



"WITHOUT NORMALIZATION OR RESTORATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO STATES, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR CONTACT BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES TO DEVELOP COMPLETELY UNHINDERED." Chou En-Lai...July 1971

A CASE FOR THE RECOGNITION OF CHINA

At the beginning of last month, the Liberal Party published a booklet entitled "Australian Foreign Policy." After stating that "our policies must continue to be geared to world realities and not to inflexible ideologies," it goes on:

We encourage the Government's efforts to maintain contact with the Chinese Government through diplomatic channels, and we support the pursuit of a continuing dialogue, appreciating that these things necessarily take time, patience and care.

Eight days later the Foreign Affairs Department disclosed that Australia had had no official contact with China for more than five months ("Australian," August 11, 1972). This state of affairs must seem at least ironic to Australia-watchers in Peking in the light of the inscrutable William McMahon's assertion last year that "The People's Republic of China does not operate in the same open and frank way we do."

The following article is an attempt to discuss and criticise, with some attention to the relevant principles of international law, Australia's "abnormalisation" (Mungo MacCallum's apt description) of relations with China, and, hopefully, to expose the argument that Chiang Kai-shek's Government on Taiwan ought not to be "sacrificed" at any cost.

At the outset, it is idle for anyone concerned with political and historical realities to assert that Formosa (Taiwan) forms a national State separate from the mainland. John K. Fairbank, director of the East Asian Research Centre at Harvard, could have been accused only of understatement when he wrote recently:

In thinking about Taiwan it is surely the beginning of wisdom to note the unanimity with which Chinese leaders in power, both there and on the mainland, have laid claim to Taiwan as part of this Chinese realm Chinese feeling seems to be fairly well fixed on the idea that Taiwan is Chinese by history, culture, language, "race," and other criteria ("New Republic," May 13, 1972).

This simple truth is accurately reflected in the Nixon-Chou En-Lai Communique of February 27, 1972, which states that "the United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China" (my emphasis), and it will be taken as axiomatic throughout this article.

CONTINUED IN CENTRE SPREAD



FAT CAT

Dear Editor,

We of the 'Fat Freddy's Cat Fan Club' feel that certain funny little men in funny little grey coats who hang out in a large building in the Arts Faculty should not take it upon themselves to admonish a certain innocent little pol tutor merely because he sometimes cannot exercise full control over certain highly-strung, semi-insane and very adventurous little pol students, who in ecstatic flights of romantic fantasy do such highly insane but very harmless things like climbing out of a first floor window, walking along a first floor ledge and talking to some happy little construction workers building a whopping great brick wall right across the first floor, especially since such actions could not possibly hurt anybody, least of all "Black Jack" the self-appointed guardian angel of pol tutors, who we all agree is being most unreasonable and whose actions we agree are completely out of order.

Yours sincerely,

Fellow Ros, Mouchinsky, Debra, Linda, Wink, Terry, Pooh Bear, George, Ruth, Rosie, Philippe il Magnifico, Janet, Janette, Richard, Carol, and all others who sympathize with our cause.

CORRECTION

Dear Sir,

In your SAUA Election Special ('On Dit' No. 19), Peter Carey, a candidate for the Public Affairs Committee, stated that he was a member of the Socialist Workers League.

We hereby declare this statement to be false. Peter Carey is not and never has been a member of the Socialist Workers League.

We also dissociate ourselves from the views and policies expressed by Mr. Carey.

We would appreciate this letter being published so as to clear up any misunderstandings by your readers.

Adelaide Branch
Socialist Workers League.
14/9/72.

KNOTT RIGHT

Dear Alastair Knott,

Congratulations on a truly inspired and perceptive piece of work (ON DIT 19). The psychologist you are obviously referring to has for a long time been at the head of a widespread attempt by public figures to limit and cripple true personal growth amongst people. Having myself suffered at the hands of a "shrink" for 6 months I know only too well that psychiatry is a machine to reinforce the current immorality of the ruling class elite here, just as it is in America and Russia.

It's only too obvious that scientology was banned because it posed a threat to our depersonalized psychology. To threaten that is to threaten the basis of "law and order" as it now stands.

Homosexuals are an oppressed group. Institutional psychology openly encourages, indeed excuses, this oppression. We can only be free when we no longer need to conform to the ideals of authoritarian bureaucrats. Abolish psychology now!

Marianne Finch

KNODD AGAIN

Ever feel like everything you do here is irrelevant? that nothing you study has any bearing on reality? How do you feel an hour before an exam - do you really feel that the questions you have to interpret and answer have any bearing on anything meaningful in your life?

Is University an established plot to subvert potential revolutionaries by making them do so much irrelevant crap, that they feel they can do nothing of any real consequence? Is this a place planned for de-motivation, de-personalization and institution-alization? Or is it just that a vast number of thinking people become so frustrated with their encounters with a bankrupt system and so depressed by an objective view of the world that they accept a refined, censored, analgesic view, "settle down to a steady job etc." in effect becoming intellectually frigid and emotionally unresponsive because it's too painful to be anything else?

Next time you spend a sleepless night thinking about a coming exam, or walk into a crowded room knowing your future depends on how you answer some naive questions someone else thought up, ask yourself why you conform without protest.

Can you really blame anyone else for not fighting the system? think for a minute of ways you can effectively fight the exams without being ejected from Uni. Let me know if you come up with any answers. If you do I promise to think about them.

Alastair Knodd.

DIP ED

There is only one important point where Brian Samuels and I still fail to communicate. Students for all sorts of economic and other reasons need a piece of paper from the University saying not merely that they have had a year of freedom, but that they have studied and have been assessed in some formal manner. If we told all Dip.Ed. students that they had 'passed' before they even started the course, and if it were generally known that this was what our Diploma meant, the Diploma would be worth nothing and we might just as well not issue it. Is this really such an obscure point that I need to repeat it so often to get it across?

I fully agree it would be excellent if students had a year of freedom from all formal assessment and exams, and I would go further; in my view they would be better to leave off all serious academic work for a year or two after completing their degrees, and go to do something quite different for a period. They would, I think, be better students and better teachers for having had this experience. Unfortunately, for reasons which are too well known to require my cataloguing them, students hardly ever take my advice; they insist on enrolling for the Dip.Ed. immediately after their degree is completed.

As to the future of the Dip.Ed., the question seems to be one for the University itself to decide. Does this University consider that the study of education is a proper concern for a University? If not, no doubt the Dept. of Education will eventually be closed down altogether. Adelaide would then be the only major Australian University without a Dept. of Education (maybe all the others are wrong).

My own view is that education is an important activity, just as medicine, law, engineering, architecture and others are, and if the University is somehow falling into error by having a Department of Education, then it seems to be making the same error with a lot of other Departments.

But my chief concern is not whether education is studied in Universities or in some other places. My concern, and I hope Brian Samuel's too, is that it should be carefully and critically studied somewhere by someone and, as a result of such study, improved. If there is a better way of improving it other than by striving to improve those who practice it, I'd be glad to know what it is.

Martin Simons.

HELP HOMOS

Dear Sir,

The article on John Cast in On Dit 19 was instructive in that it showed the naive eclectic opportunities so common in today's intellegentsia. Unfortunately, this hedonistic rigidified mentality is far more widespread than your publication would indicate from casual perusal thereof.

The simplistic idea that psychology and all its trappings is an institution devised, sponsored and maintained by our capitalistic society and its inherent ideology went out years ago with every other diverse form of this paranoid conspiracy onomatophobia.

Homosexuals, like many other troubled persons, have a very real problem. The counsellor your article attempted to defame has been a very real and very welcome source of solace and emotive succour to thousands upon thousands of deeply distressed souls, both by his occupational involvement with them and through the very real witness of his own particular life-style.

To suggest that this person, and his whole profession at large, is motivated by the atheistic negativisms that your subversive article would have us believe, is to negate and deny that his omniferous work for humanity has indeed achieved what it undeniably and irrefutably has.

To infer and unashamedly suggest that an ordained man, one who has unreservedly and selflessly denied himself by answering the calling of God's ministry to the pagans of this world, to suggest that such a man should stoop so low as to sponsor, aid and consciously proffer moral and financial support to a large scale, widespread brainwashing of the populace is repulsive, and abhorrent and quite "infra dig" for an institution that has been a part of the rightful heritage of many generations of Adelaide youngsters.

Sir, before you start criticizing others, first look to your own backyard, for all that's rotten lies not only in Denmark.

Yours,
John Ravidis

Is this for real? Ed.

WORLD ENDS

(stay cool, dig the trip — Andy Peppercorn)

Sir,

Reference the review of "The Assault on Privacy", On Dit 19.

I trust all On Dit reporters will be able to keep their cool when "Our civilization collapses", and that they will be able to record a factual, un-biased account of the happening.

Sincerely,
"A Dip-Ediot".

FACTS

Dear Editor,

In a letter to you in your issue of 11 September, Rosemary Osman states: "Students...were given three days' notice of the closure of nominations" (for undergraduate positions in the Education Committee for 1973.)

This statement is not accurate.

The facts are as follows:

1. On the morning of Tuesday, 29 August 1600 copies of a notice calling for nominations were distributed widely throughout the University (to S.A.U.A., the Union, On Dit, all Departments, the Library, all University colleges - and so on).
2. Also on the morning of 29 August, virtually all of the 53 Departments in the University were individually telephoned with the request that the notices be displayed wherever possible and otherwise brought to the attention of students.
3. Requests for further information, and for nomination forms, were received in my Office on Wednesday, 30 August.
4. A notice was published in the Advertiser on Friday, 1 September.
5. The closing time for nominations was 12 noon on Friday, 8 September, the same as for undergraduate membership of the Council. This time and date are governed by Statute.
6. The actual "notice of closure of nominations" was therefore ten days, not three.

I might add that thirteen nominations for the eight positions were received by the date and time specified.

Yours, etc.
H.E. Wesley Smith
Returning Officer
For Council and Education
Committee Elections.

Editor's Note:

ON DIT was published on the morning of the 29th August so the election notice arrived too late for that edition. A special broadsheet was brought out on Tuesday 5th Sept. partly to publicize the University elections. It is this broadsheet Rosemary Osman was referring to.

RIGHT FACTS

To Mr. H.E. Wesley Smith:

No one disputes the fact that the University printed 1600 copies of a notice, it's just a pity that the 1600 copies didn't distribute themselves.

Front Office isn't actually the 'meeting place' of students, but that appears to be the only place where the notices were sighted by students, who were paying their fees - blatant discrimination against those of us on scholarships.

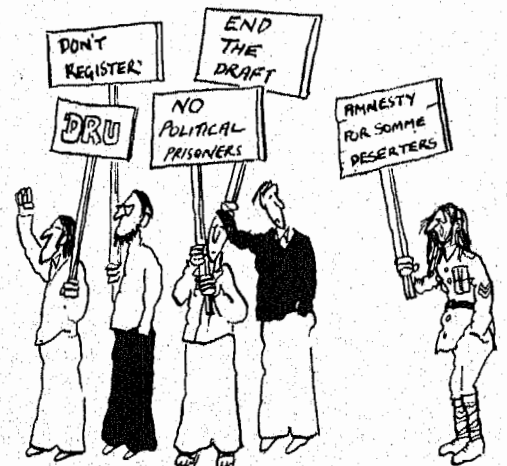
As for sending notices to the S.A.U.A. - who did they send them to? The office staff certainly did not see them, and neither did the students.

And who reads the Advertiser? How about notices in the 'Australian', a paper which is sold in the Refectory, whereas the 'Advertiser' isn't.

Although 13 nominations were received for Education Committee, the story appears to be completely different for Student Members on Faculties and Curriculum Committees: e.g. 1 nomination for Science Faculty and 1 nomination for Science Curriculum Committee - due to the good publicity, no doubt !!

It also seems remarkable that the University could call for student nominations to the Education Committee, before the new Constitution for that Committee had been approved by Council - shows what they think of Council.

Yours, etc.
Rosemary Osman.



UTOPIA

Here again is the column that prints all the thoughts you've always wished to think but never dared to. Excerpt from an unknown news bulletin - "When asked by our reporter if he had seen any student violence recently, Mr. Holdfast said 'YES'. Our reporter replied, 'How true'. Mr. Holdfast is in Adelaide for the seminar on masturbatory tendencies in adult butterflies. We did not have time to ask him any questions on that matter."

And on a similar theme, the Readers Digress. 'Things I'd like to see' column recently featured the following: "My suggestion is for automatic flies. Besides bringing sex into the modern age, they would be just great for exhibitionists. An optional extra could be a miniature TV camera to give a bird's eye view of proceedings."

And in a dissimilar vein: "He was intensely solitary, introspective, and almost an orphan in the great houses of his childhood. He therefore became and remained throughout his life, a natural diarist and autobiographer, making the world, and his own place in it, real to himself by finding phrases that would define for himself his own nature. He looked for the meaning of his life in arguments with himself; and this flow of argumentative monologue became part of the substance of all his later experience, underlying his experience of love and of friendship." - Stuart Hampshire on Bertrand Russell in his "Modern Works and other essays" (England 1969).

And two corpuscles loved in vain: "What is it you love in him you love? What is it you hate in him you hate? Answer this closely to yourself, pronounce it loudly, and you will know yourself and him." - Lavater.

And guess who feels pain: "Pain makes man think. Thought makes man wise. Wisdom makes life endurable." - John Patrick.

Love by any other name: "The struggle for knowledge hath a pleasure in it like that of wrestling with a fine woman." - Lord Halifax. (17th century)

Again: "To find out what one is fitted to do and to secure an opportunity to do it is the key to happiness." - John Dewey.

And who dares to say that this constitutes 'hunting for epigrammatic ways of saying what you don't think' (Gladstone). "One thing only is certain. That is, that nothing is certain." (Chinese proverb)

AUS

THE A.U.S. AUGUST COUNCIL

From your off the spot reporter.

The three day Council was held at the "George", St. Kilda, during the last week of the second term vacation.

This year the Council was particularly concerned with finances. A number of factors contributed to AUS being in difficulties, losses on the Ron Cobb/Phil Ochs tour, lack of advertising for National U, chronic under-budgetting and the fact that many constituent universities and CAES had not paid subscription fees.

National U was dropped for the remainder of 1972 except for two special editions that will pay for themselves, and the National U Editor Matt Peacock voluntarily resigned but promised to bring out the special issues without being paid.

