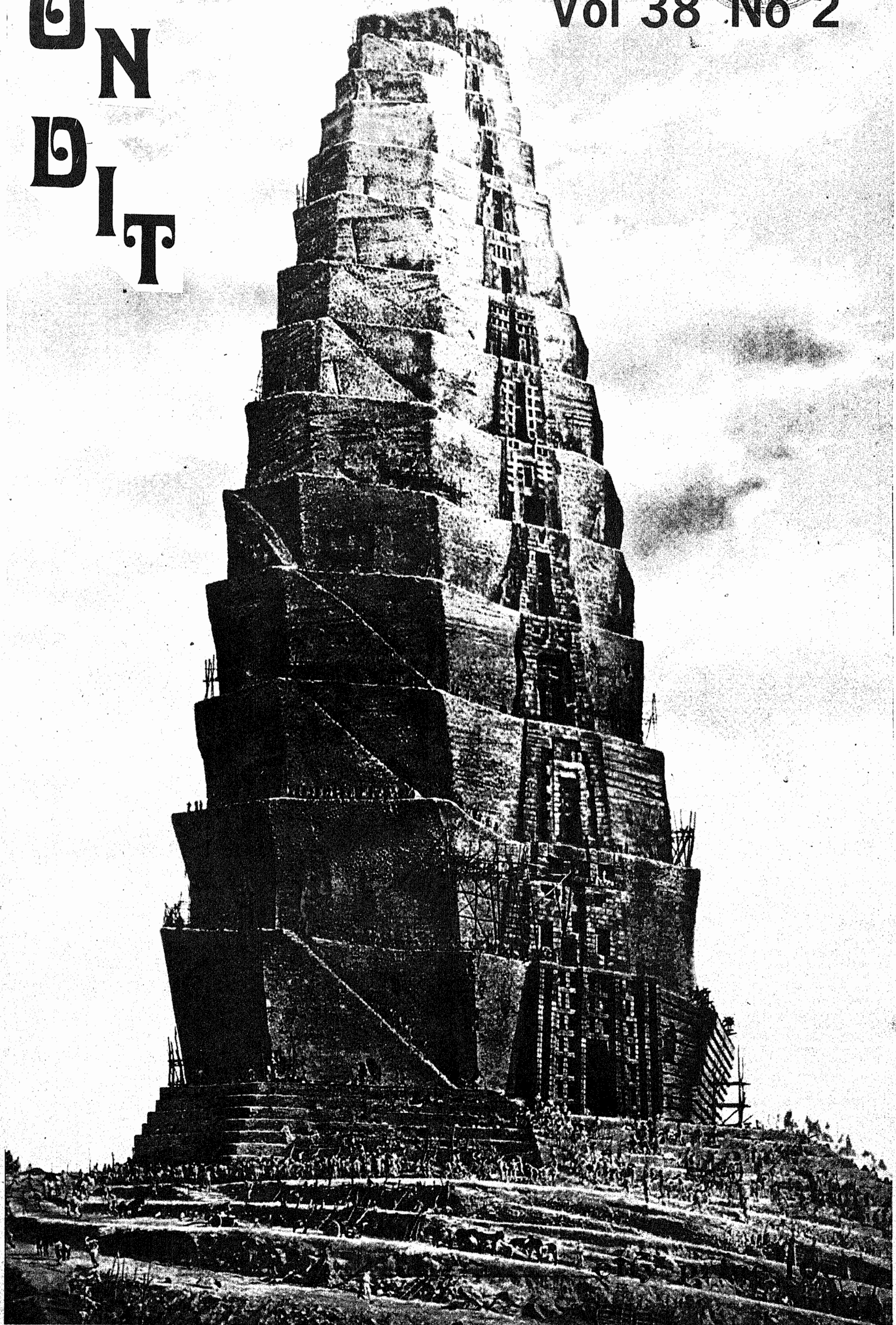


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SR

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Vol 38 No 2

ON DIT



EDITORIAL

LAST WEDNESDAY A SPECIAL EDITION OF "ON DIT" APPEARED. AS EDITORS, WE DISSOCIATE OURSELVES FROM THAT EDITION. IT WAS EDITED AND SET UP COMPLETELY BY THE S.R.C. PRESIDENT, AND HE MUST TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANYTHING WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THAT "ON DIT." WE WERE NOT ADEQUATELY INFORMED THAT IT WAS TO BE BROUGHT OUT, AND AS EDITORS WE WERE NOT CONSULTED ON EDITORIAL CONTENT, LAYOUT OR COST CONSIDERATIONS. UNLIKE MOST "ON DIT" SPECIAL EDITIONS IT CONTAINED A GENERAL ARTICLE AND A SMALL AD, BOTH OF WHICH COULD HAVE APPEARED IN THIS "ON DIT." THE REMAINING NOTICES WERE IMPORTANT AND HAD TO BE DEALT WITH IMMEDIATELY, BUT IT MUST BE REALISED THAT EXTRA EDITIONS OF "ON DIT" MAKE FOR EXPENSES THAT HAVE TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR WITHIN OUR ALREADY STRINGENT BUDGET.

letters

Sir,

It is with some regret that I prophesy the downfall, if it has not already occurred, of the S.D.A. on the Adelaide campus. If present indications are correct, this society will decline in vigour and effectiveness during the coming decade, until the Gortons and McLeays, fortified by the anonymous masses of bourgeois vegetables, triumph in the establishment of Big Brother in Australia.

This decline would be regrettable as the S.D.A. represent revolution as one alternative form of resistance to particular political situations. The effective representation of this alternative is extremely important in a society such as ours, which often resorts to violence as a means of solving problems.

I see the S.D.A.'s decline resulting from a failure on the part of its members to appeal to the freshers at Adelaide

University. During Orientation Week I attempted to engage an S.D.A. member in a discussion on which he had previously been publicly speaking. He dismissed me apparently as another snotty nosed fresher who couldn't understand the issues on which his private revolution was based. After patting me on the head he apparently returned to his armchair and watch the revolution that wasn't occurring. I believe that his name was Durbridge. From this incident it appeared, to me at least, that the S.D.A. is confused about its aims, or the people who make up the S.D.A. lack conviction in what they say and merely play the game of revolution because it is fashionable.

Paul McNamara
(1st Yr. Arts)

Dear sir,

I am ashamed of the behaviour of my fellow students at the 1970 Miss Fresher Competition. Their immature, childish reaction to the demonstration by the Women's Liberation Movement only made the protest more effective and brought out its relevance and sincerity. By denying the S.D.A. leader of his basic freedom of speech, the Competition audience showed an intolerance and

Dear Sirs,

It was with some surprise that I read at the bottom of 'your' special edition "Produced by Peter Balan, President of the SRC."

Has Mr. Balan joined you as an associate editor?

Or if not, has he brought out an ON DIT on his own?

Is this with your approval?

If the answer to my second question is 'yes,' then such action on the part of the President of the SRC is a gross insult to yourselves as Editors of this University's Student Newspaper.

Mr. Balan has every right to have articles written by him to appear in ON DIT as such. But for him to produce an ON DIT of his own clearly goes beyond the limitations of his Office.

Last year the SRC released official-sounding "unofficial" statements concerning an issue of campus politics. These pamphlets were unsigned and many students complained about their anonymity. No doubt Mr. Balan believes that by putting his name to the 'Special Edition' everyone will be happy; he will have met the requirements.

Indeed, what he has done is to demonstrate how much control he has over the Newspaper in his official capacity as President, a control which is surely unconstitutional.

The implications of such a move are far-reaching. Does this mean that Mr. Balan can, because of his position as SRC President, PRODUCE an ON DIT whenever he likes? Presumably any other student wishing to do the same thing would be refused the use of ON DIT'S finances, facilities and standing in the student community.

How is it possible that you have allowed yourselves to be quite blatantly ousted, even temporarily, from the position to which you were elected merely because a member of the SRC wants certain information to appear in an 'official' way?

I do not believe that the constitution of the SRC allows the President, or any member for that matter, the right to take over ON DIT when he chooses to do so.

For the many students who are concerned with the Freedom of the Student newspaper, this unprecedented take-over deserves a full explanation.

Yours sincerely,

Adrian Hann (Arts).

(Please refer to editorial: eds.)

ignorance that makes me wonder about the level of intelligence of the average student.

Perhaps the gentleman near me who invited the "bloody Commo" S.D.A. leader to "go back to Russia and take your bloody lot with you" does not appreciate that the basic difference (I used to think) between our society and Russia's is that our's is tolerant of dissent, and gives every man the right to say what he thinks. This gentleman is much nearer to being a Russian Communist than the S.D.A. leader, whose motivation in this issue was genuine, sincere, courageous, and probably right to a large degree.

I am not an S.D.A. member and generally disagree with their arguments.

Yours sincerely,
Andrew Parkin,
Arts.

AMSS PRESENTS
SKULLDUGGERY

**HARTS,
FORMULA**

BOTTOMS UP!

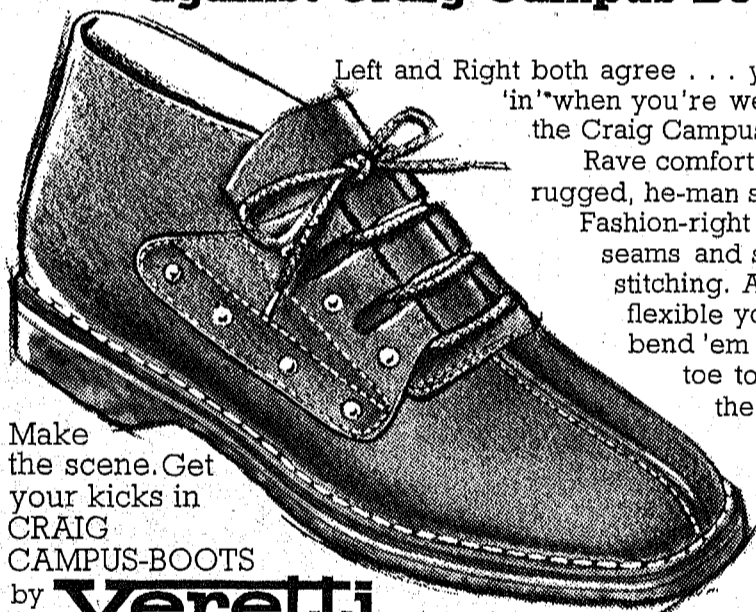
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drugs

Wilson - drugs for and against: use and abuse

Sirs,

In connection with the article on drugs (17/3/70), I should like to ask Dr. Heddle the following questions:

1. Concerning the adulteration, by pedlars, of pot with LSD and mainline drugs: Could this be combated by legalising pot?

2. "In susceptible individuals, even a single instance of (pot) use can cause acute panis, depression, paranoid reactions and precipitation of psychotic states. Over a long period of time, it contributes to psychological and social deterioration, especially when used by individuals with emotional problems who attempt to mask such problems by drug use instead of solving them."

(a) What is the incident of "susceptible individuals?"

(b) What is meant by "psychological and social deterioration?"

3. "... the deficiencies in personality which make the taker rely on pot to postpone the solving of his personality problems."

(a) Does this refer to the usual or average pot taker?

(b) What evidence is there for this assertion about the cause of pot smoking?

4. "The problem comes with its regular use by persons who usually have a series of personality and adaptational problems..."

(a) Does "the problem" refer to psychological dependence?

(b) What, MEDICALLY, is "the problem?"

5. The "amotivation syndrome." Does this syndrome in itself constitute ill health?

6. "Marihuana does not cause basic conflict, but neither does it contribute anything to a solution, and it MAY WELL delay or prevent effective approaches to a solution. We are particularly concerned about the use of such reality-distorting agent by teenagers, because patterns of coping with reality during the teenage period are significant in determining adult behaviour. Persistent use of an agent, which serves to ward off reality during this critical development period IS LIKELY TO compromise seriously the future ability of the individual to make an adequate adjustment to a complex society." (Dr. Heddle quoting Dr. Farnsworth of Harvard; my emphases). What evidence is available to reduce the uncertainties in these statements?

7. Would Dr. Heddle care to comment on the article, "Politics of Pot," Empire Times 17/3/70?

8. Turning away from pot; I should suggest that the abuse of tobacco and alcohol pose the most serious problems by far, in the field of "drug abuse" as Dr. Heddle outlined it. (For example, the incidence of alcoholism in Australia has been stated as 1 in 36; I estimate that at least 1,000 road deaths annually are caused, partly or wholly, by drunkenness; and cigarette smoking has been linked with two of the most distressing, destructive and prevalent of modern illnesses). What solutions does Dr. Heddle propose for these problems?

Yours etc.,

Adrian Wilson.

Answers to questions asked by Mr. Adrian Wilson

1. If "pot" were legalised, who would control the distribution and supply?

Yes, it would tend to prevent adulteration with LSD and Heroin, but the standardisation of the amount of cannabis in a marihuana cigarette is variable and the psychopharmacological action would also be variable. Not enough is yet known about the psychopharmacological reaction of cannabis by the medical and allied professions both from the short and long term effects, and therefore, as with other drugs, the medical profession would be unwilling to accede to its legalisation.

2. (a) From conversation with Psychiatrists overseas, I gathered that the evidence of psychotic breakdown in susceptible students (inadequate neurotic and pre-psychotic individuals) is common, even after the use of a single "reefer."

(b) This question is answered by Dr. Farnsworth.

"Marihuana does not cause basic conflicts, but neither does it contribute anything to a solution, and it may well delay or prevent effective approaches to a solution. We are particularly concerned about the use of such reality-distorting agents by teen-agers, because patterns of coping with reality during the teen-age period are significant in determining adult behaviour. Persistent use of an agent, which serves to ward off reality during this critical development period is likely to compromise seriously the future ability of the individual to make an adequate adjustment to a complex society."

This in itself would seem to make the individual liable not only to "psychological and social deterioration" but also "psychological and social breakdown" with an undermining of the mental health of the community.

3. (a) This refers to the person who relies on marihuana at regular intervals to postpone the resolution of his "identity." If the person comes to terms with his background personality conflicts, his need of marihuana would cease.

(b) The evidence for this assertion was expressed by several overseas Student Health Medical Officers and Psychiatrists, knowledgeable in dealing with mental ill health resulting from the use of marihuana.

4. (a) Yes.

(b) "Medicine" includes the emotional and social health or ill health as well as the physical health and ill health of individuals. If persons have personality and adaptational problems this will be evidenced by emotional ill health.

5. Yes! the "Amotivation Syndrome" will encourage a withdrawal from society ('opting out' is the popular term, I believe) or from resolving his own conflict of coming to terms with or of attempting to alter in a

tolerant and patient way the culture value system of our society. I would agree that this is not a physical state of ill health, but one could hardly call it a state of emotional and social health.

6. I was given evidence not only from Dr. Farnsworth but from other Psychiatrists seen overseas and many expressed the same opinion without the "may well" and with "does" and without "is likely to" and also "with does."

7. I am unable to comment but I would like to see this article.

8. (a) ALCOHOL: Alcohol is a socially accepted drug which has been used for many years. It does have an effect of reducing inhibitions when taken in MODERATION and therefore, if WISELY used in a SOCIAL manner, does help individuals to overcome the basic conflict of group participation and communication. However, when taken to EXCESS the chronic alcoholic has many of the conflicts and reactive personality difficulties. Their resolutions will be delayed by this alcoholic habit, just as with marihuana takers. Marihuana on the other hand, as is stated by Dr. Yolles - "tended to turn a person inward rather than stimulate conviviality."

What solutions is proposed for these problems?

We know that many road fatalities have a high alcohol blood content. The community needs to take more heed of the dangers of the combination of drinking alcohol and driving. Driving and drinking together create a highly dangerous situation not only to his or her own life, but to others. I suggest that more funds must be made available to investigate what personality problems cause the chronic alcoholic and that more help must be given to psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists who are at present tackling this difficult problem.

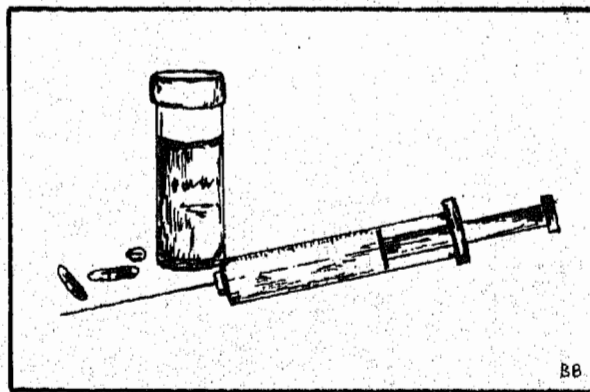
(b) CIGARETTE SMOKING: All are familiar with the medical warnings over cigarette smoking and hardly a day passes without reference to the danger in local or medical press. If you must smoke, take up a pipe or cigars and then smoke in moderation. If you continue smoking cigarettes, I refer you to "The Smokers' Tar Table", as published by the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, 412 Albert Street, East Melbourne, a test conducted in the Chemistry Department of Monash University. It states:-

"The National Health and Medical Research Council has found that tar content of cigarettes is related to the risk of lung cancer resulting from smoking. Any amount of cigarette smoking is hazardous to health. However, this table is produced for smokers who can't give up but who wish to regulate their intake of dangerous tar. Use it to estimate your daily intake and it is recommended your "tar diet" not exceed 100-150mgm of tar per day.

