

THESE CIRCLES ARE BLANK BECAUSE ON ADVICE FROM THE VICE SQUAD OUR PRINTER DECLINED TO PUBLISH OUR PLANNED CARTOON COVER. WE VISITED THE VICE SQUAD WHO, AFTER THE JOKE HAD BEEN EXPLAINED, TOLD US "CERTAIN" FOR PROSECUTION. ALTHOUGH THE CARTOON'S DISPLAY OF THE NAKED HUMAN BODY WOULD MAKE IT THE SEQUENCE LAY IN WHAT WE CONSIDERED TO BE AN HILARIOUSLY FUNNY TWIST AT THE END - NOT THE NUDITY AS SUCH.

"WE ARE JUST COGS IN THE MACHINE", "MEAT IN THE SANDWICH"-OUT CAME THE CLICHES OF NICENESS.

WHEN WE SAID WE WERE DISTURBED AND ANGERED THAT WHAT WE THOUGHT WAS A HARMLESS JOKE COULD BE ABSURDLY EQUATED WITH MAN AND "THAT SWEDISH STUFF" WE WERE TOLD BY OUR FRIENDLY POLICEMAN THAT "LIFE WAS FULL OF DISAPPOINTMENT"!

**STAFF  
ASSN.  
MEETING**

**WORLD  
DEVELOPMENT  
WEEK**

# letters

## UNION

The Union Council has asked its Planning Committee to complete an examination of the structure of the Union and various related questions in time for its meeting in October.

A referendum of all Union members will then be held, to seek their opinions on the propositions which result from this investigation.

Two of the questions in the referendum will be:

(1) Do you consider that the results of a referendum of all Union members should be binding upon the Union Council? and

(2) Do you consider that decisions of general meetings of Union members should be binding on the Union Council?

To enable the Committee to deal with this problem in the most thorough way it is proposed to do the following:

(1) Call for submissions from all interested parties (organisations and individuals) on how the Union ought to be structured and governed.

Opinions will be sought specifically from the S.R.C., Staff Association, Sports Association, Graduates' Union, Post-Graduate Students' Association and Ancillary Staff Association. (Members of the last body are at present not members of the Union.)

Opinions are also sought from any individual member of the Union who is interested.

(2) Call one or more general meetings to air the subject and to provide an opportunity for general discussion.

After hearing these discussions and after receiving submissions, which should be in the hands of the Union Secretary this term, the Planning Committee will be able to produce a series of propositions which will form the substance of the referendum.

Two submissions are already in hand, one of which involves the recognition of the Post-graduate Students' Association in much the same way as the S.R.C., while the other proposes a Union Council membership arranged so that the proportion of undergraduate (full-time and part time) post-graduates and staff (academic and ancillary) should broadly be the same as their proportions in the whole University and that all of these Council members should be elected annually by a common roll of the whole University community, using postal voting.

This submission also envisages fixed allocations of Union funds to student bodies, the Sports Association, the Union's major rebuilding program and the Union's recurrent expenditure. This could facilitate financial planning by these bodies.

In conclusion, then, please give this very important question some thought and remember to have your submissions in this term.

O. G. Jones  
Warden  
R. Middenway  
Secretary  
Adelaide University Union

## PARKING

Dear Sirs,

On June 23rd, 1969, I received a parking ticket for parking over four hours in a parking bay on Victoria Drive.

This I would not have quarrelled with, but for the fact that my vehicle was not a car, but a motor scooter and was not, indeed, parked in a parking bay, but in front of a tree, where there is no parking meter, and where it was not obstructing the parking bay.

I posted a letter to the Lord Mayor of Adelaide, putting these four complaints forward:

(1) The sign next to the parking meter says '4 hour meter parking' Now, since I was not in a parking area which was metered - though if I were I would happily pay the fee and move 100 yards every four hours - how can I be subjected to this law that in fact deals only with those vehicles in a metered bay?

(2) Being a student at the University I was, at the time I was supposedly meant to shift my bike in a three hour Biology Practical - having been at lectures all the morning.

(3) If I did move, then, firstly, it would have been impractical and secondly, the fact could have arisen that I may have been unable to find somewhere else to park. This would have been quite a predicament because I had another late afternoon lecture.

(4) The City of Adelaide Council does not supply nearly enough room for motor cycles to park at the University. Also - with the introduction of pedestrian lights at the entrance gates, provision for those few that could park has been cut down by about 40 - this was why I could not find a park in a proper space in the morning.

I also informed him about the inadequate parking facilities for bikes on the Drive - plus the fact that these had been reduced due to the fact that lights have now been

installed and that the University did as much to cater for the 'bikes' as they could.

I then asked him if he could make more space by taking out a few car bays - realizing, of course, that this would put the council under severe financial strain - but perhaps helping the community a little by making it a little easier for some students to get to University - I also asked that bikes in tree areas have sanction from parking inspectors.

In conclusion I asked him to excuse me of the fine and to look into the matter.

The reply I got was from the Town Clerk - The Mayor didn't even bother with it and it said -

... it is regretted that the breach cannot be overlooked and accordingly a notice is enclosed for your attention and should be complied with by the payment of an amount of two dollars. My excuses were not heeded, but, what is more annoying - the extra information was not even paid attention.

I would be glad, therefore, if the S.R.C. could look into this matter on behalf of the students - many of whom are bike riders and have the same trouble. I feel, too, that the bike riders themselves, should individually and collectively, do the most they can to get the present situation changed.

Yours faithfully,

DALE GERKE

## LIBRARY

Dear Sirs,

I wonder how many students are being seriously over-charged for library fines? At least some of the library staff believe that an overdue two-day loan from the reserve desk is fined at the rate of 25c per overdue hour, as though it were an overnight loan. In fact, the fine on a two-day loan is 30c per day. This information is printed on a list of rules governing fines which accompanies every fine posted by the library. It seems the library staff have not read this information as twice in the last few weeks I have returned two-day loans late and been fined by the hour. Twice I have pointed out the error to the staff, who each time were adamant that the fine was correct, until they read the regulations, which are neither lengthy nor ambiguous.

On the second occasion, having been able to prove the fine false in the face of insistence by two of the staff that it was properly fined, I suggested that a lot of people must be getting heavily over-fined. The reaction of the two staff-members to this was

amused indifference, with the comment "Oh well, it buys more books."

Since the two incidents of erroneous fining were over a month apart, and in view of the attitude on the second occasion, I conclude that students will continue to be fleeced.

Sincerely,  
RAY NEILSON

## POEM: DEMOS

dear sir

someone told me holocaust's "bizarre end" (advertiser) to the 20/6/69 (?) demonstration was not appreciated in some letters to "on dit".

i regret the disagreements demonstrations do not exist for the appeasement of those watching them, but for the emotional stabilisation of those taking part in them

they are public ritualistic rejections of the bureaucratic paper-ridden impersonal vote-seeking politics of the status quo in favour of a politics of personal interaction and confrontation

the ideal demonstration is a love-in

the way of changing people's views on purely symptomatic things like vietnam, conscription and city by-laws is to confront them with a way of life which laughs at and equates with the frustrations of advanced constipation the platitudes lies and tactile frigidity underlying the existences of the great majority of australians

when the advertiser believes a demonstration has made a point, then that demonstration most emphatically has not

when an official body (from the src to the state govt.) reacts to a demonstration with anything less than self-dissolution, the demonstration has not made any impact upon it

when demonstrations are motivated by the seeking of specific reforms rather than by a mixture of laughter, love and hate they are perpetuating the ugly and inhuman status quo of armies, jails, judges, politicians, puritanism, starvation, accountants, etc.

i liked the demonstration in question because it was a community where i could do the things i am not allowed to do in the official community - join hands, put my arms around people, shout out support for subversion, use four-letter words, and generally be human.

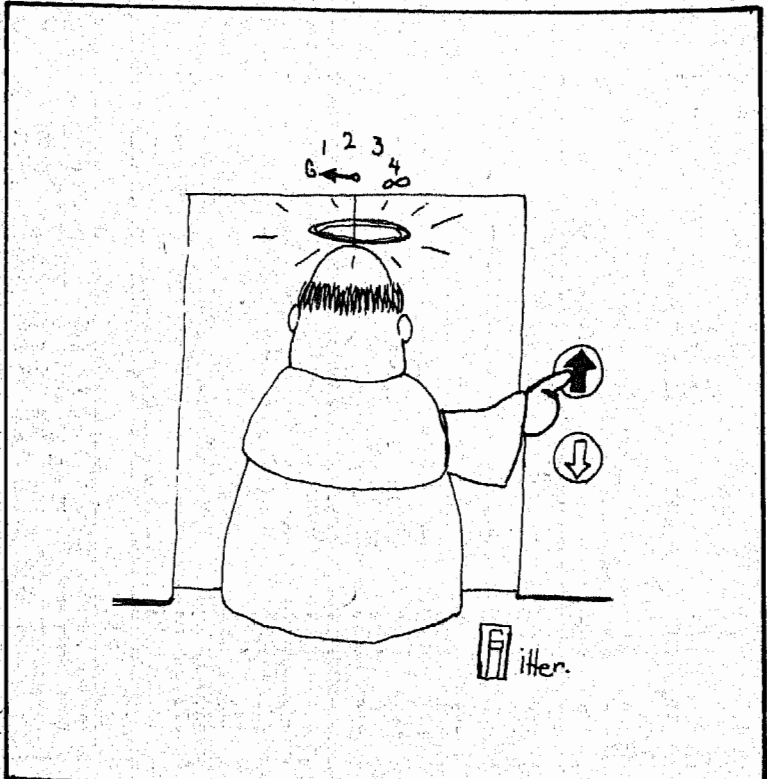
frank starrs  
drop-out

## NUIGINI

Dear Sir,

The reference to Australia as the "half-promised" land of the Nuiginians reminded me of an interesting fact. Papua is an Australian territory. As such the Papuans are British subjects and Australian citizens, unlike the inhabitants of the trust territory of North East New Guinea who are merely (in the legal context), British protected persons. And yet both are under the one administration. In some ways this is very sound (probably). But it has led to one interesting result. Arrival at Port Moresby from anywhere in Australia involves such things as customs and passports - as if Papua was a foreign country. Which it is not. As I have said, it is an Australian territory. And as such there would appear to be no valid legal reason for ANY form of prohibition or restriction on travel to AND FROM Papua - by any Australian citizen.

