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# THE BATTLE OF VICTORIA SQUARE

From our special reporter on the scene.

Seven students from Adelaide and Flinders were among those arrested by plainclothes police during a demonstration outside the U.S. Consulate in Victoria Square last Wednesday. Police appeared to act without provocation and the demonstrators were taken completely by surprise. After the demonstration the S.R.C. called on the State Government to conduct an official enquiry into the incident, and the part played by the police.

The melee came as the sudden climax of a hitherto incident-free march from the University to Victoria Square in peak hour traffic. The march had been organised by S.D.A. as part of a "national day of solidarity" in support of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, and was freely publicised in the daily press beforehand.

The marchers were farewelled with boos from student opponents as they started off from the University, and were later jeered at by a group of school children as they passed the War Memorial. The ON DIT photographer was informed by a bystander that he ought to have a gun rather than a camera. Most onlookers along the route, however, restricted themselves to giggles. A lone uniformed soldier wearing Vietnam Campaign and Good Conduct ribbons provided a one man reception committee in King William Street.

The only uniformed police in sight in the Square as the demonstration neared its objective were two officers who arrived in a police utility van half a minute ahead of the marchers and parked in nearby Halifax Street.

## THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTES

On arrival, several protestors engaged in a brief but emotional argument with the soldier who told them that "if you want to express an opinion, go over and fight the bastards!" Most of the demonstrators moved away, however, and sat down on the lawn around a student from Flinders University who was holding a hand-painted paper replica of the American flag. They were joined by a number of other students who did not support the aims of the demonstration but who were opposed to the war in Vietnam and had made their way to Victoria Square separately for this reason.

The flag was then set alight. A television cameraman from NWS 9 did not notice the flag at first as it burnt beside him, and discovered it quite by accident as he glanced around while still filming. He was standing right in the centre of the area where fighting was to erupt within a space of ten seconds. The soldier was to one side of and apart from the group now, and still arguing — with one man. His voice could be heard clearly as a general lull set in. A dispassionate observer could be forgiven for thinking that, all in all, it was a "pretty tame demo."

## "BYSTANDERS" MOVE IN

Suddenly, in the words of THE AUSTRALIAN (8/5/69), "Some spectators immediately moved in on the demonstrators." The account of the same incident in the ON DIT photographer's notebook reads, "Sudden melee as bystanders ripped in."

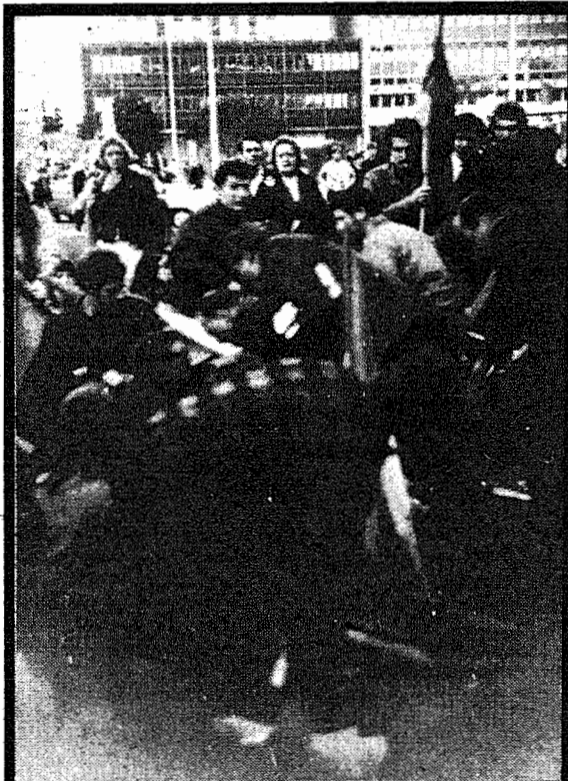
The "bystanders" are clearly identifiable in the photograph above. They are plainclothes policemen. The second detective still has his disguise — a newspaper — under his arm. Demonstrators in the foreground are still sitting, and no students can be seen fighting. No uniformed soldier can be seen in the photograph. The flag-holder is flat on his back, where he remained, pinned down by police, for the duration of the melee.

A number of other plainclothes officers then moved swiftly into the crowd, among them Constable J. J. O'Leary of the Gaming Squad in check shirt and casual trousers (photograph above). Students in the group around the burning flag claim that at no stage did they hear a Detective-Sergeant Palmer of the Anti-Larrikin Squad announce himself as a police officer in a loud voice, as stated in a police report to the Government which was made public on the following day. In the initial confusion most people — demonstrators, Press and onlookers alike — were unaware of the presence of the police. A radio reporter who was aware of this momentarily forgot himself and screamed into his microphone that the police had gone berserk and were attacking students.

Thirteen people were arrested. The last to be apprehended was an ex-Flinders student who had been chased and caught by Constable O'Leary in King William Street after a good deal of fighting prior to that in the constable's direction. The ex-student was crying out "fascists" in a loud voice as he was thrust into a large police van which had arrived on the scene with senior uniformed officers beside the driver. The van was full of uniformed policemen who remained inside, out of sight, for half an hour or so following the arrests until the crowd dispersed. Nothing further was heard from the vocalist inside the van.



1. According to Police accounts, at this time (the flag burning) there was 'fighting' between 'spectators' and students. One wonders where.



2. The following photograph on the roll taken ten seconds later, clearly shows three policemen (not spectators), with newspapers still under their arms, moving in upon seated students.



Left: Constable J. T. O'Leary in action. Right: Three policemen (one obscured) attack one of the demonstrators.

Another student, who was arrested after standing on the footpath and shouting out "Anarchy" in a voice which could be heard above the whole melee, had only recently come out of the Roman Catholic Seminary at Morialta.

## DISCRIMINATION !

Only demonstrators were arrested in the police onrush. "The soldier and several members of the public" referred to in the police report to the Government somehow escaped from the police net, in spite of the fact that they were supposed to have been in the thick of "the fight that had developed," and indeed, were supposed to have initiated the fight.

Two of the students arrested were taken to the Casualty section of the Royal Adelaide Hospital after their release, one with a suspected fractured arm and the other with a suspected broken nose after being hit in the face by a police photographer (vide Channel 9 News film of the melee). Both were only bruised.

A team of police photographers moved around the crowd after the melee had subsided, shooting still and movie film of students and demonstrators under the direction of another plainclothes officer. One of the photographers took a picture of a NATIONAL U representative who immediately accosted the officer with a press card and demanded to know why he had been photographed. "It's a free country," the policeman said. "I've got a right to." He spent the next ten minutes out on the road trying to evade the ON DIT cameraman, who was stalked in turn by yet another photographer dressed in yellow jumper, faded jeans and canvas boots. The ON DIT man had no film in his camera at this stage.

## "A BAD LIGHT"

A policeman who arrived after the fracas said that he could not understand why the police had acted as they did. "It'll put us in a bad light," he said. He was obviously speaking with the average student in mind, rather than from any inkling whatsoever of affection for anti-Vietnam protestors.

A press release condemning "the behaviour and actions of the police" was issued after the demonstration by the S.R.C. at its scheduled meeting last Wednesday night, and endorsed at a lunchtime meeting of more than 1,000 students next day. (It was carried as a late release in the last edition of ON DIT). While emphasising that the S.R.C. did not necessarily agree with the aims of the demonstration at all, the statement condemned police actions because — among other reasons — "the initial rush of police against the ranks of the demonstrators was not preceded by any warning that any law was being broken."

## CALDER "PROMPT WARNING"

In an interview with ON DIT last Thursday, Police Superintendent Calder said that in this type of situation prompt action is essential. Years of police training and experience had shown this. Replying to the suggestion that the demonstrators could have been warned (that burning a flag in a crowded place constituted offensive behaviour, for instance), he posed the hypothetical case of a soldier at a demonstration such as this becoming emotionally inflamed, drawing a knife and stabbing the nearest protestor while the police were running around in the meantime adjudicating between demonstrator and onlooker. "Who would be held responsible then?"

Superintendent Calder denied that police had acted without provocation. As in his report to the Chief Secretary (Mr. DeGaris), which was published in THE ADVERTISER last Friday, he said that scuffles had broken out after a soldier and several spectators had "moved in towards the person holding this flag" and this looked like developing into a public affray.

Answering the other charges by the S.R.C., he said that if it was the intention of the police to make "an unwarranted attempt to prevent free expression of opinion," then they would not have allowed the demonstration to continue after the initial arrests. As to the question of using plainclothes officers, he had withdrawn uniformed policemen precisely in order to avoid offering provocation to the demonstrators.

He was unaware of reports that Constable O'Leary had marched from the University with the demonstrators, and stated that if he had, O'Leary would have been breaching orders. (Earlier, that day Supt. Calder was reported in THE ADVERTISER as saying he "knew of no police in jeans and shirts taking part in the action.") . . . This kind of tactic had been looked at and rejected by the South Australian Police Force some time ago. And finally, to the charge that his men had not identified themselves as police officers, he replied by citing the experience of Det-Sgt. Palmer who had proffered an



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identity card to a student who promptly grabbed it and made off into the crowd. The police would like the card back!

### DISCREPANCY

If this account is contrasted with, for example, that offered by the Vice-President of the S.R.C. at last Thursday's lunchtime meeting, there seems to be a stark division of opinion as to precisely what did happen in Victoria Square.

The police, in their view, have a duty to act in any instance where they think a breach of the peace could eventuate. On this occasion, they claim that a breach of the peace had in fact already occurred!

"... The soldier and several members of the public moved in towards the person holding this flag and a scuffle commenced. . . . Detective-Sergeant Palmer, of the Anti-Larrikin Squad, moved in to break up the fight that had developed to prevent large-scale breaches of the peace and extension of the fighting which appeared imminent. . . ." Thus runs the police report.

This reporter interviewed separately fifteen students who were at the demonstration, some as participants and some as onlookers. All fifteen had basically the same story.

Not a single student interviewed saw or was involved in fighting with bystanders prior to the police action. Not a single student interviewed heard Det-Sgt. Palmer announce himself as a police officer in a loud voice.

This reporter does not remember seeing the uniformed soldier fighting with students at any stage. Nor has this reporter been able to acquire a single photograph so far of spectators fighting with demonstrators, either at the time of the flag-burning or at any other time.

### DIRECTIONS

The outcome of last Wednesday's fracas in Victoria Square is difficult to predict. There are two main streams of thought among each of the parties immediately involved, police and students.

There is the stated concern of the Commissioner of Police and his senior officers "to protect all parts of society" and therefore, as a consequence, ensure that "demonstrators don't interfere with the rights of others." At the same time, they have yet to devise an effective formula for coping with the type of student demonstration witnessed in Adelaide over the past twelve months.

There is the unstated view which is apparently widely held among members of the Police Association, that S.D.A. enjoys full backing from a majority of the student body; that students are bent on provoking them; and that therefore, they are justified in "getting into students."

On the student side, there is the general view as voiced by Ray Hawkes at last Thursday's lunchtime meeting, that there is no conspiracy involved but rather that last Wednesday's events were the result of a "tragic mistake" by the Vice Squad. While a few strong arm tactics may have worked to effect against Rundle Street boddies some years ago, "we've got to show them that that's not the way to deal with students." Hawkes advocated some sort of co-ordinating committee to work with police, presumably within the guidelines suggested by the Commissioner of Police in his speech at Flinders University last month.

At the same time, there are students who rival the Federal Attorney-General in the firmness with which they espouse their own brand of the conspiracy theory. This version holds that the handling of this incident was yet another example of the nationwide police and government plot to discredit the student movement, and undermine democratic processes and the rule of law.

One thing remains clear. In the near future, an enlightened, honest and responsible member of the Force must make clear the principles by which it will deal with not only student, but all public assembly.



## VEGETABLE?

Dear Sir,

As an onlooker of the student demonstrations so admirably performed outside our offices, I feel it is more a joke than a way of expression.

Comment overheard "Come on let's get back in there for a real stir up" is hardly being a patriotic student who so conscientiously objects.

Not stating any views on whether or not the war should exist or whether our true-blue twenty year olds should so maliciously be conscripted, from accurate first-hand knowledge the demonstrations are regarded as a joke and (unfortunately?) not as an issue to ponder over when all the noise dies down.

Coming to the corner vegetable patch is hardly likely to cause a major change in politics.

Those of you who are bona fide in their pleading cries against this FACT OF LIFE (unquote) would make a very small percentage of those who create the demonstration. My deepest sympathy to you — it must be very frustrating.

"Gather all ye stirrers and henceforth to Currie Street — TV cameras will be waiting for ye."

"Go pickle your posters—we don't see those who have been conscripted and returned in these demos do we? Hmmm Yes" — and other potato comments heard from the patch

From a  
Nine-to-five Vegetable  
(Name withheld  
owing to possible  
firing of employee)

## SRC MOTION

Dear Editors,

At the reconvened meeting of the SRC on Wednesday, May 7, the SRC passed a motion strongly opposing any attempts by students to interfere or obstruct the meeting of the Discipline Committee held on Saturday, May 10.

I wish to dissociate myself completely from this motion. I do not think the SRC has the right to oppose the actions of any group of students. At worst it can dissociate itself from them, but generally, if it is not in accord with the beliefs or actions of a group, it should not pass a motion of support.

Furthermore, I am not at all sure that a show of solidarity would be a bad thing. We all agree that the set-up of the committee is contrary to all laws of natural justice. We mostly agree that to discipline two out of a group of eighteen is unfair and discriminatory, and that it may have ulterior motives. Therefore, I think that the expression of support for these two students is completely in order, and would wish to see the SRC Executive leading such a demonstration, not opposing it.

