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EDITORIAL

The chorus of shocked comment that followed on the rape of Czechoslovakia was wholly justified even if it was to some extent prompted by the wrong motives and tarred with an element of hypocrisy.

The events of the past fortnight have eroded many of the basic tenets held by thousands of Communists and Anti-Communists alike in Australia and throughout the world. The anti-communist vision of a monolithic communist movement overtaking the whole world is no longer relevant; similarly, if the split between Russia and China postponed the communist movement's dream of a world united under communism, the Czechoslovakian events must have destroyed such hopes.

If an attempt is made to take a disengaged view of world affairs the picture is of two giants, the USA and the USSR, struggling to outreach the other in a contest where morality is clearly a dirty word. The situation is not unlike that which prevailed during the 1914-18 World War. A situation where two powerful nations clashed with each other for reasons little better than determining which of the combatants was the more powerful.

The moralizing to which Russia and America frequently resort in order to justify their wrongs is staggering. We are so prone to such propaganda that it becomes difficult to determine just what is right and wrong. "Defence of freedom", "defence of the glorious revolution", "buffer states", "spheres of influence" and "legitimate interests" are platitudes typifying the double talk thrust upon us.

Reference has been made in the press to the parallel between the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and the American aggression in Vietnam. (At a general student meeting held on August 29th a motion condemning the Russian aggression in Czechoslovakia and that of the Americans in Vietnam was passed by a large majority). It is a comparison that provides an excellent example of the wrongful use of power by these two super powers and shows that whether a nation is communist or capitalist is not the criteria that should be applied. In the Czech situation most countries were united in support of one communist government against another. This support was not lent on the strength of any labels but purely on the moral merits of the situation — that Czechs had right on their side.

This is an attitude we should apply in our dealings with all governments and people — to support them when they are right, to oppose them when they are wrong, and not simply to fight them or to support them because of their political label.

Applying this to Vietnam we find a small nation being systematically destroyed by the U.S. in order to SAVE it from communism. The only foreign troops in Vietnam are there fighting Vietnamese citizens. It is an open secret that if the U.S. could withdraw without losing face it would do so as soon as practical. Because a withdrawal would mean humiliation for America, Vietnamese continue to die in order that U.S. prestige will not suffer.

ON DIT

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STUDENTS

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GOOD LUCK!

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Czech must decide own destiny

— CPA
by Hal Alexander

Along with other socialists and friends of the Soviet Union, Australian communists have received a deep emotional and ideological shock in the recent few days. Many would like to believe, and some do, that there are reasons other than those stated or apparent for the events in Czechoslovakia.

Serious political students cannot, however, be guided by sentiment. The facts lead inevitably to the conclusion that those responsible in the Soviet Union and other States for the Czech occupation have violated Socialist principles, have wrongly estimated or misunderstood the situation in that country and have departed from a consistent record of defending the right of all nations to self-determination.

The Communist Party of Australia has taken its stand on the basis of a thorough study of the evidence presented, not from the mass media, but from the documents of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself, the Czech Communist Party and from Tribune journalists Malcolm Salmon and Eric Thornton, who were in Prague and Moscow in recent weeks.

The leaders of the Soviet Union have based their actions on the view that the Czech changes, economic, social and democratic, constitute a threat to socialism in that country and would encourage the German revanchists to take advantage of the changes to launch aggression against the socialist States.

It is our view that, apart from the selection of isolated and minor examples to sustain this belief, that no real proof has been given. For their part, the Czech Government and the Communist

Party have rejected these charges. All the evidence pointed to a calm, relaxed atmosphere obtaining within the country.

The intervention took place only 18 days following the signing of the Bratislava declaration which stated in part:

"The participants in the conference expressed their firm resolve to do everything in their power for deepening all-round co-operation of their countries on the basis of principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and national independence, territorial integrity, fraternal mutual assistance and solidarity."

Contradicting its previous record in international relations the Soviet Union has failed to keep an agreement to which it is a party. It has done so without showing that circumstances have arisen making a change of policy necessary.

The intervention took place 19 days before the extraordinary Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was due to convene to discuss Party policy and elect a leadership to carry out its decisions. This Congress had already elected its delegates and had been prepared by a nationwide Party and public discussion in which socialism and the Communist Party policy had won wide popular support.

The measures to democratise the administrative organs, to remove press censorship, to release political prisoners and to end the hangovers of the Stalinist era were decided more than twelve months before. Up to January these steps were resisted by the Novotny leadership and this led to his removal in that month.

Failure to proceed with these measures would have encouraged the counter revolution and could have led to the defeat of socialism. There is no evidence to show that the Czech people were other than united behind the Dubcek leadership.

In the C.P.A. statement we said: "In our view, the action of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has harmed their international position and the world-wide socialist cause, detracting from their record of actions for peace and national independence, particularly of support for the Vietnamese people's struggle."

The opposite result to that envisaged has been brought about.

New strength has been given to belligerent alliances such as NATO. The stocks of Nixon in the U.S. Presidential contest has risen. The hawks in the U.S. and elsewhere, including Australia, have been strengthened in their pursuit of their criminal war in Vietnam.

The many genuine friends of the Soviet Union have sought to explain the actions of its leaders as arising from the fear of a revenge-seeking West German militarism. Western policies supporting a resurgent military machine in that country are responsible for this. The loss of more than 20 million people, the rendering homeless of 100 million more, the enormous devastation are factors that determine the thinking of the people and leaders of the Soviet Union.

Whilst it may be said that there is little comparison between nazi Germany of 1939 and of West Germany today, there is a real threat to the security of Europe.

However, the main issue in the Czech crisis is the internal situation in that country and not the external threat of a resurgent German militarism.

Reactionary circles have launched a vicious anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign. This must not prevent sincere friends of the USSR from opposing its current actions if they are considered wrong. The leaders of the Soviet Union are not the repository of all knowledge and, as on previous occasions where leaders have subsequently been proved to have made wrong assessments resulting in political error (conceded by later leaders), it is the duty of those who consider them to be in error now to state their views and to do this from the standpoint of a friend and not an enemy.

This is the difference in our stand and that of the crop of Soviet-haters who are acting for ends that have nothing to do with the interests of socialism or those of the Soviet or Czech people.

The Communist Party of Australia has been consistent in its support for the Czech reforms.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reflections from Afar

by "ON DIT'S" Canberra Correspondent

A clear sky (. . . .) overhead when I set out three hours later to walk twenty-five yards to the Embassy and my appointment with the press secretary. Traffic roared its way down Canberra Avenue as a noisy commercialism replaced the lifelessness of the dawn. A fresh set of protagonists had taken up their respective stations, Czechs on one side of the Avenue, police on the other. The walkie-talkies crackled with mechanical inanity as further reinforcements pulled into the curb in anticipation of the demonstration later in the morning. In place of the elderly man, a twenty-year old in national costume, complete with knee-length boots (a vision in my mind's eye of storm-troopers in Sudetenland); his partner, a tall, erect old soldier, the row of medals on his chest gleaming in the sun. The red, blue and white of the Czech flag breathed defiance as it flapped in the breeze. A massive Hammer-and-Sickle on the Embassy flag-staff had taken up the challenge. Across from the Ambassador's residence, again, the only Russian car in Canberra roared out of the undertaker's to perform its converted role as a hearse. The policeman at the Embassy gate told me he thought it was a Cheka. Ironically, the Cheka was the name given to the forerunner of the NKVD or KGB in 1917. Even then, in those heady days, the perversions of a great ideal were off to an early start.

Unannounced

The local counter-revolutionary Intelligence were as active as the traffic in Canberra Avenue. The police officer barring the gate obviously had a good description of me for he greeted me by name. Three different people bearing the same name had been turned away earlier. The Russians, of course already knew what I looked like: There had been minor scenes of consternation when I had appeared uninvited in the middle of the Embassy Compound the night before, be it in the wake of a police vanguard.

Indoctrinated by years of capitalist propaganda, I had no desire to be shot down by an AK-47 welding chauffer. Contrary to expectations, however, there were no signs of any security measures in evidence. In place of the Iron Curtain, a hedge. For the rest, the whole place looked rather vulnerable. This must have contributed to Russian unease no-end after the loud threats made by a Czech emigre in the Civic Centre to burst into the place with a 44-gallon drum of petrol and set a match to it. (Memories of Madame Nhu and her gory comments on barbecued Buddhists in Saigon in '63). The ACT police were seeing to it that not even a fly got near the Embassy. Needless to say, this was exactly what the particular Czech emigre had intended besieging the Russians in their own Compound without lifting a finger. To listen to him, he was a violent man. I wondered whether he would have hesitated to make good his threats with time, had the police ignored the Russian demands for protection.

Degenerate

The floor of the reception room was covered by a very Russian-looking carpet. A massive antique side-board from Czarist days along one wall.

A very bourgeois-looking Australian oil-heater beside it. In place of the Russian cigarettes I had been looking forward to, American Marlboros. And then to business! A massive two page editorial from Pravda (The August 22, which attempted to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Further grist to the mill with a long and detailed statement on why the Allied Armed Forces entered Czechoslovakia. When these alone proved insufficient and I pressed on with my queries, more statements and elaborations of earlier statements. As I would read through one, the Embassy official would be out searching for another in answer to the previous question. It was all good practice for the Russian's coming ordeal on "This Day Tonight," I suppose.

Pain and shame

The Soviet Embassy had been presented with its great moments in that time, however (the deputisation of Comrades Bannon and Pikhaver aside). ANU lecturer Bruce MacFarlane had attempted to storm through the gates with an immense Peeking-style red flag, only to be thwarted in the effort by a sea of policemen while all the journalists on the spot had run around in circles looking for a color camera to record the sight (of 10 ACT policemen bearing a red flag) for posterity. MacFarlane's young son made it through the scrimmage however with a large photograph of Karl Marx which caused the Russians a great deal of pain whenever it was thrust at them. In short, they were discovering in the space of a week what their American opposite numbers have been forced to endure for some years now. But Soviet diplomats have still to take the American Foreign Service field course on "How to pull the wool over the eyes of the capitalist press." I continued with my questions.

Questions

"Who are the 'honest intelligentsia' of Czechoslovakia, referred to by Pravda? What proportion of the many experienced people devoted to the cause of the Party in Czechoslovakia had been justifiably removed for their part in the Stalinist excesses 'in building socialism?' Which were the 'certain groupings' which had had the newspapers, radio and television at their disposal in pursuing clearly anti-socialist aims? In what way had the vastly increased output of electricity, steel and cement in the last 20 years contributed to 'raising the welfare of the people?' Which 'foreign counter-revolutionary emigre centres and foreign bourgeois parties and circles' did anti-socialist organisations such as "Club-231" have the broadest of connections with? Many of my questions could have been answered plausibly if Soviet officials had been provided with facts to back up the assertions of Pravda. But it seems that the Russian outpost down under ranks low on Moscow's scale of priorities for the provision of such information.

Very tricky

All the facts in the world could not have answered my last two questions though. Pravda

stated that "While a minority of the Presidium members by Alexander Dubcek at the head spoke from openly opportunistic positions, most of the members took a principled line" at the Cierna summit meeting between the Czech and Soviet leaders on July 29. Could the official name for me those members of the Czech Praesidium who were in the "minority" with Dubcek and those who formed the "majority"? And could he name the Party leaders and statestmen of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who had appealed to the Soviet Union and other Allied states to render the fraternal Czechoslovak people urgent assistance with armed forces? He could not.

The 'facts'

He did provide me with the teletyped text of the historic appeal to the leaders and statesmen to Moscow for assistance, six pages in all, which had been in his possession since Aug. 21 (the day following the invasion) but hadn't been released by the Embassy for some inexplicable reason.



on. If there had ever been any signatures on the teletyped message, they had been guillotined off. The list of a puppet government which had to be shelved in the face of developments in Czechoslovakia which had not been foreseen by the Kremlin planners. The Americans had at least had an established government to invite them into Vietnam, even though the text of that invitation has never been released. True, they had put that Government there in the first place, but it was a government. The Russians had a text but no government.

Protests

Across the way from the gates, the lone Czech flag still waved. The ranks of the Czechs had swelled to half a dozen or so. They were in the

We have likewise been consistent in our demand for the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people. On July 24th, the CPA basing itself on internationally agreed principles of the communist movement stated that:

"Only the Czechoslovak Communists can decide their Party's policies, just as the Czechoslovak working class and people alone can decide national and State policy. There should be no attempt to impose policies from outside."

Prior to the recent Soviet action, where were the DLP and Liberal leaders, emigre groups and other professional communist haters who now show such hypocritical concern for Czech democracy?

When they join with those in Australia who have acted, demonstrated and protested at the rape of Vietnam they will be entitled to raise their voice on issues involving the socialist countries.

At the time of writing there would seem to be a lessening of tension and the possibility of certain agreements for a political solution which may remove the danger of greater tragedy occurring in Czechoslovakia. Whilst this may allow for an immediate end to the crisis there can only be one ultimately just solution. This must guarantee the rights of the Czech workers and people to decide their own destiny.

This would correct the harm caused to world peace, democracy, the right of self-determination and socialism by the wrong and ill-advised actions of the leaders of those countries who have endeavoured to impose their will in Czechoslovakia.

Important longer-term questions of political theory and practice have been raised in the recent weeks. These concern relations between countries and political institutions, the functioning of democracy in a socialist State and how Australian socialists need to develop their political theory and attitudes to these and related matters.



detached himself from the group to inform the press that if it were not for the fact that it would be bad public relations, the Czechs (i.e. Havlicek) would have thumped the lot on the spot. His cock-sack-style beard quivered with rage at the sight of the red alongside the red-white-and-blue. He stalked back to his position, muttering something about the direct connection between these red flag wavers and '48. The latter launched innocently into "The Red Flag," but the refrain petered out with the second verse. A journalist offered the words of his somewhat bawdier version. All in all, it was a pretty pathetic demonstration, with no Albert Langer on hand to lead the troops into the fray. "We forgot to invite him," an SDS member said. Just as another journalist thought he had convinced the demonstrators to sit on the road a la anti Vietnam, all 45 were invited into the Embassy as a deputation. There they remained for the next hour and a half, to emerge finally in dribs and drabs, some won over by the Second and Third Secretaries, others not entirely convinced. Well, if you can believe everything you read in our newspapers, why not Pravda?

The press took up its station inside the Hotel Kingston, to be shortly joined by the Tribune's very dejected looking Harry Stein. He had been lumped with the capitalist press and refused admission to the Embassy. The Czech emigres, meanwhile, failed to use the opportunity to burn all the red flags. Thus ended a day in protest at the Soviet Embassy.

Invasion

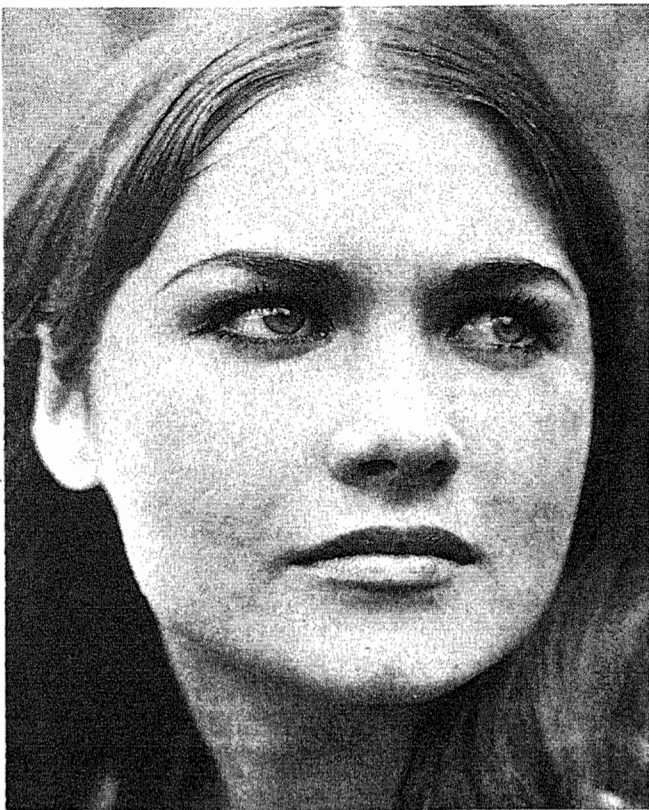
It was not quite the end to all protests for the day, however. 140 members of the Committee of Ex-Migrants from Eastern Europe (that was roughly the name, anyway) gathered outside Parliament House to vent their rage at the "Communist invasion of Czechoslovakia" and listen to good anti-Communist cheer from various Federal politicians. I seemed to remember reading somewhere that Dubcek was a Communist. For that matter, I would have sworn it was Stoboda who gave the order to the armed forces in remain in their barracks during the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia in 1948. I must have been mistaken though. After all, people like Andrew Jones, Mark Posa and Don Dunstan would not lead a demonstration through Adelaide in favor of Communists, whatever their description, surely?

Wishful

The Czechoslovak organiser of the Parliament House demonstration did in fact admit that Dubcek was a Communist. The accent on "was." It seems he was on the road leading away from Communism and would have, in fact, soon ceased to be a Communist at all, had it not been for his untimely death at the hands of the Russian invaders. That is why "we" could support him. After having read the diatribe against counter-revolutionaries and fascists seeking to restore the capitalist system, et al, in the editorials of Pravda, and then listening to the manner of man talking, I began to wonder. I did inform him, however, that I had been informed in turn that morning of the official confirmation from Moscow of an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the CSSR on the withdrawal of Allied troops. There was no mention of when the invasion force would be withdrawn, of course, but it was clear that Comrade Dubcek was far from dead. The state of Dubcek's health didn't deter the Latvians and Ukrainians present as they went on waving their placards. They would have a little longer yet to go on waving.

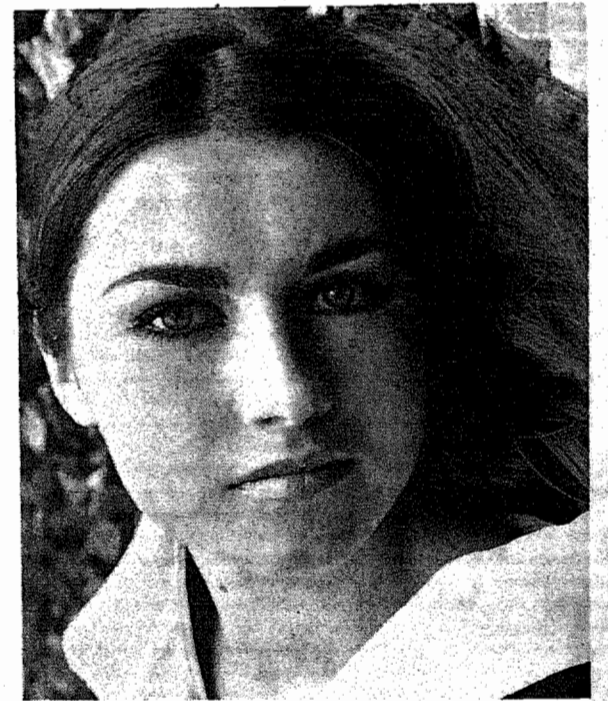
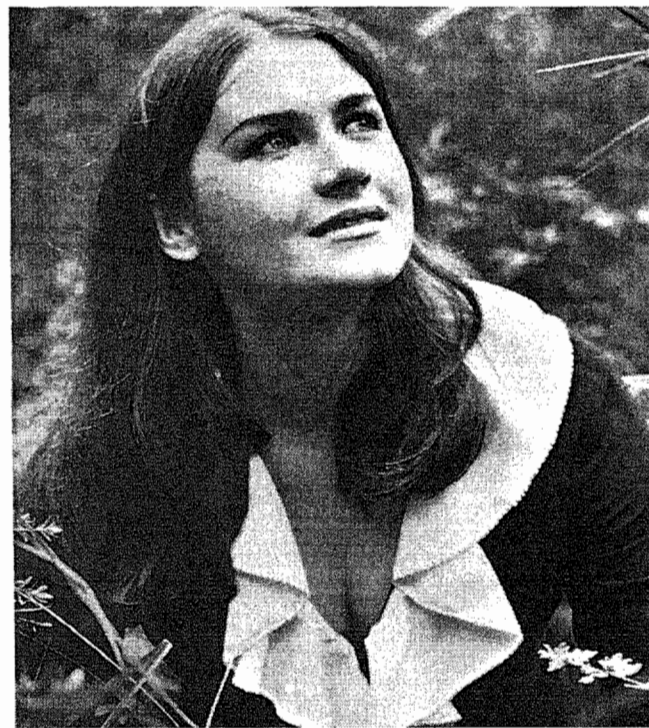
Confusion

The demonstrators gathered around the Czech position to hurl their verbal disapproval at the Soviets. The latter were keeping discreetly out of sight behind the hedge. The police made up for it all with an impressive show of numbers. Havlicek



**Bird of
the Year Chris
Elstob**

"They are creatures to be gentled and tamed, and then made wild again."
"We are their cult worshippers. Indeed, they are our deities, our delight, our constant source of inspiration, mystification, amusement and revelation."



PHOTOS BY BARRY ELLSON

WHERE THE ACTION WAS

NUAUS August Council was held in Melbourne for three days of the last vacation. This Council reviews the activities of NUAUS and disseminates vast quantities of information to the uninitiated.

It was not a very relaxing three days. There were three sessions, the final one started at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday, 17th, and finished at 7.30 a.m. the next day! During Council, five pounds of foolscap paper, typewritten on both sides, were distributed to each delegate in the form of reports. To tickle the taste buds of those present, the election of next year's president, a fee increase of 18 cents per student, the inauguration of our very own Friendly Society and a proposed subsidiary of "National U" by "The Age," Melbourne, were included on the agenda.

NEW PRESIDENT

The President of NUAUS for 1969 is Bob Pearce from WA. He was opposed by Mike Tan from Monash. Bob has a record of creating student involvement in NUAUS activities on his own campus and also has an immense capacity for hard work. Tom Roper was re-elected as Education Vice-President.

Despite an austerity budget this year, NUAUS has had to deplete its

financial reserves in order to keep on functioning. A fee increase from 57 cents to 75 cents per student was recommended by the finance and accepted by Council after a long and complicated debate.

S.A. DIPS OUT

The first general meeting of the NUAUS Friendly Society was also held during Council. This Society has been formed to provide cheaper insurance, life assurance and pharmaceutical, medical and dental benefits for students. Unfortunately the first project, that of pharmaceutical benefits, will not be available to Adelaide students. Only 30 Friendly Societies' pharmacies are allowed in South Australia by Act of Parliament. Ours would be number 31.

As a result of negotiations by NUAUS "The Age" has offered to subsidise "National U" by providing a scholarship for the editor, and underwriting the cost of printing. The Library and cable facilities of "The Age" will also be available. "The Age" will receive the revenue from advertising plus National publicity.

ABSCHOL

One of the major departments of NUAUS, Abschol has also become one of the most important and efficient pressure groups in the field of Abor-

iginal development. It initiated the "Aboriginal Quarterly" at the beginning of the year, continues its tutoring and scholarship schemes, sponsors research and is politically active as shown in its Land Rights vigil. August Council decided that Abschol would have a full time director next year and should also consider whether it is possible to promote action on kindergartens and associated community projects for Aborigines.

In the portfolio of Education and Welfare NUAUS continues to try and create an awareness of educational and student needs within the Australian community. It also pressures governments, the Australian Universities Commission and individual University Administrations. One example of this is the NUAUS Student Housing Survey which will be completed before the end of this year and will be used in submissions to the AUC. In another field, one of the most important education conferences to be held in Australia next year, The Tertiary Planning Seminar at Armidale, NSW, has been instigated by NUAUS.

TRAVEL

NUAUS regards its Travel Schemes as one of the most important ways in which it can foster a sense of international identification amongst

students. Three hundred and nine students from all over Australia will take part in NUAUS sponsored tours to seven overseas countries during the next long vacation. August Council decided that NUAUS should also form its own travel agency. The advantages of setting up our own agency are obvious in the long run, but it will require a fair degree of patience and loyalty from individual members while it is being established.

ACTIVE

Among other things, NUAUS has published the OSS (Overseas Students' Service) accommodation handbook, is loosely connected with the Second Australian Universities Arts Festival, is heavily involved with international student organisations, has initiated research into the price of text books and has committed itself to "volunteer assistance" and "live in" schemes in Papua New Guinea.

There was some criticism due to a feeling of disaffection between the rank and file members of NUAUS and the executive. However, this is almost inevitable in an organisation such as NUAUS which elects its executive directly and ranges from a completely amateur organisation on the local scene to a semi-professional group at the National level.

