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SR.

*ON DIT  
is here*

On Tuesday night last week, two proprietors of the Third World Bookshop were arrested for putting up posters concerned with Moratorium, in Unley road. They were the "withdraw all troops" posters which are on walls and notice boards at Uni.

The police prosecutor claimed that the two were political agitators from interstate who had come to help disrupt the State, preparatory to the Moratorium. He demanded that the magistrate should set as high a bail as possible. Bail was set at \$800 each. The court refused to accept their shop as surety. They were remanded in gaol until May 4th.

Establishment hysteria yet again raises its ugly head. The two arrested were not behaving in any disorderly or offensive way. They were merely putting posters on poles.

This action broke an obscure by-law which is punishable by a maximum fine of \$50; not \$800 bail each, plus 13 days gaol.

The obvious reason for the sentence chosen by the magistrate was to ensure that the two would be "out of the way" during pre-moratorium activity.

Thankfully, a motion to raise bail money, put forward after Dr. Cairns' address on the 24th received a quick response, and the money was raised.

Garry Disher.

ON DIT Phone: 23-2665  
on dit staff

EDITING AND LAYOUT  
G. Disher and P. Lynch

SPORT  
Grant Chapman

REVIEWS  
Jon Gillis

PHOTOGRAPHY  
George Psorakis

CONTRIBUTORS  
John Tapp, Greg See-Kee

Adrian Hann, Jules Lewicki  
David Hester, David Ball,  
A. R. Nankervis, Kath Walker  
Geoff Crowhurst, Von Hacker,  
Martin Simons, Peter Balan,  
Simon Bryant, The Warden,  
Phillip Lynch, Lynn Arnold,  
J. Willoughby, Garry Disher,  
Grant Chapman, Jim Davidson

BARBITOS  
Chris Pollnitz

DISTRIBUTION  
George Bill,  
Editors etc.

POP  
Adrian Hann,  
Jules Lewicki

ADVERTISING  
Commercial Publications  
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## "GRASS ROOTS"

Dear Sirs,  
I wish to draw your attention to 2 inaccuracies which appeared in 'Grass Roots' dated 16/4/70. The misstatements to which I refer were in relation to the Union Meeting held the previous day on the Moratorium. It was stated the Meeting passed a resolution "calling for a staff-student strike" - however, the actual wording of the resolution was "That this General Meeting of Students SUPPORTS the strike by students and academic and ancillary staff..." Further, at the meeting, Mr. Durbridge (who spoke authoritatively for the motion) said that the strike was to be voluntary. A few lines later, it was said that because speakers both for and against supported the Moratorium and because only 6 out of approximately 700 students opposed it at the vote, "that 99% of Adelaide University students are opposed to the war." Does not the absence of the other 7,000 students reflect their apathy to the War? It certainly does not show their opposition to it! It seems that 'Grass Roots' is guilty of something it is forever accusing the Press of doing - twisting the facts to suit its own political bias.

Adam

setting up this sub-committee came from a group of staff members.

These four points, taken together must seriously modify the picture of three heroic students (the other student members might also have been mentioned) pushing reform measure through a reluctant Faculty.

It is a pity that your original report and my remarks must be so largely negative in character. It is clear that most members of Faculties welcome the election of students to Faculties, for which, indeed, they have been pressing for a long time, and that in spite of initial misunderstandings the end result should be beneficial to all. Perhaps next time we could have a more impartial reporter - e.g. Whoever wrote the admirable report on the Barr Smith Library - or perhaps those who want to see what is really happening will come along and form their own opinions.

David Hester.

(N.B. Perhaps it should be made clear that this is a personal commentary and not in any sense an official reply. Perhaps also writers of controversial reports should not take refuge under the Napier Underground's maxim that great thoughts are more important than great men, but should sign their names).

## a cradle for free thought

Dear Sir,  
This is my first year at University, and instead of finding a haven for free thought I find the students just as dogmatic as the elder generation they claim to be different from. I feel that the moratorium on Vietnam is being used by the majority of the participants to make themselves feel that they are doing something radical. They don't really care about Vietnam. They may be unaware of it, but theirs is a shallow and indifferent approach which could have applied just as well to any other debatable subject. Because the government has troops in Vietnam and is involved in the war, a movement sprang up in the universities to oppose this. Students were critical of the government's attitude and this at the time was good, as it showed some freedom of thought. However, as time went on more and more students adopted the "We shouldn't be in Vietnam" attitude because students were expected to take that attitude and because the government had an opposite attitude. In other words, they were being rebellious. This has diluted the original cause. In the beginning there was a hard core of true believers, and no doubt, this sub-group still remains today. However, to this group have been added a great number of people, all of whom subscribe to the above-mentioned view for different reasons. Some may be in it for kicks, others because they think they believe, and others still who think it is becoming to have a certain set of political views. It would be much better if every person made up his own mind, instead of being captured by what appears to be a radical rebellious idea; but I doubt if this ever happens.

Getting back to the issue, that of Vietnam. Where once there were no dissenters, the University has taken over and become the focal point for the dissenters. And though this can do nothing but good, it is sad to note that there are no dissenters amongst the dissenters. That is, as there is a minority group in Australia who are actively in disagreement with Government policies, so there should be a minority group who are actually in disagreement with the role university plays in society. Unfortunately there appears to be no such group. We are now faced with the problem of two factions, one who firmly believes Australia should be in Vietnam, and the other who firmly believes Australia should not be in Vietnam, and neither group can be reconciled to the fact that the other may be right. The students say the elder generation is narrow-minded and conservative and clings to out-dated ideas and thus can't be convinced of the truth, forgetting that they too are not giving both sides of the argument a fair go. Again, taking Vietnam as an example, University magazines are just about as one sided in favor of the NFL as it is possible to get. No doubt America has no right to be in

Vietnam, but what right has North Vietnam got to be in South Vietnam? At least in America there are people who are not in agreement with government policies and who say so. The government undoubtedly tries to suppress these people but it cannot do so all the time. At least there is SOME freedom of speech in America. However, how many dissident groups are there in North Vietnam. Not many, I am sure. Free thought would be an even greater commodity there. I hope this has shown both sides of an argument. The number of people who would be able to, or would even care to, give both sides of an argument would no doubt be small, and this is a shame since it shows some thought has been given to the matter. So, if you're taking part in the Moratorium because your boyfriend is, or because your friends are, or just for kicks, think it over first. You might be on the wrong side.

A. N. Other.

## SALVATION.

Dear Sir,  
Readers who have gained inspiration from Michel Quoist's "Prayers of Life" (and who have Christian friends overseas) may like to know that this book has also been translated into Arabic, Catalan, Czech, Dutch, Finnish, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

An up-to-date list of the titles and publishers of these translations, which I have recently prepared, will be sent, without charge, to any person who writes to me enclosing a Reply Coupon and a self-addressed envelope.

Yours truly,  
Mr. A. J. New,  
71 Telford Road,  
New Southgate,  
London, N.11  
England

## NEO-SCIENCE

Dear Sir,  
As a student of both science and of engineering and, in my own way, of society, I would like to comment on some points made in or raised by radical literature in general and "Neo Science" in particular.

Firstly, the publication itself is yet another of these anonymous underground newsheets whose authors are so chronically reluctant to identify themselves. There is some reason of course for "Neo Science" shows the usual liberal sprinkling of obscenities, which indeed appears to have become an important part of current revolutionary LOGIC. Sufficient to say that obscenities are no substitute for facts, no substitute for logic and in any reasonable mind are likely to produce only contempt for the paucity of intellect (or is it merely vocabulary) which they indicate.

Secondly and above all these is demonstrated the intellectual and priggish moral arrogance which is so much the hall mark of today's activists. To quote "Neo Science": "We intend to try and create in science students an awareness of THEIR humanity; to show that they are not an elite group of students, that they have a social responsibility to humanity as well as to themselves. By integrating the science students into society we wish to create a social awareness in his mind to start him thinking and ultimately convert him from a state of academic decadence, to one of social as well as political awareness." Both "Neo Science" itself and certainly the quoted portion have probably been provoked by the notable lack of support that the radicals have received from the Science faculty. Still less would be their support from within the "professional" faculties and in all faculties, probably even in Arts, the majority of people would disagree more or less strenuously with the radical position. Indubitably there are some people who never bestir their brain over social political or moral issues. This is sad perhaps, but surely any human has the right NOT to become a moral activist if he so chooses. However,

# Correspondence

## DEMOS.

Sir,  
It is said the term Democracy originates from two Greek words, namely, DEMOS (meaning the people) KRATOS (meaning strength) - thus Democracy, or strength of the people. A strength claimed to be based on the intelligence possessed, either by the majority, or by the people, as a whole.

During a recent discussion on the use of the term Democracy, \$1000 was offered to the writer, if the writer could nominate anything the people, either as a majority, or alternatively, as a whole had ever invented - mechanical, or otherwise, anything original by way of music, poetry, literature etc.

As a farm hand with little education, I am unfortunately out of my depth on the subject and therefore appeal to those better educated to supply the answer, to enable the writer to collect the \$1000 mentioned.

Yours respectfully,  
R. Burns  
Those interested contact  
C/- Woodside  
Post Office,  
Woodside S.A. 5244

## MORATORIUM

Dear Sir,  
I was disappointed to read in 'Grass Roots' (16/4/70) that a demonstration against US Imperialism and in support of the NFL will be held on the 8th of May. The demonstration is obviously timed to coincide with the Vietnam Moratorium, and will be taken by the mass media and the general public to be part of the Moratorium activities. However, the two objectives quoted above are NOT aims of the Moratorium.

Surely this is a time when all people of conscience should be united with common objectives. Demonstrations in support of the NFL will only alienate potential converts to the adequate aims of the Moratorium. I call on the SDA to eradicate the pro-NFL element from the demonstration, for the sake of the credibility of the whole Moratorium. I hope that the \$150 to be used by the student groups for the Moratorium will not be spent on such harmful diversions.

Yours,  
Andrew Parkin (Arts)

## McNALLY

Sirs,  
I would like to correct one small error in the article written by me and headed "LCL Challenged!" which appeared in the last issue of your magazine.

I did not choose the heading, and I did not challenge the LCL. What I did do was challenge the sincerity of the LCL Government on its stated stand on prisoner-rehabilitation.

The LCL gave me the job as its public relations officer knowing my background. It tried to show me tolerance and provide me with a wonderful job-opportunity.

It was unable to make the proposition effective from both our point of view because of the dogmatic attitude towards me adopted by Premier R. S. Hall.

I have already pointed out that because of this man's decision to abort my appointment I was left with no more than about three hours work weekly.

The situation became so bad that even when the editor of the Millicent newspaper phoned me, at the request of a former LCL senator, to seek information about the result of an LCL ballot I was not permitted to pass that material on to him, even though he was waiting on the line.

Generally I was treated with decency by most LCL members with whom I came in contact. However, I WAS made the "meat in the sandwich" of a tug-a-war of strength between the LCL executive and Premier R. S. Hall. I was prepared to remain so for a reasonable time, as I was asked to by the LCL President, Mr. H. Morphett, but this finally became ridiculous and damaging to my self-respect.

Ward McNally.

## HESTER - A.F. MEETING

Dear Sir,

It is a pity that your report of the Arts Faculty meeting ('Teaching or Education' 16/4/70) gave such a biased and inadequate account of what took place, and in particular contained personal attacks on the Dean of the Faculty, Professor Horne. It would be possible to provide a counter-list of biased comments - e.g. to attribute the stunned silence which followed Mr. Duigan's speech to sheer admiration of [or wonder at] his soap-box style of oratory rather than to astonishment at his subject matter, which was by no means original - but perhaps it would be more helpful to clear the air with a few corrections of fact.

1) Distorted or Misleading reports.  
a) The debate on whether Mr. Wells could put his motion to open Faculty meetings to observers.

It was clear that Mr. Wells was not acquainted with normal meeting procedure - see e.g. P. E. Joshe "The Law and Procedure at Meetings" pg 29-30, "Matters should be dealt with according to their order on the agenda paper, unless the meeting determines to take them in some other order." The Dean was undoubtedly correct in ruling that it was necessary for him to seek permission to alter the agenda; the subsequent debate turned largely on whether so important a matter should be decided without previous notice being given to members. As the Dean had on his own initiative, allowed the observers present to remain, there was no need for an immediate decision.

b) The Dean's casting vote on the motion to abolish quotas for 1971.

This again was a technical matter; Joshe p. 56 states that "The general practice is to exercise the casting vote against the proposal before the meeting..."

The Dean made it perfectly clear that it was this practice which determined his vote.

2) Significant Omissions.  
a) Quotas.  
Nobody could possibly tell from your report that the Dean had in fact vigorously supported the proposal to abolish quotas for 1971.

b) Faculty Membership.  
It was surely of interest that a sub-committee has been set up, to which Mr. Wells was elected at the meeting, to review the whole question of membership of the Faculty. The initiative for

## DEBATE - McNALLY CHALLENGES HALL

Since the appearance of the last issue of On Dit of Ward McNally's article, Channel Nine's 'Newsbeat' sought to do an interview with Hall, Millhouse, DeGaris and McNally together. However, Hall, Millhouse and DeGaris refused to appear on TV with McNally. McNally now offers a challenge to meet Hall etc. in a public debate at a time and place convenient to both parties.

(Continued)

returning to the matter of moral arrogance: a person who disagrees with the radical world view or with their position on Vietnam, on University government, on National Service is not necessarily apathetic or duped, "a mindless automon," cynical, self centred, elitist or bourgeois; he is not necessarily in a state of "academic decadence," nor of moral leprosy. It is a sign of greatest and most objectionable intellectual and moral arrogance to assume because little support is forthcoming that scientists in general, or Adelaide science students in particular are moral eunuchs, giving no thought to the state of the world and are unaware of "THEIR humanity." Could it be merely that in all honesty they don't AGREE with most of the radicals' conclusion and have no faith in the radical answers to the many problems posed by the present sad state of the world. And isn't it just possible that this attitude is nearest the truth? The world is most often a place of shades of grey so the black and white images and courses of action adopted by radicals can only be a distorted, and therefore, dangerous response to reality. These are the latter day prophets, come not to learn not to reason but to proclaim the moral bankruptcy of our society and the gospel of salvation through revolutionary activism. — Fortunately, the majority remains unconvinced.

Thirdly, in line with this black and white approach, there is an attempt, widespread in general and explicit in "Neo Science," to give "bogey-man" or "moral leper" status to science and scientists. The author(s), and most radicals for that matter, have obviously had very little contact with responsible scientific thought and a few readings of "Neo Science", a London scientific weekly, might help them appreciate that commonly are aware and regret the potential of their work for warlike purposes and of the horrors which modern weapons' science may bring. However, if science is to be under community control, which surely it must, and if the community by democratic means decides that science shall be used to develop hideous weapons — which is precisely what it does decide, then are the scientists to set

themselves up as a suprademocratic Knowledge elite and decree that no such development is to be done? "Demand social control of science" says Neo Science — well that's what we've got and a right mess it is too: why else have we got Weapons Research Establishment at Salisbury, run by the Government. Thirty years ago in WWII, the principle was formulated as "scientists should be on tap, not on top" and this is essentially the relationship as it exists between science and society: politicians take care that it stays that way. The community must and in fact does control science and decide what it shall produce and while this is so the horrors of scientific warfare must be attributed solely to the attitudes of society and it is nonsensical to treat science and scientists as bogey men worthy of general vilification, suspicion and even hatred.

Summing up, to main points have been presented. Firstly, on radicals: I think that I'm with the majority in that I disagree with the radicals on many things but I try not to consider them as moral or political simpletons or lepers: pharisees might be nearer the mark. Contrariwise the radicals necessarily disagree with me and perhaps they in turn could do their opponents the justice of presenting to them logical and balanced arguments rather than bombarding them with streams of exhortations, slogans, expletives and emotional obscenities. Secondly, on science: it is precisely BECAUSE there is social control of science that the horrors of modern weapons' science are available to society and for scientists to decree otherwise would be elitist and antidemocratic — dirty words in any revolutionary book and not a tolerable scheme even from a moderate point of view. It's mere arrogance to assume that scientists are dead to the evils that are scientifically inflicted upon the world. These evils must be laid at the doorstep of society itself and it is only through a change in society's attitudes that these evils will ever cease. Such a change seems extremely unlikely and a nice Marcusan revolution isn't going to make it any more likely.

John Craick.

# Social Action

GENERAL MEETING  
Monday 4th May, 1 p.m., Anna Menz Room.  
(Members note change of date.)

## elderly people

As elderly people are a much neglected part of the community, more publicity is needed about their isolation and loneliness. Retirement from work cuts them off from regular social contacts, friends die, children grow up and leave home, and often they cannot afford transport to visit their few friends left. The breakdown of the family unit in modern society has meant that the children no longer care for elderly parents within the family unit.

Many elderly people live in homes that are too large for them to cope with adequately, leaving the alternatives of entering a nursing home or finding a smaller home for themselves. If they move into a smaller home in time, more often than not they are able to cope with their new environment; however, if they make their decision too late, they can degenerate very quickly. To help old people cope adequately, domiciliary services are needed to assist with repairs around the home, and help with financial and legal matters. People who are able to live in cottage homes such as Aldersgate are indeed fortunate, however such privileges as this are restricted to those who are financially quite well off. Consequently the nursing home becomes the only alternative open to most elderly people.

The nursing home environment is not very conducive to happiness and enjoyment of life, in fact it means the end of a meaningful life for many old people. In these homes, the nursing staff are only concerned with working, changing and feeding the patients, and with keeping the home neat and clean. They are not concerned with providing for the mental and physical stimulation of the elderly people involved. Thus senility sets in rapidly and very little is done to prevent, stop or slow decay. The staff consider the patients a nuisance if they move around, consequently the elderly people are often ordered to lay in bed and be inactive for long periods of time, and conversation, a great necessity for elderly people is stifled. Even though many homes may take all the aged pensioners, a desire for profits cuts down on meals and other vital necessities, and even though the Commonwealth Government provides a subsidy for registered homes, it is only concerned with providing for trained staff and seeing that the money is spent appropriately. Local government looks into health regulations. The problem is loosened if bad nursing homes are closed, for the aged have nowhere to go and the attitude of society is to sentimentalise, hide away and forget our elderly people. SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT at the Institute of Technology has established a visiting scheme

for elderly pensioners who are still living in their own homes. The aim of the scheme is to provide companionship and help with repairs around the home, and it is eventually hoped to complete a survey enquiring into the problems faced by elderly people in their own homes.

SOCIAL ACTION has a sub-group concerned with the care of elderly people, particularly those in nursing homes and private hospitals who never have visitors, and the South Australian Council for Aging has asked this group to report to them on the conditions of the Private Hospitals and homes visited. If you are interested in the Social Involvement group contact the Union Office, S.A.I.T. or contact Morten Schoell, Ph. 7-1075.

Social Action's care of elderly people sub-group will be guided through Magill Old Folks Home on Saturday, May 2nd at 2.30 p.m. during which time Mr. Allan, the activities officer will discuss with the group his plans for increasing the interests and activities of the elderly people. Anyone who is interested in this problem is welcome to come along. Those who intend to come please leave a note in the Social Action pigeon hole or phone 31-8996.

A series of lectures:—  
"Old Age — Its Problems and their Management."

8 p.m. — 9.30 p.m. every Friday night in the Napier Bldg.

From April 10th to July 10th.  
Enrol (\$5.50) at Dept. of Adult Ed'n., Napier Bldg.

A tour of Magill Old Folks Home (Church St., Magill) for all those interested. Meet at the main gates at 2.30 p.m., Saturday May 2nd.

## glenside

"Stop the world, I want to get off!"

Have you ever felt like this, you've got stacks to read, reams to write, one more meeting, an overdue paper to hand in and you could just scream?

But have you considered lately, the world of others, for whom this isn't just a 'passing phase' but who cannot and might never be able to cope with our slick, sophisticated, rat-race of ambitions and pressure, I refer to the retarded people that exist within the walls of our mental hospitals. People who live there, many of them, because they cannot understand or cope with the world outside, it moves too quickly and on too sophisticated a parallel for their simple child-like reasoning. Many of the adult members lead relatively

# The University Act Debate

## -finale?

The following letter was sent by the President of the S.R.C. to the Registrar:

Dear Mr. Edgeloe,

In response to the University Council's action in deferring a decision on the University Act until the end of this term, the S.R.C. called a General Student Meeting to discuss this matter.

The meeting was held on Thursday, April 23rd, in the Union Hall and was attended by about 120 students.

The following motion was passed without opposition:

(1) "That in Clause 27(1), the words 'after examination and' be omitted so that the Clause will read

'The University shall have power to confer upon any person in accordance with the Statutes and Regulations of the University, such degree or degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor as by Statute or Regulation it may constitute.'"

This was passed in view of the investigations into methods of assessment which Departments and Faculties are currently undertaking. It was considered that, if it were decided to substitute some method of assessment other than by final

examination, it would be better not to have any such restriction in the Act.

After considerable discussion the following motion was passed with a very large majority:

(2) "That this meeting of staff and students rejects out of hand the proposed Draft Act, and proposes that a new Draft Act be drawn up on the following basis:

(a) Elected staff-student members shall make up the whole Council and all its committees: ELECTORATE: A common electoral roll of all staff (academic and ancillary) and all students (full time and part-time);

(b) Meetings of Council and committees shall be open, and their minutes available to the University community."

This action resulted in the following foreshadowed motions being lost:

(3) "That there be no restriction on the 'twelve others' to be elected by the Senate according to 7(2)(iv)."

(4) "That the number of members elected by Parliament be reduced from five to two."

The following motion was, for the same reason, not discussed:

(5) "That this G.S.M. reaffirms its opposition to the appointment of ex-officio members of the Council other than the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor."

As this meeting was a properly-called General Student Meeting, its decisions are binding on the Students' Representative Council.

Yours sincerely,  
Peter Balan  
President.

The meeting concerned was advertised for the last 4 weeks in 'Bread and Circuses' and in a number of editions of 'ON DIT.' In particular a background article advertising the meeting appeared in the last 'ON DIT' under the heading 'Review — The University Act-Debate.'

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(Continued)

content lives within this haven free from responsibilities with which they could not cope, maintaining some of their own personal dignity through earning a small amount of 'pocket money' of the many recreational facilities available. But with any group of people confined to a small, closed community no matter how much is done to make their existence as pleasant and comfortable as possible, they cannot escape a certain amount of institutionalism and loss of individuality which is a serious deprivation and cannot but hinder their development as a personality.