	Mgm. of tar in	20 cigs.	
1 cig.	10 cigs.	20 cigs.	
P	Chesterfield	23	230
P	Craven A	23	230
F	Belvedere	24	240
P	Camel	24	240
P	Rothmans	25	250
M	Kool	26	260
P	Benson & Hedges	27	270
P	Gauloise	27	270
P	Temple Bar	28	280
P	Pall Mall	29	290
P	Phillip Morris	30	300
F	Ransom	5	50
F	Hallmark	6	60
F	Edinburgh	14	140
F	Escort	16	160
F	Peter Stuyvesant	16	160
M	Salem	16	160
F	True	17	170
F	Trent	17	170
F	Dunhill	17	170
F	Ascot	17	170
F	Rothmans	17	170
F	Viscount	17	170
F	Craven A	18	180
F	Marlboro	18	180
F	Country Life	18	180
F	Turf	18	180
F	Kent	19	190
F	Park Drive	19	190
F	Camel	19	190
F	Galaxy	19	190
M	Idlewild	19	190
M	Alpine	20	200
F	Capstan	20	200
F	Chesterfield	20	200
F	Kent	20	200
F	Albany	20	200
F	Benson & Hedges	21	210
M	Cambridge	21	210
F	John Barry	21	210
F	Churchmans	21	210
F	Consulate	22	220
CT	Turf	22	220
P	Senior Service	22	220
F	Phillip Morris	22	220
F	Fiesta	22	220
F	Players	22	220
F	Cambridge	23	230
P	Capstan	23	230

P - Plain F - Filter CT - Cork Tipped M - Menthol

These problems of alcohol and tobacco cause untold illness and hardship, but why introduce another drug such as marihuana and increase our problem.



DRUGS - For and Against Use and Abuse

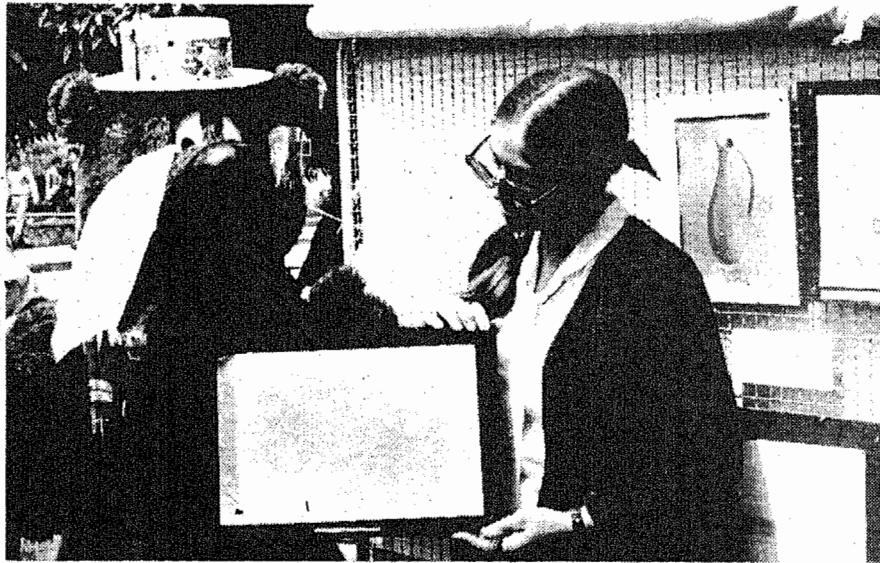
Hear the authors of the above articles defend their positions.

They and other qualified speakers will discuss the points mentioned above at a Seminar on Drugs to be held on Thursday, March 26th at 1.00 p.m.

This will take place in Napier Theatre 5 or Barr Smith lawns (if the weather is suitable). Notices will be posted advertising the venue.

Orientation Week '70

Questionnaire



ORIENTATION WEEK '70

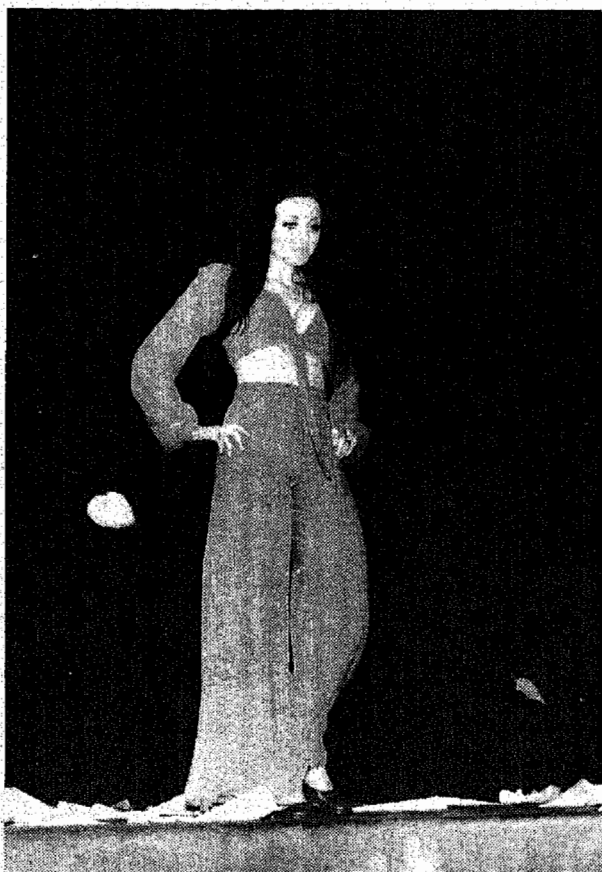
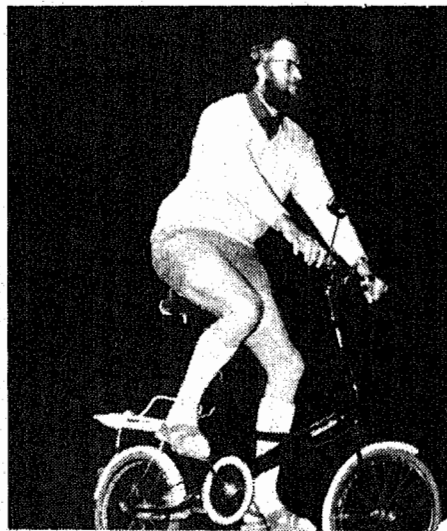
Due to what I feel was not a very successful Orientation Week, I have undertaken to find out why. Hopefully this survey will shed some light on the subject so that in future perhaps the S.R.C. can run a better Week.

Michael Chapman,
ORIENTATION WEEK DIRECTOR

For this to have any real meaning there must be a decent response to this questionnaire. So I ask you to spare a few minutes to complete and return to the S.R.C. office. Hopefully, you have been orientated sufficiently to know where to find it. While it is mainly for freshers of 1970, later year students with any comments on this year's Orientation Week and those of their own fresher days are welcome.



fashion



ORIENTATION

Faculty

Fresher

Sex

Later year student

11. (a) How many days did you come into Uni. during Orientation Week?
..... days.

(b) How many hours were spent at organised activities?

(i) Orientation Week program events hours.

(ii) Preliminary lectures hours.

(c) How many hours were spent on other activities e.g., socialising, finding out about courses etc. hours.

OR

Did you come in for specific organised Orientation Week activities?
YES/NO.

OR

Were they just afterthoughts between preliminary lectures? YES/NO

2. (a) Did you gain anything from Orientation Week which you did not already have? If so was it?

(i) more information about life at Uni.

(ii) more information about S.R.C. and University structure;

(iii) more information about clubs (not sporting).

(iv) more information about sporting clubs;

(v) more opportunity to discuss such things as politics, sex etc.;

(vi) more opportunity just to meet people.

(Tick: i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi.)

(b) Which of the above would you like to have been more emphasised?

(Tick: i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi.)

3. Do you think general student meetings on the Barr Smith Lawns on subjects of interest (e.g. drugs, student protests, University structure, radical political views etc), should be held during Orientation week.
YES/NO.

Any suggestions for other topics?

4. Have you any suggestions to enable greater opportunity to meet other freshers during Orientation Week?

5. (a) Do you think that "fun" activities were overdone? YES/NO.

(b) If so, which could be done away with?

(c) Further comments

6. (a) How many clubs and societies welcomes did you attend?

(b) Did they provide sufficient information?

(c) Considering the large number of clubs and societies did you expect them to be more active during the week?

(d) Further comments

7. (a) Did you attend a library tour? YES/NO.

(b) Further comments

8. Seminars on Uni. life were held under the auspices of the Student Counsellor. Did you attend? YES/NO.
If not, why not?

9. Have you any comments generally on Orientation Week?

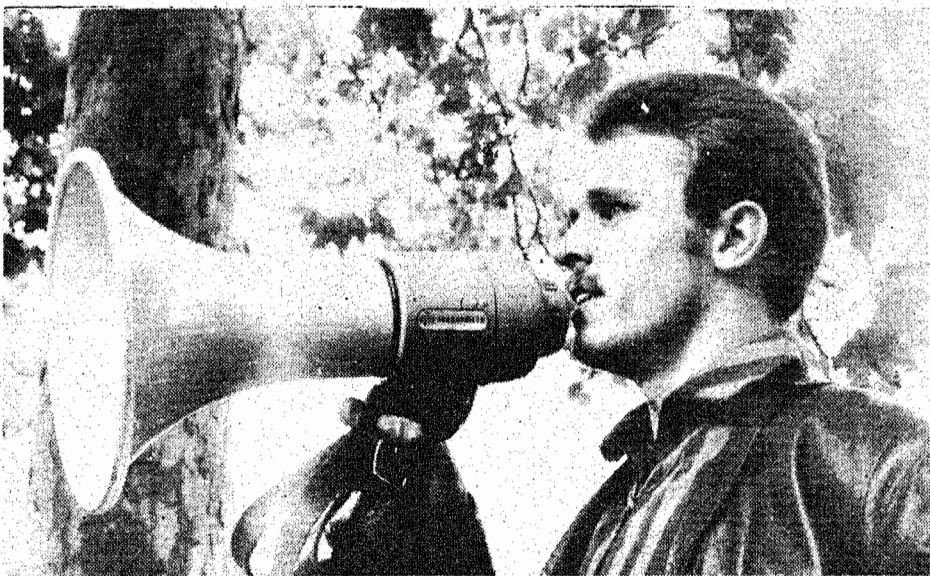
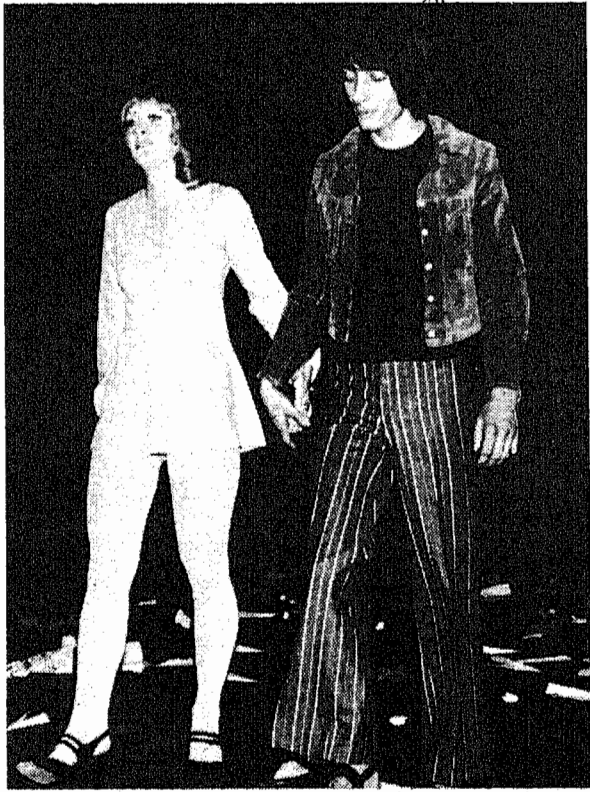
10. Did you attend a freshers' camp? If so, which

(i) S.R.C. Freshers' Camp.

(ii) S.R.C. Seminar Weekend.

(iii) Other

11. Have you READ your Orientation Handbook in detail? YES/NO.



FURTHER REFRESHMENT

Continued from last issue

Politics

In 1967 85% of males and 90% of females did not know their electorate or their M.H.R. On Dit is glad to report that this year the figure has dropped considerably, although the number of freshers who didn't know is still deplorable. 37% of males and 32% of the females knew what electorate they were situated in, and 34% of males and females knew who their M.H.R. was. Whether this is an accurate indication of the new freshman's knowledge is hard to gauge, however it is worthwhile pointing out that a majority of the freshers in the second camp, come from John MacLeay's electorate of Boothby. Perhaps Mr. McLeay's recent notoriety may have been responsible for the increase of knowledge in this direction.

Similarly, most freshers knew that the famous (or infamous) Mrs. Steele was the former Minister of Education in the State Government. 82% of males and 80% of females knew who Mrs. Steele was.

It was surprising to see that more birds knew that Communism was legal in Australia than did men. 70% of the women knew that Communism was legal in comparison to 61% of the men. These figures and the above ones indicate that the women are becoming more politically observant (in relation to previous years), however the men are still more aware. This is not to say that freshers are well informed politically, for indeed they still have a long way to go.

The freshman is still a very conservative person, however there are encouraging signs that he is beginning to liberalise. Agreeing with Australia's involvement in Vietnam were 29% of the males and 40% of the females, while 28% of the males and 33% of the females agreed with conscription. Three years ago the figures were as high as 70% of the males and 60% of the females.

A majority of freshers said they would go in a protest demonstration if they agreed with its aims, the figures being 65% of the males and 63% of the females. However, only 14% and 7% respectively believed that there was police brutality on these demonstrations.

The strong support that the Liberal Party had amongst the freshers of 1967 has dwindled considerably. If freshers could vote in the next Federal elections 39% of the males and 46% of the females would vote Liberal while 43% of the males and 22% of the females would vote for the A.L.P. In the state sphere, 43% of the males and 42% of the females support the L.C.L. with 43% of the males and 26% of the females supporting the A.L.P. Thus it seems that the State Liberal government is slightly more popular than its Federal counterpart. Again most of the college students supported the Liberals while a majority of High School students supported the A.L.P. Women also were more conservative than the men.

It is interesting to note that while 51% of the men and 55% of the women favored Australia becoming a republic, 65% of the men and 69% of the women still stood up for the national anthem.

Freshers' Camps, 1970

Freshers in 1970 are probably less conservative in their attitudes towards sex than freshers in previous years, and naturally enough females were once again more conservative than men on this subject.

On the question of censorship, quite a convincing majority were in favor of no censorship restrictions at all. 70% of the males and 66% of the females thought that there ought not to be any restrictions. The majority of these people thought censorship was necessary in the case of children, however they thought that this task was best left to the parents.

Asked if they thought if sexual intercourse before marriage was immoral, 81% of the males and 62% of the females thought that it wasn't. This was quite a reverse from the previous survey where just over 50% of the men and 80% of the women thought that sexual intercourse before marriage was immoral. Not so many, however, were prepared to say that they would probably experience sexual intercourse before they graduated, for only 60% of the males and 40% of the females thought that it was likely. In 1967 only 45% of the males and 15% of the females thought it was reasonably likely that they would have sexual intercourse before they were graduated.

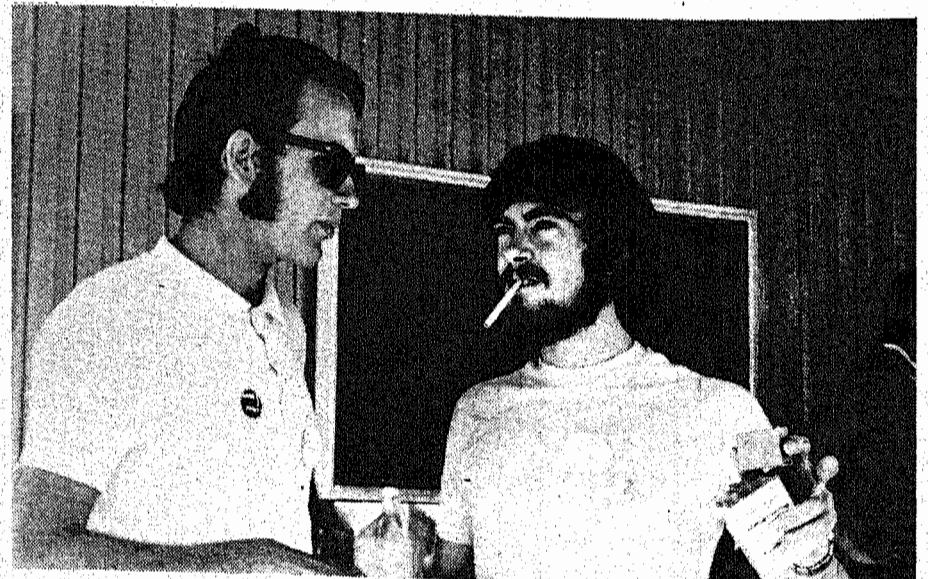
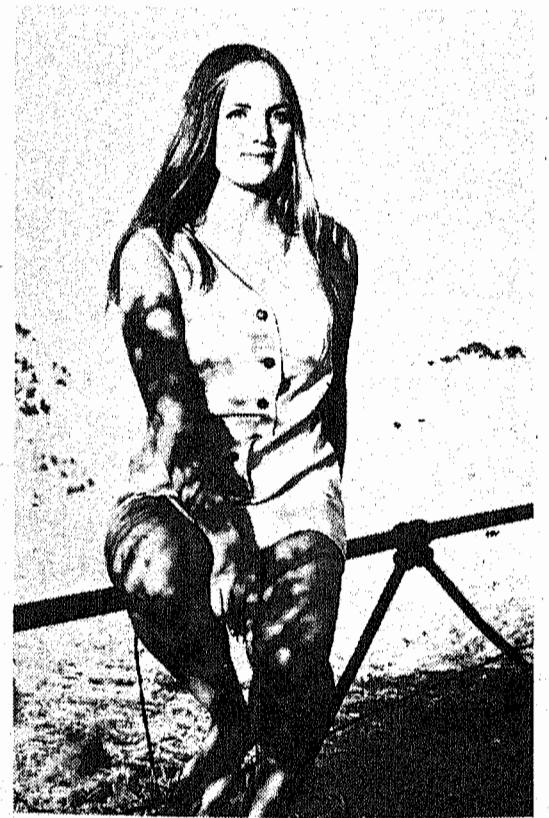
With regard to abortions, 32% of the males and 45% of the females thought that all abortions should be legalised. Many more of both sexes thought that abortions should be legalised only in special circumstances. In the last questionnaire the very name of abortions brought gasps from most of the freshers.

