaming pyre. Martyrdom in life or suicide; both offer an escape.

Juliet watches her husband leave, knowing him to be going to his lover; she has already attempted challenging her rival, but is powerless. Immediately the spirits crowd in mercilessly, but now, knowing her loss, she is able to assert herself and reject them. The crises have had a cathartic effect, and she is now able to tell the spirit of her mother that she is no longer afraid of her, and to release the child herself. She thus becomes free.

In *La Dolce Vita* and *8½* the individual, catching a glimpse of the unreality of this world, had become too corrupt to attain integrity; and, in both films, despair sounded at the end with the wheel of unreality coming full circle. *Juliet* and *La Strada* suggest that Fellini sees only the suffering dupe as being able to attain integrity in a corrupt world — so the note of hope at the end of *Juliet* is tempered with pessimism.

It's a much less complex and more explicit film than the others. Guilletta Masina, the idiot girl in *La Strada*, subtly sketches in the *Juliet*, and her misery and reactions to her world are simply and powerfully conveyed.

DEAR JOHN

by CHARLES BAGOT

Preview at the Village Cinema

"Dear John" is an absorbing yet delightful example of Swedish cinema. It is set in a seaside village where Annita (Christina Schollin), who is single, lives with her brother and two-year-old daughter. The other protagonist is John (Jarl Koolle) the skipper of a coasting vessel. The film portrays the relationship developed between Annita and John in the two days his vessel stays in the village port.

Their acquaintance begins when Annita refuses John's overtures because she has no baby sitter for that evening. Director Lars Lindrens portrays in detail the events of the ensuing day and night — John's nocturnal escapade of throwing gravel at Annita's window, a not-so-accidental meeting during a morning swim, an invitation to breakfast, a trip to the zoo at Copenhagen to divert Helena, Annita's daughter, the couple's love-making and the long conversation which follows.

This sequence of events reveals that Annita, who is outwardly unaffected by having a daughter without a husband is strangely reticent about accepting John as a lover. A flash-forward early in the film reveals that the father of the child was the fiance of a close friend of hers and that her pregnancy was at first rejected by her family. This hint of uncontrolled physical passion attaches to John in the gravel-throwing scene. At the zoo the camera reinforces the idea of physical grossness. Shots of

animals are immediately followed by shots of humans carrying out the same movement. John and Annita are also strongly associated with the physical world (the sensuous swimming scenes, the shots of the beach and the shipping, the recurrence of the swans and the lone aeroplane).

The association of man and nature especially man and animal, is not made as a moral judgment but rather to highlight the difficulty the couple have in honestly accepting themselves as having physical desires. In this Annita has more to learn than John. She does not succeed in committing herself to him until the conclusion.

The construction of the film is vital in conveying this. A series of flash-backs and flash-forwards early in the film do not take on their full meaning till the end. They serve to suggest the psychological forces at work in the two characters and to give insight into their actions in the events which follow in chronological time.

Not only was "Dear John" an acutely observed film (for example the awareness of the couple in the scene by the fire) but it was leavened with just the right amount of humor. So well was the work constructed that the total effect was not made till the very last frame. On the other hand the change of tense through flash-backs and flash-forwards was occasionally a little confusing but overall their effect was clear enough. Altogether I found "Dear John" a most enjoyable film.

MIDDLE CLASS RADICALISM

MIDDLE CLASS RADICALISM, by Frank Parkin, Melbourne University Press, 1968. A review by Geoff Martin.

This book is an example of the latest advances in the field of political sociology. It is a study of the social bases of support for a political mass movement — the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which reached its peak in England between 1958 and 1963. However the scope of the book is effectively universal in its application to the socio-psychological forces behind middle-class radicalism. The most important single theme is the dichotomy between Weber's "ethic of responsibility" and the "ethic of ultimate ends" — instrumental politics and expressive politics.