BIAFRA

racial groupings first arose in 1953, when savage riots in Ibadan and Kano resulted in the death of many Ibos. Dissension between the various groups increased as the general pre-independence fervor mounted. At first political activity in the country did not fall into racial categories, and attempts were made to form multi-racial parties, however after a few years, those parties which were essentially made up of one race began to predominate in the area where the race was indigenous. It should be noted here that this trend toward race-oriented parties did not appear first in the Ibo, but rather in the northern Hausa, though it soon enveloped the whole country.

At this time Nigeria was divided into three regions, the Northern (predominantly peopled by Muslim Hausas), the Western (predominantly Christian and Africanist Yorubas) and the Eastern (predominantly Christian Ibo). In terms of population the Northern region outnumbered the other two combined, but in terms of economic power the East was predominant.

This was an initial cause of disturbance, since the numbers of the Hausas enabled it to maintain a majority in the parliament, which the Ibos felt, resulted in economic injustice, with the Ibos not receiving their rightful share of the revenues from the oil which flowed from the East. On top of this, however, there was disturbance arising from the other smaller tribal groupings in Nigeria. These felt heavily outnumbered by the major group in each of the three areas.

This resulted in the growth of agitation for the development of new States to cater for the distinct cultural needs for each of these racial groupings. In 1963 success for these people seemed imminent with the creation of the Mid-West State.



However the creation of new States was generally opposed by the northerners and easterners, both of whom saw it as an attempt to denude them of power; the northerners fearing that any loss of a numerical majority would mean a loss of a counterbalance to the economic power of the southerners, and easterners fearing that this would bring them under further domination from outsiders.

The dissension grew greater, though the northerners eventually relented in their opposition to the new State movement for the sake of internal order, while the east held out. The elections of 1965 provided a useful catalyst for the troubles ahead, with charges being bandied around of rigging and corruption, attempts made to abduct candidates, etc.

The internal confusion grew daily, until January 15, 1966, when a group of army officers tried to restore law and order by taking over control of the government, under Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi, a 42-year-old Ibo. Attempts were made by him to restore law and order, but the gradual increase in Ibo power, through high placements to Ibos, caused anger among the northerners, and the persecution of Ibos in the north increased substantially. In July of 1966, anti-Ibo feeling reached a peak, and the North struck back with a counter-coup, which was the starting signal for vigorous anti-Ibo action, and in the next three months thousands died, and it is estimated that one million fled to the eastern region.

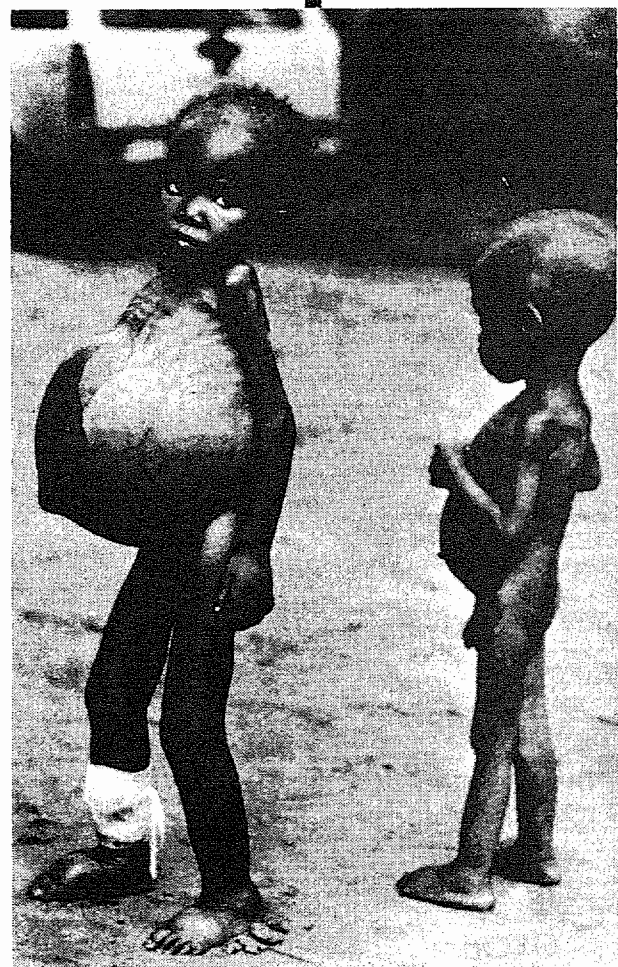
At the same time, and somewhat less well known was the fact that many, though not matching the number of Ibo deaths, non-Ibos were being killed in the eastern region as reprisals.



The leader of this coup was Major-General Gowon, a northerner. The Ibos of the East felt this counter-coup keenly and the military governor of the east, Lt. Col. Ojukwu, refused to recognise the "rebel Lagos junta." The feeling of secession in the East grew stronger with the influx from the universities at Lagos and Ibadan, of Ibo lecturers who took up posts at the university in the East. These academics were often amongst the forefront of those advocating immediate and unilateral withdrawal from the Federation.

Attempts were made for a reconciliation between the various regions, but the feeling of the populace in the North was strongly anti-East, and the feeling was gradually becoming more implanted in the East for separation. In a move to overcome the factional differences, Gowon proposed splitting the three major regions into 12 States; one of the reasons he proposed this plan was to give the various minority racial groupings an effective degree of self-government. However it was not interpreted in this manner by the East (nor indeed by the North at first, but they eventually conceded) who saw it as yet another attempt by the Northerners, through Gowon, to gain the subjugation of the Ibo people. The die was cast now, and any further moves towards reconciliation were only doomed to be futile exercises in polemics.

Ojukwu took the unilateral action of demanding that all the oil revenues should be paid into the Eastern treasury, instead of the Federal treasury, and on not receiving them confiscated the property of various Federal agencies, which in turn was matched by a Federal blockade of the Eastern region.



On May 30, 1967, Ojukwu finally led his people away from the Nigerian Federation with the creation of the Republic of Biafra. The next month saw a period of relative quiet in the situation, which ended on July 6 with the commencement of hostilities, and Ojukwu calling for a "total war" against Nigeria, and the Federal Government calling on the troops to march in and wipe out Ojukwu and his collaborators.

The war turned in Biafra's favor at the start, and Biafran troops advanced into the Mid-West region coming within 150 miles of Lagos. However the Biafran occupation of the Mid-West region lasted only for six weeks, when the tide of the war turned against the Biafrans at the town of Ore, where a defeat started the retreat which was not reversed. The start of 1968 saw Federal troops entrenched on Biafran soil, where they consolidated their positions, and now (August 1968) appear ready for the final attack.

Though the Nigerian Government insists that it is a purely internal affair, both sides have not been unwilling to point out various international implications. The Federal Government claims an independent Biafra would permit foreigners to maintain a hold of Nigeria, and that the secession plays into the hands of the neo-imperialist nations of Africa (meaning the Southern African countries, and those black African countries that have sided with Biafra: Gabon, Tanzania, Ivory Coast and Zambia).



The weakened state of the whole country made it necessary that if the war was to be waged "Successfully" aid would be needed from overseas. At the start, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Russia, were among those supplying arms to the Federal troops, they were soon joined by Britain who saw the economic advantage of supplying arms; Biafra has been supplied by Czechoslovakia and Portugal and more recently France. Therefore the rest of the world can feel a very great responsibility for the current tragedy, since the country was far too weak at the start to have maintained even a simple skirmish by itself.

As a result of this protracted war effort, there are today four million refugees in Biafra, inflation has gone way past what would normally be called a crisis point; salt sells at \$2 a cup, chickens \$5 each, and rats \$1 each. A conservative estimate is that 3,000 people die each day of starvation, they need 200 tons of protein each day, but the country is blockaded, and only limited amounts of food and medical supplies can get through. However, as the tragedy mounts more radical steps are being taken to ensure that the supplies get to the refugees, such as the hiring of planes from the arms merchant who flies arms into Biafra, by Caritas International. And it appears that world pressure may bring the Nigerian Federal Government to compromise and let more supplies through.

However money is needed to buy these supplies, and will be needed for a long time to come. The people in the photograph on this page probably will never live to see the effect of money you give, that this can be said shows how terrible the situation is. Your help is needed urgently. The Biafran Relief Campaign needs walkers and sponsors for its two walkathons. If you want to know more about the situation buy the booklet that the committee has prepared. Give your support and enlist the support of others — if we don't act now, it will be too late!

Thursday, September 5, 1968 ON DIT Page 5

Will you walk for Biafra ?

I WALK FOR BIAFRA

UDO (Peace In) BIAFRA

BEAT HUNGER IN BIAFRA

The A.U. BIAFRAN RELIEF CAMPAIGN, a sub-committee of the SRC, has been formed to raise at least \$20,000 for the starving refugees in Biafra and Nigeria.

The main fund raising activities are two WALKATHONS. The first will be held on the weekend 7-8th September. Participants will walk from MARION SHOPPING CENTRE to PORT NOARLUNGA and back, 44 miles. The second will be held on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. Participants will walk eight miles from Adelaide University to Flinders University.

Further details from the Relief Campaign Office (1st floor, George Murray Building, originally ON DIT Staff Office).

You can also help by buying a badge, or a poster, or making a direct donation, or give a hand in organizing the activities planned by the campaign.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

At 1.10 p.m. on Monday September 2, Mr. Ikenna Nwokolo, a Biafran lecturer in the Law Department of Melbourne University, specially flown to Adelaide, spoke at the Union Hall and launched the campaign.

A booklet, specially prepared by the Pacifist Society and Quaker Society will be on sale in a week's time.

A mass rally on Barr Smith lawn before walk on September 13, 1968, African, Vietnamese and Australian students will participate in folk singing and anti-war poetry reading.

by LYNN ARNOLD

"... if this embryo Republic must disintegrate, then, in the name of God, let the operation be a short and painless one. Let it not be featured by violence, which we shunned during the dark days of our National humiliation... Should the politicians fail to heed this warning, then I will venture the prediction that the experience of the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be child's play, if it ever comes our turn to play such a tragic role."

These words were spoken by Dr. Azikiwe, the first president of Nigeria. Today we have seen these words come true as thousands of Biafrans die each week. Only now they are not dying so much by military massacre as they were doing in the days just before secession, now they are dying of starvation. Cut off by the Federal forces on all sides, and with much of their agricultural capacity wasted, the population of Biafra, growing with the influx of refugees from elsewhere, finds itself on an ever decreasing share of Nigerian soil each day. It is expected that within a few weeks that the whole of Biafra will have fallen into Federal hands, but between now and then many hundreds of thousands of people face death.



It is one of the anomalies of this war that the prime arguments used by every side are made up of essentially the same facts, only interpreted so as to prove attempted domination by the opposing side. Serious trouble between the various

Civil Liberties Gone? or Just Forgotten

by
M. J. Detmold
Secretary S.A. Council
for Civil Liberties

It may be presumed that members of the Council for Civil Liberties believe in civil liberties. The intelligent observer would not be much impressed by this; for the belief is by no means uncommon, and he would not be sure, without elaboration, just what it meant.

I doubt that I could be of much assistance to the intelligent observer in this matter of definition, except to offer the rather timid observation that the qualification "civil" suggests that the freedom which is obviously contemplated is not to be complete, but adjusted to the requirements of an organised society.

At that point he may well terminate his inquiry, being of the opinion that an organisation which does not know what it is about can be of little value. I should then attempt to persuade him otherwise.

It seems to me that the idea of freedom is itself pretty commonly accepted in our society. But then so is the proposition that freedom must, for various purposes, be limited. The main argument centres around the definition which society makes of the limits of freedom. And it seems to me that here is the area where there is much work to be done by bodies such as the Council for Civil Liberties; not in proving a case for liberty, but in examining society's limits of liberty to see whether they are as well placed as they might be.

Here, of course, we get into the realm of the major conflicts between different points of view, different values. The socialist would argue that the principle of equality is entitled to make a greater inroad into liberty than for instance would the president of the Chamber of Commerce; the religious zealot or other moralist that certain principles of morality require similar inroads; the policeman that the protection of women from rape in parks necessitates a tighter definition of the limits of liberty; and so on.

A council of civil liberties cannot ignore the conflicts; and particularly it cannot hope to remove them by wide cries of "liberty." It will in the end have to take attitudes in these conflicts; and these attitudes will depend as much on judgments on values which, to my mind, are not logically connected with liberty, as on the value of liberty itself.

But I think it is of importance to realise that there is much that can be done short of this point; before it becomes necessary to take these attitudes and accept or reject one or more of at least the more commonly maintained "encroaching" values.

The censorship of literature and other forms of expression on the ground of obscenity, indecency or pornography provides an example of this. Here I think one can examine the laws which define the limits of freedom of expression and, without entering the major conflicts, perceive means of securing greater liberty.

The reasons for censorship are complicated, and few censoring Comstock (I suspect) really subject their reasons to close analysis. But at least five can be identified.

First that indulgence in pornography is immoral. Secondly, that such indulgence, whether or not it is in itself immoral, is likely to produce a lowering of the moral standards of the reader or viewer. I suppose this means that the depiction in the pornographic work of the particular act which the particular Comstock regards as immoral, increases the likelihood that the reader will copy off and do it, or at least will fail to condemn others who do so. Thirdly, that pornography is likely to induce some people to commit illegal, and not merely immoral, acts; the reader postulated being one who instead of reproducing the allegedly pornographic act with for instance a consenting adult partner, will do so with a child or without consent. Fourthly, that pornography is offensive to a large number of people, who for that reason do not wish to be confronted by it. And fifthly, that children require special protection in these and other respects.

Our censorship laws (and here I am using the term to embrace not merely prior restraint but also subsequent punishment) are hopelessly confused. An examination of decisions of courts in obscenity cases reveals, in various combinations, all of the reasons for censorship which have been listed. The basic legal test of obscenity has been since 1959 whether the work in question has a "tendency to deprave and corrupt." This, one would think, had reference to one or more of the first, second, third or fifth of the stated grounds. But in fact it does not; for when a court determines an issue of obscenity, although it gives lip-service to "tendency to deprave and corrupt," all it is really concerned with is whether the work is offensive to the modesty of the ordinary man; this is of course the fourth ground, and not one of those that would appear on the face of it to have been invoked.

Once it is recognised that in spite of what it says this is what the law is doing, there can be

little objection to a more discriminating definition; one which, for instance, distinguishes "public" obscenity (and in this I would be prepared to include daily newspapers and television) from clearly private forms such as books and films (at least those shown to film societies). Few would then pay much attention to offended Comstocks in the latter class of case, since it is hardly asking too much of them to put the particular book down or terminate membership of the particular film society.

No doubt it is at this point that some or all of the other arguments would be raised. But in respect of each of these a similar analysis can be made and the respective inroads into freedom of expression made a little more discriminating.

In any event there is no excuse for the sloppy and misleading definition of obscenity which we have today.

The procedures of censorship can be radically improved also without entering the field of major conflicts of values. Most of our censorship is done at customs level and is in fact true censorship i.e. it involves prior restraint by administrative action. The dangers of this system are well known. It is done in secret, by men unfitted for the task, and is largely irresponsible. There is, in the case of literary censorship, no satisfactory access to the courts, and, in the case of film censorship, none at all. The mistakes made under this system are obvious from an examination of the books and films 'released' by customs from time to time.

I am not suggesting that a council for civil liberties should refrain from entering the conflicts of values. For instance were it claimed that censorship was justified on the first or second of the grounds that I have referred to (the morality grounds) it should maintain that, so long as he was an adult, morality was a matter for the individual concerned, and not the inquisitive Comstock. My point is simply that there is much that can be done prior to this; and there is little excuse for not doing it. This is, of course, not limited to the field of freedom of expression.

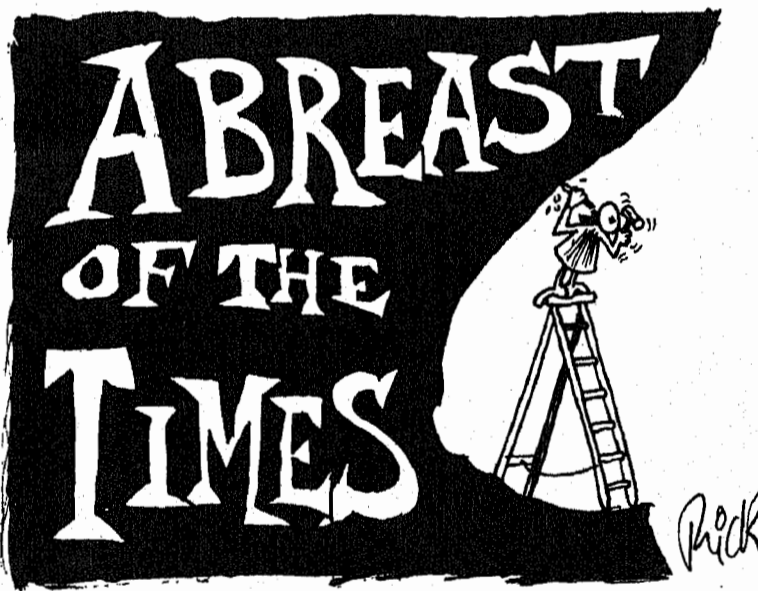
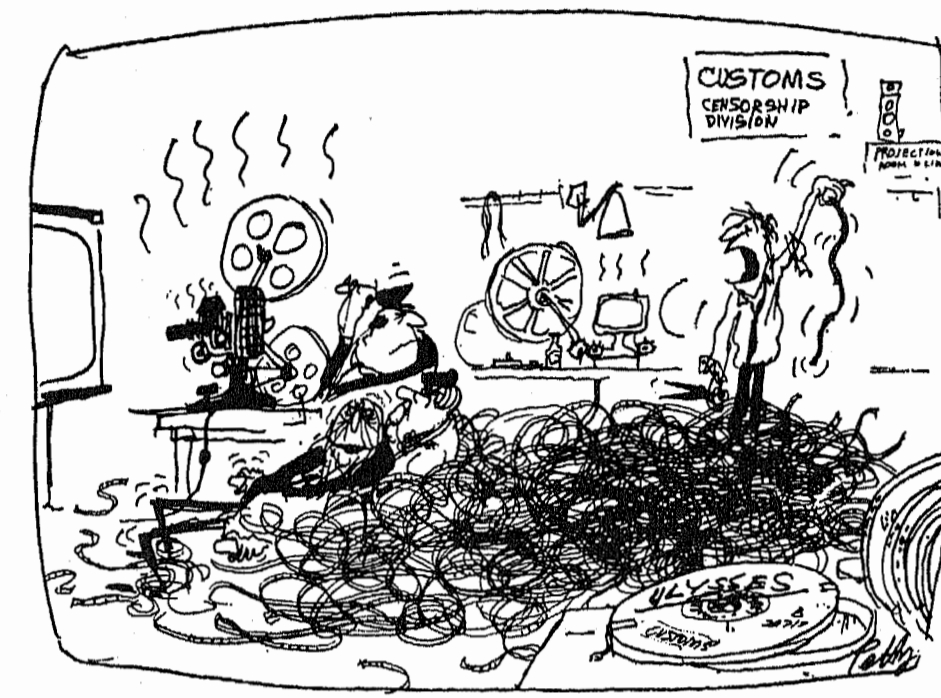
So much for theory. I should like to say one or two things about a practical difficulty which must always worry bodies formed for purposes which include public action, and which seek to be independent of party. The Council for Civil

Liberties has been criticised for taking a stand on the question of electoral reform. We took this not because we thought there was any necessary connection between democracy and freedom. My freedom can be denied to the same degree whether it is denied by a democratic government or a dictator. But there is a practical connection. Infringements of liberty seem less likely to occur in a democracy than a dictatorship; moreover when they do occur those affected have a chance, since they are voters, of doing something about it; in a dictatorship they have not.

It is perfectly clear that our electoral system is biased. To that extent elections are predetermined; and to the same extent rendered less effective as a practical measure for safeguarding liberty.

We may ignore the foolish outburst which attempted to align the Council with the Communist Party. A more careful criticism was that we had aligned ourselves with the ALP, presumably because the principles we adopted on electoral reform are similar to those of that party. They are, however, also fundamental principles of democracy with which only people with interests to preserve would really have substantial dispute.

That one party, by and large accepts them and the other party does not, will only preclude a body that strives to be non-party from acting if it is prepared to confine itself to issues on which the parties have no disagreement. This category is unlikely in its nature to embrace many of the important issues; and that, I should have thought, was sufficient reason for repudiating the confinement.



Last Thursday's student meeting in the cloisters to protest against the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia resulted in the left-wingers staging the coup of the year.

The SRC had drafted a motion which condemned the Russians for their strong arm methods in suppressing a "counter-revolution at the request of the Czech Government." However, SDA drafted an amended motion which embraced broader principles. It condemned not only the Russian's world power tactics in Czechoslovakia but also the American for their involvement in Vietnam. The analogy, to any thinking person is plain. Two world powers are not happy with the governments in their respective "colonies." Two world powers are interfering in the internal affairs of two small States.

Anyway, the meeting got under way and various speakers discussed the pros and cons of the two motions.

Predictably, the right-wingers were not going to have a bar of this amended motion: fancy trying to draw an analogy when good white stock admittedly communist was being bullied — what all this has to do with boogies being obliterated from the face of their nation obviously puzzled the flirtatious right, evidence by the nonsense in "Right Up."

Finally, after a lot of red tape crap it was decided to vote on the SDA amended motion. And here Chairman Maonos made his boo-boo. Having been well conditioned by social pressure he, unwittingly, said that those in favor of the SRC motion go to the right of the cloisters, the George Murray side and those in favor of the SDA amended motion, go to the left, the Refectory side. Now, many of you know that this side has the tables and chairs where people eat and make stimulating conversation.

The poor souls who had been sitting throughout the meeting, no doubt not having had a clue what had been going on, remained there. Consequently the numbers for the amended motion were bolstered and the vote was carried. Let it not be said that the amended motion didn't have the majority of people any-

way, but the consequent mass of people made the vote indisputable. It could have been the other way had the chairman thought about it.

ON DIT predicts, therefore, that 1969 will be the year of the manipulators and the manipulated. The University is finally growing up.

The SRC luncheon given for Mr. Ikenna Nwokolo, who spoke on the urgent problems of Biafra, cost \$52.50.

John McLeay's latest incredible summation of bearded professors and their apparel, seems to be another subtle hint that Universities are breeding grounds for unsavory elements.

It seems that Mr. Kemp (the anti-civil liberties council fellow) has at last found himself a fellow traveller. Hysterical politicians really are a lot of fun.

Executive solidarity in the SRC apparently has come to a grinding halt over a new (additional) publication planned by the SRC. Not content with having Bread and Circuses and Union News disseminating similar information, President Manos wants to put out a little newspaper which will record exciting SRC news. No doubt it will degenerate into another Bread and Circuses or Union News, but at the moment big things are planned for it. Even the name "The Martini" (which is a sub-title to an article in one of the interstate student newspapers) has that ring of sophistication.

At the executive level not all the members were as keen as Manos and it seems that after much haggling four out of five members abstained from voting and President Manos clinched this tight vote by using his casting vote. That's good petty bureaucracy for you!

The current world wide jumping on the Czech bandwagon has even pervaded the Adelaide City Council, which upon being told that there was going to be yet another demonstration retorted that there would be no demo without written permission. However, upon being told it was to be against the Russian in-

vasion, the amazed bureaucrat at the other end of the phone stammered a little but then braced himself. It was for the "cause." Bureaucracy went into high gear. He came back after a few words to his superior and said that they would still require written permission but if they brought a little letter along saying what they were planning to do, everything would be OK.

The march went on as planned — right up the middle — not on the footpath — of King William Street.

For those of you who have been following the career of the grand old boiler Joyce Steel alias Education Minister, Member for Burnside, etc. etc., etc. it will come as no shock to hear of her latest "exploits" which came to light last week. Joyce in her wisdom and no doubt with the guidance of the LCL's policy to help the rich get richer and the poor to get poorer, has in one blow removed the travel allowance and free text book service of Teachers' College students. No doubt sensing that this move was not going to be very popular (what perception!) the LCL has attempted to cover up this erosion of conditions by plans to raise student teachers' salaries by a paltry \$85 to offset the loss of free books and travel allowances.

This pittance would of course hardly cover the cost of travel much less the cost of text books. If Joyce and Co. are allowed to introduce the double think type plot outlined above the result will be that student teachers will do without many text books in an effort to make ends meet. This in turn will lower the standards of our teachers — and consequently our education standards — already at an unacceptable low — will be further reduced although "the department" has denied that it will save any money under the new system, the fact that "the department" will be substantially off under the new arrangements is patently obvious. One can't help thinking that the money so saved is necessary to finance the reintroduction of frequent cleaning of school windows (which of

course is the only other thing Joyce has done since becoming Education Minister).