Social Involvement is attacking this problem at its beginnings. The many children that live at both Hillcrest and Glenside urgently need people with the time and interest to help 'slow down' the world 'outside' so that they may begin to take steps towards the long trek of 'catching up.' Our original aim was to provide a child with 'parents' - a bird and a fella who would take the child with them on a round of 'normal' Saturday morning/afternoon activities, the sampling of many experiences which are often amazingly 'foreign' to these children. It may involve helping with Jill's grocery shopping at the local super, finding out what makes Carl's car work, getting lost, eating cake in a cafe with lots of other people, crossing a road, or running free in a park revelling in limitless space.

For it is only when you stop for a moment to view things through the eyes of one of these children that you realise how much of our daily existence we take for granted.

It is impossible to view this work with a feeling or conscientious 'do-good-ism' because things don't seem to work this way. Through sharing in the crazy, wonderful 'Alice-through-the-looking-glass' world of these children you find yourself caught up in the exhilaration of running up and down stairs, eating sticky popcorn, handling a supermarket trolley like an E-type, plastering unnecessary old ladies against the shelves.

"No brain! No brain!" says a young friend of mine with an expressive gesture of his head, going in and out a magic door to see if it will open just one more time, sharing a wordless joke - another young friend of mine seems to think the whole darn lot of us are one big laugh and sometimes I find myself wondering if he's right!

Oh, there are frustrations too, when your young charge is determined to hop into a lake with NO SWIMMING signs and you're equally determined he's not, or you find yourself clapping and pointing over and over again to try and get that all important word out. But oh, the sweet taste of success when it comes. The pride and the ear-splitting grins all round.

For some it is enough to accept a world of big, noisy, bustling people, or to cuddle into a soft lap to get away from it all, happy in the knowledge that the same comforting lap will be back next week. But in order to keep that last promise to a small trusting person we need many more people to help take more and more children out regularly. You need to try it to find out how hard it is to reply to the group of eager, hopeful faces that say accusingly "But you said you'd take ME out this time."

People are needed to cope at both hospitals but perhaps the need is slightly more urgent at Glenside, at the moment, as we have only just started to initiate the scheme there. It is rather difficult to convince the authorities of its worth with an interest maintained by TWOT! The children here, are at present confined in a dark, cramped ward and as the yard's fencing does not stand up to the insatiable wander lust of some of the children, they spend most of their time indoors - losing even more of their freedom.

Soon we hope they will be transformed to the open spaces Strathmont promises but meanwhile their need is urgent, as is your help.

Contact - Jill,  
S.A.I.T. Social  
C/- Union Office,  
Institute of Technology.

### MIGRANTS

Discussion of ideas for action. George Murray Lounge, 1 p.m., Weds. 29th.

Adelaide University Students  
International Meditation Society  
presents

## YOGA ON CAMPUS

Classes every Wednesday 1 p.m.  
in the ANNA MENZ Room with  
Mrs. A. Sikano  
Mrs. A. Sikand  
Inquiries: 45-5988

# moratorium money

At a General Student Meeting on Wednesday, April 15th a motion was passed asking the Union to donate \$500 to the Vietnam Moratorium Co-ordinating Committee and \$150 to the University Clubs supporting the Campaign.

This request was put to the Union Council at its last meeting by the President and Vice-president of the SRC in the form of an application for a grant to the SRC (from the Treasurer, Mike Chapman).

The discussions on the matter were long and very intense and after the motions had been put it was decided that Council members should summarise the main points of opposition which were included in a letter from the Union Secretary to the SRC Treasurer. The SRC Executive decided that this matter was of sufficient importance for the letter to be published.

Dear Michael,

The Union Council last night considered your letter on the subject of a budget allocation of \$650 for the Vietnam Moratorium campaign. The conclusion reached was that the Union would provide \$150 for a "broadsheet" to be produced by the Student Moratorium Committee, but that the \$500 request would not be granted.

The allocation of \$150 was confirmed without opposition, but the other request resulted in lengthy discussion and when finally put to the vote, it was lost by 7 votes to 2 with 5 abstentions.

Because this was an important matter of principle and precedent, the Union Council took the unusual step of asking for statements in writing from those people who wished to make clear their reasons for voting or not voting. The following paragraphs will give some indication of these opinions.

(1) Opposition: On the grounds that its not in the best interests of the general body of internal members of the Union that Union Funds should be granted to

bodies outside the University and that in any case the constitution of the Union does not in my opinion empower the Union Council to make such a grant as the one proposed.

(2) Opposition: Over many years requests for Union monies for the benefit of bodies outside the University have been refused by Union Council; precedents have been established over these years but Union funds derived from statutory fees may only be properly allocated for bodies within the Union for the direct benefit of Union members.

(3) Opposition: On the grounds that the Union council is not constitutionally competent to do this and that in any case funds for such purpose could not be found in a time of stringent financial need.

(4) Abstention: I believe that the Council has power to grant the sum but I am not sufficiently convinced of the merits of the request to vote positively for it; but I did not oppose it through slightly less conviction on the demerits of the case.

(5) Abstention: I believe it is in the power of the Council to make such grants to the SRC but felt that not enough time or notice had been given in view of the tight situation of Union finances to properly decide whether this amount could be committed and to investigate whether the Moratorium in fact has a vital need for this money.

(6) Abstention: I am in total sympathy with the published aims of the Vietnam Moratorium. I, abstained for the following reasons:

- (1) The constitutional position of the Union in granting money to outside bodies is at present not clear,
- (2) The Union Council was unwilling to refer the matter to its Finance Committee for consideration,
- (3) The Union Council was unwilling to

postpone a decision on this matter, despite evident uncertainty as to its position, and

(4) I am in doubt personally as to the Union's responsibility in meeting demands made by general student meetings, and in the allocation of Union funds to bodies outside the University, despite ample precedent as to the latter course. I was not supported in attempts I initiated to clarify the Council's position, and accordingly felt unable to vote.

(7) Opposition: The request was for a specific purpose; no precedents have been established for payments to outside groups directly and such a move I consider unwise. It would doubtless set a precedent which would effect all future Union financial planning adversely.

(8) Opposition: I voted against the motion because (of)

(1) Points made by others, e.g. contrary to general practice, illegal implications, etc.

(2) Union allocates funds to clubs via SRC for their responsible use. Union is only very indirectly responsible for clubs' actions. I regard this motion as an attempt to involve Union directly in a political matter which is not its concern. The Union should sponsor political activity only in general terms through its clubs.(3) The matter was presented in a hasty and ill-prepared way when there should have been ample time to prepare a proper case.

In summary then the SRC's application for a supplementary budget item of \$150 for the Student Moratorium Committee broadsheet has been granted.

The application for a \$500 grant to the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign outside organisation, has not been granted.

Yours sincerely,  
Ralph Middenway  
Secretary.

# Union rejects \$500 for Moratorium

An analysis of some of the reasons given by Union members for rejecting a request by a General Meeting of Students for \$500 to be given to the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign.

by Lynn Arnold.

On Wednesday night, April 22nd, the Union Council considered a request that was made by a General Meeting of Students, held on Wednesday 15th April. Approximately 700 students attended this meeting. The motion that was of importance to the Union was Motion 2 which stated:

"That this General Student Meeting requests the Union to give the sum of \$500 to the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign, and requests that in addition the sum of \$150 be given to the Student Moratorium Committee for a proposed broadsheet."

This motion was passed by the student meeting by about 500 votes to 200, which meant that it was carried by an overwhelming majority. However, in its wisdom the Union decided that they would reject the request for the \$500 to the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign, and only accept the \$150 broadsheet request.

The Union members who voted against the giving of the money have given some of their reasons in this edition of On Dit, and this article has been written in an attempt to reply to some of them.

One argument was that insufficient knowledge was had by the Union of the purposes of the Moratorium, its needs for financial assistance, and the purposes to which it planned to put money which it raised. However, this automatically reveals the lack of interest which Union members take in student affairs, as adequate opportunity was given for all Union members to learn about the Moratorium and the part that students planned to take in it. The General Meeting of Students was given formal notice of three clear week days before the meeting, which should have enabled many Union members to attend had they had the interest, one is led to the conclusion that they could not be bothered.

Secondly, if they felt that it was a lack of information about Moratorium that led them to vote against the request, then surely the most logical thing to have done would have been to have adjourned that particular item of business until such time as the necessary information could have been supplied. It might even be said the convenors of Wednesday night's meeting should have ensured that this information was available to Union members.

The only effort which was made by any part of the Union to inform itself of the purposes of the Moratorium was by the Finance sub-committee, which held a meeting on the day before the General Meeting of Students. Their request for information was announced by a microphone announcement shortly after the meeting of the sub-committee had actually begun, thus giving no chance whatever for the movers of the motion to present their case in a proper manner.

The argument that the approaches made by the movers of

the motion were too hasty is invalid, as the meeting was called in strict accordance with SRC regulations. In fact the original request signed by the necessary twenty Union members was placed with the SRC about ten days before the General Student meeting was actually held. Thus the time between the original lodging of the request, through its ratification by students and onto the Union meeting involved a period only a few days short of three weeks; this hardly seems hasty, and if the Union considers it as such, it is amazing that the Union functions at all.

Yet another objection that was raised was that the Union already supported political activity by giving money through the SRC to those political clubs that are active on campus; does this mean that the total financial contribution towards political expression is to amount to no more than \$300 (this being the amount that was given in grants by the SRC out of Union funds to the political clubs this year)? When thinking about this amount, it might be as well to bear in mind that last year, \$4,000 of student's money was given to the Rowing club alone.

If, as one Union member said, that the money which students paid in to the Union is to be allocated in the interests of students, why then have the members of the rowing club received an amount greater than what 500 students requested be given in support of their support for the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign?

Mention was made that it was not the practice of the Union on past experience to give money to outside groups. Here we could ask what is meant by 'outside groups.' The Vietnam Moratorium Campaign is a broadly based organisation taking in members from many organisations, not the least of which will be students. Over the past few years students have played a very important part in the anti-war movement, initiating many of the actions that have taken place, it therefore does not seem illogical to expect that students will be taking a very active part in the Moratorium Campaign, and that the Moratorium will be in part students, and will therefore be an 'inside group' to a certain extent. However, even accepting the VMC to be an outside group, I believe that the Union has no right to reject requests made by students, and in fact is under an obligation to spend student's money in the way that students want it spent, regardless of whether it be to an inside or outside activity. In fact mention might be made here of a contradiction which arises. As was stated above the Union gave \$300 to political clubs on campus, of this amount \$90 was specifically allocated when the grants were made, to be paid in affiliation fees payable to bodies outside the Adelaide campus.

By what right does tradition or past practice over-rule current student wishes in the deciding of Union policy? This latest action should highlight even further the urgent need for a restructuring of the Union so that it becomes more responsive to student wishes. We should now request that the Union be asked to hold a special meeting to reconsider this issue, with proper opportunity being given to the student body to explain their purpose in passing this motion.

WANTED:

LIFT TO PERTH

Preferably sometime between  
9th and 20th May.

Contact Bob Irvine, Maths Physics Dept,  
Adelaide Uni. or Phone: 33149 A.H.

HONDA 90S  
(With Helmet & Laprug)  
FOR SALE:  
\$120  
Phone: 79-3028

# SO MUCH FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY . . .

WHICH SIDE IS RUSSIA ON?

Exactly what does "peaceful coexistence" mean for the Soviet leadership? Some items:

By 1967, two years of rising losses of aircraft over North Vietnam led to general shortages of magnesium in the United States (large quantities were being diverted into replacement production). The Dow Chemical Company, still in the napalm business at that time, solved the problem. "We have purchased all the primary metal we could from the United States' stockpile," according to one Dow executive, "and we also purchased some from Western European sources. Then we went to the Russian source." The Houston Post (Feb. 11., 1967) added; "Dow officials would not come right out and say it, but it appears that Russia was the only source left for the firm to purchase the much-needed raw magnesium." It estimated the purchases by Dow at "more than \$2.3 million." The total quantity was later put at 2,200 tons by Chemical and Engineering News. Magnesium, well known as a war metal, is used in incendiary and napalm bombs, flares and heat-seeking missile decoy devices.

Theodore Sorensen, former adviser to President Kennedy and later a lawyer involved in negotiating trade agreements with Soviet officials, stated in a speech in September 1967: "The notion of what constitutes a 'strategic good' that should not be exchanged in trade varies widely between Moscow and Washington. It is interesting to note that they are, even now as the [Vietnamese] war escalates, selling to us items which we tell our allies are too strategic to be exported to the Soviets." A key example, Sorensen said, was titanium, "which we use, as the Soviets well know, almost exclusively for our outer space vehicles and for the supersonic aircraft we fly in Vietnam."

On June 26, 1969, the 11,000 ton Soviet freighter Orsha put in at Seattle, the first Soviet ship to call at a West Coast port since 1950. Its cargo was \$5 million worth of titanium ore. The Orsha has since called again, and so have at least two other Soviet ships. Their main cargoes have been titanium and chrome. The latter is used in stainless steel and alloys, and for defense purposes is considered a 'strategic material. About 80 per cent of the chrome ore consumed in the United States is brought in from the Soviet Union.

For the United States, more than half of all raw materials classified as 'strategic' (tin, nickel, bauxite, manganese, cobalt, chromium) now must be imported in large proportions of 75 to 80 per cent. In only twenty-three of ninety-seven critical raw materials is the United States considered self-sufficient (by the Government's own Mineral Yearbook surveys.) A guaranteed supply of such raw materials is essential not only to feed our corporate giants but also to keep in high gear the war machine that protects their interests throughout the world. Perhaps the Soviets should tell us whose interests they have in mind these days.

This article came from "Nation", an American magazine.

## INVOLVEMENT

JOIN IN WITH PEOPLE WHO CREATE.

ELIZABETH DALMAN'S AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE  
KATH WALKER PRESENTING HER POETRY

JAZZ MUSICIANS IN A WORKSHOP, FRIDAY MAY 1ST, UNION HALL, 1 P.M.

The A.U. Contemporary Dance Society, A.B.S.C.H.O.L. and the Jazz Club are combining in a unique way to present a workshop. Poetry readings and jazz will be heard against a visually exciting background of dance. This will show the total social involvement of poetry, music and dance.

Kath Walker will read poetry about her people and Elizabeth Dalman's company will highlight this by performances of dances based on aboriginal myths. A primitive African rain dance will contrast with this and then develop into a modern jazz theme with a blues number and a demonstration of contemporary dance.

Helen Bannister  
Sec. A.U.C.D.S.

# FREEDOM, 1984 STYLE?

(Spotted by David Hester)  
NAPIER UNDERGROUND

Vol 2, No. 3  
April 21, 1970

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

*The criticisms made by N.U. of various staff members and sacred cows within the Napier Building are beginning to ram home and the inevitable response has occurred. Various staff members have been demanding the right to reply to criticisms. We refuse this right. N.U. is as free as any press only we don't have bullshit liberal pretensions and deceits with which to disguise our real purpose. We allow 'free' discussion of issues. Just as The Advertiser won't publish articles attacking capitalism, we won't publish anything which supports capitalism, and capitalism is supported in this university by the so-called 'liberal' views of bourgeois academics.*

# FOLK - JAZZ IV

This year a combined Folk/Jazz I.V. is being held at the University of New England (Armidale) from the 19th-23rd of May.

Accommodation has been arranged for all delegates in one of the colleges, and this will only cost \$10, breakfast and registration included.

This is going to be ONE HELL OF A GOOD SHOW - we have combined the programme as far as possible which means that folk and jazz delegates will be interacting and exchanging ideas (AND loving it). for the whole five days. Our programme is tentative and FLEXIBLE which gives everyone a chance to do their own thing, if they feel like it. We have included two combined concerts, an original tunes concert, workshops and social events throughout the week. Artists we are bringing up include SANGSTER AND A. L. LLOYD... WOW. Also, Don Henderson and Brian Grayson.

LEAVE THE POLLUTED ATMOSPHERE AND UGLINESS OF THE CITY AND ENJOY FIVE DAYS OF FUN IN THE NATURAL, RURAL ATMOSPHERE OF NEW ENGLAND... it will be a GAS... GAS... GAS.

# Half Baked Science forum

"Who made the World - God made the World." This is the Truth that all good Christians told one another until the late 50's. This is Yahweh simplified. His Lordship - it seems they err. H. B. science suggests that made because patriarchy was the rage then - came to me at midnight in an hallucinatory phosphorogenesis (1) and proclaimed in a deep masculine voice "For by Grace and ye saved through faith; that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God; not of works, lest any man should boast(2)". In the religion which I have subsequently just started it means: "Adelaide University is the last remnant of Godliness and Christ on the University scene. All non-Christians beware of God and his Holy adherents, because Grace will masochistically work over any man so much that she won't revive you after the electrocardiograph has read 'dead.' Oh, ecstatic hell! (3) My fear of God frightens off further discussion.

Adelaide's Womens Liberation Movement has commenced battle against vague and vast political social forces. To a half baked scientist, their real enemy is the female sex. (4) Even with foolproof contraception, 65% of educated married women at (Cornell) University still wanted three or more children. (5) It has been shown that the socially desirable male is "rational, competent, active, mature, individual who is capable of functioning in (American) society" while the stereo-type female is a "gentle, sensitive, expressive" creature. Women with 'masculine' socially desirable traits were associated with fewer children than the stereotypa female, but not at the expense of desirable feminine traits.(6)

It is disappointing that even those women who have the maturity to join WLM should still entertain the idea of furthering the Earth's over-population problems, whether they marry

or not. (7) Ignorance of science in both women and Christians (positive correlation of incidence also) may be the death of us yet.

Gregory See-Kee

- (1) 'Science' - Feb. 5th or thereabouts;
- (2) Eph. 2; 8 and 9.
- (3) Christians tend to masochism. Write to P.O. Box 146, Balgowlah, NSW to the Gospel Literature Distributors esp. for "The blood of Jesus Christ."
- (4) New Scientist (2-2-70)
- (5) Science 167; 337
- (6) Science 167; 390
- (7) My own observations.

## Medical Undergraduates!

There are unrivalled professional career opportunities as Medical Officers in the modern

 Navy Army and Air Force

with all the benefits of Commissioned Rank, generous pay and allowances, and study costs paid.

If you are accepted to complete your degree studies in the Undergraduate scheme, you will have your University tuition and examination fees paid, all necessary text books provided, meals and accommodation provided - or receive an allowance to cover them. You will receive free medical and dental attention and hospitalisation. A generous salary will be paid while you are studying, plus a clothing maintenance allowance and, if applicable, a marriage allowance.

Upon graduation you are guaranteed a professional appointment with status, appropriate salary and retirement benefits.

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Issued by the Director General of Recruiting, Department of Defence.

If you are over 18, and have successfully completed the first three or more years of your medical course, you are eligible for acceptance under the Undergraduate Scheme. Applicants must be Australian Citizens or British Subjects ordinarily resident in Australia.

Full details and conditions for acceptance are available to you now. Visit the Services Career Officers at:

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Reliance House, 301 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic., 3000.

Recruiting House, 125-127 Pirie Street, Adelaide, S.A., 5000.

Recruiting House, 130 Mary Street, Brisbane, Q'ld., 4000.

Combined Services Recruiting Centre, 1st Floor, Commonwealth Bank Building, 55 William Street, Perth, W.A., 6000.

CMUA.FP.89

# The Population Explosion.

David Ball

Having now spent one year at this University getting a close-up view of tertiary education as a student, it is becoming increasingly apparent that this education we are receiving is closer to an anachronism than an avenue of enlightenment. The world is facing increasingly complex problems, and it is doubtful if the graduates of today will be in any way capable of solving them with the efficiency that their predecessors had in creating them. We live in a world gone mad; is the University a product of this madness? Is it responsible for it? What contribution, if any, does the University make to the cause of sanity?

There are doubtless many interpretations of the reasons for the situation man finds himself in today, but as a biology student it is the biological implications of our times and their likely impact on the future which I wish to deal with in this essay.

The simplest biological hypothesis on human happiness is that there must be an optimum environment under which man can live most effectively and that the further he departs from this optimum the more his basic nature will be in conflict with its surroundings. In non human animals this is readily observed. The social deviations such as murder, masturbation, homosexuality and rape are singularly absent from animals living in a balanced environment. In contrast, however, they are embarrassingly prevalent among those kept in cages or protected by humans from their natural predators and needs, such as domestic animals. Not surprisingly, man himself portrays a similar tendency wherein the prevalence of many of these social aberrations is disproportionately lower in rural populations in comparison with dense urban societies.

There are many reasons for the unsuitability of our present urban environments as places of human habitation, but the proportion of these that are not essentially biological ones — those equally applicable to other animals as well — is very small. The list of biological conflicts includes anonymity, noise-pollution, air-pollution, suitable food and water, environmental affinity, space to feel free in, privacy, status and an innumerable list of interlocking minor factors. In short, man is for the most part a biological animal and almost anything he needs and constructs hinges on this fact. Yet it would be no exaggeration to state that this aspect of the homo sapiens is treated by those who plan our cities as at best a nuisance and at worse an economic impossibility. Indeed, with the pitiful amount of scientific study of man the animal, it could hardly be any different. However, with the prospect of the world's population doubling within 30 years, and the bulk of these 6,500 million people being crammed into ever-engulfing cities, the task of devising a suitable biological environment for man within these cities is becoming critical.

Sheer overcrowding amongst higher animals leads to a total breakdown of the social framework, and there is no reason to believe that we humans can remain oblivious to this factor. Over-population represents the greatest threat to man that he has ever faced in his entire existence; for not only does it threaten massive starvation among the poorer nations, but also social chaos amongst the rich with the inherent economic collapse leading to the usual solution, war!

We hear much about the population explosion nowadays, but rarely is it discussed in context; appearing more as a glib party slogan. Consequently it carries little more real impact than the myriad other slogans our society is so keen on captioning for mass consumption.