While most freshers this year agreed with contraception, most were very wary about the pill. 2% of the females had already used the pill, and 10% thought they would in the near future. 38% of the males said that they would advise their girlfriends to use the pill. No figures on this subject are available, however one suspects that the number of freshers prepared to use the pill in 1970 is slightly higher than previous years.

Both males and females agreed that homosexuality between consenting persons shouldn't be a criminal offence, 77% of the males and 74% of the females agreed on this point. This was a reverse from 1967 when 55% of the freshers thought that homosexuality should be a criminal offence. The narrow-mindedness commented on in 1967 seems to have broadened considerably.

A great number of freshers said they would like to see an article on contraception in On Dit. This was indicated by 85% of the males and 74% of the females.

David Freeman



The SRC and the Union

A committee has now been established by the Union to examine the results of last year's referendum on the nature of the Union and to propose draft resolutions on Constitutional changes.

The SRC expects that these Constitutional changes will concern the structure of the Union and that these proposals will be based on submissions presented by interested parties.

The SRC is, to say the least, a very interested party in these proceedings as it is determined to put into effect the changes which were first proposed by Bill Manos at the end of 1968, and which have been supported by the last SRC as well as this present one. The far-reaching changes proposed by Bill Manos provide for an organisational structure somewhat like that of the Western Australian Guild of Undergraduates.

Briefly the structure provides for a Union Council with (perhaps) a full-time president (to be elected by popular vote) and with the rest of the members being elected by the whole Union membership with a certain minimum representation of the particular groups involved.

These groups will be the undergraduate and post-graduate students, academic and professional staff and graduates with perhaps the ancillary staff and members of the University Council and Committees. The inclusion of all these groups then, will mean that the Union will be truly a University Union serving the entire University Community.

The Sports Association would remain as at present and a similar body would be established to cover the activities of the clubs and societies.

The Refectory Management and Bookshop Boards would also remain as at present as would the present Union Standing Committees (Planning and Development, Hall, House).

A Public Affairs Council would be set up to cover NUAs and associated student affairs.

It is anticipated that all these last-mentioned bodies would be to a large extent autonomous in their finance and decision making although to a certain extent subject to review by the Union Council. To assist in this each body would be allocated a certain proportion of the statutory fee and would be

required to operate within the finances available. A finance committee, responsible to the Union Council, would keep a check on overall finances and assist in allocating any extra funds.

How would a change to an organization such as that briefly outlined above affect Union members?

Perhaps most significantly it would greatly increase the role which students will be able to play in the management of the Union.

It is generally accepted that the Union Council will have a student majority as students make up by far the largest group in the Union and contribute the most as far as finances are concerned.

The composition of the sub-committees which are concerned chiefly with management is a matter for considerable discussion as other members of the Union with perhaps far more experience in business than students may have far more to contribute than students to the running of these specialist committees.

The SRC, as it exists now, would disappear and its functions divided between a Public Affairs Council

and a Clubs and Societies Council (or Activities Council). This would mean that clubs and societies would be better off as they would be in direct control of their own finances, and student affairs in general (particularly NUAs) would be better catered for due to the amount of work on individuals being considerably reduced. This last aspect is a very important one as the large amount of work piling up on certain members (particularly the executive) of the present SRC is so great that the system has become overloaded and highly inefficient. This has led to the present situation where three executive members have resigned due to pressure of academic work and no members of the SRC are yet willing to undertake their jobs and responsibilities.

SUBMIT YOUR
VIEWS TO THE
COMMITTEE
NOW

The University (supposedly) is that small oasis in our otherwise arid society nurtures the tender shoots of creativity, originality, critical thought; the home of the intellectual elite; the life source of this stricken world's future hopes.

Then the academic year at Adelaide couldn't possibly have started yet. I mean surely they're still on holidays, for they certainly haven't been sighted in the last couple of weeks. Any unsuspecting person walking into Western Drive would have been more than excused for thinking that he had, by some mistake entered the grounds of North Terrace Kindy and missed the University somewhere down the road.

And what a carnival for the kiddies it was. Cartoons and paddling in the pond and H. B. Bear and lots and lots of other nice things. Only the fairy floss was missing.

But even if the masses were reliving (or rather, stilling living) the enchantments of infancy, one could on past record, rely on the S.R.C. to splash around some officialdom and ceremony and S.D.A. to minister a bit of 'Truth' to the natives. But even these bulwarks of the student scene (quite apart from the many clubs and societies that seem to have quietly packed up and gone on an extended vacation) seemed somewhat cot-ridden.

Of course the S.R.C. gurgitated a Freshers Welcome (historical momentum) organised library tours and ----- (in case I've missed something out). But then again its not very surprising. Most S.R.C. members have mediocrity stamped all over them. Admittedly, there are a few 'leaders' that rise above this level, but that's not saying much. The monocular always did rule in the land of the blind.

Let's take a look at the other end of the pole. Hopefully, some action is promised from the radical quarter once they've resolved their differences over what the 'cause' is going to be for the current year. "Grass Roots" was duly published and the gutter press sank even lower in its own effluent. Current editorial practice seems to consist of changing a few of the words around last year's cliches and of course substituting a new name in the standard headline "The ----- - Badger Betrayal."

But maybe that's being a little harsh. There was some novelty value in a handful of frustrated females relaxing a few of their neuroses by sitting down on the Miss Fresher catwalk - (symbolic?) and "lets hold everything there." (1) By talking about student organisations such as the S.R.C. and S.D.A. what are we really doing? Very simply, describing the student body at large. Its usually true that the standards and aspirations of bodies such as these (especially the S.R.C.) correlate fairly closely with those of the general mass.

Then maybe the average student at this University is not the mature, intelligent thinking person that one might expect. Perhaps he in turn is nothing but a mirror of Australian society and the exhaust pipe mentality that has come to be associated with it.

Such a conclusion unfortunately, is inescapable. The bulk of students at this University have little or no originality, can do nothing but criticise, and can't even do that effectively, have no ability to express themselves. They are in fact narrow minded, fairly bigoted uninspiring, ineffectual drones. They are a disgrace to themselves, to their education system, to their society. And the greatest tragedy of all is that they themselves do not realise it.

(1) "Grass Roots,"

IF THE COLUMN

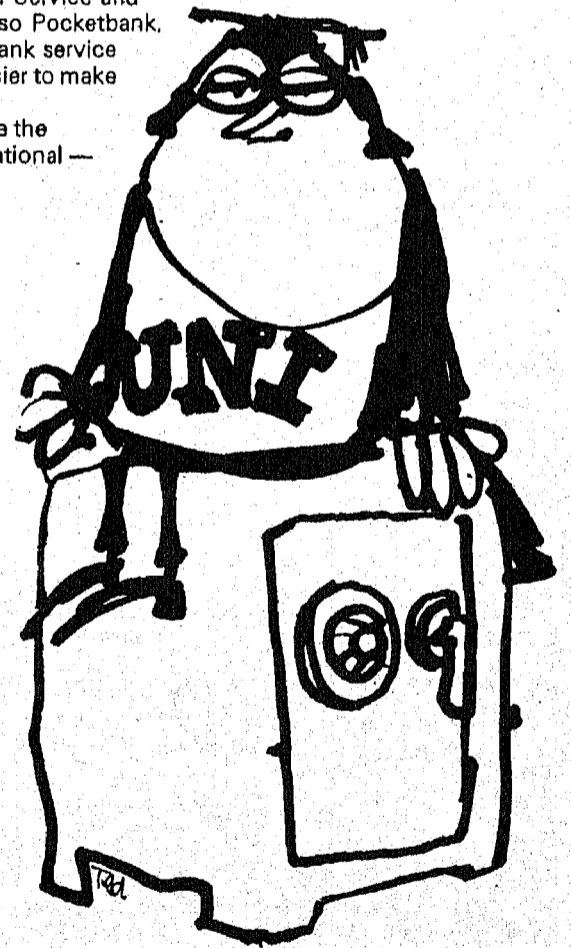
By BEHEMOTH

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Sharpeville — a Memory

Last Saturday, March 21st, was the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. On that day in 1960, sixty-nine people were killed, including eight women and ten children, and one hundred and eighty were injured. This slaughter shocked the world and starkly brought home to all the realities of the South African Government's Apartheid policies.

The United Nations has proclaimed March 21st as "International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination." It is easy to forget the South African government's policy and its bearing on the majority of people living in that nation. The following article is an interview with former South African NUSAS President John Daniel, who is now an exile from his native land.

INTERVIEW ACCORDED TO WUS NEWS

BY JOHN DANIEL

John Daniel, formerly South African, is now a "prohibited immigrant" in that country. He is presently studying International Relations at Western Michigan University, U.S.A. After the banning of NUSAS President, Ian Robertson, in 1966, John Daniel became acting-President which post he held at the time of the visit of Senator Robert Kennedy.

WUS:— As a former President of NUSAS, what is the present role of the Organisation and what are its future prospects?

DANIEL:—

In the political atmosphere of South Africa today, the role of NUSAS is necessarily a limited one but still one of great importance. Primarily, I see NUSAS acting as a vehicle of protest against the inhuman repression of the South African Government and as an organisation ensuring that liberal and non-racial ideas are kept alive and developed.

In an atmosphere of almost total conformity to the Government's dictates, any organisation prepared to protest vigorously against the constant violation of human rights and to challenge the myth of apartheid is performing a service.

I feel that NUSAS can claim considerable success in keeping alive its liberal philosophy and in countering the Government's racist propaganda. Last April, for example, NUSAS mobilised large-scale demonstrations to mark the tenth anniversary of the passing of the Separate Universities Act. I am sure that few students, active in the 1959 campaign against that Act, imagined that ten years later at Witwatersrand University, over four thousand students would re-dedicate themselves to the ideals of academic and human freedom.

Each year, several hundred students leave universities in South Africa as dedicated opponents of apartheid and these people will, I believe, play an important role in the South Africa of the future.

I believe that NUSAS has an important role to play as a bridge between the races. Apart from certain religious groups, it is now the only organisation which can successfully bring black and white students together on an equal basis. The organisation is, in fact, a living proof of the success of a non-racial approach to South Africa's problems.

Finally, NUSAS has a role to play as, what I would call, a service organisation. It has the means and resources to be of considerable help to the people of South Africa and, in this regard, I think that it performs an admirable task. Its many projects, such as the Prison Education Programme, the Relief Programme for Released Prisoners and Children, the Medical Scholarships Programme, the Students Defence and Aid Fund, the Student Loan Fund, etc., are often the only source of relief and aid to countless individuals.

The organisation's future is not bright. No anti-apartheid organisation in South Africa can have but a tenuous future. The organisation has been under great pressure from the Government over the past ten years and many student leaders have been persecuted for their activities. Different NUSAS presidents have been banned, deported, detained, refused passports and in other ways harried by the security police. And there is an efficient police informer network operating in all universities.

All these pressures have really served to draw the organisation together. It is for this reason that I think that there is little danger of it collapsing from internal stress.

The danger now looms large of a Government ban on the entire organisation, however. The Government is determined to crush all opposition to its policies and it has the resources to do so. Each year that NUSAS continues to function the prospects of it being banned increase.

WUS:— What is a banning order and how does it feel to be banned?

DANIEL:—

A banning order is one of the most effective instruments of oppression which the Government has at its disposal. These banning orders operate at many different levels; they can be applied to organisations, as in the case of the South African Communist Party, the Congress of Democrats, the African National Congress and Pan-African Congress. They can also be used against newspapers and other publications as well as individuals. In brief, a banning order renders impotent an individual opponent of the Government. They operate for a maximum period of five years but are renewable. During that period an individual may not leave a certain residential area, may not communicate with more than one person at a time, may not attend any social or political gatherings, nothing he says may be quoted and nothing he writes printed. He may enter no educational institution, factory, harbour, airport, or publishing house. These orders are applied to those individuals whom the Government cannot convict in a court of law and yet whose political activities are an embarrassment to it. It has banned some nine hundred individuals and the impact on the political opposition has been crippling.

The individual consequences of a banning order are devastating. The individual suffers a total disruption of his personal and political life and in many cases the psychological effects of a life of non-communication have been acute.

WUS:— You are now studying in the United States of America. Do you find any parallel between the situations in South Africa and the United States?

DANIEL:—

There are many parallels between the two societies; both are fundamentally conservative and racist with an obsessive anti-communist hysteria. These are of course generalisations which require qualification but are, I believe, generally valid. In both countries race relations are in a state of great crisis. South Africa has chosen to permanently oppress the non-white majority. Our pessimistic impression is that the United States is moving into a similar period of oppression of its black citizens. After a brief period in which some half-hearted gestures were made to black America, the process is now certainly slowing down. The activities of the riot police in Chicago and other cities, recent electoral results in American cities and the antics of the Governor of California — all of which have been popularly accepted by the majority of Americans — lead me to the conclusion that America is entering a period in which human rights will be sacrificed on the altar of "law and order."

WUS:— What are your reactions to the Bill establishing tribal colleges as "Universities"?

DANIEL:—

My reactions are entirely negative. The existence of separate ethnic colleges is totally abhorrent to me and any attempt by the Government to accord these third-rate institutions university status will in no way alter that conviction. The Government offers these "bush colleges" to the outside world as an example of the great benefits which it accords its non-white citizens whereas, in fact, they are no more than educational detention camps in which non-whites are trained for perpetual servitude in the white society.

WUS:— What is apartheid?

DANIEL:—

This is a very general question and difficult to answer. The best that I can do is to respond to it in rather clichéd terms. Apartheid amounts to the political oppression, economic exploitation and cultural degradation of the non-white majority by the white minority. The ideology of apartheid is the means by which the white minority attempts to rationalize their intention to remain permanent masters in the land. To achieve this, they have reduced the status of the non-white citizen to that of a chattel, denied all fundamental human rights. To be a non-white in South Africa is to be permanently dis-enfranchised and to have no say in the conduct of one's life; it is to be paid a wage inferior to that of a white citizen for the same work and to have no right to strike or bargain collectively; it is to have one's past portrayed as one of savagery and brutality.

WUS:— What is the Bureau of State Security (BOSS)?

DANIEL:—

BOSS is the new security organisation created by Act of Parliament. It can best be explained as the South African equivalent of the American CIA. It is not answerable to Parliament for its actions — only to the Prime Minister. No details of its expenditure will be released and the Press may not give any account of its activities. It will be headed by a close associate of the Prime Minister, a fellow war-time detainee, Brigadier van der Bergh, former head of the security branch.

South Africa is entering a period of imperial expansion in which it is attempting to turn the whole of southern Africa into its sphere of interest and an area in which it reserves the right to intervene in any part should its security be threatened. South Africa has illegally annexed South-West Africa, its troops are in Rhodesia, Mozambique and probably Angola; Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Malawi are its satellites and only Zambia remains as a thorn in its side. This external CIA will work to ensure that southern Africa operates according to the dictates of the Government in Pretoria and it will attempt to under-mine the security of Zambia. There is evidence that South Africa is giving material aid to the present Government. I should imagine that under the BOSS, South Africa's espionage activities throughout Africa and the world will be stepped up and lavish amounts will be spent on propaganda activities. The creation of BOSS is sinister and it corresponds with the new aggressive and imperial outlook of the Republic.

WUS:— What then is the future of Southern Africa?