Parkin sees the roots of working class radicalism in social and economic deprivation. Consequently, he claims, working class radicalism has been aimed at economic and material reform, and has been interested mainly in one section of society. The roots of middle class radicalism lie in several kinds of alienation. The concept of alienation originated with Marx, in his discussion of man's deprivation of creative satisfaction. This, Marx wrote, was the result of the separation of man from his product, in the process of large-scale capital intensive production. Parkin distinguishes three kinds of alienation that operated in British middle class society. Alienation as social isolation occurs where there is a lack of ties linking men to the wider community. There is no transitory identifying unit between family and community. The second type is alienation as powerlessness; where the individual either fails or refuses to work through the established executive mechanisms. He may feel that there are corrupt, in-

hibiting or compromising forces inherent in the established system. The third is alienation from the dominant values of society.

The result of these types of alienation is that middle class radicals tend to question more fundamental values within society. They envisage no rewards which will accrue to the middle class especially; they are concerned with the structure and function of society itself. Thus, while being idealist in the purest sense, they have not adhered to any specific ideology. This can be seen in SDA in this university. While decrying the "end of ideology" thesis, SDA does not, as a body, have an ideology — it has rather, some ultimate ideals. This could be summed up by saying that radical movements with a middle class base have a definite bias in favor of moral rather than economic reforms.

Eighty-six per cent of the sample of CND members disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement: "Protests and demonstrations which fail

to achieve their aims are a waste of time." This in essence is expressive politics at work; strict adherence to principle, and the making of gestures felt to be morally right, even though ineffective in practical terms. Relating this to SDA demonstrations is simple. In a society where the prevailing ethic is that of responsibility (instrumentality) SDA have been attempting, unnecessarily, to justify their alienating actions, to those critics who find their terms of reference within the traditional ethic. To Parkin, middle class radicalism finds its function in expressive politics, and that in itself is valuable.

The second major theme in Parkin's study is the nature of symbolic protest. CND provided the one single political movement in which "progressive" values were fully represented in their pure form, and where they could remain untarnished by the demands of electoral expediency. The movement was able to serve as a haven for radicals in the way that the Labor Party, with its commitment to consensus politics, was not able to. To be identified with CND was to be singled out as one who held a constellation of predictably radical attitudes and beliefs quite apart from the patter of the Bomb. This latent function of providing a rallying point and symbol for radicals and their values must be considered an important sustaining force behind CND, and perhaps a more crucial one than its manifest function of attempting to change the government's nuclear weapons policy.

Of particular interest is the chapter entitled "Symbolic Protest II:

The Intellectuals." Intellectuals not only took the initiative in originating the campaign, but continued to identify with it publicly, and in the case of many, to support civil disobedience. Parkin gives three basic reasons for the tendency of intellectuals to radical involvement.

1. Motivating force derives from certain characteristics inherent in the creative role, and the personal tensions and anxieties associated with it.

2. Intellectuals are prone to espouse Utopian or idealistic causes because of their lack of experience in practical affairs and the decision-making process.

3. Analytical abilities and critical attitudes which his work and training instil into him.

The main emphasis here is on the salience of the intellectual's creative function. Radicalism is not an inherent feature of creative life, but is contingent upon the structural position of the intellectual, and in particular his degree of integration into cultural and elitist institutions.

This work is not purely a statistical analysis, although it does involve some complex survey work, and relies for most of its ideas on a statistical base. Its universality is striking and pinpoints the position of the contemporary middle class radical in the social structure of Western society. It is refreshingly jargon-free and assumes no great sophistication of the reader. It would be a useful addition to any reading list for a course on political sociology.

After all, Lenin was a middle class radical!

MAN OF LA MANCHA

Opening Saturday, July 20, Her Majesty's Theatre, of an indefinite season.

I experienced this musical in Melbourne earlier this year. I definitely want to go again. It is the first time when the highest praises of interstate critics can be said to truthfully represent my feelings after seeing the show. Katharine Brisbane wrote in "The Australian," "I have just seen the most excitingly satisfying new idea in musical theatre since the ~~Hostage~~ America's best musical of 1968 . . ." Geoffrey Hutton in "The Age" "There is no need for qualification about this musical play; it is superb theatre, devised in depth and in detail to convey a single universal theme . . ." H. A. Standish in "The Herald" "This story of Miguel de Cervantes, soldier of fortune and writer, and of his immortal character Don Quixote, emerges as a brilliantly powerful piece of theatrical entertainment. Nobody should go to it expecting a conventional musical . . . it is a full-bodied, strong-flavored show, which succeeds, in its two hours of unbroken action, in achieving the involvement of the audience to an extraordinary degree," and other terms such as original, enthralling, creative, extremely clever, landmark in musical theatre, brilliantly devised, can be applied to "Man of La Mancha." (Quotations taken from J. C. Williamson's most impressive advertising pamphlet). What more can ON DIT add?