The position of Papua Nuigini Officer was also dropped. It was decided to set up a Race Relations Department incorporating both Abschol and Papua-Nuigini. However, Abschol will retain its own identity and the Village Scheme will go to Travel.

Council agreed that National U has an important role to play in promoting AUS activities and to this end it was recommended that the newspaper be given an increased subsidy of \$22,000 for 1973 to enable it to fulfil its proper function.

It was decided after a lot of discussion to hold the 1973 Arts Festival somewhere on the Northern N.S.W. coast. Emphasis will be on participatory entertainments and experimental community living.

In the elections the following positions were decided:

- President - Neil McLean - Melbourne University
- General Vice President - John Vines - Gippsland Institute of Technology
- Education Vice President - John Van Dalisen - Monash University
- National Travel Director - Ralph Bloechmore, Adelaide University.

In order to examine the structure and operation of the Union with a view to making it more effective, a nine member planning committee was set up which will report to February Council.

This endeth a non-delegates report of the August AUS Council compiled from the resources of ON DIT namely the following student papers: Woroni (ANU), Lot's Wife (Monash) and Farrago (Melbourne Uni).

Peter Love.

Election Results

S.A.U.A. ELECTION RESULTS

- President:** * OWEN Lyndon (809)
LLOYD Phillip (665)
- Vice-President:** * OSMAN Rosemary (1023)
BAYLY Phillip (449)
- Treasurer:** * GRAEME-EVANS Alex (794)
HILL Margaret (626)
- ON DIT Editor:** * HANN Adrian (687)
LOVE Peter (288)
BANENS & WAHLQUIST (282)
WOODWARD & FRANK (99)
BARRERA Colin (61)
BROOKER Peter (42)
TAPP John (41)
- Publications Committee:** * LOVE Peter (737)
* ATKINSON Elinor (640)
RADOK Stephanie (631)
BANENS Hans (517)
BARRERA Colin (292)
- Public Affairs Committee:** * FRANKLIN John (937)
* CAREY Peter (807)
* STEELE John (791)
* BAYLY Phillip (764)
* ODLUM Keith (689)
SPAGNALETTI Nick (598)
ZAHAROYANNIS H. (495)
KRIARIS Nick (427)
BROOKER Peter (374)
- O.S.S. Officer:** * MAK Sai Tuck (67)
BENNY HO (18)
LIM SENG GUAN (16)

Peter Brooker, through the agency of Andy Peppercorn, has expressed disappointment with the results, and has requested a recount.

CLUBS

The Clubs and Societies Council is the body which distributes funds, allocated by the Union Council, amongst the Clubs and Societies which are affiliated with it at this University. It also gives advice to those Clubs and Societies who seek it on all aspects of club management.

At the AGM of the C.S.C., held last Wednesday, 13th Sept., the following were elected as the Executive to hold office till the end of August 1973.

Martin Andrew, Chairman, and as such is on Union Council, Planning & Development Committee, and Union House Committee.

Graeme Williamson, Secretary.

Chris Findlay, Treasurer, and as such, on the Union Finance Committee.

David Wilson, Assistant Treasurer
Dan Priest
Andrew Davis

This executive has decided to meet for this third term on Wednesday evening at 5.15 p.m. in the Student Activities (old SRC) Office and there will be an executive member in this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday lunchtime.

There are still positions to be filled on several Union Committees, e.g. House, Hall and Hall Advisory, so get your club to nominate you and then tell the Executive, who'll choose the C.S.C. delegate to these Committees.

Would all clubs and societies please get in contact with us, via the above office, to inform us who are on their executive etc. Feel free to liaise with us at any time.

If you are interested in starting up a club, but are not sure how to, then come and see us. We would like to think of the C.S.C. as more than just a money dispenser.

Martin Andrew
Chairman.

M P C

WANT TO START A MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CLUB ?

WOULD BE PUBLISHERS UNITE !

Now is your chance, in conjunction with others, to produce a wide variety of publications, e.g. Underground papers, satirical magazines, comix, song books, poetry books, art folios, posters, literature reviews and even books.

Moves are afoot to start a Magazine Publishing Club at Adelaide University, some probable aims being to

- (1) Produce a regular (say once a term) magazine.
- (2) Produce special publications of the type listed above.
- (3) Produce or otherwise assist with publications of other organisations.
- (4) Establish alternate news services.
- (5) Work towards establishing a student press.
- (6) Investigate printing methods.
- (7) Build up expertise in all the different functions associated with publishing, e.g.

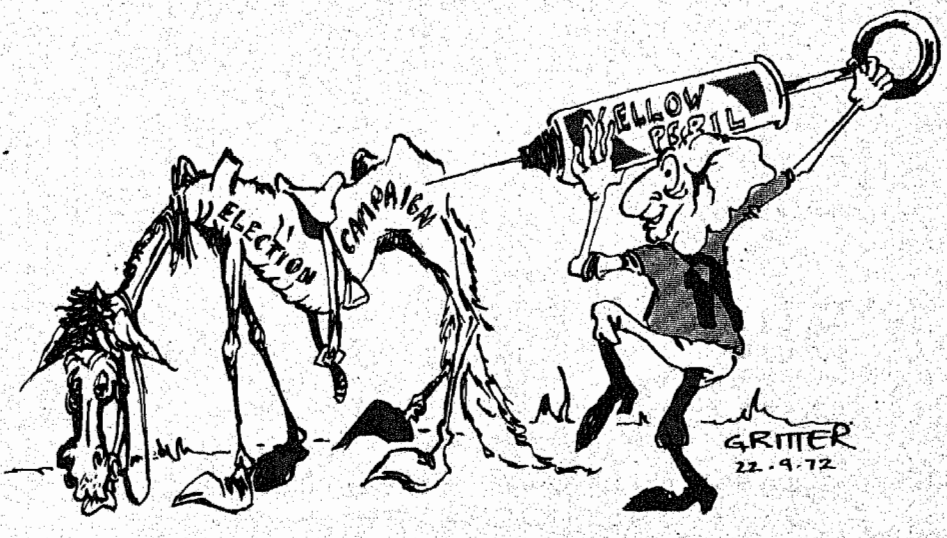
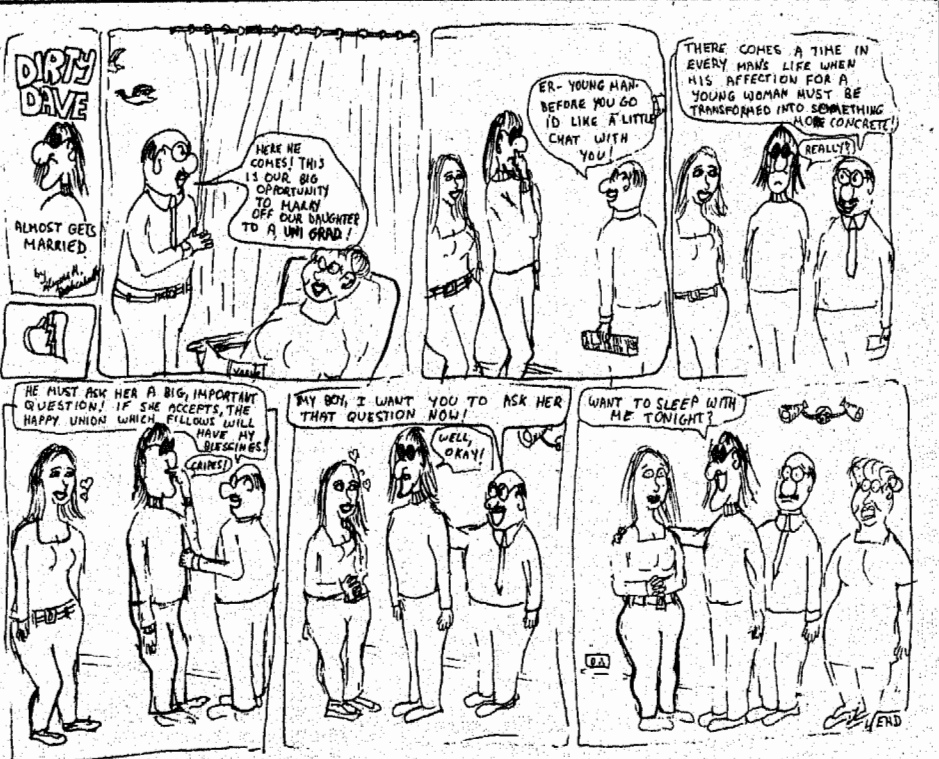
writing, editing, reporting, interviewing, layout, illustrating, photography and other art work, printing, advertising and the business aspects.

- (8) With the above in mind, to establish classes on the various aspects of publishing and to arrange visits and visiting speakers.
- (9) To hold social events for fundraising, etc.

Such a club would augment the work done by the S.A.U.A. Publications Committee but would have the advantage of not changing every year as the Publications Committee does and also being open for wider participation.

There will be a meeting of those interested in establishing a Steering Committee on Tuesday, 3rd October, in the ON DIT Office at 5.15 p.m., and the first General Meeting will be held the following week - time and date to be publicized in the next ON DIT.

For further details contact Peter Love, C/o SAUA Office or ring 76-9621 (Home) in the evenings.



GRITER
22.4.72

JOB HUNTING?

Job Hunting

Job hunting is essentially a marketing exercise. There is the PRODUCT, which is the graduate with his individual personality and particular qualifications. There is the MARKET, which consists of the employers with their specific requirements. The task in front of the graduate is, (1) to ANALYSE what the PRODUCT is in his particular case, (2), to DISCOVER what THE MARKET wants, (3) TO FIND that MARKET, (4) having found it to advertise or make CONTACT with THE MARKET by written or verbal application, (5) on the salesman of the product to clinch the deal at the point of sale, the interview.

It is clear that many new graduates do not tackle these tasks well. This fact is clearly illustrated from the replies from South Australian employers to a questionnaire sent to obtain information for the "Graduates For What?" Conference held in Canberra in August. Asked how new graduates presented themselves in their job applications and at interviews employers pointed to weaknesses in each area: -

INADEQUATE ANALYSIS HAD BEEN MADE OF THE PRODUCT OR WHAT THE GRADUATE HAD TO OFFER

Comments included:-

Many give the impression that they are saying 'this is what I have learned; is there anything you can do with it?', which leaves one up in the air. They have something valuable to sell but don't really know what it will do for their customer - a mistake which no vacuum-cleaner salesman would make.

Some tend to take for granted that they are God's gift to the community - and this they are certainly not.

Have not analysed what they want to do, and hence show what they can offer my company.

Do not promote themselves as individuals with something (other than their degree) to offer to employer, i.e. they tend to sell their degree, instead of selling themselves.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PRODUCT AND THE MARKET HAD NOT BEEN THOUGHT ABOUT

The following comments show this: -

Very variable - some have a clear idea of their own capabilities and demands of industry. Others have poor conception of one or other of these factors. These perceptions are reflected in content of letter, dress, speech in interview.

I feel strongly, however, that graduates lack the knowledge and skills to write a good application because commonly they are ignorant of what jobs in industry entail, what employers want and how their university experience and training relate to the requirements of the employer and the job.

THE MARKET. INSUFFICIENT CARE HAD BEEN TAKEN TO FIND OUT ANYTHING ABOUT THE EMPLOYER'S ORGANIZATION OR TO WORK OUT WHAT HIS REQUIREMENTS MIGHT BE.

Employers said:-

New Graduates should remember, when applying for a position, that employers and those holding responsible office, are of an older generation and are more conservative in outlook than the graduate's contemporaries. Some bias will exist with regard to dress and hairstyles. This may not be fair but is fact.

A number of applicants seem to be "hawking" their degrees rather than approaching us with a genuine desire to make banking their career. In many instances applicants have no idea how their degrees could be used in banking.

HAVING FOUND A POSSIBLE MARKET, THE TASK OF ADVERTISING OR MAKING CONTACT WITH THE EMPLOYER WAS OFTEN APPROACHED WITH ABYSMAL CARELESSNESS AND FAILURE TO THINK ABOUT THE PROBLEM.

Pointing to these elementary faults employers' comments were emphatic:-

In a very wide range here; from casual enquiries on sheets torn from exercise books, to over-detailed descriptions of personal history. It is perhaps not realised how much preliminary weeding out is done purely on the manner in which an application is presented.

Often gives sketchy details of personal history, poor presentation, bad spelling.

Far too many of them are unable to express themselves in the English language.

Leave a lot to be desired in layout, writing and spelling.

Grammatical and spelling errors are too common and present an irritating barrier. The objective of the application should be to achieve an appointment for interview.

Very few written applications have got past "first base" for the majority have not been able to express themselves and it may be old-fashioned, but bad spelling is just not acceptable.

Very few graduates display much initiative in their job applications.

Arranged by the Secretary of the Appointments Board (Mr. Kirby)
Professional Employments Office
(Cmwlth Employment Service)
Institute of Personnel Management
(Australia).
Based on talks given at the University of Adelaide.

AT THE POINT OF SALE (THE INTERVIEW) THE PACKAGING OR PRESENTATION OF THE PRODUCT WAS VERY OFTEN NOT TO THE CUSTOMER'S LIKING.

Casual in dress and approach, sometimes (and alarmingly) unpunctual.

I have the impression that there are now fewer graduates and students who insist upon inflicting bohemian tastes in appearance and mannerisms upon prospective employers.

As they are expected to take responsibility for supervision after a short time and represent the company in many ways, we require men of clean and smart appearance.

Modern youth frequently does not understand that personal appearance may be considered as an indication of work habits.

The appearance of far too many would make it difficult to employ them in situations where they come into contact with the public as representatives of the Company.

During 1969-70 we had some big shocks at the undisciplined appearance of interviewees from universities. Recently the change has been mostly very encouraging.

When I am interviewing anyone for a position, I like to be given the impression that the job they are going after is really one they want and they are extremely keen to get it. Too frequently they give the impression that it doesn't matter if they don't get this job, there will be another coming up next week.

Clearly new graduates have a challenge in front of them and the panel of contributors who are all members of the Institute of Personnel Management have constructive suggestions how to tackle the task.

M.C. KERBY
SECRETARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE
APPOINTMENTS BOARD

What Employers Expect

What does an employer expect from a new graduate? Well, let me say first of all that most employers have probably never consciously thought out, let alone written down, what they expect from a new graduate.