Oh well, if we're going to turn our schools into palatial child-minding centres, at least they will have clean windows

Tuesday's general student meeting, which was held to decide on the submissions of the University Council regarding student representation on that Council, was pathetic to say the least. It was attended by about three dozen people, and a great many of these were people who had entered submissions or were connected in some way with them.

The extent of the apathy that permeates this University is deplorable. Peter O'Brien could have declared himself king of this campus and the majority of you wouldn't know it for months afterwards.

One wonders why the active people of this campus continue to bother.

Man goes under: once more the machine triumphs. There was always a sneaking suspicion in the minds of many people that the human race was destined to be computerised out of existence. But we don't have to wait that long. Already there is a new threat to man's supremacy.

"There is no evidence that even hard-core pornography can, in itself, cause anti-social behaviour or corrupt people."

If the written word does deprave or corrupt then presumably the Minister for Customs and members of the National Literature Board of Review are corrupted by the books they read and ban, and are accordingly thereafter unfit to decide which books should be banned."

I hopes these quotes from John Bennett's "Freedom of Expression in Australia" give some hope to the Froth Rag editors and those who avidly look forward to the visual aspect of Abreast of the Times.

ANYONE FOR MATS?

The MATS Report contains all the plans for man's extinction. For \$15.00, friends, you can purchase a copy of your very own "Doomsday Book."

For if this report is implemented, Adelaide will become, in the short space of 18 years, a dehumanised vacuum completely at the mercy of mechanised transport.

Rather than try and check the suburban sprawl and inject some life, some community spirit, into it, the powers-that-be have decided to extend it and to facilitate its spread by providing multi-lane highways to speed up the process.

Rather than try, by intelligent planning, to induce some of present and future population to country areas in an attempt to prevent the death of many of our country towns, the MATSers have promised accommodation unlimited in a sprawling, freeway dominated city.

Rather than provide quick, cheap, comfortable public transport for all, the MATSers and their collaborators in private enterprise, are encouraging cars to descend en masse into the city. The collaborators have erected massive cement piles on which to stack the cars (and more parking stations are planned for the city) and now the MATSers are promising to fill these ugly edifices by bringing their highways straight into the city.

We have a city, where, already, the pedestrian takes his life into his hands every time he crosses the street — even if he is with the lights.

An inexplicable impatience overcomes the human species, it seems, whenever he puts

himself behind the wheel of a motor car.

A person who likes nothing better than to stroll quietly along a city street during his lunch-hour, or through the parklands on a summer's day, this same person appears to take on a new personality when he enters his car.

It seems that he adopts delusions of power. By firmly gripping the steering wheel with his two hands, he feels as if he is now part of the car, that he has an engine impatiently revving up inside him and 100 horsepower just rearing to go. How can such power be expected to slow or stop just because a dawdling human crosses his path.

We have all heard the Freudian theories about people using motor vehicles to project their sexual prowess (or to substitute for a lack of it). Using this analysis, the MATS Report becomes very frightening. Just imagine, dozens of freeways, crowded with thousands of speeding sex maniacs?

The most logical way to handle the problem of transporting people to and from work seems, to this amateur trafficist, to be to develop an improved system of public transport.

Too many cars' presence in the city area is unnecessary. Why tell me Rundle Street Retail Traders, do you insist on vetoing plans to make Rundle Street a traffic-free mall. Do you think we are all victims of your motor-mania? Do you enjoy risking life and limb in jostling crowds in order to get from one store to another?

Their favorite argument — that lack of traffic would

take away business is utter rubbish. As their custom is assured they seem to think they can abuse the public's sensibilities endlessly. But I think that their attitude will rebound on them. The development of many large suburban shopping complexes with their offers of comparatively uncrowded shopping will surely take away many shoppers, particularly those who do not work in the city.

The car manufacturers, the parking station owners and the MATSers have combined in a giant conspiracy, the aim of their deadly plan? To force utter subservience of man to the motor car. This dangerous machine will reduce the population by increasingly large numbers each year. Those it fails to eliminate directly in this way will be forced out onto the highways and the freeways, to take refuge in the machine that seeks to destroy them. Out into the noise, the confusion, the speed, the pollution, the dehumanisation that some of our government leaders seem to want to foist at enormous cost, upon us.

Of course, even staid small-town conservatives like myself, have to admit that Adelaide is growing and that where there are people, transport is needed. My argument is, however, that rather than seek alternative ways of moving the population to and from its place of work, the planning authorities are bowing in subservience to the motor car.

While cars are undoubtedly useful and convenient ways of carting the family off to a picnic in the hills, or on a trip to Victor Harbor, I dispute their utility as a means of getting people to the city.

The end is in sight. No, in fact, the end is here with this edition. It has been aptly described as the end of an era. Legends in their own lifetime — those magnificent editors of ON DIT. How many of you out there can boast of being legends in your own lifetime Apart from Alex Paior, not many.

Speaking of the esteemed president of the AULC (currently supporting the Czech Communist Govt.), it must be of some relief to the whingers and knockers around the campus that this is the last edition of ON DIT. They can now crawl back into the book stacks and get back to some serious study. It must be tiring having to wag one's tongue making all sorts of unconstructive noises with each successive issue. Knowing nothing of what is involved in putting out a newspaper of this type, they launch into a tirade of abuse and misinformed crap; and voicing fears at the shocking decline of the paper, quite oblivious to the fact that ON DIT is regarded interstate as one of the better Uni. newspapers.

ON DIT is a voluntarily produced newspaper and can only be as good as the volunteers who contribute. This year's contributions have been readily forthcoming and of a reasonable quality. And to those hardy volunteers who blunted their pencils for ON DIT or contributed to it in the thousand and one ways needed to put it on the stands, the editors and the editorial staff extend their heartfelt thanks.

We are indeed happy to report that ON DIT still retains the largest circulation (8,000-7,500) in the University, although underground publications such as "Grass Roots" and "Right Up" are encroaching somewhat on our figures. Happily, the biggest threat "Bread and Circuses" has been somewhat nonplussed by a similar but glossier publication called "Union News," and one hardly notices the difference as they are swept around the cloisters and elsewhere by ill winds which don't do Mack (the steward) any good.

The full page pictorial cover has been retained throughout the year and some marvellous collection pieces have been featured — the present being no exception. The "Che" cover was in heavy demand by romantics and left-wing revolutionaries; Mona Lisa has been bought by Kym Bonython and now it hangs in his toilet. Speaking of toilets, the Tom Stott cover, although not hanging in many has featured heavily therein.

An innovation this year has been the back page consisting of Bird of the Week and, at first, the key-hole column, then later Bateup's cartoons.



"GOING OUT IN A BLAZE OF GLORY?"

RETURN TO OBSCURITY

This has improved the impact value of the paper greatly.

Advertising this year has been well in excess of \$3,000 and for this we thank the various government departments, airlines and business houses who supplemented our budget in this way. Without this extra revenue it would be impossible to put out such a high quality paper — and make no mistake, production-wise ON DIT is the best publication among the Uni. newspapers interstate. We hope these people will continue to support the paper and trust that you people out there will continue to read the ads. pages.

Abreast of Times has continued as the libel column and has proved extremely successful in certain instances.

Articles in the first few issues were heavily orientated towards the gerrymander issue, and the consequent ALP defeat. This became somewhat of a bore to Alex Paior and others, but we feel the public interest shown here and interstate concerning this indefensible fraud justified the space given to it. The article entitled "Return to Stagnation," although somewhat prophetic at the time, seems to have been borne out by the facts. Also rumour has it that DeGaris, was not too impressed with being placed between Stalin and Hitler.

South Australia's megalomaniac extraordinaire, Andrew Jones, was given (belatedly) space for a review of his plunge into the literary world entitled, aptly, "Andrew Jones MHR." The title is sufficiently nauseating and little more need be said.

The Festival of Arts was covered in two editions and a good presentation of the more avant garde attractions gave at least some credence to this ever increasing crumpet and tea affair.

Edition number two saw the fruits of a spastic effort by the SRC to publicise what was done in meetings. The demise of this scintillating column followed soon after. Undoubtedly next year's contenders for this post will be asked that evergreen question, directed with an air of suspicion:

"How much publicity do you intend giving the SRC and its activities?" Ho, Hum.

Billy Graham's travelling all-star circus was given coverage and the SCM-Catholic controversy, resulting in a barrage of letters and hastily-altered statements by certain people, was also featured.

A veritable feast of interviews appeared this year, and personalities

such as the Rev. Allan Walker, Charles Perkins, Les Dayman, Sandra Nelson and Barry Humphries were cornered and prodded with all sorts of stupid questions.

One of the highlights of the year was the one and only effort by the outraged (by ON DIT of course) right wingers. This appeared in the form of an article reporting the Hall meeting in the Union Hall. The Union Cellar Coffee and grog lounge and the Barr Smith extensions were given a good deal of space, with the refectory following closely behind.

Peter Wesley-Smith must be commended for his four articles on the history of Vietnam and it is exactly this type of researched material that a paper such as this needs. The article on the inadequacies of Minda caused a furore among the people involved, either because the contents of the article were too close to home, or, as the President, Mr. Justice Bright submitted in his reply, that they were largely incorrect.

The Vietnam War and the issue of conscription, both of which seem to bore a lot of people to death (and it probably will — kill you that is), were respectively covered by a special "Week of Shame" feature (incidentally the cartoon questionnaire by Cane was later used by Melbourne Uni's "Farrago") and a "Draft Resistance" feature from "Lot's Wife" which was confiscated in Melbourne by the Commonwealth. We were more fortunate because by the time we printed it those two crashing bores, McLeay, Jones (et al) had puffed themselves out jumping up and down crying "Commie." Ho, Hum.

The Fall of Greek Democracy, abortion (what a magnificent layout) and Lenny's defeat — despite mammoth support by ON DIT — saw us just make it to the end of the second term.

Guest writers this year have included such notables as Prof. Wal Cherry, Prof. W. G. K. Duncan, John Waters and other up-town heavies who shall remain nameless, Rev. Malcolm McKenzie and Hal Alexander from the Tribune.

We have excelled ourselves in the field of special editions and brought out one more than last year. These were the gerrymander demo outside Parliament House, the Abschol Vigil and the SRC general elections.

Censorship has proved to be a tedious but not insurmountable problem and libel actions, statute of limitations willing, have as yet not been forthcoming.

This little whinge and self-patting on the back having been completed we say farewell.



BATEUP.
2 Sept 68

"COCKY'S LAST FLIGHT

THE QUESTION OF THE UNIVERSITY ACT

The proposed opening of the University Act is the most important matter which has occurred within the University community for a number of years. The main issue is, of course, suggested changes to the University Council.

It was, therefore, very distressing to find that less than 100 students were interested enough to listen to the proposals of four different submissions on changes to the Act.

The poor attendance meant that no decision could be made which could claim to represent any form of student opinion. (Unless one argues that students have no real opinions on this matter at all.)

Of those who attended, it was obvious that student opinions varied greatly and that to most students, even those who have thought about this problem in the committee and privately the issues are not simple or clear.

Some idea of their complexity can be gained from a precis of the four submissions.

Len Roberts-Smith's submission called for an extension of the franchise to students, the defining of the University as involving staff, students and graduates and the introduction of postal voting.

Pitre Anderson's submission went further and suggested the University Council should have up to seven students, seven staff and the rest to be those who could personally contribute to the Council and the University; four Parliamentarians would make the total 25 members. This Council, he suggested, should be elected annually. Further, Anderson raised the problems of the Disciplinary Committee and the Faculty Boards which, he claimed, were far more important as far as students were concerned than the University Council.

Peter Flynn, Dave Lundberg and Garry Searle considered that a University should consist of staff and students, but not graduates, hence only these two groups should nominate and vote for the University Council — the staff being assured of an absolute majority on it, and elections to be held biennially. First year students would not have a vote.

The fourth submission came from Peter Durbridge who argued along similar lines to Peter Flynn's etc.

proposals, but felt students should have the dominant voice on Council.

Two major problems arose in discussion over the formation of a suitable plan. The first concerned a definitional problem of what a University is. The argument never reached any high points, but mainly concerned whether graduates should be included in any blunt definition of a University or not.

I personally, feel that there should be no definition of a University in the Act. There is none at present. The chances that it might be legally restrictive are great but more importantly the University is more than the individuals who may or may not claim to be in it; it is a concept of attitudes to education and learning which is hard to define and when attempts are made to do so, they often appear platitudinous. (The attempt to do so in the Flinders University Act is an example of this.)

Suggestions that it should be specifically defined in terms of staff, students and graduates or staff and students, are, in my opinion, ignoring the raison d'être of a University, and particularly its responsibilities in the community at large. They seem to me to be an attempt to confine the University between four walls like a monastery and anything outside of its physical boundaries has nothing to do with it. Far better, that we have no definition at all, then deliberately define the University as an "Ivory Tower."

The second major issue was not the question of franchise for students, although there is some dispute as to whether first year students should vote, but what structure should be

suggested which would satisfy two basic aims, namely an effective student vote and students on the Council. The question of an effective student vote raises the issue of who else is voting.

I personally favor the franchise being given to staff, students and graduates, primarily because the work of the University Council involves more than internal University matters, many of its decisions could benefit from the breadth the graduates could contribute.

Whilst believing that the members of the Council should be elected on potential personal contribution, I nevertheless feel that provision should be made for a majority of student and staff members on it. If there were no restrictions as to who could stand the student vote would be strong enough in a postal vote (even if graduates voted) to ensure adequate student membership, but the staff would not be so safe.

What has evolved, however, out of the General Student Meeting is a need for more discussion not only on the University Council, but also on the University. The SRC hopes in first term next year to conduct discussions, teach-ins etc. on the University to enable students themselves to assess the issues involved and reach a decision probably at a referendum in late first or second term.

What is distressing is that at present, so few students seem to be involved in their University environment to take an interest in this issue which will probably affect them and will, undoubtedly, affect their successors to a very great degree.

M. G. PICKHAVER

The Rich Get Richer and The Heavies Get Heavier

Rumor has it that the batch of uglies whose pickies are attached to this scrawl found their respective ways onto the SRC Executive during Meeting I of Students' Representative Council XXIII, held last term. Reference to the files of the Adelaide Gaol yielded valuable information in the form of the five names which your avid correspondent has attached to the respective visages.



WILLIAM MANOS

The elections were not without their moments. Often, in fact, the motion was put, thereby cutting short a lot of crapping around. A tense period ensued when Standing Orders were suspended for a brief space, with the result that a position was suddenly contested. This brought the number of positions contested to two, a total which, when compared to the possible number (five) is a truly inspiring indication of the dynamic state which it has taken the SRC a mere 22 years to attain. In all seriousness, those of

you who would like to see a detailed account of the fascinating events of the elections can do so, simply by footing it to the SRC Office and asking for a copy of the minutes. These are free — there are 20-odd in the SRC members' pigeonholes waiting to be taken.

Who the hell are they? President MANOS is a third-year law student and SRC oldie, who announced he would be guided by the opinion of the SRC and student body. While this policy entails a fundamental contradiction in that the SRC and student body share few opinions, it did serve to allay the widespread fears that the SRC would suddenly become aligned with neo-Fascist regimes of Mediterranean lands. In fact, Bill Manos proved a reasonably capable and occasionally spirited chairman and looks to be amenable to any new



CHRIS WHITE

ideas which arise from the back bench. Oh, I almost forgot: His activities include NUAUS Secretary work, debating and Union Council.

Vice-President CANNON shares the same course (Law III) and pale-blue politics as Manos. His affiliations are innocuous apart from membership of the dreaded Liberal Club Committee (which is rumoured to be sending aid to the Taswegian Government). His experience includes work with ON DIT (current Business Manager), SRC (e.g., Orientation Week director) and even last year's Prosh Rag. These sorts of contacts are probably rather necessary for a Vice-President. Andrew Cannon's other big kick is debating, and his ability impressed most of us during the tight moments of the Presidential election.



ANDREW CANNON

Secretary WHITE also belongs to Law but there the similarity ends. ALP Club Vice-President and CPV devotee, he goes for a pinker brand of politics than Manos or Cannon, and instead of debating he is aligned with culture — ON DIT Review Editor and



GEORGE LENKOWICZ

so on. Wants to see better development of the arts at University. Here your basically non-partisan correspondent wishes to interject a loud "hear, hear" before lapsing once again into a backbench slumber. Chris White is new to the SRC, which of course is good — new blood and all that.

Treasurer LEWKOWICZ returned from Bolivia to take up his post after the abdication of his predecessor to Latin America. Although his attempts to stir up revolution abroad were a failure, he announced at once that the purse-strings are to be tightened, which amounts to creating a revolution here. George is a good Socialist, in fact perhaps more Left than White, as well as serving on a thumping great whack of committees ranging from Economics Students to Union House. No fooling either — he's a karate expert. Studies Economics.

Local NUAUS Secretary RILEY strengthens the forces of the radical Left on the Executive. An Arts student who has in his sordid past been observed at various other universities and in diverse courses, he has organised the Disco, Abschol Coffee House, Arts Ball etc., so it is hoped he will launch NUAUS with a gas free-grog all-nighter at someone else's expense. Otherwise, he is all set to be an efficient and imaginative co-ordinator of NUAUS activities here. Bruce Riley is the only executive member to be a Faculty Rep. this year; and another SRC newcomer.

Which about wraps up the gory details of local student politics for a while. Cast your pearls towards the poticeboard just inside the Refec. and you'll see the pickies of all the lucky winners in the election lottery.



BRUCE RILEY

One day we'll also manage to get up lists of SRC delegates on committees, Union Council etc., for your further enlightenment. Enquiries? Just pester Mrs. Middleton in the SRC Office. And one last word: NEXT SRC MEETING, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, GEORGE MURRAY ROOM, AT 7.30 P.M. Even you are welcome.

SQUASH PROSH

By Grant Elliott

Funny thing for an ex-Prosh Director to say? Probably not — in fact I'd be willing to bet that every guy who takes on the job has said it more than once. But here it is in print. Abolish Prosh!

Why? Because in my opinion not enough people care enough. Prosh is supposed to be for the University student but at a guess only about a couple of hundred people did anything, contributed anything, to Prosh. And if no one contributes, if no one shows that much interest, why should Prosh be held at all?

Of course, Dr. Heddle says it's a great emotional outlet. This may well be true, but for the time and effort involved on the part of the organisers, the small number of emotions let out scarcely seem to be a justification. Prosh should also be a time for great all round enjoyment, but for most people Prosh is a sport for voyeurs not for participants. This is my main complaint — that people, (students

and the general public) are willing to watch Prosh activities but not to take an active and constructive part.

The initial Prosh meeting was held before an audience of about 150 people. There was only one (reluctant) candidate for the post of Prosh Director, which in itself says something about the interest in the organisation of Prosh. A committee of 12 was elected only three of whom were known to the Director, which made for initial problems in working together. This early display of mass enthusiasm was repeated with quite monotonous regularity at all other Prosh events.

So what conclusion is to be drawn from all this. The most obvious one is that people don't care enough about Prosh to justify its existence. The people who will protest about this judgement must ask themselves — "What did I do for Prosh?" The answer is so often "Nothing" that I feel that Prosh should be abolished.

BARR SMITH LIBRARY HOURS OF OPENING

During Third Term the Barr Smith Library will be open for an extra eleven hours a week, compared with First Term and Second Term. The new Reading Annex in the Library Complex Stage 1 will be open for somewhat longer hours than the Barr Smith Library. The Study Area in the Napier Building will be accessible to students until late at night.

Details are as follows:

BARR SMITH LIBRARY

Monday - Friday, open 9 a.m. - 11 p.m. (until 22nd November); Saturday, open 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. (until 16th November); Sunday, open 1.30 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. (until 17th November); On Labour Day, Monday, 14th October, the Library will be open as on a Sunday.

BARR SMITH LIBRARY READING ANNEX

Monday - Friday, open 7.30 a.m. - 12 midnight; Saturday, open 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sunday, closed.

STUDY AREA, NAPIER BUILDING

Monday - Friday, open 7.30 a.m. - 12 midnight; Saturday, closed; Sunday, closed.



LETTERS TO THE E

WILLSON

WELLS

Dear Sirs,

Last Saturday night, deep in the heart of ON DIT, I found an article on the Arts Faculty. This discovery was made while I had the pages inclined at an angle of sixty-four degrees in an effort to find an Editorial amidst the Thoughts of Aristophanes. Although that search proved to be in vain, my eyes were drawn irresistibly to the two-centimetre phallus and moth-size balls of Michelangelo's David, from which vantage point they (my eyes) strayed like homing pigeons towards the Weekly Tit Bit . . . and fell finally into the Wells of Geoff. As the keg was by this time making a very successful imitation of the Sahara Desert, I had nothing better to do than read this submerged piece of student journalistic debris. Now, at this distance, although obsessed by a gnawing fear that David's Thing was undernourished (and that, by multiple implication, his Sling was a compensating factor and Michelangelo and all his 1968 fans are poofers), I feel able to say that I utterly dug the thoughts of Chairman Wells.

This fact, though it may not qualify as an Aesthetic Theory or as a manifestation of the Virgin Mary or Motivating Consciousness, is, verily, significant. For it is my feeling that the Powers That Be won't have dug it, and my thesis that this is because the Powers That Be Lack The Tools To Dig. A more suitable analysis in terms of onchetypes or Fellini fragments or Technocracy is, regrettably, beyond the feeble grasp of my microcephalic self. I apologise for this unfortunate heredo-environmental limitation on my cranial capacity and for the concomitant confusion contingent in the minds of whoever reads this, but that's not my fault. Perhaps the effluence of my semi-articulation clouds my point and I shall therefore sharpen it to enlarge on The Tools To Dig.

The Tools To Dig, Sirs, need to be cultivated with diligent care. Thus the penetration of my mystic consciousness by the Careful Contemplation of Wells depended primarily on my prior consumption of one and three eighths gallons of mellow amber fluid. I submit that Those Powers are unlikely to possess That Tool, the Tool of Power, and that therefore Mr. Wells' eminently digestible ideas will, in their case, be just so much more rocky terrain.

Further it must be pointed out that at this precise point in my search I was suffering from an uncontrollable attack of rapid-onset diarrhoea after reading Pages 7 and 11 of ON DIT; this particular potentiating factor could hardly have emerged in the consciousness of the Powers That Be, for such astute minds as theirs would have thrown away the ON DIT with an understanding smile and a cigar on reading the mere titles of "Is This Art?" and "The New Consciousness," thereby preventing the onset of the diarrhoeic incontinence.

So, Mr. Wells, like most people with clear heads and the ability to see beyond the next urinal, will fall in his purpose. (I take pride in my own ability to see beyond urinals and should pass on the advice: Visit them often — a necessary means to the end). The tribute you see before your devastated eyeballs will be the only comment Mr. Wells receives in ON DIT. Unless yourselves write an Editorial — now there's a good excuse. Meanwhile, however, amidst your pages the penetration of science will continue, the test-tube phallus of analysis will once again rupture the hymens of art and compassion, the virgins will again be raped by wild bulls. And in just a little while, when David's manhood is just as doubtful and when a revival of Middle Persian Yes Drama is sweeping the printed stage, there will appear an article, very diggable, under the following title:

"The Arts Faculty '78"

Dare I ask you: When will They ever Learn.
When will They ever Learn?

Yours etc.,
ADRIAN WILSON

BASTEN

WELLS

Dear Sirs,

The unavoidable implication of Geoff Wells' article on the Arts Faculty (ON DIT July 19, 1968) is that all the staff, and especially the professional staff, suffer from "apathy and the narrowness of self-centred thinking" and are obsessed with "academic trivia." Perhaps this general accusation of incompetence is an excusable result of that youthful enthusiasm Wells admires.

However, the author may not be so much an enthusiast as a victim of frustrated idealism. This fate of many Arts students often stems from the difficulties they encounter, and anticipate, in finding appropriate jobs on graduation (see "The Bulletin," July 13, 1968, pp. 33-34).

If Arts training is not vocational, what else has it to offer to its thousands of students throughout Australia? Wells seems to suggest that whatever its purpose its methods are geared to it. There can be no simple answer as to its purpose — it must entail as many practical complications and compromises as the methods. But in criticising methods before he has clarified aims, Wells is putting the cart before the horse.

Yours etc.,
JOHN BASTEN,
(Law III.)

PROTESTS

CONFORMITY

Dear Sir,

As members of the group that marched to the Department of Labor and National Service on Friday (19th) in protest over the Vietnam conflict, and conscription in particular, we feel that there were some aspects of the demonstration that could prove more of a hindrance than a help in gaining public support for the stated aims of the march. While agreeing completely with the idea of prolonged demonstration, we feel it was a mistake for the rally to become an apology for a fancy-dress on the part of some, and to allow the latter part of the rally in particular to become dominated by what the public considers to be long-haired, weirdly-garbed hippies. Although we do not question the sincerity of these people, we do question whether they should be permitted to take over a demonstration aimed at public consumption. After all, the aim is to influence the unconverted, not give them a further excuse to criticise students.