Yours faithfully,  
ANNE McMenamin.

## S.D.A.

Sir,

Well, our S.D.A. friends and miscellaneous others have resumed their glorious crusade against Authority. We were so frustrated, weren't we, when our radical motion concerning the University Act failed at the General Student — Staff meeting on Monday, April 25? So, we decided to throw a tantrum, didn't we? We decided to obstruct a University Council meeting, despite the fact that the Council had arranged for a certain number of student observers, and had even allowed unauthorized students to observe from an adjoining vestibule.

One could be forgiven for wondering if the S.D.A. and others are really sincere in their aims, or whether they're just a mob of school kids who came to University prematurely, before developing beyond the rabbling of teachers and others in authority. It seems that, frustrated in their own proposals, the great S.D.A., and

others, — the Arch-Champions of Democracy — are determined to ensure that moderate council reforms, which a majority of staff and students appear to want, will not be carried out. S.D.A. and Co. seem to be ignorant of, or unconcerned about the effect their confrontation with the "bureaucratic running dogs of neo-imperialist, bourgeois capitalist society," will have upon the general community, Parliament, and the University Council. Most people — and the members of Parliament and of the University Council are people too, — tend to feel a reluctance to accede to even moderate requests when coercion is applied in some form, because it then appears that they are giving in to force. This impression of course, is just what the S.D.A. are after. It boosts their somewhat deflated egos and wins them cheap popularity among certain elements on the Campus. Concessions to student opinion are far more likely to succeed in an atmosphere of reason and good will, in the University Council, and, especially, in Parliament. Staff — student demands, as represented by the motion passed at the meeting on Monday, are just and reasonable. Let our demands speak for themselves.

Yours etc,  
R. K. JENKINS

## BIASED

The unsigned report in your issue of May 1 "Prophets in your own lands" was, in my view, more biased than the reports in the local press of which your writers so often complain.

The staff did not "roll along in tanks or wheel-chairs" to fight anyone. In fact, just as there were fewer students than usual, there were fewer staff than usual. And most of those who came were regular attenders at your recent meetings.

Your reporter gives no indication that he understands that this University is regarded by its staff at least as much their University as it is the students' University. If meetings are to agree that staff have equal rights to speak and vote with the students, then it says little for your writer's concept of democracy, that when the vote goes against him, he grizzles about the conservatism and complacency of the small number of staff who swung the close vote.

T.O. Browning

## S.D.A. AGAIN

Dear Sir,

Much unwarranted publicity has recently been given by the press and Government to "student action", that is the irresponsible acts of Members of SDA, and in other States, by SDS. It's about time these activists woke up; absolute neglect of, and disregard for, diplomacy, common decency and honesty (qualities which "ordinary" students, as well as the public at large, appreciate) must necessarily be incorporated into any move before it becomes effective. I think that students' "apathy", which is being criticized by these reactionaries, may in fact be "passive opposition". Recent events seem to call for more active opposition to these "idealists".

R. BURFORD.

## AND AGAIN

Dear Sir,

A demonstration in favor of solidarity with the NLF is the greatest betrayal of their own supposed cause that the SDA has achieved to date. It is a pity and a shame that the hairy ones who stand for all that is good, and pure and third-worldish, have taken a stand which can only be described as impure; unfree and unhairy.

Raising banners saying such nice things as "Victory to the Viet Cong," and pretty flags (\$2 each); the hairy ones march, with their dupes (hairy and unhairy Pacifists; Christians; Communists; and supposed intellectuals) in the lead.



Supporting one particularly successful form of repression, oppression, corruption (and other goodies) is no way of demonstrating in favor of democratic society. Instead of denouncing every form of system, every form of establishment, every form of undemocratic power structure as their hairy brethren overseas do so well; our feeble rebels, either through fear of being left without any political crutch to lean on, or through lack of honest principles, refuse to recognise what a society such as theirs really stands for under all the hair — Nothing, absolute and unadulterated: "Students" of the world unite in a hairy state of oblivion, you have nothing to lose but your brains!

N. NIARCHOS.

## DRINK MACHINES

On behalf of many people, I would like to make a complaint concerning the two drink machines in the Napier Lounge. Most of the time, one of the two is either empty or not functioning, and many students have lost money because of this.

The worst of the two is the coffee machine, which is constantly running out of cups. When this happens, the thirsty unfortunate concerned is forced to watch his coffee go trickling down the drain.

Surely it is about time that these "veritable gold-mines" were kept in working order and supplied regularly with drinks (and cups!). After all, it's a long, thirsty walk from the Napier Building to the Refectory!

Yours sincerely,  
A.H.

## CHRISTIANS & WAR

Dear Editors,

The April 30 edition of On Dit carried two spirited articles, on the question of Christians, pacifism, and general social action. Statements were made which I find both sickening and downright shocking.

All debate on this topic must begin with a definition of Christian. Whether Christ is considered to be divine, or simply a great teacher, the basis of His life and teaching was *agape* — love for His fellow man. This then is the quality I would expect to find in all Christians.

It is this love which ought to lead to deepest concern over the large proportion of our society who live in poverty; the even larger proportion who receive a grossly inadequate education, and are consequently unable to lift themselves from the conditions of their parents; and the destructive inhuman wars which are being waged in numerous places throughout the world.

But the statement which I find so horrifying is the one which reads, "we cannot judge or condemn" because "we do not know all the facts conclusively." IF WE DO NOT KNOW WE SHOULD NOT BE THERE. The taking of the life of any human being can only be justified (if at all) by exceptionally good reasons. If you do not know, you do not kill. Killing without good reason is murder. For a country to engage in war it must be proven beyond all doubt that that country is in immediate danger of attack. If any doubt remains the war is wrong, and the killing is murder. To say, "we don't know, so we'll murder

until someone gives us good reason not to" is the height of inhuman, un-loving thinking. The case for the killing must be proved completely conclusively. The absolute pacifist could say that this can never be proven and I think I agree. However, the foregoing argument stands quite independently of this.

Yours sincerely,  
ANNE McMENAMIN

## FRONTING UP

Dear Sir,

Since you have been printing an interesting range of cover pages for "On Dit" recently, I suggest you reprint the full front page of the May 18, 1945 (Vol. 13, No. 7) On Dit.

The headlines "Louts, Hooligans, and Larrikins in Our Midst," with an article that states the power of the Disciplinary Committees, would be of interest to many present students. There is also an editorial on the role of University students in educating the public on the evils of war. The note on Refectory Food could equally apply today.

Yours sincerely,  
HISTORICAL STUDENT.

## CHANDLER REPLIES

Dear Sir:

Mr. Abbey says that my views on university government are either those of a 'confused democrat' or a 'subtle elitist', that is, I'm not a "true" democrat. If this is so, then Mr. Abbey isn't a democrat either, since he agrees with me that some decisions must be made by experts and not by simple majority rule. He adds the proviso that the experts be chosen on relevant grounds, and that they be in some way responsible to those for whom they decide.

So we both accept restrictions on the Majority principle. My main disagreement is whether the experts in academic matters, i.e. academic staff, should be controlled by students, as is entailed by the straight counting of heads, since learning implies an inequality between teacher and taught.

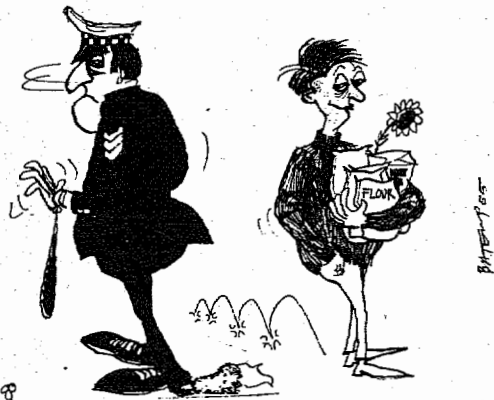
Abbey is right to criticise my assumption that what is meant by education is clear and uncontroversial. Indeed this is not so, and some of the disagreements concern alternative aims and not factual, 'expert' questions. Hence there's no reason to leave these to the experts.

But he thinks the term is so vague as to be useless, and this I deny. Very many possible aims and practices are excluded. Students — and not only radicals — are proposing other goals — the trouble is, they are making apparently incompatible demands on the university; that it seek truth critically and disinterestedly, and that it serve the "real needs" of society at the same time. And pressure for a "degree-factory" university comes from students too. Given this, I am arguing that total student control of courses, standards etc, (as opposed to student participation), might be educationally retrograde.

JOHN CHANDLER



# Talking Student Power



# JUST WHAT DO WE DESERVE?

There was a general student meeting last Friday afternoon, attended by a crowd which swelled to over one thousand. It was remarkable in that, after developing into what was virtually a bun fight between bitterly opposing factions, it resolved into nothingness, leaving both groups satisfied with having won an almost complete moral victory.

The SRC had cancelled a previously called meeting, so that its members could rally to the call of SDA to discuss the proposed disciplinary action to be taken by the Administration against Peter O'Brien and Rob Durbridge.

'On Dit' had allowed space for the reprinting of correspondence from the Registrar and for a statement from Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Durbridge. They claimed that they had been discriminated against, and demanded that they be allowed legal representation during the hearing, and that the hearing be open.

## CONCESSIONS MADE

The meeting learnt that the board had already met, and had considered these proposals which had been submitted by the SRC and by Deans of faculties. It was covering the charge of discrimination by issuing a cordial invitation to other, as yet publicly unidentified, perpetrators of the Go-in to step forward for execution. A period of time was being allowed for this to happen. Further, it was announced that the hearing would be open, and that legal advice was to be allowed.

In spite of the fact that what were apparently the main points of contention had already been dealt with, it seemed that there was still more to be said.

## ACTING ON A MANDATE

Mr. O'Brien began the debate by arguing that those who attended the last meeting were acting on a mandate given, presumably to any and everybody, by several SRC student meetings, where the principle of open council meetings had been consistently reaffirmed.

This proposition was instantly greeted with groans of disagreement, disgust, and even at that early stage, abuse. That he not only continued to press this line, but attempted to advance further arguments without attempting to regain the balance of the meeting is indicative of a glaring lack of statesmanship in one

who, according to up-town reports, galvanises the masses at will.

Continue, bravely and ineffectually, he did, attempting to suggest that the reason that the administration was being so ostensibly reasonable, was pressure which had been brought to bear by SDA and radicals among the staff/student ranks. In spite of the fact that these concessions had been won, he accused the Council of discrimination. He saw the Council's immediate reaction as having been blatantly discriminatory, but one which had had to be modified because of public pressure. His conclusion was to call for student solidarity in support for those who had attended the Council meeting.

## ALFS ANONYMOUS

During his speech, it had become increasingly apparent that there was in the assembly a considerable group of students not given normally to attending general meetings, but who had ventured to come to this in order to prevent the imminent take-over of the University by SDA. Although they were later to proclaim themselves as the voice of reason, of the average student who was here to study and not to waste time, they contented themselves at this stage with howling abuse at those speakers who were to try to advance a case for any support for O'Brien and Durbridge.

During the ensuing attempt at debate, SRC President Manos suggested that the concessions had in fact been won because of firm, but responsible SRC representation to the Council, while at the same time showing that even a President is not above using the cheap device of petty sarcasm in playing personalities to lift his standing before the right audience.

## "WE WERE LUCKY. THEY COULD HAVE CLOSED THE UNI"

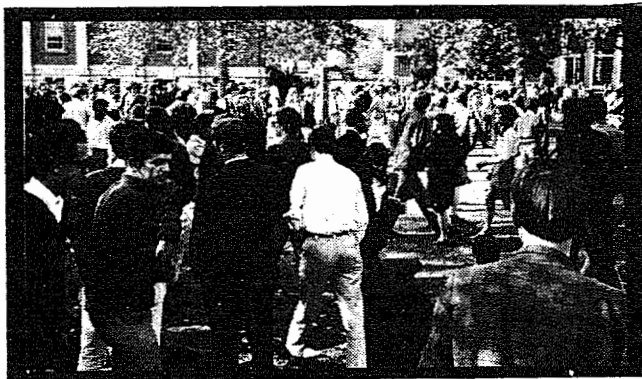
An unnecessary note of hysteria was sounded by Andrew Fletcher who called for the censuring of SDA because their actions might have had the immediate effect of bringing about the closing of the University. In fact, this was extremely unlikely, and could have happened only if it had been necessary to call the police to enforce order.

## COUNCIL PLANS

This course had already been considered and rejected by the Council. It is quite clear in fact, that



The meeting



Division



Polarization

Fletcher in jovial mood



the Council had been fully aware of the possibility of such a go-in, and had considered the alternatives which were open to it. It is not true, as "Grass Roots" has suggested, that Chancellor Bray was acting spontaneously, assuming the role of a dictatorial headmaster on being confronted with rebels challenging his authority. He was acting according to policy laid down by the Council to deal with precisely such an event. So much for the closing of the University.

As debate and heckling grew more intense, there became apparent a sharp rift, in the meeting and it seemed that the topic of discussion was now what the masses thought of SDA. Among those who tried to effect a swing back to an issue related to

the purpose of the meeting was Adrian Wilson. He attempted, with little success, to introduce a sane approach in attitude towards the students who could be disciplined.

He suggested that after a principle had been affirmed repeatedly, it was up to the individual's conscience to decide whether he would take it upon himself to put into practice that principle. It was not the meeting's place to praise or condemn such a course, but to support the individual's civil liberties in being allowed to pursue it.