In many ways an employer will expect the same behaviour from a new graduate that he does from any other employee who has been with him for some time. However, he is also realistic enough to know that there are many areas where the new graduate has to learn new skills and expertise before he can compare or compete with the experienced employee.

I believe that the employer's expectations (conscious or not) can be listed under four main headings:

1. Intellectual capacity.
2. Objectives and performance standards.
3. Loyalty and personal relationships.
4. Initiative, leadership and growth.

These are fairly arbitrary and overlapping groupings, but they may help your understanding of my purpose if you think of them in this way.

First of all, the employer expects the new graduate to have an intellectual capacity which is consistent with the level of education he has undertaken. He expects not only the ability to reason logically, and the possession of a sound body of technical knowledge (if this is relevant), but he expects the new graduate to be able to express himself cogently both orally and in writing. To sum up, he must have the basic knowledge, the reasoning ability and the communication skills which will enable him to put his education to work.

The next group of expectations is one in which the employer also has an important part to play - that of objectives and standards of performance. However, the new graduate cannot expect to sit passively whilst the employer systematically feeds him with the data. Much of any manager's standards of performance are implicit rather than explicit or openly stated. He expects certain standards of performance from those who work for him without consciously realising it himself - it will be up to you to find out what these standards are.

What you will need to know and should find out before you even accept a job offer is - what are the organisations' objectives - what is it all about - what business is it in? And don't forget that, if it is an organisation in the private sector, it is in the business of making a profit for its shareholders, so if you think that profit is a dirty word, keep out of the private sector.

Again, in terms of performance standards, always remember that the manager is not really interested in how hard you work (he expects hard work automatically), he is more interested in how effectively you work - what your output is. In other words he re-

sults-orientated, rather than rule oriented. Build bridges, rather than be a bridge engineer. I need hardly say that you are not expected to be a clock watcher. If a job needs finishing, do it now and don't expect to be paid overtime. The rewards will come eventually.

Remember that, with a few exceptions, you as new graduates have been educated, not trained. There is still a lot you must learn before you can do a job effectively. So ask questions, and keep asking. And while you should always keep an open mind and look for better ways of doing things, please don't waste time and energy by trying to invent the wheel. Remember, when somebody says "We've always done this this way" it means not only that his thinking may be stereotyped and should be challenged, but it also means "It works when we do it this way". So be selective in your questioning, and wait until you have accumulated some performance credit of your own before criticizing other people's way of doing things.

The problem of loyalty and personal integrity is too big a subject for me to tackle in any depth, but I would say these few things. If you want personal satisfaction from your work you must try to understand your organisations' objectives and be in substantial agreement with them. If you can't wear them, don't buy them. Get out and go somewhere else. This doesn't mean that you shouldn't criticise or try to change the organisation's policies or objectives, but if you want to be an effective member of the organisation, you must be working in the same direction.

But equally important, is the matter of personal loyalty - to your immediate superior and your work-mates. I am not being trite when I say that effective teamwork is one of the most critical elements of organisation success and of personal satisfaction. Again, I don't mean the blind suspension of critical faculties, but if you can't build up strong work relationships through mutual trust and respect for each other's contribution, you will find going to work each day a depressing experience.

Fourthly, your employer will expect you as a new graduate to grow and develop. He has hired you not for what you are, but for what you can become. He wants you to show initiative, grasp responsibility, and to always make the extra effort that wasn't asked for.

He will expect leadership from you, not always in the sense of leading or supervising other people, but leading the way in terms of new ideas and new standards of performance.

You must learn to tread the tightrope between acting irresponsibly and without authority and showing proper initiative. Here you must learn to understand your boss and the rules of the organisation. But there are three phases in this development:-

Firstly, when a problem arises, get all the information you can, analyse the problem, and then go to the boss with a recommended solution.

Secondly, as experience develops you will be able to act first and report afterwards what you have done (and probably get a few blasts before you get it right).

Thirdly, you will need only to consult the boss beforehand in really exceptional circumstances, and only report on action on significant events - routine will go unremarked (unless you go wrong).

In conclusion, always aim for excellence (nothing is more irritating than a shoddy, half-baked job of work), but remember to keep a balance in terms of the time and costs involved versus the desired results.

And remember that every organisation, whether government department, private business, hippie commune or group of friends or work-mates has its norm of behaviour, and if you want to belong and to be accepted you have to act within these norms. Once you become a member of the group you can play a part in changing these norms (if you want to), but if your own behaviour deviates too far from the norm, don't be surprised or resentful if the organisation rejects or ejects you. That's one of the laws of man as a social animal.

Finally, when you ask what does an employer expect, never forget that although your employer may be a large corporation or government department, it is made up of people, and you will be working for and with other people, who have all got their hang-ups and peculiarities just as you have, so don't expect them to be always as objective and rational as you and I have been over the last ten minutes.

Those who are leaving the University with higher degrees are faced with a special marketing problem.

At present the real market for higher degrees such as Ph. Ds. and Masters is a very small one, confined mainly to research organizations or academic institutions.

Therefore the man or woman with a higher degree must realize that they are in fact competing for jobs on pretty much equal terms with all other graduates, and that to the prospective employer the Masters of Ph. D. means very little more (if at all) than a good Honors degree.

The employer is certainly not prepared to pay a premium in terms of higher salary for a qualification which he has not asked for and does not want.

EMPLOYMENT FEATURE

Tell yourself before you approach an employer - "Well, I've done my higher degree thing, and I must value it for itself not for the material rewards it will bring. I must show my prospective employer that I am oriented in a practical way towards his industry and towards his organization, and that my higher degree does not indicate that I am primarily research or academically oriented."

My advice then to those with higher degrees, is to forget that qualification when looking for a job. Sell yourself as an ordinary graduate who has obtained very good academic results. If your post-graduate training and education has done you any good - if it is in fact an indicator of above average intelligence and ability, then these factors will become evident in superior performance once you have obtained a job, and you will eventually, and perhaps indirectly, reap the rewards of the higher degree.

Looking

Looking for employment can be a very difficult, depressing and time consuming exercise if you do not go about it the right way and make full use of the resources available. There are many avenues through which you may gain advice and assistance in obtaining employment consistent with your qualifications, employment preferences and personal qualities.

1. Professional Employment Office, Commonwealth Employment Service, is concerned with assisting persons with tertiary qualifications to obtain employment in keeping with their education and experience.

Besides assisting professional persons in finding suitable jobs the Professional Employment Office is also very much concerned with assisting employers to fill vacancies requiring such persons.

If you have not already done so, you should contact the Professional Employment Office and arrange an interview so these people can be of some direct assistance to you in securing appropriate employment.

The Professional Employment Office is located on the 9th Floor, I.M.F.C. House, Corner King William and Hindley Streets and the telephone No. is 51.8344. You should telephone for an appointment rather than just calling at the office.

The service offered is free and confidential. It is also a nationwide service as there are Offices in all Capital Cities and in the larger provincial towns.

2. Appointments Board

Your Appointments Board has a very good supply of career information and information on various employers. You should make full use of this literature particularly when you are preparing yourself for interviews with prospective employers. In addition campus interviews are arranged by the Secretary of the Appointments Board and this person is often in a very good position to put you in touch with people who may be able to assist you with your particular employment problem if he cannot himself.

3. CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

You should make full use of the opportunities offered by employers to discuss with their representatives employment in their respective organisations.

Campus Interviews also provide the occasion to gain valuable experience in being interviewed and to learn something about the expectations of employers and for perceiving how employers' representatives react to you as an individual.

4. PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Provide to a varying degree services aimed at assisting their members obtain employment in keeping with their qualifications and experience by circulating details of appropriate vacancies within their journals and, in some instances, by the operation of a placement service which provides a point of contact between applicants and employers concerned.

5. OTHER EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

These are usually in business to find suitable people for jobs, rather than finding jobs for people. Nevertheless, they should be treated as another possible source of referral to an employer and if you notice any of them advertising for staff on behalf of clients, they can be worth a visit as they may know someone in some other organisation who may be able to employ you.

6. PERSONAL EFFORTS

It is up to you to do your own 'homework' on careers and employers. Literature is available from your Appointments Board, Graduate Careers Directory and the Professional Employment Office. You must be prepared to sit down and do some solid research and study on the career you wish to pursue and then if you have questions to ask about different facets of a career, occupation or an employer which have not been answered in the literature, be prepared to discuss these areas with someone else who can answer your questions.

Relatives, social acquaintances and friends are sometimes handy sources of information and can often provide valuable leads or contacts in assisting you in finding employment.

A question often asked by people Looking for Employment is "How do I find out what specific jobs are offering at a particular time?"

(1) Daily Press - local, interstate and national - look not only in the classified advertisement section but also in the whole of the paper.

(2) Journals - professional
- general interest, e.g. Bulletin

(3) University Notice Boards

(4) Academic Staff

(5) Professional Employment Office - will maintain contact with you in relation to suitable vacancies notified.

If after exhausting the various avenues outlined above and being interviewed for a number of positions you still fail to gain employment, you should seek the advice and counselling of people on why you are failing to gain employment. It may be necessary for you to re-think your whole career and there are many graduates each year who have to do this. Do not think that the best course of action is to undertake higher studies, it may not be, as you can educate yourself out of the market, particularly in S.A. If you have to rethink your career, it may be necessary to undertake studies more relevant to your own personal make-up and where job opportunities are greater.

Some Hints

JOB APPLICATIONS

1. Clip the job advertisement from the newspaper for your file - study it carefully - bear in mind that you must reply specifically to the advertisement.
2. Make up your application in the form of a covering letter supported by attachments - the covering letter should introduce you, outline the reasons for taking an interest in the job and answer any specific questions posed in the ad. (e.g. why you think you are qualified for the position) use the attachment for a resume of biographical information, education, record etc. - excellent illustration of a resume appears on p.9 Graduate Careers Directory 1972.
3. Layout is important - be methodical - typed applications probably provoke the best response - hand written applications are fine for so long as they are legible and well laid out - be complete and include all information specifically requested together with supplementary material you think relevant to your case - be concise and, at all costs, avoid rambling.
4. Keep a copy of your application with the job advertisement - you'll certainly need it at the time of the interview.
5. When a written application is not required work toward getting an interview - endeavour to avoid making a case over the telephone.

INTERVIEWS

1. Job interviews are like exams - there is no substitute for being prepared - find out all you can about the organisation from business directories, press clippings and personal contacts - if you're still stumped try professional employment office (D.L. & S) or the appointments board - government departments are pretty good and you can get all the basic information you need, usually in written form.
2. Evaluate your motives for wanting that job and for being prepared to work in that organisation - if you don't you're vulnerable - you may miff the interview or later discover the work is not congenial.
3. Prepare for the interview by working through the job advertisement and your application - note any queries you wish to address to the interviewer.
4. Turn up on time - rightly or wrongly, in the words of the song, "Little things mean a lot" - interviewers in industry, public service and commerce are probably more conservative than most - don't repudiate your habits entirely but

give careful consideration to how you think the prospective employer will assess your appearance (esp. hairstyle and clothing).

5. Answer the questions put to you at the interview - don't waffle - if you don't know say so - try to respond to all the people involved if you are being interviewed by more than one man.
6. Staff selection is a two way business - they are trying to find out whether you would be suitable for the job - you should work towards finding out whether the job is suitable for you - get in your relevant questions and make sure you get answers - start with matters connected with the work especially those related to job satisfaction - work through to more material considerations like salary, leave and superannuation.
7. Make some assessment of what your services are worth - Commonwealth Public Service rates of pay are a good guide for new graduates - there is not much variance in commencing salaries from organisation to organisation - for this reason, don't concentrate too hard on the conditions of service.
8. You probably won't be offered a job at an interview - you may even have to go back on several occasions - don't be coy if you are offered the position - say yes or no or ask for a short period to make up your mind - specify why you need time and give a deadline by which time they can expect your answer - if you don't want the job decline gracefully - you may have contact with that organisation (and with those people) at some stage in the future.

ACCOUNTANCY AS A PROFESSIONAL CAREER

ACCOUNTANCY

In Australia there are two professional accounting bodies, the Australian Society of Accountants and The Institute of Chartered Accountants. In the main part, the 6000 members of the Institute engage in public practice, whereas 35,000 members of the Society are employed in commerce, industry and government, and public practice.

Public Accountants work on behalf of clients for fees based on time and are mainly concerned with auditing the accounting records of companies to ensure that all statutory requirements have been met and that the financial records present a true and fair picture of the financial health of the company. Another major area associated with public accounting is taxation advice and the preparation of income tax returns. Some public accountants specialise in the liquidation, viz. winding up of companies which is extremely responsible and important work. Public accountants also offer general accounting services, financial guidance and advice on the effects of legislation on accounting matters. Some public accountants also offer general consulting services, assisting with organisation planning, and designing accounting control systems.

Accountants employed in government and industry perform a slightly different function. They are mainly concerned with the preparation and interpretation of reports, the design and maintenance of control systems (including E.D.P. methods), corporate planning, including long-term and short-term budgeting, financial management (the control of funds) and financial and to some extent legal advice. Businesses cannot exist without access to funds and will not remain in existence unless they are able to produce a return on such funds. This involves in addition a good company management, the efficient management and investment of surplus funds, which become available from time to time in most businesses. Good financial management is essential in all business undertakings, whether in the public or private sector and therefore the professional accountant becomes and is an essential member of the top management team.

"If you have to get a haircut to get a job, then the job is not worth having."
- Andy Peppercorn.



The appropriate attire for some employers.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE



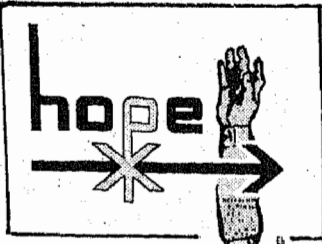
AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS

WHAT DOES IT OFFER?

A career in accountancy is open to a person who has completed an appropriate academic preparation, but membership of a recognized professional organization, acquired by meeting its requirements and standards, identifies him in the community as a person with status as a member of a recognized profession. This is why all graduates entitled to do so should take the further step of qualification for membership of the Australian Society of Accountants.

The booklet "Education Requirements for Membership" is obtainable from the Society office.

25 BANK STREET, ADELAIDE. Telephone 51 6319



UNIVERSITIES CATHOLIC FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE
 FLINDERS UNIVERSITY - SOUTH AUSTRALIA
 DECEMBER 29 1972 -
 JANUARY 4 1973

DETAILS

Full-time residential cost \$36 for registration before Nov. 15 (\$38 after Nov. 15). \$5 deposit included. Full-time non-residential cost \$10. Special arrangements can be made, e.g. secondary students may be able to get concession.