We realise that it is compromising conformist public opinion to dress like the rest of society, and that people who dress like this without aiming to be exhibitionists would consider it hypocritical to change their style of dress. We sympathise entirely with their feelings. But at the same time we feel that on such a serious issue we must try every possible means not to alienate but to engage public opinion on our side. To appear the same as them externally is probably one way of doing this.

If a demonstration is to be effective it should show the public that the participants have a serious point to make, and as such it should not become merely a platform for a few exhibitionists.

Yours etc.
RICHARD AMERY
SANDRA LOWERY
JOHN MILLER
GRAZINA BAGDONAS
ERIKA PETER
H. PRYOR
JAN HARTMANN

NORMAN

NORMAN

Dear Sir,

I would like to clear up a few points about the policy on which I was elected to the 23rd SRC. This has been due to the misrepresentation by the writer of Abreast of the Times and the irritation it has given some of the old and new members of the SRC.

Firstly, I do not want to stifle any ideas or statements of any nature by students of this university. I believe that students have a responsibility to speak out on matters which affect them or the community. However the SRC as a body should not pass motions in which large portions of students (be they active or not active) disagree, without first holding a General Student Meeting on the matter.

The argument that the SRC represents the majority of student opinion is not valid on several counts. Firstly students standing for election generally do not stand on a political platform (indeed if we look at the last list of candidates, many had no policies) or even a specific student platform. Hence they do not have a mandate even in a general sense, to pass motions of a political nature.

Secondly, the number of students voting in an election is in the minority. The argument that every student has an opportunity to vote and that if they do not it is their own fault is true, although not an argument that the SRC represents the majority. The voting dropped from about 35 pc last year to 20 pc, and I for one believe that not all the 80 pc that did not vote, did so out of apathy. Many do not support an SRC which they feel misrepresents the true opinion of a sizeable proportion of the student body.

Thirdly, pressure groups within the SRC can influence the type of motions put to it, and again not necessarily that of the student body.

I hope this will clarify many of the points which may have been misconstrued by any members of the student body.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN C. NORMAN

GAFFNEY

DUPES

Dear Sir,

Full marks to the ABC for the coup of the year. I didn't know they had it in them. It's not everyone who can find the intellectual sector of the community at play. They baited and we bit. Exposing McManus to students was like waving a red flag at the proverbial bull, although perhaps more appropriately a bull at the red flag. Actors couldn't have done better and anyway, we were cheaper. This program could aptly be included in the "Chess Masterpiece" series, starring the students as pawns or further, entitle it "The Persecution and Assassination of Student Image as performed by the Inmates of Adelaide University under the direction of the ABC." It might even win the prize for the longest titled program of the year. At the outset we were given the hint "Feel Free," we were told, "to let cry when you wish." And thus we obeyed. My only regret is that I was duped too.

JULIE A. GAFFNEY

HELEM

DEMOS.

We can conjecture that under the proposed electoral redistribution an election would be more sporting.

Multi-member electorates would be fairer still; the ultimate solution, to give each vote equal effective value, is to turn the whole nation (or State) into one single electorate.

If each voter could cast a vote for the party of his choice, seats could be allocated to the parties proportionally to popular support throughout the nation.

We could still have ballots for one member to suit each constituency, by giving priority to candidates ranked on party lists according to preference by the constituencies.

Parties authorized to endorse candidates could be limited to a ladder of (say) the six "pops."

A mechanism would have to be devised to prevent any minor party from wielding a power of veto. I believe this could be done by compelling all candidates to declare themselves for or against the present government and thus forming two parliamentary divisions. The people could then vote for "same government" or "change government" and the government would stand or fall by a simple majority.

This "Demos" electoral method, of which further details are available, would thus separate out into three ballot papers the aspects of vote casting: choice of government, choice of party, preference of candidate. The first two ballot papers would be common throughout the nation; the third would differ for each constituency.

Demos
BILL HELEM
Box 75, P.O. Coburg, 3058.

WALKER

AGAIN

Dear Sir,

I am quite used to Christopher Starrs chip-on-the-shoulder bigotry, and I normally ignore it. But his letter of July 19 needs to be answered.

The aim of Humanism is not a blind and hysterical attack on religion, as Mr. Starrs would have us believe. Of course, Humanists are critical of religious doctrines that have undesirable social consequences. So are many atheists. When religious belief is socially harmless, however, criticism of it is purely academic, and is best left to the professional philosopher.

At the recent AGM, Raymond Hawkes decisively defeated Mr. Starrs in the election for President on the strength of the above policy. Sour grapes Mr. Starrs?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS S. WALKER

O'FLAHERTY

GROCERIES

Dear Sir,

To the sneaking, snivelling little twit who managed the audacious task of robbing a bag of groceries from the bag shelter outside the Barr Smith Library between 7 and 9 p.m. on August 21, I extend my heartiest congratulations. I hope that my hard-earned groceries at least saved you from starvation; after all, so you probably reasoned, my consumption of them would probably only add inches to my waist. The advancement of learning is a wonderful thing; it enables many more people to realise that the distribution of the world's wealth is not God-ordained but depends wholly and exclusively on the mandate of power. In other words, mate, if I catch you I'll wring your bloody little neck.

Yours faithfully,
S. M. O'FLAHERTY

SLEE

LABLES

Dear Sir,

I object to the statement (in "Returning Officer Reports," ON DIT, 2.8.68) that those who voted for a mixture of left-wing and right-wing candidates in the SRC election were voting random. Not all of us believe that people are divided into two completely-separate categories, Left and Right; we have opinions which do not fall neatly into either of these categories, and select our candidates by different criteria.

I personally tried (I am not sure how successfully) to select candidates who would represent student interests in local matters such as refectory food, bag stealing, etc., while maintaining a liberal, humanitarian, and moderately activist attitude towards general politics. This included members of both SDA and the Liberal Club.

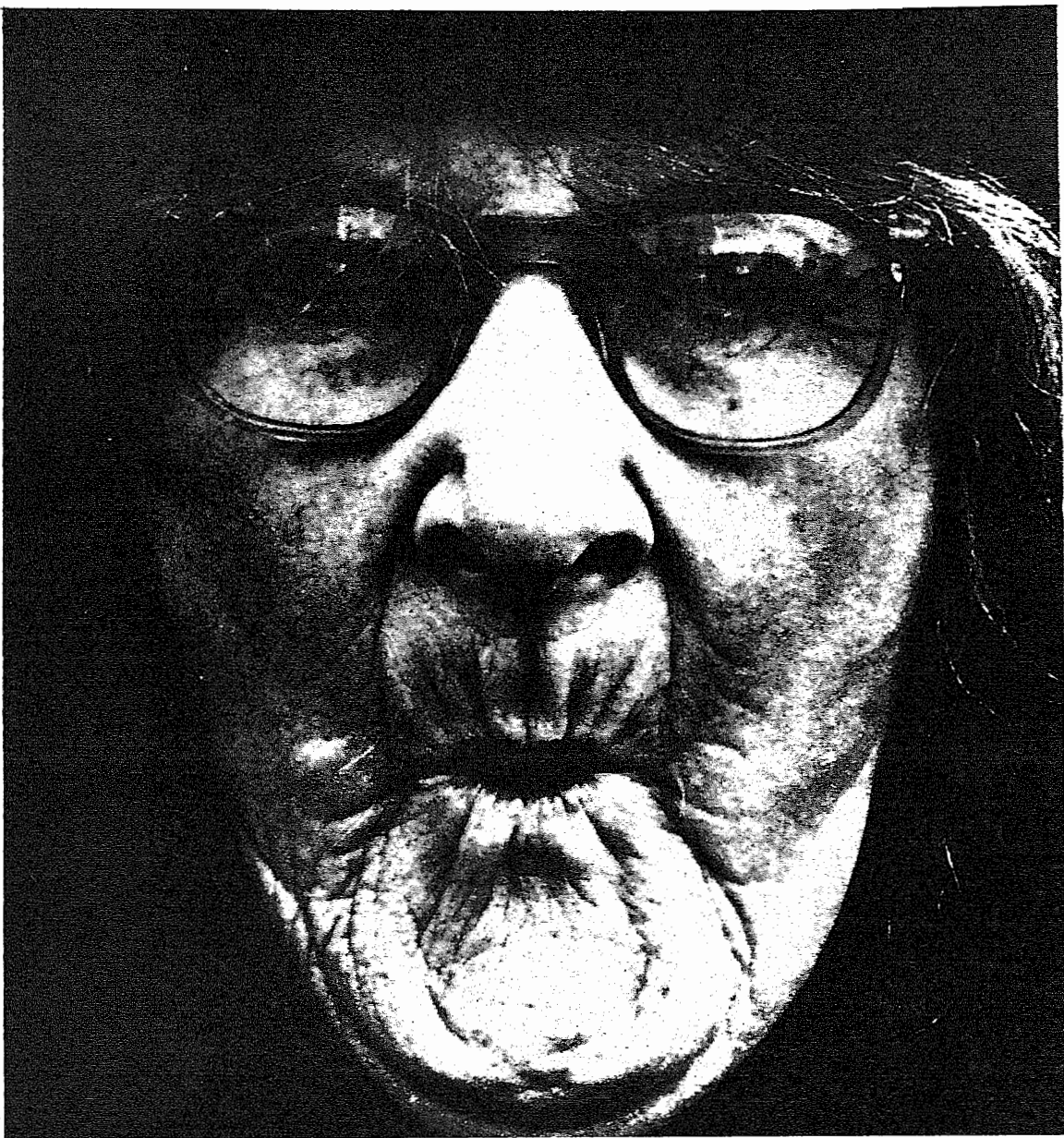
May the "left-wing" and "right-wing" SRC members engage in Fraternal Dialogue with each other and with the student masses.

CHRISTOPHER SLEE
(Honors Psych.)

THE INTELLIGENT
WOMAN'S GUIDE TO



SEX



NO girl at university can afford to become pregnant so here is a guide to help those who don't expect to abstain from sex for the next few years. All the worry of preventing pregnancy rests with the woman. Firstly, because the most reliable and convenient contraceptive methods are the woman's responsibility. Secondly, because men can't be trusted to be especially careful about contraception.

At university age, a girl's fertility is at its peak and far higher than that of an older married woman. So, the university girl who is having, or expects to have, sexual relationships is in the most delicate situation of all. She is more likely to become pregnant yet she can least afford it. If she does become pregnant, she'll either have to have an abortion which is costly and always traumatic, or she'll go through with it all and suffer the greater trauma of being an unmarried mother, or she'll "have" to marry the bloke concerned (if he can be found) and join the ranks of the groups most likely to be divorced.

Sex, which, by all accounts, is supposed to be essentially a pleasurable activity, has caused a lot of unnecessary heart-break and unhappiness. This is due, to a large degree, by the lack of education on the subject, which in turn breeds bad attitudes towards sex. Old myths and wives' tales still linger and these can only be eradicated by honest, frank and sensible enlightenment.

Read these pages carefully and study the methods of contraception. If you are having sexual relations (for want of better words) with someone then enjoy yourself, but be careful — pragmatism is far better than romanticism, by which we mean don't push necessities into the back of your mind or cloud them with romantic notions. It won't harm your relationship. But above all don't be shy about being practical and if you have the opportunity get the pill.

This report, reprinted from Honi Soit, was compiled by Keith Windschuttle and Liz Elliott and is based on information published by the British Consumers' Association and Canberra Consumers' Incorporated and also on LIFE Magazine's booklet, "Birth Control."

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This report was compiled by Keith Windschuttle and Liz Elliott and is based on information published by the British Consumers' Association and Canberra Consumers' Incorporated and also on LIFE Magazine's booklet, "Birth Control."

CONCEPTION

AHUMAN being is conceived through the union of the nuclei contained in the egg of a woman and the sperm of a man. These two nuclei contain within them material which determines the heredity of the new individual, and their combination is the outcome of a complex chain of physiological events which have taken place in the man and woman.

The Man

THE male organs are shown in Fig. 1. Sperm are produced in microscopic tubes in the two testicles contained within the scrotum. From these tubes the young sperm move along channels into a single coiled canal called the epididymis, where they mature and are stored until ejaculation occurs.

Sperm are first produced at puberty and production continues into old age so that there is no definite end to the reproductive life of the male. Production of sperm continues whether or not ejaculation occurs, and sperm not ejaculated are reabsorbed. The sperm tube (*vas deferens*) connects the epididymis to the main tube (*urethra*) which passes from the bladder along the length of the *penis*. Near the junction of these tubes (i.e. *vas deferens* and *urethra*) are ducts leading from other glands. These glands which include the *seminal vesicles*, the *prostate* and the *bulbo-urethral glands* provide the basic seminal fluid in which the sperm are ejaculated. The seminal vesicles, which contribute 60 per cent of this fluid, are muscular sacs which produce a liquid that nourishes and protects the sperm after ejaculation.

Each sperm, less than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch long, consists of a head containing the nucleus, a neck, and a long hair-like tail (*flagellum*). The movement of the tail gives the sperm mobility. Movement of the sperm in the direction required for fertilisation largely occurs by chance, although chemical stimuli (*chemotaxis*) may be responsible for the overall direction of movement.

When sexual excitation occurs some sperm move from the epididymis along the *vas deferens* and enter the ejaculatory ducts near the junction with the *urethra*. Before and during coitus the penis is enlarged and at climax the muscles of the glands, the ducts, and the *urethra* undergo a series of rhythmic contractions (ejaculation or orgasm) which eject the semen from the end of the penis. Each ejaculation produces 2-4 millilitres (about a teaspoonful) of semen containing up to 500 million sperm.

During pre-intercourse love-play and before ejaculation, some sperm may reach the *urethra* together with a few drops of fluid from some of the adjacent glands, and then be forced along the *urethra* and out of the penis. If these drops of

fluid, which normally do not contain enough sperm to cause pregnancy, are placed near the *cervix* or rest in the *vagina*, they may reach the womb and cause pregnancy.

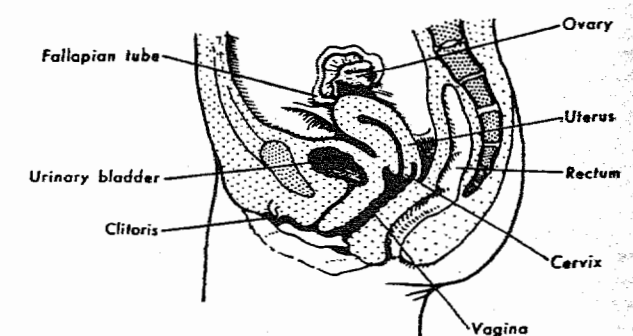
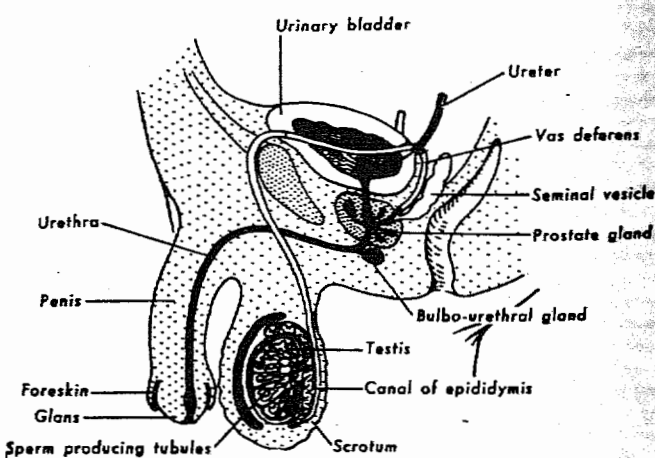
The Woman

AS THE preceding description shows, the man's contribution to the reproductive process is comparatively simple and straightforward because a man is able to ejaculate virtually at any time and sperm are produced continuously. The woman, however, is markedly different and complex since her contribution to the reproductive process is governed by a cycle of about 28 days duration, during which usually only one egg is produced and this egg can only be fertilised over a twelve hour period. This menstrual cycle begins when the female becomes sexually mature (12 to 15 years) and continues until *menopause* which usually occurs between the ages of forty and fifty.

The female reproductive organs are shown in fig. 2. The vagina is the tubular organ into which the penis is inserted during intercourse and in which the semen is deposited. The uterus or womb lies above and its opening, the *cervix*, projects down into the vagina. It is through the canal of the *cervix* that the sperm must first pass to enter the uterus. Within the abdominal cavity and situated one on each side of the womb, are two ovaries. These are the glands that produce the *ova* or eggs, and the hormones which are responsible for female sex characteristics. Each ovary is connected to the womb by a narrow *Fallopian tube*, which starts as an umbrella-shaped funnel (*infundibulum*) lying close to the adjacent ovary. The other end of each tube passes directly into the womb. The edge of the funnel is fringed with small projections (*fimbriae*).

The ovaries are oval bodies 3 cm. by 1.5 cm. by 1 cm. It is thought that at the time of birth the ovaries already contain all of the eggs to be released by the woman from puberty to menopause, but in an undeveloped state in primary follicles. After sexual maturity is attained the ovaries usually produce one mature egg each cycle.

Every cycle, within one ovary or the other, one egg-containing follicle matures under the influence of *gonadotrophins*, which are hormones released by the pituitary gland, an endocrine gland located at the base of the brain. By about the ninth day after the start of menstruation this follicle (the *Graafian follicle*) has accumulated fluid and resembles a small blister on the surface of the ovary. After about four days' growth the follicle ruptures (*ovulation*) and liberates the egg into the abdominal cavity where it is caught by the *fimbriae* on the edge of the funnel of the *Fallopian tube*. The egg



Conception

On reaching the egg, the sperm rapidly penetrates its wall. The wall of the egg then changes so that rarely can another sperm penetrate. The head of the sperm soon undergoes changes and then moves towards the nucleus of the egg. The genetic material contained in the head of the sperm then fuses with the nucleus of the egg and in this way the inherited characteristics of both parents become represented in the embryo.

The fertilised egg travels down the Fallopian tube, developing first into two cells, then four cells and so on until, when it reaches the uterus about five days later, it consists of some two hundred cells enclosed in a membrane. This membrane is shed and the embryo becomes imbedded into the prepared lining of the uterus, a process called implantation.

Those sperm which are ejaculated deep within the vagina are able to make their way rapidly into the womb by way of the cervix. This opening, which, for the greater part of the menstrual cycle is filled with thick impenetrable mucus, undergoes a change at the time of ovulation and for four or five days the mucus becomes thinner, more watery and readily penetrable by sperm. If sperm are deposited in the vagina at or about the time of ovulation, within minutes they may have moved well into the cervix. Many sperm are lost in the journey from the vagina to the Fallopian tube that contains the mature egg, and many sperm enter the wrong Fallopian tube. Although the egg can only remain in a fertilisable state for twelve hours, sperm can remain active in the Fallopian tube for thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Hence sperm placed in the vagina up to two days before the release of an egg can cause fertilisation.

travels along the Fallopian tube towards the womb until it reaches a part of the tube where fertilisation can occur. The egg moves very slowly, taking about three days to travel two inches. During this period the lining of the womb has thickened in preparation for the nourishment of an embryo. This preparation results from the action of the hormone progesterone secreted by a structure, the corpus luteum, which has formed in the cavity left by the ruptured Graafian follicle. Progesterone is also essential for the maintenance of pregnancy, and in addition, prevents the release of further eggs during that pregnancy, by inhibiting pituitary gonadotrophins.

If fertilisation does not occur, the egg dies and disintegrates, thickening of the uterine wall ceases, and twelve to fourteen days after ovulation the lining breaks down, resulting in bleeding from the uterus, commonly known as menstrual flow. The bleeding generally lasts from three to five days.

CONTRACEPTION

Condoms

THE condom (also called French letter, sheath, prophylactic, frog) is probably second to the pill as the most commonly used contraceptive device in Australia. Condoms are made of very thin rubber latex. They cover the penis to stop sperm from entering the vagina. They are meant to be used only once. The condom is about eight inches long and about two inches wide when laid flat. They are cylindrical in shape with one end closed and generally have a teat or pocket at the end to hold the sperm after it has been ejaculated.

The condom is almost always sold rolled up but, if flat, it must be rolled up before it can be put on to the penis. The penis must be stiff before the condom can be unrolled upon it since the condom should be a tight fit so that it cannot come off accidentally. To be effective the condom must obviously not have any holes. Even the best brands are not altogether free from holes, so, to guard against small leaks, it is wise for the woman to use a chemical contraceptive in the vagina as well. This has the advantage of also acting as a lubricant.

With a condom, some form of lubrication is necessary. Both penis and vagina secrete natural lubricating fluids when intercourse appears imminent but the condom reduces their effect. If the vagina is dry, there will be great difficulty in getting the penis in, and the condom could become torn. A chemical contraceptive, which offers added protection, would be a better lubricant than greasy substances such as Vaseline. This can be smeared on the end of the condom. In Australia, two brands of condom, Wet-chek and Durex Gossamer, are sold already lubricated, but tests have shown that these two have a higher leakage rate than other brands.

To reduce the risk of bursting, care should be taken with the teat-end type to see that the teat is empty of air or with the plain-end type to leave a good half-inch at the end (empty of air) after the condom has been rolled on to the penis. The thrusting during intercourse will then be less likely to stretch the condom unduly.

When the sperm is ejected, most of it goes into the pocket at the tip but some is forced back along the shaft of the penis. As soon as the man's orgasm is over, his penis begins to get smaller, leaving the condom a loose fit that may easily slip off. Even if it does not, sperm is squeezed back along the shaft of the penis and a little may escape at the entrance of the vagina. It is most important, therefore, that immediately his orgasm is over, the man should withdraw his penis, holding on to the condom securely as he does so.

However much care is taken, condoms do occasionally burst and this is another reason for using a chemical contraceptive in the vagina.

The condom is safer than most types of contraceptives but it leaves a lot to be desired. Most brands sold in Australia have a significant failure rate—about 3% to 9% in Durex, Silvertex and Superchecker, while Durex Gossamer rates 10% and Wet-chek 28.7%. Checker is the only brand to show 0% in consumer society leakage tests. The use of a condom requires thought and control at a time when these may be difficult. The condom inevitably reduces sensation for both partners. However, this reduction in sensation may produce some advantage for men who would otherwise ejaculate prematurely—before the woman has reached her orgasm. If either partner has, or may have, venereal disease a condom should be used.

Withdrawal

ONE WAY of preventing the sperm from entering the woman, even without the use of a condom, is for the man to withdraw his penis from the vagina just before he ejaculates. A survey once showed that 44% of couples interviewed in Britain had practised withdrawal (or coitus interruptus) at times and that for somewhere around a fifth to a third of these it was still the only method ever used. In the United States it has been less popular—used at times by only 18% of couples and, as the only method, by fewer than five couples in a hundred. *Honi* was unable to find any comparable statistics for Australia.

Withdrawal is not a particularly effective technique. One reason is that fluid from the glands lining the male's genital tract may contain sperm and deposit them in the woman even before orgasm. Another is that the slightest mistake in timing permits a certain amount of semen to be deposited before withdrawal. Even a drop is sufficient to cause pregnancy, especially since the first drops of semen expelled by the man contains unusually high concentrations of sperm. Among every 100 couples who practise withdrawal for a full year, one survey has shown, 18 women are likely to become pregnant. Withdrawal is useful only as an emergency measure which can be taken when no better method is available.

Withdrawal is highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of sexual pleasure. The man has to withdraw in the middle of his orgasm and the sensation is partially spoiled for him. The woman has to have her orgasm before the man has his and when young men are involved this is not an easy situation to reproduce.