## THE MOTION

Liberal club President Grant Battersby proposed a motion at the same time reaffirming the Open council principle, and

proclaiming support for the students. Eventually it was put before the meeting in two parts, the first being overwhelmingly carried (7 con).

The second was convincingly lost. A division was called, and across the path of the Barr Smith lawns, two groups of students lined up. The gloating cheers of the one and the aggressive snarls of the other said nothing for the intelligence of approach of either group, and even less for the standard of real debate on questions of student activism at this university.

While people took the opportunity of demanding that SDA (why only SDA?) refrain from interrupting the taking of their daily bread with calls to arms or meetings or demonstrations, most began to stagger, still cheering or gesticulating to the 2.10 lecture or practical class.

## NOT EVEN S.D.A. UNDERSTOOD

The several hundred who remained then indulged in the most extraordinary exercise. While emotions were still running high, mild mannered student spokesman Warren Osmond put to the meeting in the form of a motion that SDA be banned on campus.

Although it might well have been expected that those who had been predicting the expulsion of O'Brien and Durbridge with a considerable amount of relish in their feeling would have jumped at the chance of showing SDA what right-minded average and decent student thought of them, it was not to be.

After further accusations and recriminations had been thrown around, a motion that the motion be put was defeated, and the original motion was not voted on. People finally scattered, with both factions consoling themselves with the spoils of battle.

## BRILLIANT TACTICS

Liberal leftists, and eventually S.D.A. hardliners saw Mr. Osmond's move as a brilliant tactical one. It was designed to show those who had so far been so complacently confident of their own position the logical extension of their thinking.

The interpretation is that, for a moment, however fractional, these people were confused, and saw the contradiction in their position, that of the

Australian liberal. This was the contradiction in the ethos which called for a fair hearing for everyone, but did not pose any qualms about using all means possible to eradicate the radical, the challenger to the status quo.

## "THEY'RE JUST BAD LOSERS"

There seems to be little evidence that such a startlingly analytical series of thought processes followed in the few confused minutes after the motion about S.D.A. was put. There certainly was uncertainty and confusion. But the Alfs at all times seemed to be quite sure that it was unthinkable to prohibit S.D.A. from having political meetings on campus.

There was a growing indignation with the rising feeling that in fact S.D.A. were only bad sports. Having lost a crucial motion, they were 'cutting off their nose to spite their face'. Further, there was apprehension lest a defeated motion be 'used' by S.D.A. in propaganda, and taken as a mandate for action by S.D.A.

The latter proposition is absurd. Not even S.D.A. in all its optimism, could think that at that meeting any of 'average students' were behind them. It is further disturbing that these same students had so little experience of the rules of debate in practice, that they did not suggest an amendment of the motion to include a clause pointing out that this motion was in no way to be interpreted as a sanctioning of S.D.A. or its policy. Nor did they realise the value (for their purposes, in such a case) of a foreshadowed motion such as the one of censure suggested by agitator Fletcher.

## DISHONESTY AND UNREALISM

Had the other side been clearer in its views on S.D.A., and more honest in admitting that it must be allowed to exist while allowing for any reservations about its dogma, there would not be such confusion still.

At the same time, it is unrealistic of S.D.A. to cheer over the success of a tactical move in getting excessively prejudiced people, sure and complacent in the knowledge that immediate numbers, the establishment and some twenty one years of sound training were on their side, to question even for one moment the basis of their thinking and the rationale behind their egoism.



# DELEGATION TO DEGARIS

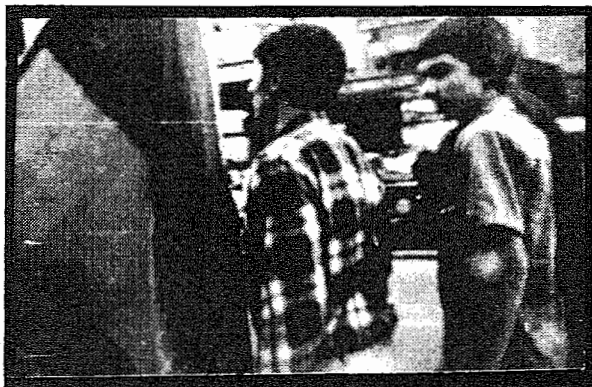
A four-man delegation, comprising the President and Vice-President of the SRC, Douglas Smith (a fourth year Arts Student) and Mr. Oscar Jones, Warden of the Union, met the Deputy Premier, (Mr. De Garis) on Tuesday afternoon this week.

The purpose of the delegation was to discuss with the Deputy Prime Minister the police action over the May 7 demonstration, and to find out the Government's attitude towards demonstrations in general.

dismissed, would there be an official enquiry into police actions?

De Garis considered that there was not sufficient evidence for an enquiry to be set up, but that the delegation would have to wait 'until the court case!

De Garis said that it was not for him to decide whether a demonstration was warranted. His concern, which point he made several times during the interview, was that there should no infringement of the rights of others. He felt that



Constable J. J. O'Leary infiltrates early in Wednesday's demonstration.

The delegation presented to Mr. De Garis the students' attitudes on the issues arising out of the police attack on demonstrators last week.

De Garis told the delegation that the Government had a firm policy of no interference with the police. In answer to Manos's question on his attitude towards demonstrators being arrested, he said that he was not prepared to draw the line. It was up to the police. "If I am satisfied that the police have gone too far I will take action," he added.

Mr. D. Garis was concerned that the rights of other people were not infringed by student demonstrators.

Douglas Smith, a member of the delegation, asked if De Garis 'told the cops to get tough'. The Deputy Premier said in reply to this that if University authorities could not maintain authority it was up to the State to act.

Smith: "What about plainclothes policemen?"

De Garis: "There have always been plainclothes policemen."

When Smith claimed that several people were arrested because they were unaware that 'bystanders' in civilian clothes were in fact policemen, De Garis pointed out that, according to reports he had received, the police did announce themselves.

Manos then asked about non-interference with the University, and whether, if the cases against demonstrators were

ninety-five per cent of the student body were being branded, because of a minority. His opinion was that the general public were sick of demonstrations.

The way in which students demonstrated gave them a bad public image, he added.

The Warden pointed out to the Deputy Premier that the meeting of one thousand students was a-political, that the opinion of one thousand was certainly significant, and that the point of the meeting was a stand on Civil Liberties.

Smith asked why police refused to identify themselves, and why bystanders had not been arrested.

De Garis: "The demonstration was illegal."

Smith: "So what?"

Manos felt that the Government should be concerned over the number of students involved in the meeting for Civil Liberties.

De Garis appeared to consider that the police had acted properly. "The Government must see that these things (demonstrations) do not happen here," he said.

The Deputy Premier discussed also the controversy over plainclothes policemen and the respective responsibilities of students and the police. His general opinion was that the Demonstration was not doing any good for the University cause. There was, he said, a very strong public feeling about this matter.



**POP**  
PAGEANT

**ZAP**  
ARTS FESTIVAL

**POP**  
MON. MAY 26

**POP**

A R T S

231

2

The pageant will be held in the Melbourne Union Buff, beginning at 2.30 in the afternoon and continuing till 10.30 at night. Then the bands will take over and under pop lighting it will all become a discotheque which can continue through till dawn (finishing for you to go to Batman and All-Bran for breakfast . . .). There will also have been a break from 5.30 to 7.30 for meeting over a meal for discussion, especially with the speakers and the members of the bands.

The day's presentation will involve a glamorous performance of the influences throughout the 20th century which have led to the modern pop culture, the pop scene of today.

This six-hour program will be performed by a large variety of live bands (student and commercial), beginning with early 1900s ragtime and finally exploding with Max Merrit. Max Merrit, one of Melbourne's leading bands, will stay on with other artists for the turn.

Dividing the program into eras, each will be accompanied not only by musical illustration but also by appropriate dancing, costumes and lighting, and tapes and films where these are available. In simplified terms, the segments are as follows:-

1. Ragtime
2. Traditional Dixieland and Charleston
3. Country Blues
4. Harlem Big Bands
5. Swing and Jump
6. Bop and Progressive Jazz
7. Chicago Blues
8. Cool Jazz
9. Blues and Gospel in Modern Jazz
10. Rock and Roll
11. Folk and Folk Rock
12. Rhythm and Blues
13. Underground movement/West Coast Hippies
14. Urban Blues
15. Soul

Each segment will be led into by a speaker expert in the field, so that all eras will be linked together and the program will achieve complete continuity. The audience should gain an insight into the hows, whens, and whys of each phase which has contributed to the dynamic development of pop today.

# EDITORIAL

It remains to be seen, how the Council will react to the recommendations to be put before it on the University Act.

They are not breathtaking in their vision, but they would be difficult to fault in principle.

Democratic and bureaucratic process has been observed, and the Council has before it what could be reasonably described as a synthesis of the University's feelings on the opening of its meetings to the public.

It is to be hoped that the Council cannot now pull in its collective head, and, complaining of a lack of observance of due process, or an unrealistic and unacceptable pressure from unrepresentative perpetrators of Go-ins, refuse to consider the matter and its own feelings honestly.

It is quite obvious that there will be difficulties. There are many matters, of appointments, discipline, preclusion, promotion, which are cited as being confidential, and fit only for "in camera" discussion.

They have been so labelled for so long, that it seems unreasonable to ask, why? But it is never unreasonable to ask why, and when these objections are put before Council, then it must consider carefully whether they are strong ones in their own right, or have simply been reinforced over years of practice and unquestioning acceptance.

At last consensus between staff, students and graduates has been reached on recommendations to the University Council on the opening of council meetings.

## FRAMEWORK

A special sub-committee conferred last Wednesday to consider recommendations within the framework of the following terms of reference:-

- How many people should be admitted, and how should they be accommodated
- The advantages of a public address system against those of closed circuit TV dissemination
- Should the public, and the press be admitted
- Should there be selection of observers, or delegates, or should admission be on a first come, first served basis

The sub-committee reached the following conclusions which were to be put before the Council for discussion as recommendations.

● A gallery built in place of the existing Annexe, to accommodate at least 50 people would ensure that, under normal conditions, there would be no numerical restriction on observers.

● Where possible, when discussion of extraordinary interest was on the agenda, the Council should consider moving to a larger venue. Where none was available, then a public address link-up to a larger hall should be used.

● The principle of first come, first served should be accepted

● A predetermined number of seats should be set aside for the University and public press.

● The agenda should be posted and circulated as soon as possible before the meeting.

● A more detailed Bulletin of Council proceedings should be circulated to departments, the S.R.C., the Union, as soon as possible after the meeting.

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Finally, it was urged that the Council act on these recommendations as soon as possible; especially with regard to the meeting to discuss the alterations to the University Act.

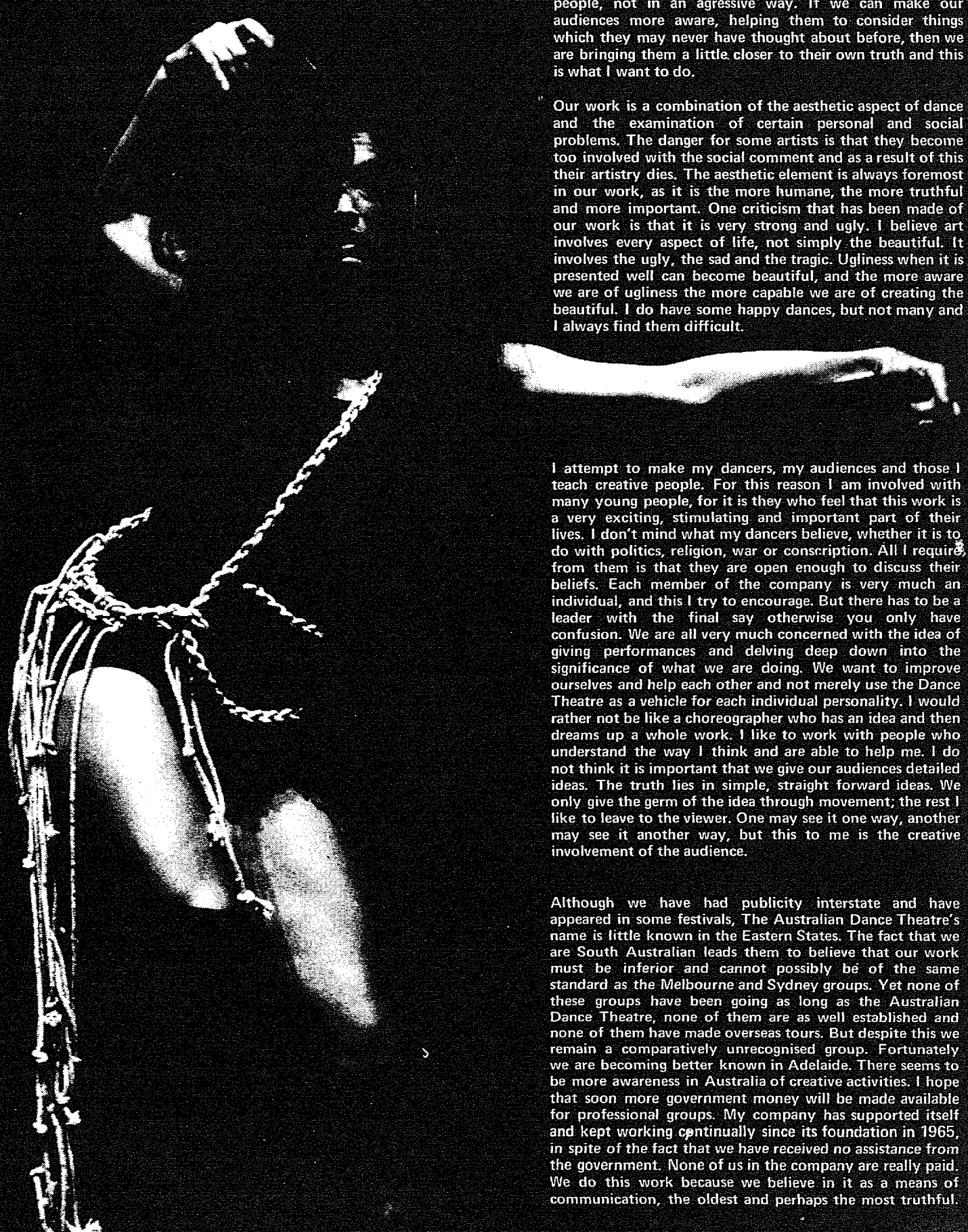
On Friday 16th at 1.00 p.m. a march will leave Adelaide University to protest against the continuing war in Vietnam and conscription for that war. Over 200 Flinders students will be arriving by bus at 12.45 to join the march which is planned jointly by Flinders and Adelaide student groups. The march will proceed to Victoria Square outside the US Consulate as an affirmation of the right to freedom of assembly which was denied a group last Wednesday



# ELIZABETH DALMAN

## DIRECTOR, AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE

*Liz Dalman, who is currently working on "A New Image", which will be performed in the Union Hall on Sunday May 18 at 2.30 p.m. and 8.15 p.m., speaks to Judy Marchant. Bookings for "A New Image" can be made at the Union Office or John Martins.*



“ My dance is my philosophy. It is a way of life, not just a profession or a way to make money. It has brought me to understand other people and to understand myself.