New Year's Eve show, wine and cheese evening, Barossa Valley tour, etc. Masses from modern to Gregorian. An encounter with the LSF Conference - also in Adelaide.

For registration forms, see Frank Morgan (Aquinas College), or Newman Room (above SAUA Office), or perhaps even SAUA Office.

The question of Hope is important at both the individual and corporate levels. The individual must have some hope for the future in order to find life worth living; an organization or group of people must have some clarity about its future to continue to exist as a worthwhile entity - the Church is one such group. This conference is an attempt to gather people together to gain clarity on this question for themselves and for the Church.

The central experience will be a series of interaction groups, with conference members sharing their experiences of hopes and frustrations, and their hopes (or lack of) for the future. Lectures and seminars will provide stimuli for these encounters.

LECTURES

Vanessa Rohan, social worker for the Service to Youth Council, Adelaide, will link the idea of hope to actions of creativity and imagination - an examination will be made of the social pressures forcing people into hopelessness.

Fr. Paul Stenhouse, of Sydney, editor of "Annals" will look at the Christian outlook on Hope as related in the Biblical stories. The common threads and differences between the Christian and other worldviews will be examined.

Reg Naulty, philosophy lecturer at Sydney Uni - an historical interpretation of hope, through past notions of hope and the relations with social teaching - especially as soon in Australia.

Fr. Travers of the Catholic Family Welfare Bureau, on the value and inhibiting factors of working within the institutional Church.

Dr. Geoff Lacey, lecturer in civil engineering, UNSW, and "Retrieval" activist. Hope for the future, but perhaps necessitating the collapse of the institutional Church.

SEMINARS

Women in the Church (Rose Crowley). Environment and the Future of Man (Dr. Peter Davis, Reader in Medical Biology, Uni. of Adelaide), Racism in Australia (a member of the Aboriginal Women's Council, S.A.), Non-violence as power (Prof. Norman Munn, Quaker and eminent psychology teacher), Institutions and bureaucracy in the Church (Rev. Brian Phillips, of Union Church in the City, Adelaide), Radical Education (Brendan Ryan, Wattle Pk. Teachers College), Right to Life (Danielle Viliunis, medical student) and Modern Psychology and the nature of man (Michael White, postgraduate psychology student, Uni. of Adelaide).

JOE COOK

pedder.

PEDDER - SAFE TILL NEXT WINTER

Continuing their famous tradition of geno-eco-cide, the Tasmanians rallied again on 17th August, and in a special sitting of parliament, rushed through legislation precluding the legal challenge to the inundation of the Pedder area. The elimination of this national park, although not as spectacular as rendering a race of people extinct, quite overshadows their 1950 effort in which a large chunk of Mt. Field National Park was turned into paper pulp. Clearly, the Tasmanians are going on to greater things.

Pedder seems doomed as long as it remains a state matter. The Hobart parent group of the now national Lake Pedder Action Committee is not up against state government indifference - the usual problem of Australian conservationists - but against positive hostility from the government-Hydro Electric Commission complex. True, LPAC forced them to their last card. However, passing a law saying you are right is quite a strong finish to any argument. Many now feel that the last hope is these federal elections. Without doubt Pedder has been the biggest conservation issue since the last poll. If enough people care and enough noise is made, it is hoped either party might see some electoral advantage in picking it up.

The S.A. group of LPAC continues, albeit quietly, with a letter, leaflet and book-distribution campaign (contact S. Pulford at 24 High St., Burnside, S.A. 5066 ph. 316781). Their book, the conservationist case, is well written and beautifully presented (on sale in AUBG). Meanwhile, interest in Pedder has spread to Brisbane and Perth, not to mention the call from Unesco/IBP (International Biological Program) for its protection.

In 1955, when Lake Pedder National Park was declared, the HEC commented that they were thinking of flooding the area, but did not oppose the move. They could afford to be confident. The two main factors involved here remain -

1. The HEC, receiving 50% of state revenue, exerts enormous influence upon the government,
2. 'National Park' in Tasmania really means 'useless for anything else'.

As long as conservation is treated so lightly it will remain a negative rear-guard action. Affairs like Pedder, won or lost, are helping to show that the environmental facts must be taken right into the planning stages. The economic, biological, aesthetic and ethical arguments for conservation.

Peter Martin.



'OH YEA. WELL I CAN LICK ANY BOOT YOU CAN!'



cycle your way to fitness

There's no time like now for you and your chick to get involved in the best exercise of them all... on a Malvern Star. Try the Family Star - It's a totally adjustable unisex bike that suits anybody of any size... or the Super SL for chicks and guys. They're priced way down to your budget... they're your type of machine.

You'd be better on a Malvern Star

CJGA158/83

HISTORY CLUB

What other club has brought you two AGM's in one year?

Will the Club be able to survive this unprecedented occurrence?

Be there when history is made. You too can tell your grandchildren that you were there when the History Club met its demise, that at one moment in your life you held the future in your hands.

Will the club rise from the dead again in 1973? As all good historians know, imagination is revolution, so come to our revolting Annual General Meeting, Tuesday 3rd October, 1.10 p.m. Meeting Room 1, New Union Building.

EDUCATION & WELFARE COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 27th September, 1.10 p.m. S.A.U.A. Office

- Business:
- (1) Election of Officers
 - (2) Inclusion of F.O.E. in E.W.C.
 - (3) Any Other Business.

3 girls would like lift to Perth, will contribute to costs. Must reach Perth within 1st week of December.

RING:- Sue (765624)
 Margaret-Mary (741998)
 Jane (766428)

Looking for an outrageous gift for a friend? Like to establish a very special atmosphere at a candle-lit dinner for two? What about a seven inch eight hour penis candle, attractively boxed, erotically perfumed, for \$2.50, three for \$6, post free? Send your name and address, money and choice of colours (red, orange, black) to Tdijn-a, Elands, NSW, 2429. We dare You.

LOST AND FOUND ADVERT. (seriously and no kidding)

LOST: ONE PENIS - Borrowed or Stolen from the A.U.D.S. ROOM (Union Hall) last week. Owner Robert Brookman would appreciate its early return. Description of penis: height 3 ft., width 1 ft., Colour: dayglo orange and red. Last seen wearing a bowler hat. Of great sentimental value to owner.

FUNNY SCRIPT COMPETITION

Scripts wanted, 1 second - 10 mins. ESPECIALLY A PANTOMIME!

For Footlights Ever-Famous

UNI REVUE

PRIZES !!!

Send them to Footlights, c/o SAUA Office

SHOW THE WORLD YOUR TALENT!

(All scripts become property of Footlights)

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

- require directors for 1973 Freshers' Camps. All applicants should attend Social Activities Committee meeting in Meeting Room 2, Wednesday 1.00 p.m.

Trainee Managers

A large, well known and progressive Australian Life Assurance Society is seeking ambitious men with sales and administrative potential to fill newly created and specialised positions.

Successful candidates will receive intensive and individualised training to quickly groom them for sales management responsibility, selecting, training and controlling their own sales teams.

We are seeking men looking for management opportunities and prepared to apply themselves in an environment where personal effort and success are highly rewarded.

Salary will be a minimum of \$4,750 with commissions and allowances adding appreciably to this figure. Upon successful completion of initial training and appointment to supervisory roles, income and other benefits, including company CAR, increase substantially. Successful Sales Managers earn well in excess of \$10,000 p.a.

Advancement to higher administrative and management positions will be rapid from these initial appointments.

Age is likely to be 22 to 35 years. Although tertiary studies and sales experience would be an advantage, they are certainly not necessary. The position would well be of interest to university graduates and under-graduates.

Replies in strict confidence should give details of experience and qualifications, be marked S.113, and addressed to John W. Clements, Managing Director:



JOHN CLEMENTS PTY. LTD.
 Management Consultants
 117 Greenhill Road, Unley, S.A. 5061. ph. 71 0569

THOSE FABULOUS FREAK BROTHERS



what's the score?

Steve Spears.

"Hi, your's with Father John on Provocation." Yeah. Made it just in time. I turn up my wireless. All over South Australia people turn up their wirelesses. It seems this young black footy player called Tony Walker smashed this umpire and then they went and suspended him for LIFE. And he'll never play footy again. (Footy? Footy? There's no songs about football.) He refused to apologise and threw away his last chance. "I guess for young Tony Walker it's just too late." (Ferk!) Then the music from "It's too late" by Carol King starts. And I lose the first round.

Father John is dismayed and says that footy is good and how you shouldn't "cast him into the outer darkness" by not letting him play because it develops character and he'll come good in a couple of years. Raaecio 5AD channel thirteentennnn. Then he gets into queers and right out of the blue starts playing "Hey Jude". So I lost the second round without even having a chance and I still don't get the connection unless let it out and let it in... So he starts to rap about all these faggots who didn't want to give evidence at the Duncan inquest on account of they'll lose their jobs and families and get blackmailed and like that (I know he's going to play "Lola".) No one wants to live in fear. "I guess they're scared that people will step (Ferk) on them." And he puts on that Congas thing "Gonna step on you again" and I'm down 3 to 0. Sheet, sheet sheet sheet.

So that's the game see? Father John TALKS thru these songs. They SHAPE his thought progression see? And you have to guess the song before he announces it or before he starts to play it which ever comes first altho if he hasn't announced it and the music is playing but you honestly don't recognise it before the title gets in your head then you score see?

So that song finishes and he bops on about what a bad thing adultery is because it involves THREE people see and queers usually only involve TWO (that's what he said) and so its much worse. Anyway he'll assume it's immoral just for argument tho' he won't discuss that now "tho it's probably just about how I feel". (Adultery? D.I.V.O.R.C.E.? 'By the time I get to Phoenix No. He's stopping adultery now). Anyway you shouldn't judge them 'cos Jesus didn't judge the woman who ('Jesus met the woman at the well!' HAHA HA.) was taken in adultery. You see no one likes to be persecuted. I guess anyone would rather be a hammer (Oh sheet) than a (sheet sheet) nail. Simon and Garf. start singing about how they'd rather be a hammer than a nail and I'm 0 out of 4.

Time is 8.33 and you shouldn't commit euthanasia unless

1. it's a terminal case or
2. advanced (sheet sheet euthanasia, death. 'Tom Dooley?' Nah.

Hey! 'Turn Turn Turn' HAHAAHAHA) and irreversible brain enfeeblement. In other words, if in any doubt don't let them die because there is a season (HAHA HAHA) for everything. "To everything turnturnturn there is a season..." I did it! 1 out of five! FAROUT.

So the song finishes and F.J. goes into this thing about the Bishop of Exeter who said that it's alright not to strive officiously to keep alive but on the other hand God gives life and only he can take it away. Raaecio 5AD where your friendsarrre. Time is 8.40.

Scientology is part religion and part psychology and you can't or shouldn't practice it unless you've got a license. (Religion? could be anything. Sheet.) Then he says right out of the blue with no warning that the next song is about one person's extreme view of freedom. I missed it completely 'cos I've never even heard of it before. It's about this cat who says to his Mummy that he ain't no commie but it says in the Constitution how it's cool to make revolution and that they should let him do what he wanna which is to lay around in his room all day and smoke marrywanna. It's nice but as I say he sprung it on me with no warning just one short little sentence which had nothing to do with all that sheet about psychology and licences and stuff so it's not counted.

So F.J. says he would support any religion "no matter how way out" (the way he stressed that sheet sheet it's in the back of my head) so long as it wasn't to do with psychology (er erer..) even a wit My friend the Witch-doctor! Howzat? Out. Get ferked)hdoctor. And he plays it and it's 1 out of 6 and bad scoring and 8.49. Jesus!

So he gets into this one-legged white boy who's thirteen and plays soccerhockeycricket fencing swimminghikinghorsesriding (Jake the Peg?mah too cruel) and doesn't hang around like Van Morr ('Wait-for the Sun to Shine'! HAHAAHAHAHAHA)ison on this song - 'Waiting for the Sun to Shine'. (YEAH). 2 out of 7. Looking for friends on the weekend raaecio 5AD channel 1310.

Then he says there's a Right to Life meeting on Monday night and how he'd see me there and that Brian Lamprell came on after the nine o'clock news and the love and peace of Jesus should be with me and that that was all for him and it was nearly nine o'clock. Then he came in halfway thru 'Everybody I love you' by C.S.N&Y or C.S&N. which was nice but of course didn't count because as I say he started halfway thru with absolutely no introduction. 2 out of 7. That's alright.

And people say nothing ever happens in Adelaide.

Juice freaks vs Heads

A battle has been going on in Adelaide on Saturday nights for the last 3 or 4 months. The combatants have been the hotels with licensed disco's and the "straight" dances, and the actual forces are all the under 30's who attend any of these shows. Through the winter months the hotels, such as the Largs and the Pooraka have gained the upper hand, with Workshop being the only surviving "dry" dance in the city. Even Princeton has been forced to seek a licence.

Because of this apparent swing to hotel dances the musical scene in Adelaide has become incredibly stagnant, with very little competition between the top groups and consequently little chance for the new and rising bands. The pubs tend to follow something of a cabaret formal and consequently the only venue willing to experiment with bands such as Flight, Black Pig, Pigny and Highway is Workshop. The chance to work only at irregular intervals is naturally depressing and can only have a detrimental effect on the musical scene in Adelaide.

Workshop is run by Des Pryker, a High School student, who makes \$3 a week for his 40 plus hours work. The average attendance at Workshop is just over 250, which is quite poor when compared with places such as Q Club, in Melbourne whose average Saturday night show attracts between 1000 and 1500 people. Keeping the population difference in mind, it still remains somewhat of a mystery as to where Adelaides young rock and roll fans go.

Much of the difference is a result of 18 year old drinking - anyone over 15 has no difficulty in getting served, and apparently this group prefers to spend the weekends in a semi drunken stupor listening to what are basically Top 40 hands, such as Brass Buckle and See Saw.