Rhythm Method

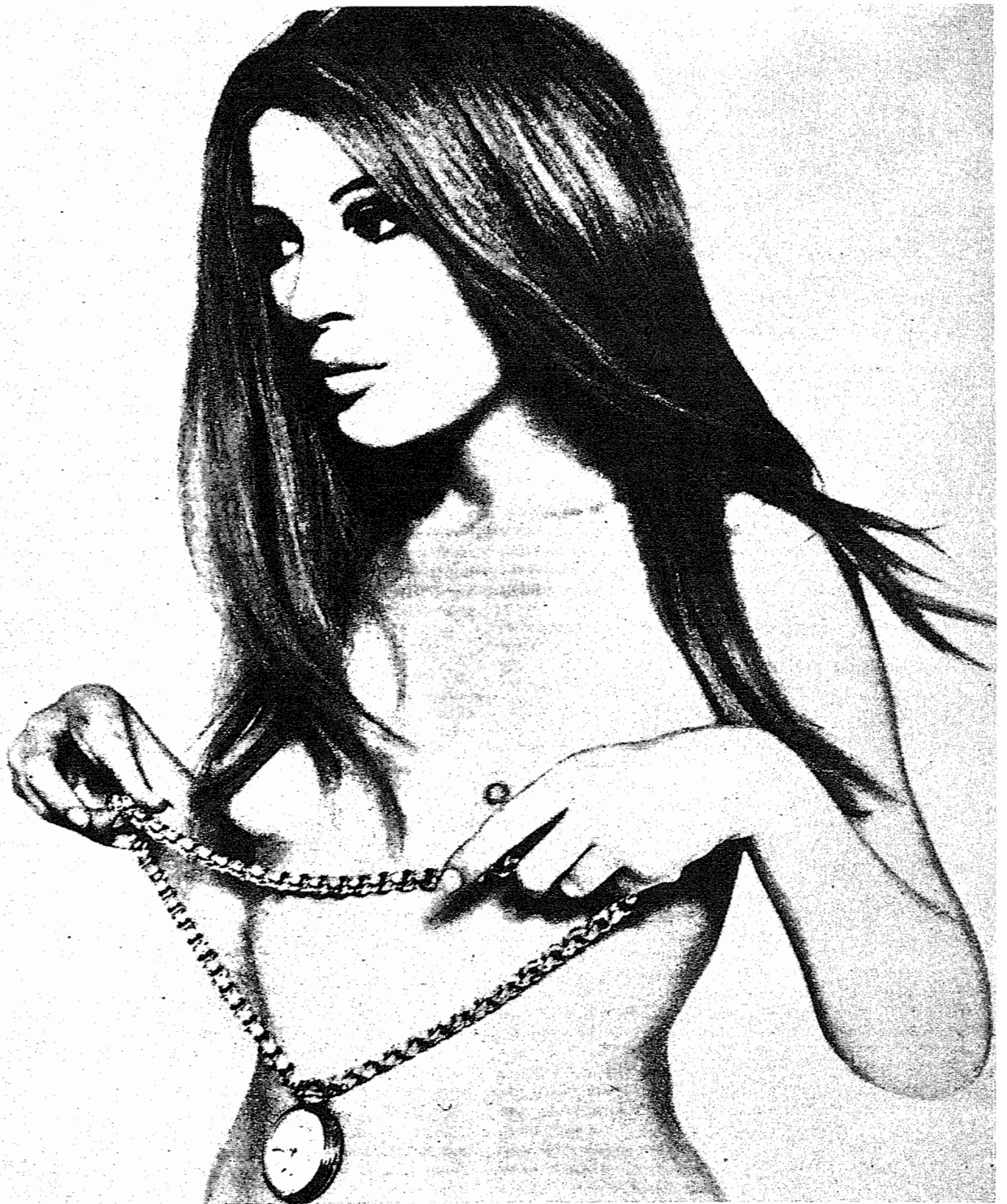
THIS IS the only form of birth control approved by the Catholic Church. It is a difficult method to use and, because of this, is one of the least effective methods. Its ineffectuality is reflected by the soaring and thoroughly damaging birthrates of Catholic countries like the Philippines and countries in South America.

The rhythm method is based on the fact that, ordinarily, only once a month does a woman produce a ripe egg which can be fertilised by the male sperm and then develop into a baby. There is a period of no more than 24 hours during which the ripe egg remains alive and can be fertilised. If fertilisation does not occur in the 24-hour period, the egg breaks apart and disappears. The rhythm system also must take into account the fact that sperm can remain active in the uterus and Fallopian tubes for about two and a half days after intercourse and still be able to fertilise an egg. So there are

about three and a half days in each cycle when intercourse may result in pregnancy.

Ordinarily, a woman produces a ripe egg about 14 days before the start of menstruation. However, even in a woman whose menstrual periods are always completely regular, invariably occurring 28 days apart, the ripe egg may be released anywhere from the 16th to the 12th day before menstruation begins. There is no way of predicting, in any given month, whether this will occur on the 16th day, the 12th day, or one of the days in between. A very few women experience some pain or minor bleeding at the time the egg is released, but most have no sign at all. To be on the safe side, the woman with completely regular periods should not have intercourse from the 18th day before menstruation—for sperm deposited on that day will still be alive two days later, which may be when the egg is released. Nor should she resume having intercourse until after the 11th day before menstruation—for the egg may not have been released until late on the preceding day and may therefore still be in a position to be fertilised. So, for women with an invariably regular cycle, there is a period of eight days out of each month during which they must not have intercourse (a period lasting from the 18th day before menstruation to the 11th day before).

Most women, of course, do not have completely regular cycles. The menstrual cycle can be more irregular than most





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women realise. Sickness, anxiety and fatigue can all contribute to this irregularity. It is not especially unusual for menstruation to occur at intervals as short as 21 days or as long as 38 days. For women whose cycles are irregular, there is a great deal more uncertainty as to when the ripe egg will be released.

To use the rhythm method effectively, a woman must keep a record of her menstrual periods for a full year. Counting the day menstruation begins as Day 1, she must note the length of the shortest period before menstruation starts again and also the longest period. If her cycle always takes the same number of days, she can simply use the formula given in the box below. If it varies in length, she can then figure her "safe" and "unsafe" days from the chart below. Note from the chart that a woman whose shortest period in the past year has been 24 days and whose longest period in the past year has been 32 days, is unsafe starting on the sixth day of each new period and continuing until the 21st day. This means that there are 16 days each when intercourse may result in pregnancy.

Some women have such irregular menstrual cycles that they cannot use the rhythm chart at all. Perhaps 15 women out of every 100 are in this category. The system cannot be used by any woman immediately after childbirth, for the first few menstrual cycles are usually extremely irregular, and the appearance of the egg cannot be predicted with any accuracy at all.

Rhythm Method (cont.)

The chief disadvantage of the rhythm method is that it requires abstinence from intercourse over an extended number of days each month. There is also the psychological problem, for some of "programmed sex", of deciding in advance the days on which intercourse can or cannot be practised. But the main disadvantage is that the rhythm method is by no means 100% effective. It is estimated that out of every 100 women who have used the rhythm method for a full year, 24 will become pregnant anyway. This is a higher failure rate than any method except the douch.

This high failure rate doubtlessly includes many pregnancies which resulted because of carelessness: a woman can count wrongly or can neglect to avoid some unsafe days. But the method has some built-in inaccuracies because of the vagaries of the menstrual cycle. As mentioned above, sickness, etc., can throw the cycle out. Also, the cycle may change as the woman gets older. It may be extremely regular for years, then suddenly shift. Another reason probably lies in recent findings which indicate that sperm may occasionally live much longer in the female genital tract than has been assumed. In some rare instances, it now appears, sperm cells may actually remain active and capable of fertilising the egg for as much as five days.

A number of gadgets are sold as aids to practising the rhythm method. Two of these are the C.D. Indicator and the Ogino Cyclograph. The C.D. Indicator always shows a fertile period which is three days shorter than that calculated by the method given above. The Cyclograph does not give a clear reading when there is a difference of more than eight days between the longest and shortest cycle.

The one available device which does add value to the rhythm method—for women who are willing to undergo the considerable trouble of using it—is a special fever thermometer. The release of the ripe egg noticeably changes a woman's temperature, though only by small amounts. At about the time the egg is released, the body temperature may drop slightly. A day or two later it rises to above normal by about 0.3°C. (about 0.6°F.). It stays at this higher level until just before the start of the next menstruation, when it again drops to the normal level. The temperature rise can be noted carefully with a thermometer. Once the rise has occurred, and the higher temperature level has been recorded for three days, the woman can be sure that the egg has broken apart and that the unsafe period is now over.

Some women combine the use of the chart with the temperature readings, a safer method than use of the chart alone but one involving many practical difficulties. The temperature must be taken every morning upon awakening and before getting out of bed, for any kind of activity, illness or distress, may throw off the reading. It is best taken rectally rather than by mouth and with a special thermometer—a "basal body temperature thermometer"—which is especially sensitive to small changes.

This is the standard chart for the rhythm method. To use this chart, a woman should keep a record of her menstrual cycles for a year, counting the day on which menstruation begins as the first day of each period. Knowing the number of days in her shortest and longest cycles, she can find her first and last unsafe days from the chart. For example, a woman whose shortest period in the past year has been 24 days is safe until the sixth day of each new period; if her longest period in the past year has been 28 days, she becomes safe once again just after the 17th day of each new period.

THE RHYTHM METHOD

HOW TO FIGURE THE "SAFE" AND "UNSAFE" DAYS

LENGTH OF SHORTEST PERIOD	FIRST "UNSAFE" DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD	LENGTH OF LONGEST PERIOD	LAST "UNSAFE" DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD
21 DAYS	3RD DAY	21 DAYS	10TH DAY
22 DAYS	4TH DAY	22 DAYS	11TH DAY
23 DAYS	5TH DAY	23 DAYS	12TH DAY
24 DAYS	6TH DAY	24 DAYS	13TH DAY
25 DAYS	7TH DAY	25 DAYS	14TH DAY
26 DAYS	8TH DAY	26 DAYS	15TH DAY
27 DAYS	9TH DAY	27 DAYS	16TH DAY
28 DAYS	10TH DAY	28 DAYS	17TH DAY
29 DAYS	11TH DAY	29 DAYS	18TH DAY
30 DAYS	12TH DAY	30 DAYS	19TH DAY
31 DAYS	13TH DAY	31 DAYS	20TH DAY
32 DAYS	14TH DAY	32 DAYS	21ST DAY
33 DAYS	15TH DAY	33 DAYS	22ND DAY
34 DAYS	16TH DAY	34 DAYS	23RD DAY
35 DAYS	17TH DAY	35 DAYS	24TH DAY
36 DAYS	18TH DAY	36 DAYS	25TH DAY
37 DAYS	19TH DAY	37 DAYS	26TH DAY
38 DAYS	20TH DAY	38 DAYS	27TH DAY

Diaphragms, Caps and Sponges

SEVERAL TYPES of mechanical barriers are available to place in the vagina to prevent sperm from entering the uterus. Discussed here are diaphragms, cervical caps, vault caps and sponges.

A diaphragm consists of a soft rubber dome with a circular metal spring enclosed in its rim. It is inserted by squeezing it sideways and sliding it along the back wall of the vagina until it rests behind the neck of the uterus. The front is then pushed up behind the pelvic bone and the expanded ring keeps it in place. A check that the cervix is covered can be made by feeling this structure through the dome with the index finger. Some women, particularly those who cannot reach the cervix with their fingers, will prefer to use a plastic applicator for insertion.

Diaphragms may be purchased without a prescription but because the size and shape of female structures vary widely, it is essential that the type and size of diaphragm should be selected in the first place by a doctor or nurse with the relevant knowledge. The doctor or nurse will normally fit the diaphragm, instruct the woman in its insertion and removal, check that she can do this efficiently, and instruct her in its care. The fitting should be rechecked each year, and after any marked change in weight (say ten pounds) or after any pregnancy or abdominal operation.

A contraceptive jelly or cream which kills sperm on contact is always used with the diaphragm. A small amount of the jelly is rubbed around the edge of the diaphragm and about a teaspoonful is placed inside the cup. The diaphragm is then put in place. For added protection, an additional small amount of jelly is then squeezed up against the diaphragm through a plastic tube. The diaphragm must always be inserted before every act of sexual intercourse and must remain in place for at least six hours after intercourse. It can then be removed and a douche can be used, if desired, to remove the jelly that remains in the vagina. But the douch is not necessary—and must not be used under any circumstances for at least six hours. Many women routinely insert the diaphragm each night. Once it has been properly inserted, it can stay in place safely for 24 hours without causing any discomfort.

When a properly fitted diaphragm is in place, neither partner should be aware of its presence. However, some women may find it distasteful to use and privacy is required for insertion. The combination of a well-fitting diaphragm and an effective spermicide will give a high degree of protection if used consistently and intelligently. There may be a slight risk of displacement during intercourse because the upper vagina relaxes in some women during orgasm and the penis may be accidentally placed in front of the diaphragm. Displacement appears to be less likely in a woman lying on her back with legs extended.

However, the failure rate of the diaphragm remains reasonably high. Out of every 100 women who rely on it for a full year, about 12 are likely to become pregnant. Many of these pregnancies probably result from carelessness in use of the diaphragm but tests have not yet shown whether this is so or whether there is some inherent weakness in the diaphragm. There are two brands listed in Australian pharmaceutical catalogues—Ortho and Koromex.

Cervical and vault caps are much smaller than diaphragms and fit over the neck of the uterus. They are more difficult to fit correctly but should be effective when used with a spermicidal preparation. As with a diaphragm, it is essential to have a doctor decide whether this method is suitable and take the necessary measurements.

Once in place it can be left undisturbed from the end of one menstruation to just before the start of the next. But it is difficult to insert properly and some women find the task impossible.

Sponges have been used for centuries. A small piece of sea sponge or foam plastic can be impregnated with a spermicide and placed in the upper vagina to cover the entrance to the womb and prevent sperm from entering. Sometimes the sponge is encased in a net with a thread attached to make it easy to remove.

The sponge is bulky and messy to use. It is difficult to clean thoroughly after use and has only fair effectiveness.

Chemical Spermicides

THERE ARE several chemical compounds which in low concentrations can quickly immobilise sperm beyond recovery yet do not cause irritation of the vagina or other structures. Preparations made from these compounds are placed in the vagina before intercourse and should prevent the sperm from entering the cervix and fertilising the egg.

A safe and effective spermicide should be non-irritant to either partner. It should be used with a mechanical barrier, e.g., diaphragm, cap or condom.

Chemical spermicides will probably continue to be widely used in spite of the recent popularity increase of oral contraceptives. They provide an acceptable alternative to women who are not yet convinced of the safety of oral contraceptives, who are susceptible to their side-effects or who do not like the routine of oral contraception. They may also be used while breast feeding without fear of inhibiting lactation or affecting the child through the milk.

There are three types of spermicidal contraceptives available in Australia:

- (i) jellies, pastes and creams in tubes
- (ii) foaming tablets
- (iii) soluble pessaries.

Pastes, jellies and creams in tubes incorporate a spermicide and are packed in a container similar to a toothpaste tube. They may be applied to the surfaces and rims of diaphragms or used to lubricate condoms. Manufacturers recommend some for use without mechanical barriers. For these an applicator may be purchased which is attached to the screw thread of the nozzle and filled by squeezing the tube. The applicator may also be used to place a second dose in the upper vagina if intercourse is to be repeated and a diaphragm is already in place. The spermicide should be placed around the cervix. To achieve this, the applicator should be inserted into the vagina as far as it will comfortably go and withdrawn for about half an inch. Then the plunger is depressed and the jelly expelled and the applicator withdrawn with the plunger still depressed.

Tests have shown that of 11 such spermicides sold in Australia, only five are considered satisfactory—Delfen, Koromex Jelly, Ortho-gynol, Preceptin and Volpar Paste. Those considered unsatisfactory are Nocturne, Ortho creme, Pax, Promalthus, Proveen, Q.T.

In foaming tablets a spermicide is incorporated in a tablet which when moistened produces a foam. The tablets are intended to be moistened if necessary and placed in the vagina just before intercourse. The volume of foam should consist of small persistent bubbles. These penetrate into the folds of the vagina and carry the spermicide along with them, at the same time acting as a barrier. Many people complain of irritation or mess with this type of contraceptive. Most tablets are only 0.5 to one gram in weight, which is considerably less than the five grams of jelly or cream deposited by an applicator. Of ten brands of foaming tablets tested by Canberra Consumers, not one was considered satisfactory.

Soluble pessaries (suppositories, vagitories) have a spermicide incorporated in a gelatine or waxy base and are inserted manually deep into the vagina a few minutes before intercourse where they should quickly melt and liberate the spermicide. They are simple to use, easy to carry and do not require a visit to the doctor. A second pessary should be used if intercourse is delayed 30 minutes or if it is repeated. They should be used in conjunction with a condom or diaphragm.

The major drawback with these products in Australia is that the shade temperature frequently exceeds the temperature at which they are required to melt (96°F.). Unless they are stored in a cool place they may not be usable after melting. Only one of these products, Rendell's Wife's Friend soluble pessary, has passed spermicidal tests.

The Douche

FLOODING the vagina with water or a solution of a spermicide is a method that has been used for centuries to wash away the semen after intercourse. Various devices are made for this purpose. Some of them have a large rubber bulb which can be filled with water which is squirted into the vagina via a rubber spout. Others rely on the force of gravity to introduce water into the body from a sort of hot-water bottle held above the head. Some women believe that hot water makes the most effective douche, others believe in cold water or in various kinds of chemical solutions.



It is true that a douche, used as soon after intercourse as possible, has some value in preventing pregnancy. The water does wash away some of the semen and therefore reduces the chance that sperm will find their way to the egg. The effectiveness of the douche is very low, however. It scores lowest on any contraceptive effectiveness rating. The man's ejaculation often discharges semen directly into the opening of the womb and even sperm not deposited in this way often reach the womb in a matter of minutes. Once in the womb, the sperm cannot be washed away. Thus the douche, no matter how quickly it is used, is often too late to serve any purpose. Of 100 women who rely on the douche alone for a year, 31 are likely to become pregnant.

The type of solution used for a douche makes little difference. Water alone is about as good as anything else—and water at body temperature, which is the most comfortable, is as effective as hot or cold water. No chemical sold for this purpose is any better than two tablespoonfuls of vinegar or lemon juice dissolved in a quart of water.

About the best that can be said for the douche is that it is better than nothing at all but not much. Its only value would be for a couple practising withdrawal who have reason to suspect that semen has got into the vagina. But it should be remembered that these are two of the least effective methods and a combination of them is still far from safe.

Intrauterine Devices

INTRAUTERINE DEVICES (or IUD's) are inserted into the uterus or womb to prevent conception. They come in many shapes and materials but plastic today is the most desirable material. They measure about one inch in diameter but are compressible. Any of the plastic devices can be compressed and pushed through a small tube inserted in the cervix. Once inside they spring back into their original shape. The process is simple and ordinarily painless. Only with a metal ring must anaesthetic be used. A doctor experienced in their use should insert or remove them and test them annually. Once in position, a plastic IUD can remain for many years or can be removed at any time the woman wants a baby. There appears to be no effect on future pregnancies after the removal of an IUD. Insertion of an IUD is easier for women who have already had one baby and is easy just after menstruation. It is possible, however, for all women at all times.

The IUD is not satisfactory for all women. An American survey showed that only two out of three women could use it successfully. Some 5-15% of women expel the device from the womb, particularly at menstruation time. Others complain of cramps or excess bleeding. Occasionally, more serious complications develop.

These devices are effective in preventing conception but how they do it is not understood. One theory is that they set up muscular movements which force the egg into the womb before it is ready to be implanted there. Or, the devices may somehow prevent the walls of the womb from accepting the egg. Thus, even if fertilisation has occurred, the egg cannot develop in the womb.

The effectiveness of these devices varies by shape and size but never reaches 100%. The best available statistics show that, of women fitted with a spiral, 1.8 in 100 have become pregnant by the end of the year; with a loop, about 2.4 in 100; with a bow, 5.7 in 100 and, with a ring, 7.5 in 100. Some of the pregnancies occurred because the device had been expelled without the woman's knowledge. But others occurred while the device was still in place in the womb. When this happens, the device does not interfere with the normal growth of the unborn child or with delivery. It is usually expelled, harmlessly, at the time of birth.

To reduce the number of accidental pregnancies due to undetected loss of the devices, some of them are made with tails that are left extending through the cervix into the vagina. A woman wearing this type of device can tell, by feeling with her finger, whether it is still in place. If the device is made of metal, an X-ray will show whether it is in place and many of the plastic devices, which cannot themselves be seen by X-ray, are made with a core of metallic salts.

Research is continually being made into the side-effects and the potential for accidental loss of IUD's and at present the loop seems the most satisfactory.

The great advantage of intrauterine devices is that they are easy and cheap to acquire and that once in place they require no further attention (although a yearly check-up is advisable).

Sterilisation

SURGICAL STERILISATION is virtually permanent and is only for people who are dissatisfied with other methods of contraception and are fully convinced that they will have no future desire for children.

Sterilisation may be performed on either man or woman. It does not reduce desire as neither the testes nor the ovaries are removed and so the physiological processes are not altered. In the man, the only difference is that the semen no longer contains sperm. In the woman, menstruation continues but no eggs pass down the Fallopian tubes.

There is no physiological reason why sterilisation should increase desire, but freedom from the risk of pregnancy may possibly remove any previous reluctance for intercourse.

For a man, sterilisation involves only a minor operation. A small incision is made on either side of the scrotum to expose the *vas deferens*. These ducts are either tied or more commonly tied and cut. The whole operation takes only a few minutes and does not call for entry into a hospital. As it takes about 60 days for the ejaculate to become free of sperm, some other method of contraception has to be used during this time.

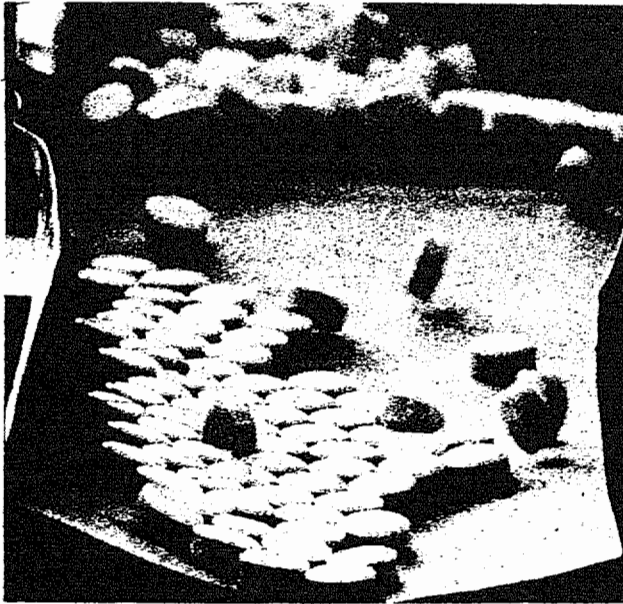
Sterilisation for a woman is more involved as it is necessary to open the abdomen. Each Fallopian tube is tied and cut. This needs only a few days in hospital.

The effectiveness for either sex is high—99% or better. The few failures are due to the cut ends of the tubes growing together again. About half of the attempts to restore fertility in either sex by an operation known as "recanalisation" are successful.

Sterilisation as a means of birth control has been publicised when programs have been undertaken in poverty-stricken areas, particularly India. But it is more common in other areas than is generally supposed. About 1.5 million men and women in the U.S.A. have undergone sterilisation operations and about 10,000 a year are sterilised in Britain.



METHOD	EFFECTIVENESS (No. of likely pregnancies among 100 women using this method for one year)	POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS	DOCTOR'S VISIT REQUIRED	COST
STERILISATION	0.003	None (except possible psychological effects)	Operation performed by a physician	Cost of operation
THE PILL	0.3	Weight gain, nausea, usually ending after several months.	Must be prescribed by a doctor	\$2 a month
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES	5	Irregular bleeding, discomfort in beginning	Must be inserted by doctor or nurse; yearly check-up advised	\$3-\$4
DIAPHRAGM OR CAP (with jelly)	12	Jelly may cause minor irritation	Fitted by doctor	\$1.50-\$2
CONDOM	14 (increased effectiveness with chemical contraceptive)	None	No	9c-15c each
WITHDRAWAL	18	Psychological effect.	No	None
CHEMICAL SPERMICIDES	20	Minor irritation.	No	70c-\$1.50
RHYTHM	24 (use of thermometer greatly increases effectiveness)	None	Doctor could assist in determining safe days	None
DOUCHE	31	None.	No	\$3



The Pill

ONCE A WOMAN becomes pregnant, conception cannot occur again until the pregnancy has run its course. How this happens is still not known in all its details, but it has been known for many years that the pituitary gland controls the release of eggs from the ovary and that the ovary in turn regulates the pituitary by a delicate feed-back mechanism. It is known too that the action of the pituitary can be restrained by injections of progesterone or oestrogens, two hormones which can be extracted from the ovaries.

Since 1953 it has been possible to make synthetic progestogens (similar to the natural hormone progesterone) and oestrogens, which have the same effect as the natural hormones even when taken by mouth. Soon after this discovery tablets were compounded containing the synthetic hormones. These are oral contraceptives ("the pill"). If one of these tablets is taken daily for 20 or 21 days out of the 28 days of a menstrual cycle, they will prevent conception.

Recently a variation, known as sequential therapy, has been evolved. It consists of taking the oestrogen alone for 15 or 16 days, followed by a combination of progestogen and oestrogen for five days. This is claimed to resemble more closely the natural cycle. Preparations based on the sequential theory are still relatively new in Australia.