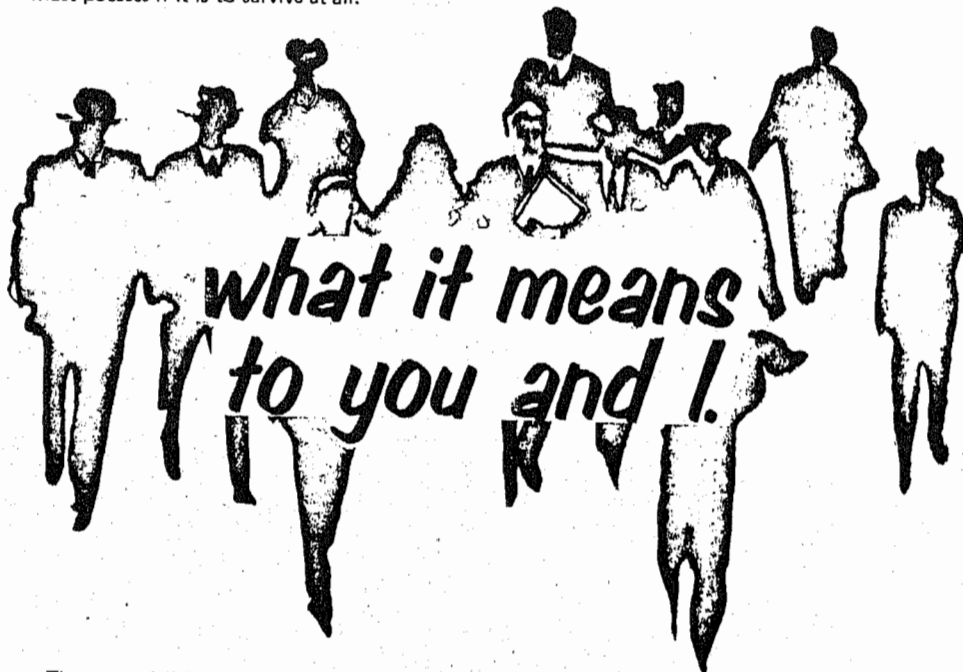
In writing this essay I would like to fill in the background to this most critical problem, thus placing it in its proper context.

Over the past century and a half the Malthusian theory has enjoyed fluctuating popularity. We only recently emerged from a period of agonising suspense when it appeared as though the supporters of Malthus had gained the upper hand. At present, however, the tide is running very much against Malthus, particularly in this country with grain surpluses abounding, quotas being applied and many former grain importing countries exporting miracle rice.

The problem has in the minds of most people resolved itself into one of mere distribution; a technicality which once again science will solve for man. That Malthus reckoned without science is undeniable, and readily proclaimed by his opponents. But what is less understood, and equally undeniable, is that science has in its turn reckoned without Malthus.

The Malthusian nightmare, the inevitable clash of a population growing geometrically ( $2 \times 2 \times 2$ ) and its food growing arithmetically ( $2 + 2 + 2$ ), was a major key in Darwin's theory of evolution; a debt which Darwin himself acknowledged. Unfortunately, although Darwin's theory has changed the course of human thought, its impact has been more academic than practical. Even Malthus could not have foreseen the catastrophe which science by its refusal to heed his contribution to Darwin's theory, threatens to make out of it.

Most of us have at some time or other heard of the grotesque biometric nightmare wherein all the possible offspring from a lone pair of flies survives and breeds for one season. The final outcome is a blanket of flies covering the entire globe to a depth of 30 feet. Again, if all the giant squid in the oceans were to survive and breed for two generations, then the bulk of the world would be submerged by the encroaching seas as they in turn became a seething mass of squid flesh. These are not the fanciful delusions of a biologist on LSD, but are calculated predictions based on the reproductive capacity of these creatures. It does not take a mathematical genius to conclude that mushrooms capable of producing a million spores per minute for a number of days on end, would, if they all survived, consume in a few generations more carbon than exists on earth. Why then, when such conditions are never likely to be encountered in reality, is any species of life capable of such colossal propagation of itself? The answer lies in the overwhelming force which any form of life must possess if it is to survive at all.



The natural living environment is made up of gigantic forces each unleashed against one another in a dynamic equilibrium based on the struggle for survival. Indeed, life itself only exists insofar as it is capable of reversing the universal tendency of all matter toward maximum entropy (lack of order amongst particles). As each living species is engaged in a constant uphill struggle against the physics of the universe, for any species of life to enter this arena it must by necessity possess a positive ability to compete not only against other species but also against the natural physical laws. In the interspecies struggle the young are at an obvious disadvantage because of the lack of strength, speed, experience, antibiotic resistance, size and so on. They are the first to succumb to whatever is set against the species; survival rates of less than one per cent are not uncommon.

As such the need for massive over-reproduction is vital for species' survival. Man, whatever he may possess in the way of intelligence and a spirit, is very much part of nature's dynamic equilibrium. His make-up, as with all species of life, necessarily embodies this awesome ability to grossly overpopulate this planet and with the present survival rate of children being so comparatively high, this is precisely what is happening.

Had man never entered the scientific and technological era his population would have inevitably grown until somewhere in the vicinity of 2,000 million it would have begun to oscillate indefinitely. Dense populations would certainly have built up and equally as certainly been decimated by the diseases and parasites which thrive under such conditions. Indeed an equilibrium would have eventuated between man on the one hand with his predators and famine on the other. Science and technology, however, have been almost exclusively devoted to the task of isolating or protecting man from his predators and converting more and more of nature's reserves to edible human food. Inevitably with the two inhibiting factors removed man's population is now growing unchecked.

History has taught us to regard a growing population as both inevitable and desirable. In nature by contrast, expanding populations, excluding temporary plagues, are extremely rare and very slow growing. Indeed under natural evolution man's population, before he took to agriculture was 500,000 years in growing to 300 million: this same increase will take only five years to eventuate now and 2½ years by the end of this century.

Such an astronomic rate of growth as is occurring now, has never before been known and thus it can be readily seen that our world is facing a biological crisis the like of which has never yet been faced.

We are in fact faced with the built-in destructibility factor embodied in all living species whereby when the natural laws can no longer operate on an organism it reproduces itself to the point of its own extinction.

This is a biological crisis of the first order and not a problem of economic manipulation. Tragically the human race is at present employing the most suicidal approach to the problem, for instead of making an all out effort to stem the expanding population, we are embarking on a drive to speed up progress and technology in a vain effort to cater for the numbers arriving.

The final outcome of this most insane race against time and our own fecundity will be the raping of our tiny planet to the point where the entire infra-structure of life will collapse, taking the human race with it.

themselves from responsible action by proffering whimsical solutions and thus turning the issue into a grim joke which diverts its impact from their conscious minds. Others, aware of the situation, will adopt the fatalistic approach, and while keeping their fingers crossed that time is on their side, advocate human extinction as the desirable outcome.

The academics will surround themselves with a prodigious ring of ifs and buts, thus insulating themselves from the need to act. To some of course, the panacea is obvious, World War III. But whether or not we solve this problem in any other than a gruesome wholesale descent into a Dante's inferno will depend entirely on the individual's response; for this problem is paradoxically too big for governments to handle from the top.

Perhaps one of the biggest stumbling blocks is to convince the bulk of humanity that there is in fact a problem, let alone a crisis, looming. Indeed, how does one reconcile a crisis on the one hand with the daily eulogies of prominent business men, politicians and even scientists on the joys of our coming electronic utopia on the other. However, such predictions of computerised life, automated this and that with endless leisure hours, are invariably based on Australian, West European or U.S. experience. While it would be nice for our pliable consciences to believe that the rest of this world either enjoys or is imminently about to enjoy such conditions, the realities have a persistent habit of being far less comfortable and far less pliant.

In addition, in terms of many raw materials and goods, the U.S. alone consumes or produces almost as much and in some cases more than the rest of the world put together. Admittedly in many, but not all, commodities the U.S. produces more than she requires, but unquestionably this overproduction is an essential factor in the U.S. standard of living.

Thus to raise the rest of the world to the U.S. standard would place an impossible burden on the world's resources. To double this again by the year 2000, to meet the additional population, would completely exhaust many of the vital elements needed to sustain this standard and cope with the plethora of goods produced. In fact, no matter how fast we push our technology, it will never solve the problem of finite mineral reserves which must ultimately become exhausted.

Apart from the merely technical considerations, it is a sad fact that the human race has consistently refused to heed the writing on the wall. We need not go back beyond the last 40 years to find an example of the most incredible mental gymnastics in avoiding distasteful realities. In looking back in retrospect to a Germany openly practising racism, fostering the master race image and led by a man who was obviously a paranoiac delighting in military might, we are left incredulous that throughout the 1930s the world regarded Churchill as a hot headed panic merchant because of his warnings of inevitable war. Even the invasion of Czechoslovakia did not fully convince England or France, let alone the U.S., that Churchill was right. In short, it would be a first in human history if men faced this present crisis in advance instead of following his usual procedure of pretending the problem does not exist.

In the gathering gloom where stands Australia? First optimism. Being a numerically small nation the chances of achieving a widespread awareness of the crisis coupled with our image as a big nation geographically, gives Australia the chance of a leading role. The pessimistic note arises from the intellectual poverty of the nation coupled with its material wealth. Australians have come to look on this country with its mineral boom, its grain surpluses and continual migration hysteria as having an endless utopian future; in this, were it true, Australia stands alone in the world. Granted Australia may well be the last country to suffer a famine, but island continent we may be, are we also an island humanity? The current crisis is brought about largely by our ignorance of the natural balance of life on this planet. In Africa, the world's most important biological laboratory — the natural flora and fauna in their original condition — is threatened. Future human survival will depend on our extracting the essential secrets from research on such environmental studies before the balance — ecology — is destroyed. These natural environments are at present threatened by a rising wave of humanity with the second highest growth rate in the world. Should they be swamped by people who quite justifiably see only food where we see science, then our chance of saving this planet for the future will be dealt an irreparable blow.

Closer to home, only 800 miles to our north, lies an island not quite twice the size of Tasmania with a population nearing 70 million and expected to rise at current growth rates to 130 million by 1999. By no stretch of the imagination can Java support this number; nor can emigration be expected to yield any more success under future pressure than it delivers at

present. What does Australia do when Indonesia can no longer afford to pay us for our grain? Do we let them starve in their millions or feed them to the point of our own economic ruin? The conflict of conscience and economy will affect Australia just as quickly as the crisis affects Asia directly.

Essentially the problem is one which can only be solved by the massive deployment of man's entire resources and intelligence to curbing and finally stopping the growth of the human population. Anything short of this may buy time, but will not secure our future.

Mistakenly economists have been trained in the tradition of an ever-growing population providing the necessary stimulus for industry and commerce whereby so long as there is sufficient capital available, resources will keep pace with population. This approach is suicidal in the face of the biological factors which operate on man; worse it embodies the myth that population control is synonymous with high standards of living. With baited breath the world stood watching (just recently) as Britain struggled to convert a balance of payments deficit to a surplus; and all heaved a sigh of relief when it was achieved. Yet did none stop to think that in doing so she placed partly or wholly some other nation in debt? A balance of payments surplus in one half of the world, usually the developed nations, must surely be matched by a deficit in the other half, the underdeveloped.

Herein lies much of the reason why the widening gap between 'haves' and 'have nots' is showing no sign of closing. Again, even nations with high standards of living show no inclination for turning off the tap of human lives. Europe with the lowest growth rate, 0.8 per cent, including emigration, will increase from 452 million in 1967 to 560 million by the year 2000. The U.S. with a 1.3 per cent increase will necessarily have to build a city of 250,000 every four months between now and 1999 to accommodate the increase of Americans — the present demand being only satisfied by putting down one million acres of the U.S. under asphalt per year for roads alone.

Thus it can be seen that the chances of a poor nation becoming rich are dubious and even if by some economic miracle they all did, the human population would still be rising dangerously. In short what must be realised, and realised quickly, is that only by organised concerted effort can the human population increase be brought to a halt. And if it is not achieved by the end of this century, it may not be worth trying, or living, in the next.

Biological opinion is by no means unanimous on what is the optimum human population for this planet; but this opinion is swinging to lower and lower figures as time and the ravages of progress pass.

Sir Machariane Burnett, a biologist with more than the usual insight and perception, has estimated 2,500 million to be the optimum; the world passed this in the 50s and is now 1,000 million beyond it. Even to double this figure to 5,000 million — one which most biologists would regard as absurd — leaves no room for complacency, for by 1999 we will have passed that figure by 1,500 million and by 2030 A.D. doubled it. When it is realised how long it will take to educate this world to a standard which can cope with universal population control, it can be seen that we are not faced with a problem for future generations to solve but have already left it dangerously late in starting ourselves.

The fundamental problem after bringing our population under control is to formulate a more biologically realistic concept of human life and activity. Life on this planet originates with the plant process of photosynthesis — the converting of solar energy to chemical energy in the form of carbohydrates — and without exception, no life would exist in its absence. After plants capture the solar energy and convert it to food they are then eaten by herbivores which are in turn eaten by carnivores, all of which in turn are eaten by bacteria and fungi.

In this manner the original solar energy is pumped throughout the living world to all species of life. From this it can be seen that this living world constitutes an enormously complex food chain in which each species provides a link for some other species to the system. This food chain is so little understood at present that the paramount importance of nature reserves is not as recreation-cum-picnic grounds, but as vital laboratories for studying the local food chain in its least disturbed form. Indeed the great danger of overpopulation is not simply numbers who will starve, but the irreparable devastation of the food chain by such a huge pressure of human beings.

When man goes beyond his optimum number, as he is now, he literally begins to eat out of existence other species of life competing in the areas he invades. The creatures dependent on the extinct species for control or survival are then free to run riot, such as the crown of thorns, or themselves forced to the point of extinction, such as the hairy nosed wombat. This process is of course a chain reaction rather akin to a hole in a woollen fabric, in which each stitch unravelling allows another to unravel until nothing is left but a gaping hole. The hideous fact is that we have no idea just how much pressure can be applied to the fabric of life before it completely disintegrates. It is this factor which gives us the time limit in achieving a stable population; it is indeed the sword of Damocles hanging over the entire human race.

Current economic concepts are unfortunately suspended, as it were halfway up the tree: based essentially on the needs of man alone. But economists must realise that their concepts must begin not only metaphorically but literally at the grassroots of life if we humans are to survive indefinitely. The global farm concept which seeks to impose a human end on nature is no doubt a carry over from theology, but it is a delusion of grandeur which God himself would never sanction.

Man can, of course, increase the food producing capacity of certain areas with irrigation and fertilisers, but at what cost to the environment? How much longer will the Murray remain a fresh water river in the face of present, let alone future salinity from the



irrigation areas? All over the world doubts are being raised as to the efficacy of irrigation as salinity inexorably builds up. Even fertilisers themselves are becoming a major pollutant in the highly developed countries where many rivers are no longer capable of supporting balanced life because they are too rich in phosphorus and nitrogen (both poisons in excess). Indeed, Adelaide's future water supplies are in serious doubt because of eutrophication of the streams and rivers flowing into them.

The problem of fertilisers, however, goes much further than their usage; it is our dependence on them that creates the bigger problem. There are not unlimited reserves of phosphate rock, and even less reserves of the sulphur necessary to convert this rock to soluble fertiliser. Already world demand — that which the world could use as distinct from that which it can afford to but — exceeds supply for phosphorus. And so we are faced with the preposterous situation of a growing demand for a vital, life and death commodity being built on an ever dwindling supply. When these two converging lines meet, agriculture will collapse and a catastrophe will follow. Similar questions can be raised over the majority of the minerals man exploits, for inevitably as our reliance on these commodities grows, the reserves fall. The nickel boom shows our increasing dependence on this metal which is not a common one by any means.

To replace copper with aluminium is economical but the quality suffers. What do we make plastics out of when all our carbonaceous fuels have been spent on generating energy? This ludicrous situation where demand and dependence make us inexorably more vulnerable to exhaustion of finite supplies can only be solved by a reasonable population size. A modest population with due concern for a cyclic economy based on a minimum of waste, could expect to maintain the human race indefinitely on this planet. Our present galloping population increase with its consequent policy of ruthless exploitation of minerals is a design for disaster. Perhaps it will be poetic justice that these huge quarries we are digging turn out to be the massed graves of humanity, and a permanent memorial to our passing.

Man can also exploit biological reserves built up over many millions of years and we in Australia are well to the fore in this. Much of Australian wool comes from the greater part of Australia's map, the semi arid zones. To the casual observer nothing is wrong with this grazing policy as it appears that the country, except obviously in droughts, is not suffering unduly. To the botanist, however, the lack of young trees under 50 odd years of age is evidence that sheep, unlike kangaroos, find seedlings a delicacy. When the present generation of trees dies, which may not be for

many years yet, the country will revert to a windy dust bowl, in much the same way as the magnificent oak forests of N. Africa, under the impact of grazing, were given over to the Sahara as barren sand and rock. Much of the world's semi arid and arid zones are suffering this whittling away of the painstakingly slow build up of biological reserves; indeed most, if not all, of the world's deserts owe their present size to agricultural man.

In the final analysis, nature has over millions of years evolved a system in which the maximum amount of life that can be supported indefinitely has been reached. Man's present desperate attempts to go one better than this and force this world to deliver more and more food for more and more humans is a short term policy dependent on short term loans of minerals and carbonaceous compounds. Economists and industrialists must have a firm understanding of this fundamental fact if we humans are to survive the next 100 years, let alone the next 1000. Industry and the economy must be geared to mesh with nature, not mesh as at present. A cyclic system in which a minimum of by-products — pollution — is generated, in which goods are made to last and the population remains static, is our only hope. Our present throw-away economy is throwing away our future and that of our children. It may be marvellous for economic growth to build in obsolescence, but it automatically destroys man's satisfaction in his work and places an impossible burden on limited resources. This endemic pollution which right now has caught the public eye, ear nose and throat, is itself a direct result of mankind struggling to impose on this planet an alien socio-economic system and an unnatural population.

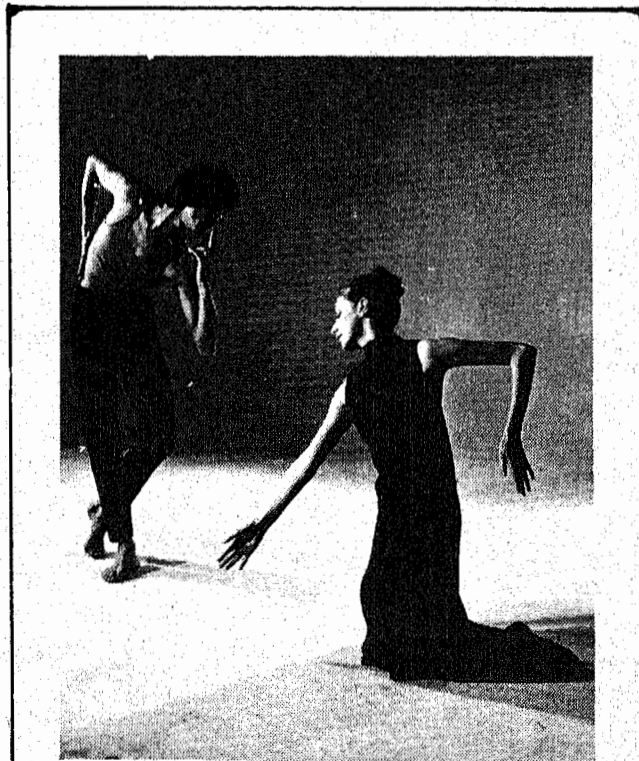
Unfortunately the blatantly obvious connection between too many polluters and too many people has been lost in the furore of press sensationalism and it will no doubt be some time before the penny drops. Even the student revolution which is beginning to rock the world at large is a direct symptom of overcrowding, but as yet it has not occurred to the students themselves. The demand for youth is for more freedom by less conformity to accepted patterns, greater opportunity for self-expression, less anonymity and less emphasis on the economic god of progress. Such freedoms and rights have largely been taken for granted by the former generations who grew up in a world yet to take off into the technological marvel we have dubbed the rat race.

But as our population figure spirals exponentially upward and computerised anonymity becomes all embracing, the chances for human freedoms will decrease even further. In a world becoming jam packed with people, the need for ever increasing rules, laws and regulations to ration out the amenities available, will further restrict our freedom of expression.

Instinctively the revolt of youth is a revolt against this prospect. It is a natural reaction which youth and the more sensitive members of society are sensing through the pores of their skin, but as yet the intellectual implications are lagging behind the senses. The clamour for more food through more progress may not yet reach a crescendo if youth's clamour for more freedom can be made to seek its end in an assault on the attitude of mind that accepts with equanimity our booming population increase.

To be continued next week

## AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE



Jennifer Barry and Bert Terborgh in "This Train." Choreography by Elizabeth Dalman.

### AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE

212 Gays Arcade, Adelaide.

Telephone 23-3469

Artistic Director: ELIZABETH DALMAN

AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE in association with the Adelaide University Drama Society is to present a season of contemporary dance in the Union Hall, University of Adelaide, from May 6th to 9th at 8.15 p.m.

The Company, during this season will premiere two new works.

The first, commissioned with assistance from the Australian Council for the Arts, is titled "SONG OF A WITHERED TREE AND THE SUN" and has been choreographed by Garth Welch, premier danseur with the Australian Ballet.

The other, by the Company's Artistic Director ELIZABETH DALMAN, is "CREATION" based on the aboriginal legends of the creation of man.

Also to be included in the programme is the brilliant "HOMAGE TO BOTTICELLI" which was given its premiere at the Italian Embassy Canberra, last October during the Company's highly acclaimed Sydney-Canberra tour.

Immediately after this season AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE leaves on a 3½ months tour of the Eastern States.

April 22 — 29 — Workshop Theatre  
 May — July — "The Time Riders — The Oldest Continent" Tour of Australia.  
 May 6 — 9 — Season at Union Hall in Association with AU.D.S.  
 May 18 — 25 — S.G.I.O. Theatre, Brisbane.  
 May 27 — June 9 — Cell Block Theatre, Sydney.  
 June 15 — 27 — St. Martins Theatre, Melbourne.  
 June 29 — July 2 — Canberra Theatre, Canberra.

# Telling it like it is



## BEACH BOYS

The Beach Boys gave a truly magnificent performance at the Apollo Stadium last Saturday. They had everything against them beforehand, but within moments of their appearance on stage they had everything going for them.

It was a combination of ability, a superbly cool and casual approach to the performance, and sheer professionalism.

Through some almost unbelievable bungling on the part of the tour organizers all of the Sound Equipment was lost en route somewhere between Adelaide and Perth. Much of their Tour Equipment is of a complex nature which enables them to reproduce the sound they achieve on their recorded work as faithfully on stage as possible. Borrowed amps and so on were hastily brought together, none of which would have been as good as the lost equipment.

The Tour Organizers blame the airlines (of course), but it would have been prudent, to say the least, to have assigned Tour Personnel to supervise the equipment in transit.

The Inkase as a support were terrible. It isn't worth trying to criticise a group that sings out of time and out of tune.

If the first part of the evening was terrible, the next part was atrocious.

We were 'treated' to the low, base, vulgar, tasteless wit of one Dave Allenby, who also sang, tap-danced, soft-shoed and was also good-looking and had a winning smile. The Advertiser critic (Harold Tiddeman) got around it by saying that he 'tried hard' to please.

One's opinion of the average moron in the street/Apollo Stadium was reinforced — they laughed at jokes that were at least seventh-hand.