Isolation is also a major factor in the collapse of the head-scene - Headband, Rashamra, Captain Thunder, Pulse, Bullet and Magnum are probably the best bands Adelaide has to offer (a personal opinion only?) The visits of interstate bands are infrequent and all too short. Most dances in Melbourne are able to feature at least one of Australia's top bands - Blackfeather, CoCaine, Carson, Friends, Sherbet, the now defused La De Da's, Country Radio and so on. Des Pryker is financially prevented from "importing" interstate bands and the more financial promoters, such as Alex Innocenti and Trevor Brine, appear to have made enough money from the people of Adelaide to become so proud that they no longer taint their

hands by dealing with Australian bands. Jim Keays and Chris Cochran of Rock-On are the only promoters who are prepared to take the considerable risks involved in bringing over top-name bands. Their concerts with the La De Da's and Carson were miserable flops, so they are naturally reluctant to bring other bands if there is no demand.

Rock-On were responsible for bringing Blackfeather and the response to our free dry concert with Blackfeather served to indicate that Adelaide still has a few people who can appreciate a good band, and don't have to be in a drunken stupor to enjoy themselves. Maybe the summer months hold some hope for the future.

Michael Gudinski and Bill Armstrong of Australian Entertainment Exchange are interested in setting up an agency in Adelaide, to allow a much freer flow of bands between here and the Eastern states in BOTH directions. It remains to be seen whether they will be disappointed.

Meanwhile places like Workshop can keep struggling on. The best way to show your personal support is to get on down to 41 Pirie Street, or to leave a message with your ideas for bands you'd like to see in Adelaide at the S.A.U.A. office or at Workshop.

Phil Eastick.

STRIKE!

UNI STOPS WORK FOR A YEAR

Yesterday the Council decided that a moratorium on teaching would operate next year. Staff were becoming increasingly disillusioned with the passivity of the students they were teaching, while students were said to be finding many of their courses irrelevant to their needs. The Council decided that 1973 should therefore constitute a truly educational year, and aim "to promote self-knowledge through group interaction", with groups being arranged by staff and students as they saw fit.

Speaking in support of the motion, a staff member said that he had never known so many people to be complaining 'if only we had time' and that this motion would give them time, whereupon the Vice-Chancellor, the Council wit, quipped "Imagination is Revolution". It is however expected that Council's action will meet with widespread disapproval in some quarters.

LEO.

5.00p.m. 4 JULY VISIT TO THE CAMBODIAN EMBASSY

M. Sinanen greets us in an elegant room with Indian carpet and comfortable furniture with liquors. He is an engaging personality, jovial, handsome and well dressed. He speaks in French.

Mr. Sinanen: Victory in Cambodia is not quite around the corner and we must rely on ourselves and prepare for a hard and long term fight. But we have made a number of steps forward.

Lon Nol represents very little and we pay him scant attention since he only acts on U.S. orders. Cambodian papers suggest he will soon be relieved and he certainly fears McGovern becoming President since he and Thieu would lose U.S. support. They both represent just themselves.

The situation in Cambodia is very simple: the popular forces against the imperialists. But how do they develop? The Lon Nol clique have become lackies of the U.S. imperialists - not only lackies but sub-lackies since the U.S. cannot support them directly but must do so through the Saigon clique. Therefore Lon Nol has obligations to both the U.S. and Thieu and he also seeks Bangkok's support. He has no sense of nationalism and exists only due to foreign support; so the people do not support him as he admits he is anti-nationalist. That is why the United Front of Cambodia expands. It consists of all classes from Sihanouk, the big bourgeoisie, like the Prime Minister, down to workers and peasants. The root of our strength is that unity. Everyday newcomers join us, naturally since we control the countryside. When princes come over to us we are proud. The Minister for Foreign Affairs before 1970, and other big officials have recently come over with their entire families as have many intellectuals.

The Vietnamese ask how we can develop so quickly when it took them years. I am not a worker myself but I joined - that is why we move so quickly. In two years we have advanced enormously. The Arabs ask how do we expand so quickly and control almost all the countryside. In the last dry season we extended further surrounding all the cities.

(5.45 air alert. M. Sinanen insists on finishing his paragraph and is bouyant in his shelter).

We have come to understand the real goal of the imperialists. We have also learnt much from the Vietnamese and receive their support. The big cities have been completely isolated, even Phnom Penh. That is reality not propaganda. The 5 northeast provinces are completely liberated and only townships remain in other areas. It is true that Lon Nol is mayor of Phnom Penh. He is very sick but could not move even if he were not. There is limited transport to Batambang and Sohanoukville, but almost all by helicopter. Surface transport is null and void. Some western papers say a convoy has supplied Phnom Penh with oil and fuel. We congratulate them! The rains are coming and will save Lon Nol for a while but we will not stop, although the floods will hinder us. We will now concentrate on production.

Most of our fighters are peasants so they must also work - a people's war with the people armed. We have regular forces but it is most important to arm the people. When the cities are besieged we can regulate life there by turning the taps. We do need some of their products so we use traders to get supplies. If we need nothing we close the tap. But victory is not too close since we have not only Lon Nol but the U.S. to deal with. We have had many victories and are doing well politically but we need international support to check U.S. intervention. We can easily fix Lon Nol. We are superior militarily; we have economic control of rice and fish; socially we represent the new society; culturally we are the young generation. What does Lon Nol have? Juntaism! Some cities with massacres and suppression. We need not even push him: he will fall.

But the U.S. is another question. We must have some respite from the U.S. danger and to beat it we need friends throughout the world. We began with the 1970 summit meeting with Vietnam and Laos. We also have China and Korea. We must know how to fight the U.S. - unity in Cambodia; solidarity with Laos and Vietnam, and enlarged world-wide solidarity and friendship.

In a brief informal exchange M. Sinanen refers to the vital role the Australian Embassy in Phnom Penh played on behalf of the U.S. during the 1970 Lon Nol coup.

7 p.m. M. Si-True of Xunhasaba presents us with a collection of Vietnamese cultural products to be used in an exhibition in Australia.

7.40p.m. 4 JULY VISIT TO BUREAU D'INFORMATION du Front Patriotique Loa, 40 Quant Trung, Hanoi

M. Oun Hevane Phounasath, Acting Director.
M. Soulivong Phrasithideth, Member.

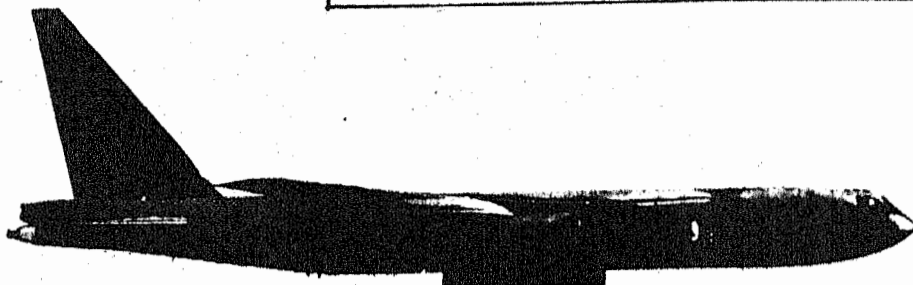
The conversation is via second languages and often difficult. M. Doulivong comes through French, M. Oun through Vietnamese.

M. Oun: I have been following the situation in Australia and know the government policy is to support Souvanaphouma. The situation in Laos is very complicated.

In 1893 Laos became a French colony. In 1945 the Laotian people stood up and took power, then waged a war of resistance against the French colonialists.

In 1954 France was forced to sign the Geneva Agreements but already the U.S. considered Indo-China and especially Laos a strategic region. Thus the U.S. replaced the French. They first made war in Laos and destroyed the coalition government formed after Geneva. But the Lao people continued to fight.

THIS IS THE SECOND EXTRACT IN A SERIES OF TWO FROM BOB CATLEY'S "HANOI NOTEBOOK"



HANOI NOTES

In 1962 the U.S. was forced to a Geneva Agreement but did not abandon its plans and again destroyed the new coalition government. Since then "Special War" has become increasingly fierce and due to the heavy defeats Souvanaphouma suffered in 1964 the U.S. air force began heavy bombing. Since then the war has expanded out of Laos.

Since Nixon took office in 1969 the aerial war has intensified to "Intensified Special Warfare"; there is "Laosation". 1. The growth of local forces. 2. U.S. military advisers. 3. U.S. air operations. 4. Logistic supplies from the USA. War expenditure has doubled under Nixon; bombing has doubled as against Johnson and in 1971 tripled. Johnson averaged 500,000 tons per annum; Nixon one million tons. In the liberated areas \$150-200 of bombs were dropped for every person, each year. Their average income is \$50-60 p.a. 8 tons of bombs per square kilometre per year. But this will not stop their defeat. In early 1971 2/3 of country was liberated; by the end of 1971 4/5. In many places, especially the north and south, we have reached the Mekong. Since 1964 2,370 U.S. planes have been downed; in the last dry season, Nov. 1971 to May 1972; we annihilated 15,000 Vietnam puppet and Thai troops of which 5000 were Thai regulars, and were able to defend the liberated areas. These have been built comprehensively on the scale of a nation.

Indo-China is one battlefield for the U.S. and the bombing of the three countries is similar. The only difference is that Cambodia has not been bombed for so long. The same aircraft are used only more sensors in Laos where there is more jungle and forest than Vietnam. The people are pursued even when dispersed and production work is difficult. But human beings become tempered in the struggle and we find ways to continue.

August 1969 to February 1970 the U.S. and puppet troops attacked the Plain of Jars: 5,000 people were killed or wounded by bombing; schools and pagodas were raised; 100,000 (?) domestic animals were killed. Despite this we won a victory. On Road No. 9 the U.S. concentrated its planes but coordinating with the Vietnamese we won.

We have fought for 27 years and cherish peace. We have a peaceful solution:-

1. The U.S. stop all intervention, bombing and strafing.
2. The U.S. withdraw advisers and equipment.
3. Various opposing parties cease fire.

We have put this forward for more than a year but the U.S. continues bombing and attacking the liberated areas. We want a peaceful solution but have to fight back against aggression. We base ourselves on the 1962 Geneva agreements and present Laotian reality where most Laos support us. In 1962 the U.S. did not bomb us.

- Q. 1. Concerning your negotiating proposals.
2. Aggression from North Vietnam?
3. Vang Pao.

A. 1. The U.S. does not really want a three part coalition government as agreed to at Geneva 1962. It really wants to sabotage the 1962 agreement as it did that of 1954. But they have failed because the Laotian revolutionary forces are different now to 1957-8 when the U.S. first sabotaged the coalition government. In 1962 we already had 2/3 control of the country. Also the 1962 agreement limited the U.S. capacity since they were afraid of being revealed as the aggressors they are. That is why vacancies still exist in the Cabinet - although the U.S. does not want us to fill them. Why else should they chase our office out of Vientiane? Our personnel were arrested and harassed. Thus they have vacant seats to cover up their real purposes and continue to bomb us. In any case the puppets have already divided the Cabinet seats among themselves.

2. The three Indo-China people have a common enemy and our 1970 joint communique talks of solidarity. But concretely the D.R.V. is our rear area through which assistance from all over the world comes. The activities of the D.R.V. is one of our sources of strength. Having a solid rear and assistance, the blockade does not worry us much. The blockade is mostly psychological warfare. Despite the bombing we will win.

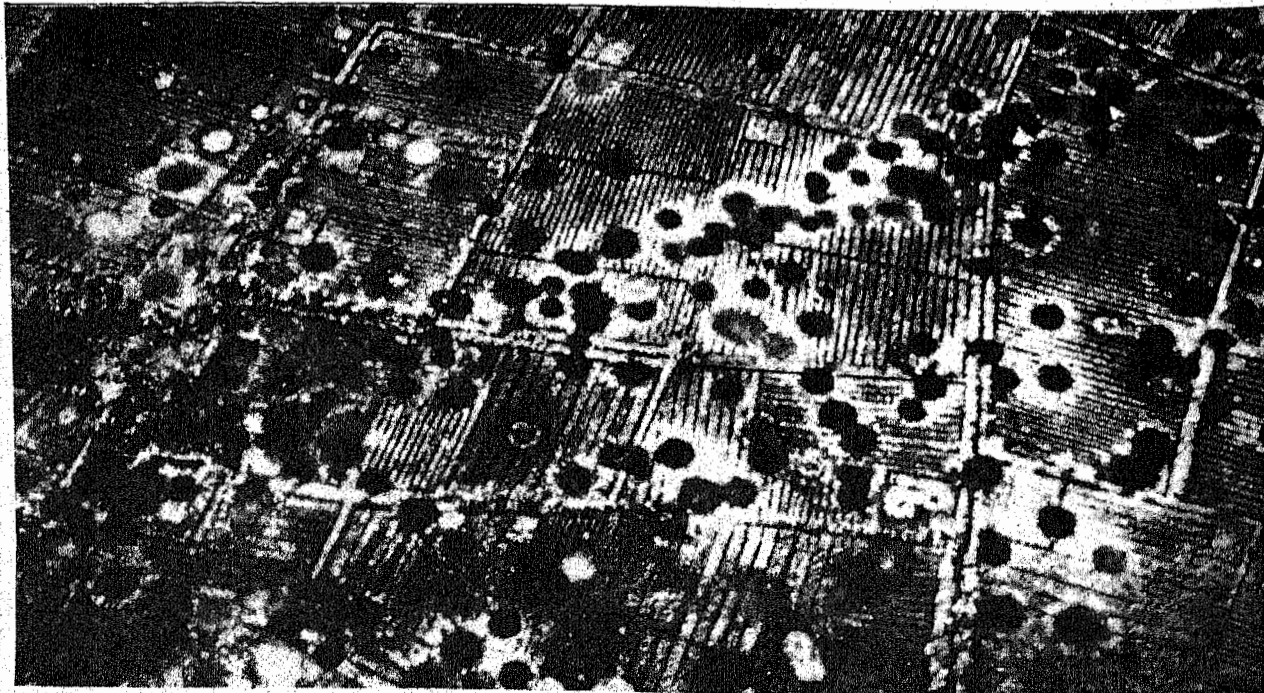
3. Vang Pao's troops are in fact C.I.A. which recruits ethnic groups. 2/3 of Meo have joined them. But due to heavy losses they are being replaced by regular Laos who are in fact Thai nationals. About 60% of Meo troops have been killed since 1970 and Thai regulars are much more expensive at about \$6,000 per man. In 1970 replacements cost \$100 million. There are 30,000 Thai troops in Laos.