The exact mechanism of these treatments is still subject to controversy but oral contraception has been shown to be the most effective but reversible method available. The only known failures are the result of omission to take these preparations regularly or of taking an inadequate dose. Much of the effectiveness of the method appears to be because it is simple and readily accepted by many women.

Oral contraceptives have some side-effects. These vary greatly from one woman to another. The most common seems to be nausea during the first few days. Other side-effects which sometimes occur are slight bleeding in the middle of the cycle, increase or decrease in weight, headaches and, rarely, breast tenderness, depression and irritability. However, if these symptoms occur, most of them disappear during later cycles. Subsequently, many women experience a sense of well-being, reduced pre-menstrual tension, decreased menstrual flow, and freedom from anxiety. There have been reports, too, of improved fertility after stopping the treatment among women whose fertility was previously low.

It is necessary to be sure that a woman is not already pregnant when oral contraceptives are prescribed. This is important because some oral progestogens may cause female foetuses to develop masculine characteristics if taken during the first 13 weeks of pregnancy. Normally, this presents no risk, since the treatment does not begin until after five days of menstrual flow. However, after the birth of a child, there may be some months without menstruation. At this time particular care should be taken that the woman is not pregnant. It may be necessary to wait until the first cycle or to carry out tests.

The newer tablets, which contain a smaller dose of progestogen, do not appear to reduce the flow of milk if taken during lactation.

Because there are several unsolved problems, the pill should not be taken by adolescents and some young women until it is certain that they are physically mature. If taken by middle-aged women they may mask the onset of menopause, although they may be beneficial by relieving some of the symptoms associated with that change. It has been said that these preparations should not be used if there is a family history of breast or genital cancer nor if the woman has uterine fibroids. Warnings have also been given that women with liver or vascu-

lar disease should not take oral contraceptives. Certainly, where pregnancy would be a serious hazard to health, oral contraception is the method to be preferred because of its reliability.

In the U.S.A., the Food and Drug Administration still recommends that the method should not be used for more than four consecutive years. This is probably a wise precaution until more is known about the long-term effects.

It has been suggested that the use of oral contraceptives for many years may upset the endocrine system, delay the menopause, or even cause cancer. So far there has been no evidence to substantiate these suggestions and some claims of protective action against some cancers have recently been reported. However, the facts may not be beyond dispute for a further two or three decades.

Fourteen oral contraceptives are available in Australia and all are obtainable only on prescription. This means that in addition to the cost of the contraceptives, it is necessary to pay the doctor's fee for an examination before starting the course. However, this is a wise precaution. It prevents some women from taking the pill when they cannot safely tolerate it.

A month's supply of the pill costs, for nearly all brands, \$1.97. This can be reduced to \$1.39 a month by buying a pack containing six months' supply. Australia, with 600,000 women on the pill, has the highest acceptance rate in the world.

Side-effects	% Affected
Nausea (especially first cycle)	7-35
Breast discomfort	1-20
Weight change of at least 3 lbs.	4-8
Cycles of "spotting" of break-through bleeding	4-10
Missed periods	1-4
Menstrual change in flow: increased	2-22
decreased	13-80





The Intelligent Woman's Guide

WHO HAS ABORTIONS?

In most Western countries, including Australia, at least 60 per cent of illegal abortions are performed on married women, and about half of the subjects are aged 25 to 35. The principal motivation for illegal abortions are socio-economic in nature. Over 60 per cent of women who seek them already have a family of two or more children who find they cannot face the psychological, social and economic impact of another child.

The total number of abortions throughout the world per year, legal and illegal, is about 30 million; or 85,000 abortions a day; 59 abortions every minute of the day.

—UN report on world population, 1965.

ABORTION

MOST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES define abortion as the removal of a growing embryo or foetus from the wall of the womb to which it has become attached. As such it is usually a surgical procedure. Crude methods of getting rid of the embryo have been practised for thousands of years, in all recorded civilisations. Today, the surgical techniques have been refined to the point where the operation is quick, simple and less dangerous than the removal of tonsils. Yet almost everywhere in the world, except the Soviet Union, most of the other Communist countries, and Japan, doctors are generally forbidden by law to perform the operation. However, the demand for abortions continues, even in countries where the laws are most strict. As a result, millions of illegal abortions are performed each year—some of them by competent doctors who wink at the law, but most of them by amateurs, some of whom still use the most primitive, painful and dangerous of methods. In many nations, the after-effects of illegal abortion are one of the leading causes of admissions to hos-

pitals and in some countries they are actually a leading cause of death among women of child-bearing age.

In Australia the laws against abortion are strict. It is illegal unless doctors agree that the woman's life is endangered by her pregnancy or her mental health would be seriously impaired. Yet estimates of the abortion rate in Australia run as high as 100,000 per year. In 1965 the United Nations conference on world population placed the total number of abortions in the world per year, legal and illegal, at 30 million. In Japan in 1965 there were 843,000 abortions, or 46 in every 100 pregnancies that ended in childbirth. In Hungary in 1965 there were 180,000 abortions compared to 133,000 live births. In Belgium, a nation of 9.5 million and 200,000 live births a year, police estimates put the rate of abortions at 400,000 a year, twice the number of actual births. Studies in South America show that of women of child-bearing age, one out of four in Chile admitted having had at least one abortion; three out of ten in Mexico admitted having had abortions.

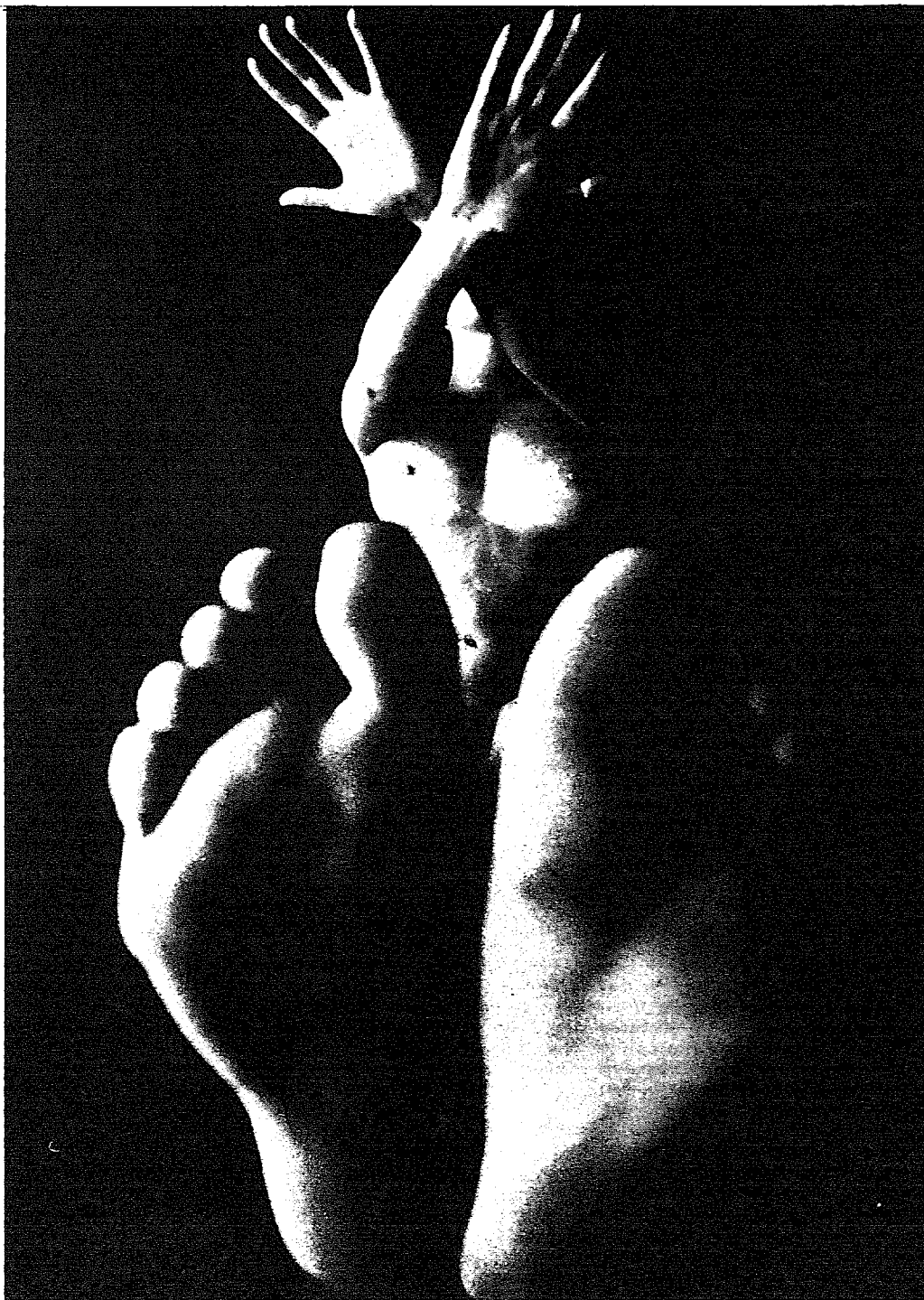
When the Soviet Union first legalised abortion in 1920, the operation was still dangerous even when performed under ideal hospital conditions. About one patient in every 100 died and about 30 in 100 were unable to have children afterwards. Today, however, the danger has been eliminated. The last available figures from the Communist bloc, compiled between 1962-4, reported 67,000 abortions without one death in Bulgaria, 140,000 without a death in Czechoslovakia and two deaths in 358,000 abortions in Hungary. The number of women who are unable to have children afterwards has been brought down to between two and five in 100.

In the early stages of pregnancy, there are only two ways that the operation can be performed properly. The standard method is to gradually enlarge the cervix with surgical instruments called dilators, the first being no larger in diameter than a drink straw, the next somewhat larger and so on until the opening is wide enough to admit a small surgical tool called a curette. With this instrument the wall of the womb is gently scraped to dislodge the embryo, which is then pulled out with a tweezer-like instrument. The operation is performed under anaesthetic and requires considerable surgical skill. A newer method developed in the Soviet Union employs a small suction tube that gently pulls the embryo away from the wall of the womb. This operation can be performed quickly, usually in two minutes, and involves even less danger of injury than the old. In both methods, the patient must be treated with antibiotics afterwards to prevent infection of the womb.

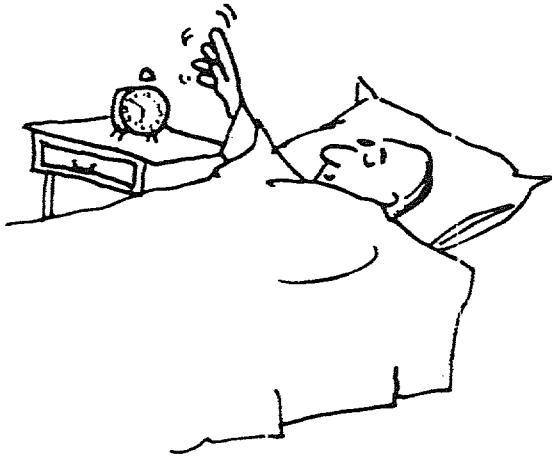
It is most important to have an abortion performed within the first three months of pregnancy. After this it is a much more difficult procedure. It may require an operation similar to a Caesarean delivery; or injection of a concentrated salt solution that induces premature labour. So if a woman suspects she is pregnant and knows that if she was she would have an abortion, then she should see a doctor about a pregnancy test immediately.

Apart from the above types of operation, which require a trained surgeon, equipment and sanitary precautions equal to those of the best hospitals and effective medication to prevent after-effects, there are no safe or sure methods of abortion. All the old wives' tales about drugs that produce abortion, still believed by millions of women throughout the world, are false; there is no known chemical that can be taken by mouth to produce an abortion. The methods used by midwives, nurses and other amateur abortionists, as well as those which women often attempt to use on themselves, are mostly sickeningly painful, often gruesome, and most of them are designed simply to introduce infections into the womb; these infections may kill the embryo but they may kill the woman as well.

In Sydney it is possible to procure the best possible type of abortion like the one described above. The biggest problem involved here, of course, is to find such a doctor. All one can say is that they exist and if a woman keeps asking she'll eventually find how to contact one.



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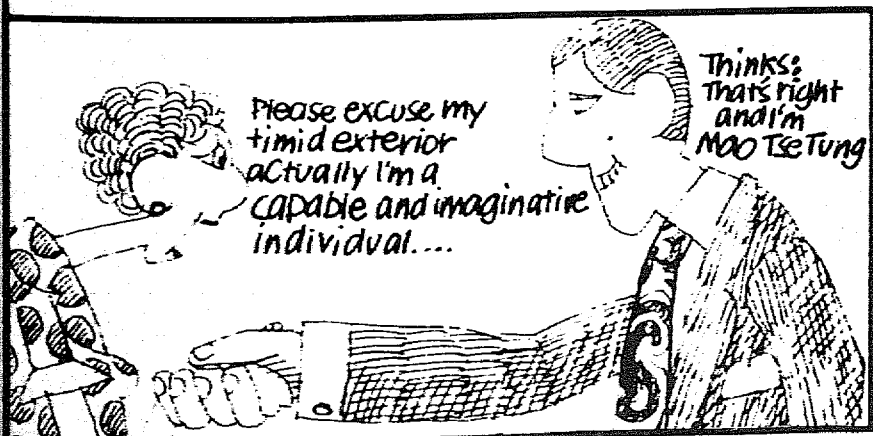
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DON'T JUST SIT THERE-DO SOMETHING

GEOFF MARTIN REPORTS ON ACADEMIC ENQUIRIES AND IDEOLOGICAL BACKSLAPPING

ALIENATION — A SEMINAR

In August the Student Left and their academic counterparts, under the auspices of the Australian Student Labor Federation, met for a seminar at Monash University. The problem was "Alienation." The seminar, which lasted for four days, was an interesting fusion of academic enquiry and ideological backslapping. The student left was there, in part, to fulfil their obligations toward "national solidarity," and one could not help feeling that this was the role of Adelaide's SDA at the seminar. Most of the discussion took place between a few academics, and a few informed undergraduates. Many of the personalities and groups were more colorful than the ideas they presented.

We not only talked alienation, we lived it. In the sessions, at meals, and at the parties — especially at the parties — one could sit and watch and feel alienation, while attempting to abstract from it and analyse it. What is alienation? "A psychological condition of estrangement from all that has been human in the past." Richard Cornish, who presented what was the best paper of the seminar "Alienation and Art," sees it as an intensely personal condition. "A despair and a deep dismay at a world that appears to be depersonalised and dehumanised." Dr. Alan Roberts (Physics, Monash) a scientist and a Marxist, makes the important distinction between this "general alienation" and "labor alienation." Labor alienation, a Marxist concept, arises from the division of labor inherent in the capitalist system. Man is separated from his created product: he is a minute part of a giant mother of commodities. Man in this society, with this type of organisation, does not create freely but for external reasons. He should not have to work to live, to eke out an existence; he should work because he wants to, because he needs to. Rather than being alienated by his work, he should be working to transcend alienation through creation. "Not unbeing is not being," existence should be guaranteed, work should be pleasure.

There was a great deal of confusion about the area of alienation, for alienation in its full sense is an integral part of human experience. It was not clear until late in the seminar, whether we were discussing alienation of political significance, that is "labor alienation," or alienation in the philosophical and psychological realm, "general alienation." Solutions for the elimination of the former were too often offered as solutions for the latter. To clarify this Alan Roberts suggested that perhaps the next seminar of this kind should be on "Alienation in post-Capitalist Society."

Bruce McFarlane, in his paper "Intellectual Origins of Alienation," pointed out this important distinction in his discussion of the young Marx and the old Marx. The young Marx, still fresh from Hegel, discussed alienation as part of the human condition. The "mature" Marx related alienation specifically to the mode of production. McFarlane claims that the "Fetishism of Commodities" is central to alienation, and that total transcendence can occur only in Communist Society. "Communism," throughout the seminar, was bandied about as the ideal, where, by definition, alienation would not exist. There seems to be no justification for this definition, and further than the change in the ownership of the means of production, nothing was suggested for changing alienated socialist society into unalienated communist society. The Yugoslav School was criticised by McFarlane for readopting "bourgeois economics," for attaching self-management to market forces, and for gearing production again to profit. They justify their actions with a retreat to the young Marx; admission that alienation is part of the human condition.

Mel Adams, an honors sociology student from the University of New South Wales, addressed himself directly to the question of labor alienation in his paper "Alienation and Trade Unions." Like the Roman Catholic Church, he cannot see outside his own frame of reference, but also like the Catholics, he told us exactly where he stood. He

ALIENATION AND ART

A brief respite from Marxist dogma came from Richard Cornish, a Sydney artist. His paper was beautiful in concept, form and presentation. I quote some excerpts.

"Alienation means a loss of the 'universal nature' of man. A psychological condition of estrangement from all that has been human in the past. It is an expression of unrest, anxiety and of bewilderment. A despair and a deep dismay at a world that appears to be depersonalised and dehumanised. Even the cultural forces that created that civilisation, become somehow cold and alien. The very object, the values that men have created even within their own generation seem to drift impotently away from their creators and become an independent force with power to enslave the very men who have formed them.

"Alienation arises in its first distinct form during the crises of the late Renaissance. It had existed prior to this, as far back as the 6th Century, but it was never as severe, nor felt so deeply, nor did it ever torment the insides of men's minds, as it did then.

"It emerges when the organic unity of a society is seen to be broken from underneath. The society is either in fairly rapid transition or decline.

'Tis, all in pieces, all coherence gone,
All is just supply, and all relation'

lamented John Donne."

Cornish observed that the "thingness" that Marx writes about grew out of the function of money. The influence of commerce completely transformed the relationship of the artist to his public.

"In some ways alienation could function as an important, an indispensable activity. Only through the process of alienation does the mind become aware of itself. It objectifies itself in the world around us and allows one to transcend the former condition. That is, to see oneself as one was. Thus the possibility of recreating oneself. The mind constructs a model of itself by rising above and opposing alienated reality.

quotes Marx: "The product of labor is labor which has been embodied in an object and turned into a physical thing . . ." so that "the alienation of the worker in his product means, not only that his labor becomes an object, assumes an external existence, but that it exists independently, outside himself, and alien to him, and that it stands opposed to him as an autonomous power. The life which he has given to the object sets itself against him as an alien and hostile force . . ." Ignoring this incredible metaphysical assumption about the nature of labor, Adams goes on to claim that the loss of control of the worker over his product leads to his loss of control over himself — his "self-alienation." He too becomes a "thing" to be manipulated. He escapes to "footy," "birds," "grog," etc. Adams claims, with Marcuse, that Trade Union leadership has become absorbed in the capitalist ethos; it also has become alienated. Trade Unions strive for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions — things of the system. To end alienation, he claims, they must change the system, they must fight for self-management. The Trade Unions do not recognise the problem as Marx saw it, they have merely tried to make alienation as a condition more bearable.

An assumption implicit in the ideas of most of the Marxists at the seminar was that a change in the ownership of the means of production will change the organisation and control — automatic self-management. This tended to be a fault with most of the discussion, the change of ownership seemed an end, rather than a means, to self management.

Dr. Alan Roberts, in the second to last session, clarified many of the points which should have been clarified at the beginning of the seminar. He could not see the end of "general alienation" contained in a political program, but he thought it necessary to eliminate labor alienation first. The elimination of alienation after socialism passes into the realm of psychology and philosophy.

To tear down all our ideas and our intellectual calisthenics came Ian Channel from the Association for Love and Freedom (or from UNSW?). He wants to sidestep labor alienation by loving — everybody loving. His two-hour paper was a magnificent example of McLuhanism. The blackboard was covered with vagino-phallic symbolism — the bourgeois ethos deflowering the virgin consumers! Doggerel added to the insanity.

"Sure I want to
pull the umbilical rip-cordon-bleu,
Swell up with gas and take off.
A mighty earth bowel movement
flushed with success
carrying the paper world away
farting to freedom
nomad gullibles travails
high tied
I got away."

His paper, entitled "The Dialectic Copulation" sought the end of general alienation through "fun anarchy." He wants to "unscrew society." The seminar ended with a proud rendering of that old traditional

"F— 'em all, F— 'em all
The long and the short and the tall"
to revolutionary lyrics.
Tune in, turn on, drop out!

"Alienation as a condition leads the artist into being a victim of the age. Those artists who could successfully view that condition of alienation as merely a stage in the process of alienation were to a greater degree to rise above their society and the times they lived. In the first case they used their anxiety, frustration and despair to protect themselves against the dehumanising world. In the latter these very similar attitudes were used to give their art greater thrust into new areas of reality and of sensibility. These artists who saw alienation as a process became the most significant artists the world has ever known. An uneasiness runs through all their work. These artists are of such calibre as Tintoretto, El Greco, the later works of Michaelangelo, Shakespeare, Donne, Cervantes.

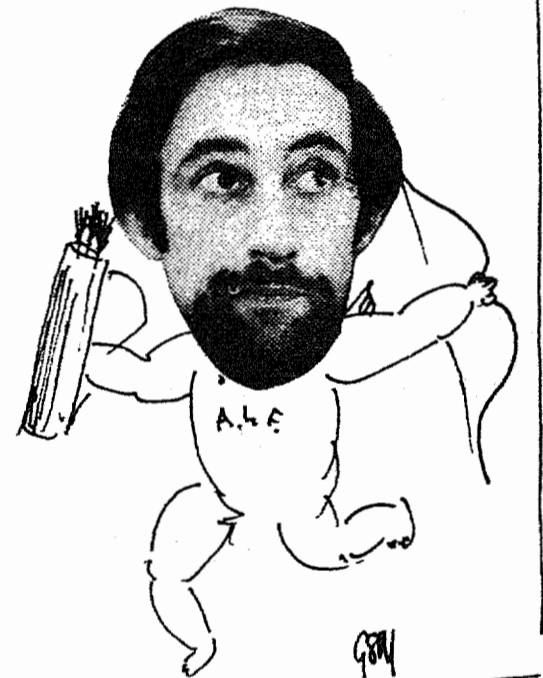
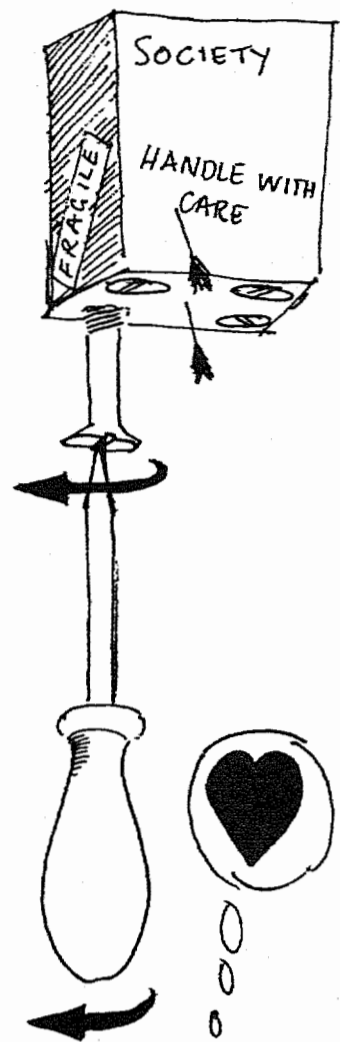
"This phenomenon of alienation runs through the whole history of modern civilisation. It is nurtured by social conditions. It is from a cleavage between the 'I' and the 'we,' in these social conditions that creates the alienated artist. He is beset with narcissistic complexes of self-love, and his asocial inclinations, his egoistical self confidence, his greater and greater preoccupation with himself. It all evolves out of a loss of a sense of reality. It is the product of alienation.

"But above all, an alienated art and an art of alienation have within them one common feature, they have a quality of paradox. This gives all works of that type an uneasiness, a tension that has existed in no other art form. It is a paradox of the mind, an arbitrary antinatural quality. It is the creation of doubt and the creator of doubt. It is an unsimple, unspontaneous art form. Something terrible must have happened to these generations

'And in times of obscurity
Can we sing them too?
We shall sing just the same,
We shall sing of the obscurity of the times . . .'
[Brecht]."

CHANNEL: "THE DIALECTIC COPULATION"

— UNSCREW SOCIETY!



Night Must Fall

by Peggy Brock

One sees thrillers so rarely on the stage and so often on the screen, that I at least have become conditioned to expect them only on the screen. I was a little surprised therefore to find how effectively a thriller can be presented in the live Theatre. The play in question is "Night Must Fall" by Emlyn Williams.

The plot has enough question marks throughout it to hold the attention of the audience and keep it guessing. It is as one might expect centred round a murder. The reason for the name of the play is that the development of the plot parallels the development of a day. The inevitable end of the play comes with the night. This parallel is quite obvious from the script but I felt Herbert Davies' production did not emphasize enough the arrival of the night, with the lighting.