It is very important to me that what I do is truthful. Even today there are some particularly fine artists in classical ballet, and the thing that makes them fine is that they are truthful in what they do. But I do feel that for today, modern dance, a more natural way of moving, a more natural way of expressing ourselves has greater relevance. Although many of our movements are stylised, still there is much more emphasis on what the movement means and why we do that particular movement. Modern dance is very economical for you never include a movement that has not a reason to be there. Either movements convey a message or they simply follow a musical form. In both cases you never go outside the musical structure or the essential elements of that message merely to show off a particular technique or dancer.

Peter, Paul and Mary have been a tremendous inspiration to me. Their message is a very simple one — the need to communicate with one another, the importance of understanding each other, how vital it is that our basic freedoms should be respected and of course the strongly anti-war message which is recurrent in many of their songs. I use their songs because I believe what they are singing is very truthful. I am able to translate these songs to my own medium of dance. I attempt to say that war is useless and that we must think about it, talk about it and dance about it. People must be made continually aware of it. Sometimes instead of having a rehearsal my dancers would discuss current news items, their own lives and what they thought of their friends going to Vietnam. I have never done specifically anti-Vietnam material, but try to approach this problem on an apolitical, humanitarian and artistic level. This strongly anti-war comment in my work results from the fact that the most impressionable years of my artistic life were spent in Europe, where I lived with people who had been ravaged by war and I came to realise what war can do to people mentally; the aftermath as much as the actual war. Rather than just protesting, I would like to think that we have many constructive things to say and are able to make people more aware. Instead of protesting against, I would rather protest for a freer way of life and a more open understanding of one another. I know we influence other people, not in an aggressive way. If we can make our audiences more aware, helping them to consider things which they may never have thought about before, then we are bringing them a little closer to their own truth and this is what I want to do.

Our work is a combination of the aesthetic aspect of dance and the examination of certain personal and social problems. The danger for some artists is that they become too involved with the social comment and as a result of this their artistry dies. The aesthetic element is always foremost in our work, as it is the more humane, the more truthful and more important. One criticism that has been made of our work is that it is very strong and ugly. I believe art involves every aspect of life, not simply the beautiful. It involves the ugly, the sad and the tragic. Ugliness when it is presented well can become beautiful, and the more aware we are of ugliness the more capable we are of creating the beautiful. I do have some happy dances, but not many and I always find them difficult.

I attempt to make my dancers, my audiences and those I teach creative people. For this reason I am involved with many young people, for it is they who feel that this work is a very exciting, stimulating and important part of their lives. I don't mind what my dancers believe, whether it is to do with politics, religion, war or conscription. All I require from them is that they are open enough to discuss their beliefs. Each member of the company is very much an individual, and this I try to encourage. But there has to be a leader with the final say otherwise you only have confusion. We are all very much concerned with the idea of giving performances and delving deep down into the significance of what we are doing. We want to improve ourselves and help each other and not merely use the Dance Theatre as a vehicle for each individual personality. I would rather not be like a choreographer who has an idea and then dreams up a whole work. I like to work with people who understand the way I think and are able to help me. I do not think it is important that we give our audiences detailed ideas. The truth lies in simple, straight forward ideas. We only give the germ of the idea through movement; the rest I like to leave to the viewer. One may see it one way, another may see it another way, but this to me is the creative involvement of the audience.

Although we have had publicity interstate and have appeared in some festivals, The Australian Dance Theatre's name is little known in the Eastern States. The fact that we are South Australian leads them to believe that our work must be inferior and cannot possibly be of the same standard as the Melbourne and Sydney groups. Yet none of these groups have been going as long as the Australian Dance Theatre, none of them are as well established and none of them have made overseas tours. But despite this we remain a comparatively unrecognised group. Fortunately we are becoming better known in Adelaide. There seems to be more awareness in Australia of creative activities. I hope that soon more government money will be made available for professional groups. My company has supported itself and kept working continually since its foundation in 1965, in spite of the fact that we have received no assistance from the government. None of us in the company are really paid. We do this work because we believe in it as a means of communication, the oldest and perhaps the most truthful.”



# COMPUTORS AND SOCIETY

*As the technological revolution becomes an increasingly familiar term, its import becomes increasingly less obvious.*

*As a preliminary to more searching discussion of the implications of mechanization for the individual, Jan Riddell sketches a general introduction to the problem.*

In the affluent society no one is free from constant clock watching, statistic recording and button pushing. Science is advancing. The personal touch is disappearing. We believe the machines. Yet somewhere a stubborn belief in the superiority of human judgment and the worth of human labor still survives.

How do you feel at 4 a.m. on Sunday when the road is deserted and you're desperate for the black coffee; but the traffic light remains red for fifteen minutes? Your ability to judge is confounded by a red light, a mere machine! Is the complexity of our society forcing us to become dependent upon machines? Are we now, by our own cleverness, at the mercy of the technical experts?

"I doubt it." Mr. A. E. Norman, Senior Lecturer in Mathematics at the S.A.I.T., was commenting on aspects of the machine age as they affect our everyday lives. He doesn't wait for the light to turn green either — at least not on Sunday morning at 4 a.m.

There are about fifty computers in S.A. at present, and most of these are used in commercial enterprises. But the number will greatly increase within the next ten years. Many people are wary of this increase in automation.

Mr. Norman commented, "Anyone who looks for the good old days with nostalgia and derides the present day, simply has a bad memory. Obviously our living standards are higher, material conditions are better. Computers are one of the many ramifications of economic and technical advance. But if much of the personal touch has gone, the WISH for the personal touch has not. The people who design computers, those who work with them and those who buy them, should remember that computers were produced to serve people."

The cost of computers is high. They are worth this price in economic terms, in time saved and in labor saved. They can save the daily frustrations of those clerks who are half asleep, or uninformed, or couldn't care less. The fear that computers will replace men is largely unfounded. New jobs are provided for technically trained men, and there will be an increasing demand in existing jobs, such as punch-card operating. But the cost of a computer can be very much greater if the value of the machine is held higher than the advantages it can produce.

There is the example of the S.A. firm whose boss became carried away into flights of grandeur. He bought a computer. The size of the firm, its profits, its trained workmen, was too small to absorb this degree of automation. Disaster.

Computers usually introduce a completely new system into any organization. The social upheaval which may result from these new methods can be compared to the problems that confronted society at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution when mechanical machines began to replace physical labor. Now electronic machines are replacing intellectual effort and moral judgment in certain fields. This is a new phase of the same Revolution.

The fear of becoming useless and dispensible is in all of us. The most obvious example in this context is in industry. Will a number of employees be replaced by a few experts plus a computer? This has not happened in Australia. There is only one case where a group of clerks were retrenched into other occupations when a computer was installed. When this occurs the retrenching of employees carries with it many problems of adjustment.

An old employee may need retraining before he can obtain another job. He may fear losses in promotion and pay. His family may suffer. They are likely to object to a sudden move to another area or another State. The employee will certainly object when younger trained people replace him. But workers are organized and protected these days. The trade unions do not object to the introduction of computers. However they do believe that firms should co-operate with Unions, and plan in advance for the introduction of computers. Unions have proved to be sympathetic to both employer and employee in this case.

The solution lies in communication and advance planning. Older employees can be trained to work in conjunction with new "experts." It is much easier for an employee to adjust to his new situation when he is

given time to plan and to make his own decision. It is to the employer's advantage to allow for this, and not only for the obvious reason of good P.R. A "wronged" employee can be a real obstruction to the efficiency of the new system.

These upheavals which may occur in business are reflected in the community. We have a nagging fear and suspicion of anything that is new or different, especially if it threatens our superiority. Computers do this. There is an aura of mystery surrounding these clever instruments. They are considered to be far more efficient and clever than we can ever be. TV programs and science fiction films do nothing to interrupt the mystery cycle.

The fault again lies in lack of communication. Laymen do not know the facts. Sometimes perhaps the experts are not inclined to remove the mystery. Technical experts use jargon when talking to the public. (Mr. Norman is not one of them.) This is baffling and it belittles the layman, who in turn treats the expert as some mysterious creature who possesses extra-ordinary powers. The computer man becomes a magic man. In return the computer man may act like a being of superior intellect. This vicious circle can only be broken by a commonsense realization that there is a mutual responsibility on both sides to bridge the gap and put computers where they belong — as the servant of man, not as his master.

What of the future? One day these machines may be used for diagnostic work in medical science. Perhaps down at 99 Currie Street employment procedures will be speeded up when data is compiled, and information is readily available from a computer. The pile of paper work in social welfare agencies could be cut considerably. This would allow more time for the human contact that is so essential in this work. The S.A.I.T. is considering the possibility of introducing a "push-button" system in lecture theatres. This would enable the lecturer to question his class and to compile individual and collective progress for both short term and exam assessment. This system could aid in planning lecture material. Maybe this is part of the answer to slow student response to requests for criticisms and suggestions on their courses.

Looking further into the future — maybe those science fiction films will be close to reality one day. After all, five years ago few of us really believed that the moon was within flying distance. Whether the machines of the future will be used for better or worse depends upon the exercise of the human values of responsibility and understanding.



# CULTURAL REVOLUTION

One of the tragedies about China and her Cultural Revolution is the misinformation that leaks into the Western press. The "China watchers" who sit in Hong Kong interviewing the trickle of disgruntled peasants who cross the border—more often than not make hazardous, prejudiced guesses at the nature of the evolutionary process from which their informants have opted out.

Our three week tour of the six eastern cities — Canton, Hangchow, Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow and Peking — enabled us to see and hear the "other side": this "convulsed China" as the Chinese themselves saw it. For them, it meant something very different from the confusion, anarchy and desperation which the Cultural Revolution connoted to the Western Press.

To the average Chinese — Red Guard, Revolutionary Rebel or peasant — the Cultural Revolution meant a struggle to unmask, depose and humiliate a group of leaders of the Communist Party who had adopted the capitalist way and who were planting the seeds of "modern revisionism." It was, to our Red Guard friends, an ideological battle to stop China "Changing colors" and to attack the "Four olds" — old ideas, old habits, old culture and old customs.

The struggle, of course, is not of the black and white nature suggested by the Chinese. Their official press talks of Red Guards and Revolutionary Rebels defending the pure Marxism-Leninism of Mao against the bourgeois revisionism of the handful in authority, who wish to restore capitalism. In fact, the division is between

Communists and Red Guard told me cheerfully "the Cultural Revolution, in order to achieve a classless society, could for a thousand years." With his closest and most faithful supporters — predominantly Liu Shao-chi demanding liberalisation of the Party line to allow more leeway for economic planners and intellectuals, it is perhaps understandable that Mao would become increasingly fearful that the country would "change color" and take on capitalist hues, thereby destroying the fruits of his life long labor to build a communist society in China.

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The Red Guards were created, not only to promulgate his "thoughts" but to provide successors for his own Revolution. All schools and universities were closed, their erstwhile students encouraged to travel

around the countryside to "exchange revolutionary experiences" and "integrate with the broad masses."

The most striking visual feature of the cities we visited was the smothering of every available wall, shop front and lamp post with layers and layers of colored paper — all covered with big black characters; these were the notorious wall posters, several thousand of which appeared daily in Peking. Chen Yi told us "we have extensive democracy. Anyone has the right to criticise anyone else." So with the State providing free and abundant glue, paper and paint, wall posters were the obvious medium for communication in ideological battles. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in June, 1966, and even six months later, Japanese correspondents chased one

another around Peking in an effort to catch the latest "Line." Such news was most unreliable — partisan groups were prone to gross exaggeration — and only served to perpetuate an unnecessary number of rumors in the Western press.