DANIEL:—

Essentially my view is that Africa is divided into two zones, liberated and un-liberated. The whole of southern Africa, with the exception of Zambia, is un-liberated. The whole destiny of that part of Africa is linked and one should not view the future of South Africa as being separate from that of Rhodesia or the Portuguese colonies. I believe that the process of liberating southern Africa rests with the southern Africans themselves. Between now and the end of the century, South Africa will be one of the major trouble spots in the world next to Vietnam. It is here that one of the ultimate battles in the struggle between the forces of racialism and non-racialism will be fought, and the battle will be protracted and bloody. Realistically, one should look first to the liberation of Rhodesia and South-West Africa and then to the final and decisive struggle for the control of South Africa itself. There are those who state that the task of liberating southern Africa is a hopeless one. Let me remind those people that much the same was said of the struggle of the Algerians against the French and of the Vietnamese against the Americans.

WUS:— What was the significance of the Gandar trial for you?

DANIEL:—

Some have claimed that freedom of the press in South Africa was at stake at this trial. I do not believe this for, in fact, freedom of the press virtually was abolished many years ago. This trial should really be seen as simply a further attempt by the Government to ensure total conformity to its actions. Laurence Gandar, through his newspaper, "Rand Daily Mail", is one of the few voices challenging the myth of apartheid and this challenge the Government will not tolerate. Hence, his trial and the determination to ensure his conviction. This process of continual intimidation is, in addition, successful. Even Mr. Gandar himself has admitted that now he will be more circumspect in his criticism. If this is the effect on him, then what can we expect from those editors who have never had the courage to challenge the Government in the first place?

WUS:— How successful are the special programmes of NUSAS among which many are assisted by the World University Service?

DANIEL:—

The programmes to which you refer are the Prison Education Scheme, the Programme of Aid for the Released Prisoners and their Children, the Medical Scholarships Programme, etc. As I have indicated earlier, these programmes are among NUSAS's most valuable tasks. The Prison Education Scheme provides the means by which prisoners can continue their education while incarcerated. This in itself is valuable but furthermore it ensures that the minds of these prisoners, some of the finest in the country, are kept alive during their lengthy periods of imprisonment. I am sure, too, that psychologically the programme is of benefit to them for it is a reminder that there are still people who care for them. I am sure also it is of great comfort to the prisoner to know that there is an organisation providing aid to his wife and children while he is helpless to do so.

South Africa suffers from a terrible shortage of trained medical personnel and NUSAS is attempting to overcome this deficit through its Medical Scholarship Programme. It has now been administering these scholarships to medical students. Many of these students would not have been able to attend university without this aid. Already the first four students to be granted scholarships have graduated and are now practicing as doctors and the number will increase in the future.

One thing that I should like to point out in regard to the prison education and other programmes is that NUSAS is almost alone in this kind of work in South Africa. Without its efforts, political prisoners would not obtain an education and their wives and children would not obtain aid, their futures would be utterly hopeless. It is for this reason that the NUSAS leadership is so grateful to organisations like World University Service which continue to give tremendous

financial aid to these programmes. The rewards in kind for the international community may not be great but they should never forget that in human terms their aid is of inestimable value.

WUS:— What is your view of sporting events in which South Africans partake and your attitude to the growing boycott of South African sporting events?

DANIEL:—

I favour a complete ban on all sporting events with South Africa and very much admire the work of such organisations as SANROC (South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee) which are working to this end. One should never forget that sport is a great propaganda vehicle of the South African Government. Many sportsmen are amongst its most successful overseas propagandists. Its successes in rugby football and Davis Cup tennis are exploited in propaganda terms. Visiting sportsmen are accorded lavish hospitality and many return to their respective countries as apologists for apartheid. There are indications that the growing sports' boycott has effected some minor concessions from the Government and that South Africa's exclusion from the Olympic Games was a real set-back to the Government's efforts to obtain international respectability. At the same time I do not believe that a total ban on all sporting relations with South Africa will bring about a change in Government. However, this is no reason to abandon attempts to isolate the country. The racism of the present Government is so anathema to the civilised world that for this reason alone, it should be excluded from the international arena.

Arts students Beware

Education should be a process in self-development and self awareness. Education should be a free, conscious and an involved search for self identity and understanding.

It is essential that students participate actively in both. The administrative and academic decisions that guide their education, only then is it possible to have a free education — that is — an education in which students have control over the content and direction of their courses and the requirements for them.

Such an ideal precludes examinations in their present form.

It also precludes the imposition of course on students.

It rejects the artificial division of knowledge into discipline.

It demands that students have power to effect decisions about their courses.

And sees the present arrangements of the Arts Faculty regarding student representation as being an interim measure only.

It is necessary to have students on the Arts Faculty Board who are prepared to state such a view of administration and academic participation.

To this end we recommend ourselves to you as students who will argue for participation and democracy in the education process.

We think it imperative that all students be aware of the decisions made by the Arts Faculty and become involved in the making of those decisions.

We think it imperative that the present assessment methods of exams be abolished in favour of a process which enables students to follow and develop their individual interests without the threat of a three hour examination determining their ability.

We think it imperative that students participate in establishing the content and direction of the courses that they undertake.

We consider it essential that the present administrative requirements for courses be seriously discussed.

We consider that the workings of the Arts Faculty Board be publicised and that the completely unjust imbalance in the teaching hands of departments being maintained through financial misallocation be advertised.

We finally consider that the division of the Arts Faculty into departments needs urgent debate together with an analysis of 'the Arts degree' and that this take place throughout the faculty with a view to reorganising the faculty. This debate should not be dissociated from a debate about the position that a faculty board would have within such a reorganisation.

We thus urge you to support us in our attempt to continuously put these views of education before the present faculty board together with the demands of students.

Elections will be held on Thursday 26th March. Polling booths will be located in the Napier Building; voting will be by Union card for all Arts students.

We stand for Education Participation and Democracy.

Geoff Wells (Hons. Grad)
Phil McMichael (English 1, History II)
Mike Duigan (Politics IV)

Student Representation on the Arts Faculty Board

The second and third terms of 1969 were witness to increasing general debate and consideration of the nature of the University as a democratic educational institution, with which of course were associated questions such as the rights of students, teachers and ancillary staff to have a greater say in the decision processes and the exercise of power within the University. It was hoped that these rights would be implemented by increased student, postgraduate, junior staff and ancillary staff representation on the Council, the Education Committee, the Disciplinary Board, the various Faculties, and so forth.

This general movement within the University structure was matched by equivalent movements within different faculties, with varying amounts of success. It is with the Arts Faculty, the source of many inspired spokesmen of the general student movement, that this article is concerned.

In second term the Dean of the Faculty, Professor Horne, gave notice of the formation of a Curriculum or Dean's Advisory Committee, consisting of students and staff, which was to advise him in such matters as teaching methods, procedure for examinations, requirements for degrees etc. A general (poorly attended) meeting of Arts students and staff was held to discuss the issue in the Union Hall on Tuesday, July 29th. After considerable debate motion rejecting the proposed Committee outright was successfully moved. This motion had been formulated by an ad hoc Arts Faculty Committee which had met earlier to discuss the proposed Curriculum Committee. The ad hoc committee based its opposition on the arguments that the committee would still be part of the authoritarian power structure, that it could not adequately represent the more than 2,500 students in the Faculty, that its areas of concern could be better dealt with by decisions of those immediately involved. (A full account of the reasons behind the rejection appear in the "On Dit" of August 5, 1969.) The last part of the motion called for three students elected by the student body to be appointed by the Council to the three positions on the Arts Faculty Board provided under Ch.X 2(b), (iii) of the University Statutes.

At the end of last year (after the exams) Professor Horne notified the S.R.C. President that provision had been made for the election by the student body of three arts undergraduates to the Faculty Board. This move was apparently being

considered by the Board at the same time as the Curriculum Committee was proposed. The students were to be admitted by the changing of Ch. X 2(b), (iii) of the Statutes to read "The Faculty of Arts shall consist of . . . such other persons not exceeding EIGHT in number as the Council on the recommendation of the Faculty may appoint." Previously the number had been three. The extra five members provided for are to consist of the three students elected by the Arts undergraduate body, one postgraduate student elected by the Postgraduate Students' Association and one postgraduate student doing a Dip. Ed. to be elected by the Education Department. This roundabout method, whereby Council will act on the Board's recommendation and appoint the five elected postgraduate and undergraduate students to the Board, is an interim measure for one year only. The revised University Act will contain permanent statutory provisions for the direct election of students by students to the Faculty Board.

So much for the politics of the appointment. The three students to be elected this Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from nominations received last Thursday, Friday and Monday will be required to attend Faculty Board meetings on the second Wednesday of each month, having previously studied the proposed agenda and attached documents, and having prepared themselves as much as possible. As full members of the Board they will be expected to vote on the merits of each individual case, NOT as representatives of the student body or in line with some general policy. They will also have the opportunity to serve on sub-committees where the Board sees fit.

One final remark. Although Faculty representation has been achieved, this is only the first step on the path to the ideal of the University as a democratic, educational institution. If the movement is to continue the student body must continue to show its commitment. One way of doing this is by registering a large turn-out at the elections today, tomorrow and on Thursday. Votes may be cast in the S.R.C. office from 9-5, and in the foyer of the Napier from 12-1, 2-3 and 4-5 on each of these days.

Richard Apps,
Secretary,
Arts Faculty Society.

The University Act

As mentioned in the last extraordinary issue of 'On Dit', the University Council has requested all bodies on campus to submit their opinions on the Third Draft University Act before the end of this term.

In the same way that the Discipline Statute was put under review largely to provide for student membership of the Disciplinary Board, the University Act was opened for review about two years ago in order to enable students elected by students to become members of the University Council, which is the supreme governing body within the University.

Consequently the part of the Act which most concerns students is that portion which determines the composition of the University Council. The Third Draft provides for four undergraduate students and one post-graduate student out of a council of thirty-three. There is also provision for eight members of the academic staff and twelve 'others' elected by the Senate which will include all graduates of the University.

Do you think that four students is too many, just right, too few? If you have any particular views on the University Act, write an article for 'On Dit' outlining these views (copies of the Third Draft Act are available at the SRC office).

In the next edition of 'On Dit' there will be an article outlining the history of the debate on the Draft Acts as well as an announcement concerning a General Student Meeting

to be held to decide whether students support or reject this Draft Act.

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After Pinkville

(Professor of Linguistics)
M.I.T.

By Noam Chomsky

Reprinted from New York Review of Books

January 1, 1970

On October 15, 1965, an estimated 70,000 people took part in large-scale anti war demonstrations. The demonstrators heard pleas for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and for a serious commitment to negotiations, in response to the negotiation offers from North Vietnam and UN efforts to settle the war. To be more precise, this is what they heard if they heard anything at all. On the Boston Common, for example, they heard not a word from the speakers, who were drowned out by hecklers and counter-demonstrators.

On the Senate floor, Senator Mansfield denounced the "sense of utter irresponsibility" shown by the demonstrators, while Everett Dirksen said the demonstrators were "enough to make any person loyal to his country weep." Richard Nixon wrote, in a letter to *The New York Times*, that "... victory for the Viet Cong... would mean ultimately the destruction of freedom of speech for all men for all time not only in Asia but in the United States as well" — nothing less.

In a sense, Senator Mansfield was right in speaking of the sense of utter irresponsibility shown by demonstrators. They should have been demanding not an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and negotiations, but a complete and immediate withdrawal of all American troops and material — an end to any forceful interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam or any other nation. They should have been demanding not merely that the US adhere to international law and its own treaty obligations — thus removing itself forthwith from Vietnam; but they should also have exercised their right and duty to resist the violence of the State, which was as vicious in practice as it was illegal in principle.

In October, 1967, there were, once again mass demonstrations against the war, this time in Washington and at the Pentagon. A few months earlier, still larger, though less militant, demonstrations had taken place in New York. The Tet offensive, shortly after, revealed that American military strategy was "foolish to the point of insanity."¹ It also revealed to the public that government propaganda was either an illusion or a fraud. Moreover, an international monetary crisis threatened, attributable in part to Vietnam.

In retrospect, it seems possible that the war could have been ended if popular pressure had been maintained. But many radicals felt that the war was over, that it had become, in any case, a "liberal issue," and they turned to other concerns. Those who had demanded no more than an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and a commitment to negotiations saw their demands being realised, and lapsed into silence.

These demands, however, had always been beside the point. As to negotiations, there is, in fact, very little to negotiate. As long as an American army of occupation remains in Vietnam, the war will continue. Withdrawal of American troops must be a unilateral act, as the invasion of Vietnam by the American government was a unilateral act, in the first place. Those who had been calling for "negotiations now" were deluding themselves and others, just as those who now call for a cease-fire that will leave an American expeditionary force in Vietnam are not facing reality.

As to the bombing of North Vietnam, this had always been a side-show, in large measure a propaganda cover for the American invasion of the South. The US Government could not admit that it was invading South Vietnam to protect from its own population a government that we

had installed. Therefore it was rescuing the South Vietnamese from 'aggression.'

But surely it must strike at the "source of aggression." Hence the bombing of North Vietnam. This, at least seems the most rational explanation for the bombing of North Vietnam in February 1965, at a time when no North Vietnamese troops were in the South, so far as was known, and there was a bare trickle of supplies.

To be sure, those who are "in the know" have different explanations for the bombing of North Vietnam. Consider, for example, the explanation offered by Sir Robert Thompson, the British counter-insurgency expert who has been for many years a close adviser to the American army in South Vietnam — a man who is, incidentally, much admired by American social scientists who like to consider themselves "tough minded, hard-nosed realists," no doubt because of his utter contempt for democracy and his relatively pure colonialist attitudes. In the British newspaper *The Guardian* May 19, 1969, his views are explained as follows:

He also condemns the bombing of the North. The US Air Force in 1965 was having great budgetary problems, because the army was the only one that had a war on its hands and was thus getting all the money. "So the Air Force had to get in, and you had the bombing of North Vietnam... the budgetary problems of the Air Force were then solved."

In his *No Exit from Vietnam* (1969) he explains more graphically the attractiveness of air power:

One can so easily imagine the Commander of the Strategic Air Command striding up and down his operations room wondering how he could get in on the act. With all that power available and an enormous investment doing nothing, it is not surprising that reasons and means had to be found for their engagement. The war was therefore waged in a manner which enabled this massive air armada to be used round the clock... In this way the war could be fought as an American war without the previous frustrations of co-operating with the Vietnamese.

Or consider the explanation for the Bombing of the North offered by Adam Yarmolinsky, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, 1965-66, previous Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense. According to his analysis, the strategic bombing of North Vietnam "produced no military advantages except for its putative favorable impact on morale in the south. But [this step] was taken, at least in part, because it was one of the things that the US military forces were best prepared to do."²

So North Vietnam was flattened and impelled to send troops to the South, as it did a few months after the bombing began, if the Department of Defense can be believed.

Since the bombing of North Vietnam "produced no military advantages" and was extremely costly, it could be stopped with little difficulty and little effect on the American war in South Vietnam. And so it was, in two steps; on April 1, 1968 when the regular bombing was restricted to the southern part of North Vietnam, and on November 1, when it was halted. At the same time, the total American bombing now restricted to Laos and South Vietnam, was increased in April and increased again in November. By March 1969 the total level of bombardment had reached 130,000 tons a month — nearly two Hiroshimas a week in South Vietnam and Laos, defenseless countries. And Melvin Laird's projection

for the next twelve to eighteen months was the same.³ The redistribution (and intensification) of bombing and the largely empty negotiations stilled domestic protest for a time and permitted the war to go on as before.

We can now look back over the failure of the "peace movement" to sustain and intensify its protest over the past four years. By now, defoliation has been carried out over an area the size of Massachusetts, with what effect no one has any real idea. The bombardment of Vietnam far exceeds the bombardment of Korea or anything in World War II. The number of Vietnamese killed or driven from their homes cannot be seriously estimated.

It is important to understand that the massacre of the rural population of Vietnam and their forced evacuation is not an accidental by-product of the war. Rather it is of the very essence of American strategy. The theory behind it has been explained with great clarity and exploitiveness, for example by Professor Samuel Huntington, Chairman of the Government Department at Harvard and at the time (1968) Chairman of the Council on Vietnamese Studies of the South-East Asia Development Advisory Group, in effect the State Department task force on Vietnam. Writing in *Foreign Affairs* he explains that the Viet Cong is a "powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency so long as the constituency continues to exist." The conclusion is obvious, and he does not shrink from it. We can ensure that the constituency ceases to exist by "direct application of mechanical and conventional power... on such a massive scale as to produce a massive migration from countryside to city," where the Viet Cong constituency — the rural population — can, it is hoped, be controlled in refugee camps and suburban slums around Saigon.

Technically, the process is known as "urbanisation" or modernisation." It is described, with the proper contempt, by Daniel Ellsberg, a Department of Defense consultant on pacification in South Vietnam, who concludes, from his extensive on-the-spot observations, that "we have, of course, demolished the society of Vietnam," that "the bombing of the South has gone on long enough to disrupt the society of South Vietnam enormously and probably permanently;" he speaks of the "People who have been driven to Saigon by what Huntington regards as our 'modernising instruments' in Vietnam, bombs and artillery."⁴ Reporters have long been aware of the nature of these tactics, aware that "by now the sheer weight of years of firepower, massive sweeps, and grand forced population shifts have reduced the population base of the NLF..."⁵ so that conceivably, by brute force, we may still hope to "win."