In conversation we were told the following:-

The liberated areas contain almost no buildings and the people live in caves. As a result it is impossible to receive foreign journalists. But they publish a weekly news bulletin and some books. Their only foreign office is in Hanoi and since they are not a government they have no other foreign representation. Vientiane is represented in Moscow.

They said Nixon's trips had no effect on Soviet and Chinese policy and both supply "everything we need".

Finally they said the Japanese were trying to penetrate Laos against U.S. wishes. Our interpreter had been in Laos in 1970. He told me it was "really bad" and had been levelled.



EXILE

THOUGHTS OF A PALESTINIAN EXILE

After the recent attempt by Palestinian guerillas in Munich to hold Israeli athletes hostage in exchange for 200 specified Palestinians imprisoned in Israel, and the subsequent shooting by West German Police of both hostages and guerillas, the world 'free' press unleashed a hysterical campaign of vilification. "Animals", "Barbarians", "Crazed Terrorists", "Bloody Anarchists" - they were called: the "Final Solution" for Palestinians was all but proposed.

Hopefully this article, condensed from that appearing in Ramparts, will help redress this imbalance.

Hans Banens

"I was a Palestinian and the name had a cadence to it. I was not the bewildered, wretched native of the land: I was the native son". Fawaz Turki was born on June 10, 1940, when the war came and the years of exile began. Writing as one who has lived the tragedy of Palestine and spent a lifetime coming to terms with its intractable contradictions, he proposes here a way to break the deadly stalemate of national aspirations that holds his home land in its grip. Turki approaches the Middle East neither as a detached commentator nor as a spokesman for an organized group: he brings to bear the acute sense of history and intense national identity that life of an exile can produce, a background of personal experience vividly evoked in his own words.

The tragedy of the Arabs and the Israelis in the Middle East has been that they suffered the consequences of not limiting or identifying their objectives. The Arabs, whose objective should have been the containment of Israel rather than its confrontation, adopted policies that were sure to activate a groundswell for war, war from which only the Israelis could emerge as victors. For twenty years the field of expression of the will of the Arab people was left in the hands of demagogues and fanatics, and their energies were channeled into challenging the physical existence of the state of Israel and the Jews living in it.

This policy helped, obversely, the Israeli cause rather than that of the Arabs. No better example could serve to illustrate this than those weeks that preceded the Six Day War, when blood-curdling threats could be heard all around the Arab world threatening Israel with destruction and its people with a sea of blood. While the Arabs were making their irresponsible statements and appearing as aggressors in world public opinion, the Israelis were preparing for war and expansion and seen as the victims.

Israeli failure to acknowledge the implications of their presence in the midst of the Arab world, and the geopolitical demands that that presence made, resulted in continued frustration of their efforts to be recognized and accepted. For they wanted to create a "Jewish State" - oriented to European culture and allied to the West - in that part of the Third World that is fiercely suspicious of the Occident and its imperialistic machinations and hostile to the memory of its inglorious past. Instead of adopting the objective of becoming an integral part of the Middle East, they perished in clinging to the concept of a "European rampart."

The uniqueness of the conflict in the Middle East, as three wars have shown, makes the myth and euphoria of Israeli military triumphs appear for what they are: mythical and euphoric. For these will not hide the fact that in twenty-three years of military confrontations between Arabs and Israelis there really has been neither victor nor vanquished, that the failure of one has been the failure of both, and that if one paid a price for defeat the other paid a price for victory. Where the Arabs, in the aftermath of each war, were left more disunited, stunned, mortified, and closer to bankruptcy than before; reduced to agitating for a mere return to the status quo ante, their enemy neither destroyed nor closer to being driven into the sea, the Israelis were trading one insecure border for another, allocating larger amounts of their budget for armaments, enlisting more men in their military forces who would otherwise have been of better use in the labor force, and continuing to live with more tension looming ahead, poised nervously for the next inevitable confrontation.

Developments that followed the Six Day War, however, indicated that we were witnessing the first major effort in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict to establish conditions under which the people of the Middle East can live in tolerable stability. This effort also revealed a dramatic change in the thinking and policy planning of the Arabs, and particularly the Egyptians. The Arabs of the Levant came to recognize the durability of the Israeli presence and no longer sought its destruction, although no trend toward rapprochement with the Zionists has gained much strength. The Egyptians, on the other hand, appeared to be heading toward formal recognition of the Zionist state, an end of all hostilities, and the beginning of a peace treaty. In making the latter conditional on Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai - that is to say, occupied Egyptian territory rather than occupied Arab territory - they were opting for a separate settlement and leaving the Levantines to make their own deal.



Yasir Arafat and his 'Young Lions'

The Israelis, suspicious of Egyptian intentions, have been slow in taking advantage of the initiative to secure that peace they have constantly proclaimed to be their only aim. Hence neither the government nor any politically influential group is working in favor of a genuine compromise. Even when negotiations through Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations representative, were going on, the Israelis were proceeding with building projects on seized Arab land in occupied Jerusalem, continuing to develop sizable communities in Sharm el-Sheikh and planning to annex, along with the Holy City, a broad strip of territory along the Jordan River ("for paramilitary settlements") and the Golan Heights.

Although in the past the Israelis had contended that the only stumbling block to peace was the Arabs' refusal to recognize Israel as a sovereign state, in the face of Egyptian willingness to sign a treaty they held that peace was contingent on Arab acceptance of "secure, agreed, and recognized borders," which meant major changes in the map in favor of an Israeli interpretation of "security." As negotiations gathered momentum, the Zionists consolidated their grip on the West Bank and accelerated their efforts to build 19,500 high-rise apartments in Jerusalem and intensive settlements in Hebron.

Wildly simplistic statements about what to do with us continued to be made up until the time of the battle of Karameh, on March 21, 1968. Before that most proposals advanced by interested parties dealt flatly with "absorption of Arab refugees." As recently as 1967, when the June War gave rise to speculation on the fate of "Arab refugees," Mr. Walter Laqueur, a well-known expert on the Middle East and the director of the Institute of Contemporary History in London, voiced the sentiments of many of those who bothered to write or read about us when he said: "The refugee problem could be solved - an international loan of several billion dollars would make their absorption possible, some on the west bank, others in underpopulated regions of Iraq and Syria." One wonders what made this gentleman so confident that the Palestinians were ready to accept that when for over two decades they had adamantly refused monetary compensation, absorption, and "billion dollar loans"; and what was it about the underpopulated regions of Iraq and Syria that would have seemed so attractive to the Palestinians then that did not before.

With the emergence of the New Palestinians, debate over resettlement and large loans ceased. In other words, only when we took to armed violence did the world stop calling us "the Arab refugees" and start calling us Palestinians. Responsible statements were heard from world leaders suggesting that for the first time since their diaspora, the Palestinian people's position was now being understood.

The only sympathetic response to, or at least understanding of, the Palestinians from the Israeli side, came from the New Israelis. The Old Israelis remained adamant that either the Palestinians did not exist or that they would one day conclude a separate peace with Hussein. To them the Palestinians were the "natives" who, unbeknownst to the Zionists, had been illegally inhabiting the Jewish Promised Land. Driven out, the Palestinians would soon vanish into thin air. Their existence was not recognized in the same manner that Israel's existence was not recognized by the Arabs.

The New Israelis were the young men and women in Israel who did not feel the insecurity and frustration of older Zionists, who were prepared to acknowledge the validity of the Palestinian entity, and who were not blind to Palestinian national aspirations. Shlomo Avineri, a representative of this group and chairman of the Department of Political Science at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, declared bluntly that the Palestinians were the only people in the Middle East who could offer peace to Israel and with whom Israel should deal directly.

The growing awareness of Palestinian aspirations among perceptive Israelis did not extend to sympathy for the Al-Fatah concept of a secular Palestine and the return of the Palestinians to their homeland. But the departure from the hard Zionist line was in itself revealing. Avineri, in an article in Commentary, **cites his objection to a binational state. "Over the last century the Jews

and the Palestinian Arabs have merged into national movements, each craving a home, a place in the sun, a corner of the earth it can call its own. Throwing both of them into a state which would be neither Jewish nor Arab would make it impossible for either movement to overcome mutual tension and start cooperating with the other." But he adds: "On the other hand, those like Golda Meir who continue to ask 'Who are the Palestinians?' seem increasingly out of touch with reality; for it is Palestinian organizations that send their members to kill and maim Israelis, and it is against members of Palestinian organizations that Israeli patrols lie in nightly ambush in the Jordan Valley. Under such conditions anyone still questioning the existence of Arabs who call themselves Palestinian is talking ideology not facts."

The Palestinians currently find themselves confronted by the choice of taking either one of two roads. They can consider a solution now that departs, in one degree or another, from their set aims of a secular state in Palestine; or they can continue the struggle until the whole of their homeland is liberated. A settlement involving the former choice can take many forms. One of these is the creation of a separate Palestinian state in what became, in June 1967, occupied territory under Israeli military administration - namely, the West Bank and Gaza, the eastern and southern regions of Palestine that were respectively annexed by Jordan and occupied by the Egyptian military authorities in the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948.

If the Palestinians accept this solution, it is assumed that the Zionists will at last have to pay the compensation for seized Palestinian land and property in Israel that the refugees have hitherto rejected; and it is also assumed that a land corridor along the Beersheba, connecting the West Bank to the Gaza Strip for access to the Mediterranean, would be granted. This would guarantee the economic and geographical viability of the projected state. The establishment of an entity such as this would be predicated in practice on the knowledge that a Palestinian nation is to be reborn, rather than an artificial state to be created.

As a Palestinian, the prospect of an end to my isolation from the mainstream of other men's ordered activities and purposes exercises an intensely strange fascination on my mind. I am lured by the agony of wanting, now, in my own lifetime, the chance to know what it feels like, how the experience would sense in my brain, to be, for the first time since I was a child, the citizen of a country, a native of a land that is my own, all my own, with hills and mountains, and children in brick houses, where I could sit with my people, no longer menaced, no longer destitute.

I will not get this chance if some Arab leaders consider me a danger to their feudal systems and want to crush me, if some Israelis consider me non-existent when I petition for my rights, and if the world considers me a mere refugee waiting for a shipment of food. Without this chance, I have nothing to lose. Everything to destroy. All the time to give.

But what can we do now? What lies ahead for us in this crucial phase of our revolution? The Egyptians have defected from our cause, or at least have reconsidered their priorities and concerns. The Jordanians want to crush us if they can. The Syrians and other Levantines want to reduce us to mere puppets and place us, as they had done before, under their erratic and irresponsible leadership. The Israelis have yet to acknowledge that we exist. The Big Powers want to put an end to us in one way or another. And we merely want to return to our homeland, to Palestine, where we and those already there can live in peace.

But those who now rule and live in our homeland have not shown themselves susceptible to this solution. In a land where a poll shows 54 percent of the population hostile to the notion of giving up even occupied territory, let alone welcoming us back into their midst, we will have to do a devil of a lot more convincing than we have hitherto done. Or we have to intensify our armed struggle and match our words with violence. And this will mean we are setting for ourselves a goal, the achievement of which will take not a year or two or three of a score, not a decade or two or three or a generation, not a lifetime or two or three, but it will take more. Maybe the shadow of infinity will loom ahead of us. Maybe we will perish on the road. Maybe, because we are human, we will make the same blunders we made before.

We know our rights in Palestine. There are many around the world who know our rights in Palestine. There are many more who one day will.

* "Is Peace in the Middle East Possible," in The Israeli-Arab Reader, A Documentary History of the Middle East Conflict, Walter Laqueur, ed. (New York: Citadel Press, 1969).

** "The Palestinians and Israel," Commentary (June 1970), p.41.

RECORD REVIEWS



EDGAR WINTER'S WHITE TRASH - ROADWORK

Johnny Winter introduced his pianist-saxophonist brother to the world as a backing muso on some of his later albums, but while Johnny was getting off smack young Edgar proved himself with his new band "White Trash". With saxes and trumpets superimposed on the standard rock line up. White Trash are an incredibly energetic rock band. The band is basic enough to play such standards as Berry's "Back in the U.S.A." and yet are so refined as to play some of the best solos ever recorded under that all embracing name of rock.

Now to the personnel, Jerry LaCroix takes most of the lead vocals and also doubles on saxophones. The aforementioned Edgar, who must have one of the world's raunchy-screamiest voices, contributes largely to the group's exciting appeal. His brilliant sax and piano playing have far surpassed his brother's guitar work, not only by exceeding Johnny's dexterity and speed but also by incorporating more imagination and innovation into his style.

Rick Derringer is probably already well known to you as an excellent guitarist and his vocals are also more than passable.

Overall an excellent set for those who dig exciting rock and roll but won't accept it as a substitute for good music. And don't be surprised if, in a year or so's time, your kid brother asks you "Johnny Winter, is he any relation to Edgar Winter?"!

John D. Badnall-Thompson



GARY AND STU "HARLAN FARE" (FESTIVAL)

Gary and Stu Who?

This group is completely unknown to me and to the many people I questioned about them. I can only presume that this is their first album. On the whole the album makes good listening but it is very commercial and can get dull on repeated playings. In my opinion they would have done better to put out a whole series of singles before cutting an L.P. Each track would sell well as a single but all the songs lumped together on one record like this means that they wouldn't receive the commercial airplay that they deserve otherwise. A pity for I think that each song on its own would reach near the top of the charts.

To sum up, the record is of very good quality with good production and arranging and an overall sound that would appeal to most of you who scorn "heavy" rock. If you don't mind chorus repeats buy this record, you will love it.

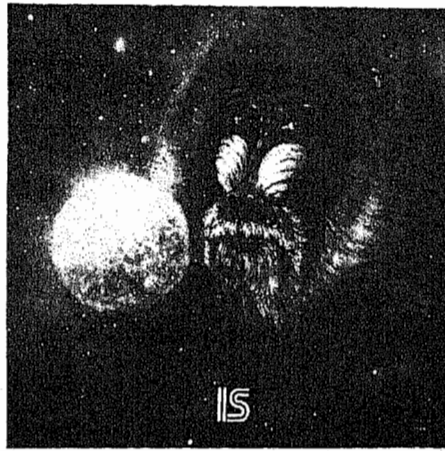
Bill (Ficknam) Weekes.

MANDRILL IS - MANDRILL

Are you sick of groups trying to imitate good sounds like those of OSIBISA AND SANTANA? If you're not, then this is a record for you.

One can disregard the first two tracks of the first side and the first track on side two. They are not representative of the rest of the album.