The characters in the play do come across as three-dimensional people and not stereotypes acting out a plot as so often happens in thrillers. Dan, the lady's man and Olivia, the plain girl with a canny sense for summing up people, do develop distinctive personalities during the play. This development is a key in trying to work out 'who dunnit.'

The acting was very competent, Rita Street, though catapulted into the leading female part at very short notice, gave an excellent, polished performance. Rob Antill the leading man gave the least varied performance, his voice in particular, was rather monotonous. But all told the acting of all the caste is good.

Theatre '62 until Sunday, Sept. 15.

N.U.A.U.S. PULLS ITS CULTURAL FINGER OUT...

For the rare university student actively interested in furthering the advancement of the arts in Australia it is most pleasant to discover an important large bureaucratic body willing to make in this direction at least some paternal gestures. Despite a typically Australian approach of appointing those people who have the least knowledge of a particular subject to a government body, the Australian Council for the Arts headed by Dr. H. C. Coombs, may stimulate the performing arts. At another level, that of the university student, our very own national body is beginning to stir. 1967 saw the first Australian Universities Arts Festival in Sydney organised by an NUAUS officer and its Cultural Affairs Officer — as an initial concept it was a great success and the second Arts Festival to be held in Melbourne next May is shaping well.

This year is was felt that the CAO had enough to do to be separated from a close connection with the Arts Festival. With the aim of generally promoting cultural activities for university students the NUAUS CAO has this year been involved in organising a national literary competition and a national travelling student art exhibition, circulating ideas about the possibility of establishing a national student repertory theatre, supporting and attempting to co-ordinate national archives officer for films, plays drama, jazz folk and choral concerts and conferences, planning details of a campus circuit, a national and revue scripts, a NUAUS film and other student film developments and negotiating with Dr. Coombs for financial subsidies for some of these ventures.

Many of these are as yet only ideas — ideas that like everything else need financial support. The few that were attempted suffered in certain areas because of inexperienced organisation. There are the obvious difficulties to overcome on this national scale. But this is a beginning, something which should be wholeheartedly endorsed and supported by NUAUS and all SRC. Adelaide has just appointed its own local cultural affairs officer.

Yet like most Australian bureaucracies it does very little to act in constructively developing the personality of the average student through an appreciation and active participation in the arts and by this adds to the dehumanising process of a university. What it has done is accompanied by the usual paternalistic smile. The SRC Art Competition that was organised is a healthy sign, a beginning that could

and should develop towards better things not only for student art, but also drama, jazz, folk, choral, films, poetry and creative writing.

What is needed at the moment so that positive steps can be taken as the beginning of next year is discussion and ideas.

... OUR S.R.C.

For example, if it is fair that the Sports Union should levy fees (justifiable and necessary for student life) then a similar fee could be instituted for culture and the performing arts. From this could be established a body, something like an SRC or Union Arts subcommittee, to officially administer the finances needed to promote this desired end and to subsidise on a specific level the particular clubs and societies concerned.

Representatives from AUDES, Footlights, the Literary Society, Jazz Society, Film Society, Arts Faculty Association and other relevant groups could formulate and carry out the necessary ideas. At the Australian National University such a body has been formed. Possibly the best approach would be on a Union level, especially since various specific facilities could complement the idea in the new proposed Union buildings, with the same sort of SRC-Union relationship.

The disadvantages, the difficulties, and problems are of course at the moment immense. The main point is the need for discussion among people interested.

Perhaps the addition of another bureaucratic body is not desirable. If not what other alternatives are there? Attacks on the existing level of university education towards the arts and humanities are here relevant especially along the lines of the article by Geoff Wells criticising the Arts Faculty in the last issue of ON DIT.

Perhaps ideas should not stop at the Union Council level but go to the top decision making level about the particular courses available. Flinders seems to be far ahead, especially with their drama department, in creating the atmosphere that is desirable at a university.

1969 could be known as the year of the "cultural revolution" at Adelaide University. Are you going to do anything about it?

For the purposes of following up any of these vague generalised ideas write to or contact Chris White, c/o the SRC Office.

As a citizen in our great nuclear age you should make the effort to see Peter Watkins' "The War Game."

Words cannot adequately express the feelings it evokes. It is presented in the form of a newsreel after one one-megaton hydrogen bomb has exploded over an air base in South-East England. All the scenes are terrifyingly real. You witness people six miles from the point of explosion caught in the heat flash, their exposed skin charred through its entire thickness, their eyeballs melting and running down their cheeks. You witness the terrific hurricanes at the centre of the blast, and the after-effects which are perhaps more horrifying. The necessary cleaning-up processes, the burning of the dead and those burnt so badly that they can't be saved, to stop the spreading of disease, the government regulations to deal with food shortages and health risks, the riots resulting and the moral decay of a nation are grippingly revealed, interspersed with comments from people like the U.S. nuclear arms expert who explains that if 'they' kill 10 million of us, we'll get 20 million of them shortly after.

"At Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the population three months later was found to be apathetic and profoundly lethargic. Leaking water pipes all over the city. No garbage or sewerage collection organised — people living, often in their own filth, in total defection and inertia."

"When morale falls, ideas fall and then go, and behaviour becomes more primitive — more a thing of instinct."

One result is that . . . "One cockroach, a venerable and hardy species, will take over the habitation of the foolish humans and compete only with other insects or bacteria."

It was estimated that in World War III 90-95% of the dead will be civilians. The proof that our world today has gone mad was a statement near the end that the world's stockpile of thermonuclear weapons now equals almost 20 tons of high explosive for every man, woman and child on earth. This stockpile is still steadily growing.

The final Adelaide University Literary Society play-reading for the year will be Christopher Fry's verse-drama "The Firstborn." It deals with the conflict between Moses and Pharaoh and dwells on Rameses, the Prince, whose vigor, humanity and worth must be destroyed in accordance with God's plan for the Israelites. Produced by John Healey, who did "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" with Peter Meredith, Mark Coleman and John Edge in the lead roles, it will be presented on Friday, September 6 and Tuesday, September 10 at 8 p.m. in the Napier Lecture Theatre 5.

The Theatre Guild is to be congratulated on the high quality of

their tenth anniversary presentation of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman." The high quality of the production by experienced Sheridan director Jean Marshall was the reason for its success theatrically as well as financially. Brian Wenzel as Willy Loman was outstanding, as was Morra Jones his wife and Russell Starke as Biff, giving the best performance of his career. It is a pity that the fine work of cast, producer and stage-crew was not equalled by the front of house management. On quite a few nights the play did not begin until after 8.15 p.m. because of the lack of ticket and program sellers and usherettes. AUDES must take some of the blame here.

Managed to see a late night screening of Felix Greene's "Inside North Vietnam" screened by the Pacifist Society, and despite the fact that I vigorously oppose the war, I found this film most disappointing, especially when those Liberals who support the war can most easily dismiss it as propaganda. It is doubtful whether this film would have awakened the conscience of any war-mongering Australians. (I hope that the sight of every man, woman and child in North Vietnam being trained for war aroused the Pacifist Society to condemn all such preparation for war).

This does not mean that Felix Greene did not necessarily present the people of North Vietnam honestly and objectively. It was revealing to witness the effect on the peasants of the several hundred US bombing raids a day, the destroyed hospitals, villages and towns of no strategic importance, the people's acceptance of day to day living with war and their government's part in it, the visits of Ho Chi Minh to the peasants (where else in the world could a leader of a country walk without military protection as he did among people who daily had to carry arms?) and the overwhelming desire of the people to live their lives as they wished.

The reaction of government officials banning this film because of a complaint on political grounds is only bettered in our great free Australian society by the sickening reaction to ban "Motel" the third play in Jean Claude van Italie's trilogy "America Hurrah" because one elderly grandma's conscience was offended. People can apparently read the book "America Hurrah" but not see a stage performance. This is not a nice play but then it reveals a society — not a nice society — but one which belongs to an era of assassinations, pack rapes, violence and indiscriminate immoral annihilations of human life.

Pity about our Festival Hall . . .

FESTIVAL HALL

CHRIS WHITE COMMENTS ON THE De GAETANI REPORT

Many people would agree with this report when it states that the Adelaide Festival of Arts "is a biennial oasis in a continuous cultural desert." Many people I hope, would also agree that what is most desirable is a Performing Arts Centre so that every effort is made to develop local day-to-day cultural activity. But a great deal of important public discussion and debate must continue before final decisions are reached. Decisions to plan, shape and give scope for the development of the performing arts in Adelaide for the next 20 years.

Adelaide does not want just a Festival Hall on the top of a hill or behind a railway station overlooking a river, but an exciting vibrant cultural centre which would, from day to day, encompass "resident professional activity in symphonic, choral and chamber music; drama on a repertory basis, music-drama, dance and children's theatre, education programs relative to artistic training, audience development and the training of present and future teachers in the performing arts."

The De Gaetani Report is an important way, the sort of stimulus needed for the arts, but as I will discuss later it contains some recommendations that need to be seriously examined. As yet it is difficult to discover whether this report has been publicly rejected or endorsed by the Government. It may

have been rejected for our Premier is often seen walking along the banks of the Torrens gazing with that overseas gleam in his eye towards the railway station.

This site, if a total conception of the performing arts centre as recommended in the De Gaetani Report is adopted, would be overwhelmingly supported, especially by those who work in the performing arts. But if there is to be only one Festival Hall, however fine the view is over the Torrens and however small the cost is when compared to plans for building super express highways and underground railways, then it will be proved to the people of South Australia that our Government has no intention of making a significant breakthrough in official planning for the arts, but rather adopts a typically Australian paternalistic response to such ventures and to public opinion.

When a site is chosen, it must be as near as possible to adopting the following criteria in the report:

"The Centre must be literally and figuratively in the mainstream of a community's day-to-day life.

"The Centre must be readily and conveniently accessible to and identifiable with, the largest possible segment of the local population.

"The Centre must relate to a broader arts and humanities spectrum.

"The Centre should use a site whose topography lends itself well to some of the fundamentals of theatre architecture.

"The site should minimise exterior noise problems."

The arguments expressed for the site at the rear of the Government House still seem to be more relevant than any others for our performing arts centre.

The scope and content of the report with regard to planning for the development of the arts and humanities is most encouraging, especially when co-ordination with educational authorities is urged. However some doubts may arise when the report deals with the total organisational structure for this performing arts centre.

The general aims of co-ordinating the efforts on the part of the cultural, educational, business and various governmental communities, if the bureaucratic structure is lightened by a majority of those from the 'cultural community,' are welcomed, but some of the details are not.

What was recommended in the formation of a South Australian Council on the Arts included a Director General who would chair the Council's Executive Committee. Various committees encompassing educational, theatre, music, Adelaide Festival of Arts, TV, radio and film would work under the Director General. Each chairman of each particular section, serving without pay is accountable to the Director General who has to approve the particular people involved on each committee. This particular position also includes the executive responsibility for the administration of the Festival, if, as the report states "he were a man possessing a rare combination of artistic and administrative talents and sympathies." The Director General would be appointed by the Premier and be accountable

to those representatives of local cultural, educational, business and Government leadership included in the Council. The actual functions of each particular committee are in their scope, content and foresight, much desired.

There does, however, seem to be a danger in allowing one person to control every aspect of the Performing Arts Centre, the Adelaide Festival and every other aspect of the arts with which the Council may be required to deal. This is particularly so when there is a tendency of Australian Governments to appoint people with the least amount of knowledge or skill to such bodies. It is to be hoped that this aspect of the report will be looked at and debated by the public and those in the performing arts who would be most vitally concerned. It is to be also hoped that the spirit of the report rubs off onto whoever is in the Government when a decision is made on the arts centre.



drama
MONASH

drama
FESTIVAL

by Chris Westwood

The Festival was opened by Flinders' presentation of "an experiment in some form of dramatic expression which can be specifically related and communicated to a student audience."

Though the initial idea behind this 'happening' was good, Flinders seriously underestimated the intelligence of their student audience. While amused during the performance, the audience were also extremely critical of the lack of originality in the script, some banal and often pointless songs and the general casual and 'in-groupiness' of the cast and scriptwriters.

The Strolling Players from Sydney's Free University gave the Festival audience another night of theatre experimentation in a "Sound and Motion" program, incorporating poetry-reading, dance, music and lighting effects. Though a controlled performance, the control often led to monotony and boredom in some of the reading; but the dancing was superb.

Maeterlinck's "The Sightless," produced by John Wallis for The Monash Players, was delicately handled and though at times perhaps overtly static. A marvellously developed shock ending left the audience stunned. After this piece of symbolic and aesthetic teasing, the audience returned after interval to face the colorful and noisy onslaught from the "Thesmophoriazusaes." Whether it was merely relief from the subdued introspective mental gymnastics or the active, enthusiastic production of Aristophanes, the audience turned themselves inside-out. Under the direction of Marlis Thiersch, "Thez" came off smoothly and exuberantly, and was very well received by the audience.

The fourth night brought a surprising trio of plays — Van Itallie's "war" (of "America, Hurrah" notoriety), Arrabel's "Fando and Liz" and an incredibly horrific and shocking 'happening' play by a young Sydney author, Mike Herron. This play, "Nightmare," a conglomeration of Dadaistic and surrealist animations, was perhaps the most talked about play in the Festival. The stark and recessive sets and lighting conjured up girls dressed in black tights and

body stockings, either as dogs to lick up the blood dripping from other figures on the stage, or as the women providing the blood. The eerie and grotesque nothing of isolated incidents reflected a nightmare in a singularly horrifying and revolting manner. If the aim of the play was to shock, it certainly achieved this end — what can be more ghastly on stage than clotting blood, flagellation, masochism, murder, abortion, masturbation etc., etc — all at once? The major drawback of this play to me was its utter pointlessness.

SUDS/DRAMSOC, always a good bet at a Festival, gave us a superb evening with Arne Neeme's production of "Saved." Though the play is another of the "Cathy Come Home" set, it nevertheless had power and force, due to Arne's brilliant and imaginative direction and an interestingly naturalistic real set. The semi-stylised enactment of the stoning of the baby scene is merely an example of the fact that Arne knows exactly how much of what is needed to manipulate his audience. DRAMSOC also presented for us a superbly sparkling, cleverly funny "Tartuffe" and "The Ridiculous Precieuses." Moliere's racy and trenchant wit was carried across to the audience not only by the snappy delivery of lines, but also by all the light hearted and inventive bits of stage business, and the vitality and often satire of the cast.

SUDS' presentation of Whiting's "The Devils" was, however, disappointing. The tremendous power and fervor that runs beneath the obvious plot (the self-destruction and salvation search of the priest, Grandier, who prefers to be tortured by the Church rather than confess to a horrifying crime he never committed) was totally lost. The large cast were, on the whole, awkwardly and questionably moved on the stage, often rushing from one side of the stage to the other, haphazardly negotiating the bulky set in the dark. Had this been ironed out, and had there been less black-outs, SUDS' production would have given the audience that tremendous power that lies behind "The Devils."

drama

drama

How I learned to stop worrying
and love the Union Opera House,
confessions of an incoming AUDES President.

Banned in Sydney!!! That was America Hurrah, produced by John Tasker. Acclaimed in Melbourne!!! That was AUDES' Thesmophoriazusaes. If that's got you reading, don't stop, for worse is to follow.

Drama in Australia is inching its way onto the map; the seeds are there. Student drama? AUDES elected a new committee recently and in the general rush not to be in on it, I became president. A lot of listening and the odd original thought have wound up in the form of an overall attitude to student drama which I'll expound briefly below.

Let's aim high. Somehow it should be possible to transcend the standards which are often imposed upon University theatre. We propose to investigate the idea of a continuous workshop — to give professional training in acting and all the rest of it — and if the idea looks feasible, we'll invest in it. This should provide, in the space of a year or so, a sizeable nucleus of really skilled actors and stage hands. Then, of course, we could put on plays too difficult for our present abilities, more plays, serious plays, modern plays.

Maybe the workshop ideal will not be possible; one's program should be active and continuous in any case. I want to see several streams of activity going on at once, streams which should be allotted equal importance

in the eyes of all: five streams in fact. Biggest financially (except for the workshop) would be longish-season public performances like THES recently. We could include here an outdoors play for Orientation Week. The second stream, one with much appeal, would be lunch-time theatre, inexpensive and with lots of variety. Here I'd like to see plenty of experimentation and branching out into forms which don't quite conform to rigid conceptions of drama: musicals, sound-and-image, ballet, pot-pourris. Thirdly we really must do some play-readings; why not lots of them? With four a term we could try student producers and give new actors a chance to learn without the usual problems, as well as trying all sorts of plays we'd be forced to shun in the big-stage setting. A fourth stream would be along the lines of seminars — something mainly for members, a chance to meet professionals and discuss theatre somewhat academically but certainly in a social setting (i.e. grog). And the fifth thing would be the workshop.

1968-69 AUDES Committee: President, Adrian Wilson; secretary, Daniele Vilunas; business manager, Grant Elliott (by courtesy Prosh); book-keeper, Judy Marchant; play-reader, Penny Griffith; workshop manager, Geoff Wells; production manager, Ken Wagniz; publicity officer, Adrian Hann; talent scout: Mike Jacobs; immediate past president, Chris Westwood.

FESTIVAL RAMPAGE

A comment
by Judy Marchant.

In a nutshell the drama festival can be summed up by two analogies made by Margaret Webster, special guest to the recently held I-V. Firstly, what group would consider performing a symphony before first finding out how many of its members could play musical instruments? Similarly, what groups would think of doing a ballet if none of its members could dance? But Australian University dramatic societies are making this error and the results are woeful. Many of the productions presented, the prime examples being "Dr. Faustus" and "The Revenger's Tragedy," served no other purpose than to show just how low the standard of amateur theatre can go, and more importantly to exemplify the main fault in festival productions as a whole, this being the chronic lack of

training on the part of actors and directors.

In some productions at least 50% of the lines were lost because of speed or poor enunciation, while some actors showed no understanding of their characters, a flaw which reflects immediately on a weak director.

One thing made more obvious by the I-V Festival is the great need for drama workshops and for the stress to be placed on participation in these, rather than attempts at major productions. At the delegates' conference it was considered that universities which did not have workshops would not be permitted to enter productions in next year's festival, while groups wishing to enter plays in the next I-V Arts Festival would have to reach a standard approved by Festival organisers.

TARGET PROSH

— a preview

"TARGET — PROSH," the Prosh Film for 1968, filmed, as the producers tell us, in NippleColor and Orgy-Scope, appears to succeed well in its aim to provide a zipped up, racy sort of documentary of the events which this year constituted Prosh.

There is really nothing to compare this film to except last year's Prosh film, and this is extremely difficult.

The introduction of color to record the most colorful segments of Prosh Week is indeed refreshing, and it is unfortunate that this could not have been extended to the whole film.

The production, by Andrew Gramp and Warren Jarrett, suffers through not being wide enough in scope, as the film could be said to concentrate too much on the mundane and humble side of Prosh — but then Prosh itself was this year not as wide and visual in its scope as before — with many of its stunts occurring at night.

The sound track, recorded by Soundmaster Amplifiers, features the never-to-be-forgotten voice of 5AD's Barry Ion, who adds his own contributions to the fast, witty and sometimes even smutty commentary by Adrian Wilson.

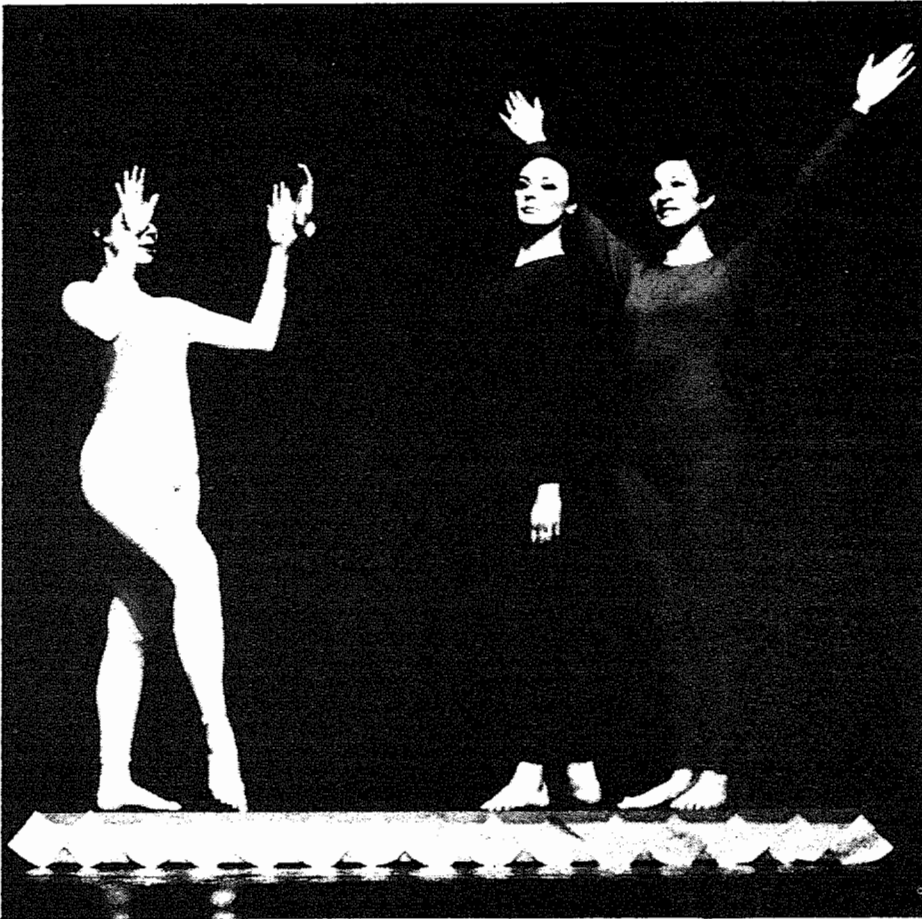
The film has its bad moments, when the fast pace it has utilised falters and scenes become over-long, but these are more than compensated for by the clever use of color, and



SHIRLEY

the excellent coverage ??? given to Prissy and Shirley.

Showing Union Hall Friday, September 13 and Monday, September 16, 1.10 p.m. 20c.



MODERN DANCE

The results of three of Elizabeth Dalman's students, also members of the Australian Dance Theatre, Carolyn Bishop, Bobbie Cudell and Gillian Millard will be seen in the form of modern dance performances for children. The program is made up partly of ballets from the Australian Dance Theatre repertoire, and also of new dances, choreographed especially for children.

For example, in teaching little eight-year-olds to hop and skip in certain ways, several lessons were spent talking about visual patterns — in jumpers, materials, and in floor boards. Then patterns of hopping steps that you could dance, and patterns in music (a baroque style was used at this time) were developed, and finally a hopping pattern to a musical pattern was achieved. This was the origin of the dance "Indigo Patterns," to music by J. S. Bach. The movement patterns are very unexpected but they follow the music closely. There is no message or story, just patterns.

Another dance "The Fire," with music written by Rais Sheenkar and played by both classical Indian and American jazz musicians (including flautist Bud Shank), has come from exercises in improvisation, often done

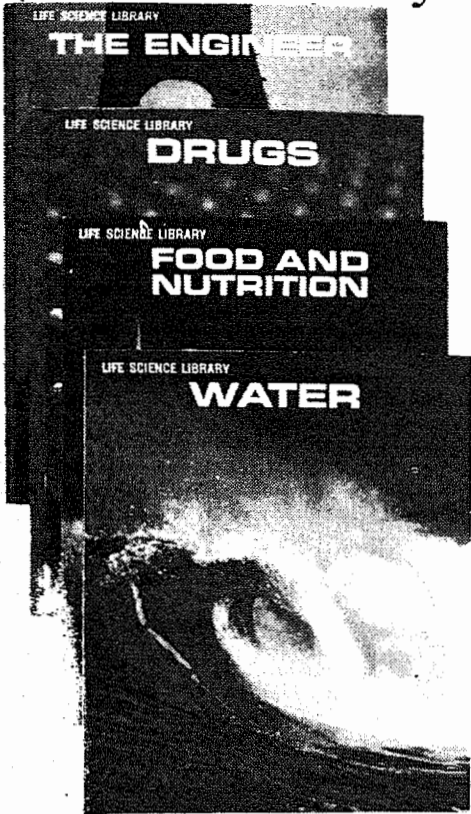
at the end of jazz classes. True jazz dance, it is argued, should be made up of the theme, and improvisations on that theme. "The Fire" works in this way, using the different solo improvisations in the music as a guide to mood changes and also changes from one dance solo to another. Many dancers, when asked about improvisation on stage, will say that it can't be done with success. We have worked out a rough framework with the music, and in this way, the dance has form, but varies in detail each time.