One thing is clear; so long as an organised social life can be maintained in South Vietnam the NLF will be a powerful, probably dominant force. This is the dilemma which has always plagued American policy and which has made it impossible for us to permit even the most rudimentary democratic institutions in South Vietnam. For these reasons we have been forced to the solution outlined by Professor Huntington to crush the people's war, we must eliminate the people.

A second thing is tolerably clear: there has been no modification in this policy. Once again, as two years ago, there is mounting popular protest against the war. Once again, a tactical adjustment is being devised that will permit Washington to pursue its dual goal, to pacify the people of South Vietnam while pacifying the

American people also. The first of these tasks has not been accomplished too well. The second, to our shame, has been managed quite successfully, for the most part. Now we hear that the burden of fighting the war is to be shifted away from the American infantry to the B-52s and fighter-bombers and a mercenary force of Vietnamese. Only a token force of between 200,000 and 300,000 men, backed by the Pacific Naval and Air command, will be retained, indefinitely, to ensure that the Vietnamese have the right of self-determination.

At a recent press conference, Averell Harriman explained that the North Vietnamese cannot believe that we really intend to abandon the huge military bases we have constructed in Vietnam, such as the one at Cam Ranh Bay *Village Voice*, Nov. 27). Knowledgeable American observers have found it equally difficult to believe this. For example, as long ago as August 27, 1965, James Reston wrote in the *Times*:

US bases and supply areas are being constructed on a scale far larger than is necessary to care for the present level of American forces... in fact, the US base at Cam Ranh... is being developed into another Okinawa, not merely for the purposes of this war, but as a major power complex from which American officials hope a wider alliance of Asian nations, with the help of the US, will eventually be able to contain the expansion of China.

The phrase "contain the expansion of China" must be understood as code for the unpronounceable expression; "repress movements for national independence and social reconstruction in South-East Asia."

Premier Eisaku Sato, in a speech described by American officials as part of a joint Japanese-American policy statement, announced that we are entering a "new Pacific age" in which "a new order will be created by Japan and the United States" *New York Times*, Nov. 22, 1969. His words, one must assume, were chosen advisedly. To perpetuate this new order we will need military bases such as that at Cam Ranh Bay, which can play the role of the Canal Zone in the Western Hemisphere. There we can base our own forces and train those of our loyal dependencies.

We will no doubt soon proceed to construct an "Inter-Asian" army that can protect helpless governments from their own populations, much as the Brazilians were called in to legitimise our Dominican intervention. Where popular rebellion is in progress, these forces can gain valuable experience.

Thus a senior American officer at Camp Bearcat in South Vietnam, where Thai units are based, explains that "they are infusing their army with experience they could never get in their own homeland... They are co-ordinating their own piece of real estate." And a Thai Colonel adds; "If my country ever has the same subversion, I'll have to fight there. I want to practice here" (*New York Times*, December 3). Surely Reston was right in 1965 in speculating about our long-range plans for the South Vietnamese bases, from which our "token force" of a quarter of a million men will operate in the Seventies.*

Who can complain about a quarter of a million men, a force that can be compared, let us say, with the Japanese army of 160,000 which invaded North China in 1937, in an act of aggression that scandalised that civilised world and set the stage for the Pacific phase of World War II? In fact, counter-insurgency experts like Sir Robert Thompson have long argued that the American forces were far too large to be effective, and have advocated a "low cost, long-haul strategy" of a sort which will now very likely be adopted by the Nixon administration, if, once again, the American people will trust their leaders and settle into passivity.

As American combat troops are withdrawn, their place, it is hoped, will be taken by a more effective force of Vietnamese — just as Czechoslovakia is controlled, it is reported, by fewer than 100,000 Russian troops. Meanwhile, the war will no doubt be escalated technologically. It will become more "capital intensive."⁶ Some of the prospects were revealed in a speech by Chief of Staff William Westmoreland, reported in the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 25-7) under the heading;

* On December 10, after this article was written, Reston returned to the question of Cam Ranh Bay, stating that it was now "an air and naval base which is the best in Asia," and that it has been a "fundamental question throughout the Paris negotiations" whether the US is willing to abandon it "and many other modern military bases." He raises the question whether the US would withdraw all troops or only all "combat forces," a plan which "could leave a couple of hundred thousand Americans in Vietnam to maintain and fly the planes and helicopter gunships and continue to train and supply and help direct the Vietnamese." There is no indication of any serious intention to withdraw all forces or to abandon the bases. As Joseph Kraft has reported (see page 11) the American refusal to commit itself to the principle of complete withdrawal is one of the factors blocking progress in Paris.

"Technologically the Vietnam war has been a great success." General Westmoreland "sees machines carrying more and more of the burden." He says:

I see an army built into and around an integrated area control system that exploits the advanced technology of communications, sensors, fire direction, and the required automatic data processing — a system that is sensitive to the dynamics of the ever-changing battlefield — a system that materially assists the tactical commander in making sound and timely decisions.

Further details are presented by Leonard Sullivan, Deputy Director of Research and Development for South-East Asian matters:⁷

These developments open up some very exciting horizons as to what we can do five or ten years from now: When one realises that we can detect anything that perspires, moves, carries metal, makes a noise, or is hotter or colder than its surroundings, one begins to see the potential. This is the beginning of instrumentation of the entire battlefield. Eventually we will be able to tell when anybody shoots, what he is shooting at and where he is shooting from. You begin to get a "Year 2000" vision of an electronic map with little lights that flash for different kinds of activity. This is what we require for this "porous" war, where the friendly and the enemy are all mixed together.

Note the time scale that is projected for Vietnam. News reported reveal some of the early stages of these exciting developments. The *Times*, November 22, reports a plan to use remote-controlled unmanned aircraft as supply transport for combat areas. On October 1, the *Times* explains that:

The landscape of Vietnam and the border regions are studded with electronic sensors that beep information into the banks of computers. Radar, cameras, infra-red detectors and a growing array of more exotic devices contribute to the mass of information. Not long ago reconnaissance planes began carrying television cameras.

The data go into the Combined Intelligence Centre near Tansonnhut Air Base: "Day and night in its antiseptic interior a family of blinking, whirring computers devours, digests and spews out a Gargantuan diet of information about the enemy," the better to serve the



1 Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul Warnke — as quoted by Townsend Hoopes, see *New York Times*, Sept., 28, 1969.

2 *No More Vietnams?*, R. Pfeffer, ed., Harper & Row, 1968.

3 For detailed analysis based largely on Defense Department sources, see Gabriel Kolka, *London Bulletin*, August, 1969.

4 *No More Vietnams?* For further discussion see my article in *The New York Review*, January 2, 1969.

5 Elizabeth Pond, *Christian Science Monitor*, November 8, 1969.

6 In the apt phrase of E. Herman and R. Duboff, "How to coo like a dove while fighting to win," pamphlet of Philadelphia SANE, 20 S. 12th St., Phila. 19107.

7 *Congressional Record*, Aug. 11, 1969. Cited in the *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, Oct., 1969 (1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass. — an important journal for those concerned with Asian affairs).

8 *War, Peace, and the Viet Cong*, MIT, 1969. He estimates that in 1963 "perhaps half the population of South Vietnam at least tacitly supported the NLF." The same estimate was given by the US Mission in 1962. Elsewhere, he has explained that in late 1964 it was impossible to consider an apparently genuine offer of a coalition government, because there was no force that could compete politically with the Viet Cong, with the possible exception of the Buddhists, who were, not long after, suppressed as a political force by Marshal Ky's American-backed storm troopers. The same difficulty has been noted, repeatedly, by spokesmen for the American and Saigon governments and reporters. For some examples, see Herman and Duboff, *op. cit.*, or my *American Power and the New Mandarins*, Pantheon, 1969, chapter 3.

9 *New York Times*, June 11, 1968.

10 *New York Times Magazine*, November 23, 1969.

(Cont.)

"conglomerate of allied civil and military organisations that work tether to destroy the Vietcong's underground government" — freely admitted to have been the most authentic popular social structure in South Vietnam prior to the American effort to demolish the society of Vietnam. One can understand the gloating of Douglas Pike: "The tactics that delivered victory in the Viet Minh war, however impressive once, had been relegated by science to the military history textbook."⁸

What this means is, to put it simply, that we intend to turn the land of Vietnam into an automated murder machine. The techniques of which Westmoreland, Sullivan and Pike are so proud are, of course, designed for use against a special kind of enemy; one who is too weak to retaliate, whose land can be occupied. These "Year 2000" devices, which Westmoreland describes as a quantum jump in warfare, are fit only for colonial wars. There is surely an element of lunacy in this technocratic nightmare. And if we are still at all capable of honesty, we will, with little difficulty, identify its antecedents.

Our science may yet succeed in bringing to reality the fears of Bernard Fall — no alarmist, and fundamentally in favor of the war during its early years — who wrote in one of his last essays that "Vietnam as a cultural and historical entity... is threatened with extinction as the country literally dies under the blows of the largest military machine ever unleashed on an area of this size." The South Vietnamese minister of information wrote in 1968 that ordinary Vietnamese would continue "to be horrified and embittered at the way the Americans fight their war... Our peasants will remember their cratered rice fields and defoliated forests, devastated by an alien air force that seems at war with the very land of Vietnam."⁹

American reporters have told us the same thing so often that it is almost superfluous to quote. Tom Buckley — to mention only the most recent — describes the delta and the central lowlands:

... bomb crates beyond counting, the dead gray and black fields, forests that have been defoliated and scorched by napalm, land that has been plowed flat to destroy Vietcong hiding places. And everywhere can be seen the piles of ashes forming the outlines of huts and houses, to show where hamlets once stood.¹⁰

social action: action line

The contradictions and inadequacies of our society produce apart from group problems, suffering to the individual, which is often through no fault of his own, but is none the less painful, depressing and degrading. It may be that this suffering if allowed to fester, would be helpful in bringing about basic changes, but because of the uncertainty of this and humanitarian ideals, which do not enable us to sacrifice another, Social Action wishes to try to help these individuals. Because their suffering is isolated, diverse in kind and hidden from the spotlight of a cause, Social Action is forming a special group. Basically its members will be available to do anything that any person may require of them and give any help any person may need.

The first problem of this group will be to find the individuals, who are often hidden by pride and the lack of ability to be noticed, in need of help. Limited enquiries have been made and one fruitful bridge to these people has been found. Mr. Jack Richards of The News Action Line receives many pleas for help on problems which he cannot deal with within the scope of his job. He has tried to deal with them in his spare time, but it is too much for one man. He is willing to pass these on to us to make the initial enquiry and to help us, in any way in assisting these people.

Social Action has from him, at this time, four letters begging for help. In one of them a wife writes asking for help. She married a drug addict, who because of his drug problem has been chronically ill. Due to this illness and maintenance that the husband has to pay because of a previous marriage (while he was taking drugs) they are deeply in debt. Their young children are inadequately clothed, they lack furniture and they are paying high rent for inadequate housing. The wife is desperately worried for her husband, whom the effort to cope may put in hospital, and her children, who are having their potential destroyed.

The second major problem of the Action line group in Social Action and the most important, at this time, is members. It has none. If these people are to be helped, the group must have members quickly. To Jack Richards, we are the only hope that these people have and because we are a privileged section of the community, it falls on our shoulders to carry some of the burden of the under-privileged section of the community.

MEETING: NUAUS ROOM, SRC OFFICE. 1.00 p.m. MONDAY MARCH 29 for anyone interested.

(Further information is available from Tom Cooper, Room 57, Maths Bldg.)

SOCIAL ACTION:

FRENCH AND MUSIC STUDENTS:

You are needed to read to a blind first year student from texts, necessary to French 1 and Music 1. Any time would be gratefully appreciated. CONTACT: Mr. Little, Student Counsellor, 1st Floor, Lady Simon Building, or Social Action, SRC.

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Reviews

Ché

Forum, North Adelaide

When a status-quo group is threatened by movements or values and ideas which are opposed to the existence of that status-quo, it can employ three responses to try to protect itself and the system that sustains it: (1) The outright destruction of the opposition and its ideas, (2) the use of propaganda or cultural perceptions to discredit the subversive movement, and (3) the assimilation of the opposition and its values into the prevailing culture and mythology.

The first two responses are fairly obvious, and need little explanation or amplification. They are usually employed together, as is evident in the case of Vietnam where the prevailing Australian view of the world tells us that the N.L.F. is a movement of terrorist communist infiltrators who owe their allegiance at least to Hanoi, if not Peking. Once this process has succeeded, and the N.L.F. has been thoroughly discredited as far as we are concerned, the U.S. and Australian power groups can wage their extermination campaign with impunity.

The third response, however, is much more subtle than these, and in the long-run much more effective. Take, for example the case of the Hippies. The dominant culture of the U.S.A was able to assimilate certain aspects of Hip culture — thus we saw the commercialization of "psychedelic art," beads and other Hip apparel made respectable, and so on. Along with this went the popularization of some of Hip's less dangerous concepts, such as the vague notion of universal "love," "flower power," etc., and this thereby completely emasculated the whole subversive nature of the Hippie culture, a culture which had previously presented such a complete and absolute alternative to the social system and values of middle-class American way of life. The purpose of this third kind of protective response is obvious. If we work on the thesis that direct and obvious repression will merely escalate any

rebellion, then if a subversive movement can be destroyed without having to bring out the police and the troops, then all the better for the status-quo group.

This particular process of assimilation has been operating in Adelaide for some time — take, for example, Channel 7's "Revolution" in TV programming, the "Road Revolution Club," and a local car dealer's sales play: "Revolution '70." These devices are all part of the counter-subversion of ideas on the part of the status-quo (which need not necessarily be a deliberate, conscious conspiracy) to eliminate the threat to itself that a genuine revolutionary philosophy presents.

The point of all this is that the film "Che" cannot be seen ONLY as a Hollywood propaganda film. The lies, distortions and falsifications are there all right — in fact, there are so many and so blatant that one begins to wonder just how much of their own propaganda Americans actually believe. There is the expected over-emphasis on executions, the blatant lie that the C.I.A. had no part in the Bolivian campaign "in any way whatever," the claim that, the 1962 missile crisis resulted from Che's and Fidel's anti-U.S. megalomaniac ambitions, the absence of any reference at all, except for one passing remark, to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba from the U.S.A. These examples could go on and on, AD NAUSEAM.

One of the most important and sustained propaganda pieces is the portrayal of Fidel Castro (played by Jack Palance). Now, Fidel, over the decade since the success of the Revolution, has been able to elicit more indignation, negative reactions, and general personal abuse from Americans than Uncle Ho, Helmsman Mao, and all the other leading Communist revolutionists combined — and nobody really understands why; perhaps he has just been able to touch a sensitive nerve far more effectively than any of the others could. In its portrayal of Castro, then, Hollywood has pulled out all its stops, and has even surpassed "Reader's Digest" etc. in the anti-Castro hysteria. Fidel is characterized as a near-drunkard, incompetent upstart who cannot think for himself, either as a military tactician or as a left-wing

ideologist. He is shown to be almost pathologically dependent on Guevara, and his brilliant oratory is reduced to a few incoherent babblings about burning cities and killing soldiers. After the liberation of Havana he sets himself up in an expensive, bourgeois penthouse, with a very American-looking mistress, and is seen to lead a generally decadent,

self-indulgent existence. His supposed weakness is climaxed at the missile crisis when he is told by the Russians that aid will cease unless he shuts Guevara's mouth for once and for all (since Che is shown to be the only one not taken in by Russian help for Cuba). Therefore, Che

departs from Cuba because, as he tells Fidel, "You have all become Russian puppets — I have had enough of Cuba."

Where the attempt at assimilation comes in is in the portrayal of Che Guevara: after all, every adventure movie has to have a good guy, and if it is possible to compare and contrast the good guys and the bad guys (viz. Fidel), so much the better. However, despite their attempt to assimilate the revolutionary hero into the western cultural tradition, the film-makers cannot completely abandon the opportunity to propagandize — after all, Che WAS a Communist — hence, in the film, his characterization becomes a very uneasy combination of the two approaches. He becomes an iron-willed guerilla fighter, humanitarian in ideals, with an uncorruptible conscience, yet ruthless and sometimes murderous, in technique. However, despite these obvious qualities as a leader, man and hero; qualities which have led him to become endeared by rebellious western youth (in combination with his own rebellious nature), he is seen as essentially misguided and unrealistic — the implication of course being that ALL rebels, whether they be guerilla fighters or student demonstrators (pictures of whom are flashed onto the screen during the credit listings) are similar. To make this characterization plausible, the film-makers have had to indulge in gross misinterpretations, to say the least, especially in their account of Che's Bolivian campaign. To show that it is inevitable that he fail, they seize upon his

lack of mass popular support among the indifferent Bolivian peasantry, and attribute this to the fact that basically peasants want to be left alone and not be bothered by such unfathomable things as movements for social change (the old U.S. excuse for protecting peasants all over the world from other Communist peasants). Hence, Che has to violate his own maxims by using (here we go again) terrorism, punishment, threats etc. in an attempt to gain support. He comes to his end only after an extended period of desperate, bewildered indecision, in which he becomes a man blinded by his fanaticism and creeping madness.