The first good track is "Children of the Sun" which starts off with a reasonable flute solo backed by acoustic guitar (not for Ian Anderson freaks). The track proceeds along nicely enough until when, without warning, a sound of trumpets loud enough to break down the walls of Jericho emanates from the speakers. By the time I had got up off the floor, but turned down the volume a bit, the mixing of the track had improved somewhat, but the sound was still a bit too much brass-orientated.



There is an obvious rip-off from Santana called "Lord of the golden baboon". They even try to lay down the same type of rhythm by using a pair of bongo drums.

For flute lovers, there is also a good 'backing type' flute playing on "Here today, gone tomorrow", which, as a certain DJ would say is a nice track.

Apart from the obvious mixing errors, it is a good album, in the twilight zone between good music and MUZAK.

C. Ramsay.

P.S. A mandrill is a large and ferocious West African baboon (CYNOCEPHALUS MAIMON).

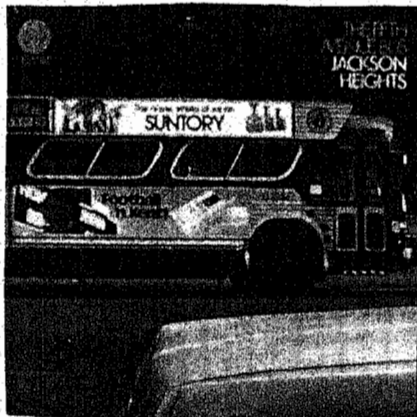


"BABBACOMBE LEE" by FAIRPORT CONVENTION (Island)

John "Babbacombe" Lee was the man who survived three attempted executions by hanging after being found guilty on circumstantial evidence of the grotesque murder of a kindly old lady he had befriended. Fairport tells John Lee's life story in music and words led (dominated?) by the evergreen Dave Swadbrick. Perhaps his overpowering influence on this set was responsible for Simon Nicol and Dave Mattacks leaving the group. The L.P. which Fairport Convention is recording now features the new line up including Tom Farnell and Dave Lea and signifies a new direction in their music.

As for this set, it is devoted, as I said, to the story of one man's life and its redemption at the gallows. The music bears the F.C. stamp of perfection but a tendency towards rockier backing (and more mandolin at the expense of fiddle) is noted in comparison to "Angel Delight" and "Full House". Albums with a single theme are a dime a dozen today but this one stands out from the bulk of them.

Michael J. Leach.



THE FIFTH AVENUE BUS - JACKSON HEIGHTS

The three musicians who make up "Fifth Avenue Bus" can be proud of their album. With only two tracks out of ten which are real bums, they have every justification. It is a pity that these two tracks both appear on side one, because as percentage time of the side, they occupy 45% of the side.

On the rest of the tracks, acoustic guitar and sensitive piano work laid over a foundation of bass, conga and drum work blend to give a smooth, solid sound. This is not detracted from in the least by the harmonic vocals.

This record is of entirely original songs, mainly from the pen of one J. McBurnie who plays 6 and 12 string guitar and "Assorted Latin American Percussion". Instruments played by the rest of the group are: Lee Jackson - Bass, Acoustic Guitar, Congas, Electric Cello; Brian Chatton - Piano, Organ, Melletron.

In summary, a good album by a group of talented gentlemen.

Craig Ramsay.

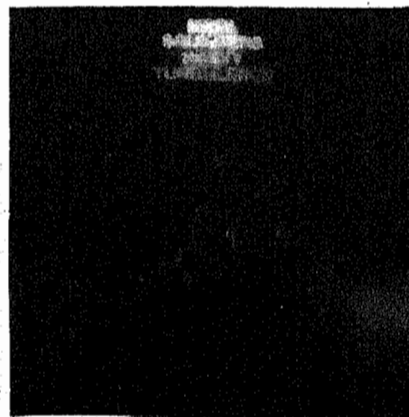


MOMENTO - BAKERY

This is Bakery, the Australian group, and "Memento" is a very good album by any world standard. They have openly admitted that their material isn't original, and don't try to disguise this on the album. A rocky Deep Purple-ness comes out in "The Gift", while the sax ad-libbing around the riff in "Holocaust" has a distinctive King Crimson flavour, as has "Pete for Jenny". The way that Peter Walker (guitar) and Mark Verschuer (vocals) dominate the album seems like they're Australia's Frapp and Sinfield, but this only goes as far as these two tracks.

Nevertheless, with the very limited equipment and facilities of T.C.S. Studios in Victoria, the production of the recording is about perfect. And any group have at least some tracks that don't fall in with their higher credits, only Bakery chose to put them all on one side instead of hiding them between good tracks. As for originality, what group is really ORIGINAL anyway? Especially with "Holocaust", this album is commendable, and I'd give it four stars if I had them.

Ross C.



MERL SAUNDERS - "HEAVY TURBULENCE" (Fantasy)

Dear editor, your remarks about lack of interest in our reviews has not gone unnoticed. This one'll knock your tits off. (Print that if you dare). In an attempt to liven things up, here is a short list of things contained in this review: priests and nuns in sex orgies, Richard Nixon watching a vampire movie, Don Chipp shooting up, the refectory cook performing acts of violence on a side of beef (subtitled by Bazza McKenzie "A Dip Around - How your Steak was Macinated").

The fact is, a review should be at least as interesting as the record. Otherwise we can't claim the right to review. On this basis, my review of Heavy Turbulence should be as interesting as reading the directions for an electric toaster. The trouble was, you see, I'd just played "Obscured by Clouds" (Pink Floyd), "Demons and Wizards" (Uriah Heep) and "Exile on Main Street" (Rolling Stones). Then I put on "Heavy Turbulence". The effect was something like playing Headband's "Land of Super Cars" after listening to the exclusive tape of Bakery doing their own composition "The Gift". (Chris Bailey won't you please come home).

Now every one can accuse me of racial prejudice because Merl Saunders is BLACK. But that won't rub, 'coz I like Chuck Berry, Fats Domino and Jimi Hendrix.

Trevor Mules.

P.S. Richard Neasden must look funny without ears, because he sure doesn't hear too well.



"FLUTE CAKE" by Jethro Tull (I.C. Recordings)

This bootleg was recorded live in the U.S. between the "Benefit" and "Aqualung" albums. "Nothing is Easy" one of the classics from the "Stand Up" L.P. opens side 1 and, apart from a few recording difficulties, which were soon ironed out, it leaves nothing to be desired. God disguised as Ian Anderson, then performs a brilliant 10 minute flute solo complete with shrill crescendos and guttural sexually toned mumbings, as an integral part of "My God". "We used to know" follows and this breaks into "For a Thousand Mothers" - both of these from the "Stand Up" set.

"With you there to Help" leads the second side with John Evan superb on piano and giving a long solo that truly shows his class. "A Song for Jeffrey" from their first album "This Was" comes next, while "Sossity You're a Woman" the acoustic gem from Benefit complete the album - a short "Reason for Waiting" is fitted in to the last track just mentioned. The person who recorded it had a few talkative people around him, but I guess the gun he produced shut them up. Good stereo sound overall and anyone unfortunate enough not to have witnessed or heard on record the world's greatest band this is a great introduction, and for the lucky ones who've known true bliss this is a must. Get it through the Club or I.C. Recordings.

Mitchell Watkins.



MIKE McCLELLAN "MIKE McCLELLAN"

The album is called simply "Mike McClellan" and it is his acoustic guitar, vocals, lyrics and knees on which the whole thing relies. It was produced in Sydney by Col Joye and McClellan comes from New England country, where the redbacks breed like flies under the wooden seats of the long drops; it is a truly Australian release and pure nationalism will be an important factor in its success or failure. The lyrics, the use of a chorus in most songs as well as the insignificant role played by the backing musicians make it an album of ballads rather than a crisp country rock set. It is a very personal statement by Mike McClellan but the apparently simple lyrics tend to make his message seem unimportant, which is unfortunate, but if you are interested in Mike McClellan this album is a must.

Chris Findlay.

THE PEOPLE'S J, R. & B CLUB IS STILL OFFERING RECORD DISCOUNTS PLUS IMPORT BOOTLEGS (ONLY \$5.50 FOR MEMBERS) e.g. "FLUTE CAKE" BY JETHRO TULL (SEE ABOVE) AND BEATLES, ELTON JOHN, ROD STEWART AND IN NEAR FUTURE HENDRIX, JOPLIN, LED ZEPPELIN AND DYLAN. ORDER AT RECORD SESSIONS IN CARNegie ROOM MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY LUNCHTIMES.

THE VOTE BROOKER CAMPAIGN SONG (No offer to record yet but hoping)

The hully gully kid who made it big peter brooker:
Who
Who did
Who did the
Who did the hully
Who did the hully gully
Who did the hully gully best
Who did the hully gully best at
Who did the hully gully best at school
and it's ok, it's just another gig.

20/9/72 arnold strals

REVIEWS

"BOOK OF THE MONTH" by Basil Thomas
 presented by the Therry Dramatic Society
 at Willard Hall, Wakefield St.
 Sept. 20-23 & 27-30, 1972.

Adelaide is blessed with the presence of another English living-room comedy in its theatrical fold. Quite harmless, quite unpretentious. But is it Theatre? Is it Art? Does it Communicate? These are the vital questions which claw at our soul, and the true lover of drama must search at the very roots of the meaning of life and ask himself these questions sincerely and honestly.

But frankly, I wouldn't bother. Because ya see even if we have doubts about this sort of light-hearted cream-cake family situation comedy, as I must admit I do, we have to judge it to a certain extent within its own framework, and leave it up to all the different peoples to decide whether they like that sort of play or not.

What it is is this cute little story about an eighteen year old girl who writes a book based around her family and friends, but turning them into fictional characters and involving them all in clandestine love affairs, and as it turns out it is a best seller, but has disastrous repercussions on the family, because of all the (tee hee) naughty implications in the book. And of course it finishes with a nice little twist with two couples realising they are in love, and the curtain comes down amid happy applause at lovely kisses kissing solving the troubles of a hectic day.

It was, of course, an absolutely delightful night out for most of the audience, because it is pure and simple good fun entertainment, except that for many people (mainly those over ten and under thirty) the level of sophistication of humour and drama could be a bit flat, due in part to the fact that the sort of entertainment which this play provides has largely been monopolised by TV, and one comes to expect something a bit extra from live theatre. As I said, the jokes were pleasant but hardly sophisticated, like "I'll commit suicide and you'll come down and find me swinging from the chandelier." "Don't be absurd, you'll fuse all the lights." (Peals of laughter). Or "What will our friends say?" "My dear, after this we won't have any friends." (Guffaws break out throughout the theatre), or even "You always said you were in favour of bodily freedom." "I said I was in favour of eurhythmics." (That one brought the house down.)

So much for the play itself. Take it or leave it.

As for the presentation, it was good. The acting was neat, and showed evidence of good direction in spite of a certain lack of professionalism or perhaps just 'soul' in the actors. For example, the acting technique, movements, voices etc. were quite good, but just needed a shade more spirit and life projected into the characters to make them very good. And there was quite a good transformation in the scene where the characters become the characters of the book, and had to transform the action into a sort of souped up melodrama, while retaining their consistency; that went well, from the dopey maid (always good for a laugh) to the sweet little heroine.

Technically, all was commendable. Very good living-room box set, nifty lighting, overall smooth production and timing, neatly packaged.

Like I say, take it or leave it. The audience (including all the Nuns) took it. You might leave it.

Andy Bleby

"CANDIDA" SHERIDAN THEATRE
 The Adelaide Theatre Group.

English tutors and lecturers deemed to take delight in showing their students how much Shaw was, despite his own intentions and declarations, a man of his time; and they were largely right. And the consequence of this is that most of us thought that Shaw was, well, somehow outdated. Oh certainly he could write some rather witty plays, but they were always vehicles for his ideas and his ideas are so dated now. As if Shaw didn't know the roots and implications of his obviously political ideas.

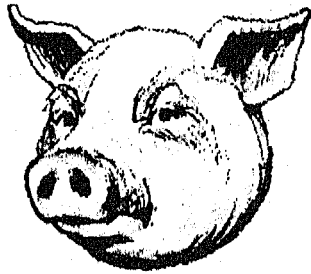
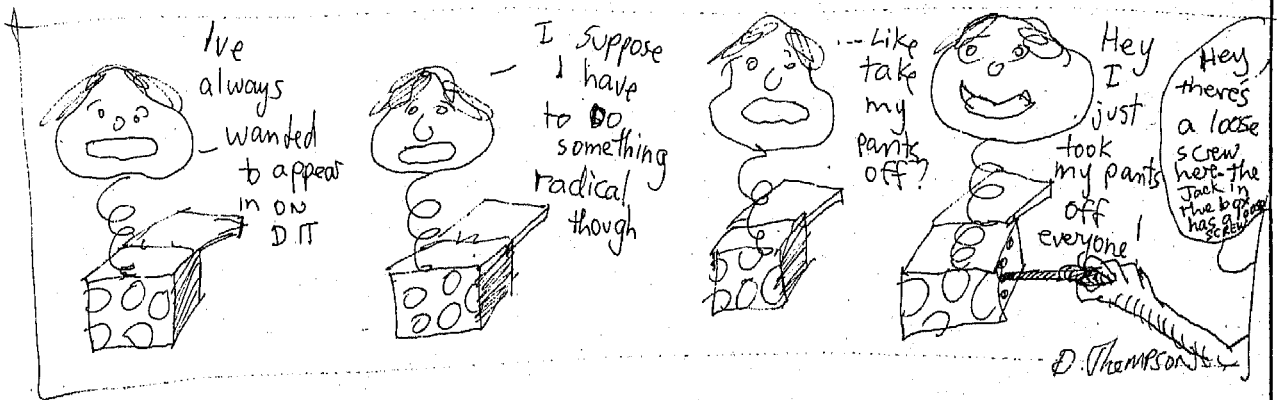
This production of CANDIDA shows how much Shaw did understand. There is a typically Shavian conflict of protagonists: an arrogant and inwardly-weak socialist minister and a fopish young upper-class dilettante lost in his Wordsworthian clouds of Depth and Truth. Well, Depth and Truth have come back into fashion lately and so it is a more balanced conflict than it might have seen when first performed.

Of course Shaw opts for the socialist, but not without difficulty: he obviously likes the other way despite himself. (Or it might be that I do and Shaw doesn't. Who knows?)