The point is not so much that Allenby was like an Ernie Sigley with a pom accent, but that to couple him on the same programme with the Beachboys is nothing short of a gross insult to them.

One remembers rather ruefully that they toured America with the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi who lectured to the crowds beforehand on his own particular Indian thing, spreading peace and happiness and generally making with the good vibrations. It probably says something rather poignant about the Australian scene. Ah well.

## VIBRATIONS

Perhaps the most pleasing aspect about the Beachboys' performance was that most of the material they did was recent. Only in medleys and the occasional oldie did their early work come through. The audience's reception must have seemed rather strange to them, since they were relatively unappreciative of 'Do it Again' and 'Darling' but went wild at Sloop John B. (they knew the song perhaps?).

Good Vibrations was done remarkably well considering the difficulties of feedback and distortion that plagued the first half of the programme. Unfortunately for the purists amongst us, the audience immediately began a clap (on the downbeat of course) as soon as the first chorus broke in — and didn't stop for the rest of the song. Reacting to this as only they could, the Beachboys more or less had to send their own very beautiful song up a bit. You can't do much else with an uncool audience grooving their little hearts out.

The musical versatility of the group was considerable: they moved among their instruments as the number required. As well as the five Beachboys themselves, they were supported by two touring musos on piano, organ, bass, tambourine etc.

Their reputation as the finest vocal harmonisers in the business was well illustrated by a delightful four-part harmony song sung without accompaniment. Where there were no mixers and equalizers, the Beachboys quite instinctively it seemed adjusted the distance between themselves and their mikes from line to line.

Their whole performance was characterised by an easy relaxed approach to the audience. They clowned a bit, explained what they were doing with 'DBs', talked among themselves, made friendly if rather vague jokes about the local scene. Mike Love stood out from the group as Performance Spokesman. His guru-like beard and prematurely bald head made him seem older than he is: yet there was a definite quietening down in his style of singing since last he gyrated to the Monster Mash when the group was here several years back.

Indeed the entire Group has become more subdued over the years and this was clearly reflected in the relaxed and friendly atmosphere they created between numbers. Their rapport with the audience was strong: by the end of the evening one had forgotten the unpleasant experience of Allenby's moronic tastelessness.

One thing remains to be said: the Beachboys were on stage for too short a time. If Peter, Paul and so on could do a three-hour stint, why couldn't they? We would have been content to listen for hours and hours though of course one can't expect too much. But an hour's worth was too little.

## RADIO RECORD BAN

No agreement seems to have been made with the record companies about royalties and it looks like the stations may be forced to play only American-released discs, a few breakaway labels locally and overseas (Sweet Peach and a new label called Fable (Fable Label-get it?) have apparently not been 'in' on the proposals that Radio stations should now pay royalties.)

In an informal talk with POP's robing oracle, 5AD's Programme Manager admitted that the station was having to iron out many problems with the switch to almost all-American music on their record rosters and Top 40 charts. Nevertheless, no comment could be made in regard to the Hassle now in progress, as the station is part of the Commercial Broadcasters Federation and all official statements would come from them.

More recently, POP rang 5AD to ask for further developments. Although the Programme Manager was not in at the time, Martin Smith (of 'something to say' fame) rather peremptorily had 'nothing to say.' Even to the question on what new programmes the station would bring in to accommodate for the loss of British and Australian content, Mr. Smith preferred the secrecy and mystification of 'No comment.'

So it will be up to the Oracles at POP to call upon Delphi and look to what might happen. You don't have to look far: already AD are advertising 'Sounds of Nashville' on Sundays.

Actually the change won't make very much difference to the station. They play (despite protests from their P/M) a very small confined range of music, and presumably, apart from actual Top Forty, the sales of other records will be unaffected. It seems (though this is merely an observation) that for some time now the record sales-reps and the record-shop owners have been very dissatisfied not only with AD but with all stations because of the restrictive (and in the case of DN and KA usually outdated) range of material that gets airplay.

It is a known fact that a top-forty record can be made or broken by the whim (however cautioned and considered it may be claimed it is) of the Programme Manager. A sales-rep has told POP that at times a record his company wanted to push as having good sales potential, has failed to make the sales because the station P/M hasn't liked it. Conversely, though, some discs not even considered for big sales have made it because of the P/M's fancy. So with the companies it would probably work out 50/50 — but in a very limited field.

It would appear therefore that perhaps the record companies have decided that they can do without the claimed promotion-value that the station offers. Whatever is the actual situation, we, the poor listeners, loose out even more badly than we have done in the past.

There is, however, one possibility that lovers of the true earth may anticipate with hope and joy. We may find that the percentage of American Rock, Blues, Soul and associated genres may go up. Indeed, 5AD has already included slightly more 'wilder' R & R & B records in the 7-10 time-slot as an experiment. This re-arrangement took force earlier this year.

As a special service to its many and avid readers, from next week POP will list new and important 45's on the 'restricted' list.

## ON-CAMPUS CONCERT

On the Thursday and Friday of the week before last, the Uni Jazz Club staged the first of its happenings under its expanded scope of catering for rock, blues etc. as well as jazz. On the Thursday, Union Hall rocked for an hour and a quarter to the sounds of the Town Criers and the Mixtures, both top interstate pop groups. The moderate charge of 40c (30c to members) was cheap when you consider that you'll pay at least \$1.10 to see one of these groups for half an hour at a discotheque.

The Criers kicked off with some hard rock which apparently wasn't appreciated by the Jose Feliciano fans in the audience. Personally I thought the Criers performance was good. Highlights of their act were their versions of Led Zeppelin's 'Living, Loving Maid' and the Easybeats' song 'Good Time Tonight.' These songs feature strong rhythm lines and heavy lead guitar both of which suit the style of the group. The only thing detracting from their performance was the under-amplification of the vocals relative to the instruments. This is a common fault with many rock groups and the answer seems to be either get a 'Robert Plant' type vocalist or turn down the volume knobs on the guitars, the first seems impossible in Australia, the second unlikely to occur because it would expose any looseness in the rhythm section of the group.

The Mixtures followed up after the Criers and with Idris Jones up front they opened with a mind bending version of the Crosby, Stills and

Nash song 'Sweet Judy Blue Eyes,' alas this was not an indication of what was to follow. What could only be called a bad version of 'Whiter Shade of Pale' came next and then we were treated to an exhibition of how harmoniously well rehearsed the boys were. The Shadows old 'Apache' started us off on a trip down memory lane and the Mixtures took us all the way with a 'We're Gonna Teach You to Rock' — a medley of old rock songs like 'I'm Walkin', 'Long Tall Sally', 'Ready Teddy', 'Heartbreak Hotel' etc. All very well done showing a good deal of technical ability and the crowds (?) loved it. They got what they deserved.

On Friday, prices were the same as for the Thursday show, we were treated to 'Adelaide's No. Heavy Group' and we were going to 'judge for ourselves' if they were too good for Adelaide. Robyn Smith and the Heavy Piece started off with a good instrumental number in which Steve Bleski on lead guitar was out of sight. Robyn Smith was at her best with the old Bessie Smith (no relation) song 'Empty Bed Blues.' Again the old problem of voice amplification versus instrument amplification was evident throughout Robyn's performance. Although Robyn has a musical voice she has a one tone (deep) voice. She was unable to produce the shifts of tone necessary for the Stone's 'Mona' and she, of course, is no Robert Plant as witnessed in their closing number 'Whole Lotta Love.' Robyn realises this to some extent and does not try to copy Plant's version of this song. However, she would probably be better off leaving such songs well alone, even if she does like them and concentrating on blues numbers like 'Ball and Chain' 'Turtle Blues' etc.

The attendances at both of these concerts was only average to bad. Obviously without more support from you, the student, the Jazz Club cannot continue putting on these sort of concerts if they are going to lose money. I suggest you make up for it by flocking along on Thursday, May 14th (2nd last day of term) to Union Hall where for only 50c (members 40c) you will see Billy Thorpe and The Aztecs with their new face on.

Trevor Mules  
A.U.J.C.

## FLICKER

At long last The Flicker Arts Theatre Cinema has announced special concessions to students who can identify themselves as belonging to all institutions of learning. Adelaide University students will also receive concessions.

All records kindly lent for review by Savery's—Cawthorne of Rundle Street whence (grammar) they may be purchased.

## POP RECORDS

POP's Consumer Ratings: A — Very Good; B — Good with reservations; C — some interesting tracks; D — fans only; E — Nice Cover. Records may be further graded with plus or minus variations. 'Best of ...' albums are unrated for obvious reasons.

### THE BEST OF THE BEACHBOYS VOL. 3 — The Beachboys

This would be the best buy of the three volumes with tracks like 'Good Vibrations', 'Heroes and Villains', 'Do It Again' and 'Wild Honey.' All that is needed to make this the complete Beachboy Album is 'California Girls' which was unfortunately released in an earlier volume along with a swag of mediocre surfing songs.

A big kick in the bum to whoever was responsible for not using the original stereo tapes in the production of this album. All the tracks have been re-channeled from the single and badly at that. I suspect that this is a hasty Australian pressing issued to coincide with and cash in on the Beachboys' tour.

### HEY JUDE — The Beatles

This is what all 'greatest hits' albums should be like. No re-channelling here. All the tracks are true stereo. It appears that this album of past singles has been issued to help collectors appreciate how good the Beatles are on singles or at least to prevent them going slowly insane from playing 1964 records on 1970 equipment.

The tracks range in time from 'Should Have Known Better' to 'Ballad of John and Yoko' including your favourites and mine, 'Revolution', 'Lady Madonna', 'Can't Buy Me Love', 'Rain' and the title track.

### ROCK AND ROLL — Vanilla Fudge (C+)

The title is misleading. The first track is good heavy rock but the rest of the album doesn't deviate from the musical plateau they reached two years ago, though I must admit that I'd buy 'Windmills of you Mind' if it were released on an E.P. There are only seven tracks which means that if you dislike two or three of them half the album is worthless to you.

### A STEP FURTHER — Savoy Brown (C)

The third effort from the Savoy Brown and it's the same old blues again mama, but

the vocals are gradually becoming more compelling. At this rate of improvement their eighth album should be quite good.

### MORRISON HOTEL (A)

I was beginning to think the Doors had disbanded. A lovely hard-rock album with little of the predilection for tedious dirges that often make the Doors hard to digest.

### JOE COCKER (Featuring Delta Railway) (A)

This album also features Hitchcock Railway which should have been released as a single. Cocker is generally regarded as the best of British Soul in the tradition of Ray Charles and his intensity in interpretation on this album leaves no doubt as to his incredible genius.

### YES (B)

The first album from this British Group who often sound like the Moody Blues. Their harmonies and imaginative arrangements are top class but not sufficiently compelling for them to be rated really great.

### JOINT EFFORT

#### Jeff St. John's Copper Winer (C)

A disappointing record. Their electric live sound has just not been captured in the studio. The result is a strangely flat album. Twelve musicians are credited with assisting in the production (including Billy Thorpe on harmonica and Doug Ashdown on twelve-string) and it may well be that their presence was sufficient to disrupt the rapport within the group. Or maybe there were too many joints and not enough effort.

### SAN FRANCISCO

#### Cold Blood

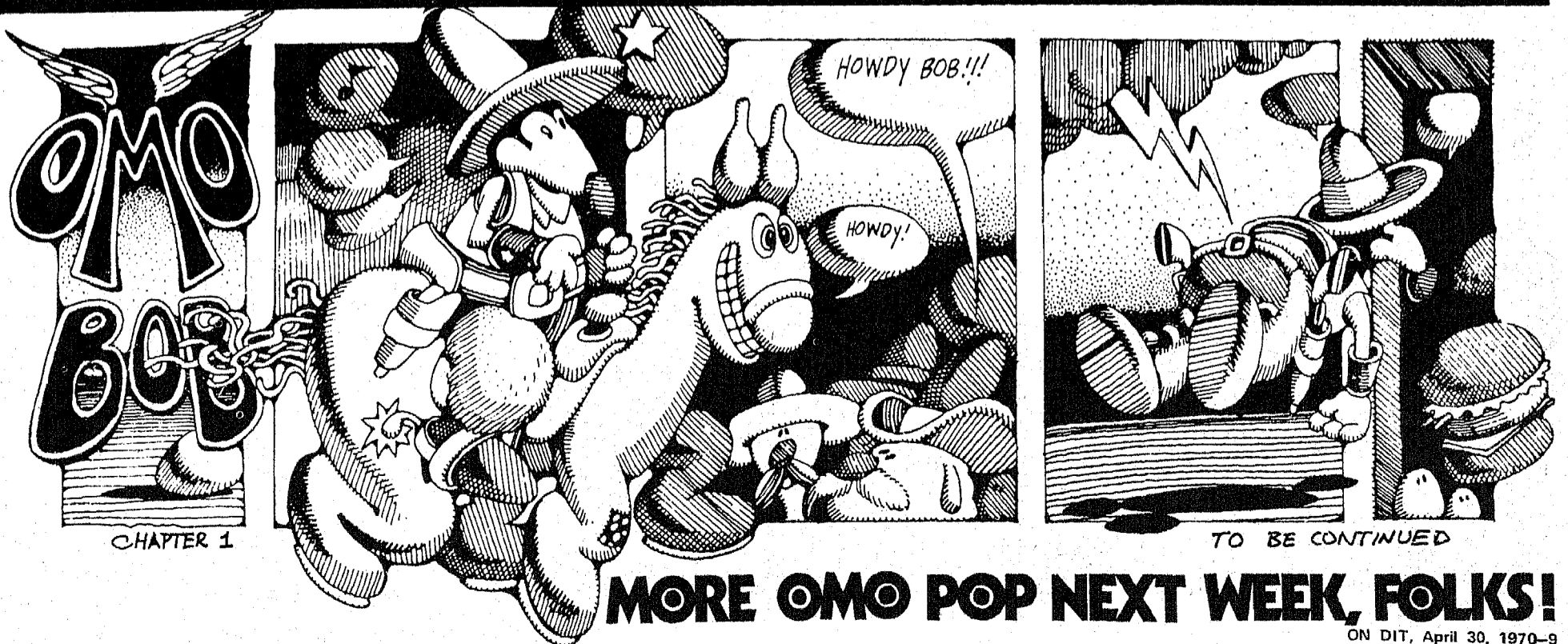
The female lead singers claim to be heavily influenced by Aretha Franklin and the eight-piece backing (including four brass) has an easy time playing the familiar riffs and cliches of '67 vintage soul music.

JL



# POP ONO ION OO

One White Album (Side 1/2") (cf Set of Beethoven)  
Top: Wedding Picture (framed) (black and white)  
Top inside: Facsimile Marriage Certificate (adhered)  
(Red and Green)  
Album Tray: One Fold-out Record Sleeve (White);  
Front: John and Yoko (kissing) (black and white);  
Inside fold-out: Full photo, 37 pressmen, J and Y  
(framed) (black and white); Back: Titles (2), Photo J  
and Y in bed in Amsterdam Hilton (Colour); Inside: Dust  
Cover (white); Inside: Record (Apple) (Black) contains  
sound (J and Y calling J and Y, plus interview, wailing  
(Y) as bonus extra)  
Press scrap-book (16 pages) (74 ems square) (Black  
Cover): (includes cartoons) Fold-out sheet (white)  
(74 x 222 ems) (three folds): Cartoons by Lennon  
depicting "Ballad of Y and J." Wedding Photos  
(74 x 222 ems) (three folds): Twelve (black and white)  
One soft Bag (white, opaque, plastic) (74 ems square)  
Top centre: Bagism; contained within: wedding cake,  
piece thereof (photographic reproduction); (it's really  
in their bag). Plus, loose, two postcards (32.5 x  
21.5 ems) (otherwise, 5 1/2" x 3 1/2") between yellow  
sandwich sheet. Plus: One set of photo-booth passport  
photographs (four) (simulated) Each slightly different.  
WHERE'S "THE BALLAD OF YOKO AND  
JOHN" FORTY-FIVE TELLING US  
WHERE IT'S ALL AT?!?!  
WE WANT OUR MONEY BACK (\$8.50).



# IT GROWS NOT OLD....

## ANZAC DAY

The landing at Gallipoli on the 25th April, 1915, saw not only the birth of Australia as a nation, it also saw the birth of the greatest secular religion in the history of this country, a religion based on the great force of Australian Nationalism which accompanied our emergence during World War I. In the years since 1915, this new religion has produced its own coherent body of beliefs and mythology, its own 'religious' symbols, its own liturgies, rites, pageantry and rituals.

The religious base of the 'Anzac legend' is evident, for example, in the various Shrines of Remembrance in each Australian capital city. In Melbourne, the dedication of the Shrine of Remembrance shows a distinctly religious, though not necessarily Christian, character.

The legend on the West wall reads:

*"To the glory of service and sacrifice. Let all men know this is holy ground. This shrine established in the hearts of men as on the solid earth commemorates a people's fortitude and sacrifice. Ye, therefore, who come after, give remembrance."*

The Anzac Memorial in Hyde Park, Sydney, is based around the Hall of Silence, above which is the Hall of Memory. From the Hall of Memory, the observer looks down onto a bronze figure of a naked warrior lying in a semi-croicifixion pose over a shield and sword. The column on which he rests is supported by a group of women. As is brochure about the Memorial says: "All who gaze... from this place of Memories must bow their heads in acknowledgement of those whom it symbolizes - the heroes and heroines of N.S.W. in 1914-18." (1)

Young Hughie in Alan Seymour's play, 'The One Day of the Year' complains, for example: "It's just one long group-up... a lot of old hasbeens getting up in the local R.S.L. and saying... we're here to honour our mates who didn't come back. And they all feel sad and have another six or seven beers!"

Common to both kinds of criticism is the feeling that the boozing is somewhat hypocritical. But it is essential to remember that the drunkenness is part of the tradition and ritual of Anzac Day, and as such it is just as much a part of the 'Anzac Tradition's' religiosity as the Shrines, the wreaths, the bronze statues and the Dawn Service.



## ANZAC TRADITION

Much more could be said about the outward trappings of this religion, but of much more importance is the values it espouses and the assumptions and mythology it is based on. The most noticeable is, of course, the hard-line commitment to military solutions of

gold-rush days of the latter 1800s. The left-wing elements were represented by the Eureka tradition, and were strongly evident in the organization of the first A.I.F. The force that landed at Gallipoli turned British Army tradition on its head: it was organized on similar lines to the (God forbid!) N.L.F. of today: Promotion to officer status was based on proven ability in the ranks, there was no superior officer caste, and this was based on a general egalitarianism and dislike of 'superiors' or 'officers' and all that implied.

Soldiers returning from the war had workers' allegiance to a particular class subsumed under a wider allegiance to nation and race. Therefore, in the post-war years the problem of what was to be the most appropriate social identity for the working class ex-soldier was of fundamental importance, and affected the political and social relationships of Australians at a deep level. In this respect, the R.S.L., right from the beginning, fostered the right-wing, and suppressed the left-wing, elements of the returned soldiers' consciousness. Right from the beginning, and throughout the years of its development, the new Anzac religion was to be based on the transcendence of class struggle by a 'higher' commitment to Capitalist Australia.

The League did its best, for example, to foster the idea that the Russian Bolsheviks, and Lenin in particular, were German agents, and that the Russian revolution was a German intrigue to get Russia out of the war so that the Germans would have a better chance against the allies. As a result of this, working-class ex-soldiers took a militantly anti-left-wing line during the scares of Bolshevik activity in Australia during 1919 and the early twenties. Geoffrey Serle in an article in 'Meanjin' says: (3):

"An old soldier told me that there was great planning in the soldiers' clubs, during the Bolshevik scare of 1919-20, about how to defend Melbourne south of the Yarra, by blowing up bridges, when the proletarian north rose in revolution. These kinds of sentiments resulted in returned soldier riots in Adelaide on Peace Day 1918, in Brisbane in March 1919, in Fremantle in May and in Melbourne in July of the same year. However, the R.S.L. became rather upset at this because they were determined at this stage to enhance the status of the R.S.L. as a 'responsible' body, and were anxious to avoid tactics which could have embarrassed them in

front of the Government. Therefore, after the Brisbane anti-Bolshevik riots, the R.S.L.'s 'Anti-Bolshevik Committee' organized an 'Army to Fight Bolshevism', composed of 2,000 men. The 'Army' was kept in readiness during the 1919 Eight Hour Day parade as a so-called demonstration of the 'discipline' of the men who had joined the R.S.L. and as proof that the League was capable of maintaining discipline and law and order when the civil authorities were not. (4).



"'Communism so inflames the emotions of those who fall under its spell that their entire mode of thinking is changed... Those who would join the Communist movement become intolerant zealots. Idealists discard their idealism, their devotion to humanity for the rituals of Communist bigotry. Men, on party orders, abandon their families to live with

the charges enumerated in the booklet included that the Australian communist leaders 'make frequent trips to Moscow and Peking... for refresher courses and up-to-the-minute instructions on how to destroy democracy', that the local party is 'an agent for Moscow', that it carries out clandestine operations 'against the Australian people' and that its members are indoctrinated at communist 'training schools'.

As suggested before, the R.S.L. has always been at particular pains to place the struggle against the left in the context of previous patriotic wars that form the basis of the Anzac sentiment. For example, take a statement by the National President in 1961: (12)

'Australians hate fascism, nazism, communism and all other 'isms' which inhibit our way of life and our love of democratic government.' Conveniently forgotten is the part played by Communists in the struggle against Fascism in World War II, where, if it were not for Russia holding down such an enormous number of German divisions on the Eastern Front, or the Chinese Communists under Mao fighting the Japanese with one hand (with Chiang tying the other behind his back at the same time), both the motherland and Australia could quite conceivably have been overrun.

## NATIONALISM AND TRADITION

This basic commitment against movements trying to achieve any social change in Australia has intensified over the past five years since the Peace movement has been threatening some of the assumptions of the latest generation's overseas baptism. Student demonstrations have also, expectedly, come under fire, with the R.S.L. leading the call for the revoking of scholarships of people arrested in demonstrations. Moreover, the R.S.L. continues to be one of the last bastions of pro-White Australia sentiment in the country.



In all relatively stable societies, the ideas of the ruling classes tend to be shared by the working classes, probably in a somewhat simplified form. These ideas are



which transcends all other interests, particularly those of class. One of the tactics of such bodies as the R.S.L. is to identify the claims of the subordinate classes as injurious to the 'national interest', especially when members of these classes decide to press their demands with vigour, such as communist trade union officials for example. On the other hand, the activities of the capitalists, employers and dominant classes can always be identified as being in the 'national interest', because their making of money helps to raise the G.N.P. or whatever.