The moral of the story is thrust upon up with the sequence in the village schoolhouse, just before Che is shot; he, and therefore the audience, is told that sure, social change might be needed (hence the need to try to assimilate revolutionary fervor into the status-quo culture, so that we can have "change" without upsetting the system which produces the need for social change), but "you cannot cure the evils of the universe with blood and violence."

Added to all this, the makers of "Che" have shown an appalling lack of interest in and/or complete misunderstanding of, the revolutionary process; why people rebel, how guerilla movements gain support, and so on. If the power groups in the U.S.A. think in the same ways as the film-makers; constrained by the same ideologies and cultural perceptions, it is pretty easy to see why America has got the problems it is embroiled in today.

By John Tapp

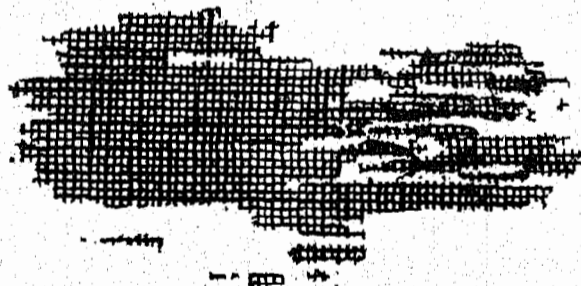
It is pointless to argue about the interpretation of the play, the balance of comedy and drama. The audience was unable to react to whatever interpretation was given to Chekhov.

The production was uninteresting and irrelevant. The internal motivation and feelings of the characters had been deadened. The climactic ending to the play failed to provoke a reaction and this was so because the audience had not been a part of Konstantin's struggle within himself as a writer and as a person. This was so also with Nina; the changes, failures of her dreams and ideals, and the symbolic connection of the shot seagull to her character, did not grip and absorb the audience. Chekhov's reported capturing of the timeless conditions of Russian life was non-existent — it was almost a surprise to remember the play was Russian. The emphasis on Russia is not however central. What should have been, but not conveyed, was Chekhov's unfolding of the drama between and within people, the helplessness, frustration and here the conflicts between youth and age, between the two writers and the two actresses. If you want to appreciate Chekhov, this production is of little importance. It was simply not good theatre.

It is difficult to understand this failure. The S.A. Theatre Company is Adelaide's hope for exciting, absorbing professional theatre and was heavily subsidised. The actors all are capable of so much more. They seemed at times to be constricted, artificial; much of the movement was unnatural, false and too stagy; the characters did not live (this seemed particularly so with Les Dayman's Trigorin, James Condon's Dorn and Daphne Grey's Irina.) John Derm and Helen Morse were the most impressive. The sets and costumes of course received much praise, and in one sense deservedly so, but to little effect if the producer does not allow his actors to live in them.

It is also a disappointing policy to import an interstate director and actors and is hardly encouraging to the building up of a South Australian professional theatre group. Talented actors Ted Hodgeman, Johnathon Leigh, Don Barker and Julie Hamilton had little scope and opportunity in their roles. And to end with a purely subjective reaction to most of the audience present — that many were there playing their social Festival roles, to enjoy only the "nice" evening's entertainment and what Chekhov wanted to convey was largely irrelevant.

Chris White



Seagull

Scott Theatre until March 28.

at Writers Week

by Peter Wesley-Smith

Last week Frank Hardy spoke to an afternoon session of Writers' Week, and began with a text from Manly poet Scoopy-Doop Wilson. It included, with little evidence of shock, disgust or embarrassment among the capacity audience, two words which one may occasionally see in print in Australia (depending upon the vagaries and vigilance of our customs officials and policemen) but may often hear in ordinary conversation. Actors saying them on stage in the Eastern States have been prosecuted; as yet the local police have taken no action against the notorious Commo, Frank Hardy. Student newspapers at other Universities face legal action for printing these words.

Hardy's purpose in using these words was to illustrate the "bloody deplorable" situation in Australia for Australian writers. So much energy is devoted to the trivial censorship issue concerning taboo language that more important issues are neglected. The real censors are not customs or police; those responsible are such as the literary establishment, Australian publishers and the Commonwealth Literary Fund.

The academic literati have promoted the "Patrick White Australia Policy", elevating White's nineteenth century sentimentalities to the top of the flag-pole. To succeed, other writers have to imitate, or, at least, fly a flag of similar colour. Those who

choose a red, or even mildly pink, standard are doomed by the CLF, and the "veto", to the hard way of doing things. Publishers, frightened to offend the establishment or to risk libel actions, refuse to publish works they nevertheless consider to be of high merit.

Much of Hardy's criticism derives from his own experiences; the reluctance of many publishers to reprint "Power without Glory" (Hardy's epic masterpiece of corruption in Australia), the numerous cuts made in "The Unlucky Australians," the lack of CLF assistance, the rejection for many years of those harmless bits of trivia collected as "Billy Borker" yarns, and the hopelessness of finding a publisher for his satirical work "Up the Garbo." It is a ridiculous situation when a soft-line Leftie like Hardy is ignored by the establishment, while this year, following an apparent change of policy, hard-liner Judah Waten is given a CLF grant.

Hardy's advice to the young bloke wanting to write in Australia is: don't; write elsewhere; if you write in this country don't imitate Patrick White and don't write chronological realist stuff. Spend your time exploring character in society and in time.

All this was said in Hardy's usual brilliant yarning style, in which his humour was ubiquitous — that means, as Chairman Anthony Burgess said, "all over," which is what this article is; all over... I mean, ubiquitous.

Chekhov's drama is subject to varying interpretations. It is difficult to assign labels on his work. The subtleties and complexities in his characterisations, the sympathies, understandings, frustrations and failings on the human condition, and the moods, themes and underlying actions of the drama present obvious challenges, and to be effective something of this has to be conveyed to the audience. This essential communication (or more accurately failure of communication) was disappointingly lacking in guest director Peter Collingwood's production of "The Seagull."

Frank Hardy

POP

plastic people beware!
all heavies (1) groovers
and swingers
will be making the scene
to the ohbabinow
allhappening whereitsat

PROGRESSIVEPOPBLUESAND
JAZZCONVENTION which Alex J.
Innocenti tells us all about (if you
have a couple of hours spare to read
the damn thing) in one of his
superposters (2) you name the
cliche he has it.

Indeed it is a pity that such an
impressive lineup has to be advertised in
such poor taste and with so little obvious
'feel' for the kind of music that you will
no doubt hear if you make it to the
Railways Institute on Easter Monday
(30th March) from one in the afternoon
to one in the morning.

Two things. Firstly, the Railways
Institute is no place to hold such a show:
people of the calibre of Wendy
Saddington, Ted Nettelbeck Five,
Spectrum and Robyn Smith deserve
better.

Secondly, the Blues Promotions bit, to
use the phrase, makes too much of a
hassle with its inordinate profusion of
quasi-swinging terms. Nevertheless,
forgetting the heavy total fluid 1st
lighting progressive supersupergroup
jazzpop colossoconvention, the lineup is
good. As well as those mentioned,
Campact, The Goblins, the Times, Brian
Moore and a host of Groups (3) will be
doing their thing. Or something.

Saleable rock

SDA are selling a small pamphlet which
contains two very interesting articles on
Pop: the first is an account of the
snow-balling effect of the Paul McCartney
Death Hoax, the second is an extremely
lucid and well-written article on the
control of the status-quo corporations
over the Rock Revolution. While the first
is humourously informative but not much
else, the second deals in considerable
depth with the problem of freedom of
expression in an artistic sense of the pop
artists whose message is largely directed
against the group of people in our society
who more or less 'own' them, market
them, promote and sell them to the great
unwashed masses. Essential reading for
anyone remotely interested in Pop as a
sub-culture in society.

Flickering Arts

For nearly a month the
Hindmarsh Town Hall has been
under-going extensive renovations
and redecorations in readiness for
the opening of the new Flicker Arts
Theatre Cinema which opened in a
rather wild and wonderful way last
Thursday with the long-awaited
Pennebaker "Don't Look Back"
film about Dylan. "Don't Look
Back" is the first in a long line-up
of pop films which the Flicker Arts
will be showing as they become
available to Adelaide audiences. As
well as a distribution tie-up with
the Mandala Theatre in Sydney
(meaning we'll shortly get to see
Monterey Pop, Ono's Bottoms and
the film of the Woodstock Festival
when it is made and distributed),
Flicker Arts will also be screening
first-release continental and
avant-garde cinema.

In case you're wondering where
the 'theatre' bit comes in, the
policy of the place is to stage a
forty-five minute concert before its
pop films.

The Theatre Opens

Naturally POP wants to be able
to give the Flicker Arts a big rave
crit because, at least at the
moment, it is the only chance we
have of being able to see pop films
of the genre of MONTEREY POP:
and we all of us want it to go well

so that we can enjoy this particular
field of entertainment.

Unfortunately we have to
confess that all was not as it should
have been on opening night.
Opening night was bad on a number
of counts and it can only be hoped
that things will improve.

The first part of the program is a
live concert, being presented by
Music Express plus various
augmented musicians.

Originally the group that was to
have played was the Red Angel
Panic, but unfortunately they were
unable to fulfil their booking at the
last moment. This was a great pity,
because the Panic have been in
extremely good form and almost
certainly would have performed
excellently. POP felt that Music
Express were simply not competent
enough to handle forty minutes of
performance-orientated work.
Naturally it is a new venture for
them and they'll need time to settle
down to it. At the moment they
generate no rapport with the
audience whatsoever; there was no
excitement, only very loud (too
loud) noise, missed cues and timing,
off-putting singing and rather
pointless bum-wiggling on the part
of their lead singer. What is seemed
like was a bad case of opening night
jitters. We hope it was; Music
Express have been impressive in the
past and there is no reason why
they shouldn't improve over the
next few nights.

The film is a very different thing
altogether. It is well worth seeing, if
only in that it will give you an
insight into Dylan: that most of the
folkies would be loath to admit. It
is almost HISTORICALLY
interesting, since it has taken five
years for it to reach Adelaide. Made
at the height of the folk-protest,
Dylan is shown very much as a lone
figure pushing out his songs to
countless thousands of little
vegetables who aren't going to dig
them anyway; a culture hero who
really doesn't care about not caring
and gets justifiably mad at stupid
inane questions from journalists.
You couldn't blame the guy for
putting interviewers on.

On the other hand one began to
wonder whether Dylan wasn't a bit
of a dub. The attempt as it seems to
be by producer Pennebaker to
make Dylan the super God who can
cut across everyone and see RIGHT
THROUGH things with ACID
SHARPNESS failed to convince.
Ah well. Who knows? Who cares?
Dylan didn't, the reporters didn't,
maybe the producer didn't. There
was something in an interminably
boring sequence with a TIME
reporter where Dylan let it drop
that he knew about KNOWING or
rather that he knew about NOT
KNOWING, or rather that he
DIDN'T know about not knowing
etc (Sophocles had similar
problems).

Indeed, Pennebaker showed just
how boring an existence like Dylan
was leading would be. His
appearances and press interviews,
his dashes from stage to car, and
from car to hotel room came with
the same regularity (and
monotony?) of the endless verse
and chorus structure of his songs.

Folk is a bit passe, at least as it
was then; it is hard for someone
who was never with the Folk thing
to really enthuse about its
Fountainhead. Nevertheless the
film is really rather interesting, and
is quite worthwhile see. The big
thing to watch for is the Monterey
Pop film, the shorts of which
looked very exciting indeed.

The Flicker Arts Theatre has
tremendous potential; it is sure to
fill a very real need in the turned-on
populace of Adelaide for pop
entertainment. POP looks forward
to future shows. Perhaps, if
finances allows, an interstate group
with a good name could draw the
crowds in where a local group may
not have as much success.

When you go to see the Dylan
film, don't forget the Lead Shovel
Coffee Lounge, situated inside the
theatre itself. There is music
provided by the Roger Lindon Trio
each night after the show, and

Wednesdays and Saturdays will
feature free-for-all jams and
grooves. The Lounge was devised
and is being run by Rodney Bain
and Steve Spears, whom many
students will remember starring in
Uni. Revues and various theatre
shows. Their idea is to create a free
atmosphere where patrons can 'do
their thing' without fearing that
they will be kicked out for creating
a noise (or music, as the case might
be). If jamming is your thing and
you want to do it, The Lead Shovel
is the place to do it in.

Record Reviews

TheBand: Capitol ST132

All the numbers penned by J. R.
Robertson of course and the Band
wheeze, pluck and tinkle their way
through their second album. Time
magazine calls their music
'country-rock' which is a fair
description, although I think its far
too unique to be labelled. If you
want a sample of what is
influencing pop music in 1970 this
album should be in your collection.

The Steve Millar Band: Your Saving
Grace: Capitol ST331

Although enjoying reasonable
popularity in Britain the group has
never caught on here, probably
because their style has tended to be
a mixture of other group's sounds.

This is a better album than the
previous ones or at least far more
tolerable, probably because they
have put more rythmn in their
blues.

A distinct country influence can
be detected in some of the tracks in
case you like to keep tally of those
groups falling under the spell of
Nashville.

Savery's-Cawthorne kindly
supplied POP with the records
reviewed above. These and the
following other latest releases are
available from their record store in
Rundle Street, City.

Levi Smith Clefs - 'Empty
Monkey.'

The Moody Blues - 'To Our
Children's Children's Children.'

Fleetwood Mac - 'Then Play
on.'

Martha Velez - 'Friends &
Angels.'

Georgie Fame - 'Seventh Angel.'

The Tremeloes - Live in
Cabaret.

Kooper Session - Al Kooper
introduces Shuggie Otis.

Deep Purple - Concerto for
Group & Orchestra.

Best of the Marmalade.

Heavy Sounds - Various San
Francisco Groups, including Blood,
Sweat and Tears, Big Brother,
Byrds and others.

AS A SPECIAL SERVICE TO
ALL OUR READERS WHO
AREN'T TOTALLY AND
COMPLETELY TURNED ON TO
ALL THE NUANCES OF OUR
FAST-MOVING GROOVEY
H A S L E - F R E E S U P E R -
EXISTENCE, POP SUPPLIES YOU
ABSOLUTELY FREE WITH
EXPLANATORY FOOTNOTE.
ONE WEEK ONLY!

1) Heavies - means a heavy
person.

2) Superposter - means a super
poster that really isn't.

3) The names of which defy all
description; amongst which Cats
Arts, Black Bawled Gut-bucket,
Velocity Fox, Dr. Cox County
Band, Charcol line add nauseum.

FINAL FOOTNOTE;

HAS POP DEGENERATED
INTO A GOSSIP COLUMN? WILL
GO-SET MAKE US HUGE
OFFERS TO BE THEIR
ADELAIDE CORRESPONDENTS?

Time Alone will tell!!!

More POP next week, folks.

"the maids"

As there exists part man and
woman in every person, the casting
of three men as the three woman
characters in this production is
brilliantly handled.

The stylised set and decor
designed for Jean Genet's play
"THE MAIDS" is fabulous and
ideally reflects the confusion,
aggression and a list of perversions
which make up Genet's world of
unnatural reality. Distorted mirrors,
a set consisting of black, red and
white props, traditional Japanese
dramatic make-up of white faces,
and black vinyl tunics over black
skivvies and tights reflect the
appearances and apparitions of the
distorted emotions revealed by the
three characters.

This production is brilliant. The
whole action is fast but controlled
and the audience is whisked along,
shattered and shaken by the
emotional limitations which
Genet's characters force upon us.

Two maids, sisters, take it in
turns to play the "Madame," whilst
the other maid, who plays herself,
gradually reduces her mistress from
the arrogant, autocratic pedestal
upon which she stands, to a
nervous, snivelling and reduced
woman, pleading with her maid to
assure her that her French lover
won't leave her, or that she is in
fact the "Madame" she imagines
herself to be. Just as suddenly, the
screaming match between the two
sisters breaks and they return to
some form of reality.

However the subtleties and
intricacies of plot in this play are
not so simple, how does one know
in Genet's play that actual reality is
reached? The two girls became so
confused with their play-acting as
"Madame" and their play-acting as
themselves that a gradual realisation
of the grotesque unreality that they
are living in slowly dawns on us, as
one girls totters on the point of
taking poison meant for
"Madame."

Barry Underwood and Barry Hill,
as the sisters and Nigel Graham as
"Madame" combine to produce a
startling production where Genet's
method of forcing humans to the
extremes of their limitations is
breath-taking to watch.

Pamela Moore.

Accommodation in City for up
to 7 male Asian students - share
rooms (linen provided, also cutlery,
crockery, utensils, etc.) and all
facilities.

\$6 each weekly.

Apply Mrs. Strang
365a Carrington Street,
City.

orientation handbooks

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PRICE).

Book Review

"Making Friends with more Symphonies"
— James Glennon (Rigby Ltd. Adelaide.
95c)

This volume, a companion book to the author's "Making Friends with the Symphony," covers a further seventy symphonies 'most likely to appear in concert and broadcast programmes, and on records.'