DAVID STOKES



# 'ABOLISH SRC' MEETING FLOPS

The whole thing was a farce.

For the legion of people who weren't there, the meeting was called by petition of twenty-three signatures. For a meeting to be constitutional, fifteen of the signatories had to be present. Seven were.

Chairman Peter Balan therefore declared the meeting closed.

Chris White arose like a phoenix from the ashes and salvaged the meeting from complete disaster by proposing that a general discussion be held amongst those present.

So the meeting continued.

Bill Manos declared the entire show a GSM (SRC President's prerogative).

The meeting was useful only so far as discussion went, since constitutionally no motion could be passed without three days' notice.

The speeches that followed showed a certain amount of dissension amongst the SRC.

Anne Mcmenamin, Chris White and Bill Manos each spoke. Adrian Wilson also gave his views (he is not on the SRC).

Various proposals emerged.

Chris White expounded at length and was removed from the microphone before he had finished. White put forward the most tangible proposal of the circumlocutory garbage of most of the meeting.

Basically White's proposals were:

The SRC should meet once a fortnight. At the moment an urgent matter must wait for too long a period of time before it can be brought before a meeting.

Further, the SRC is having to do increasingly more 'hackwork' which is becoming unweildy and bogged down with comparatively minor matters.

It was therefore suggested that the SRC be split into two.

A political branch would deal with social Or political issues.

An administrative branch would deal with the handling of clubs and societies, services, On Dit,

organisation of Commence Balls, Prosh and so on.

This was later also proposed by Adrian Wilson.

The next part was obscure because it was interrupted by the speaker's sudden departure from the microphone.

However, he seemed to be putting forward the suggestion that a combined Union - SRC financial body should handle all student finances as a whole.

Miss McMenamin then spoke and showed further split in the ranks by severely criticising Bill Manos's implications as to her sincerity.

She cited her experience on the SRC's of three years as a guideline to her opinion.

Bruce King later pointed out that Miss McMenamin had attended only four of the last twenty meetings of the SRC. Bill Manos then spoke again on implementing the Monash-type reform and amalgamating the Union and SRC. He envisaged students having a majority vote.

In the midst of all this, Adrian Wilson started from fundamentals again.

He put forward a motion (if it could be legally described as such) that this meeting recommend the next SRC to hold fortnightly meetings. This would prevent all-night SRC's with "hardly" any debate after 2 a.m. on crucial issues.

He also agreed with Chris White's suggestion that the SRC should be so split, saying that the political issues are usually left for discussion at meetings until 2 a.m. and are not properly considered:

His three proposals boiled down to

(1) - SRC should meet at least fortnightly.

(2) - There should be at the very least attempts to create a better Union structure.

(3) - The present SRC should be split into political and administrative functions.

Whereupon Chris White got up again, and his words were drowned in the mass exodus.

# THREE STUDENTS 'ADMONISHED'

Last week the Board of Discipline held an open hearing against four students, Peter O'Brien, Rob Durbridge and David Andrew (plus a female student whose name was suppressed by request), for disobeying a lawful command of the Chancellor, in the May 2 "Go-in" into the University Council. The Committee of Deans, on the same day, also admonished a staff member, in a closed hearing, for taking part in the incident.

Although the Board had met beforehand to arrange procedure, the meeting was highly informal (students applauding various statements, etc.) and the obviously reluctant chairman, Professor Wright, showed that most of the Profs present really were not taking the whole thing as seriously as they might. Or as seriously as, for instance, was Professor Jensen (Architecture).

## STUDENT "REPRESENTATION"

Sitting with the Board were two "student assessors," without voting rights, namely, Christopher White and Bill Manos, from the SRC.

Questions of confusion arose recurrently: whether the Board was considering the accuracy of the reports of the Council meeting, or whether they were assessing whether the charges were "proved" if the students admitted the facts, or not; whether the Chancellor's commands were "lawful" - whether the University included the Council, whether the Chancellor was a legal person, etc. etc. It was a legalistic affair, true, but a confused and badly prepared sort of meeting.

## FARCE

O'Brien and Durbridge, especially, attempted to "send up" the farce, as they called it, by refusing to stand when questioned, telling the committee that it was a mere game, and that their decision to even convene the committee was "illegitimate," because the constitution of the body was undemocratic, and wasn't accepted by those whom its decisions affected, etc. Durbridge upset things by leaving the hearing early, setting out for Melbourne! Prof. Wright, Chairman, sotto voce, asked Prof. Castles how this affected the

processes of 'natural justice.'

## OPEN DELIBERATION

Professor Jensen then moved - once the students had admitted the facts alleged - for the Board to discuss, in camera, what the penalties, etc., should be. His motion was lost, only himself and Dr. Evans from the Institute voting in favor. Professor Browning (Ag. Science) then moved that the facts be taken as proved, and this was passed. After finding that the students were guilty of disobeying a lawful instruction of the Chancellor, an exchange took place between Professor Jensen and Peter O'Brien, as to the motivation of the students who took part in this unauthorised action. Was it, Jensen asked, a deliberate attempt to attack the authority of the Chancellor? O'Brien agreed that it was. O'Brien said, however, that there was no direct attempt to close the Council meeting - the Council itself decided that.

A decision was then taken (Jensen and Prof. Castles agreeing) that the question of a penalty be discussed openly. According to Prof. Starks, the students had evidenced their sincerity of beliefs, and that this meant heavy penalties should be ruled out. Jensen, on the other hand, took a "tougher" line; saying he understood full well their intentions, he argued this justified stiffer penalties. Certainly, they should not be ruled out. Others, including Bill Manos, disagreed with Jensen on this score. Chris White then suggested that nothing should be done, giving consideration to the conscientiousness of the students involved. Others said, however, that the University's legal statutes had to be enforced.

The motion to admonish the students was then moved. Prof. Castles then pinpointed the importance of the Council having decided - after the "Go-in" - to open Council meetings without restriction. He said this mitigated the case against students. In any case, they did not disrupt the running of the Council, and certainly made no attacks on property, made no threats of violence. Finally, it was recommended, without dissent, that the three students be admonished by the Council.

# CROSSROADS

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

Just how can our conscience stricken friends demand Australia's withdrawal from Vietnam in the company of others who proclaim "Victory to the N.L.F."? Are they trying to tell us poor benighted souls that the Vietnamese villager prefers death by Viet Cong terrorist knife than by American napalm? Surely all who protest in this way spit in the eye of the very principal upon which they base their protest, i.e. the right of the Vietnamese to determine their own form of politics. It is tragic that due to French colonialism and American intervention, this political struggle has bloodied and fragmented the country. The winner will emerge when the loser is exhausted. What right have our peace marching friends to barrack for such a tragedy as this?

"... loser now..."

This cheering for the "loser now", is it excusable, as a typical example of the Australian's warmhearted sympathy for the underdog? Hardly! The losers much nearer to home have long cried in vain for someone to take their side. There's no queue-up of reliable city whites ready to befriend the Aborigine who moves

to the city. "Abschol" always has many vacancies for tutors. This is just the beginning of underprivilege in our inflated society.

## Gaps

In our benevolence we jump to the side of the loser be it one segment or another of the Vietnamese. Our government itself was able to manage the jump only when it was guns and guts and not doctors and scientists that were needed. Even with the USA to follow, this is quite a long jump. It is equalled only by the distance of the credibility gap between student protestors and society. Students' words and ideals are hurled back in their faces. But responsible constructive actions are not so easily disposed of and are surely the only form of protest.

The civil courage to put aspirations into action comes from faith. For a Christian, faith comes from his relationship with Christ who died for him. This impels him to make sacrifices for others. When peace returns to the paddy fields we can help with the reconstruction if we remember one message that is not obscure: "Faith without works is dead."

## ANNUAL BOOK SALE

commences 9.00 a.m.

THURSDAY, 17th JULY

New Books added for Friday 18th July  
Saturday 19th July, Monday 21st July

AT

STANDARD BOOK SUPPLIERS PTY. LTD.

GROUND FLOOR - ELIZABETH HOUSE  
231 NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE  
23 5380

NATIONAL UNION OF AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

## TRAVEL ABROAD

The NUAUS travel schemes were designed for Australian University students wanting to travel overseas at concession rates. You cannot travel cheaper than with NUAUS. The various schemes operate during the long vacation at year's end. All participants travel as members of a group, usually 15 but sometimes 30 members, but individual movement is not greatly restricted. As any returning student can tell you, members are well and truly looked after by the host students and families, in conjunction with the local authorities. Any Australian student may apply. Last year students from A.N.U., for example, visited Israel, Japan, India, China and New Zealand. The only requirement is your own interest in one of the schemes.

This year there will be a special air trip to Rome, at \$675 return. The NUAUS' trip to Europe (also for families of students) is even cheaper than the Pacesetter rate! Other schemes will encompass trips to India, Israel, China, Russia, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, North America and the big all inclusive South East Asian trip. The North American scheme is designed as a working holiday, giving students the chance to recoup some of their expenses. There is also a special ski trip to New Zealand in the August vacation. Various costs range from \$114 to \$700.

If interested, why not drop into the S.R.C. office and pick up the appropriate forms? August is your last chance for application as selections are finalised thereafter.



And how's our students unrest today, eh?

Coming next week: The incredible adventures of Captain Kron!