Of course, the R.S.L. claims that it is 'non-political', in the sense that it does not take sides between the L.C.L. and the A.L.P., but think of what happened to those members who opposed our intervention in Vietnam; they got the axe very quickly.

## RITUAL

Moreover, the celebrations and rites involved in the Anzac rituals, as described in the beginning of this article, are just as important as the direct anti-Communist and anti-left-wing propaganda disseminated by the R.S.L. Thus the repetitive evocation of the memory of past struggles and the constant celebration of previous generations' sacrifices and heroic deeds, irrespective of the occasion or cause of their having to fight in the first place, are calculated to overcome criticism of the particular social order for which so much blood has been spilt and so many lives lost. A social order that produces Great Armies and Heroic Men cannot have very much wrong with it. The dead have a continuing role to play; they are called into service to help legitimate, not necessarily the ideals for which were originally fought and died, but the social order as it has developed since their death.

By the accumulation of symbols and performance of ceremonies and rituals associated with past struggles and 'sacrifices', the religion of Anzac is a definite political socialization device, and it inculcates values of an anti-left-wing and conformist nature.

Whatever has happened to the spirit of the first A.I.F. - the strict egalitarianism, the disdain for authority, the 'rugged individualism' - it is obvious that these qualities are dangerous to the status quo, and hence they have been completely obliterated by the practices, and beliefs the Anzac legend, via the R.S.L., has inculcated in since 1915.

By John Tapp.

For his contributions to On Dit, John Tapp has been awarded a book token, courtesy of the Union Bookshop.



## REFERENCE NOTES.

- (1) K. S. Inglis in 'Meanjin' Vol. 24, No. 1, 1965.
- (2) Lofus Hills 'The R.S.L.: Its origins, history, achievements and ideals' p. 57.
- (3) Geoffrey Serle in 'Meanjin' Vol. 24, No. 2, 1965.
- (4) G. L. Kristianson 'The Politics of Patriotism' p. 13.
- (5) R.S.L. (S.A. branch) 'Back' Vol. 3, No. 10, p. 11, Dec. 1949.
- (6) Ibid.
- (7) Communist Party of Aust. 'Tribune', Oct. 16, 1945.
- (8) 'Sydney Morning Herald', 23rd Oct., 1948.
- (9) 'S.M.H.', 16th Oct., 1948.
- (10) 'Back' Vol. 3, No. 6, Aug. 1949, p. 6.
- (11) Ibid.
- (12) R.S.L. (N.S.W. branch) 'Reveille' Vol. 34, No. 8, Mar. 1961, p. 15.
- (13) K. Marx '... Critique of Hegel's 'Philosophy of Right' Pp 41-42.
- (14) R. Miliband 'The State in Capitalist Society' p. 206.

A member of the University Regiment has told On Dit that they were one day informed that they would be required to take part in the Anzac Day ceremonies. It was stressed to them continuously that this would be a great honour personally, and to the Regiment. The part of the Regiment which took part were required to train for a period equivalent to over three days. About 70 members took part. The A.U.R. member has calculated that the whole performance would have cost the Regiment about \$1200. Being Australian and traditional and military and respecting, is a paying business these days.



Anzac Day is more revered, hallowed and sacred than the Great Days of the Christian calendar, Easter and Christmas. It was instituted after World War I under pressure from the official curator and High Priest of the Anzac Tradition, the R.S.L., who realized that in the evolution and sustaining of 'national pride and consciousness' a National Day would be essential as a crystallizing point, to act as a 'reminder and an inspiration'. The League pressed for the observance of Anzac Day in the following way: (2)

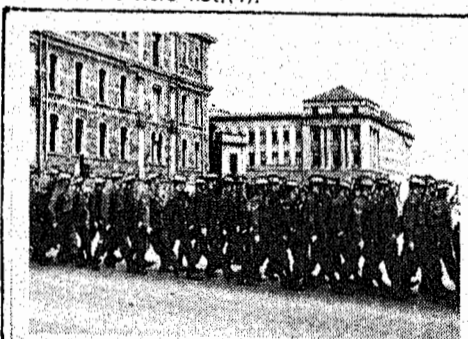
1. That it should be observed on April 25 and no other day.
2. That it be a gazetted and statutory holiday.
3. That it be regarded as Australia's National Day.
4. That its observance take the form of 'impressive memorial services' in the morning, and in the afternoon the form of celebrations designed to 'inculcate' the 'spirit of national pride and service' in the people as a whole, and particularly school children.
5. That race meetings be forbidden, and any sports to be held to be such as will 'develop a clean mind in a healthy body.'

Thus, on Anzac Day, we have the Dawn Services and other ceremonies which although usually presided over by a minister of the Christian Religion, have a ritual and rationality all of their own. Immediately prior to Anzac Day, there is also the semi-religious observances held in the primary and secondary schools; the readings from Masfield and Kipling's 'Recessional', the patriotic speeches, the 2-minute silence, the flag at half-mast, and if the school is particularly resourceful a police bugler playing the 'last post'.

## R.S.L.

Of far greater importance than the military aspect, however, is the role this secular religion plays in the maintenance of the status quo in Australia, and the opposition it poses to radical transformations of the social structure. This is particularly important because of the fact that the R.S.L., besides being the ultimate upholder of the Anzac faith, and the arbiter of its values, is, to the Trade Unions, the greatest organization of working class and lower middle class men and women in Australia. The role of the Anzac religion in the Australian social context is to maintain, and extend, the beliefs and mystifications of the ruling classes among the agents for any prospective movements for social change: the working classes.

How did this come about? At the time of the First World War, when Australian Nationalism got such a shot in the arm, the world view of the Australian Working Classes had the potential to be either left-wing or right-wing. The right-wing elements were a xenophobia and racist fear of Asians, in particular, that was the product of working-class experiences with the Chinese during the



As early as 1931 the League publicly expressed its firm conviction that 'Communism and everything related to it' (namely any left-wing activity by workers) should have no place in 'democratic Australia'. (5) Increasingly, the Anzac tradition became a movement based on ex-soldier 'mateship' organizing against labour. It is probable that the huge right-wing New Guard movement in the early 1930s (and again in 1946-7) was largely organized in R.S.L. branches.

## COMMUNISM IN AUST.

After World War II, the R.S.L. intensified its struggle against 'Communism' (and anything remotely related to it). In May 1948 it was resolved to ban Communists from membership of the League on the grounds that: (6)

... far from being a 'political philosophy' or a political party inspired by democratic ideals, Communism is a subversive movement which is not acting in the best interests of the Australian community and which owes allegiance to interests outside the Commonwealth.

The Communist Party claimed that 4,000 communists had served in the armed forces of Australia during the wars (7) and argued that they were as entitled to membership of the R.S.L. as ex-servicemen of any other political persuasion. But the view of the majority of League members was undoubtedly expressed by the Victorian State President when he said: (8) 'They are rats, and should be treated as rats. When the N.S.W. Equity Court

## R.S.L. AND COMMUNISM

A renewed public campaign was initiated in early 1961. The branches made efforts to contact federal parliamentarians from their states, a constant stream of press releases was maintained by state and federal headquarters, and a booklet entitled 'Subversion: the R.S.L. case against Communism in Australia' was issued on direction of the 1962 National Congress with a circulation of 30,000. Other organizations were asked to support both the anti-communist stand and the campaign for compulsory national service training and every opportunity was taken by leaders at all levels to promote these aims before the public. Journals like the 'Bulletin' hailed the League's campaign as 'one of the most important developments in Australian politics for many years.' (12)



The R.S.L.'s charges against the Communist Party as outlined in the pamphlet, revolved around three points: (1) That it plans to use violence. (2) That it is a secret organization. (3) That its members owe allegiance to a foreign power; not to the Crown but to a foreign dictatorship.

Jack, I knew him at Tobruk, I haven't seen him for years - we went to the pub and then to the footy.

# Cairns at the Union Hall

Dr. Cairns gave a lucid and well argued address on Vietnam and the aims of the Moratorium at the Union Hall on the 24th March.

He started with a brief history of Vietnam, and then discussed recent developments there. He saw the cessation of the U.S. bombing in 1968 as due to the dollar crisis in America, the intensive and successful North Vietnamese defence, and the pressure of public opinion and increasingly vociferous and active dissent.

He believes that Nixon's motives for pulling out American troops are a sou to the silent majority. They are concerned only with U.S. troop casualties. Less troops will mean less casualties, and so the silent majority will be kept silent.

America became involved in Vietnam to use it as an anti-communist bastion. This is still their motive he said, but their methods have changed; it is now a technological war. He gave an amusing description of a sophisticated war machine which can detect anything which moves, speaks, perspires or carries a metal object. But how can it detect friend from enemy?

MLAI was an aberration because men were there aiming rifles and pulling triggers. However, it is O.K. if Vietnamese are killed by bombs or by men behind computers pushing buttons.

Cairns ended with a discussion of our responsibility to be actively against the Vietnam war.

We are heading for cover when no cover is needed; what we fear is some sort of strange embarrassment. He said that some laws must be broken, and then gave an example of double standards in local law. People may obstruct a public place if they are window-shopping or calling on souls to be saved, but it is an offence if the people concerned are leftist or political.

He ended by stressing that the Moratorium must be peaceful. The Moratorium is against

violence - "violence is what they do, not what we do."

At the end, most of the people stood up in spontaneous applause. Harcourt allowed three questions and was then ready to close the meeting to discuss finance and leafletting. Two students then objected that views in opposition to the Moratorium should be aired, and Harcourt allowed more questions to be asked.

A New Zealand student claimed that young people wary interested only in demonstrating. They can always find a cause; causes are a secondary as long as there is a pretext for a demonstration. Cairns answered that there must be issues for a demonstration; that the demonstration was secondary. Richard Giles asked if Cairns had any faith in parliamentary democracy in Australia, taking the actions of Gorton and others into account. Cairns claimed that Parliament was one of the most important places to which relevant outside activity can be directed for review. However, there has been so little activity outside Parliament, and no tradition for this in Australia, and so there has been a lack of faith.

ROB DURBRIDGE in a well argued argument claimed that the Vietnam war was and still is an Indo-Chinese war and that the causes of the war is U.S. imperialism. That U.S. dominance of a country, be it social, political or military, be it in Asia or Latin America, is continued imperialism, and hence shouldn't be concerned with the ANZUS treaty?

Cairns agreed. He said that Australia needs to reassess its views and relations, with other countries, especially Asia. Also the Labor Party must examine its attitudes to the causes of the war and Australia's involvement and its attitudes to the U.S.

During the post-address activity, people volunteered for leafletting, vigils and financial aid, and the bail money for the two gaoled poster stickers was raised.

Garry Disher.

This photograph and caption appeared in a recent edition of the 'Tribune' newspaper, under the heading "Vietnamising the war." The photograph speaks for itself.

## A BUNDLE OF RAGS



"I don't think I could look a Vietnamese in the eye. I don't fear his hatred, but his pity."

This rag was a man... a young Vietnamese... an Asian neighbour. The helmeted GI was a man, too... before Washington sent him to join in the mass murder. Photographer Bunyo Ishikawa, of the Japanese paper Asahi Shimbun, who took the picture while with US troops, saw this result again and again after Hanoi-well-type anti-personnel bombs and aerial gunfire had ripped through the bodies of helpless villagers. Who can tolerate such vicious crime any longer?



# KATH WALKER.

poet for a people.

## Understand, Old One

Understand, old one,  
I mean no desecration  
Staring here with the learned ones  
At your opened grave.  
Now after hundreds of years gone  
The men of science coming with spade and knowledge  
Peer and probe, handle the yellow bones,  
To them specimens, to me  
More. Deeply moved am I.

Understand, old one,  
I mean no lack of reverence.  
It is with love  
I think of you so long ago laid here  
With tears and wailing.  
Strongly I feel your presence very near  
Haunting the old spot, watching  
As we disturb your bones. Poor ghosts,  
I know, I know you will understand.

What if you came back now  
To our new world, the city roaring  
There on the old peaceful camping place  
Of your red fires along the quiet water,  
How you would wonder  
At towering stone gunyas high in air  
Immense, incredible;  
Planes in the sky over, swarms of cars  
Like things frantic in flight.  
What if you came at night upon these miles  
Of clustered neon lights of all colours  
Like Christians newly come to his Heaven or Hell  
And your own people gone?

Old one of the long ago,  
So many generations lie between us  
But cannot estrange. Your duty to your race  
Was with the simple past, mine  
Lies in the present and the coming days.  
Note: This came after I had visited an old native  
burial ground not far from Brisbane, where  
University people were excavating bones and had  
invited me along. I wrote it down at once while  
impressions were still fresh.



## The Past

Let no one say the past is dead.  
The past is all about us and within.  
Haunted by tribal memories, I know  
This little now, this accidental present  
Is not the all of me, whose long making  
Is so much of the past.

Tonight here in suburbia as I sit  
In easy chair before electric heater,  
Warmed by the red glow, I fall into dream;  
I am away  
At the camp fire in the bush, among  
My own people, sitting on the ground,  
No walls about me,  
The stars over me,  
The tall surrounding trees that stir in the wind  
Making their own music,  
Soft cries of the night coming to us, there  
Where we are one with all old Nature's lives  
Known and unknown,  
In scenes where we belong but have not forsaken.  
Deep chair and electric radiator  
Are but since yesterday,  
But a thousand thousand camp fires in the forest  
Are in my blood.  
Let none tell me the past is wholly gone.  
Now is so small a part of time, so small a part  
Of all the race years that have moulded me.

## Sounds Assail Me

Something obscene  
In man-made sounds affronts the sweet and clean,  
But Nature's never,  
Shout of the stormy winds, over  
Toneless and rude, tossing the trees,  
The harsh scream of seabirds - these  
Somehow belong  
As much as the wren's airy song.  
Man only, the books tell, knows evil and wrong;  
Even as art now the yelp and yell  
Like music of hell,  
Music made evil, the squawk and squall  
When the disc jockeys loose the blare and bawl.  
Give me the sounds God made so-  
I love them all  
Whether loud or low,  
From the small, thin  
Note of the bee's violin  
To the rough sea's uproar,  
In wild tumult tumbling upon the shore.



## The Food Gatherers

We are the food gatherers, we  
And all the busy lives we see,  
Fur and feathers, the large and small,  
With Nature's plenty for us all;  
The hawk circling over the plains,  
The dingo, scourge of his domains,  
The lone owl whose voice forlorn  
Pursues the sunset into dawn.  
Even the small bronze chickowee  
That gossips in bright melody-  
Look, into the clump he's gone,  
He has a little murder on!  
For food is life and life is still  
The old carnage, and all must kill  
Others, though why wise Nature planned  
Red rapine, who can understand?  
Only for food, never for sport,  
That new evil the white man brought.  
Lovely to see them day by day,  
The food gatherers, busy and gay,  
But most of all we love our own,  
When as the dulled red sun goes down  
Fishers and hunters home return  
To where the family fires burn.  
Food now and merriment,  
Bellies full and all content,  
Around the fires at wide nightfall,  
This the happiest time of all.



## Last of His Tribe

Change is the law. The new must oust the old.  
I look at you and am back in the long ago.  
Old pinnaroo lonely and lost here,  
Last of your clan.  
Left only with your memories, you sit  
And think of the gay throng, the happy people,  
The voices and the laughter  
All gone, all gone,  
And you remain alone.

I asked and you let me hear  
The soft vowel tongue to be heard now  
No more for ever. For me  
You enact old scenes, old ways, you who have used  
Boomerang and spear.  
You singer of ancient tribal songs,  
You leader once in the corroboree,  
You twice in fierce tribal fights  
With wild enemy blacks from over the river,  
All gone, all gone. And I feel  
The sudden sting of tears, Willie MacKenzie  
In the Salvation Army Home.  
Displaced person in your own country,  
Lonely in teeming city crowds,  
Last of your tribe.

Note: Willie Mackenzie, well known in Brisbane, is a full-blood Aboriginal, age unknown but probably in his eighties. He was of the Darwabadie tribe in the Caboolture district, of which he is now the sole survivor. His native name was Geerbo, his totem the native bee. The 'Mackenzie' comes from his family's first white boss, a selector of that name.



Biami

'Mother, what is that one sea,  
Sometimes blue or green or yellow?'  
'That Biami's waterhole.  
He big fellow.'

'Mother, what make sunset fire,  
Every night the big red glare?'  
'Biami's gunya out that way,  
That his camp fire over there.'

'How come great wide river here,  
Where we swim and fish with spear?'  
'Biami dug him.  
You see big hills all about?  
They the stuff that he chuck out.'

Reprinted from "The Dawn is at Hand," by Kath Walker (published by Jacaranda).

Kath Walker will be in Adelaide from 30th April to 3rd May, and will speak twice at the University. On Thursday, 30th April at 1.00 p.m., she will speak on "Aborigines Today" on the Barr-Smith lawns. On Friday, May 1st at 1.00 p.m., she will be speaking and reading poetry in the Union Hall, in conjunction with the contemporary dance society's workshop.

# Reform

In a letter to 'On Dit' Vol. 38, No. 3, David Hester, after rejoicing at what he sees as the possible demise of S.D.A., asked the question, "Isn't it better to be a reformer?" The question of whether it is reform or revolution that is the path to meaningful social progress is one of great importance, and of particular pertinence now that the Moratorium is upon us. I therefore propose to make a detailed critical analysis of Mr. Hester's letter, and in doing so, hope to put at least part of the revolutionary point of view.

Hester's first point was that reformists work to 'rally public opinion' to their side and thereby, presumably by applying the usual 'democratic' pressures through the 'proper,' 'legitimate' channels, affect cures to specific social ills. As opposed to this, and, according to Hester, in fundamental contradiction to it, is the revolutionist who hopes to destroy the present system by manipulating 'discontent,' after which social ills will be cured, by 'some kind of spontaneous generation of a new society' which will be 'born from the ashes of the old.'

In this analysis, Hester has shown an appalling and fundamental lack of understanding of the revolutionary process. He has, in fact, revealed himself to be an ideological bedmate of the Menzies-Holt-Gorton crew. This view of revolution sees revolutionary change as the product of 'discontent,' which may perhaps be based on genuine grievances, but which is preyed upon by Machiavellian, 'ideological' Communists (or whatever) who use this discontent for their own destructive ends. These people obviously believe that a revolution is a disaster to the body politic, brought about by indoctrination and propaganda, perhaps even by 'subversion,' and of course, by 'terror,' and that all this is instigated by outside agents, or maybe inside agents working under close co-ordination with Hanoi, Peking, Moscow or Havana (Due to periodic bouts of intellectual schizophrenia they can't quite make up their minds which one it is yet, or whether it is two or more in combination). Undoubtedly, revolution is an 'alien creed' which has absolutely nothing to do with 'freedom' and 'democracy'. This "infiltration--subversion--terror" thesis can be reduced quite logically to its ultimate absolute absurdity; VIET CONG, or how Tran Quoc Dan, Vo Thoi and a Few Friends, under the direction of Ho Chi Minh, terrorised enough unwilling support to carry out a twenty-year protracted war and defeat the greatest industrial power in the world.

Hester and his ilk do not concede the possibility of a revolutionary movement having conscious and willing support among the great mass of people, and this is revealed by his 'public opinion'/'discontent' dichotomy in distinguishing between reformists and revolutionists. However, revolutionists, just like reformists, are concerned to get as much support as possible for their 'cause,' and they do not do this by some devious manipulation of 'discontent.' On the other hand, however, it is not sufficient to have a membership list, a conscience-money list, a mailing list, and all the other trappings of reformist organisations who are bent on gaining 'public sympathy' and 'support.' A revolutionary movement depends for generating support on personal experiences and political struggle (and by political struggle I don't mean sending a never-to-be-read letter or two to J.G.G.'s secretary). A revolutionary is a reformist who has been hit on the head by a cop. He becomes a revolutionary, not out of any desire for revenge, but because he can see there is a fundamental connection between his busted head and the bullet-ridden body of a Vietnamese peasant; that they are both inevitable products of the same system. Revolutionary consciousness comes about when the victim elaborates his particular experiences of injustice into an inclusive definition of the society in which he lives. And at the heart of this is the realisation that there will be no change that he does not produce by himself. As such, his decision to become a revolutionary is an act of his conscious will -- he cannot be manipulated like a puppet into becoming a 'revolutionary.' He becomes committed to overthrowing the present system, and inherent

in this is a commitment, not to a 'spontaneous generation out of the ashes of the old order,' but to specific values and a specific ideal of social organisation. In S.D.A.'s case this is a commitment to socialism. The aim of the revolutionary is therefore not to alienate public support, but to gain mass popular support; support for specific goals and ideals; ideals which, however, completely transcend the present order of things.

Now to move on to what Mr. Hester sees as S.D.A.'s revolutionary programme for the University. He thinks their aim is disruption and that this will be brought about by 'the increasing alienation of staff from students leading to mass occupations of administration buildings, violent protests and violent repression of them, and the eventual collapse of the University.' Not only is this view of S.D.A.'s programme wrong, it reveals the traditional liberal/conservative preoccupation with 'student violence.' It may be worthwhile to point out that what violence has occurred in Adelaide was started by the cops on May 7th, 1969 when plain-clothes members of the Vice and Anti-Larrikin squads busted up a PEACEFUL demonstration on the lawns of Victoria Square. (On the other hand, if I wanted to get really esoteric I suppose I could say the violence was really started by those liberal-conservative 'moderates' who committed our Air Force to Malaya in the early 1950's, troops in 1955, Air Force to Thailand, Laos in 1962, advisers to Vietnam in 1963 and troops in 1965.) The student occupation of Sydney University was not violent, and afterwards one administration official was moved to state that, after his own personal investigations, he could find no instances of deliberate destruction of property by the occupiers. But of course I am aware that Mr. Hester is not really worried about who starts the violence, but rather that the extremists on both sides are bent on attacking and destroying not only each other, but the moderates (like Hester) in the middle. This view that it is the extremists who cause all the trouble and that the world would be O.K. if only everybody were moderate liberal reformists is quite opposed to the reality as experienced by the Left. It has been found that, when their position has been under an even remote threat by movements for change, the 'moderates' are not all reticent in joining with the Right-wing to destroy the Left. Take President Wilson of the U.S.A. for example. Here was a good, moderate liberal who believed passionately and sincerely in the sanctity and ultimate good of national self-determination. Yet this did not stop him from actively intervening in Russia, not only by sending aid to the Rightists but also by sending his own expeditionary force, against the Bolsheriks after the October Revolution.