A major problem confronting the writer of a listener's guide to music, in a society where music is not a 'sine qua non' of education, concerns the extent to which technical data should be included. To exclude it entirely results in subjective generalisations ABOUT the music rather than discussion OF the music. Such generalisations, drawing heavily upon metaphor, are often an affront to the intelligence of the average listener; if they have a place in the appreciation of music it can only be at the kindergarten stage. Mr. Glennon steers between the Scylla and Charybdis of this problem more satisfactorily than many reputable writers in best-selling paper-back 'guides', whose value exceeds the value of

this volume only because of their music examples. (Which is a doubtful advantage if you can't read music notation.) The writer's approach is largely objective. He gives biographical background to each symphony and a commentary on each movement, indicating particular factors of interest concerning structure, tonality, rhythm or orchestration as they demand attention in their context, rather than the relentless filling-in of texture to a preconceived scheme (e.g. sonata form) practised by some highly respected 'academic' commentators. The reader-listener is, generally speaking, left to form his own opinion about the music, whether the composer is Mahler (whom a contemporary composer recently described as 'the greatest composer of all time') or Goldmark (whose emergence from obscurity is indicated by a recent recording of his "Rustic Wedding" Symphony, released since this book went to press).

Only occasionally do hoary epithets appear, e.g. Schumann's "defects in orchestration." Defection from what? A change in method from that of his contemporary Mendelssohn certainly, but is there a 'correct' orchestration, any more than there is a 'correct' style or idiom in music? The present so-called permissive, egalitarian attitudes

within society provide a healthful climate for a debunking of the hierarchic concept which for the past hundred years has evaluated music according to an aristocratic chain of being. The 'soulful' recognition of a Beethoven symphony as a great work of art without an equal awareness of its relevance to society, from Hummel to Bob Dylan, is as despicable a piece of superstition as the 'Christian' reverence for Christ and his Sermon on the Mount without an equal reverence for the thieves, prostitutes, murderers (and even Communists!) whom Christ represented. Another 'holier-than-thou' attitude is perpetrated in the writer's reference to the opinion that Bruckner composed "not nine symphonies but the same symphony - nine times." The 'greatness' of Haydn has never been questioned with the remark that he wrote the same symphony ninety-nine times, yet it would have equal appropriateness.

There are one or two inaccuracies in historical data, viz. Vaughan Williams' morality "The Pilgrims' Progress" was written after his 5th. Symphony, which consequently cannot 'owe much' to the morality of some six years later; the link with Bunyan's work, particularly in the third movement of the symphony is suggested through the use of material from the composer's "Shepherds of the

Delectable Mountains," a 'pastoral episode' written in 1922. William Walton was not born in London but in Oldham, Lancashire.

Finally one must register disappointment that although room could be found for fifteen Haydn symphonies, which give the most uninitiated listener little trouble, only two symphonies (both by Shostakovich) written during the past decade find a place. There is no lack of material which has been recorded and which occasionally appears in concert programmes, e.g. the six symphonies of Henze (Germany's most prominent post-war symphonist), the two symphonies of Richard Rodney Bennett (the first was performed during the 1966 Adelaide Festival) and Dreyfus' Symphony, (written in Canberra in 1967 as an outcome of the first Commonwealth Fellowship given to a composer).

Britten's Cello Symphony of 1960 might, with greater profit, have been included rather than his 'Simple' and 'Spring' symphonies, while its definition qualifies for inclusion as much as d'Indy's Symphony for orchestra and piano.

Despite these limitations, however, this book is a useful companion, in simple and concise language, for the average listener who wants more information about what he hears.

John Wesley Barker.

MARCH 21ST

International Day for the elimination

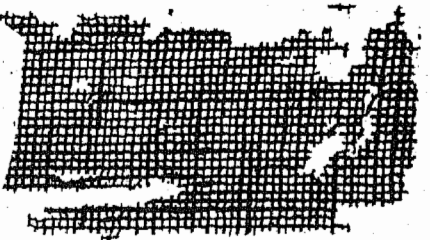
of

RACIAL

DISCRIMINATION



BARBITOS



In 1969 the A.U. Literary Society produced a periodical for student poetry, BARBITOS, which came to an unhappy end. Now read on.

Barbitos is now resurrected in the affluent pages of ON DIT. As a regular feature Barbitos will present a selection of the best young poetry submitted from local (and interstate) sources. Poems can be sent to Barbitos/ c/- English Dept. Office/ University of Adelaide/ Adelaide. 5001 - or deposited in the English Dept. Office or SRC Office.

What is now?

"What is now? What is now? What is now?"
The bird at dusk calls to time,
Ending its day of happenings,
And breaks its heart against the unanswerable why
of its rejection.

Meanwhile, the vortex of fear
Waits on silence,
And the shifts of reason chasing its echo,
Close its mouth.

Finding it has no place in now,
The bird, falling from the bough,
Like death delivering the outsider to the instant,
Breaks the confines of its love.

And, leaving to now, the sufficiency of is,
Discovers the freedom to fly past hope of morning,
And the sleep of night,
To break awake the rapture of inclusion.

Here, words cannot delineate
Its all-inclusive state,
And speech, redundant, stops,
When each with each in heart communes,
For speech and thought come afterwards,
And this is now. This is now. This is now.

James Bald

the dead

The dead lay on a wooden board,
copying a better original;
animal bodies held together by clasps
(their forelegs attached at right angles,
raised in blessing, adapted
to the local flora),
content with the minor arts
(the classical singer was
likened to a fish:
the head grew out of all proportion,
the skull was not filled with bitumen
but worn around the neck
as a symbol of sweet song).

They have judged Provenance,
worked from the bottom upwards.
And a hare nibbles the fruit!

Richard Madelaine

Catullus 2: Mutatation

Sparrow my darling's special boy
she loves to play with you like a toy
in the low bosom of her clothes:
then she tells you little jokes:
then she laughs. She loves to give you
her fingertip to bite hard into
and harder: it breaks the sorrow.
Sometimes I wish I were a sparrow:
she might go for me in a big way.

Christopher Pollnitz

The Monks' Chant

Broken spinet, broken wheel
Love done; empties I kneel.

Swollen nipples, parted, dried
Loom threads twisted - so Christ cried
Broken spinet
- broken wheel.

Love done, the weaver fled
And left love's baby dead.

Monks' chant in golden blood so real
Broken spinet
- broken wheel.

Jacques Moncrieff

"Kiss the sky
and commit
adultery with
the clouds"

Negligee-d women walking pretty in the
slumbering streets, of sleeping cars,
travelling beds, yawning trams,
neon-invitations, drowsing milkmen,
bicycles making love, pornographic dogs.

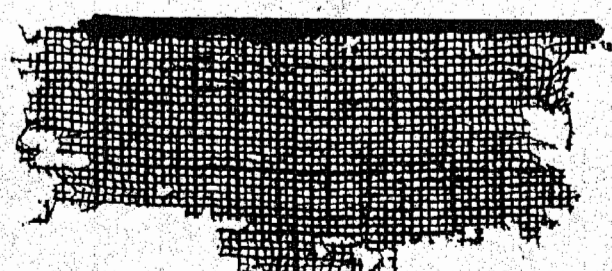
The uncovered bodies of young girls,
in love, in need, in trouble, in
hospital, in a car, in bed, in a jam,
in a flat, in a mess, in time; in
the last resort, in a jar, in a poem.

Uncovered bodies of young girls see
their negligee-d mothers, walking pretty,
sleeping, travelling, yawning, inviting,
drowsing, making love.
(How can you make love?
2 of sand, 3 of metal, 1 of cement
and 1 1/4 buckets of water)

They see, the smoke ooze from the train
just after it leaves the tunnel, the birds
kiss the sky and commit adultery with the
clouds, the sun come central over their bedrooms,
their mothers feeding the dogs with 'girlie' magazines.

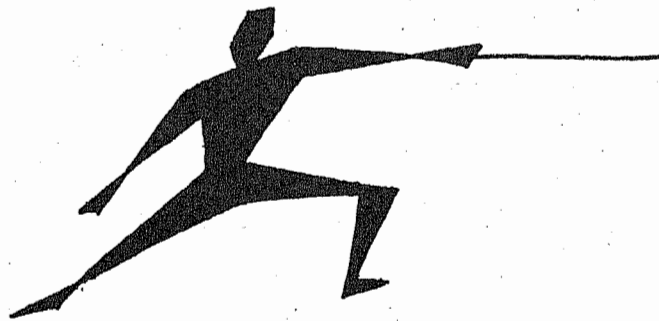
But their daughters are their daughters for
the rest of their lives.

A. D. Flavell



On Dit Sport

FENCING



Fencing is a sport with plenty of openings for new and experienced fencers. A very active social programme has been arranged (as well as fencing) and will be highlighted by a BUCCANNEER Bingo and a FENCING CAMP where foils, epees, and rapies will be made to form impossible feats of cut thrust and lunging.

The Club fences Friday nights 7.30-9.30 in the Uni gym, MacKinnon Parade. For further information see the programme available from the Sports Assn. office.

Sports Editorial

It is disheartening to note the lack of publicity for the Australian Track and Field Athletics Championships that have taken place in Adelaide on March 20-22. If it had been Australian Rules Football there would have been saturation publicity for a couple weeks beforehand. But no! Australia has some of the best athletes in the world and yet they do it despite the lack of public support, the lack of Government support, the lack of facilities, and the lack of money. It amazes people in West Germany, Russia and America where they have all of these things, that the Australians can do so well without them.

But Australia might cease to be a parochial backwater one day, when Australians look past "the footy," the races and the pubs, and start to recognise our athletes, the way people overseas recognise and support their athletes and recognise ours.

Pity about the Channel Nine Sports Show. It no longer exists. Now you can get 90 minutes of Australian Rules Football. Oh, bliss. There was a time when you could see results from some 8 to 10 sports on that station. Now? Just one. Pity about their ratings.

Not that I am advocating joining the Anti-Football League. But it would be nice to see Australian Rules put in its perspective — a sport that cannot even claim to be national, let alone international, restricted as it is to the southern states.

Taekwon-do Club

After two and a half years of regular training the U. of A. Taekwon-do Club is preparing to become an affiliated body of the Sports Association.

Roughly translated, Taekwon-do means Korean Karate, more accurately it is "foot-fist way." Taekwon-do is a combination of the ancient Asian art of T'aekyon and the Japanese Karate form. Both forms were combined by General Choi Hong Hi, the "father" of Taekwon-do.

Under the General's leadership the art has become a worldwide organisation with a universal set of time-honoured training schedules and instructions. It is one of the few remaining unadulterated arts of

martial combat. The "home" of the art is still in Southern Korea.

We are extremely fortunate to have a qualified instructor from Malaysia to teach us Taekwon-do in its purest form. A truly spectacular form of defence, renowned for its high-flying kicking techniques, Taekwon-do is only just reaching Australia and our club is one of the few existing clubs here.

If you (male or female) are interested in self-defence, then come along to the Uni gym, MacKinnon Parade, 7-9.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday nights. Just wear white shorts and shirt when you start. All beginners are welcome now. Come along and meet our instructor or contact Ron McCook on 95-4206.

LACROSSE

The Lacrosse season begins on Saturday, April 18th. Freshers whether they have played lacrosse before or not are invited to join the club by leaving their name etc. at the Sports Office or by attending training on Wednesday or Thursday night at 5 p.m. on University oval or Sunday morning at 10 a.m. on the Waite Institute ground. Club sticks will be provided to new players. The club is very active both competitively and socially, the highlight of both of these aspects of the club being Intervarsity in the second week of the August vacation. This year's Intervarsity will be hosted by Adelaide so that all Adelaide players can participate in the free prog shows.

AU BOXING AND WRESTLING CLUB

This year the club is concerned mainly with the art of boxing. Perhaps more than any other club, the Boxing Club offers its members just the training scheme they wish. To lose that "spare tyre", to brighten up reflexes and alertness generally, no sporting group can equal the Boxing Club's results.

If it is not wanted, there is no need to become involved in tournaments or competitions. But for those with higher aspirations, the club will arrange bouts in S.A. Amateur Association competitions, internal bouts and of course

Intervarsity.

The Intervarsity (late 2nd term holidays) is the club's prime target for 1970. This year the competitions will be held at Sydney, and trainers and committee are determined to "put S.A. on the map."

All these, and whatever other requirements a member may have, are possible for the enthusiast who starts now.

The club now has a ring set up in the University Gym with other gear, and also access to a city gym. For training times and types of training see Franz Kriven, C/o Sports Association or Phone 32-2746.

RUGBY

Rugby is the international football game, played in every continent, and in most countries of the world. Universities have long been regarded as strongholds of the game, and University Rugby has earned a reputation for being fast, open, and exciting. Uni. players have also earned a reputation as enjoying an excellent, and at times uninhibited, social life. The manager of any hotel which has housed four or five Rugby teams at an Intervarsity Carnival will vouch for this.

The 1970 I-V will be held in Perth, May 25-29th. This promises to be a memorable carnival, and we will be sending, by air, a team of 20 players to compete. Another feature of the coming season will be a trip to Australia by the famous Californian 'Golden Bears', selected from the various campus teams of the University of California. Negotiations are currently taking place to bring the team to Adelaide, and there is a strong possibility that the team will come here to play an Adelaide University team in July or August.

This season we will be moving to a new home ground, the Waite Institute Oval, on Fullarton Road, where we will have the benefits of a first-class playing surface and excellent change-room facilities. All home matches will be played there, the first being on April 11th, but training will continue to be conducted on University Oval on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.30 p.m.

All intending players, old and new, are invited to attend training. The season proper commences on April 4th, and the Club has entered teams in the S.A.R.U. competition in Divisions I, III, and IV.

A.U. R.U.F.C.

THE RUGBY CLUB ADVISES THAT AS FROM 1970 ALL HOME GAMES WILL BE PLAYED ON THE WAITE INSTITUTE OVAL, FULLARTON ROAD, GLEN OSMOND.

TRAINING WILL CONTINUE TO BE HELD ON UNIVERSITY OVAL, TUESDAY AND THURSDAY 5.30 P.M.

ATHLETICS

The University Athletics Club is now coming near to the end of an extremely successful season. The A grade team in Inter Club competition went through the season undefeated to finish minor premiers. They then won the A grade final for the fourth time in 5 years (and the 3rd in a row). The C grade side also had an untroubled premiership win, and Adelaide Uni's convincing victories in both grades became known — it being that time of the year — as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

The victory dinner at the Aurora (they serve a great but expensive smorgasbord!) was an event unmarred by public spectacle (thank god!) because 50 people were too many to eject by any means. There were several contenders for the Club's glutton of the year award. Rumour has it that one Michael McD. scored a narrow win. Meanwhile, back at Pentelow's pool, the teams lined up for the A.U. v F.U. relay. Aside from 2 near-drownings, a shark attack, and Fletch McEwen's kamikaze leap at a member of the opposition team, it was a well-fought race with Flinders scoring a disputed victory after one judge had been pushed in and the other had hidden away with the bottle of rum.

Adelaide evened the score in defeating Flinders in a Track and Field competition at Park 9 on Sunday 15th. Scores: Adelaide University 94; Flinders University 60; Melbourne University 5. Adelaide Uni will have its name on the trophy for this newly inaugurated annual competition — as soon as we buy it.

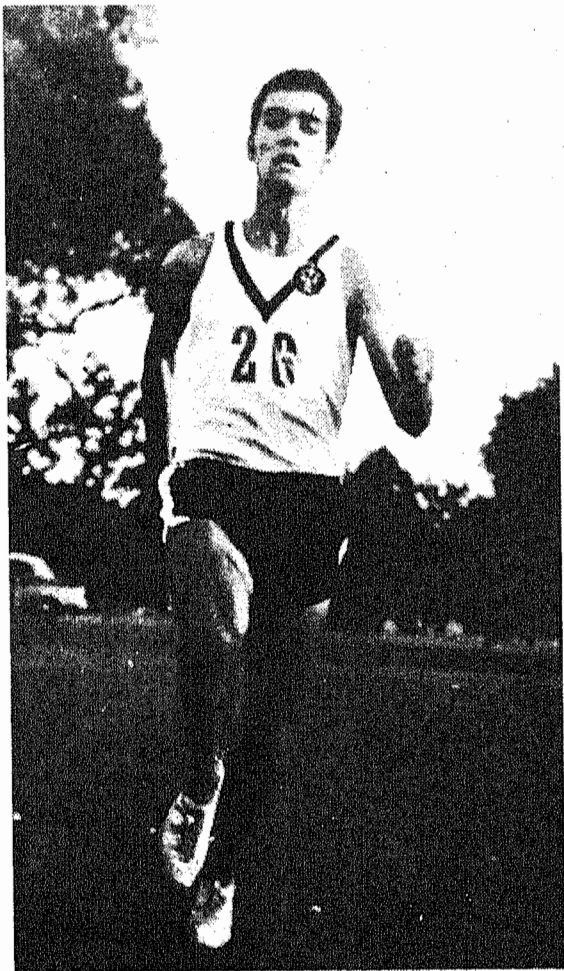
The State Championships produced 2 University state champions in Alan Bradshaw (100m.) and David Stokes (200m.). And in the Australian Championships to be held on March 20, 21, 22 there will be 5 members of the University club competing for S.A.: Alan Bradshaw (100m., 200m.), David Stokes (100m., 200m.), David Fitzsimons (1500m.), Jeff Pentelow (300m. Steeple) and Bill Gould (Discus). It will also be interesting to watch the progress of several of the State's junior team (M. Cain, D. Pentelow, G. Crane, P. Berkefeld) who are at Adelaide Uni this year and whom we hope will be allowed to transfer to us to replace the graduates we are losing.