# GANGRENE



## Our Finest Hour — ruff

On July 3 several Flinders University students announced that they would burn a dog with napalm as an anti-Vietnam demonstration. Adelaide was shocked and outraged. All the city news media were flooded with calls expressing horror and disgust. 'At least two callers to 'The Advertiser' broke down and cried while making their protests.' Adelaide was aghast that students could consider such cruelty, for, as 'The Advertiser' stated in its editorial (4.7.69) 'They are not mad monsters.'

So for several hours dog lovers from all walks of life, political parties, races, religions, suburbs, socio-economic groupings and sexes put aside their bones of contention and joined together in a united front of state solidarity demanding a reprieve for Plato, the prospective napalme.

Anger grew throughout the night of the 3rd and the morning of the 4th, culminating in the threat of a hand-grenade through a Flinders University window if the border-collie burnt.

Overpowered by such impassioned opposition the students had no alternative but to back down. Plato went free. "Many added that he looked sublime and prophetic" during his ordeal.

It must warm the heart of every dog to know that somewhere in the world there is a tiny province where canine life is valued above that of human beings.

DEAR GOD, KEEP OUR COUNTRY FIT FOR DECENT DOGS TO LIVE IN.

JUDY MARCHANT



# REVIEWS

## OTHELLO

Good stage actors are not necessarily good film actors. It is a good performance of the play but the director failed to realize that the medium involved was not the theatre but the film. In a film the camera does not take the place of the audience. Obvious? But if this is not understood then unfortunate things happen.

A film audience watches the film of a play in a different way to the audience of a play. Watching a film one associates images with images from other films not other plays. So even though this is a film of a play it is still viewed as a film and the audience reacts to a film and not a play.

Every gesture made to reach the audience of a play is gross and crass in film. Othello's tantrums remind one of Jerry Lewis and Rodrigo's clumsiness drew the laughter The Three Stooges would. At times Othello's make-up is laughable. Instead of a subtle hue for film Olivier goes the whole-hog with the charcoal. The result: one anticipates Al Jolson songs at the most embarrassing moments.

To be a successful film "Othello" would have to be made into a film and not a film of a play. New actors would be required. The current performers are too well indoctrinated in the old medium. As it is "Othello" is tiring when the film does not put things out of perspective to the point of hilarity.

There are two audience reactions: from the old people an indulgence in the profound splendour of boredom and from the young people, especially Matriculation English students, open laughter at a misunderstood medium.

William Altmann.



The audience stayed away in its thousands. A pity? Not really. For if last Friday night was to have been its introduction to the Australian Dance Theatre the audience rightly stayed at home. It must have been a particularly disappointing night for the dancers and also for those who had seen the company's very successful performances at Union Hall in May.

Although the technical differences were the same, the quality of the performance itself made these distractingly apparent.

For a tape to be played at the volume necessary for these performances it must be recorded professionally using suitable equipment. Imagination and technical ability are as vital here as in choreography and dancing. An equally important part of the performances total effect should be achieved with lighting. It appears that the Australian Dance Theatre believes 'lighting' to be synonymous with illuminating a stage so that the dancers are visible to the audience. As a professional company this group cannot afford to be hampered by such amateurism.

Then there is the question of attitude. Or perhaps that is getting a bit too metaphysical.

But when dancers appear disinterested, the whole performance crumples. Dancing in this frame of mind is unartistic, unprofessional and dishonest. Although this was evident on Friday night, in all the work I have seen this company do during the past two months it has not been apparent. The intensity and excitement which is generally a feature of their work was absent. Two exceptional parts of the evening were 'Passage', danced by Jenny Barry and the 'Uptight' bracket which finishes with Liz dancing the three Bessie Smith songs.

For a group which is now making an impact and a name for itself in Adelaide, reliance on such minimal publicity is suicidal.

In the company's PR brochure the following quote from Norman Mailer concludes the general introduction — "The role of the artist in our society. I think it is to be as disturbing, as adventurous, as penetrating, as his energy and courage make possible." When the Australian Dance Theatre is willing to follow this maxim without concessions, and has remedied its technical faults, then it will rate as a significant Australian dance company.

Judy Marchant

### SEXUALLY ORGIASTIC

It's Up To You — The Ball Of Balls

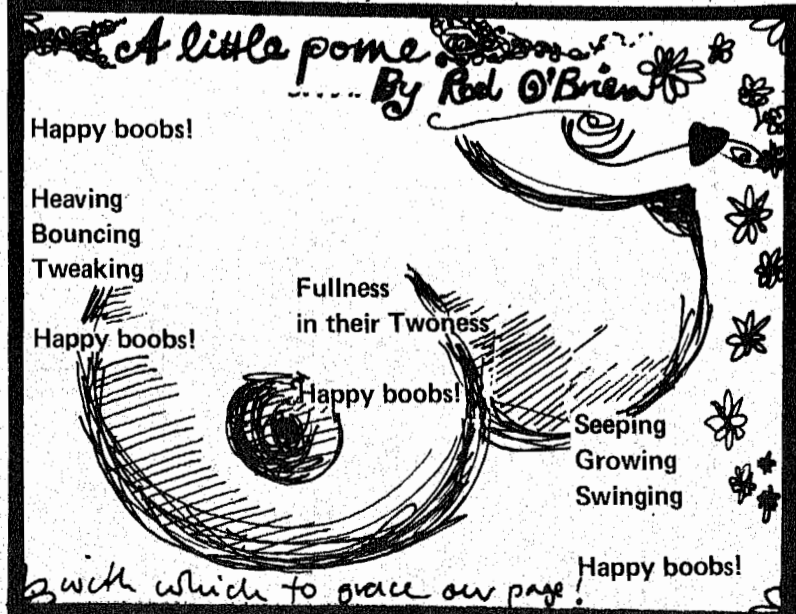
### HOUNDS HANGOVER

FRI. JULY 25, Olympic Hall

Free Beer, Wine, Cigarettes

Cost: Double \$5, Single: \$3  
Tickets at SRC.

Band "Harts"  
Proceeds to Charity



Next week: Captain Kron!

# MINDLESS MATTERS AT STAFF ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Staff Association held a Panel Discussion on July 1 on the topic of University Government. Speakers were Dr. Catley (Politics), Dr. Laurence (Chemistry), Professor Castles (Law) and Professor Bull (Civil Engineering); they were asked to talk on each of the four topics indicated.

- (1) By what general principles should a University arrive at a determination of its academic and administrative policies?
- (2) To what extent is the present machinery for the determination of these matters at the University of Adelaide in accord with these principles?
- (3) What alternative machinery (if any) would you favour?
- (4) What do you consider is the most suitable administrative structure for the application of academic policies in a University to particular cases?

The time of 1½ hours was extended by 60 minutes, due more to logorrhoea than to penetration of argument.

Three of the four speakers claimed scant knowledge of the existing system of government; the standard of both speeches and subsequent audience questions was poor; and the attendance of about 60 out of some 700 members (with the professorial staff, relatively speaking, in much stronger proportions) betrayed the complacency of mind which even the rumbling of student-power has not removed from the staff.

This report is taken from notes made at the meeting, and quotations given are as near as possible to verbatim. Some points may have been unwittingly missed, but the speeches have been edited as little as possible.

## CATLEY

DR. CATLEY referred first to his own lack of information, and pointed out that this was very general — one of the Deans had made a similar admission at a student meeting. It was common, Dr. Catley said, to take this ignorance as an indictment of "us" — yet it was more appropriate to see it as an indictment of "the system."

The University's functions were education and research; Dr. Catley confined his discussion to the former, which he claimed "we're not doing very well" since "most students fail to be, or aspire to be, intellectuals" and few were educated except in having a degree.

Dr. Catley felt that this problem arose because students, motivated as they were by economic considerations, lacked personal involvement in their work; interest was not intrinsic (study for its own sake) but extrinsic (study for success).

From this starting-point Dr. Catley applied himself to the question of general principles, which took up almost the whole of his talk.

### FIRST PRINCIPLE

I. DEMOCRACY was the first principle; by this Dr. Catley meant "the participation of the greatest possible number of people" in the making of decisions.

Democracy was capable of producing involvement, and was incidentally the principle which our society aspires to. Several arguments were often used against democracy in this context.

Dr. Catley suggested that democracy should be taken as the starting-point, to be modified if necessary, rather than as the last resort as was often the case; he then countered various anti-democratic arguments. Inequality in the University community was as much anti-intellectual as anti-democratic, since it involves the idea of examining views according to who holds them.

The "right answer" did not belong magically to anyone; nobody has the right answer until he has demonstrated this. The ability of a governing elite also had to be demonstrated before a right to govern was gained by the elite.

Finally, if such an elite did have the "right answer" and could demonstrate this, they could also assert their right to govern without any difficulty, so that democracy was not an impediment to good government.

Democracy had a special relevance for the educational process, which could be seen through the distinction between education and indoctrination.

INDOCTRINATION was characterised by assertions of unquestionable validity, and rested upon authority and lack of freedom. EDUCATION was "rather different": it involved the awakening of critical faculties of mind, the elevation of powers of judgment, and the promotion of SELF-DISCIPLINE. These things made it incompatible with indoctrination, and required complete participation by the student in a system governed through democracy rather than authority.

Dr. Catley suggested that the University was indoctrinating rather than educating, as a result of a circular process in which we produce, teach and examine for knowledge without making a place for criticism.

Thus EDUCATION RATHER THAN INDOCTRINATION was a second principle, which translated into the area of government meant that (a) rationality must succeed; and (b), self-criticism is necessary.

### STRUCTURE

II. The second question — how does the University's present government structure compare with these principles? — Dr. Catley said he could not answer, lacking information about the working of this structure.

However, appearances indicated that it was "a long way" removed from the principles he had proposed.

### ALTERNATIVE MACHINERY

III. Thirdly, there was the question of alternative machinery.

What was crucial, Dr. Catley said, was that (a), all decisions should be devolved to the lowest possible level; and (b), relevant information should be made available to everybody.

Implementation of these things might lead to collapse of the Departmental structure, but was nevertheless necessary. As to the fourth question, that of administrative structures, all that could be said at this early stage was that flexibility should be written into them.