## OR

Then, again, there was that great liberal humanitarian reformer, John F. Kennedy, Saviour of the Free World. Not only was he responsible for committing U.S. troops to Vietnamese soil, but for authorising the C.I.A. instigated attack on Cuba in 1961, in an attempt to crush Castro and the Cuban revolution. Despite his rhetoric about the democratic way and all the rest of it, he found it expedient to recognise and extend aid to five of the seven right-wing military coups against CONSTITUTIONAL regimes which took place during the few years of his short tenure. If Mr. Hester still entertains any notions about the moral-political purity of moderate liberals, I suggest he read Noam Chomsky's essay on 'Objectivity and Liberal Scholarship' in his book 'American Power and the New Mandarins.'

The fact is that the actions of Leftist students pale into insignificance when confronted by the violent, not only of the Right-wing, but of the so-called 'moderates' as well. This concern over 'student violence' is hypocritical at best, but is more usually simply a play used by those who wish to maintain the status quo to direct attention away from the real issues. In the case of the University the real issue revolves around the demand for the right of staff-student control of the decision-making process within the University community. As such, it is not an exercise in alienating staff from students, nor does it include a prior assumption about the need for violent occupations.

Mr. Hester cites the C.P.V. as one 'reformist' group which has made headway, and I think that this assumption needs to be challenged. Firstly, there is the question of whether, the slogans of 'withdraw the troops' and 'cessation of hostilities' have actually brought any success. If we look at the situation in the U.S.A., we are likely to find that Lyndon Johnson was NOT forced to change his Vietnam policy because so many thousand 'reformers' marched down the street under police protection. Johnson decided he had better do something when he saw that there was an ever-increasing body of Americans becoming completely disillusioned with the whole facade of the American way of life itself, when people stopped opposing the war and started supporting the N.L.F., when people stopped using the 'legitimate channel' maze and it became too dangerous for him to make any public appearances outside of heavily-guarded halls or army barracks. Johnson changed his Vietnam policy when he found out that to continue it would too great a cost to AMERICA ITSELF.

Secondly, to achieve its large membership, the C.P.V. has had to adopt aims that mean



very little at all. Sure, the simple aim of 'withdraw the troops now' MAY contribute towards ending the genocide in Vietnam (and even that is doubtful, as I have outlined in my first point above), but what are the consequences? To take the U.S. again, the troops are getting out all right, but as soon as they get back home they are put into a Police uniform and used to smash the Black Liberation struggle. It has been noted in several magazines how there is a large-scale recruitment

campaign by the Police Force among troops being demobbed in the U.S. So what does the 'reformist' do then? He can't very well demand a 'cessation of hostilities' in the Harlem Ghetto. The same kind of thing is going on in Australia. There are plenty of cops with Vietnam ribbons on their uniforms being used to smash student demonstrations. And who provides the 'riot troops' for Bougainville? Therefore, the slaughter in Vietnam may be stopped, but it is only transferred somewhere else.

Thirdly, there is the problem of the slogan 'cessation of hostilities', which basically amounts to 'peace at any price.' That that price might be the continued maintenance of a brutal, unpopular, right-wing military dictatorship based on a minority aristocracy, American arms and money, political prisons and a degraded, starving servant peasantry (as exists in most of Latin and South America) does not seem to bother the two thousand members of the C.P.V. who pay their conscience money, sign their petition, saying 'end the hostilities' and shout 'no student violence'.

Generally, the C.P.V. (and the Moratorium) exhibits the fundamental shortcomings of the reformist position. IN CONCENTRATING ON SPECIFIC ISSUES HE THINKS HE CAN 'INFLUENCE,' HE FAILS TO SEE THE FUNDAMENTAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THESE ISSUES, AND TO THE NATURE OF THE SOCIETY THAT PRODUCES THEM. Thus, the problem of the Vietnam war cannot be divorced from the Negro Liberation movement, or similar struggles throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America (e.g. Laos and Cambodia). And it cannot be divorced from the nature of American and Australian societies.

This does not mean that reformers achieve nothing at all. It means that reform ALWAYS and NECESSARILY falls far short of the promises it was proclaimed to hold. Social democratic leaders in government, the Harold Wilsons and Gough Whitlams of this world, illustrate particularly clearly the limits of reform in capitalist societies. While they raise hopes among their followers when in opposition, the constrictions under which they work when trying to institute their reforms leave them with little room to implement their promises. Then, when confronted with demands they cannot fulfil they, like the conservative parties, seek to undermine the strength of the working class defence organisations. This has been the experience of the Labor Government of Britain with their legislative curb on Trade Union rights. It was also the experience of the Chifley Labor Government in the 1949 Coal Strike. Wherever they have been given the chance, social-democratic leaders have eagerly given themselves to the administration of the capitalist state; and the reforms they have been able to introduce have merely served a conservative function -- the maintenance and actual strengthening of the capitalist nature of that state. To tighten a nut or a bolt here and there only goes to make the machine more efficient; a few reforms here and there do not remove the fundamental cause of social ills -- the very nature of the social system itself.

So when Mr. Hester asks: 'Isn't it better to be a reformer?' we must remember that it is better for him to be a reformer because, as a well-paid academic, his class interests are obviously on the side of the ongoing system; and the reforms he advocates are certainly not going to threaten his position as a member of a privileged elite. But for a person who is genuinely concerned with the major social problems of the twentieth century, social problems which are caused by the very nature of the social system in which we live, there is only one possible solution, and it certainly isn't reform.

By John Tapp.



# Revolution?

# ON DIT SPORT

## sports editorial

Well the fans are being satisfied once again! Football is once again supreme on Saturday afternoon radio, now that the Football League and radio stations have reached agreement. However, the attitude of the Football League in this dispute as in others in which it has been recently involved is, to say the least, disturbing.

The League's attitude seems to be dominated by money and its own narrow interests — not even the interests of football in general, just League football.

In its negotiations with the radio stations the League was after more money, seeming to ignore the tremendous debt it owes the mass media for the publicity it receives (in fact if money changes hands for broadcasting, one could almost say that the League should pay the radio stations for publicity rather than vice versa) and ignoring the many supporters who as much as they would like to, all, for one reason or another, prevented from attending a League game.

The League's attitude to negotiations with the S.A. Cricket Association over Adelaide Oval similarly reveal its narrow self-interest in wishing to take joint control of a ground to which it has contributed very little over many past decades.

Once again the League's selfish attitude is revealed in its staging of the interstate game on the Centenary Adelaide Cup holiday. While no doubt many people would prefer to watch football rather than races on that day it is obvious that the League was not concerned with fulfilling these people's desires as such, but rather with the money it could reap from fulfilling such desires.

Thus the League's overriding aim seems to be — how can we fill our coffers. This they justify by saying it's for the good of the game. This I would dispute. It may be for the good of League football but that is hardly synonymous with the game of football in general — it may come as a surprise to some, but League football is not the only football played in S.A. and in terms of numbers participating is a very small facet of the game. Various metropolitan and country associations have members playing with varying degrees of skill, while the Amateur League has many highly skilled players in its ranks. All these associations receive little or no assistance from the League. But surely it is here that the game is most important! For surely the most important facet of the game is that it should be played — that as many as possible actively participate.

The creeping professionalism of League football is destroying the most important aspect of the game — its nature as a sport. "Win at all costs" is replacing the Olympic creed as the basis of League football. And it is this professionalism that determines the League's attitude to money and its concern with its own interests rather than of football at all standards and level. Where the League does look outside its own system it is only because it sees the possibility of reaping some benefit, for itself in the future.

The League's attitude ignores the fact that the most important aspect of the game is that as many as possible should play it. It would be better that there was not one person watching a League match and that they were all out playing the game themselves — not for any monetary reward but for the inherent pleasure to be gained in kicking a piece of leather around. Long live amateurism!

## SOCCER

by Von Hacker

This year, the Soccer I.V. is to be held in Sydney on the first week of the May vacation — and because of exam commitments in that week most of the regular I.V. mongers and rogues have withdrawn; leaving a hardcore of 6 diehards only! This brings back to mind the "8" who took on allcomers in Hobart and were the toast of the Carnival. "The 8" put up such a hell of a fight that resulted in Lindop and Tsonis making the All Australian, while S. Stumpo was unlucky in not being included. As for off-field successes ask Box.

So come on TEAM! "lets, lets go to Sydney" and show the "Adelaide Flag" and put the rest to shame; on field with our white and red gear and off-field in our specialities. So come on, fellas, HARD NOCKS AND DURTY SOX! is our catch cry!

Adelaide Uni A's started the season with a much weakened team, consequently the A's lost both opening games 0-2 and 1-8!

The latter score is one of the most humiliating defeats Uni A have had in the last six or so years. In all fairness to the fellas, both games were against teams which were demoted from Second Division, and in the case of the Windsor game Uni had two key players injured during that game.

In the game against Orange-Sturt (0-2), Uni had just as much of the forward and mid field play in the first half but failed to capitalise on their advantage. Uni 'fell away' in the second half with the result being a 2-0 loss on a ground whose shocking condition had some bearing on the final score. Best for this game were Engel, Sibenaeler and Hamdan.

With Windsor, the game was lost when Tsonis lost the toss; and with a strong wind behind them Windsor ran up a 5-0 lead in the first half. With the Windsor left winger cutting holes in the Uni defence, they added a further 3 goals. Carupetis scored the 'face-saver' for Uni. Although the game was disappointing, one bright feature was the excellent showing of John Roberts in goals, who was deputising for the injured Terry Stoneman. Freshman Roberts showed that he has the makings of a good 'keeper; he had previously played in the B team; and none of the eight goals could be

## WOMENS I.V. SWIMMING

The 1969 IV was hosted by Monash during December and 8 Unis took part. Adelaide entered in 3 of the 4 sections being unable to field a diving team.

### SWIMMING

These events were held at the Olympic Stadium and excellent performances were recorded by:

John Pym 3rd in 200m. and 100m breaststroke; 4th in 400m freestyle.

Dave Tweedie 3rd in 100m backstroke; 4th in 200m backstroke.

Capt. Bob Hancock 3rd in 200m freestyle; 4th in 100m freestyle; 2nd to Olympian Mike Wenden in the 400m freestyle.

Adelaide turned in a good performance in coming 5th considering the small team entered.

### Final Results — MEN

1st Melbourne 56.5 pts.

2nd N.S.W. 49

3rd Sydney 41

4th West Aust. 32

5th Adelaide 25.5

6th Monash 19.

### SURF LIFE-SAVING

Even though none of the Adelaide team actually competed in any of the vigorous events, we managed to come 5th with 1 pt. Unfortunately there is no official account of where this point actually came from.

### WATER POLO

As the IV was held during the Summer vacation many of the members were unable to attend. This left a rather weaker side to face the eastern onslaught. However, Adelaide played every match (much to the amazement of the local bartenders) and finished 5th (again) with 1 win. Bob Hancock must be congratulated on his fine play and selection in the combined Uni's Water Polo team.

We are looking forward to IV'70 with new enthusiasm as we hope to be the host Uni.

### UNI REACHES STATE WATER POLO FINAL

After a slow start to the season Adelaide men's team in B Grade reached the semi-final and defeated United 6 to 5.

The prelim. final saw Adelaide against Flinders and after a brilliant battle of tactics during which the lead changed many times the old masters finally won 5 to 4. It was notable that Flinders' supporters outnumbered Adelaide's 10 to 1.

The Grand Final was played at Henley under cold and windy conditions against Unley. After a tight first half the score was 2-0, for Unley. But Unley got away in the 2nd half and defeated Adelaide 7 to 0.

The best players were Bob Hancock (who scored 7 goals during the finals) George (stop'm) Dostal, Derek Nash and Dave Bruce. This season's effort was outstanding considering Adelaide finished bottom last season and thanks must go to "Dribbles" for his fine coaching.

The Women's team also in B grade were successful in reaching the semi final but were defeated by Henley. Good performances throughout the season were put in by Julie Rainsford, Jenny Skinner, Roslin Edmonds and Jane Goodhart.

credited against him. To finish off a most disappointing game, Uni A lost Engel and Hamdan, both of whom retired injured leaving Uni with 10 men. Best for Uni as named by the Windsor coach were Roberts, Tsonis, Carupetis and Bourne.

Uni B, captained by Pepe Guarna had a rather bad game against Orange-Sturt B and lost 5-0. In this game, Uni B lacked co-ordination and purpose, but a pep talk by Pepe after the game had its effect in resulting in a vast improvement against Windsor.

Against Windsor, Uni B only lost 1-0 with the goal being 'floated' in by the strong wind. Uni B attacked repeatedly but could not find the back of the net. Best against Orange were: Olesczyk, Guarna and Crea. Best against Windsor were: Roberts, Hamdan, Mitula and Diakomichalis.



Adelaide Uni Soccer Team, champions at the Hobart IV in 1968. S. Stumpo, J. Vassos, J. Zollo, "Box" Dankin, A. Molik, P. Tsonis, C. Lindop, T. Sherban.

## Sportsman of the Week

BOB HANCOCK

Bob is in his 4th year doing Hons. MicroBiology and captained the IV '69 swimming team. He is also Captain of the Water Polo team and President of the Swimming Club. He holds the Royal Lifesaving Distinction award and is a member of the State Lifesaving team and Water Polo team.

At 1968 IV he won the 400 m. F/S and in '69 was narrowly defeated by Olympian and world record holder Mike Wenden. In 1968 he was awarded the Amateur Sports Club medallion for Lifesaving. Bob is also a member of the SCIIAES Committee and Club Captain of the Burnside A.S.C. He is also a strong supporter of Norwood, Vanilla Fudge, Led Zeppelin and the Hackney Pub.



## SAILING CLUB

Now that the Sailing season has wound up with a wintry gale and many broken boats on Anzac Day, it seems a good time to review the successes and failures of the A.U. Sailing Club.

Our top Lightweight Sharpie "Portergaff" has been a winner all the season, despite several crew changes. In the first half of the season it was extremely well skippered by Rob Fraser with Pete Newland and Neville Wild as crew. Together they continued last season's run of successes to be lying a comfortable second in the State when the hospitals claimed then as Resident Medical Officers. Over the New Year they contested the Australian titles in Brisbane, gaining a couple of 4th places in the last few heats, once they had adjusted to the eastern state waters, beating every yacht except the eventual winner in one or more heats.

The vacancy was temporarily filled by the crew from 'Adien,' the Uni's 2nd Sharpie. Then, 2 weeks before IV Tony Sadler came from the State Champion's Sharpie to skipper 'Portergaff' with John Willoughby and Kim Bennett as crew. IV was held on Sydney Harbour where we finished 4th overall. The men's section had very stiff competition with the Australian Champion (Sydney Uni), Aust. Junior Champion (Uni of N.S.W.), and Aust. Country Champion yacht sailed by the Aust. 505 Champion crew (Canberra) all hotly contesting the top placings. In one race all 7 yachts finished within 200 yards after a 15 mile race.

This season has been unusually windy, with most weekend breezes being well over 20 knots. This hampered our women's crew, who though very keen were unable to practice in such rough weather. This lack of experience told at IV, but their eagerness kept them in touch, and they finished a creditable 5th. Julia Kaska skippered with Margaret Wiese, Jill Birdsey and Wendy Leach as crew. Our lack of trophies was reversed by Jill who, after several attempts to keep the boat in balance without regard for her own, won the trophy for the best swimmer.

Since IV 'Portergaff' has been the fastest Sharpie in three of five metropolitan regattas, each held in winds over 30 knots, while she led the field in the other two for most of the way.

The Sailing Club held a very successful camp at Lake Bonney over Easter with two dozen enthusiasts attending. Membership now stands at over 90, but only a mere dozen, often less, turn up for weekend sailing. We have 3 Sharpies kept at Glenelg Sailing Club, and 2 are freely available for social sailing. Every Uni student should come and see our facilities and be taught to sail or extend his or her sailing experience. Sailing will be on every Saturday and Sunday, and will continue right throughout Winter for all keen brass monkeys. For details see the noticeboard at the western end of the cloisters, or ring the Secretary (Julia Haska) at 55-1154.



'Portergaff' (SA130) wins the start of the final heat of the men's IV on Sydney Harbour. Yachts from left to right belong to the Unis of Canberra, Sydney, La Trobe, Brisbane, N.S.W. and Adelaide.

## 7-ASIDE

## BASKETBALL

All three teams redeemed themselves this week after convincing defeats in our first matches. (Sat. 11th April). Any girls interested in playing or filling in occasionally (e.g. during holidays) can attend practices held at the University Gym at 6 o'clock Monday nights.

Scores Sat 18th April.

B1 team, Adelaide Uni 23 defeated Ferryden Park 17.

C11 team, Adelaide Uni 28 defeated Postal Institute 25.

F team, Adelaide Uni 33 defeated Blackwood 32.

# ADELAIDE UNI CAR CLUB

The rally of April 17-28 was one of the best, and definitely the fastest, yet held by this club. It gave drivers the chance to show their skill (or lack thereof) the navigation was easy, and amazingly, the winner didn't hit the front until the last section.

The whole story really started at scrutineering. All the regulars were there, discussing the opposition (that is, each other) when in dribbled this beat up old '58 veedub. This heap had wide wheels, it must be admitted, but seemed to have a standard exhaust system (don't standard veewee's sound DREADFUL!... Really!) He wanted to enter. Sure. We took his money. Then nobody paid attention.

It was heard in the distance — a great roar, coming nearer, now distinguishable as the marvellous sound of a throaty V8 exhaust. Heads craned, and, majestically, a V8 Valiant swept in. Everyone gathered about. Then — "What? he's going to enter." The whispering campaign started — "How the b— 'ell's a stock (?) 850 gonna keep up t' THAT? eh?" "What's the system of handicapping?" — followed by much crawling away with tails between legs. Ah, well!

The first three sections were relatively uneventful. Up the Gorge Road — a cinch; around the Carey's Gully road — slight fog, but dead easy; then around Mount Lofty and down Greenhill Road — well... The VW lost 10 points because the navigator, Chris Mobbs, misread a signpost whilst he was chundering (is it possible to read, too?) Ian Wallace gave the 850 a rest whilst Pete Wade perked, losing 8, and John Whitelaw learnt to drive a stock 850 he had purchased only four days beforehand, including finding

fading brakes and trying hand brake turns in an effort to get the back out FURTHER — yes he already had radials on wide rims on the front, standard rubber on standard rims at the back — this boy must like oversteer in big quantities.

Then onwards, always pushing, but not too difficult, to control 6. The next section had a code name RAPID. The cars had to cover 9.9 miles in 14½ minutes, an average of 41 mph, which doesn't appear very fast. However, the section was remarkably twisty, with only one straight longer than a quarter of a mile, and really tested the driver and the vehicle's handling and brakes.



It was in this section that the rally really began to come alive, with everybody pushing for vital seconds. Ian Hall, in the V.W., was fastest, believe it or not, from Chris Murray in the X2. Chris pulled in to the control with clouds of disc brakesmoke rising from beneath the wheel arches, so he kept toeing and froing in control so that the brakes would not lock solid. The only unfortunate occurrence was that the V8, who had been bottoming fairly regularly, finally lost one of its exhaust drain-pipes and Phil Coates also managed to lose the driver, poor Kingsley Spackman. Result — 129 points were lost down that large

section of drainpipe. On the way to the next fuel stop, Wheatley's Valiant Safari had a flat — and according to control times it took exactly 4½ minutes to change — fairly rapid for an unrehearsed crew.

From Blackwood to the stopover at Victor Harbour all was rosy — well, nearly all. The one black spot was for Bellett driver, Brent Fisse. He was forced to move over on no fewer than seven occasions for navigator Siebert to heave over the countryside. Also the big V8 was still having exhaust system trouble, but came charging gleefully into control at a great rate of knots, only to be confronted with a wrong entry penalty. Did Phil's jaw drop! Then followed two more easy sections, leading to the bottom of a certain hill near McLaren Flat. This section was also coded RAPID — 12.7 miles in 15 minutes, all on loose dirt. Incidents in this section which come to mind are; of Chris Murray departing from the start at an angle of 20 degrees to the direction of motion — diagnosed as slight wheelspin; of Chris, again, asking for a gap of 2 minutes at the start, getting it, and still passing the Safari after only 4-5 miles; of the Bellett approaching a tight corner, only to illuminate a spectator sexing on in a car; of a spectator, frightened spitless, switching on his lights, on high beam, and thereby blinding Brent — some hairy braking eventuated, I believe; of one competitor doing 95 mph on loose gravel; of Chris' disappointment at retiring; of a certain navigator using a hand spot by leaning head and shoulders out the window and nearly kissing a tree in the process; of Ian sideswiping a shrub with foot still flat on the GO pedal (no wonder he was fastest); of a certain stock Vauxhall Victor being second fastest —

remarkable; and, of course, of dear old Phil, who managed to get lost again (or still) and directed Kingsley back to the start to try again — still, only 318 points lost here.

The rally further diversified the clubs cars and activities, which is a good thing. It was the first time that a Volkswagen has entered a club activity for some time and, as the car was not that far from stock, Ian Hall is to be congratulated on a fine performance. The other drivers, in each instance, drove well, as can be seen from the table below. Chris Murray, in the HDX2 deserves a special mention — the car was punted remarkably rapidly until its unfortunate retirement.

The final section reputedly was a navigation section. Competitors were asked to visit two different points by any route they cared to choose, and had 50 minutes in which to do it. Each navigator had a mind of his own — the eight cars took six different routes. The fastest car took 48 minutes, the slowest 53. Only Phil got lost.

Aside from a few minor irregularities, which were taken mostly in good humor, the organisation seemed better than usual — all the controls were in position, and the control keepers sober (fair dinkum). As one competitor said "The only thing wrong was that the navigator was too easy — you would hear this help - n o - n o - n o - help! — NO... O... O!! from the passenger seat and then there was this blast of cold air as the navigator braked to a halt."

For the statistically minded, full results were:

Team	Car	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	M	Tot.	Pos
HALL/MOBBS	VW1200							+3							6		10	13	1
BLANCHARD/COWLING	HRX2							15	2						18			35	2
WALLACE/WADE	850			8				9							24			41	3
PALMER/ECKERT	VICTOR		2	6	10			21							18			63	4
WHITELAW/WOODS	850	2	2	4			6	15			8			6	30			73	5
WHEATLEY/FARRELL	SAFARI	2		2				15	14		6				36	6		81	6
FISSE/SIEBERT	BELLETT			2	20			33				2			48		25	130	7
SPACKMAN/COATES	V8	2	4	8	6	6	2	129	24	8	28	2			318		55	592	8
MURRAY/MAYBERRY	HDX2							+3	2						RETIRE				UNC.

# KRAUT WAGEN

# CRICKET

Overall the University's flannelled fools were not as successful as had been hoped in the 1969-70 season.