Perhaps initially what is most striking is the concept of the performance — no lavish sets and costumes, no eye-catching dancing girls, none of the conventional pleasantries of "Fiddler" — instead a serious musical play using to the full the dramatic opportunities available (witness the powerful abduction scene) telling of the last few hours of Cervantes, held prisoner by the Inquisition, and his telling of the story of his mad, tragic Knight, Don Quixote. The staging of this production is excellent. The cast almost without exception is most impressive with Londoner's Charles West and Suzanne Steele taking the honors. The music is memorable — "The Impossible Dream," "Lord of La Mancha," "Dulcinea," "Aldonza" and "Little Bird, Little Bird" are only some of the songs that will make you rush out to buy the record and then return to experience again (notwithstanding "Fiddler") the most exciting musical to reach Adelaide for many years.

THOSE GUYS AND DOLLS

Adelaide Teachers College Music Club will present Frank Loesser's "Guys and Dolls" — a musical fable of Broadway in the Scott Theatre, A.T.C. on July 17-20 at 8 p.m. Kenneth Tynan, famous theatre critic, hailed "Guys and Dolls" as a "young masterpiece" and calls Frank Loesser as the "best light composer in the world."

ENCORE

For this mammoth undertaking the ATC Music Club has assembled a cast of 50, crew of 35 and a 20-piece orchestra comprising some of Adelaide's leading jazz musicians.

Working on a budget of \$2,500 producer Ian Purcell, musical director Grahame Dudley and choreographer Pamela O'Grady have produced the show in the tradition of the Big Broadway musical.

CHORAL PERFORMANCE

On Friday evening July 26 at 8.15 p.m., the University Choral Society under Philip Britton will perform in Elder Hall. The choir will sing works by Schubert, Purcell, Mozart, Palestrina, and Seiber, with the aid of Dr. J. V. Peters at the harpsichord and Kathy Webber singing the treble solos.

Schubert's "Song of Milrriam" is a description in ecstatic retrospect of the destruction of Pharaoh and his cavalry, and might well be called a large scale cantata or small oratorio. It is written for treble solo and choir, with piano accompaniment, although one can imagine it being complemented with trumpets and drums in the Handelian vein which it recalls.

Purcell's settings of songs from Shakespeare's "The Tempest" to be sung are "Come unto These Yellow Sands" and "Full Fathom Five." Also to be sung is "In These Delightful Pleasant Groves" taken from Thomas Shadwell's "The Libertine." The two from "The Tempest" show Shakespeare as seen through restoration eyes. As one can imagine, "Full Fathom Five" deserves picturesque treatment — mysterious bell tolls are used to represent the "sea-nymphs knell."

Palestrina's "Missa Papae Marcelli" was written between 1555 and 1560 as a result of the laying down of maxims, by Pope Marcellus, of simplicity, clarity and intelligibility of words, in order that over-elaboration and ornamentation would not mar the purer style required by the Church. It is only a shame that Elder Hall does not lend itself to the atmosphere created by Palestrina's music.

The rest of the performance will be made up treble solos with harpsichord and lute, of Elizabethan songs and songs by Purcell and Schubert.

Its the 23rd St. Mark's Revue disguised as

SLIGHTLY MARKED

The annual St. Mark's College Variety Evening is with us again.

St. Mark's has a long tradition of revues and a high standard of performance has been reached over the past few years. The 22nd Variety Evening, called "I Can Play Dominoes Better Than You Can" was a great success and maintained a consistently high standard throughout the show.

It contained satire, humor, music and drama, and played to capacity audiences on both nights. With all tickets sold out, many others had to be turned away at the doors.

The 23rd Variety Evening called "Slightly Marked . . ." will be produced in the Union Hall on Monday and Tuesday, July 29 and 30, and promises to be well worth seeing.