Just as we found it difficult at times to comprehend the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese displayed comparable ignorance of the outside world. Australia was believed to be a country with masses of downtrodden peasantry, and was generally assumed that we would return home to ignite the spark of our own Revolution. But as our host in Shanghai said "only China has the Cultural Revolution" — a fact of which he was, not altogether without justification, genuinely proud.



# ENGINEERING

# INFORMATION OR EDUCATION?

The question of whether or not Engineering in any or all of its facets may be categorised as a Science or Technology is probably one which an idealist regards as immaterial, on the grounds that he considers disciplines other than the Classics and possibly Mathematics to be unworthy of academic interest. Such an opinion is, however, relatively rare in most cases, as fear and criticism of the alchemist and his disciples has now been cast aside with the emergence of the logical foundations of the Physical Sciences from the ashes of the alchemists' fires.

## SCIENCE OR TECHNOLOGY?

Advocates of both classifications may be found.

Those who categorise it as a technology deny in fact, the existence of any form of Scientific investigation within the discipline, and consequently it follows that they also deny the necessity to include within the course educational method orientated towards utilisation of the Scientific Method. It is pertinent to point out here that any Engineering graduate possesses at least four of the nine units required for a Science degree, indicating that some emphasis at least is placed upon the development of a Scientific approach by the Faculty. In addition, it is worth noting that approximately 25% of Electrical Engineering students in final year possess a Science degree. While the latter facts do not per se imply the

categorisation of Engineering as a Science is accurate, and in fact it can be argued that Science subjects in the course are simply to provide the factual basis for technological applications, a consideration of the modes of employment available to Engineers must be lead to some conclusion.

## THE DISCIPLINE

Basically, the Engineers' time is occupied either by

- (1) producing a solution to a given problem by application of knowledge already possessed, as in a typical technology, or
- (2) conducting research into a particular sphere, either with the aim of solving a problem or determining behaviour and potentialities, as is largely typical of Science. Thus both Technological and Scientific approaches are used, with motivation in the latter case hardly differentiable from that of the "true" scientist.

The obvious conclusion from the above is that Engineering is an ill-defined composite of both Science and Technology.

What is the most appropriate mode of education consistent with the above reference values?

A form of education which seems desirable for technological applications requires imparting a knowledge of the basis of the discipline and developing the mind of the

individual to the extent that available information may be readily assimilated and adapted to the task in hand. This may be compared with the requirement of a scientist, which demands not only a knowledge of a basis and an ability to assimilate and adapt knowledge, but also an intellectual development to the stage where research may be carried out using more abstract concepts. In addition, there is little need for a science student to devote much time to the methods of avoiding the very practical problems faced by the technologist, although the student should still have an appreciation of such problems.

The Engineer must combine the above forms of education to enable him to perform all that is required of him. However, as there is considerable similarity in the forms described, it seems apparent that the Engineer must simply broaden his course to include an appreciation of both ends of the spectrum which ranges from abstract concepts to practical "imitations."

Unfortunately, such a broadening is not such a simple operation within the existing frame-work of the Engineering Course.

The line of demarcation between the teaching of a Technology and the stimulation of the individual intellectual development necessary for a true Scientific approach is neither well defined nor sought after as a guide to the nature of the courses conducted. Such a situation is not, however,

unpredictable when the character of Tertiary education in Australia, relying as it does to a large extent on the lecture principles where large groups are always in evidence, and there is little room for the individual approach.

## PROBLEM-SOLVING

A possible solution to this situation involves a departure from the conventional technique, and the adoption of individual investigation into a range of topics deemed appropriate by staff, students and engineers. Such investigations would be carried out under the guidance of the staff members and presented in seminar form. Sufficient flexibility should be included in the range of topics to cater for individual interests without allowing the scope of investigation to become narrow. The inclusion of small tutorial groups would no doubt facilitate comprehension and stimulate discussion on particular topics.

Investigations involving the design and construction of equipment with subsequent testing (except where impracticable, such as Civil Engineering), probably in a manner similar to that already employed in the final year would increase the facility of the student as a technologist and so increase his appreciation of technical problems.

## NO EXAMS

Examinations as in the present system would seem to become superfluous, as there

would be a continuing evaluation of students throughout the course both by the quality of their work in seminars, reports and tutorials and by the staff members in contact with them during their development.

The obvious benefits of such a system are that

- (i) the mode of education is no longer such as to orient the student towards the passing of an artificial examination.
- (ii) the system as described bears a closer relationship to whatever path is followed upon leaving the University, in that the technique of finding solutions to problems via the best means available, i.e. by choice of the most appropriate text, is one which has been developed by the nature of the course, as opposed to the lecture system which provides the relevant information in most cases without recourse to any text.
- (iii) the system acknowledges the fact that the University provides but a small part of the knowledge acquired throughout the life of any of its graduates, and accordingly endeavors to develop the innate intellectual ability of the individual so that he can most usefully utilise the information presented in later years of his life, rather than trying to provide a basis of knowledge without the intellectual maturity required to utilise it most efficiently.

Hence the system described appears to have far more to commend it than the present system, as the emphasis is upon individual development, be it as a research worker or a technologist. Certainly some system stressing individual intellectual development must be adopted to accommodate the rapidly increasing influx of knowledge.

A facet not mentioned above, but which is of growing importance, is the relationship between the various spheres of Engineering themselves, and also the social environment. It seems possible that the student could gain an appreciation of some problems faced in practice if tutorials incorporating all fields of Engineering and probably Architecture could be conducted with the aim of investigating the consequence of typical developments when related to the community. Such groups seem desirable to broaden the outlook of graduates from specialised fields, and to accentuate their inter dependence.

In conclusion, it is important to note that the system above is not necessarily idealised, and as such unlikely to be seen in practice, as such a system could be introduced initially at final year level for assessment by staff and students, without necessitating a general abandonment of the present criteria.

Such a modification would allow optimisation of the system before introduction to earlier years, granted both more staff and finance which would be necessary for successful implementation in years other than final.

# Entertainment Arts in Australia



"The theatre is a school of weeping and of laughter, a rostrum where men are free to expose old and equivocal standards of conduct, and explain with living examples the eternal norms of the heart and feelings of man."

With this quotation from the Spanish poet, Federico Lorca, editor John Allen closes his discussion of "Entertainment Arts in Australia."

Thus, those who need an apology for being directed towards a study of the present state of the arts in Australia have one.

It should not be needed. This book is not a study in an academic sense, but, without being irritatingly superficial, provides a survey of current theatre. In its aim of giving 'an impression of the arts now' it succeeds, to the extent that it deals with perfect competence with the eastern states.

Perth is hardly mentioned at all, while Adelaide rates the inevitable interview with

Sir Robert waxing on the Festival. If, as the editor hopes, from this book new directions are to emerge, let one be towards the west.

Theatre, film, dance, music/opera and television are covered neatly but not glibly. Roy Garwood's design, incorporating articles, interviews (Peggy Van Praagh to Jim Sharman) in the form of monologues, a series of opinions on a topic, and even an introduction with brief biographical notes of the critics, makes the book ideal for browsing or reading.

It is liberally illustrated, with particularly effective photographs from the '68 season (America Hurrah, Loot)

At under \$2.00, "Entertainment Arts" (published by Paul Hamlyn) is more than a glossy coffee-table-top production. Strongly recommended for those who already know, and for those who don't but would like to.

Margaret Rowlands.

## THE SURPRISE

"The Surprise," a play written by post graduate English student Richard Madelaine, received its first production by the A.U. Literary society, on May 2 and 6 in Napier Theatre 5. This is a surprising event in itself, and perhaps these columns are a not too inappropriate place to suggest why it is surprising.

The following generalizations are obviously personal feelings, but they are feelings which I am sure are felt by nearly all English students to some degree. They are relevant to a review of Madelaine's play because the event was exceptional. If the English course did not have the overall effect of damping down real creative thinking "The Surprise" would not have been so exceptional. What happens when a student does English, at least up to third year? He reads a particular book on the syllabus and perhaps half forms some inarticulate or vague opinion. He then goes to a lecture where some bloke gets up and, if he is any good, puts across his well-argued judgment. Finito!

The student, not being the sophisticated and mature adult which he must pretend to be, and having no opportunity to discover the nature or existence of the lecturer's pre-conceptions and limitations, is probably cowed into accepting the lecturer's viewpoint. For the student, the intellectualization has come at the wrong stage — it has all been done for him. The natural psychological reaction which this structure of teaching provokes, is that English Literature is a cerebral process whose purpose is to form timeless judgments. Most rather suspect a fraud somewhere, but it will never be exposed as such until there is far greater emphasis on individual creative work. In addition, first principles must be brought into the open, and this really only seems

possible by introducing a much stronger seminar and tutorial system. Teaching surely should be by informally guided individual effort, not by the one-way process of lecturing.

Anyway, Richard Madelaine seems to have survived it all. He has written a play which is essentially satirizing and commenting on plays in general including itself. The surprise indicated in the title is that the cast are uncomfortably lively for the audience. In fact the roles are reversed, to the extent that at one stage the audience is bombarded with jaffas. For much of the time the spotlights are full upon the hapless audience, and very adverse comments are cast upon our performance by the cast, with embarrassing comments about political beliefs and sexual tendencies.

If there was any particular structure to the play it was hard to discern, but this was not disturbing. There was a chaos, particularly in the first half. Which proceeded from one idea to another with the best Magical logic of "Beyond the Fringe." Especially early in the play the small audience was laughing very hard at the zany and subtle distortions which deflated on all fronts. You haven't heard anything until you've heard MacBeth's speeches spoken in a gloriously thick Scottish brogue (by Peter Meredith). In its best moments the play was a real happening, sacred cows seen existentially through a distorting glass.

I feel the second half of the play tended to bog down, and was rather too esoteric. There was also a hesitancy at times on the part of the actors of whom John Edge, Tim Mares and John Healey were possibly best, and this was important in a play where there is a fair amount of improvising. But overall the Lit. Soc. and Richard Madelaine deserve genuine congratulations, and who knows, maybe this will set a precedent?

### GOOD STUDENTS READ

What's your average?

150 each year?

3 each week?

If you are behind in peripheral reading, get in front this vacation — we'll be open as usual. Have a long careful look through our range of books closely tied to your course, and those outside it. See what your bookshop is offering.

For good entertainment and learning

# WEA BOOKROOM

has the goods.

## RECORDS

NASHVILLE SKYLINE  
BOB DYLAN  
SEP 233669

OF BOB DYLAN.

There are those who do not imitate, Who cannot imitate But then there are those who emulate At times, to expand further the light Of the original glow.

This segment of the lines by Johnny Cash on the back of the record sleeve virtually sums up the aim of this album. Bob Dylan has reached the stage where he has nothing new to say. This does not mean that he has lost any of his unique originality but that he has channelled it into a set idiom. This album is Dylan's Nashville sound an old sound that has been emulated by Dylan to help prove its worth. "To expand further the light of its original glow."

Naturally, because its Nashville and 1930 sound the record is lighter than previous Dylan albums. His voice is smoother and hollower but he cannot disguise his country twang (not that he ever tried to). The imagery of the lyrics is common and typically C.W., the backings are type Nashville, three chord sequences with slide guitars and fiddles.

I was not over impressed by this album. While I realise what he is trying to do it kept sending me to sleep. He's achieved his effect and well, the sound is too smooth too Nashville too UnDylan. Even the instrumental Nashville Skyline Rag is singularly uninspired, it's the same chord and instrumental with sequence used by approx.,

halt the guitar pichis in Tennessee and it is played with no more assurance than any of these others.

People will buy it and say it's gas because it's Dylan and Dylan is still 'IN' with the pseudo-beautiful people who say they appreciate him but it's run-of-the-mill Nashville which is saved from being hack-music by that little bit of Dylan's genius present in each song. In short it'll sell because it's got Dylan's face on the front and his name on the back.

IAN ROSS

### ODESSA / BEE GEES

The Bee Gees unmistakable blend of McCartneyesque melodies and orchestral arrangements seems to reach its ultimate development in their best album yet. However, non-fans would find it difficult to distinguish where one dirge ends and another begins if it were not for pretty-pretty syncopated songs on alternating tracks.

Barry Gibb manages to warble effortlessly through the album utilizing the classic sex-appeal devices of wavering tremolos at the end of phrases and subtle sobs in the throat during the more tragic numbers. The nasal backing of the rest of his brethren would be funny if it were not so monotonous.

It should be interesting to see just how long the Bee Gees can keep selling their brand of pop.

All records supplied for Review by, and available from Saverys-Cawthorne, 39 Rundle Street, Adelaide.

# REVIEWS

Gary Searle reviews 'The Surprise'; Margaret Rowlands reviews 'Entertainment Arts in Australia'; Murray Copland, Senior Lecturer at Flinders, reviews AUD's production of "Prometheus Bound"

## PROMETHEUS

Let no one dare to say that the student of today is essentially destructive. The A.U.D.S. production of the Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus in the Sheridan Theatre last week was a breathtaking artistic success. I mean, I literally held my breath throughout, waiting for the disaster which, incredibly, never came. Alas, to be a success in Aeschylus these days probably entails inevitably that you are serving unappreciated caviar along with the Sheridan's always welcome coffee. Maybe so, but if this show wins even two or three converts to Greek drama, it will be for all the right reasons.

Justin McDonnell elicited from these students reading of this most enigmatic of plays at once bold, lucid, illuminating, and ungingmicky. He is to be congratulated particularly on three daring, inventive and wholly theatrical strokes.