The District A Grade side under Dennis Murcott and Ashley Woodcock slipped from second to third on the premiership table in the latter half of the season then to fifth after losing the last game. Thus for the third season in a row the "A's" just missed a place in the finals. Nevertheless individual players had some good performances and the club had five players in the State squad — Woodcock, Gara, Murcott, O'Shannessy and Von der Hook. Of these Woodcock played in the State team and made many runs in stylish fashion while O'Shannessy probably would have gained selection but for his non-availability for the early State matches because of the Pharmacy Departments unwillingness to co-operate with exam timetables. Gara too would most certainly have gained a State place but for the presence of West Indian import Lance Gibbs.

The talented "B Grade" side under Gus Krievs showed the way to the rest of the club with a magnificent victory against Kensington in the Grand Final. This premiership was the highlight of the club's season and to some extent made up for the team being "robbed" in the final two years ago.

Both the C 'Blacks' under Tony Rice and the 'C Whites' under Glen Wood and Grant Chapman had disappointing seasons, finishing near the bottom of the District C Grade table. However they did manage to avoid the wooden spoon and several players had good performances and should force their way into the "B's" next season.

The Inter-varsity games saw Adelaide defeat Melbourne for the second time in three years on the one hand but go down to W.A. University on the other.

## "A" GRADE CRICKET REPORT

The "A" Grade had another disappointing season. Considering the ability of players in the team and the performances against the two top sides Prospect and East Torrens to finish in any position less than Premier was a result that "hurt" all concerned.

As in past seasons we lost two vital games during and just after the exams period. With the ridiculous finals system operating this year, only two teams could compete in the major round. Consequently our two early losses meant we could not afford to be defeated again for the remainder of the season. Extreme pressure prevailed and we finally "cracked" in late January, when Adelaide took the points after a lapse in batting concentration in our first innings. The team fought valiantly in the following games but Prospect and East Torrens were out of reach. The Blacks were history.

Next season we will be the hardest, meanest and most talented team. We want that premiership and we will get it.

The coach and players again congratulate Ashley Woodcock on his fine batting performance for the State XI and for the club.

Rodney Hook was the backbone of our batting in many pressure games and we all congratulate him on his fine performance as runner-up in the "District Cricketer of the Year" award.

Peter Hughes, Rick Drewer, Rob Brice and Bob O'Shannessy did well with the bat and next year they will make "multies."

Our bowlers as a unit are the best in district cricket. The new "find", left-arm medium pacer Bill Baker captured many wickets in his first "A" Grade season. Andy Gara had a very good season with his off-spinners.

We sincerely congratulate the "B" Grade on their great Premiership win. You have shown the way — we both will be celebrating next year.

## "B" GRADE TEAM WINS PREMIERSHIP

The Adelaide University "B" Grade District Cricket team won its first premiership ever, this being the third premiership won by any Adelaide University district cricket team, the "A's" winning one in 1926 and "C's" in 1959. Throughout the season the "B's" won 13 out of the 14 matches played, 2 of which were won outright.

Having started the season with wins against Junior Colts (Gus [Skipper] Krievs 71) and Teacher's College (David Munt 4/52) the "B's" defeated Sturt outright in a thriller where Kevin (Tubes) Angel stroked the cherry sensibly for 59 n.o. to steer the team to a last over outright win, following D. Munt's mesmerising the Sturt batsmen claiming 8/41 with his left arm tweakers. Having won the next match against Adelaide (assisted by Simon [Cobwebs] Lane making a dour but invaluable 60 and Kevin [side-boards] Juncken taking a great 6/36 with his banana balls), Uni were fortunate in obtaining the services of wicketkeeper John Davis (Woodville Senators baseballer) who was instrumental in the side winning the next 2 matches against Prospect and Kensington which were zipper rippers. Having dismissed Prospect for 83 (Juncken 5/27) on a pathetic wicket, Uni. struggled to reach 9/81 with the last pair in when John [Southwark] Davies clipped the cod stylishly through mid-wicket for the 3 winning runs. The following match against Kensington was a connoisseur's item with Uni. chasing 179 in a one day game. With 3 overs left and 27 runs to get, Davis applied his baseball experience to perfection, hammering the bowling to polish off the required runs such that he hit the winning shot for 2 runs off the last ball of the last over of play when 1 run was still required.

In the following match against Glenelg (Krievs 5/n.o., Juncken 4/37) Uni. recorded its 7th successive win, but here the run of victories was halted for in the next series East Torrens won by 1 run in the first innings (Krievs 136 n.o., Graham Stirling 48).

Subsequent matches against Flinders Uni. (Krievs 59, Juncken 43, Roger Mableson 4/21) West Torrens (Angel 72, Lane 62, Juncken 4/23, D. Munt 5/22), Woodville (Stirling 74), Salisbury (Krievs 42 n.o., Jock [express] McFarlane 6/32, D. Munt 4/20) and Port Adelaide (Lane 105, D. Munt 61, Jim Katsaros 45) were won by Uni. (Outright win against Salisbury) to become minor premiers with 12 wins out of 13 in the minor round.

As no semi-finals were played this year, the grand final was played between Uni and Kensington at Adelaide No. 2 Oval. Having won the toss Uni. batted on a perfect wicket in gusty conditions with play frequently interrupted by rain. K. Angel 30 and D. Munt gave the team a good opening stand of 45 before 'tubes' was given out to a woeful l.b.w. decision by the lightning conductor in a white coat. From then on wickets fell steadily to a Kensington bowler bowling medium pace nothings, until solid knocks by Lane 37, Katsaros 39 and a couple of tail end batsmen squeezed out 195 runs before the innings closed. With an hour left for play both opening bowlers Kevin Juncken and Jock McFarlane bowled magnificently, with 'tiny' Jock making the batsmen look idiotic in their attempt to protect themselves from his typhoon deliveries. However, an appeal against light was upheld but not before Juncks slipped in a beauty to get one of the openers, who slashed out with a berserk shot leaving Kensington 1/25.

The following week with conditions a carbon copy of the previous week, Uni were in strife when Kensington reached 3/132. But then it happened. Jim [Zorba the Greasy] Katsaros was called on to bowl his right arm spinners and promptly started to mop up the Kensington batsmen (assisted by 2 classic stumpings by Davis and superb fielding by the 'Blacks') taking 4/13 off 7 overs, resulting in Uni winning from a seemingly impossible position with Kensington all out for 166. The second innings of the match was a mere formality and after the match the victors had a spree of champagne in the clubrooms before shunting over to the Arkaba Top Room for the Premiership celebrations, where saturation was the order of the night with McFarlane and Davis taking out the trophy for the greatest human sponge.

Ask any member of the team "who is the greatest?" and you will get an answer why the 'Blacks' are Premiers for 1969-70 season.

## All Cricketers — Remember the Club Dinner.

This Annual Club Highlight is planned for the last week of First Term. Details will be forwarded to members.

## "C-WHITE" CRICKET REPORT

The "C Whites" had a most disappointing season winning only two of thirteen matches to finish near the bottom of the table.

However those two victories coming as they did at the end of the season augured well for 1970-71. At least three other matches should have been won (against Port Adelaide, Woodville and Glenelg) but lack of experience, told against the side in close finishes. The team had players of ability with both bat and ball but these players need to show more "g & d" to realise their potential and produce their best for the team. Perhaps this will come with more experience. Too often only a couple of players made runs leaving the bowlers with the impossible task of bowling out the opposition for scores of 100 or less.

As far as individual performances are concerned three batsmen stood out — Grant Chapman with an aggregate around 400 and a top score of 91 and Stuart Coombe and Dennis Harper each with about 300 runs to their credit.

With the ball Alan Hunter with his accurate off spinners was the mainstay of the attack bagging over 30 wickets, while Peter Munt, Peter Munn and Richard Lower all medium pacers bowled well on occasions but lacked consistency.

## "C" BLACK CRICKET REPORT

As with the Whites the Blacks had a disappointing season result-wise. Only 4 victories were achieved for the season, but included in this was victory over the "Whites" in what has become an annual grudge match.

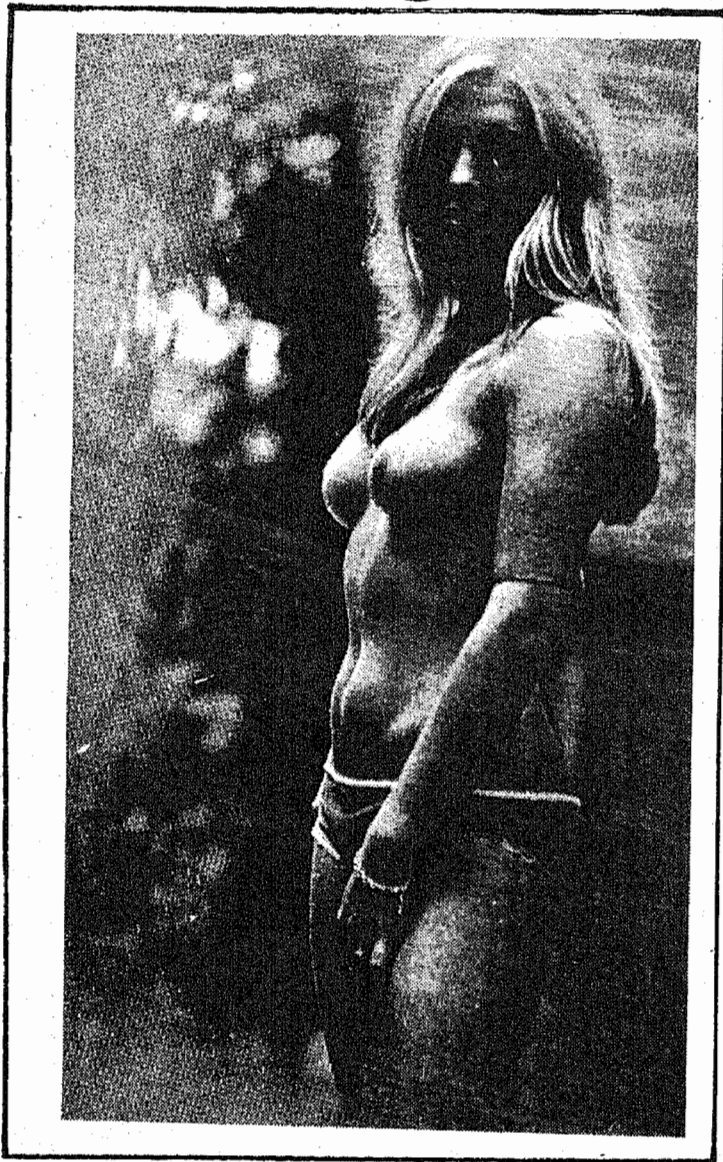
A number of players performed well on occasions but without consistency and this contributed to the team's failure. Of the batsmen Andrew Wilson made runs most consistently while Rick Walsh also had some good scores and Dave Clark performed well in the few matches he played. Bob Howlett led the bowling attack, while later in the season leg-spinner Magarey had some good performances.

Dear Sir,  
May I correct some statements made about your "Sportsman of the Week" in the last edition of On Dit. Due to some misunderstanding Mr. Kee Tan Mok has been confused with our Instructor, Mr. Vernon ow. Mr. Low was the person seen at the Orientation Week Demonstration, whereas Mok is one of the higher "belts" in the University Taekwon-Do club. I hope this will prevent any confusion arising from the facts that were presented in the last issue of On Dit.

Yours etc.,  
Ron McCook.  
(Pres. U of A  
Taekwon-do Club)

# FALUS

## page



On the Sunday afternoon before Anzac, the Adelaide University Regiment performed bayonet training on the lawns near the parade ground. Sunday crowds formed an interested audience.

Stripped to the waist, the Regiment first did thrusting exercises, and then prepared to train on dummies. This was too much for the Lieutenant in charge. Instead of shouting "Point!" the usual order for thrusting, he screamed, "Kill! Kill!" Despite complaints from the people watching, the show went on. Helps to confirm my suspicions that policemen, soldiers etc. are a collection of neuroses.

C.M.F. officers have a wide range of powers. If a member misses a few days of training, the C.O. can take three courses of action. (1) He can deem your year's performance as efficient enough, and not take action. (2) He can order an extra year's service. (3) He can have the offender discharged — stiff shit if you have been called up.

There were 600 people and 250 cars in the motorcade on Saturday. It had only mild success. Football lovers would have had their attention focussed more readily if the motorcade was held at 5 o'clock when it was time for them to drive home.

Amongst the cars was a grey Land Rover which was obviously trying to disrupt the motorcade. It would stop in the middle of the road suddenly and for no reason, staying there for a few minutes, and then moving on again. The driver of the official On Dit reporter's car (cheers) got jack of this and managed to pass the Land Rover, and then drove up to the banked up cars ahead, waving politely as he did so. The Land Rover then drove up quickly behind the On Dit car, and rammed into the back of it twice. The Land Rover then drove away. Fascism is alive and living in Adelaide.



This guy was taking the numbers of cars in the motorcade.

Things are stirring at two of the University Colleges. St. Marks and Aquinas have had meetings and discussions regarding the administration and nature of University Colleges. Stirrers at St. Marks are asking for greater intellectual and personal freedom, abolishment of the fresher system, and abolishment of formal meals, and the wearing of ties and gowns.

Professor Medlin's own brand of confrontation with the establishment has stirred trouble in more than one pub. A barman in a city pub was almost sacked recently for challenging Medlin when he saw Medlin putting Moratorium stickers on beer glasses in the pub. Medlin's arrogance and self-righteous hysteria last Saturday shows t'm to have little patience in the face of mild provocation.

Any students or staff interested in going to the Student editors conference at Macquarie in the first week of the May vacation, see the editors immediately.

## commemoration

### 1970

I. In 1970 there will be four Ceremonies, as follows:

Wednesday, May 6: 11.00 a.m. 3.00 p.m.

Thursday, May 14; 11.00 a.m. 3.00 p.m.

II Degrees will be conferred as follows:

FIRST CEREMONY [May 6, 11.00 a.m.]

Arts

SECOND CEREMONY [May 6, 3.00 p.m.]

Applied Science  
Engineering  
Medical Science  
Medicine and Surgery  
Pharmacy  
Technology

THIRD CEREMONY [May 14, 11.00 a.m.]

Architecture and  
Town Planning  
Economics  
Music  
Science

(Ordinary degrees)  
FOURTH CEREMONY [May 14, 3.00 p.m.]

Agricultural Science  
Dentistry  
Law

Science (Honours degrees  
and Higher degrees)

NOTE: In Faculties other than Science, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy will in each case be conferred with the other degrees of the Faculty in which the Ph.D work was undertaken. [In Science the Ph.D degree will be conferred with Masters degrees, and with Honours degrees of Bachelor.]

III. Persons who have qualified for diplomas will not be presented to the Chancellor, and provision will not be made for them to attend. Their names, however, will be published in the relevant programme. The diplomas concerned are the following:

Arts and Education  
Computing Science  
Education  
Physical Education  
Physiotherapy  
Public Administration  
Social Studies

## PUB OF THE WEEK



On Dit's first Pub of the Week is the Botanic. If you do law, medicine, dentistry, or go to the Institute then you have obviously been to the Botanic at some time. The barmen told us that Friday afternoons was the most popular time, with pool championships, card games, bird entertaining, and the start of the weekend generally.

Beer and portagaff are the usual drinks, and it is a tradition to skull a yard at the Botanic when you are 21. A hot tip handed to the On Dit reviewer over a free schooner mentioned that counter lunches are popular, especially fried whiting with the batter made with beer.

And if you drink there on Anzac Day you will be sure to see two guys resplendent in Scottish regalia, playing "Loch Lomond" on drum and bagpipes.

## 17th Column

For all those who didn't know, two people from the Third World Bookshop were gaoled last week for sticking up Moratorium posters in Unley Road, and bail was set at \$800 each. And for all those who were looking for the meeting and demonstration promised by S.D.A. they did happen. The meeting (so-called) was held on the Barr-Smith lawns at lunchtime on Friday and it lasted about three minutes. The "effectiveness" of the meeting raises the question of leadership in the University this year — it seems to be non-existent. How can such oppressive action by the courts go virtually unnoticed in a University Community? S.D.A. must be congratulated in bringing the imprisonment of the men to the notice of the Campus. However they completely failed to follow up their initial move. (One cannot call the meeting successful). However it is probably not S.D.A.'s responsibility anyway. It should be the responsibility of the S.R.C. to take action in such cases as this, and this year the S.R.C. is completely lacking in this important field of student leadership.

As a matter of interest bail was raised for the two men at the Moratorium meeting on Friday night.

### 24th STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Nominations are called for the following positions on the 24th S.R.C.

One General Representative  
One Arts Representative

Nomination forms will be available from the S.R.C. Office Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th, 5th, 6th May. Photographs of the candidates may be seen in the S.R.C. Office.

The statutory three days of voting are deemed to be Friday, Monday and Tuesday, 8th, 11th and 12th May.

Maurice Costello  
Returning Officer  
24th S.R.C.

### NUAUS/AQUARIUS LITERARY COMPETITION

Over \$600 in Prizes

SECTIONS: Poetry  
Short Stories  
Film Scripts  
Plays  
Satire, Cartoons.

Closes July 31st, 1970

Entry Forms and further details from your Local Cultural Affairs Officer, SRC Office.

Aquarius is in receipt of financial assistance from the Special Projects Fund of the Australian Council for the Arts.

# DISCIPLINES, DEPARTMENTS AND EDUCATION

By Martin Simons (Lecturer, Education Dept.)

At least one question asked by a student at Monday's 'Teach-in' on assessment and education deserved a fuller reply than Professor Rutland gave. The student's own answer, given later, seemed equally inadequate.

The question, directed to Professor Rutland after his deliberate stressing of the word 'discipline' was: How and by what criteria are the various academic disciplines distinguished one from another? The professor in reply seemed to be saying that the subject boundaries were defined mainly or solely by the nature of the materials being studied. He went on to say that the greatest advances in knowledge had been discovered and are now being filled in. He did, in answer to a further question, emphatically state that a course in politics could not be regarded as a suitable introduction to a course in geology, so it must be supposed that his fuller argument would have been less naive than the above attempted summary reveals.

The student, whose name unfortunately I do not know, answered his own enquiry with a sweeping statement to the effect that there are no criteria whatsoever by which the disciplines may be distinguished. He seemed to argue thereafter, by implication at least, that the departmentalisation of the university, and of other teaching and training institutions, reflected no educational principles or necessities, but represented a deliberate cabining cribbing and confining of mental growth so that only ideas acceptable to the ruling capitalist hierarchy could ever be exposed in the schools and colleges of our community.

If this last view has been correctly interpreted a good deal might be achieved by making a comparative study of the educational provisions made in capitalist and non-capitalist states. It certainly does not appear from such evidence as is available, that departmentalisation of teaching institutions in non-capitalist states is either very different in kind or less damaging in its effects than it is here. Non-capitalist educational systems are also apparently at least as much examination-ridden as capitalist equivalents. It does, therefore, seem reasonable to suppose that the student's view of this matter is over-simplified and probably fundamentally wrong.

An alternative, and I think more correct view, is that our, and their, departmental

structures do to some extent, and of course inadequately, relate to real divisions and underlying structures within knowledge itself. The relationship, however, is certainly not the simple one suggested by Professor Rutland. We cannot say, naively, that any man who studies rocks is a geologist while, for example, anyone studying written records is an historian and anyone studying the stars is an astronomer. An artist painting a landscape may study the rocks, so, in entirely different circumstances, might an historian. To suggest, as some seem to do, that while he is painting a rocky headland or sculpting in marble, the artist is a geologist, but when he paints trees or carves in wood he becomes at once a botanist, is as ridiculous as saying that a geologist chipping away with his hammer at an exposure has suddenly become a sculptor. As soon as such examples are cited it becomes obvious that the nature of the materials being examined or manipulated is not fundamental. What matters is the battery of concepts and special techniques the student applies to what ever it is he studies. Professor Rutland, had he been given time to develop his argument, would, I suspect, have gone on to say that a geologist is a SCIENTIST who happens to be studying rocks.

Such an argument, if correct, at once suggests that geology, botany astronomy etc., are second order subdivisions of a much greater, encompassing form of study called science. I think it could further be shown that the inter-disciplinary studies, such as geochemistry, geophysics, biochemistry, etc., are merely the further application of the concepts and methods of science to second order lacunae.

But science is not ALL encompassing. Even a superficial consideration, which is all that space here allows, indicates that there are forms of knowledge and understanding which are not scientific. Mathematics, for example, although nowadays almost indispensable to scientists, is not itself a science. Mathematics can, and for centuries did, exist quite independently of science and it, too, evidently has its own second order divisions which are of far less importance and which overlap and intertwine just as the 'disciplines' within science do. We can perhaps establish the relationship between science and maths more clearly if we recognise that no scientific discovery whatever could change the fundamental concepts and methods of mathematics. The converse is not by any means so violent, but it is usually not difficult for a scientist to see that applying mathematical tools to his scientific problems is not the same thing as finding mathematical solutions within mathematics.

There must also be other first order divisions within knowledge, unless we are prepared to agree that only science and maths can be

known. The criteria by which the other forms may be distinguished have been stated by Paul Hirst to be the recognition of each form's fundamental concepts, from which arises its specialised vocabulary and logical language, and each form of knowledge according to this view must have its own distinctive methods of testing its findings and its own techniques of further discovery and research. (While broadly agreeing with this view, the present writer finds it impossible to accept Hirst's seven first order forms of knowledge — science, mathematics, history, philosophy, ethics, aesthetics and religious knowledge.) Full discussion of these detailed considerations is not possible here, the important point I am trying to make with Hirst is that knowledge is not, as some would seem to have it, a formless lump of incoherent dough without internal structure. Knowledge cannot be chopped up into arbitrary chunks and dished out in shapeless, collapsed jelly-like servings. Knowledge is highly structured and internally differentiated. Any educational system which ignores this structure will produce complete mental confusion rather than understanding.

This is certainly not to say that our, or anyone else's existing apparatus of departments in schools and universities is correct. It seems to the writer that some departments which do exist as separate entities, even empires, cannot be shown to stand in any proper relation whatever to the structure of knowledge and do disseminate confusion rather than enlightenment, whether deliberately or otherwise I cannot say. (There certainly seem to be some confused students about these days).

On the other hand, it seems manifest that no individual can consider himself educated if all his knowledge is gained from one only of the fundamental divisions. It is necessary for the health and progress of mathematics that extraneous concepts and ideas be excluded from mathematical argument (this exclusion was not always observed, for there were times when certain numbers were preferred on religious and superstitious grounds). In the same way science must be freed from teleological and political views if it is to be good science. Throughout education, ideas which are appropriate in one form of knowledge will normally be quite inappropriate elsewhere. It follows that anyone who has confined himself, or who has been confined, to one kind of knowledge will be lacking in understanding of the important ideas of the other forms — whatever these other forms may be.