Summing up, Dr. Catley emphasised that:

1. Authority is essentially anti-intellectual: it demands the weighing of views not on their own merit but according to who holds them.
2. Authority was, for this and the other reasons discussed, incompatible with education.
3. Participation in the educational process, and democratic freedom to do the same in the governing process, should be basic.

## LAURENCE

The second speaker, DR. LAURENCE, introduced himself as a scientist and said he would proceed in an empirical manner "from a consideration of particular cases."

He pointed out that the discussion was about POWER and should therefore take account of the distinction between formalised power and real power; the formal structure "could only mitigate the possible problems" of power, and the chief check that could be provided was to get information widely disseminated.

### POLICY, ADMINISTRATION

I. Whereas policy should be determined carefully, and if necessary slowly, administration needed to be efficient and quick. The aims of the University — conservation, production and dissemination of knowledge — were such that we have no objective criteria for assessing success in meeting the aims, so that policy has to be based on subjective judgments.

This meant that decisions should be taken by GROUPS rather than by individuals; the problem of inertia which arises when groups take decisions was, in Dr. Laurence's view, less important than the subjective-judgment problem.

The University "community" was heterogeneous; staff and students differ as groups, and so differ in their contributions. Since the staff have gained their jobs through qualifications based upon skill in questioning and in weighing rational reasons, "this will affect their contribution."

### STAFF RESPONSIBILITY

Staff activity — teaching and research — was private and personal, which implied that a sense of responsibility and professionalism were needed. The University, in making an appointment, gave this amount of freedom and attributed this sense of responsibility.

Accordingly, it should regard the staff as able to exercise responsible freedom of choice in decisions of policy as well as in private activities. Dr. Laurence quoted an interesting passage from a document prepared by the University of Sydney's Professorial Board, the effect of this being that "all staff should have the power to be involved in decision-making", the most junior member being free to argue with his professorial colleagues in open debate.

### POST WAR EXPANSION

II. Dr. Laurence noted the postwar expansion of the University, which he suggested had found the existing structures inadequate. There were three principal problems:

1. The structure was not pyramidal, but had many breaks and gaps. This hindered the flow of simple questions posed by junior members of staff to the relevant committees.
2. The real power base was at the level of the Departmental Head. A system of "academic consensus" (for within-Department decisions) did not diffuse this power,

but on the contrary led to inappropriate decisions being taken as to the feeling of staff meetings. This "academic consensus" concept was based on the notion of a "community of scholars" — a false notion, really just anti-intellectual cant according to Dr. Laurence.

3. The present system tends to foster "departmentalism" — the pursuit of the aims of the Department rather than those of the University as a whole.

III, IV. Dr. Laurence suggested that any change introduced to combat these problems should be adopted in a gradual manner.

## CASTLES

PROFESSOR CASTLES, the third speaker, referred to his ten years' experience as a subprofessorial member of staff and said that even as Faculty Dean (1969) he felt in ignorance of the complete picture of current University government.

His talk would be based upon certain principles set out by the Vice-Chancellor in a recent document (yet to be released — not the "existing system" pamphlet, but a set of principles suggested for the future by Professor Badger).

I. The University need not be like the community in its operation. The WELFARE of staff and students conferred upon these groups certain distinct rights which the structures should reflect.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM was essential, and also led to certain rights for the teaching staff. Most important here was the right to "some freedom of participation in the decision-making process."

Three subsidiary principles followed:

1. Student membership of committees concerned with the welfare of students.
2. Academic membership of committees concerned with academic matters. (And, where appropriate, membership rights for some professional people).
3. Membership of all committees should be given in proportion to the degree to which the different groups are affected by the committees' decisions.

### VIOLATIONS

II. There were many important violations of these principles in the present operation of the University. In considering these violations, Professor Castles divided the existing machinery up into two broad categories: academic (concerned principally with the welfare and freedoms of the staff) and Faculty (concerned mainly with students). Using this dichotomy:

1. The ACADEMIC side denies staff members both the right of participation and the opportunity of representation. Through Clause 4 there was "a wide theoretical granting of oligarchic power to Heads of Departments"; the Education Committee was in fact and in reputation a Heads-of-Departments Committee, and the other committees on the "academic" side were composed of a skim-off from the Education Committee. This was particularly true of the Research Committee.
2. The FACULTY side differed in being properly based on participation. Further, there was at least in theory a participatory democracy in the Committees to which the Faculties elect members. This was without its dangers — such as nomination to Faculties by Departmental Heads. The crunch against democracy came, however, when further consideration of decisions occurred; for the Education Committee looks at all decisions.

### IMPLEMENTATION

III. Alternative machinery should ensure the implementation of the principles already suggested, said Professor Castles. Thus:

1. Staff members should have "more adequate access to responsibility." Not only academic staff, but also administrative staff should have full rights "where appropriate." The type of machinery involved needs detailed discussion; moves have been made by other Universities (N.S.W. and Queensland) involving complete review of structures.

Continued on Page 11

Mon. July 14 UNION HALL Prof. STRANKS "The role of Non-Government Aid in Developing Countries"  
 Tues. July 15 UNION HALL Prof. JARRETT "The Agricultural Revolution in Pakistan"  
 Wed. July 16 LADY SYMON HALL Prof. KARMELE "Australia's Role in Education in P.N.G."  
 Thurs. July 17 LADY SYMON HALL Seminar led by MR. CARTER "South America - Revolution"  
 Frid. July 18 UNION HALL Miss PEARSON "Australian Aid Policy with particular reference to P.N.G."  
 Mon. July 21 UNION HALL Mr. CHIDAMBARAN ATHAN - General Secretary of W.U.S. - "W.U.S. in the Modern World"

World Development Week will be held from July 14 to July 18. It is a week in which students will have the opportunity, through talks and seminars, to consider the responsibilities they hold as World Citizens.

Many people of the world do not have the privileges that we as Australians enjoy. There are a number of organizations throughout the world which work towards helping fellow world citizens who are less fortunate than ourselves.

In conjunction with World Development Week, On Dit presents a series of short articles supplied by members of W.U.S., on several of the well-known organizations.

## A.V.A.

A.V.A. is a national program which, since 1961, has enabled suitably-qualified Australians to serve in many Asian, African and Pacific countries.

These have included Malaysia, Singapore, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Fiji.

The Volunteers assist experienced workers in schemes and in existing institutions where not enough local people have yet been trained to carry out the tasks. The volunteers are employed by overseas groups and community groups (such as church and youth organisations).

A.V.A. is not a handout charity.

Where skills are in short supply the Volunteers offer their services. In return, their hosts offer them the chance to learn at first hand the culture, traditions and history of another society.

For students who wish to have more information about Australian Volunteers Abroad, the A.V.A. issues informative pamphlets which are available from the S.R.C. Office.

An article detailing A.V.A.'s work appeared also in ON DIT No. 11 this term.

## C.A.A.

C.A.A. is another Australia-wide movement.

Its major aims are to increase public awareness and understanding of the human problems in the poorer countries, and to provide an effective channel through which voluntary civilian aid can flow.

C.A.A.'s support comes from about one hundred and fifty groups established in the Australian community. Each group devises ways of raising money to support "self-help" development projects in Asia and Africa.

The aim of the self-help projects is to improve agriculture (particularly food crops), to assist in health and education, and to create employment by the setting up of small-scale industries. The impetus for development has to come from within the countries concerned.

Such development involves



considerable social change as well.

In addition to channelling financial support, C.A.A. also tries to increase the awareness of the many human factors involved in the development process. About eighty per cent of population in poorer countries live in small agricultural communities. It is in these areas that voluntary organisations like C.A.A. extend their work effectively.

If you would like to do something practical in effective "grass roots" development, contact: Community Aid Abroad, 5a Gay's Arcade Balcony, Adelaide. Ph. 23-3369.

## AUSTRALIA'S AID

All Aid policies stress that their work is neither bribe nor charitable gift. They consider that man's welfare is the concern of all men. As communications bring all peoples of the world into close and ever closer contact with each other, it is inevitable that the more fortunate and privileged countries should help bring their less fortunate neighbours nearer their own standard of living.

Social and political transformations following World War II heightened concern over disparities in development between nations. A wide range of international assistance programs has been developed to help tackle these problems.

Their aim is to assist developing countries towards economic and social conditions which will produce a more peaceful and richer existence for their peoples. The Australian Government's policy is to participate in this process, especially in the Asian and Pacific regions.

In 1968-69 Australians will contribute, through taxation, the equivalent of nearly thirteen million dollars per head towards aid

for other countries. Private donations will amount to a further three or four million dollars. The Australian Government's policy is to extend all of its aid as outright gifts. This then avoids repayment and debt-servicing problems.

National Income: Portugal (1.23), France (1.02), Australia (0.79), Belgium (0.65), Netherlands (0.62), Germany (0.60), U.K. (0.57), U.S.A. (0.57).

There are a number of factors affecting Australia's overseas aid.

Bilateral aid is given in response to requests for assistance from governments of recipient countries. These requests are expected to be based on the country's assessment of its urgent needs. Working on this general principle, Australia tries to give priority to those sectors which are of fundamental importance, such as technical education and agriculture. Australia and the receiving country have detailed discussions about how the money is to be used.

If a particularly complicated project is under consideration, a feasibility survey may be carried out. Both countries examine the potential return from the project, the availability in Australia of the expertise and materials needed, possible future problems of maintenance, and the applicability of Australian goods and services to local conditions.

Aid is made as effective as possible by the linking of training requests and supply of experts with the provision of capital equipment.

The capacity of a recipient to absorb and use effectively the aid given is taken into account, as well as the availability of other potential sources of supply.

USES OF AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL AID

The money is used in a number of ways: Cash contributions are donated; equipment and commodities are provided; assignments of overseas experts and advisors take place at the expense of the Aid program, and the training of students from developing countries in Australia is carried out.