It resembles a revue but the scope is widened to include more serious items as well as acts of value purely as entertainment.

Besides actors, singers, musicians and scriptwriters, the technical crews, business management and front of house are all staffed by Marksmen.

As the theatre is booked out for the two performances listed, an additional show has been arranged for Wednesday, July 31.

A REFINED LOOK AT EXISTENCE

It is not often that rollicking broad humour, tragedy, subtle and slicing satire are found in a play and in a modern Australian play, but these are the ingredients in Rodney Milgate's "A Refined Look at Existence" to be presented by the ATG at Sheridan Theatre Thursday to Saturday, August 1st-August 17th.

If you enjoyed Barry Humphries' send up of Australian it is likely you will adore this romp in Dirch Creek as Donny Smith, teenage rock and roll singer — faith healer, returns to his home town to avenge his mother's murder. You will meet and laugh with Donny's outlandishly Australian family from Auntie Igave (a sort of Edna Everage) to grandma Harmony Cadmush, with Sec (Donny's opulent and ever loving secretary), a pair of zany policemen and a still more. After the recent Sydney opening critics stated that this play "openly invites the cast, producer and audience to have a hay wire party . . ." "its riotous disorder thrives in what is actually a very live, zestful and exciting performance which brings the play tremendous brilliance." Directing this play is new, young Sheridan producer David Griggs, with former AUDES actor Ken Conway playing the lead. A different theatrical experience is guaranteed.

DEATH OF A SALESMAN

Union Hall 8.0 p.m. 8th-10th, 12th-17th August.

The Adelaide University Theatre Guild will present Arthur Miller's famous play "Death of a Salesman," with experienced guest director Jean Marshall. Miller himself defined his aim in the play as being "to set forth what happens when a man does not have a grip on the forces of life." When the play was first presented, American theatre immediately took on added stature and a new dimension. Audiences and critics were roused to the highest enthusiasm.

Here is a play in which everyone's emotions are involved. The conflicts are our conflicts. No contemporary play has so emphasized the famous reminder of Alexander Pope that "the proper study of Mankind is Man." Miller's play is the most poignant statement of man as he must face himself to have emerged from our theatre.

The central character is Willy Loman — no longer young, exhausted, to old to continue his selling. All that sustains him is a dream — he lives in the past, on his memories of being well-liked, on the illusion of loyalty. He loves his sons but he has ruined them by refusing to face reality, by remaining immature with them, by trying to make them follow the ideals of bluffing, back-slapping immature football hero. His home is ruined by his lack of self-honesty, by deception and worthless values. The action occurs during the last twenty four hours of Willy Loman's life — twenty four in which a whole life is exposed in a series of expertly written flashbacks.

Tragedy usually concerns itself with great heroes and demi-gods with great souls and events of magnitude. But here is tragedy of a new and more intimate order, tragedy of the little soul caught between the pressures of everyday life. The tragedy of the modern man whose "personality is his profession, who loses out by trying too hard to win. This is what will be recreated on the Union Hall Stage. A play on many levels. It is both an allegory and a literal transcript, "a slice of life," it is the projection of one man's failure and the dramatization of everyman's wish fulfillment. Here is a play in which pathos and tragedy are powerfully combined and lifted to heights by an overwhelming sense of pity and all embracing passion.

If you are an experienced theatre-goer you will have to witness what looks to be one of the most powerful theatrical presentations for a long time. If you have never been to top-class theatre before, this is a chance to participate in a rewarding experience directed by one of Adelaide's top producers.

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FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

Far From the Madding Crowd now showing at the Fair Lady Theatre is visually most impressive. The colorful English countryside, tasteful period costumes and interiors, splendid collection of rustic types in the supporting roles and the overall settings on the country estates and in the manor houses produce over two and a half hours of visually pleasant cinema which nevertheless as an end product turns out to be somewhat disappointing.