One other new dance called "Little Boxes," is a simple satire told totally through movement. It was made following a lesson on the way that feelings and emotions can be suggested through pure movement, without facial expression. A "mime" theme is followed through in the costumes and set, which also have overtures of Picasso's saltimbauques.

The season, called "Dance Adventures," is now showing until Saturday 7, and then again from Tuesday, September 10 to Saturday, September 14, all at 2 p.m. All performances will be held upstairs in the Studio Workshop Theatre, Gays Arcade, Adelaide.

From the ballet "Little Boxes." Tom Balfour was the photographer.

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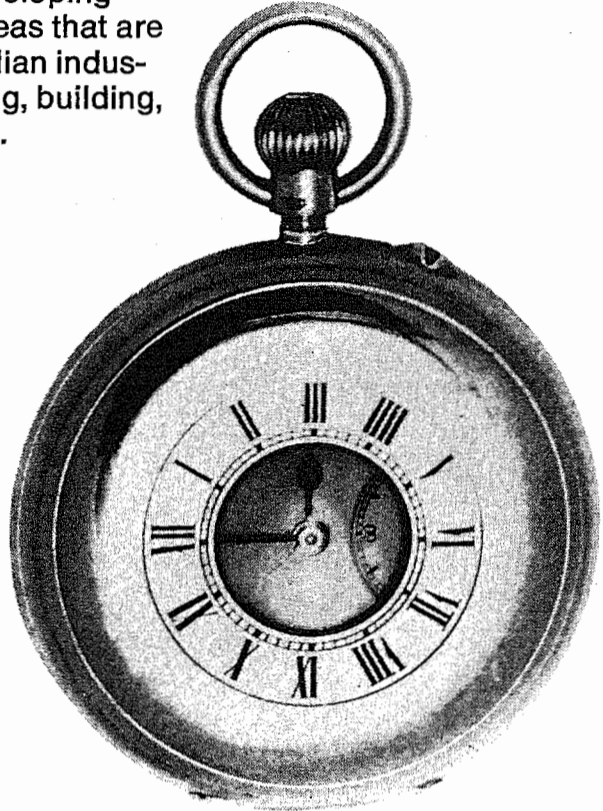
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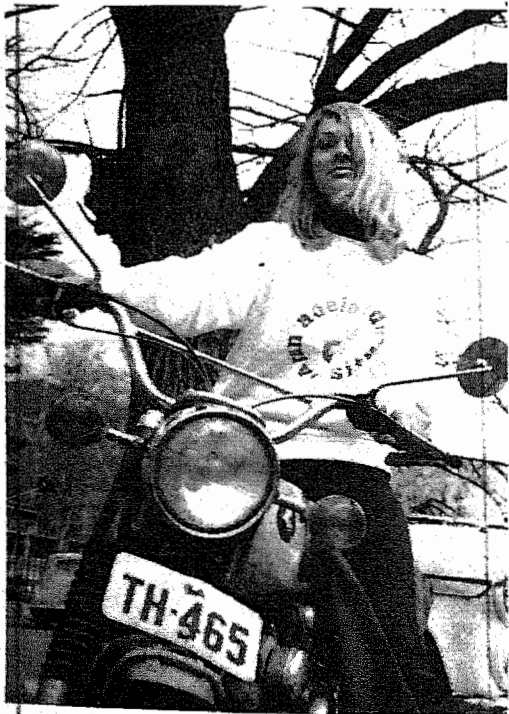
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Admission 20c A.U.S.S.C.

SUNDAY SPORT

This contentious issue came to a head last year when the State Government passed new liberalising legislation regarding Sunday sport in SA.

One of the University's clubs, the Lawn Tennis Club, sought permission from the University to use their courts for Sunday play. The courts at Park 9 in the parklands are leased by the University from the City Council and the club is not permitted to use them on Sundays according to the present lease. This request began the discussion on the use of University sports facilities on Sundays — a subject which has become a "hot potato" in recent months. **NEW LEASE REQUIRED.**

BUREAUCRACY

The blockage which is causing so much trouble is that most of the University sports grounds are leased from the City Council. To use the

facilities on Sundays, the City Council would have to agree to revise the terms of the present lease. But before any well documented request for this can be submitted to the City Council it must have the approval of the Sports Association as a whole, and, more importantly, it must have the approval of the University Council.

SUPPORT

There are many reasons for and against Sunday sport on University grounds, but most people agree that it should be introduced. But to achieve this end is a very tricky business. There is much red tape to be cut and, apparently, many tender corns on which to tread. The only answers at present seem to be perseverance, patience, sharp scissors and light feet.

What will be the outcome? We'll just have to hope, and wait and see.

BASKETBALL

COMING OF AGE

A review of the past season — the Club's 21st — reveals that it has been the most successful yet, and the immediate future augers well for continuing achievement. Sound administration, coupled with the best panel of coaches in the State, has ensured that optimum use has been gained from the excellent facilities provided at the Uni. Gym.

A record eleven teams competed in the local District competition, and at least half are assured of competing in the finals at this stage, with two matches still to be played.

DISTRICT CHANCE

The undoubted highlight of the season is the club's challenge for entry into the top District competition — a great feat after only 18 months in A grade — and due entirely to the hard work and dedication of the senior team, under the firm direction of head coach, Werner Linde. The team's basic offensive play, the "Movement," has been refined to include innumerable variations and options and when flowing smoothly is the equal to any in the State. A measure of the depth of reserves in the club is indicated by both the B and C grade teams being high in their respective grades.

HIGHLIGHTS

The challenge is only a fitting culmination to a great season, highlights of which include:

(I) The introduction of several women's teams into the club, (the first team, after going summer premiers in Div. II, is now second in Div. I.)

(II) The club's success in winning the Broken Hill tournament over the Easter weekend.

(III) The selection of head coach, Werner Linde, in the Australian

Olympic Team, and the good form of club coaches Don Shipway and Glenn Marsland in the State team.

(IV) The success of two tournaments put on by the Club — the Inter-Faculty carnival, won by Science, and a series of matches against Flinders.

(V) On the lesser side, our fourth and third positions in the men's and women's I/V, respectively, with three players making the Combined Sides.

SUMMER SEASON

As in the past, the club continues strongly throughout the summer months and will be entering at least ten teams this season. New players, of any standard from beginner to champion, are always required and we can offer you the top coaching and training facilities in the State, coupled with the traditional social activities of a University club. These will include a Champagne 21st Dinner, an attempt on the world marathon record of non-stop basketball (26 hours, 30 seconds) and a trip to the Swan Hill tournament over the New Year weekend. Plans are under way to introduce both graduate and junior teams into the club, to broaden it further.

TERTIARY TURNOUT

A final word about a tournament the club is running between all the tertiary institutions in the State (i.e. Teachers' Colleges, Flinders, the School of Art, etc.) on Friday, 6th September, from 7.00 p.m. till midnight, in the Uni. Gym. A great night's basketball will be on display, together with a barbecue outside and drinks at the nearby British Hotel, to which all students are invited to attend. The birds' competition itself should be a unique spectacle.

SOCCER

Looking back over the year one fact comes to mind as the reason as to why Adelaide Uni. have failed dismally to succeed or to carry on from 1967. Uni. lacked a player who could score regularly and consequently many games were lost by narrow margins — not that we won many games. The only bright spot in a dismal 1968 season was the good performance of that motley of nine players who represented Adelaide in Hobart. Playing against FULL teams — complete would be a better word — because we were just as full — the scores were kept in respectable proportions, two of the said nine earned inclusion in the Combined Australian Uni's while S. Stumpo was very unlucky not to be included.

PLAY THE BALL

Our luck of two or three "bone crunchers" in the A team to keep our opponents in check has helped to diminish and dismantle our pre-season aims — for it appears that ball playing ability alone will not gain points in the tough tussles of Division III. It appears, as if one of two players with potential to take a few knocks, and more importantly give out a few more, will help to persuade some of our opponents to "play ball" and not to "hack" our feet from our trunks!!

BLEAK HORIZON

Generally, the A's are having a lean year, whilst the Graduates — that band of old battlers could possibly end up second and thus gain promotion to Division II. At present Uni A's seem to have a firm grasp of the fourth from the bottom position in Division III — with some distinct glimmer of hope on a bleak horizon that some of the remaining

games may be won. The only two games that stand out for enthusiasm and go must be the games with Azzuri and Mitcham — apart from these; well, the ball is round they say . . .

UNI B'S

Uni B have caused a mild shock to some teams after a catastrophic start. Being a team of an admixture of abilities ranging from the "rough house" tactics of F. Sibenaeler and Castello to the delicate and clever ball work of Sobol and Constantine who have struck an understanding with centre forward Andrew Molik who is literally getting "bags" of goals per week. Looking forward, this very team could take out the cup for Division III Reserves — they have further enhanced their chances by beating the tough Salisbury United team 2-0 in the heart of Salisbury. Apart from the above S. Soukourou and freshman Zollo are playing consistently.

UNI C's

Uni C of late have not won a game — to be more explicit they have not won a game in this season — but they have drawn seven games in succession which includes the top team Wakefield — which whitewashed, or was it oil washed? — Uni B 6-1 at Port Stanvac. This has been a mild and unexpected surprise for it was not expected that Uni C would succeed where the B's had failed dismally. Although lacking the ball finesse of the B's the C's make up this deficiency with 90 minutes of guts and determination. Linkman, Ginos and forward Vezis have between them scored most of the goals

FOOTBALL

A mediocre season for the club with only one side in the finals. This is disappointing for the biggest football club in Australia.

A1 — The A's under the dynamic leadership of John Blake finished second after the minor round. They anticipate being top after the completion of the major round. The match against Flinders Park was somewhat of a formality, Flinders Park being allowed to get one point in the third quarter, while University kicked 12-16. The half back line of Disney, Goodhart, Gask proved impassable. This has been the strongest line for most of the season.

Some of the experienced players are beginning to return to form namely ruckmen Hockridge and Waltham. And with centre half forward Rofe getting back to his early form the University side looks a formidable combination.

A2 — After a promising start to the season the seconds lost eight games in a row to drop from fifth to tenth. Injuries, exams and holidays ruined the side's chance of making the four. Captain-coach Bloch was a great inspiration throughout the season; O'Malley in ruck and MacIntosh back pocket, were the stars early in the season. Loveday in defence was a tower of strength. DeBelle in ruck and rovers Jenkins and McMurtrie have been consistent throughout.

A3 — Although the Uni. C team had three captains and a large turnover of players through the season they have won nearly half their matches and at times have shown glimpses of very good courageous football. Last minute changes (players going up, etc.) have been the hall-mark of the team. Among the best players throughout the year have been John Murphy, David Day, Ross Starr, Ian MacArthur and Gerry Both, while the last two and Randall Prior have been the leading goalkickers.

A1 Reserves — The A1 Reserves won only five matches this year; it was generally a "disappointing" year. The side was weakened due to loss of players in the holidays and promotion to higher sides. However, in the latter part of the season, the side began to play with confidence and they beat some good sides. Old timers P. Salkeld and H. Sabine, B.

Peters and R. Mabbron kept the side together while new players D. Menz and P. Rofe showed promise. T. Daniel showed good form on a half back flank. Outstanding players were generally hard to find in a balanced side.

A2 Reserves — Although A2 Reserves won half the matches played this year it was a disappointing season in that the opportunity to play in the final round games was frittered away with poor performances in the latter matches. D. Moore, D. Quick, C. Sumner, M. Hazlegrove and R. Kimber were the season's outstanding players in a generally even combination.

A3 Reserves — A3 Reserves had a happy season but the results were disappointing. In four matches they were beaten by less than a goal. Had they won these they would have turned in a 50 per cent score instead of a 25 per cent one. Outstanding performers were full back Gotfried Kunze whose hard-hitting fearless play was an inspiration; Roger Thatcher whose full flooded rushes and roars will be remembered long after present players have hung up their boots; and our mobile rucks and rovers Rick Apps, Nev Pudney Keith Norris, Bobby Freats and Barry Henwood. Mention should also be made of Tony Williams, Pat Walsh and some of the more talented members of higher sides who visited us now and then. Finally, the pep talks were highly academic but liberally laced with the in and out word.

AV — As far as results went, 1968 could not be considered successful for the AVs. They won one by 16 goals, lost two games by three and four points, and apart from five forfeits lost the remainder by a wide variety of margins. Due to difficulty in picking full sides each week we were often not at full strength, which didn't help our cause. However, several VI year Med. students from the G.E.H. helped make up the numbers; one week they made up half the side. All told our volunteers ranged from 16 to 54 years. The stalwarts of the side included Malcolm Campbell, Peter Woodhouse, Gerry Gerlach, Dave Chapman, Peter Harrison, Phil Plummer, Jamie Porter, Jeff Bridgan, Johnnie Dighton and Greg Webber. Special note must be made of Mobe, our only supporter for more than three games.

CAR CLUB

The last Malalla Circuit Sprint held by the Adelaide University Car Club and co-organised with the Chrysler Owners Car Club and the Central District Car Club proved to be a burster. The weather on the day was almost perfect — with the exception of a few showers. Each competitor managed 10 or so, two lap runs. This was due to a fairly small number of entries (15) of which each club contributed equally. The day was eventful.

TROUBLES

To start with, Tim Hansen (No. 7 — Elfin) managed to break a tappet arm on his first official run. Then we had Nick Humphris (No. 22 — Standard) who managed 1.54.91, which is good considering he lost all but third and fourth earlier in the day — and that's not all he lost for at Woodroffes, his front LH wheel and half his brake-drum came adrift. And then there was this MGA twin cam (Tony May) who insisted on putting it into reverse half way along the

back straight — man what a grind. The bravest of them all was this here fellow from the COCC with his Valiant V8 auto, who had an expensive habit — that is of leaving Pirelli smoke all over Malalla and Pirelli rubber on the starting grid. That beast, he only just managed to keep it on the track.

FTD was set by D. Armstrong, CDCC who set a very fast 1.27.09 in his Cicada Fastest times for the various competitors were: D. Armstrong (Cicada) 1.27.09, CDCC; S. Reglar (Cooper S) 1.42.51, AUCC; D. Cundy (Cooper S) 1.38.74, AUCC; C. Pawson (Valiant V8) 1.41.37, COCC.

NEXT RALLY

The club is holding its first open rally on Sept 7-8. Rally Director, Jack Trainer has informed me that it is sponsored by Auger Accessories and is about 450 miles. Supp. Regs. are available from him.

Next meeting is on Sept. 11 at the Portus Room.



SPORT

LAWN TENNIS



The outlook for the 1968-69 Tennis Season has been clouded by two issues — Graduates booted out.

Firstly, the Graduate team, which finished a very close 5th in the pennant competition last year, has been ousted from the competition by the S.A.L.T.A. This follows a recent decision that no club may enter more than one team in the competition.

This is a great blow, as it deprives the club of the strong support of graduate members and deprives graduates of the chance to play top grade tennis with former teammates and friends — SUNDAY SOCIAL TENNIS.

STALEMATE

The other matter is Sunday sport. Permission was sought last season to use the Park 9 facilities for Sunday tennis. Unfortunately the matter at present has reached a stalemate.

Sunday tennis would be a tremendous boost to the club as it would provide students, graduates and staff members, male and female, with excellent facilities for social tennis at an extremely low personal cost. This would most certainly lead to a strong non-competitive as well as competitive membership forming a bigger and better club.

ATHLETICS



Intervarsity Cross Country was held in the last week of the August vacation in Canberra. In addition to the 10,000 metre cross country race, the program contained an official 4 x 5,000 metre road relay. 46 competitors from 10 Universities started in very cold weather to run a course at Stromlo Forest, five miles out of Canberra. Best performances in the Adelaide team was Jeff Pentelow 7th, Les Cleland 8th, Phil Henschke 12th, Bob Heddle 17th. This gave Adelaide a total of 44 penalty points. Melbourne narrowly beating Adelaide for second with 40 points. Monash with 33 points repeated their success of 1967. B. Layh (Melbourne) was the individual winner. In the road relay Adelaide finished second behind Monash with NSW third.

WINTER PROGRAMME

Cross Country runners are reminded of the following events on the Winter Program.

- Sept. 7: SAAAA Marathon at Oakbank 1.30 p.m.
- Sept. 14: DRC King of the Mountains. Senior and Junior, Flagstaff Hotel, Darlington 2 p.m.
- Sept. 19: DRC 1 hour run, Harriers track.
- Sept. 28: 4 x 3 mile relay. University Physical Education Centre, Mackinnon Parade, Lower North Adelaide, 2 p.m.

TO THE FUTURE

The club however seems geared for a good season. The pennant teams seem likely to closely resemble last year's line-ups, and the men in particular should be well in the premier-ship fight again this season. The club will also field five (possibly six) men's and four women's teams in the Metropolitan Grasscourt Association and two teams in the Saturday Morning (Men's) Grasscourt Association. With the use of 10 excellent grasscourts at Park 9, both for practices and matches it is hoped that the results this season will be better than last. It is also hoped that more social members can be induced to join the club this season — the facilities are excellent and the fees ridiculously low. So if you want to play competitive tennis or just have a social hit, we'll be glad to see you.

The AGM's will be held on Thursday, September 5, at 7.30 p.m.

Men: Portus Room, Women: Lady Simon Library. All welcome.

There will be a get-together for all members and intending members in the Portus Room after the meetings. Refreshments (grog) provided.

SPORTSMAN OF THE WEEK

David Moriarty



Dave was a foundation member of the Mountain Club which was formed in 1961. Over the last few years he has excelled in quite a number of activities in mountaineering. This year Dave won the SA Open 24-hour bushwalk and then two weeks later in Newcastle, he won the IV 24-hour bushwalk.

But his main interest is in rock-climbing. He has led quite a number of VS climbs at Mt. Arapiles, the Flinders and on local rock-faces. The challenge of the rock-face has also taken him to the rugged mountains of Tasmania and the Blue Mountains. Dave has also been responsible for instructing many of the active rock-climbers in SA today and last year he was elected foundation President of the newly formed Climbing Club of SA.

Dave also has passing interests in caving and bushwalking, having been on at least four extended bushwalks through Tasmania and numerous trips around the wilderness of SA.

He has held quite a number of positions on the committee including President. Last year Dave was awarded a Half-Blue for mountaineering.

When not involved in extra-curricular activities, Dave is studying for a Ph.D in Agricultural Biochemistry at the Waite Institute.

SPORT SHORTS

Football

A1: Uni. 12.16 d. Flinders Park 0.1; Season's figures: Won 15, lost 4. 61.5%. Second in the competition (12).

A2: Uni. 3.7 lost to Henley and Grange 4.6; A3: Uni. lost to Broadview. A1 Res.: Uni. 4.5 d. Flinders Park 1.5; A2 Res.: Uni. 2.2 lost to Henley and Grange 2.5; A3 Res.: Uni. 3.3 lost to Broadview 6.13.

Rugby

Div 1: Uni. 19 d. Old Collegians 3. Season's figures: Won 11, lost 6 drawn 1. Third in Competition (12). Div. III: Uni 9 lost to Port Adelaide 39.

Hockey, Men's

A1: Uni 1 lost to Woodville 6. Season's figures: Won 7, lost 9, drawn 1. Seventh in competition (12). A2: Uni. 2 drew with Woodville 2.

Lacrosse

A Grade: Uni 32 d. Burnside 5. Season's figures: Won 7, lost 10, drawn 1. Sixth in competition (10). B Grade: Uni. 11 lost to Sturt 18.

Soccer

Div. III: Uni. 2 lost to West Torrens 3.

Baseball

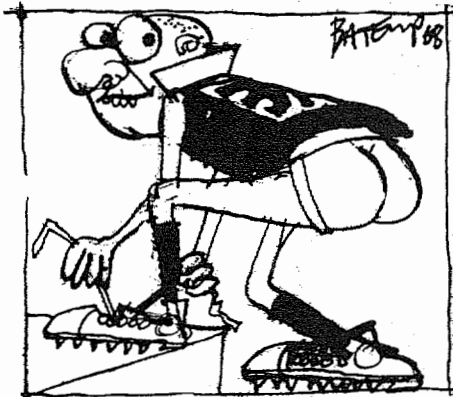
Major B Semi Final: Uni. 0 lost to Woodville 19.

Other Final Positions

Women's Hockey A Grade: fifth (10).

Women's Baseball A Grade sixth (8).

Men's Baseball Major A twelfth (12).



SQUASH

The highlight of the year for the Squash Club was the recent visit to Adelaide by the South African Universities' Squash Team, in the second week of July. Unfortunately, the length of their stay in Adelaide was reduced to two days by the tanker drivers' strike, but in that time they certainly showed their class as squash players, and made a number of friends.

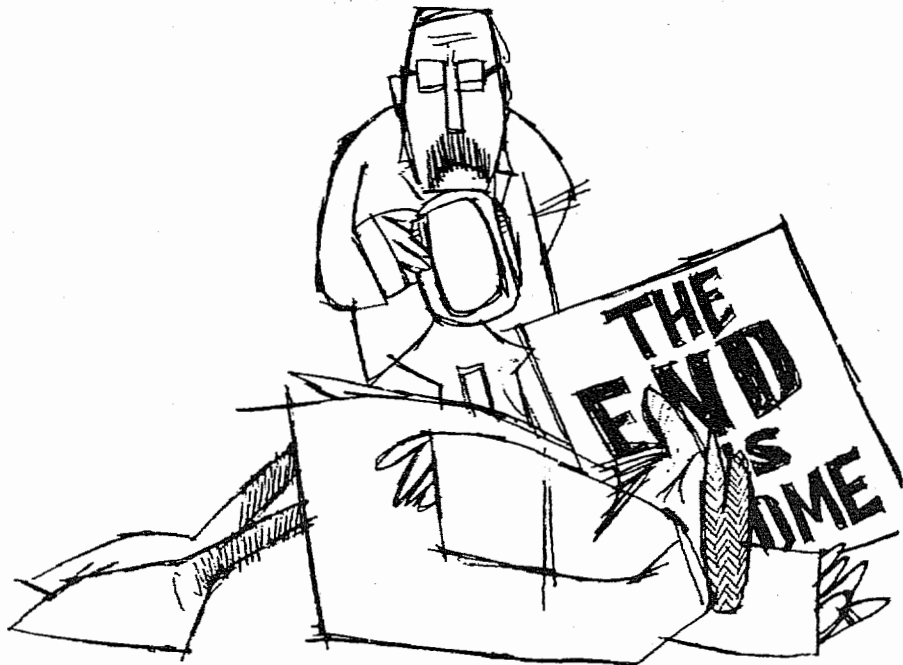
On the first night the South Africans played an SA University team and won 5-0, although there were some fine performances — in particular by Malcolm Gray and Tony Barker, who pushed their respective opponents to five games.

They played even better in their second match, when they overwhelmed a weakened State team 4-1. In particular, a very interesting match was played at number one, where, in front of a large gallery, Derek Broom, ranked in the top three in South Africa, wore out Len Atkins the Australian professional champion.

The Autumn Pennant was completed with University winning two flags in an average — but not inspiring — season. In addition, a third team reached the grand final, and several others made the final four.

With Spring Pennant beginning in August, it appears that the girls are going to keep their district team, despite their indifferent form of last season, and with the acquisition of some new players, should finish further up the list. However, the men's teams with the loss of four of last season's Division 1 team, are going to be weakened, so a fair bit of rebuilding is needed. The competition to get in this season's Division 1 team is keen, and this is a good sign.

The Club Championships have been in progress over the last few weeks, with the finals to be played on July 30 at Aquinas. Likely finalists are Mark Lockett and Peter Somerville in the men's Heather Gower and Elizabeth Cameron in the women's.



Sam Stacy was his name
He'd never had a family
he'd never gathered fame
His clothes had never fit him
and jobs he'd seldom found
He was just another member of
the graveyard of the town.

He lived up in a wooden room
across a wooden hall
He watched the brooding shadows creep
he watched the insects crawl
He shivered in the darkness
as the winter night unwound
For the ghosts are never sleep
in the graveyard of the town.

And across the city's valleys
the landlord lives alone
And his hands run through the
from the people that he own
For his rent he daily pushes
so his money will be sound
For dying is expensive in
the graveyard of the town.

Sam Stacy lies alone now
no one to know his fear
He's tried to tell the landlord
but the landlord doesn't hear
He's told him of the plumbing
of the stairways falling down
But no one hears the echoes
from the graveyard of the town.

The nights are growing colder now
the wind blows through the walls
And Sam has ceased his crying now
and Sam has ceased his calls
His body stops its tossing
and his arms hang limply down
And the moon's the only witness
in the graveyard of the town.



Photo: Stephen Jones