## INTERNATIONAL AID COMPARISONS

Meaningful comparisons are difficult. If official aid contributions per capita is used as a criterion for comparison, Australia would be ranked as one of the three leading aid-giving countries. Another parameter for comparison would be the percentage of national income spent on official aid.

For the calendar year 1967, OECD figures for Nett Official Aid give the following percentages of the

## PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The economic development of the Territory of Papua New Guinea requires a rate of government spending and investment which the Territory's economy at present cannot provide. Disbursements to Papua-New Guinea form the largest component of Australia's aid programs.

Direct grants by Australia in recent years have made up over half of the Territory's budget revenue. The contribution for 1968-69 will be around \$98,900,000.

Australia participates substantially in multi-lateral programs, in voluntary aid, in the training of Overseas Students and in



International Aid Discussions. The total bilateral aid provided by Australia up to 30th June 1968 exceeded two hundred and forty million dollars.

The Department of External Affairs issued a pamphlet in January 1969, entitled "Australia's International Aid"; it will provide the interested student with detailed references about Australia's Aid schemes.

five are in Asia. They are Afghanistan, Burma, Laos, Nepal and Yemen, comprising some sixty million people.

The second group is of those countries where average per capita income is from \$80-99. More people in the world come within this group than in any other. The countries in this group are India, Indonesia, Pakistan and three countries from South East Asia.

The third group of those countries whose per capita incomes are less than \$300, is the \$100-199 group. These include China most of the Arab countries, and, in addition, four Latin American countries - Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay.

The last group comprises the countries whose per capita income is relatively high amongst the poorer countries. It includes Iran, Turkey, Philippines, and only two African countries.

## RATES OF DEVELOPMENT

These are the incredible dimensions of world poverty but the rates at which the various countries are developing is even more incredible.

In these poorer countries the average rate of development in each year in the fifties was 2.3% while from 1960-64 it was a disappointing 2.2%.

In the developed countries (Europe, North America, Australia, etc.) the development rates were 2.7% and 3.79% respectively.

The horrible truth that these figures convey is that the gap between the richer and poorer nations is widening. Even if within the next twenty years this gap is bridged, then it is manifest that an awfully large expansion gap will have to be incorporated in its design, one which may have to expand ad infinitum.

Most people recognise that a huge gulf exists between the poorer and the more affluent countries. Few realise that this gulf is widening and attempts to bridge it are scarcely shaking free from the banks.

If we regard per capita income as a first approximation to the identification of the poorest regions of the world, it indicates that the very poorest regions on the globe are North-East, East, South, West and Central Africa as well as South and South-East Asia and India. A breakdown of poor countries according to per capita income reveals some startling facts.

POOREST COUNTRIES

The first group is the poorest countries which fall into the \$30-79 per capita income. There are twenty-two countries in all which fall into this class.

Seventeen of these are in Africa (representing some 167m. people). The remaining

## EMERGENCY

Food is contributed in emergency situations, such as drought and flood. Otherwise, it is usually better to give equipment, and the



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## WORLD POVERTY: STAGGERING DIMENSIONS

"Two thirds of the people in the world live in countries whose annual income per capita is less than \$300. The pressing problem is hunger, and under present plans it will remain critical for at least 20 years."

- David Simpson 1968 Nov. Scientific America.

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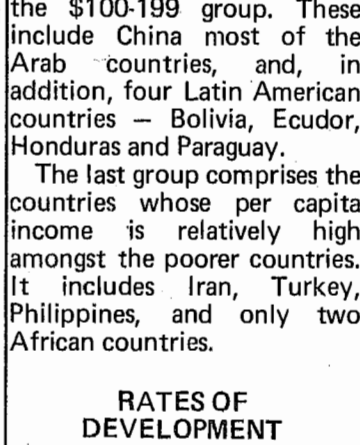
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## EMERGENCY

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The evidence (compiled by the Office of International Research of the U.S. National Institute of Health) using the device that perhaps the most useful single index of health conditions and hunger in a community manifests itself in infant death, suggests that hunger is primarily an Asian problem.

This is quite surprising, as it has already been pointed out, the African countries are the poorest in the world.

More than two thirds of the people in the world who are undernourished are found in four countries: India, Pakistan, China and Indonesia.

## PRESSING PROBLEM

What then can be done to ease this pressing problem? There are, of course, many organisations, both official and voluntary (including W.U.S.) that already carry out the function which is necessary in the poor countries.

The problem is essentially one of administration. As, many people recoil instinctively at the prospect of still another international aid bureaucracy, though some administration is essential to organise the transport and distribution of food and medicine (as Biafra so graphically illustrates).

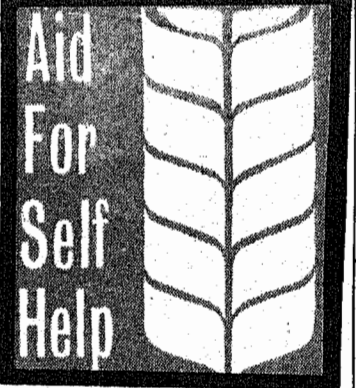
One possible solution might be to use the most effective organisation already existing in each country, or internationally. This is the World Health Organisation, (W.H.O.). In many countries it is submitted that the most suitable organ might be the armed forces.

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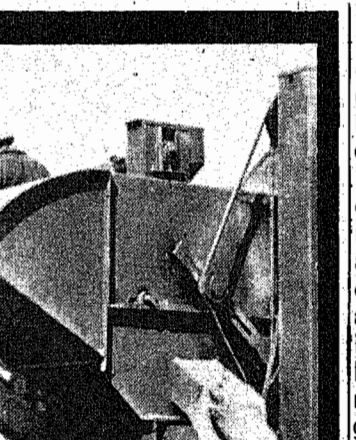
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## EMERGENCY



A further objection is that such a scheme probably would never work because of its low political priority: in the areas of serious poverty it is submitted that people are literally too weak to protest.

Unless some such scheme is put into effect there seems to be little prospect of making any reduction in the number of people suffering from serious poverty in the world during the next twenty years.



## EMERGENCY

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## FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

A statement prepared by Mr. Grant Andrews, who among other high offices, is currently General Secretary of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation.

Aid is linked with the government official program in the country, assisted by the U.N. It is spread throughout blocks of 100,000 people in the form of farming equipment to help the people help themselves. The villagers are also trained in improved production techniques and in the better use of foods.

## DIFFICULTIES

The Government supports the programs on a 2-1 or 3-1 contribution basis. It is a joint effort of the donor and recipient countries in a co-operative scheme.

By a pooling of efforts, difficulties affecting individuals are overcome. It is a great problem, that the original contribution of funds and equipment to the villager is not likely to be a basis for lasting friendship. Individuals retain pride after all else is gone. This problem can be overcome by the system of giving the food and equipment to the blocks of 100,000 people and not to individuals.

The development of Australia, which should be the interest of all students, can only properly be considered in the larger aspect of the development of world resources.

World Development Week is an opportunity for students to listen to several people who have participated in assistance in other countries. It is a chance also to discuss ideas and to exchange viewpoints.

## EMERGENCY

Food is contributed in emergency situations, such as drought and flood. Otherwise, it is usually better to give equipment, and the

co-operation which results is beneficial to both recipient and donor.

The donor is a junior partner in the self-help project.

The U.N. keeps a constant check on all the facets of the scheme through its agencies and operatives who contribute to the schemes. It provides at the same time a central focus for overall co-ordination and direction.

This program reaches right out into the villages. This is due in no small part to the encouragement of diversification in agriculture. Before specialization can be economically feasible, a basis must first be laid in order to provide something on which to build. So the villagers are encouraged to raise poultry and vegetables as well as their staple crop. All is, and must be, achieved on a community level, as total expenditure is only on the level of 5c-25c per year per capita.

It is just not possible to get enough money to make a welfare approach feasible.

## SUPPORT

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign aims to give, and is actually giving, support where it is needed in the village and agricultural areas, but not in the cities. It links itself with Government projects where Government contributions match donor or U.N. contribution. At least twenty countries provide representatives to the U.N. for this work.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign, South Australian Committee, 44 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000.



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# SOCIAL ACTION TUTORING

Not many Uni. students will be aware of the disadvantages which children living in institutions or homes have to face. They may have heard the "these children go without the family love and affection which are vital during a child's formative years," but do they appreciate what this overworked but nevertheless true statement means?

For children in all but the best-run institutions it may mean a tendency to become a loner, to mistrust the world around them, and this emotional retardation generally remains with them for the rest of their lives. It may also mean a cautious and unenthusiastic outlook on all the things offered to them, an outlook which may blight, among other things, a child's school career.

## CARE

To overcome this turning away from the world requires a great deal of individual care and sensitivity from some concerned person.

Unfortunately for these children, there have never

been enough social workers or professional people to act as companions or mentors, consequently there has been a constant production of these children destined always to stand outside society.

The future might not be so bleak for a number of these children in S.A. if a large group of University students were prepared to offer their services as tutors to these institutions.

## STUDENT TUTORS

Such a tutor would be required to devote one or two hours per week to ostensibly tutor these children in their school subjects, in the process forming an association of trust and dependability. It can readily be seen that University students are ideal for this task. They are old enough for children to look up to, but not so old that the relationship must remain on a formal basis.

In addition, a University student has comparatively recently undergone most of the difficulties the child faces, and is thus well

suited to guide the child. If the student didn't study all the subjects the child is doing (and matching will ensure a large overlap), presumably he or she is sufficiently intelligent to pick up enough of a subject to help the child.

The association always becomes meaningful to the student as well as the child.

Students who have done this kind of work report a sense of true achievement, and an inspiration which better equips them to face their own studies.

The student of course is under a heavy responsibility.

He must always put the child's cares before his own during the tutoring period. He must never be absent without first warning the child and explaining why, as tremendous harm can be done if the child is let down. Naturally personality clashes may eventuate, but in these cases the tutor is quickly switched before any harm is done.