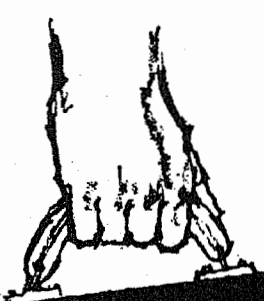
Initially director John Schlesinger had the problem of trying to match the scale of Thomas Hardy's novel. It ranks as a classic of pastoral fiction and centres around the love affairs of the beautiful headstrong Bathsheba Everdene (Julie Christie) who inherits a sheep farm which she tries to run herself. The three men in her life are the stolid, honest Farmer Gabriel Oak (Alan Bates), the rich middleaged landowner Boldwood (Peter Finch), and the dashing Sergeant Troy (Terence Stamp).

The story need not be told now. It was however surprisingly close to portraying the characters and events of the novel. The approach of showing the action in a series of short, condensed episodes, many of them particularly memorable — Bathsheba's taking over of the farm, the celebration after the shearing, the swash-buckling sword display by Troy, and the scenes of the wedding with the subsequent drinking and storm — makes it difficult for the film to be successful as a whole. It was the only way to give Hardy any recognition,

but nevertheless does not allow the necessary span of time over the events to have meaning or for characters themselves to develop within the pictorial narrative.

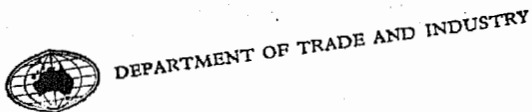
The other disappointing aspect of the film was the portrayal of two of the leading characters, Troy and Oak. This is accentuated by most convincing performances in the supporting rustic roles, especially Fiona Walker as Bathsheba's maid and Prunella Ransome as Fanny. Terence Stamp's acting during the more sensitive scenes failed to impress at all. His almost continued leering smile showed a lack of appreciation of the depth of Troy's character. Alan Bates was only adequate as Oak. Both performances gave an unreal air to what was so often such an authentic background. Peter Finch takes the acting honors achieving depth and development of character, as the suffering Boldwood. The episodic scenes did not make it easy for this especially when the significance of the passing of time towards the finish was significantly lost.

Julie Christie did impress, despite images of "Darling." She carries the narrative through as the beautiful Bathsheba Everdene facing the difficulties of running a farm amid the male dominated society and coping with the problems of her love life. Her range of expression however in the tense emotional conflicts with Troy and Boldwood and the scenes showing her suffering was at times limiting.



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2. 3 months; grant \$500. For research into available literature on the "new left" overseas and in Australia, with some investigation into the situation in some Australian universities. To commence in Dec. 1968.

3. The V. Gordon Childe Memorial Scholarship. One year; grant \$2,000. For research, with a theoretical tendency, into matters of interest to the socialist movement in Australia, broadly within a Marxist framework. The precise topic to be defined in consultation with the successful applicant. To commence early 1969.

Closing date for the receipt of applications for the scholarships is October 28.

Candidates should forward details of experience and qualifications to the Selection Committee, Australian Marxist Research Foundation, c/- Box A247, Sydney South P.O., Sydney, 2000.

CHALLENGE TO DEBATE

Evangelical Union invites Uni. Clubs or students to sponsor a speaker to present their case for

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Our case will be presented by Rev. Peter Newall. Debates will be early in third term. Further details — Secretary, Evangelical Union

JAPANESE STUDENT VISIT

5 Japanese students will arrive in Adelaide on about the 25th July for a 10 day homestay. Would any student interested in accommodating these visitors please contact me at the SRC Office or at home 71 9098.

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Sportsman Of The Week

The Rifle Club's first Sportsman of the Week is Club Captain, Jim Gardner.

Jim joined the club midway through 1965. He represented the Uni. in I-V's in 1966, 67, 68 and has been Adelaide's top shot each time, making the combined team in 67, 68.

He was Club Champion in 1966 and 67, and was awarded a Full Blue in 66. In 1967 he was an Amateur Sports Association War Memorial Medallist.

He has had only an average Uni career, gaining only one credit — the rest have all been distinctions. He graduated with First Class Honors in Physics in 67 and is doing his Ph.D.

As a sideline he cares for a bird he calls "Barb" and is contemplating matrimony in August — what an end to a brilliant career!

RIFLE SHOOTING

Since returning from a most successful week in Brisbane — Adelaide won the Tony Trotter Boat Race Trophy — the Club has acclimatised itself once more to the prevailing conditions and some crash net results have been obtained.