First, the manacled and tortured Prometheus was visually represented only by a stylised upright grille — his voice, the fine and well-deployed one of Claude Wischik, coming to us over a microphone. Thus, in one bold stroke, McDonnell solved the problem of combining our mental picture of a Titan in torment (which would normally tempt the actor, however muscular and stentorian, to bluster and rant) with the text's largely expository, oracular, forensic, nostalgic and even at times donnish, character (which would normally tempt the actor into a Bardic, "poetry" voice). An almost continuous backing of admirably restrained electronic music effortlessly conjured up an atmosphere of arid spaces and elemental struggle; and against this the cunningly underplayed voice, easily accepted as more than human, came over dramatically as the outward proof of an heroism rooted in an unanswering and radically subversive compassion.

Second, the visual gap thus created was filled with mimed passages by various Chorus-members (among which in particular shone Janet Saies' mime of Prometheus' gifts to mankind). This was in addition to the equally brave decision to have the Chorus accompany their admirably clear unison dances with dancing, which is authentic practice, but hellishly tough for amateurs (or, indeed, for professionals!). The degree of success was remarkable. Ton Witsel, on a basis of the familiar "turned-out" positions of

ballet, had woven together dances of a fluent eclecticism, ranging from the extended attitudes of ballet to frieze-like groupings of more archaic suggestion. The effect was pleasant, if somewhat anonymous, but sometimes subtle and occasionally one felt that this or that Chorus-member was being over-taxed. A more characterful and consistent style broke through on the two main mimed passages, where some of the positions and gestures were reminiscent of oriental dance-drama.

Third, there was one significant exception to the rule that the actors wore masks (masks excellently conceived and executed, by the way — the coldly Olympian profile of Hermes being the subtlest). Io, the mortal virgin transformed by divine wrath into a heifer and driven in madness over the world by a gadfly, had no mask or head-dress of horns. The result of this, in combination with Prometheus' disembodied voice, the unsettling electronic backing, and the ruthlessly (one must confess, somewhat over-ruthlessly) sotto voce style of the whole production, was to interiorise not only the torments of all-too-human Io (which in Pamela Moore's moving but sometimes too softly spoken performance, became a complicated case-history of religious mania) but the entire struggle between Prometheus and Zeus. Thus the mythological element in the play found its modern, or eternal, dimension of psychic symbol.

That marriage arranged for Zeus, for example? A cold-blooded attempt to "fence-in" the Anima?

A brief word for Stojan Jurisevic who, despite a rather unlikely voice for poetry, doubled the parts of Hephaistos and Hermes with strength and feeling and wore his second, brilliant but taxing, costume with enviable ease and grace.

With some intensive polishing of rough edges and a degree more vocal projection, this is a show that A.U.D.S. will be able to present at the forthcoming Festival of University Arts in Melbourne with head high and a proud heart. What a pity that in Adelaide they had to play to houses that, in the main, positively vibrated with incomprehension. But that's the way the cookie crumbles I guess.

MURRAY COPLAND Senior Lecturer in English, Flinders.



# ON DIT SPORT

## FOOTBALL

I.V. . . Adelaide . . May 25 to 31.

Adelaide University, last year's Intersvarsity champion, will this year be host to eleven teams. Ten will come from interstate, plus Flinders. Melbourne will be particularly anxious to make up for its embarrassing 49 point thrashing at the hands of Adelaide last year.

The twelve teams have been organised in the usual manner — four teams in Division I and eight teams split into two sections of four in Division II. Division I this year comprises Adelaide, Melbourne, Tasmania and LaTrobe.

In Division II are ANU, Sydney, Flinders, NSW, Monash, New England, WA and Queensland. In the past, Adelaide and Melbourne have usually defeated the other two teams in Division I, the winner of the Adelaide-Melbourne clash taking the title.

This clash will be a "bewdy". Last year's margin of 49 points is likely to be whittled down considerably. Melbourne are too talented and too proud to be thrashed two years in a row.

### BEST MATCHES

A brief guide to the best matches in WA v ANU (Thursday 29 2.30 p.m. ATC oval . . should be a fast, close game); Monash v. Flinders (Thursday 29 2.30 p.m. Park 9 . . these two have no love for each other); the Division II final (Friday 30 12.00 noon University oval); and Adelaide v Melbourne (Friday 30 2.30 p.m. University oval). But perhaps it is unfair to single these out. The other matches will all be worthy of good attendances. A full

program is available on the Sports Office notice board.

### ALL AUSTRALIAN

On Saturday 31st, the All-Australian Universities' team will be chosen. It will play the SA State Amateur team. This could create problems since Adelaide University usually has half a dozen players in the State team and last year it had eleven in the Universities' team.

The chairman and manager of the I.V. committee, Dr. Ian Jonasson and Mr. Richard Gask, have organised accommodation at or near the Arkaba on Fullarton Road and a full round of social dalliances.

The I.V. ball on Wednesday 28th is open to everyone although AUFC members have priority. Any tickets left may be picked up at the SRC Office between the 25th and 28th. Birds will be invited to the Cocktail Party, on the 26th, to be held in the Arkaba Top Room.

Throughout the evening, drinks and footballers will be free.

The Players' Welcome (25th) and Dinner (30th) are for the teams only.

This year's Intersvarsity promises to be entertaining and fiercely contested. Take a couple of hours off to support your own club. The team will appreciate it.

## ATHLETICS

The University Track and Field Athletics Championships were held on Sunday, April 20th. Good performances in most events, especially track events, were made extremely difficult by a cold wind and intermittent rain. Nevertheless reasonable times were recorded in the 100 metres, (Alan Bradshaw 10.7, David Stokes 10.8). Bradshaw and Stokes were laughing when they finished. The ABS2 camera cannot lie — Hmm, gentlemen? Reasonable times were also produced in the 800 metres where four of the State's A grade half-milers competed in a closely fought race. Robert Hill eventually took out the honours with Peter Walsh a close second.

Most other track events resulted in expected placings to

Tim Anderson (110 m Hurdles, 200 m Hurdles) and Peter Griffin (400 m Hurdles, 400 metres) Ross Woithe lost his 5,000 metres crown to Jeff Pentilow and his 1,500 metres title to Hill who convincingly defeated David Fitzsimons.

In the jump events the wind gave valuable assistance to competitors in the Long Jump (A. Bradshaw) and Triple Jump (S. Best). But it had a deleterious effect on performances in the High Jump, Pole Vault, both won by Fletcher McEwen.

The weight men, despite the handicap of wet rings, completed well in the throwing events. Frank Keen and Bill Gould both won two titles and the weather did not prevent Gould throwing over 141 feet in the Discus.

After the Championships a team was selected for Intersvarsity in Hobart on May 27-29. It is interesting to note that 50% of the members of this team compete for clubs other than University. And only a minor percentage of these are in fact seeking transfers to the University club.

Of the team members Frank Keen and Bill Gould should do very well in both Shot Put and Discus. Gould in particular will be trying for a first in the Discus. David Fitzsimons must rate an excellent medal prospect in both the 800 metres and 1500 metres. He is the State Junior 1500 metres champion and won a silver medal in the Junior 800 metres at the National Titles in Melbourne. Captain of the team, David Stokes (100 metres and 200 metres), and Aubrey Stydom (walk), must also rate good prospects. But the surprise is likely to come from our dark horses in the 400 metres — Steven Strickland and John West. Both have been training well and their narrow loss to David Stokes in a 440 yards at St. Peter's a couple of weeks ago has only served to sharpen their eagerness and determination.

Tasmania University's decision not to have a steeplechase left the team's ranging Vice Captain, Jeff Pentilow, without his main event. This decision, for reasons as yet unknown, will cost Adelaide University certain points. But Pentilow remains undaunted and both he and John Lawrence will compete in the 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres. And with the withdrawal of a couple of members there are rumours that Jeff, along with Triple Jumper Simon Best, will be pressganged into a relay. Somehow I cannot see it.

## BASKETBALL

By including three new players in their line-up, University gave Cheerio a better game than had been expected following their 70-9 thrashing the previous week. The three players to join the side were Libby Stanley, Margaret McDonald and Lynley Cooper.

Cheerio still doubled University's score but their usual smoothness in the goal circle was not so evident.

On the whole, University was not very successful. The B team lost to Wattle Park and the Graduates were defeated by Cheerio. The C team, however, defeated Clovelly Park by one goal in an exciting and low scoring match.

Results — A: Cheerio 48 d. University 21, B: Wattle Park 51 d. University 35, C: University 13 d. Clovelly Park 12, Cheerio 47 d. Graduates 35.

## BASEBALL

The 1969 Winter Baseball season, possibly the last for some years, commences on Saturday, May 10. At the end of the year, there will be a changeover to summer baseball.

Few people are at all confident about the success of this change, the consensus of opinion among the players being that the change will do more harm than good to baseball in South Australia, mainly because more players will be lost to cricket and tennis than will be attracted from other sources.

The University Baseball Club will be hit harder than most clubs due to players going home over the long vacation, exams, graduation, and an influx of new players in mid-season.

The Blacks are fielding five teams this season in major grade, minor A, B, D and E. An attempt to forecast how successful the teams will be would be foolish: the Blacks have always been unpredictable.

### COACHING

University were extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of State player Kevin Greatrex, as coach for the three weeks prior to the start of the season.

All players who attended these sessions benefited greatly from Kevin's coaching and any successes they have this season will be due at least in part to his assistance. The teams are all extremely grateful for the valuable time he spent with them and unanimously regret that he could not remain with them for the entire season.

### INTERVARSITY

Intersvarsity this year is in Sydney with the University of N.S.W. being hosts.

For any Black who has not yet been on an Intersvarsity Sydney (by all accounts) is one of the best places to start.

One of the main attractions of playing for a University club is the annual competition between the Universities, and it is hoped that this will attract many new players.

Anyone interested in playing baseball for the Blacks this year and who has not yet registered or attended practices, can contact the club secretary, Stan Scarman, 28 Marion Road, Brooklyn Park 5032 (phone 57-7636).

In a trial game recently, Flinders University narrowly defeated a minor league practice squad.

### STATE SQUAD

Eight University players have been chosen in the State Amateur Football League training squad of 40. They are: J. Goodhardt, V. Bondar, J. McFarlane, P. Rofe, D. Clarke, I. Hockridge, D. Stuart and J. Sandlands.

### GOLF

The team to represent Adelaide at the Intersvarsity in Newcastle from May 19-24 has been selected.

It is D. Cherry, G. Edwards, K. Lindsay, R. Williams, D. Adams, A. Atterton, P. Knispel and P. Franklin.

With club membership now at 80 (a 500% increase over the corresponding time last year), a form team was selected. Since most members have at least one Intersvarsity trip behind them we are confident of a good showing. The team has been conditioning itself to be on the tee at 8.00 a.m. each morning after the night before, which is essential if we are to rate a chance.

The club championship will be held at Royal Adelaide, beginning Monday, June 2. Entries are open and can be made on the sheet outside the Sports Office.

### FENCING

At a party held recently, new members were introduced to Women's Sabre and Chinese Wrestling. Highlight was a match between petite Gill Robson and 16 stone 'Big Bill' Rouse.

National coach John Fethers will be holding a leadership course during the May vacation. More experienced fencers in the club will have a chance to draw on Fether's wealth of experience. He was a one-time world champion and won the British championship several times.

At the recent AGM, it was decided to introduce several extra trophies as an added incentive to promote keener club participation.

### MOUNTAIN CLUB

The 1969 South Australian 24-hour walk was held on the weekend of May 3-4, in the Eden Valley area.

The weather was ideal except that the lack of cloud enabled the temperature to drop to 'chilly' during the night. However, the full moon made torches nearly obsolete even for map-reading.

Twenty-eight teams were entered and 17 of these finished. The event was won by the team of Wally Mounster and Theo Visser of A.B.W. with 92 points out of a possible 118.

Second were the well-known walkers, Gavin Balharry and Aubrey Stryden, with 82 points, while John Nitschke and Brenton Prescott of the University Mountain Club filled third place with 77 points.

### SUCSESSES

In the womens section, the Mountain Club team of Vida Wiedmann and C. Hammatt easily won with 34 points . . their nearest opponents had only 15 points. The Mountain Club was also successful in the mixed team event where Graham Wright and Elaine Harvey totalled 55 points.

David Moriarty and Christine Shedley, both members of last year's winning Open and Women's teams respectively, presented the trophies to this year's winners.

### BASKETBALL RESULTS

MEN: A: 65 d. Norwood 30, B: 34 lost to W.T.C. 39, C: 31 d. North 25, D: 22 d. A.S.K. 20, E: 20 lost to C.Y. 27.  
WOMEN: A: 29 d. Torrens 14.