Some kind of departmental structure thus seems to be essential, but if the object in view is education the structure must be regarded as the means, not of excluding people from this or that, but of enabling them to undertake study in ALL the major forms of knowledge. It is of course silly to imagine that a student who has never done any geology could plunge into a second or third year course in that division of science, but it is most important that a person

who has done no science should at some stage in his career be introduced to its fundamental concepts, language and techniques. Whether he studies rocks, or plants, or stars, in a scientific manner, is of secondary importance. The same argument applies to the scientist who has done no history (if history is a form of knowledge) and to all the other major divisions of understanding.

The tragedy is that at present we do exclude people from full education. There are two of Hirst's major divisions (and these two I personally accept) which are not found on the curriculum of any ordinary school in South Australia. (Another of his forms which I do not accept, is included, spreading confusion everywhere). Additionally, and not merely by means of examinations, we compel school children at various ages to drop from their studies whole divisions of knowledge, and when they reach university we compel, and even encourage them to drop more, until in the end we produce, not educated people, but lopsided mental cripples. Experience suggests that the more lopsided a man's education has been, the readier he is to assume arrogantly that he is entitled to make sweeping judgments and take up positions which, had he been better educated, would appear as ludicrous to him as they do to the specialists into whose narrow fields he blunders.

To diagnose the sickness is easier than to devise a cure. The university itself does little to encourage schools to broaden their curricula; of all the damage done by examination in this state — and in many other parts of the world also — that done by university entrance requirements is the greatest and the most far-reaching. In capitalist America, strange to say, the universities on the whole have opened their doors far wider than anywhere else, with results which appal many of my colleagues who hold fast to the idea of high academic standards. But it may be possible, with sensible long-term planning, to copy this example and at the same time use the experience of some (highly selective) British universities, which have introduced four year degree courses. In these, the first year is an orientation period, the students choosing at the end of it which special departments they will enter. In South Australia students enter University one year younger than their British contemporaries. The schools therefore lack the important sixth-year that is supposed to be the crowning glory of the English school system. But in England in the last few years, because of fierce competition for university places, this sixth form year has often been destroyed and turned into yet another cramming session. There is an opportunity in this state to use the first year at university to enable students to repair some of the damage done by the school system before beginning their degree studies. The idea that courses here should be four years rather than three (five for honours students) will inevitably be resisted by the grant-paying authorities. But campaigns of this kind have been won before and can be won again.

\* Liberal Education and the Nature of Knowledge by P. H. Hirst, in "Philosophical Analysis and Education," Ed. R. D. Archambault, R. & K. Paul 1965, pp 113-140.

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## Peter Shearers' Mens Wear

Within six months of opening a store in Vancouver, Canada, Peter Shearer, a 25 year old Brisbane clothing manufacturer and merchandiser, has become one of Australia's largest exporters of menswear.

The firm first discussed the possibilities of exporting all-wool suits to Canada with the Department of Trade and Industry in 1967.

After intensive investigations of the market in western Canada a retail outlet was established in Vancouver in September last year.

In spite of a shaky start as many as 500 suits have been air freighted from Australia to Vancouver to meet growing Canadian demands.

The Vancouver store, the staff — all from Queensland — and the clothes have a deliberately Australian flavor. The suits

retail in Vancouver at about \$50 less than locally tailored garments because of the direct manufacturer-retailer line.

The firm has its own factories in Brisbane and Sydney and plans a network of 10 stores throughout Canada in the future.

Six years ago Peter Shearer borrowed enough money from his mother in Collarenebri, northern New South Wales, to finance the making of two dozen suits which he sold privately to friends in Brisbane.

From this small start grew an organisation now employing more than 100 people, with a head office in Brisbane and branches in Perth and Adelaide. All the executives are under 30.



Suits being loaded for overseas.



# Union Income and Statutory Fee

Why the Union is asking for a rise in the Statutory Fee and an Entrance Fee to start in 1971.

(1) The budget estimate for the expected income from fees in 1970 is \$248,000. This is based on a fee of \$45 for full-time students and \$22.50 for part-time students. This estimate will probably have to be revised when the final figures of student numbers are known.

(2) Income from fees must rise in 1971. The last rise in Statutory Fees occurred in 1968 when the fee jumped from \$27 per annum to \$45 per annum for a full-time student. This had the full support of Union members on the understanding that the large scale redevelopment of the Union that was being planned was in fact to be carried out. An entrance fee was mooted but was not implemented at the time of this rise largely because of the parallel rise in tuition fees in that year. The fee rise to about \$50 per annum at about this time formed part of the overall planning proposals considered within the Union in 1966-68. The necessity for a rise must be recognised in the context of general inflation including wage inflation where for example, clerical staff salaries have risen by 13 per cent during the last twelve months. Unless the buying power of the Union's income is maintained the long term redevelopment of the Union will have to be abandoned.

(3) The proposal about fees in (5) below would lead to an income of \$286,000 per annum based on the best available estimate of student numbers. It re-introduces the concept of an entrance fee; this seems especially fair in 1971 noting that Stage I of the Union redevelopment will have been completed by then, together with the Union Bookshop. The original intention of applying a particular portion of the fee to a particular activity can no longer be readily implemented because the fee for part-time students has been set at a level which will allow them all the benefits of Union membership including membership of the Sports Association without further payment. The fee proposed would be maintained at this level for a three year period and an outline Union budget can be presented for 1971-73; this is shown in the sheet prepared by the Honorary Treasurer.

(4) Student Numbers:  
Full-time students as at 30th June, 1969 - 4,110.

Estimate 1971-73 - 4,000.  
These numbers do not include full-time Teachers' College students who only pay a half fee nor full-time Education Department students who are totally exempt.

Half fee students as at 30th June, 1969 - 3,062.

Estimate 1971-73 - 2,850.  
This estimate includes full-time Teachers' College students and post-graduate students. The new enrolments for 1970 include 1,400 freshers at the University who are proceeding to bachelor degrees. It is estimated that approximately 100 of these will be Education Department students who are exempt from paying the Statutory Fee.

(5) (a) Full fee paying students \$48 per annum plus entrance fee of \$20, paid as \$10 in each of the first two years of enrolment.

(5) (b) Half fee paying students \$24 per annum plus entrance fee of \$20, paid as \$10 in each of the first two years of enrolment. (This entrance fee does not apply to Post Graduate Students).

(c) Annual Statutory Fee Income:  
4000 x \$48 \$192,000  
2850 x \$24 \$68,400  
1300 x \$20 \$26,000  
\$286,400

(6) Comments on the budgets 1971-73:  
(a) The long range budget exercise carried out by the Union and its 'constituents' has been used as a guide in preparing these budgets.

(b) The year 1972 has been taken as the base year for the calculations noting that it is the middle year of the three year period. Grants at the level suggested could be supported for these years. Such a form of budgeting if adopted would lead to a real measure of financial autonomy for all concerned and such a move is believed to have very strong support from both the S.R.C. and the Sports Association. Capital items and renewals and replacements items would still be dealt with annually by the Union.

(c) The budgets include a proposal to grant an average of \$2,800 per annum to the Post Graduate Students' Association.

(d) The budgets for 1971-73 have been adjusted around the mean 1972 figure so that some money is withheld in 1971 and paid as an increased grant in 1973 to allow for the effects of inflation.

(e) These outline budgets show quite clearly that an income of this level is a necessity for the Union. In particular the building reserve figure must run at the level indicated to enable the Union to repay its debt of \$230,000 to the University during this period.

(f) The Union is aware that there is talk of replacing the SRC by a Clubs and Societies Council and a Public Affairs Committee. This possibility need not have any significant effect on these proposals.

O. G. Jones  
Warden of the Union

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION  
ESTIMATES FOR PERIOD 1971-1973

Funds Available	1971 \$281,600*	1972 \$281,600*	1973 \$281,600*
<b>Allocations</b>			
<b>Sports -</b>			
Grant	40,700	42,700	44,800
Salaries	12,900	13,400	14,000
<b>S.R.C.</b>			
Grant	34,300	36,000	37,800
Salaries	11,600	12,100	12,700
<b>Postgraduate Students Assoc.</b>	2,700	2,800	2,900
<b>Union</b>			
House	21,000	22,100	23,100
General	6,000	6,300	6,600
Hall	9,400	9,900	10,300
Health Service	7,000	7,000	7,000
Reserves	9,000	9,000	9,000
L/S Leave	5,000	5,000	5,000
Salaries	57,400	59,300	61,000
<b>Capital Reserve</b>	6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>Building Reserve</b>	90,000	82,200	74,200
	<b>\$281,600</b>	<b>\$281,600</b>	<b>\$281,600</b>
	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Summary</b>
	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>Salaries</b>
* The Statutory fee income has been decreased by \$4,800 to allow for a possible short-fall of 100 F.T.E. students.	12,900	13,400	14,000
	11,600	12,100	12,700
	26,000	27,100	28,300
	<b>\$50,500</b>	<b>\$52,600</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>

NOTE: No Development budgetted during period 1971-1973.

Statutory Fee Increase      New Entrance Fee

GENERAL UNION MEETING

MONDAY 4TH MAY 1P.M. UNION HALL

MONDAY 11TH MAY 1 P.M. UNION HALL

if you are going to be here in 1971 this concerns you  
Especially if you will be in Second Year

## Film Review The Wild Bunch

If you are tired of the celluloid philosophising of films like "Easy Rider," then see "The Wild Bunch" which unless you feel like thinking about it, (because there are definite underlying themes) is uncomplicated blood and guts.

"The Wild Bunch" is a long (2 hrs. 20 mins - 10 mins censored) study of action and carnage in which the Old West emerges as a place of revenge and death. For Pike and his efficient bandit gang, and for Thornton and his hopelessly inept and amusing bunch of dead-beat bounty hunters, there is no glory or honour. The only honour belongs to the silent band of Mexicans fighting Mapache, the bandit general, and this is a minor subplot.

Despite its strong emphasis on violent action and the occasional hint of melodrama in its plot, "The Wild Bunch," in its total effect, is impressively powerful. Given the full treatment of wide screen, color and a "cast of thousands," it has the potential of the traditional Hollywood saga-cum-potboiler - the rugged, tough but basically nice outlaw (William Holden), his rugged, tough, devoted sidekick (Ernest Borgnine), the garrulous, uncouth, but

charming oldtimer (Edmond O'Brien), and the cynical, unscrupulous but inwardly idealistic young revolutionary (Jaime Sanchez). This potential for melodrama is always present in the film, but fortunately never really breaks out to any damning degree.

It is suppressed mainly by the refreshingly realistic approach to the environment and the action; a realism which has the effect of toning down and subleising the essentially romantic conception of the central characters. The Mexican background is displayed in all its harsh severity, often sordid, often desolate, often incredibly and tragically beautiful. In this respect, the final scene of the film is probably the highlight, a superbly powerful and effective integration of the desolation of the landscape with the human desolation in the plot's culmination.

Subtlety of character is further achieved by sensible displays from the leading actors. Their roles are nowhere excessively taxing or difficult, but, by the nature of the plot, the temptation to over-act and move into a romantic larger-than-life portrayal is always present - in the main this temptation is resisted

and the film profits as a result. Holden is especially good as the aging, taciturn leader, silently losing the certainty of his grip on life under the unrelenting pressure of approaching old age and a changing environment to which he cannot adapt. Edmond O'Brien, too, is good, managing the role of the eccentric old-timer without ever dropping into the cliched pathos which we have come to expect, from the toothless old 'Gabby' tradition.

It is a professionally made film with unsympathetically explicit action scenes. Men are shot, and in haunting slow motion sequences, blood spurts as bullets pass through them and they topple to the ground. Wounded comrades are shot because they are slowing the pace. Comrades are exchanged for money and freedom. Men haggle over who they have shot. A bridge is blown, and men and horses fall ponderously into a river. A Mexican is burnt and towed around by a car (the film is set in 1913). Two couples make love in a vat of wine.

A final word on what, for me, was the highlight of the film, the musical score of traditional Mexican folk song; melancholy, subdued, hauntingly beautiful, rising from and blending into the mournful beauty of the landscape, it reflected and highlighted superbly the sombre tone which ran through the film.

Simon Bryant

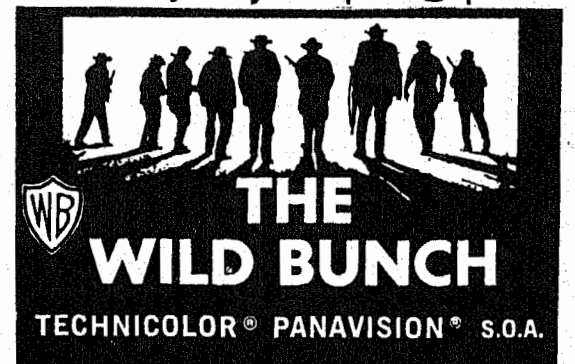
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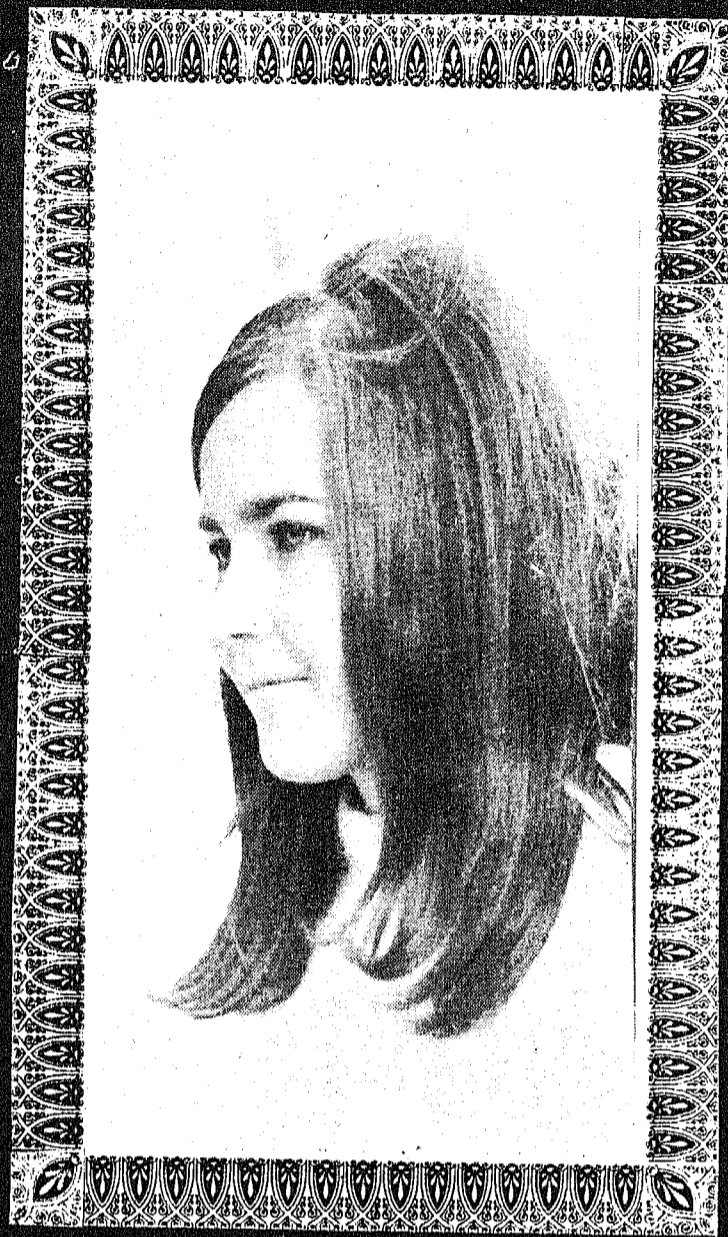
MONDAY TO  
SATURDAY

Dinners and Weddings

Dinners and Wedding  
Receptions catered  
for.



# bird of the week



Wander through the green, green fields which lie just north of the Torrens and you will probably meet ON-DIT'S fifth bird of the week Laraine Potter. Laraine is doing Physical Education with the ultimate aim of teaching and helping handicapped people - a noble aim. Spectators of sport will certainly enjoy themselves for they would definitely watch Laraine gracing the field; that is if they watch Basketball, Tennis and Athletics. Mini-skirts are the only garment our bird would deign to wear. As for the Maxi, it is an affront to women.

For being such a lovely bird of the week, Laraine will receive a book token from the Union Bookshop. By the way, Lorraine is going out with a certain young man what a disappointment. Oh, and she is just as refreshing as the green, green fields.

## Jazz and Folk Music Festival

The University of New England Folk and Jazz Societies take great pleasure in announcing that this year's intervarsities will be held in the 'swinging' city of Armidale, N.S.W. It seems that the Thunderbolt Centenary Celebrations in Uralla will also coincide with dates set down for the I.V. Festival. This may be of interest to any traditionalists, be they Jazz or Folk.

The subscription for the whole week will be ten dollars (\$10) which comprises

- (a) Bed and Breakfast (including linen)
- (b) Convention Dinner
- (c) Conference Registration Fees.

and  
For those who want something more definite we have drawn up a tentative program:

TUESDAY 19th MAY: Arrival day, registrations and getting into accommodation  
Night: JAZZ AND FOLK SOCIAL, DANCE etc.

WEDNESDAY 20th: morning: FOLK WORKSHOP. Afternoon: BOOL PICNIC RACES. Night: CONVENTION DINNER.

THURSDAY 21st: morning: FOLK WORKSHOP/I.J.U. MEETING. Afternoon:

JAZZ ORIGINAL TUNES/FOLK CONTEMPORARY WORKSHOP. Night:

FOLK AND JAZZ DELEGATES CONCERT.

FRIDAY 22nd: morning: BUS TRIP.

Afternoon: BAR-B-Q. Night: URALLA.

SATURDAY 23rd: morning: afternoon:

JAZZ WORKSHOP AND PRACTICE/FOLK WORKSHOP. Night: GRAND CONCERT.

SUNDAY 24th: everybody leave!!!

Folk traditionalists will be, no doubt, enthused to learn that Russell Ward will be conducting a workshop seminar during the conference. Feature artists will be published at a later date, however it is desirable that all those who intend to attend the Festival give an indication of same AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Subscriptions will be payable on arrival but it is important that we have a definite indication of numbers coming by the end of April.

Would anyone interested in attending contact Jim Davidson, C/- JAZZ CLUB, and leave address, and/or phone no. There is a possibility that part of your fares will be covered.

## Gone-a hunting

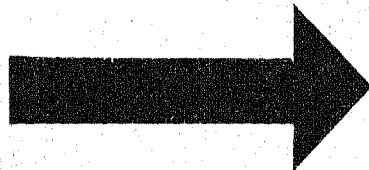
Dadda's

Take one nearly unworkable plot, a couple of under-rehearsed actors and a few cinematic tricks; mix well with cinemascope and plastic people and you have a nice clean night's entertainment. Don't be fooled by the publicity blurbs... "more terrifying than Rosemary's Baby! When you hear the baby cry you'll scream..." because you won't. By that time you'll be worn out from having been kept in unrelieved suspense for so long.

A great moment in the film is the castration of a strangled abortionist which leaves everything to the imagination, so much so that I'm not even sure he was castrated. But that's what makes it a family show - no naked violence, in fact no naked anything.

A highlight of the evening was when Roz Ramsay left halfway through and caused a brief eclipse.

## GROUSE SHOW TONIGHT



# BARBITOS

## Rhinoceros

(Still life with TV)

We change the channels  
To avoid the colour commercial  
And throw back the sheets  
To look at each other.  
The leaping leopard is spot on.  
Your panther hair slides along my stomach  
And in my mane, a jungle unreels  
In the steamy vines of rainforest.  
Your pygmy breasts glisten under the arc lights.  
And the thin tribe gathers to weep  
Over the death of the sacred white rhino.

John Edwards

## Noah a Go Go

For five thousand years  
after the ark had grounded  
Noah wouldn't step outside.  
Said he didn't want  
to get his feet wet.  
Well, most people just left him alone.  
Forgot about him almost—  
until, one day billposters started appearing  
all over the public's walls.  
They said: "Watch out for your old Big Daddy  
Babes,  
I'll be coming soon."  
And sure enough,  
high on the rarefied atmosphere  
of Avarat,  
old Noah came charging down that mountain  
like a randy yak  
shouting out

"Here I am, yeh, now  
NOW! YEH!  
and I'm groovey, groovey, groovey, groovey!"  
John Jenkins

## The Artist

Four children together under the sun  
have a choice of action.  
One paints  
quietly they watch the face,  
how air is sucked into pastel lungs  
and a pencilled heart beats.  
Suddenly the painting seems themselves.  
They gasp for air  
their faces turn white  
as their blood drains  
into the people in a painting.  
The child's rough orange sun  
rises on a child-drawn sea  
then it goes down again  
and the sketch is only a sketch again.  
The child artist offers them a reparation  
for the failure of her conception  
for the seed that cried "I cannot live."  
But they recognise her deception  
and rip her heart from her chest  
and let it float towards the west  
with these words carved upon it:  
"Sunset here comes an artist.  
Let all your violet fire  
immolate and explate  
if you can  
her cold  
her counterfeit and painted flame."

Peter Murphy.

## Applied Onion

If the greengrocer  
left his many clients  
and returned,  
once more,  
I would refuse  
the onion.  
Even if he removed  
its old price,  
I would refuse  
the bitter—  
sweet taste  
I love so much  
remembering  
my sensitive eyes.

Bruce Groves.

I tiptoed the  
early morning home,  
running a gauntlet of  
barking dogs &  
creaking stairs.  
You looked angelic, curled in bed  
I could (deliver me from temptation) not resist,  
taking a red rose & placing it between  
your legs,  
to smell its fragrance through your pubic hair.  
Forgive me,  
if I disturbed you,  
it seemed so romantic,  
I thought you would not mind.

W. Coe.

All but one of these poems are by young Victorian poets. They have been sent to me by John Jenkins, editor of AARDVARK, a magazine which will shortly be bursting on the market and which will carry longer poems, articles and short stories. (Postal address: 2 Haughton Crt., Box Hill South, Vic. 3128). Victoria is the in-scene for the

new Australian poetry of the "little magazines." Sparked off by forces like la Mama Theatre and Kris Hemenstey, the movement now supports fairly regular magazines like CROSSCURRENTS, THE GREAT AUK, and FLAGSTONES. I have published the poems partly because they are so different from the material produced by a lot of young South Australians. The poem "Applied-Onion" is by Bruce Groves, a West Australian poet, at present teaching at an outpost of the empire called Mullewa.  
All contributions for Barbitos may be left in the On Dit office, or English Dept., Napier Building.