At the Metro Rifle Club Prize Shoot our Club Mascot, Bill Foley, topped the 'C' Grade competition winning a bird (feathered) and a bit of gear. Mick Adams finished third and also cracked a bird. Don Lill was sixth and finished with a bottle. At the end of the day the organisers were heard to remark: "Thanks to those who donated trophies, to those who marked targets, and a special thanks to the guys from University who came down." Admittedly, Uni. has shown considerable apathy about Prize Shoots in the past. Rumour has it that the whole club will crash the next shoot, all entering as 'C' Grade, irrespective of S.A.R.A. Grading, and scoop the pool.

Extensions to the Club House have at long last got under way. Well at least a few bushes have been cleared. Unfortunately someone put their finger in the overflow of the Waite Dam and the Ground Staff have been occupied removing digits. It is a pity that the range is flooded for most of the year, making erections extremely difficult. Anyway we are most grateful to the Sports Association for attempting an erection.

Shooting in the rain is fun. Shooting in mud is even funnier. At the Dean, if it rains, you get wet; if it is cold, you freeze; if there is a high tide, you can harvest the salt from the top of the flag poles, if there is mud, you get bogged; and in summer you get roasted.

However, the worst range in Australia doesn't dampen the enthusiasm of the Rifle Club. We shoot all through the year, when the Army de-

cides to shoot on some day other than a Saturday. Despite all the handicaps, some excellent shooting scores are being turned in. But some think that shooting is a sideline, as the Club is fitted with a most congenial bar, and we have heating and light if shooting happens to linger on in winter.

The Club will be visiting Roseworthy Agricultural College for a return visit on July 20. This has always been a great trip and we shoot against the College if we manage to get past the rest rooms at Smithfield. With members shooting better than ever at the moment we will be all out to shoot the lead out of Roseworthy haystack. The top scores from last Saturday's shoot over 500 yards — Sandy Donaldson (38, 36 — 74); Prof. Michael (35, 38 — 73); Jim Gardner (37, 36 — 73); Kym Sawyers (36, 37 — 73); and Darryl Trim (37, 36 — 73) — auger well for a convincing win over the College.

Perhaps the most important news of the moment is that the Uni. No. 1 team shooting in G Division of the No. 1 D. R. CCA Competition tied with Goodwood No. 4 (F Div.) for the Revu Cup. This trophy is awarded to the Club team scoring the highest number of premiership points, irrespective of grading, in the No. 1 DRCA annual Team Competition. Both Uni. No. 1 and Goodwood No. 4 were undefeated during the year. University also won the cup for the 1965-66 season. For a largely inexperienced team this is a great effort.

The current programme includes July 20 — Roseworthy.

Anyone interested in an afternoon's shooting should come to the Dean Range any Saturday at 1.00. The Uni. Club House is a distinctive faded blue and is the only hut flying the remnants of a flag.

So see you there, 1.00 p.m., any Saturday.

WINTER ATHLETICS

Cross country athletes are at present working into form for the August Inter Varsity to be held over 10,000 metres atop Mt. Stromlo near Canberra. Hopes of improving on last year's second place have been prompted by the form of candidates in recent State cross country titles. Cleland with minor placings in the State 10,000m and 5 miler is in fine fettle. Penfellow has shown rapid improvement in recent weeks and will be amongst the leaders at IV. Heddle and Lawrence have strong claims for selection. Ross Worthe has been troubled by a hip injury after early season form. Henschke also had injury trouble.

The University cross country title will be held on July 20. A course of thirty-six fences, fallowed ground and fen will provide a great test for cross country exponents. The course was used for the Australian Women's horse trials.

The club gained second place in the Patawolonga relay early in the season and will be hard pressed to hold this position in the coming Gawler and Victor Harbour Relays. Promising juniors Flavel, Scollin, Hoad, Poole and Henschke have helped club ranks.

Walker Brian Horton has brought success to the club with recent efforts. A win over the State title holder in a one hour walking event followed by a sensational dead heat for the 10 mile State title has made him a front rank winter competitor. His success follows a second place in the IV track Interschool.