## SPORTSMAN OF THE WEEK

*Steven's dedication to swimming is equalled only by his determination to firmly establish the A.U.S.C. on the Adelaide Campus and in Intersvarsity sport.*

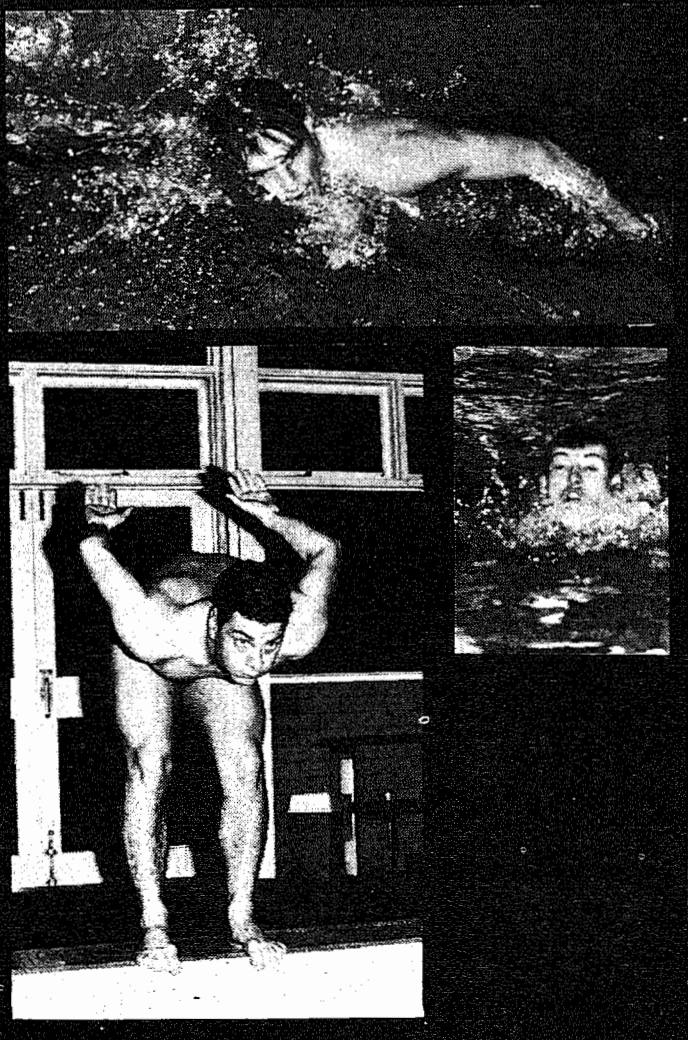
*He has gained selection in eight State swimming and lifesaving teams, winning national lifesaving titles in 1965 and 1967. He won the Royal Lifesaving Amateur Sportsman Award for 1965. In 1967 he was the South Australian swimming captain.*

*A.U.S.C. made its first Intersvarsity appearance for a number of years in Perth last year. Steven won the 200 metre breaststroke and led the team to second place in the overall swimming section. The same year he was awarded his Blue.*

*This year, as president of the club, administrative work takes a lot of his time. Four nights a week training and coaching takes up most of the rest. To balance the body, the mind is crammed with Economics, his final year.*

*For his services to University sport, Steven will receive a book token courtesy of the W.E.A. bookroom.*

## STEVE PALESY





# DENTAL CONVENTION

1969 N.F.A.D/S. Conventi-  
by A. J. Coates  
Publicity Officer.

During the May vacation this year Dental Students from all States of Australia and New Zealand will be gathering in Adelaide for the Tenth Annual National Faculty Association of Dental Students' Convention.

The Convention, extending from May 21-27, is being opened by the Acting Premier, Mr. De Garis. Well over two hundred delegates are expected to attend.

## FILMS AND FUNCTIONS

The Convention consists of a balance of lectures and films, and social functions. The social program this year is a hectic one, comprising cabarets, barbeque, ball, luncheon and winery trip. A special inaugural event is an inter-faculty Sculling Competition.

The Dental Association are sure that interstate visitors will enjoy their stay in Adelaide, as they are providing the best of birds, frog and bands, as only Adelaide can.

The Annual N.F.A.D.S. Convention is regarded as a well worthwhile and rewarding part of student life, and the Adelaide Dental Faculty, which hosted the first Convention, is looking forward to the gathering later this May.

AFS AFS AFS  
Any overseas or interstate AFSers wishing to maintain contact with AFS returnees, phone Graham Hubbard at 31-1379.

Friday May 16th 9.00  
1.00.  
The world might end over the vacation, so go to all extremes to get a ticket to the Lutheran Student Fellowship Ball from the S.R.C. (\$3.00 double). Music from Campus 6. South Adelaide Football Clubrooms (just off South Road.)

BILLETS WANTED:  
During the week June 1-6 for Interstate visitors in Adelaide for the twentieth I.V.C.F. Will anyone willing and able to provide accommodation for one or more students, male or female, ring Denys Correl at 7-3418 or collect information and a billeting form from the SRC office or, leave your name and phone number at the SRC office and we will contact you. If you can provide a roof and floor space, we can supply beds.

# CENTURY OF NEGLECT

The incredible neglect of Aboriginal education was brought to the attention of the Australian public recently when headlines in our newspapers pointed to the results of the recent census — where for the first time Aborigines were regarded as citizens of Australia.

These figures showed that 40 per cent of Aborigines were illiterate, and were thirty times less likely than their white (bronzed?) counterparts to reach matriculation standard.

If we look at the figures for South Australia, the problem is even more disturbing.

In 1966, 1,723 Aboriginal children attended primary school in this state, but only 195 went on to secondary school!

That is, whilst secondary education is almost universal amongst white children, only about 10 per cent of Aboriginal children receive any secondary education at all.

The position is even worse than this, for many of the 195 drop out in their first year!

## EDUCATION ESCAPE

Education is the only means by which the Aboriginal child can escape his home background. Just consider the difficulties that face him.

There may be no table at home at which he can study, he may be living under appalling conditions, and his parents may be unable to appreciate the importance of his education.

The most important need in such a situation is for pre-school education which can help counter his initial disadvantages.

If we listen to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, all is running along very nicely, thank you.

"The Advertiser" of November 26, 1968, reported that 'Mr. Mill-

house, the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, said yesterday that his Department was doing everything it could to encourage the education of Aborigines from the pre-school to the tertiary level."

## NO ASSISTANCE

Apparently the "encouragement" he was referring to was the existence of kindergartens at five reserves in South Australia, which in 1966 enrolled 150 students! There is no special assistance available to Aboriginal families at the all-important primary school level.

After pressure from various private organisations concerned with Aboriginal affairs, Mr. Millhouse made a public statement to the effect that of course although his Government was doing a good job, the public should still support the efforts of private organisations.

"However neither 'The Advertiser' or 'The News' published this statement.

Officers of the Aboriginal Education Foundation assert that the Minister's statement has harmed their attempt to raise finance.

## PRIVATE HELP

Private organisations have been forced to try to alleviate this neglect.

The Aboriginal Education Foundation is sponsoring over 40 children at pre-school centres his year. It is a body of concerned citizens, and would welcome our support. Its address is Box 437D G.P.O. Adelaide. 5001.

No government support is given to such organisations as the Education Foundation and BSCHOL.

It should be.

RAY HAWKES  
HELEN KEAN  
(Research Officers,  
NUAUS Education Campaign)



# AUDS WORKSHOP

The Adelaide University Dramatic Society is planning a Student Theatre Workshop. It will be controlled by a professional director, Miss Lorraine Archibald, under whom students will study the theatrical arts.

## SCOPE

In the first year, it will be run in three sections: acting, as the major study; stage-managing and business-managing.

Eventually it is envisaged that the Workshop will include a wide range of theatrical arts; stage design, costumes, lighting and sound, set construction; production and so on; perhaps even films and creative play-writing.

## COURSE

There will be a session of four hours every week, and the course continues for ten weeks.

Whenever the Union Hall is available the Workshop will use it; otherwise the Lady Symon Hall or the Rehearsal Room will be used.

Three main results are expected from the Workshop:

## CULTURAL AWARENESS

It is hoped there will be an increase in cultural awareness at Adelaide University, which lacks the full-scale Drama course offered at Flinders University.

## UNIVERSITY DRAMA

It has become obvious that the trial-and-error methods by which the present amateur University actors develop are wholly insufficient. It is hoped the standard of drama at the University will, as a result of the Workshop, be much nearer the standards of professional theatre.

## THEATRE COMPANIES

The third and most important result expected is the benefit to theatre companies of Adelaide and Australia. The Workshop will provide a stream not only of actors, but of designers, producers, and technicians, to take their place in South Australian theatre companies. However, this will happen only if there is enough support to enable the Workshop to develop along the lines indicated.

All those who wish to attend the Drama Workshop next term are requested to leave their names and addresses in the Dramatic Society's box next to the stairs in the George Murray building.

# TWO EARS OF CORN

This article was written for ON DIT by a member of the Pacifist Society.



Pacifism, more than militancy, is a successful agent of change. Militancy is indicative of alienation, its very concepts are 'they' and 'us', whether the 'they' be the communists, fascists, the upper class or the white American. The basis for the reasoning here is that "my rights are being denied, or one is in danger of being denied, therefore I am justified in depriving you of your rights, even to the extent of removing your right to life."

What does the Pacifist have to say to this? How can he deny, that killing your opposition wipes it out? And what alternative can he offer?

The Pacifist alternative is basically a non-violent approach to the malaise in society. A pacifist believes in the innate value of each individual. It is not a case of being the lesser of the evils to kill your enemy, it becomes morally inaccessible. A pacifist is

not opposed to people, he opposes certain ideas. It is not that some people are basically bad, it is the ideas they believe that are bad. This is where non-violent direct action enters the picture. We have a certain situation, with injustice, an elite maintaining the injustice, and the sufferers.

The established solutions to this are:

(i) more of the same suppression, and

(ii) removal of the elite, and home the injustice.

Both of these deny the rights of a certain sector. The alienation between the two groups is denying both a fullness of experience; and the injustice is the cause of the alienation.

The formula for a solution therefore rests on the necessity to remove the injustice, without creating another alienation as a result of offending in one way or another the basic individuality of the people involved.

Actually, he says his most enjoyable work has been in decoration and fancy work and worked for a time for a specialist Cake company.

Between then and now, Willy has worked at the Buckingham Arms, Queen Liz Hospital, the Finsbury, presented Steaks and Hamburgers at the Woodville Bowl and proceeded to build up the clientele of the Freeway Hotel. In between, somewhere, he found time for the Majestic, Gresham, Barclay and Oriental Hotels. Just recently, he spent a short period at the Blair Athol Hotel before coming to the Uni Refecs where he says he likes the idea of early nights.

Willy's chief aim he states is to provide a different, tasty meal suited to the student pocket. So — try his dishes if you have not already, and I think you will be pleasantly surprised.

ELLIOT DWYER.

# CHIPS AND CAVIARE

Yes, here he is folks, the man in the tall white hat, direct from Europe (via several hotels) and at great expense to the management, we proudly present Willy Bernover, the first Chef to attend the lusty appetites of the students of Adelaide University.

Say hullo to Willy next time you order a Chow Mien or Grilled Steak and he might show you his pancake flipping trick. Willy served his apprenticeship in Europe and worked in hotels of note in Germany, Switzerland and France. He came to Australia in 1953 and worked for three years at the South Australian Hotel where he introduced to the state the idea of fancy Buffets with decoration and ornamentation of whole pigs, turkeys and so on.

Willy's chief aim he states is to provide a different, tasty meal suited to the student pocket.

So — try his dishes if you have not already, and I think you will be pleasantly surprised.

ELLIOT DWYER.



# REFECTORY RUMPUS

Ralph middenway knocks us for knocking the Refectories

The Editors,  
'ON DIT'

The article "The State of the Union" in your issue of May 7 could fairly readily be used as ammunition by those given to the glib generalisation that student newspapers provide inaccurate, overly-biased comment disguised as information.

I would not make this criticism of 'On Dit' as a general one, but I do for this particular article.

"The Refectory condition stinks. It has for years." No comment here on \$9000 worth of new furniture or the provision of a brand new Asian food bar and grill bar at a cost of \$25,000 plus. These were both sufficiently good to attract a highly qualified and widely experienced European chef to a new position here, specifically for the purposes of operating the new bars and providing some expert assistance for the Refectory Manager.

Mr. McCubbin has for years been working under most unsatisfactory conditions with respect to his formal relationship with the Union: he has been expected to do too much, and the appointment of a chef is the first significant step in a series of steps which ARE being made.

## BUSINESS

The next two steps are clear. First the establishment of a proper management set-up more in keeping with the size of the business. Its total turnover for the next five years will be about one million dollars, which is why I have used the word "business", however unfashionable the connotations of the word may be.

Second, the gradual taking over of all external catering. Up till now this has been difficult, but this step was very much in mind when the chef was appointed.

My final comment on your first point is in relation to the word "stinks." This has a lovely emotional ring to it, but is also rather suggestive of dirt, flies, garbage, and general decay. I don't expect the author of your article to believe the fact that the Refectory kitchens are the cleanest that I have ever seen anywhere, nor do I mind particularly if he does believe it. If the word "stinks" refers to the condition in which one occasionally finds part of the dining rooms, then I agree — but note my qualifications, because my impression of the way in which Adelaide Union members use the buildings is quite favourable compared with elsewhere.

"This, despite the Committee which was set up eighteen months ago." The Refectory Advisory Committee was set up on July 17 last.

"In that time the Committee has done nothing." The Committee opened (uneconomically) the downstairs milk bar from 10.30 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturdays in third term for the benefit of Union members using the library.

## BREAKFASTS

The Committee found that breakfasts were in demand much more in the Cellar than the Refectory and stopped serving the daily average of one or two between 8.30 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Now as you say it has decided to open at 10 a.m. and not 9.30 for the very simple reason that Union members want to use the Cellar more before 10 a.m. than they do the Refectory.

It is precisely because the Cellar is open for breakfast that the Refectory is not. It is because the Cellar is much more popular before 10 a.m. that the Refectory will open from 10 a.m. in time please note for the finish of the 9 a.m. lectures after which the first daily peak period occurs.

The Committee played a part in replacing the old furniture downstairs, in employing the chef, in getting an Asian cook from Melbourne in a hurry when previous arrangements fell through. It helped to plan how the two new bars might be used. It has shelved the question of uniforms for staff because this would cost of the order of a thousand dollars per year, which must come either from the cash registers or the statutory fees.