## SOCIAL ACTION

If you think you are responsible and sensitive

and mature enough to approach this kind of task, please fill in a Social Action form (obtainable from the S.R.C.) and put it in the L.S.A.O. pigeon-hole.

You don't have to be an emotional do-gooder, you merely have to be a mature and balanced person. If you haven't transport some will be arranged for you. The tutoring will probably be in the evening from about 7 to 8 or 9, at a time when Uni. students don't do much work anyway.

In any case very, very few people could honestly say that they couldn't spare one or two hours a week for such a cause. Tutoring will naturally be cut back during the exams.

Please consider this opportunity very carefully. You may not have done anything at all connected with charity before (except for Prosh), but it doesn't matter. This is far more than a charitable gesture it is a chance to set these orphans and deprived children literally on the right road for life.

R.F.B. APPS  
L.S.A.O.

# ARTS STUDENTS - BEWARE!

Ask an Arts student what he or she is going to do when they've got their degree.

Chances are, if they're not going to teach, they'll answer with a shrug of the shoulders or an uncertain laugh.

Well might their laugh be uncertain, for although Australia has not quite reached the stage where Arts graduates can only get a job sweeping streets, there are an increasing number of graduates having to accept jobs where their degrees are superfluous.

For many female graduates the degree may even be a handicap, for, ending up as secretaries or typists, they find they have lost at least four years seniority to a girl who went to work straight from school.

## EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTY

Arts graduates have always been notoriously difficult to place in employment, and certainly for some time the position will become worse. More and more graduates are being churned out without

a corresponding increase in the positions offering in fields such as journalism, the public service et cetera.

The position will continue to worsen till there is increased education for employers re the potential of Arts graduates.

The above facts are known to a greater or lesser degree to most Arts students. Whether they are fully appreciated, however, is another matter.

The doubt arises because of a singular lack of response to two ventures designed to acquaint students with the hard facts of the employment situation, and on this basis to show them how to plan their courses and employment interviews to maximize the chances of employment.

The ventures referred to were on Employment seminar

(1) organised by the Arts Faculty Society last year, and a 13 page booklet, based on this seminar, which was made available last term. (The booklet would have been most useful if

read before enrolment, for which it was prepared. Unfortunately, however, the administration were not prepared to let this booklet be distributed at enrolment, as it was not official material.)

(2) The booklet contained, in addition to the Seminar precis, a questionnaire drawn up by Mr. Little and Mr. Kirby to investigate the attitudes and awareness of students towards the employment problem.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire results were to be computer-analysed, and the analysis communicated to the Department of Labor and National Service, on the understanding that the Department could act on it in their planning for next year.

As has already been stated, however, students showed very little response to the whole booklet. Only a few hundred were taken, and the number of questionnaires returned was less than fifty.

So much for the planned computer analysis.

It could have been decided on the basis of this response, that since Arts students couldn't take the trouble to show interest in information on employment, then no extra provision should be made for them, and things should continue in the old haphazard way.

Mr. Little, however, was unwilling to accept this response as a true indication of Arts students' interest. Accordingly an extract of this questionnaire, asking for students' reactions to further employment talks, seminars, visits, films etc., has been included in this issue of "On Dit". If you are an Arts student, and you wish to be better informed about possible employment, then fill in this extract and hand it in to the S.R.C. Office. If not enough of these are returned, it can only be concluded that Arts students are satisfied with the present set-up, and no further action will be taken.

(Seminar booklets are available at the S.R.C. Office for interested students who have not yet obtained a copy.)

Secretary,  
Arts Faculty Society.

Indicate, by ticking the appropriate space, your interest in the provision of each of the following services or activities. How likely is it that you personally would make use of, or participate in, the service if it were available; do not attempt to guess at the reaction of other students. Any other ideas you have (specify). Attach on separate paper.

	Definitely	Likely	Possibly	Unlikely	Definitely Not
Tapes of talks by employers					
Lunch hour talks by employers					
Lunch hour talks by graduates					
Small-group visits to firms					
Career films (selected)					
Course-career transition seminars					

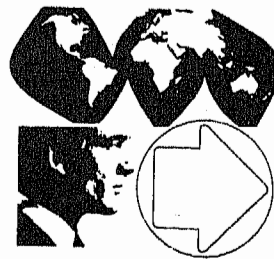
# Career opportunities with Trade and Industry

Interested in International Trade Negotiation, Foreign Investment, Promotion of Exports, Shipping Policies, Operations Research?

There's a variety of graduate career opportunities in fields like these with the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry.

If you're a final year student, come along to see the Department's interviewing officer.

For an appointment, contact your Appointments Board or Careers Officer now.



Department of Trade and Industry

## STUDENTS!!

Policy details of GEOFF BALDOCK (This statement necessary because cuts on broadsheet, made policy meaningless).

## POLICY: (A) PART-TIME STUDENTS

- (1) Two places on SRC for part-timers.
- (2) Reduction of \$22.50 stat fee.
- (3) Change library reserve-book system. At present, getting books back at 9 a.m. next day, prevents part-timers using reserve facilities.

## (B) ALL STUDENTS

- (1) Change library reserve book system to allow reservation of books in advance.
- (2) Investigate photo-copying charges (2 cents/copy at Monasn!).
- (3) More students on Ref-Committee. Have Ref-Committee act on food and prices.
- (4) More police - student dialogue and the avoidance of violence at demonstrations.

IS

BARTHOLEMEW FAIR?

THE PROSH COMMITTEE NEEDS YOU! JOIN THE FUN REVOLUTION:

Leave Name, Address at SRC Office.

# Careers for 1969 Graduates.

Mobil Oil Australia Limited is the largest affiliate in the world-wide organisation of Mobil Oil Corporation.

Our Marketing operations extend throughout Australia and to the islands of the Pacific.

From the day of your appointment as a Graduate Trainee you'll be guided by our Career Development and Training Manager. He'll plan for you to undertake introductory project work with other new graduates within the general Marketing Departments and later on arrange for you to attend appropriate specialist and management courses. We offer male Graduates in Commerce, Economics, Arts, Law or Science, appointments in line with your career interest. Your first 6 months starts at Melbourne Head Office but some projects may take you away for short periods. The next step is an intensive 6 months training course, to give you first-hand experience in practical marketing and Territory Management before taking a field appointment. From this stage, your career is planned, in line with the abilities you demonstrate; perhaps Sales and Marketing Management or one of several challenging Staff Specialist positions on the administrative side of marketing - Sales Promotion, Market Research, or Real Estate Development.

Our Financial and Data Processing Departments offer excellent opportunities for Graduates who wish to specialise.

The continuing growth of our industry is leading to many new career opportunities.

There is much more we'd like to tell you. Our Employment Services Manager, Mr. Howard Scrivener, will soon be conducting campus interviews. If you'd like to know more about Mobil Career Opportunities, arrange an appointment with him for July 23rd.

Employee Relations Department  
MOBIL OIL AUSTRALIA LIMITED  
2 City Road, Melbourne, 3205

# Mobil

# Revolution comes to NEW PROSH!

In order to combat what would appear to be a growing lack of interest in the general student body the format for NEW PROSH is slowly rising phoenix-like out of the ashes of the old Prosh.

Why have certain students seen the need for change? Why has the age-old tradition of Prosh not been allowed to remain as it is? Why, indeed, the Revolution?

There are a number of factors affecting the format of NEW PROSH. For one thing, like many institutions around the campus, the old Prosh was becoming tired. Students were simply not taking part in the procession in any large numbers at all. The procession itself seemed to be of an ever-diminishing standard.

On the other hand, the procession, by nature knocking many accepted norms and being anti-establishment in content, was very much part of the status quo. (We are told which streets to use and when, and so forth). Though members of the public profess to be "shocked" at the yearly 'pornography', they nevertheless most readily lap it up, to the tune of about twenty thousand dollars "for charity."

The existence of rag and the procession in their present forms would enable the public once more to show how level-headed and balanced they are. They can condemn students for being 'ratbags' and 'louts'; yet at the same time using 'charity' as a cover, they can support the students in a monetary way.

The general public are only too quick to criticise where they can; and it seemed to many people that there was no point in providing them with more fuel to keep their critical faculties burning.

Now, basically, students want a real fun time for Prosh. This is what New Prosh is out to do - to be the wildest, grooviest, best "Prosh" ever. Internalisation is the key word: New Prosh will be a host of fun-revolutionary activities that will take place on campus.

Starting Thursday night, the fun revolution will go nonstop until Saturday afternoon.

Though details won't be released for several weeks, the general run down on events includes the Thursday night disco with wine and cheese supper; a most fabulous formal New Prosh Breakfast with chicken, champagne, Rice Bubbles and so forth; an all-day carnival stocked with as yet unheard-of goodies from local and Interstate fun sources; the best New Prosh Ball ever devised, with three top groups from Melbourne in addition to a gas local lineup; and a groovy New Prosh Pop Festival on the Saturday, details of which will soon be available.

The regular feature the Drinking Horn will be one of many events during the day.

Miss New Prosh will herself be radically different. In true fun-revolutionary spirit, Miss Prosh is to be elected democratically. See the advertisement for further information.

Perhaps what New Prosh is doing may disappoint the public because the procession has been abolished, for this year at least. It shouldn't disappoint the students.

1969 is the year of the Revolution.

And New Prosh is right up with the change.

Watch out for publicity releases about New Prosh!

The New Prosh Revolution

## WRITERS

On Dit is always looking out for new material, whether fact or fiction. Don't feel that just because you're not on our regular staff that we don't want you to write for us. We do!

DON'T vote for a non-event

VOTE

MICHAEL CHAPMAN  
 DAVID FREEMAN

for a working SRC

## THE PRE-PROSH SOCIAL CLUB 1969

On Saturday, July 26, 8.30 go right off and drink free beer and wines in our INSANITY CHAMBER. You won't forget this show for as long as you live. Just imagine it, you and your bird breaking under a maze of color and mind blowing underground and blues sounds. Tickets only at SRC office at \$2.50 blokes, \$1.00 birds or \$3 double.