Events approaching are the Uni Championships on Sat., April 4th; and ultimately Inter Varsity at Monash in May.

BASKETBALL CLUB

The King continues to grow — this winter the mammoth International Rules Basketball Club will have 10 mens teams plus 5 womens teams (the top grade being district) plus an U/18 girls team.

After its lowly rebirth five years ago, this club has grown phenomenally and now offers the budding ball handler everything. Plenty of free club shows, strong administration, and top coaches (such as Don Shipway and Glenn Marsland) make this a great activity in which to participate. All girls should give this their serious consideration, as rarely will they find such a subtle balance of sport, fun, and hard work. So for the bumbling ball player, or the skilful fit fitter, this is the club for you. A record of premierships and promotions offers opportunity for all. Practices Sat. a.m., Uni Gym.



DAVID FITZSIMONS

(Civil Engineering III)

One year ago David had just won 2 silver medals in the Junior 800 metres and 1500 m Steeple at the Australian Track and Field championships in Melbourne.

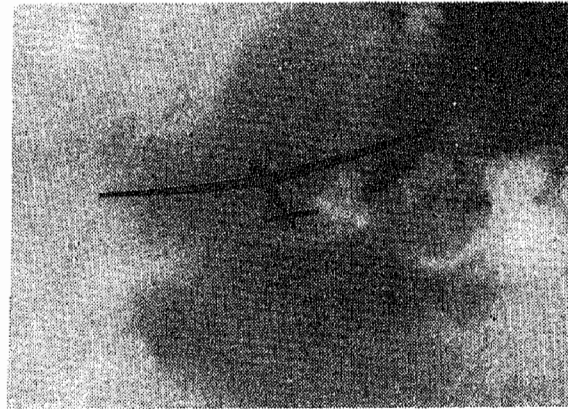
Now, after his first season as a senior David has proved himself to be one of the best middle-distance runners in South Australia. As such he will represent the State in the 1500 metres during the Australian Championships this year.

Aside from his ability as an outstanding individual, he is also a good competitor and team-member, being a member of the Athletic's Club committee as evidence of his popularity within the Club.

David has also become a legendary figure on Intervarsities, but for apparently disparate and undisclosed reasons.

GLIDING

A modern sailplane, the 'Libelle,' crosses the finishing line in a race at 130 m.p.h. Students joining the University Gliding Club would, after suitable training and experience, be able to fly 'Libelles' at either of the two leading South Australian clubs.



Gliding is one of the most exciting and rewarding sports ever devised, and South Australia has superb conditions in which cross country flights and races are flown almost every weekend. In this, as in few other sports, men and women are on terms of complete equality and there is no old age limit. Anyone in normal health can fly a glider and a student starting this week can look forward to forty years or even more of active flying. The sport is one where experience and sheer cunning, together with a good deal of scientific knowledge, count for more than high speed reflexes. No question of being on the shelf at thirty years of age! The current Australian Champion is 25 years old, but the World Champions over the past decade have all been over forty.

On an average day, with good thermal upcurrents, a good pilot can AVERAGE sixty or seventy miles per hour on a cross country task. He (or she) might declare in writing the intention to fly around a triangular course of two or three hundred miles, and after take off would endeavour not merely to complete this task but to achieve it at a high average speed. Sometimes things don't work out — recently one of our University Gliding Club members attempted a 300 km. (186 miles) triangle and after a struggle in very poor conditions had to choose a paddock and land in it after doing two-thirds of the distance. But this was a good effort on a day when other pilots did only a few miles. To attain high average speeds, pilots fly very fast between thermals to compensate for the time lost while circling in the upcurrents. It is usual, in modern sailplanes, to accelerate to 100 or 120 m.p.h. to cross the gaps between thermals. Gliders now are superbly designed and built creations which conceal under a slender, graceful shell a tremendously strong and resilient structure. The wings usually span fifty to sixty feet, the pilot is ensconced in a narrow but comfortable cockpit with a battery of instruments, radio, maps, possibly oxygen and occasionally even a small electronic computer to help him

read the weather and make his decisions.

Accidents are very rare and hardly ever serious. Gliding statistics prove that flying without an engine is less dangerous than flying with one. After all, if an aeroplane has engine failure it immediately becomes a very crude and unwieldy glider which is almost certain to crash. Gliders land comparatively slowly and can get down with perfect safety in a small paddock. As an example of this, Mr. Steele Hall a few weeks ago was delivered by glider to the Waikerie High School carnival. The big, all metal two-seater landed with room to spare on the school oval, which is 500 feet long.

Costs are not as high as most people imagine. A normal rate for flying club gliders is \$3.00 per hour, some clubs charge less. There is no expensive equipment to buy — the only requirement is keenness and ability to learn.

The Students' Sailflying Club which was started at Adelaide University last year has to operate for two years before any Union funds can be made available. Fortunately two of the leading clubs in the State have made special concessions for students to receive instruction and fly until such time as they become proficient 'solo' pilots. So far two of our members have taken full advantage of these concessions and have progressed to solo standard. Several other students have visited gliding sites to see what goes on and to have short joy-rides. Some of these have declared their intention to go on with the business seriously. In addition there are half a dozen University people, staff and students, who were sailplane pilots before the University Club was formed.

Further particulars of the University Gliding Club are available from the Union Sports Association or from Martin Simons (Napier Building, Room 303). There will be a film show and meeting for new members early this term and a programme of informal lectures and slide shows will be arranged. Watch out for notices of these events. Anyone wishing to observe a small gliding competition should visit the regatta to be held over the three days of Easter at Gawler aerodrome.

Bottoms Up!

"Medical students have the best balls!" — an often stated fact e.g., Orientation Handbook '70. And once again on April 3rd they will present THE ball of the year.

With the venue changed from the non-environment of the barn-like Centennial Hall to the ultra-modern and intimate atmosphere of the new ENLARGED ballroom at the Norwood Football Clubrooms, which provides the best facilities of their kind in Adelaide, the ball is a certain gasser.

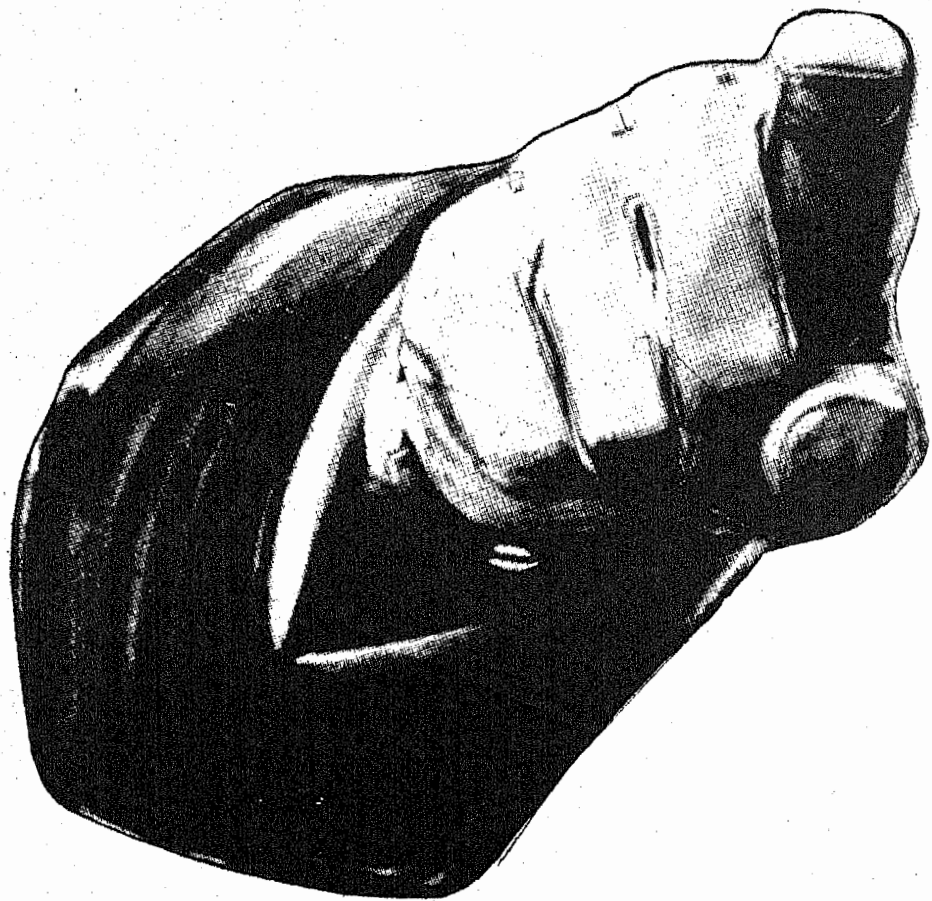
\$3.20 a double is the charge. For this exceptionally low price there is the outstanding big band sound of the Formula, plus the fabulous Harts. To add to the whole environment, there is one of the best lighting displays in town, including "BOTTOMS UP!" theme decorations (undisclosed erotica). Free cigarettes and free chips are also provided. Drinks are available. While it is realised that these must be purchased, it is pointed that most Uni balls cost \$5. Thus it is expected that with \$2 to spend on drinks, most people will be more than satisfied. The big advantages gained with this system are seen in the fact that with all types of drink available, you can purchase to your own taste and the girls are not forced to drink the cheap and nasty hock or claret of normal free grog Uni. balls. Added to this is the fact that light drinkers do not find themselves subsidising the heavy drinkers — also typical of normal free booze Uni. shows. Waiters and waitresses are also to be on hand to serve.

This year to be at the Med. Ball, BOTTOMS UP!, will mean a tremendous time and something to really remember.

Tickets are available from the S.R.C. office. Numbers are limited to 450 couples, due to licensing laws. So get in early!



"Pst — fealthy Bunny Shots!"

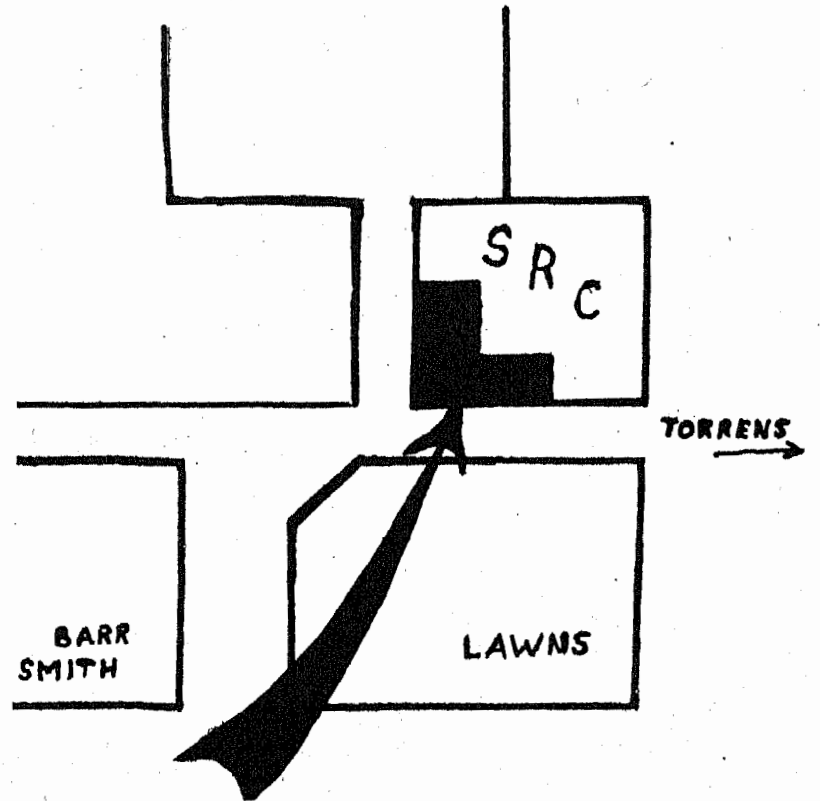


DARLINGS

— On Dit
needs you

If you can literate or create or draw
or photo, then we need you on our staff

Book, film, play reviews
Articles of any nature
Cartoons cover designs, artwork
Photographs
Short stories, poems
Gossip for our gossip page
Birds of the week



**on dit
is here**

Prizes, tokens of esteem, loot, bribes, rewards, payments, in the form of book tokens from the Union Bookshop, will be provided for Bird of the Week, Sportsman of the Week, and the writer of the best contribution for each issue.

We also have vacant positions on our staff: the positions of Sports Editor and Special features editor are now open. We also need people for odd jobs and general reporting.

EXAMINATIONS

Chris White's article "Exams and You" (On Dit no 1 vol 38) is quite an accurate observation of the unreality of examinations, their impersonal nature, and the fact that many students are forced into "deception" (i.e. cheating) in order to pass. However, he has not fully investigated the relevance of exams to capitalist society, and has allowed his alternatives to sound too idealistic in the vagueness of his generalisations.

It is too superficial to merely criticise the "authority which unreliably determines whether someone passes or fails" without first questioning the importance of a pass or fail to capitalist society. And of course, this rests on the assumption that we do

university; the production of a managerial elite." The level of academic achievement of the student, measured in terms of his success during assessment, is in fact, nothing more than "a price tag... for the convenience of his future purchasers" (Napier Underground).

As White did point out, the exam conditions students to accept competition (a fundamental requirement of "free enterprise" or capitalism) in the place of co-operation. Another point worth mentioning is that the status attached to a "pass" and hence the disgrace attached to a "fail", seem to many people to be evidence that the inequalities of capitalism are a natural feature of human existence.

demands of big business i.e. capitalism.

I hope I have not been too critical of Chris White's observations; I have tried merely to develop them into a definition of the relevance of assessment to capitalism.

Perhaps it is worthwhile to quote from his final sentence, as an analysis of what is to be done, for the principles of true education "can only be acted upon by the students concerned — not by the university

administration nor just by a small group of interested radicals."

Michael Williss.

an exercise in "free enterprise"

BELIEVE in the class structure of our society — a society in which the owners of the means of production are able to share in the profits made from the exploitation of the working class.

The relevance of examinations to our society has its basis in the myth, upheld by bourgeois values, that "every society must have its rulers and its ruled, its masses and its elites, those who give the orders and those who carry them out" (Fawthrop).

For non-university entrants, the exam determines who will work on a factory belt, and who will become a clerk. That is, this three hour stint in sadism, and the judgement made upon the hurried scribbles of neurotic students, by one, perhaps two people, determines whether a student will be a white collar or a blue collar worker. The same role is fulfilled by the examination's euphemistic counterpart, the system of continuous assessment.

Therefore, I think White is wrong in "proposing alternative methods of assessment" if the results of such assessments help the functioning of big business as they do now.

For University students, their relegation to the status of raw material in the degree factory is indeed an "impersonal" one. The University has as its aim the perpetuation of capitalist society by continuing what Cohn-Bendit sees as the "social aim of the

Thus, the abolition of examinations necessitates the abolition of the society, whether capitalist or revisionist (Russia) which has the inherent evils of class structure, economic exploitation and competitive monopoly.

The alternatives to the present system of examinations and continuous assessments, can only take place in a truly socialist environment, and must be based upon a completely heuristic method of education, that is, one in which the student is trained to find out things for himself.

Therefore, the alternatives must include the following:

- (1) complete staff-student control of schools and universities (analogy; worker control of factories)
- (2) staff-student committees to determine the direction of study, with the emphasis on eclecticism, not parochiality
- (3) assessment of a student's work by his own teacher or tutor, to be done only at the student's REQUEST, in his PRESENCE and with his PARTICIPATION.

The last alternative, No. (3) is a good test of the relevance of a particular course to the student's aims in life. The argument that "examinations provide an incentive to study" is a poor attempt to justify the irrelevance of exams to anything else but the

TRADE AND AID!

- is foreign aid a NON ISSUE!
- should donations to Foreign Aid be tax free!
- is there sufficient action at all levels on this matter of Australians and Foreign Aid!

ASK US FOR:—

"A case for tax deductibility on Overseas Aid Donations."

ALSO

Support our sales of Asian Handcrafts, proceeds are ploughed back into self help development projects.

Community Aid Abroad,
5a Gay's Arcade Balcony
off Adelaide Arcade.
Phone 23-3369



MISS FRESHER 1970

Disneyland is great, New York is friendly, Las Vegas an experience, Paris unique, Toledo is beautiful and ANITA BAROUCH is all of these things, so is it any wonder that she is Miss Fresher 1970? And to think that she braved the onslaught of hundreds of frustrated males, not to mention Women's Liberation. Still, this is the sort of ordeal that increases a woman's confidence and individuality or so our Miss Fresher thinks.

If you groove over Led Zeppelin, then you have something very important in common with Anita; however if you don't happen to love Led Zeppelin, there are plenty of other things that appeal to hear. Jose Feliciano, red Corrolla's, poetry, drama, swimming, maxi skirts and overseas travel. Not a bad range one might say, however guys, don't wear your hair shoulder length and vote Liberal.

To all those who are studying for a Science degree majoring in psychology, the envy of all those who are not, and to Anita Barouch, may the blue bird of happiness NOT crap over your birthday cake.



WHAT
IF THEY
GAVE A WAR
... and
nobody
came?