If we can earn enough money from external catering then we can start subsidising Refectory operation, as is common in other relatively more spacious Unions. This is about the most crowded Union in Australia, and in this respect, refectory accommodation, like everything else, is deplorably small — and it will be worse next year when the upstairs refectory and coffee lounge are shut for rebuilding for two terms.

## SURVEY

"An attempt has now been made to find out what students actually want" through a proposed survey. An attempt has not been made; it will be made if you are interested in constructively helping the Committee to give all of your readers an opportunity to express detailed opinions on what they want to see, by printing the survey as part of a full feature on the refectories.

"After considerable discussion" in the context in which you use it is presumably intended to suggest a "cosy chat" or perhaps "sinister machinations" — in fact there was "considerable discussion" concerned with how the Committee might best collect useful opinions.

## PROPORTIONS

"The Committee at the time was the Hon. Union Treasurer, the Refectory Manager, the Warden, the Union Secretary, and Mr. Peter Balan (a student). For a committee that boasts that half of its members are students the proportions are, one feels, a little out."

The Committee at that time was in fact the Chairman, Mr. Elliott Dwyer (a student), Mr. Peter Balan (a student) and the Hon. Treasurer of the Union (actually two students to one).

Mr. Manos (a student) was absent, with a noted apology; Mr. Chapman (a student) was just absent (potentially four students to one).

I was there, principally because I am paid to be secretary (non-voting) of such Union committees. The Refectory Manager was an observer; the Warden was there through interest (both non-voting).

"The Committee also discussed (no doubt 'considerably') the relevance of trolleys in the Union to help the collection (big deal)".

Perhaps you'd rather they were left on the tables.

## PRICES

"The business of good food and prices and good times to partake thereof appear to have lost priority etc. . . . Refectory prices went up this year."

The first statement here is simply not true. The second is true, the reasons being (1) the cost of food and labor increases the whole time whether you or I like it or not; (2) prices were held down deliberately last year, to the extent that the Refectories lost \$6,000 (or about 4 per cent of turnover.) This was a conscious decision of the Union, so that those students whose fees had just been increased but who were on the point of leaving should be penalised as little as possible. However, as above, losses like this can only come from pockets and to allow the Refectory to continue to lose would inevitably jeopardise one or some of the projects which the Union finances — major rebuilding program, S.R.C. activities, club activities, student travel, sports club activities, buying the bookshop, running the Union Hall etc.

"It is about time that students voiced their opinions concerning the Refectory in a meaningful way. Not through a survey approved by the people who are responsible for its present conditions."

The Refectory Advisory Committee is not responsible for the Refectory's present conditions, it is responsible for improving them, which it is doing.

Finally: please do not imagine that I am writing this either as secretary to the Refectory Advisory Committee, which I am, or as the "bureaucrat" defending himself, which I am not — the Refectory policy and management are entirely outside my area of responsibility.

What I am doing is taking exception to the "cheap sensationalism" approach, the "smart allusion" instead of straight fact. Ralph Middenway.

Much of the mis-information came as a result of the article we were supplied with. In several places (as it turns out) it was not at all clear.

What is the use of \$25,000 grill bar and \$9,000 worth of furniture if we cannot buy a jam tart with cream when one has six cents to spare and an 'eleven o'clockish' feeling?

More importantly, ON DIT intends to produce an in-depth investigation of the Refectory during next term. Plans for this were underway before either last weeks article or this letter were written.

The Editors

# RECORDS

## TEMPTATIONS- SUPREMES

Original Soundtrack from TCB/Diana Ross and the Supremes with the Temptations.

This TV spectacular is obviously aimed at winning over the older audience to the Motown sound. In format the show follows a common pattern of medleys, old hits and the artists' versions of the latest hits. The Supremes whip through their old numbers at a frantic pace and when they give the same treatment to 'Mrs. Robinson' they sound more like the Chimpmunks than anything else.

With an all-negro cast it is no surprise to hear 'Somewhere' turned into a plea of racial tolerance in a rather corny fashion.

Although The Temptations boost the show with their usual top rate performance, at the end one is left with the feeling that much has been lost in the transition from an audio-visual event to simply an aural one.

J. L.

## THE BIG PINK

### MUSIC FROM BIG PINK THE BAND

The end product of a two month sojourn in the house called Big Pink by "The Band" a group of master musicians and writers brought together by Dylan to produce an individual type of music which was supposed to be the successor to the freakout trash sweeping America at the time. The music is very Dylanistic (although Dylan wrote or had a hand in writing only three of the songs) essentially of the blues pattern of 'Tom Thumb's Blues' and 'She belongs To me' but, really much harder.

The distinguishing factor here is the complete absence of any form of electronic assistance apart from the initial amplification. This is one of the underlying reasons for Big Pink. It is an example to the lesser musicians of the age of what can be achieved by talent and genuine musical skill. Alone its aim is to show what can be done without the aid of fuzz boxes wah-wah pedals feed back and the other electronic additions used by more plebian music's.

Anyway to the songs themselves. They range from the traditional Long Black Veil which is put in for the sole purpose of proving that old songs do not date as much as pop fans would like to think of the tight rock orientated "The Weight". This song bears mention for the fact that virtually straight after it was released just about every new American Group singing blues type material adopted it.

The rest of the songs range from the blatantly sexual "Lonesome Suzie" reminiscent of Mayorll's "First time Alone" reversed to the driving rock of "Tears of Rage" and "This Wheck on fire". For the group influence Pichis the organ sometimes typifies the Procol Harum and The Band's version of "I shall be released", is a far superior if satirical version of the Trim's recording.

The transcending feeling I get for this Album is so unlike Hendrix and so many others, if the Band's source of electricity was cut off, they would sound exactly the same — only quieter.

IAN ROSS

# CHORAL FESTIVAL

There will be one major cultural event in Adelaide this year when the Twentieth Intersivity Choral Festival runs from June 1 — 7.

Originally little more than a social and musical visit between Sydney and Melbourne, the Intersivity has become one of the largest of them all, with a cast of hundreds and a budget of thousands.

Although an arrangement was regrettably not possible with this year's Arts Festival, the Choral Intersivity formed part of the Sydney Arts Festival and it will coincide with future Festivals.

## PUBLIC CONCERTS

The highlights of each Intersivity are the two public concerts. The first, on Monday, June 2, in the Bonython Hall, will be a program of individual choral societies. They will present works going back as far as Monteverdi and as recent as the modern experimental piece "The Sun, the Soaring Eagle, the Turquoise Prince" by Bergsma, which will be presented by Adelaide.

The second concert, to be held in the Centennial Hall on Wednesday June 4, will be a performance by the combined Intersivity Choir of Handel's 'Solomon' and the Australian Premiere of John Joubert's 'The Choir Invisible'.

## LARGE ORCHESTRA

A forty-three piece professional Orchestra led by Robert Cooper will provide the accompaniment. Soloists are Genty Stevens, Nancy Thomas, David Galliver and Robert Dawe, all regular ABC concert performers. Philip Briton will conduct.

Bookings are available at John Martins, Allans or through Choral Society members. Student and Group concessions are available.

A rehearsal camp in Quorn from May 24 — 31 will be attended by about three hundred students.

Both AUCS and FUCS, the Flinders counterpart have overcome immense organisational difficulties in preparing for the Intersivity.

## BILLETS A PROBLEM

The largest remaining problem is to find places where all their Interstate visitors can stay. The Society is unable to billet every Intersivity guest, and they are making a general appeal for anyone who can help them by billeting a visitor-or-two-or-a dozen. They will need little more than bed and breakfast. Even caravans in back yards would be gratefully accepted.

Information regarding billeting forms are available from the SRC Office or by contacting Denys Correll at 7-3418.





# ON DIT LISTINGS

**THEATRE** — Australian Dance Theatre in association with A.U.D.S. will present "A New Image" Union Hall, May 18. Two programs 2.30 and 8.15. Bookings at John Martins and Union.

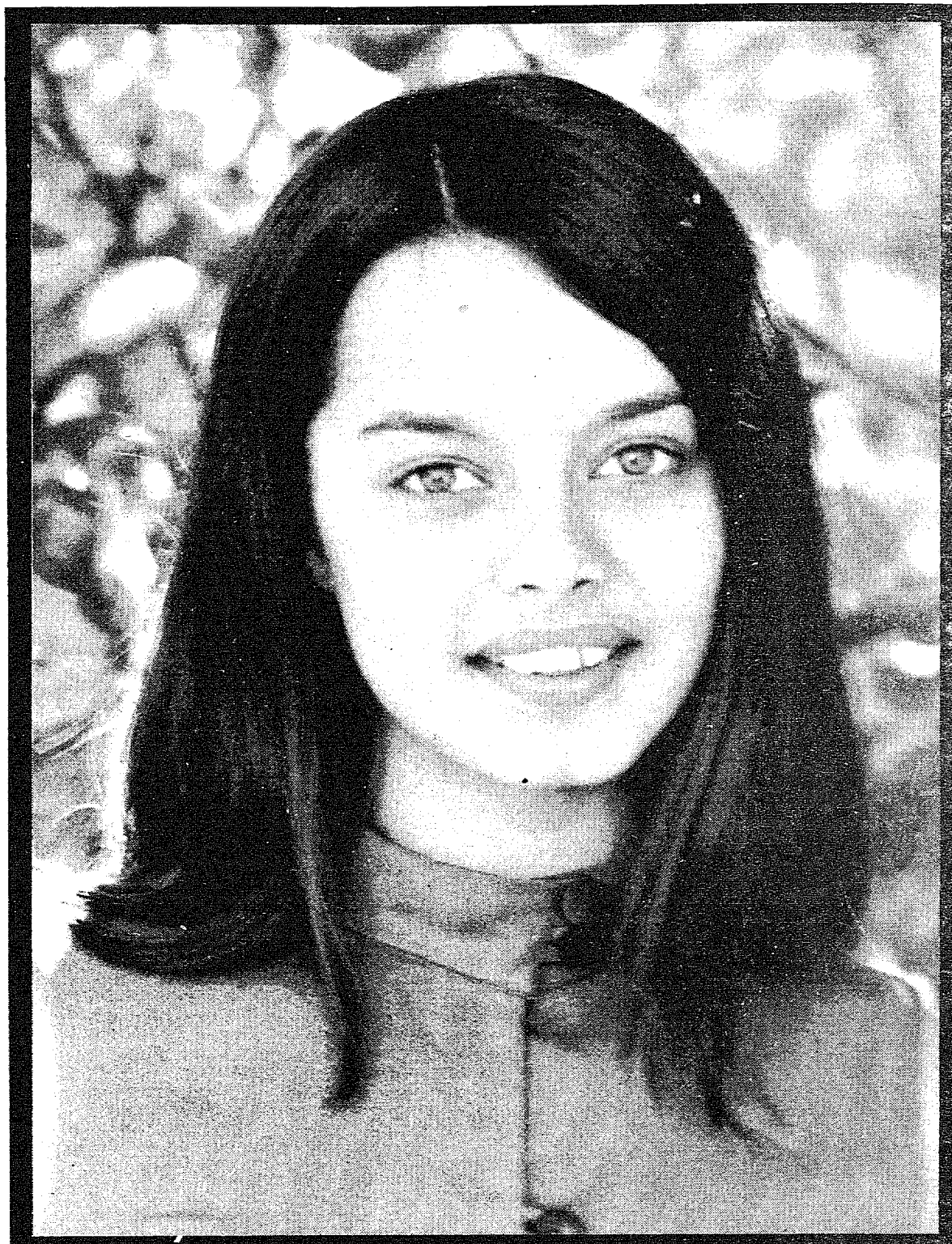
**Economics Bacchus Ball** Friday May 16, 9-2 a.m. Featuring Jeff St John, Red Angel Panic and Garden, the Bacchus Ball is offering a large selection of free ales and wines for its Bacchanalian Orgy. Togas (or sheets) are the order for the day (or rather night). The society is thinking of producing a pamphlet 'know how to tie your own Toga' or words to that effect. \$5.00 double.

**CONCERT:** Monday, June 8, 8 p.m. in Bonython Hall. As part of the twentieth Intersivity Choral Festival, a wide range of choral music will be presented by Adelaide and Interstate uni. choral societies.

**CONCERT:** Wednesday, June 4, 8 p.m. in Centennial Hall. Main concert of twentieth I.V.C.F. Intersivity combined choir presents "Solomon" by Handel and the Australian premiere of "The Choir Invisible" by John Joubert. Conductor Philip Britton. Soloists: Genty Stevens, Nancy Thomas, David Galliver and Robert Dawe. Bookings at John Martins, Allans or through Choral Society members. Prices from \$1.00. Student and group concessions.

**BALL:** 1969 Thrilling Ball — Lutheran Students on the last day of term Friday, May 16, 9.00 p.m. - 1.00 a.m. in the South Adelaide Football Clubrooms just off South Road. Good music by the campus six. \$3.00 double at the SRC.

# BIRD OF THE MONTH



On Dit's Bird of the Month is Denise Daniels. Of Indian descent, Miss Daniels would captivate even the least contemplative of Maharishi's. Her interest in studying under a Maharishi so that she may properly and profoundly contemplate her navel is second only to her interest in hockey and horse riding — indeed in any outdoor sport. Vivacious Denise is the ninth of our birds to be eligible for On Dit's Bird of the Year. Miss Daniels will receive a book token courtesy of the WEA Bookroom.

# ON DIT

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