## COACHING

ALL SUBJECTS - ALL SUBURBS PRIMARY TO UNIVERSITY Specialist attention in your home. Interest-free terms.

THE STUDENTS' COACHING CENTRE Sydney, Melb., Adelaide Ph: 76-9801

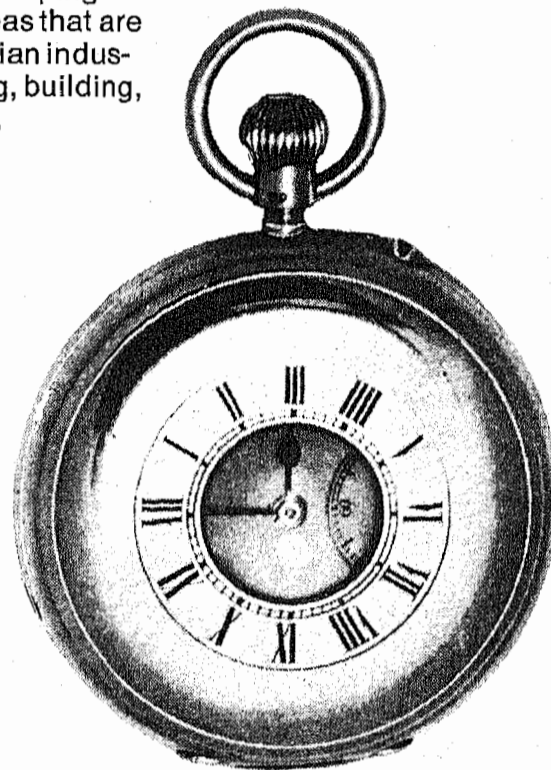
NEW TUTORS WELCOME

# We don't give gold watches.

That's because Alcoa wants more than just time servers; it wants graduates who are after a future that will keep them learning and exploring.

Alcoa offers you the future of a dynamic company developing ideas in aluminium. Ideas that are revolutionising Australian industries such as packaging, building, engineering, transport.

If you will graduate in engineering, commerce, economics, science or arts - Alcoa would like to talk to you at the next campus interview. 17 July. See your Careers Guidance Officer now for details.



Imagination in aluminium

AOA2000.30E



# NEW PROSH!

## DEMOCRATIC ELECTION OF MISS NEW PROSH 1969

THIS YEAR, MISS NEW PROSH WILL BE ELECTED BY VOTING!

## Prospective Entrants In The Miss New Prosh Contest:

Leave your name and address at the SRC office. Nominations may be accompanied by a suitable photograph which will be published in a forthcoming ON DIT election special.

VOTING WILL BE BY BALLOT  
MORE DETAILS NEXT WEEK

Join the fun revolution

Starting next On Dit: The fantastic adventures of Captain Kron!



# PRESIDENT HITS OUT

The president of the Women's Hockey Club (Miss Anne Harrington) this week strongly criticised students who use the Women's Hockey Ovals for unauthorised sports activities.



Following complaints in the newspapers about the condition of the Oval, it was discovered that the grounds were being used by unauthorised persons during the week.

Miss Harrington told an On Dit reporter that notices were soon to be erected by the Sports Association indicating that the fields were to be used by the Women's Hockey Club only.

"Students are asked to respect the notices" she said. "Running around the ovals kicking footballs may be beneficial to your health, but it does not help the condition of the grass which must be played on by teams every Saturday."

Miss Harrington also pointed out that students should respect any orders from groundsmen asking players to move off the two fields, since they would be carrying out orders of the Sports Association.

"There are other areas of the ovals which may not be harmed as much by kicking, and use of these is not discouraged" she added. It was considered to be poor behaviour for students to abuse groundsmen upon such a reasonable request.

Miss Harrington appealed to all members of the Sports Association to comply with the Association's request, in order that the Hockey Grounds were kept in top condition.

"Compliance in this matter will prevent further criticism from the S.A. Women's Hockey Association," Miss Harrington added.

## FAIR GAME

The Forgotten Champions

How quickly the heroes of today pass from our minds into the forgotten past! At the moment, Australia's four greatest distance runners, Ron Clarke (multi-world record holder), Derek Clayton (world record holder for the marathon), Ralph Doubell, (Olympic 800 metre gold medallist and co-world record holder), and Kerry O'Brien, (Commonwealth steeple record holder) are representing Australia in overseas competitions in many countries.

But where are the reports of their events?

When they win (as they mostly do), they get little or no publicity.

It appears that to make the 'news' again, they have to be defeated, as happened to Ron Clarke last week. In fact Olympic 200 metre silver medallist, Peter Norman, made a tour of the United States recently which did not raise a mention anywhere.

Yet some second rate racing drivers get football-type publicity for winning third rate races in Asia, when the best drivers are in Europe or the U.S.

Is it that Australians are not interested in their national heroes or just that the papers like new names and new faces?

Mary Potter and Glenn Marsland, two of the most outstanding sportspeople at University, announced this week that they will be married at the end of this term.

Glenn is a member of the 25-man Australian basketball squad announced recently, to train for the 1970 world championships in Yugoslavia. Mary plays for University seven-a-side basketball, five-a-side basketball, tennis and waterski clubs, having been on I/Vs in all of these. ON DIT adds its best wishes to the many already received.

Adelaide v Exeter

## FOOTBALL

5 July '69.

AI A's 6-11 d Exeter 6-4; AII. B's 9-11 d SPOC 5-11; AIII. C's 8-8 lost Old Scotch 9-9; AI. Res. D's lost to Exeter; AII. Res. E's 3-3 lost to SPOC 7-7; AIII. Res. F's 5-2 lost to Old Scotch 7-7; AVI. G's 3-6 d Postal Dept. 2-3.

A black day for AUFC with only two wins from seven teams. The A's continued their undefeated run by knocking off Exeter and remain at the top of the premiership list. Neil Beagley again dominated on the wing to be B.O.G. with Rofe at Centre and Middleton, Goodhart, Barbour and Debelle the other best players. Haines and Sandland each scored two goals. Exeter are one of the teams in the four but it was only the wet weather that put them as close as they got.

Unfortunately, the B's didn't relish the mud flat which was called the SPOC oval and despite some good passages of football were unable to sash their way to victory, going down by 4 goals. However, there is still a small chance of making the four if the grounds dry out and allow our talented players to play football instead of mud polo.

The AIII team was beaten by seven points by Old Scotch in a friendly game made possible because they have stolen one or two of our best players half way through the season and used them against us.



## CAR CLUB

Over one hundred people with seventy cars assembled in the pits at Mallala on June 29. The weather was perfect but for a slight breeze. Not so the drivers, for the day was characterised by spins — nearly everyone spun, and some did more spins on the track than around it.

Practice was marred by Bob Butcher's unfortunate mishap. His recently-completed green Bolwell, after snaking from the clubhouse to the start/finish line, blew a tyre and, whilst airborne, hit a stobie pole which demolished the front of his car.

He was flung from his vehicle but amazingly escaped uninjured. He now rivals Nick Begakis (who rolled his TF at Bosch) for the prang of the year.

Official runs for the forty entrants began at 1.30 p.m. and three runs were managed.

The competitors were from the AUCC, TSOA and COCC.

### FROM A TO V

The field ranged from a new 1750 Alfa Romeo (who didn't push it) to a '56 VW with fats and monumental oversteer.

Other machinery included to Fiat 124 coupes, a Lotus Cortina, two Mazda SS's, some TR's, two Skyline GTB's, a Honda Scamp and a Datsun 2000. The 'customised' Alpine with two double choke Webers was slower than the stock Honda, which kept lifting rear wheels about a foot into the air — quite a sight.

Phil Coates had bonnet troubles and Bob Small kept spinning out or going gardening at clubhouse where photographers Jeff Farmer and Alan Palmer were stationed.

Best results were:

B. Butcher came first in 1.36.49 with his Bolwell; R. Carey clocked 1.4.32 in a Spitfire for second place; and P. Coates driving a Lotus Cortina came third with 1.41.55.

## SPORTSMAN OF THE WEEK

### DAVID CHERRY

David, 22, is a fifth year Med. student. There is little more to be said about his golfing achievements. The list speaks for itself. Member of the State Junior Team for three years. Member of the State Senior Team for three years. Royal Adelaide champion — 1968. Has played in four Intervarsities. All-Australian Universities' Team — 1965, 1967 Blue — 1966. Adelaide University Golf Club Champion — 1967, '68, '69 Best score — 64. David has also played football and cricket for University. He showed his all round sporting ability last year when he gained selection in the State Amateur Football Team. He is at present Secretary of the A.U.G.C. For his services to University sport, David will receive a book token courtesy of the WEA bookroom.



## TABLE TENNIS I-V

The table tennis I/V was held in Hobart this year from 25-30 May. Unfortunately, it was only possible to send a men's team over, as not enough women players were interested in making the trip.

Eleven men's and six women's teams competed, Monash being victorious in both the men's and women's divisions. The Adelaide team, consisting of P. McKenzie (captain), D. Rylatt, M. Yabsley and P. Brooker played very creditably and finished third, losing only to the strong Monash and Western Australian sides, each of which had the services of a nationally ranked player.

Two members of the Adelaide team were ranked — McKenzie at no. 5 and Rylatt at no. 7. Both these players made the combined Universities team which played the Tasmanian State side on the Thursday night. The combined side was victorious, winning easily 10-1.

The Tasmanians made all players very welcome, and the functions they arranged were very successful. The ball and the trip to Port Arthur particularly, were greatly appreciated.

Match results:  
Adelaide lost to Monash 8 - 3; beat La Trobe 11 - 0; beat N.S.W. 10 - 1; beat Sydney 7 - 4; lost to W.A. 9 - 2; beat Melbourne 8 - 3.

## WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

University's A grade team was encouraged by its match against South Adelaide a fortnight ago. South won the first three quarters in a hard-fought match, despite the confident predictions of SAWB'S members that South would win easily.

In the last quarter, largely as a result of accurate shooting by Mary Potter, South went down by five goals and won by only ten goals.

This game gave the team more confidence against ATC on Saturday. In appalling wintry conditions, Adelaide was outscored by eight goals in the first half but fought back to be only six down at full time, 34-28. However, although the team has improved greatly on its first round performance, it has played the weakest sides already and will have to show even further drastic improvement if it is to win a game.

The lower teams have been short of players in recent weeks due to a variety of circumstances. The Graduates have attained fairly good results in this second series of matches and the B and C teams have also proved that they are capable of playing good basketball. Both practices and games have been better organised and attended this year and this has been mirrored in better team efforts throughout.

## SQUASH

The Men's Division 5A and Division 8 teams were both successful in winning their Grand Finals in the 1969 Autumn Pennant season which has just concluded.

The men's Division 1 and women's District teams finished only seventh, but both avoided relegation and showed improvement on the previous season.

For the first year the club has organised an internal teams' competition.

Its main purpose is to provide regular matches during the long break between the Pennant seasons, but it is also providing a useful guide for the selection of next season's teams. The competition has reached the halfway stage and can already be rated a success, as almost every Pennant player has been playing in one or other of the teams.

It is hoped that the competition can be extended next year to include women's teams, as well as Flinders University and Teacher's Colleges.

### INTERVARSITY

The Club Championships will be commencing on July 27, and will last about three weeks. Entry forms for these, and the coming Spring Pennant Competition are available at the Sports Office, and must be returned by July 11.

Adelaide is hosting this year's Intersivity during the August vacation with matches at Ken McGregors, Mitcham and Flinders University.

The teams of five will be named in about a month's time but four certainties for the men's team appear to be District player Malcolm Gray, and Division 1 players Bob Schaeffer, Peter Taylor and Rob Robertson. The women's team should include Libby Cameron, Pam Cherry, Jayne Renner and Jenny Davis.

Continued from Page 5

- In certain areas, "checks and balances" were needed; for instance, the question of promotion seemed best considered by Professors who could not have a self-interest in this matter.
- Greater decentralisation of decision-making was needed throughout; one example was the need for more autonomy of Departments, for instance on financial matters.

## BULL

Professor Bull, a former Chairman of the Education Committee and a present member of the University Council, was the final speaker. His speech was devoted to a rebuttal of some of the earlier speakers' contentions.

Professor Bull agreed with the definitions proposed by Dr. Catley and Dr. Laurence concerning the roles of the University; but he suggested that we "avoid adding a fourth role, the government of the University." Government was not an end in itself but the servant of the real aims.

Dr. Catley had claimed that authority was "anti-intellectual" and "inconsistent with education." Professor Bull answered this as follows: We have been chosen as staff because, as Dr. Laurence pointed out, we have something to offer. Students are here to get the benefit of what I have to offer them. Laws which are facts, as far as we can determine, must be transmitted, and this requires authority.

### "FLOW CHART"

Some of the earlier statements had been so critical that Professor Bull felt it necessary to point out that "the thing does work" and "there is a flow chart." It had been suggested that views could not get through - i.e., that the flow chart didn't work properly. Professor Bull pointed out that all that was required was that one write a letter to "the committee which has authority to deal with the matter."

Concerning the power of Departmental Heads, there had been criticism of the clause which made these people responsible to the Council.

Who would be responsible to the Council, Professor Bull asked, if this clause were abolished? It had been held that decisions should be made by "groups rather than individuals" so they indeed were at present.

For groups to take decisions effectively, they had to be small groups; one "can't have everyone represented" on all the Committees, or no decisions would ever be reached. Further to the question of power, Professor Bull wished to correct the apparent impression that people in the University spent their time jockeying for power; power was held by individuals in service to the University, and apparently with great reluctance, not through megalomania or ambition.

Professor Bull suggested eventually that one proposal for reconciling his own minority rule concept with the decentralisation suggested by other speakers was to have Heads of Departments elected by the Departmental staff. This was briefly discussed.

In the concluding short discussion from the floor, the only significant point came when Dr. Reid invited Dr.

Catley to "reply to Professor Bull's extraordinary remarks about authority."

Dr. Catley brought together the argument that "we have been chosen . . ." and the concept that education required authority, by pointing out that if the facts were really clear, our jobs could be taken over by books, films, slides and a few language labs.; the students could simply be put into this machinery and left to discover the facts.

### DISSATISFACTION

One would be interested to know the reactions of those few staff who bothered to attend this meeting.

There was dissatisfaction with Dr. Catley's speech on the part of some of the relatively progressive lecturers, who felt that his principles were obviously held by everyone and that he should have made some definite proposals.

The only other thing I have gleaned is that the Registrar (Mr. Edgeloe) was heard to mutter somewhere during the Catley talk, "Might as well be listening to those S.D.A."

### DECLINE IN SPEECHES

My own feeling, during the meeting, was that the speeches had shown a continuous decline in quality from Catley's lucid and considered analysis, through the interesting but splodgy performances of Laurence and Castles, to an intellectual nadir in the ill-prepared and unimaginative forays of Bull.

On looking at my notes, however, to prepare this article, I was forced to conclude that this was an over-generous estimation.

None of the speakers answered the third and fourth questions. Laurence and Castles alone had a crack at the second question (which in fairness to Dr. Catley would require several years' experience to debate from) but dealt only superficially with it; neither of them had worked out a scale of criticisms by which to assess priorities for reforms.

There was no speaker who clarified the precise areas of present **INEFFICIENCY** as opposed to those of **UNFAIRNESS**.

As to the first question, that of the principles involved, Laurence and Castles spent their time thinking up ways to imply democracy without taking the dangerous step of stating it; they consequently hedged around the issues, and although not saying anything they certainly failed to relate their principles of University Government to the roles of the University.

Dr. Catley was the only speaker who came to grips with the matter of principles, and although one would have liked elaboration on some of his deductions, one could not help being most impressed with his ideas and the lucidly argued supporting notions.

It was interesting that his was by far the briefest of the three speeches which were worthy of comment.

One is left wondering, at the end of it all, whether there is any truth in the claims made for the intellectual superiority of the staff; and whether the University is indeed the mainspring of critical thought in the community.

Hopefully the Staff Association will set up some further meetings of this nature. If students are invited we might hear some interesting ideas.

Adrian Wilson.

## ON DIT

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## BIRD OF THE WEEK

Christen Thomas, spinning or stationary, is our thirteenth bird of the week. Superstitiously speaking thirteen is supposed to be an unlucky number. But Christen (a 'number' of another kind) has enough charms (good luck and otherwise) to last us out for the week. Besides, she gets to get a WEA bookroom book token for being our bird for the week. Ain't that lucky?



drop out

we dont want to possess  
the land  
the capital  
the power

only ourselves

we dont want  
to be a part of the system  
killer state

we are not bombing vietnam

we want  
to relate to people <sup>not technology</sup>  
thru our love  
in the simple understanding  
of what we really  
want  
and need

we have no need for money  
we do not want power  
authority  
the shit  
excuse-ideaology

so we just drop

out  
out  
of the universities  
out  
of all the systems institutions  
in all  
of their forms

in order  
to live a concious existence  
we reject the values of the first civilization  
and start again  
our goal

uncorrupted by dogma  
peverted religion  
fear ...

we dont need it  
& we dont  
want  
it

we just drop out. and this  
is the only way

this is the beginning of the 2nd civilization

a concious creation  
in continual evolution / and this  
s the way  
we win.

### CASSANOVA CUCUMBER BLUES.

Computer. I bite my nails endlessly,  
but gently...  
Screams rent from the face of books  
hidden by glassy eyes.  
A cigar flies in endless circles, by,  
freezes my breath...  
While pupils clamour, toss in sight...  
around the room.  
Large hands stroke the cat but,  
ban the axolotal.  
Buy the stump then plant the copper  
grave.  
Container stands, looking, smoking then  
ash senescent falls.  
Is she drunk? no, never, only neurones  
know  
Short nails now, will they rust?

Jaqueleen I heard you scream  
"SAVE ME!"  
It was in the next room  
I fell asleep

So you died and the profane cried at the burial  
Black scarved girls, paled, solemn faces we barely knew  
COMPETING?  
Gallant and gay I could have chased them away  
me the defiant one  
your catalyst

Aark! I will leave this all  
BEHIND  
those tears inside the memories bloated  
the pedestal upon which I stand you  
I have a FRIEND  
fine fellow, sitting in the car  
rye whisky — women — — —  
It's a cold day.

Millwicent Phunt

### ON BARBITOS

So you've gone through the dictionary (at random)  
Or the recesses of a thousand hangovers  
To coax the last confused dregs of Expressionism  
Out into the light  
(Mostly round about 6.30 p.m.  
entre chat et loup.)

So you have found another 8,763 different sensations  
Possible to the human genital,  
— Chiefly by writing with it on a sheet of manuscript —  
So what?  
We've heard it all before  
We've tried it all before  
And it doesn't help.

When you open the window  
turn off the colored lamp-bulbs  
make the bed  
and put the Gauloises stubs in the waste-paper basket  
Sit down on an upturned bucket  
And take a trip to Liverpool  
(I haven't been — only passed through it)  
And hear the totally unpretentious  
minimally expressionistic  
and therefore maximally expressive voice  
Of Ringo Starr (or whoever)  
In a kaleidoscopic pattern of lace-curtains, brass-bands,  
gum-boots, floral wall-paper and ultimately  
Floral people (slightly faded, not the Rundle St. boutique variety)  
Singing

### ALL YER NEED IS LUV

Like an Agnus Dei falling in Tears on wet surfaces,  
In Liverpool, Pittsburg, Leningrad (back in the USSR)  
or Melbourne, Victoria.  
Actually you need a damn sight more than that  
But it's a start.

Andrew Clarke.

c buckmaster