Those foregoing the enjoyment of winter events will find weight circuits at the University gym a help in preparation for the coming track season in October. University's top ranking will meet strong opposition from the newly formed combined Teachers' Colleges team. All hands at the ready. Don't forget the Club Dinner on Wednesday, July 24.

The half-way mark of the Winter Season found the Basketball Club having its best season ever — befitting the 21st anniversary of the Club's formation back in post-war years when basketball itself was barely established in this country. 1968, however, finds Australia's Olympic team prospects of winning a prized medal in Mexico a firm reality. The Black's head coach, Werner Linde, final-year medical student, is the University's only Olympian, with Glenn Marsland, coach of the girls' Div. I team, a near-miss.

Why apart from this, is this a memorable year for the club? After being undefeated in 19 straight matches in the three past Interschools we lost four this year, including the quarter-final (by two points) to Melbourne, but this was expected due to the loss of top players because of a clash with the Australian Championships, and an Engineering survey camp. Nevertheless we had the satisfaction of defeating the ultimate winners, New South Wales, in the preliminary rounds, as well as the expected victory in the "Chunder Challenge." In addition, congratulations to Roman Washyn, 'A' team pivot and forward, on his selection in the Combined Universities Team, and to Bill Wood and John Paterson, on making the second line-up.

On the local scene, the club has a record 100-plus membership, with 11 teams entered in the local District competition, and the top five teams (three men's, two women's) in the four in their grades; even more gratifying is the depth of young talent in the club, shown by the successes of the lower teams, consisting mainly of freshers, in their respective grades. The A team, after a post I-V lapse, has regained poise, and is holding firm to equal third position; if they can regain second position, the club will have the right to challenge for entry into District competition, the top competition in Australia. Even now, we are well up to this equivalent standard elsewhere, as shown by our successes in the I-V competition against University teams who compete in District competition in their home states.

With our top players Bob Frazer, Roman Washyn, and captain John Paterson all nearing the 100 points tally for the season, backed up by strong support from new members Brian Simons and Tony Tindale, the team should go close to achieving finals honours.

The 1st girl's team, after their summer Div II premiership, are thriving on the higher level of competition in Div. I, and could easily achieve the double. The early loss to hockey of several players has been well covered by the improved form of the team as a whole, particularly Lee Sandercock and Pauline Weaver, who have boosted the overall scoring potential which was previously concentrated in Heather Brookman and Mary Potter.

INTERFACULTY

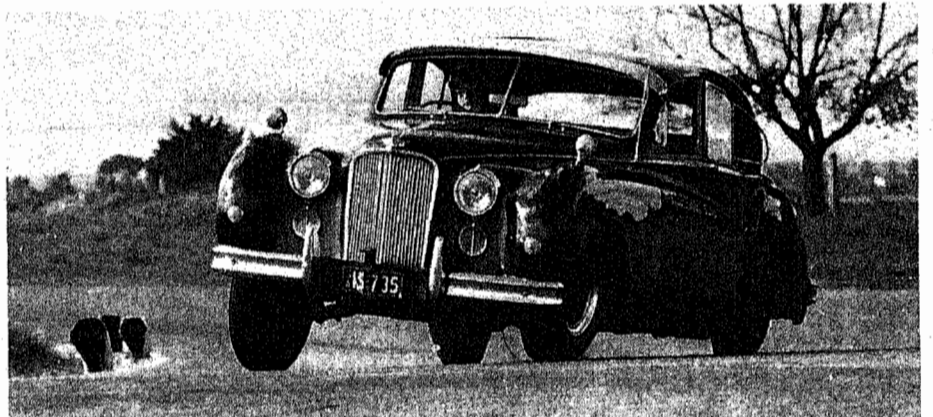
This year's Inter-Faculty was a great success with only four points separating the top five teams. Preliminary games were held on Friday afternoon to determine challengers for the top four seeded teams, Arts, Science, Med. and Technology, and these were also close, involving two and three point decisions.

Engineering emerged as strong contenders for the trophy, and they proved this on Saturday morning when they lost to Arts by only one point in a game marred by rough play. The other three teams to win through were no match for the remaining three seeds. Science held off a late challenge by Technology to win one semi-final by four points, and in the other, Arts scraped home by two points from the Med. team.

The final, fittingly enough, was another close game. Arts went to an early lead with Glenn Marsland and Ken Scott combining well, but Science shot well from outside to sneak to a two point lead at half-time. The second half was even tighter and Science finally won by their half-time margin, with the final scores Science 41, Arts 39. Glenn Marsland was the outstanding player on the court with 22 points for Arts, while for Science Wayne Hoffman scored 17.

In the girl's final, the Arts team, boosted by many ATC Div. 1 players, comfortably defeated a Physio, combination who, although strong on paper, just couldn't hit the basket.

MOTOR SPORT



"UP UP and AWAYYYY"

The last circuit sprint at Malalla was held in perfect weather on June 9. Yes, Elizabeth, there is such a thing as perfect weather at Malalla? The event was co-organised with the Triumph Sports Owners Association, one member of that club did enter a Fiat Nuova 500 (Decapitalino Hemi?) which registered the slowest time of the day. The 20 entries made for an average of eight laps per competitor for the day.

Outstanding competitors for the day were the Triumph Spitfire, driven by R. Carey (TSOA) to the tune of 1.40.36 (Better than the MGB's), Joe Walker's Michelin clad Toyota Corona 1.40.79 and the Holden HR manoeuvred by P. Longbottom? for 1.43.82. A

more detailed account of the day will be available in the club Magazine this month.

Future events include a Circuit Sprint at Malalla, co-organised with the Chrysler Owners club and the Central Districts Car Club on July 28. Also we are assisting with the MG.CC. Dawn Rally to be held on July 21. The club is soon to have an open rally, 450 odd miles, sponsored by Auger, organised by B. Small (SRD), and carrying handsome prizes in the form of money etc.

The next club meeting will be held in the Portus Room on Wednesday, July 28, at 7.30 p.m. We will have films and/or a speaker on the night. So come along!

SPORT SHORTS

FOOTBALL

A1: Uni. 5.15 d. Exeter 6.4; A2: Uni. 5.11 lost to KOCA 10.7. A3: Uni. d. Kenilworth. A1 Res.: Uni. 3.4 lost to Exeter 7.8; A2 Res.: Uni. 7.9 d. KOCA 4.4; A3 Res.: Uni. 1.11 lost to Kenilworth 3.5.

MEN'S HOCKEY

A1: Uni. 1 drew with Burnside 1; AII: Uni. 2 drew with Burnside 2; BII: Uni. 0 lost to Flinders Uni. 2.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

AI: Uni. 3 drew with Graduates 3; A Res.: Uni. 1 lost to Heathpool 5; BI: Uni. 0 lost to Woodville 4; BII: Uni. 2 lost to Wirrawarra 3.

RUGBY

Div. I: Uni. 29 d. Old Collegians 6; Div. II: Uni. 9 d. Old Collegians 3; Div. IV: Uni. 17 d. Old Collegians 15.

HARDCOURT TENNIS

Div. III: Uni. 3-8-73 d. Ward 3-7-66; Div. IV: Uni. 1-3-46 lost to Gilberton 5-10-71; Div. VII: Uni. 4-8-60 d. Seaside 2-5-33.

SOCCER

Div. III Uni. 3 drew with South Adelaide 3.



WOMEN'S B/BALL

A grade: Uni. 21 lost to Cheerio 49; CI grade: Uni. 25 lost to Flinders 31.

BASEBALL

Minor A: Uni. 2 lost to Henley and Grange 3.

LACROSSE

B grade: Uni. 5 lost to Brighton 35.

MHRS MAY LOSE SEATS



"OF COURSE
I'M NOT
REALLY
WORRIED...
I'VE GOT
PLENTY OF
ARSE!"

WATSON
10.17.68

bird of the week



CHRIS ELSTOB: LAW —
"Do you like being spoon-fed? I don't."
"It's a fantastic day isn't it."
"If I fall off this fountain and break a leg..."
She works behind the reserve desk at the Law Library. Go along sometime and pick a book, any book. She's delightful to converse with; a little shy perhaps, but what's idle talk anyway.

Photo by Daryl Warren