Bert Georgeson (as the old capitalist father) almost steals the show, but the cast does fairly well overall.

If it's on your syllabus, check it out, otherwise I think it's a fairly esoteric show, pleasant but not world shattering.

Paul Paech



THE DECAMERON VOGUE THEATRE
 Directed by Pier Paola Pasolini

The "Decameron" is a classic collection of travellers tales written by the Italian "Boccaccio" in the fourteenth century.

Director Pasolini selected a few of the tales and turned them into what could be described as the bawdiest film ever. It takes an irreverent look at Renaissance life in Italy, depicting hypocrisy to be the order of the day, that it always pays to be deceitful, cunning and greedy, and that sex is to be indulged in at every available opportunity.

Typical of the stories concerns a youth who gets a job in a nunnery by pretending to be a 'harmless' mentally retarded deaf mute and is soon sexually serving all the nuns.

Then there is the one about the young wife who tricks her unwitting husband into cleaning out the inside of a large earthenware jar while she carries on with her lover.

In a more macabre vein there is the story of a young girl who on discovering the body of her lover, murdered by her brothers, cuts the head off and takes it to her room.

Though it is a collection of stories, the film is more of a tapestry than an anthology, with the stories flowing into one another. In this way the continuity is preserved though it took a short time to get used to the brief appearance of most of the characters.

What also took getting used to was the no-holds-barred style of filming where sexual intercourse is shown in erotic detail along with such 'choice' scenes as a guy falling into a lavatory pit. But, this style of filming seemed to add to the story rather than detract from it for without this approach justice would not have been done to the original work. It wasn't long before I was thoroughly enjoying the show.

For most of his characters Pasolini selected ordinary people from the streets of Naples to play the parts and what a lot of odd bods they were. There were obscenely heavy females with sagging bodies and men grotesque with teeth crooked or missing.

Voices in the film are dubbed but the singing is left in the original Italian.

To sum up, it is a very enjoyable film if you are broad-minded but if you are not, then you better not go.

Peter Love



THE CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH

Directed by Saul Swimmer.

METRO THEATRE

Late last year in response to a request by the Indian musician "Ravi Shankar", "George Harrison" gathered together some of the top names in the pop world for his now famous Bangladesh Benefit Concert, which took place in New York City's Madison Square Garden in August last year.

Out of this concert came the Bangladesh record album, which has been released for most of this year, and now the film.

All the musicians that featured on the record appear in the film, George Harrison, Ringo Starr, Leon Russell, Billy Preston, Bob Dylan, Eric Clapton, Badfinger, the Ravi Shankar Group, plus a huge number of supporting musicians and vocalists; but seeing them on film naturally adds a further dimension to their performance and thus captures more completely the electric atmosphere of the concert.

The film starts with a press conference, given by George Harrison and Ravi Shankar to announce the benefit. Then there is a rehearsal, after which the film moves into the concert itself.

In the words of Peter Brooker, "It was great stuff". If you like the music of any of the artists featured in the film, then this film is a must for you, which is more than I can say for the accompanying shorts. They were woeful.

Peter Love

MUSIC

BANGLA DHUN SITAR & SAROD DUET	Ravi Shankar, Sitar All Akbar Khan, Sarod Alla Rakah—Tabla Kamala Chakravarty—Tamboura
DADRA TAL—6 Beats	vocal—George Harrison
TEENTAL—16 Beats	vocal—George Harrison
WAH-WAH	vocal—George Harrison
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal—George Harrison
MY SWEET LORD	vocal—George Harrison
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal—George Harrison
AWAITING ON YOU ALL	vocal—George Harrison
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal—George Harrison
THAT'S THE WAY GOD PLANNED IT	vocal—Billy Preston
(Billy Preston—ASCAP)	vocal—Ringo Starr
IT DON'T COME EASY	vocal—George Harrison, Leon Russell, saxophone—Jim Horn
(Richard Starkey—BMI)	vocal—George Harrison solo guitar—Eric Clapton, George Harrison
BEWARE OF DARKNESS	vocal—Leon Russell, bass—Carl Radle, lead guitar—Don Preston
WHILE MY GUITAR GENTLY WEEPS	vocal—Leon Russell, Don Preston
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal & guitar—George Harrison acoustic guitar—Pete Ham
JUMPIN' JACK FLASH	vocal, harmonica, acoustic guitar—Bob Dylan
(Mick Jagger—Keith Richard)	bass—Leon Russell electric guitar—George Harrison tambourine—Ringo Starr
YOUNGBLOOD	vocal, harmonica, acoustic guitar—Bob Dylan
(Jerry Lieber, Mike Stoller, Doc Pomus)	bass—Leon Russell electric guitar—George Harrison tambourine—Ringo Starr
HERE COMES THE SUN	vocal, harmonica, acoustic guitar—Bob Dylan
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal, bass—Leon Russell vocal, electric guitar— George Harrison tambourine—Ringo Starr
A HARD RAIN'S GONNA FALL	vocal—George Harrison
(Bob Dylan—ASCAP)	vocal—George Harrison saxophone—Jim Horn
IT TAKES A LOT TO LAUGH/ IT TAKES A TRAIN TO CRY	vocal, harmonica, acoustic guitar—Bob Dylan
(Bob Dylan—ASCAP)	bass—Leon Russell electric guitar—George Harrison tambourine—Ringo Starr
BLOWIN' IN THE WIND	vocal, harmonica, acoustic guitar—Bob Dylan
(Bob Dylan—ASCAP)	vocal, bass—Leon Russell vocal, electric guitar— George Harrison tambourine—Ringo Starr
JUST LIKE A WOMAN	vocal—George Harrison
(Bob Dylan—ASCAP)	vocal—George Harrison saxophone—Jim Horn
SOMETHING	vocal—George Harrison
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal—George Harrison saxophone—Jim Horn
BANGLA DESH	vocal—George Harrison
(George Harrison—BMI)	vocal—George Harrison saxophone—Jim Horn



**THE WORLD'S FIRST-
AND STILL THE GREATEST
EROTIC MASTERPIECE -
IS NOW A MOVIE**

The Decameron

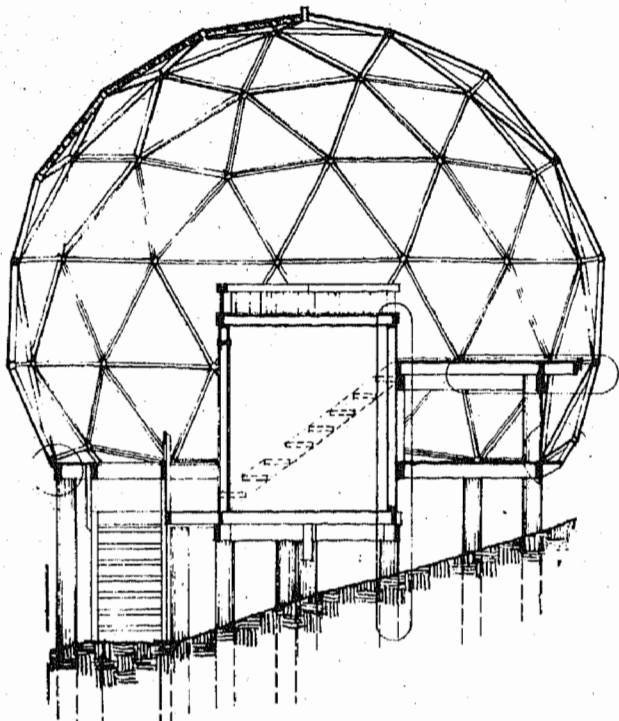
Color

AN ALBERTO GRIMALDI PRODUCTION
"THE DECAMERON"
 A Film by PIER PAOLO PASOLINI

VOGUE
UNLEY ROAD

PHONE 7 5333 Air-conditioned.

**NOW SHOWING • NIGHTLY 8 p.m.
Sats. 5 p.m. TUES. & THURS. 11 a.m.
Sundays as advertised daily press.**



"DOMEBOOK TWO" TUDOR DISTRIBUTORS \$3-60

A structure which has no posts to support it, a skin as protection from the elements rather than walls and roof, and windows which are not rectangular holes but can arch any where on the surface skin. This is a dome.

A dome is a multifaceted polyhedron in which all the vertices lie on the surface of a sphere. It is developed from the tetrahedron, octahedron or the icosahedron which in turn is based on triangular modules.

Domebook Two is an instruction manual for builders and a story book of some new communities in America. The authors built a number of domes at an experimental Californian highschool and published Domebook One as a summary of their experiences. Then they built some more domes, received some feedback on Domebook One and published Domebook Two.

This then is a collection of comprehensive info on all kinds of domes made from a wide variety of materials, starting off with a discussion of dome geometry.

It's a must for all dome builders. Start yours today.



Remember them? Those Kangaroos?

They were nice animals with long tails. Walrus coat pockets. And they bounced. Back in the good old days we used to have them on the back of pennies. On the front of stamps. And one jumped from the screen at the start of newscasts. In fact from all the uses we made of them you'd have thought we Australians were fond of kangaroos. Perhaps even proud. Yet we slaughtered them. Indiscriminately. By the millions. We wiped out one species, then another. We even killed real kangaroos to make toy koalas. Which we sold to tourists as souvenirs. Well, now they're all gone. Every last one of them. To make room for sheep. It's not that we've got anything against sheep. They're exceptionally useful. But they don't bounce.



books

PLEASE NOTE: THE NEXT EDITION OF ON DIT IS THE LAST ONE FOR THE YEAR. WILL PEOPLE WITH BOOKS TO REVIEW PLEASE HAND IN THE REVIEWS BEFORE OCTOBER FIFTH.

"BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN - Third edition"
TUDOR DISTRIBUTORS \$4.60

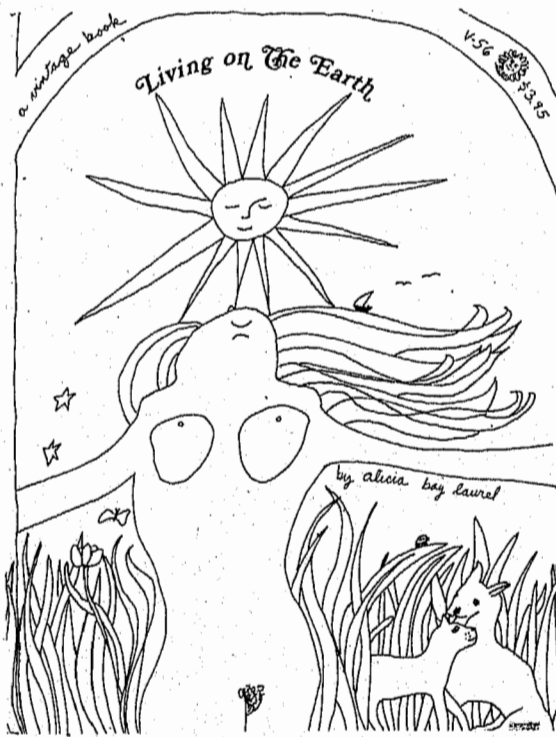
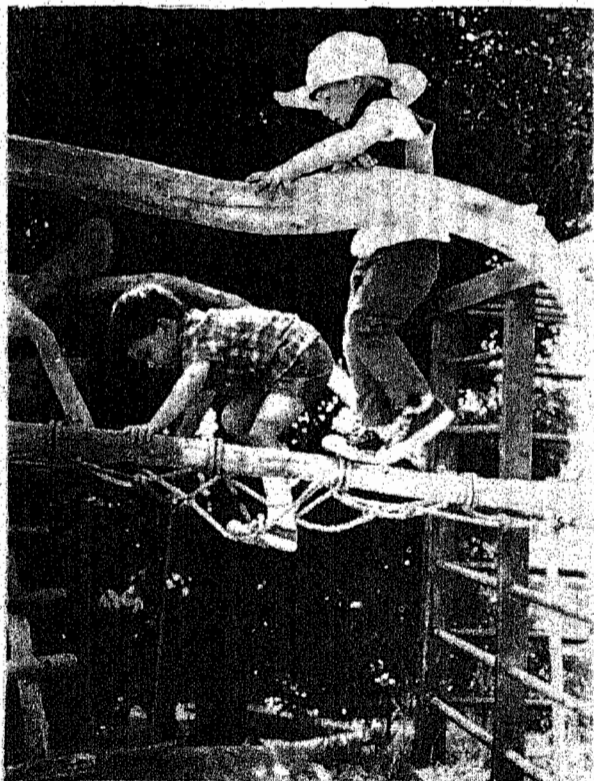
"MAN IS BORN LIKE A GARDEN READY PLANTED AND SOWN"
"Some basic stuff is obviously missing from today's learning opportunities. No where in the educational world - underground or overground- can one be taught to discover fundamental attributes that guide a human being on his own course; nor is any school geared to help an individual discover his personal law and function, fitting with his individual capacity and inclination --- somewhere along the "Evolution" of our educational values, man has forgotten that he is born with a birthright"

The "BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN" is a source book with the object to stimulate the reader to look around him, to follow his interests through further reading and experiences, and thus to further his own education.

Though similar to the "Whole Earth Catalogue", this work differs in that it concentrates on educational sources rather than tools for the craft of living.

The main sections are, process learning; the journey; educational environments; classroom materials; home learning; self discovery; education and consciousness; and each section covers a fantastic variety of subjects, consisting of book and literature reviews, and general articles.

A fascinating work and recommended to those who want more out of their education than a fat professional salary.



"IF IT MOVES, SHOOT IT"
By Bill Horndage \$1.00

The latest in Bill Horndage's SQUINT series is a survey of attitudes to the kangaroo, which though a national emblem is given little regard by the average Australian.

While the aboriginal hunted the roo for food and materials to make implements, clothing and ornaments, it wasn't till the white man came that there was wholesale slaughter. This is documented in the book and doesn't make pretty reading.

In addition Horndage provides a collection of assorted facts about the roo, plus an account of the influence that it has had on Australian culture, both aboriginal and white, and the world at large.

An interesting book especially for the nature lover and the conservationist.

LIVING ON THE EARTH
\$4.95

Alicia Bay Laurel has written and illustrated a delightful book about living on the land. In this book you will find information on backpacking, simple shelters, outdoor kitchens, hand laundry, making soap, using the wood stove, musical instruments, hand sewing, making dress patterns, making candles, baskets, homemade dyes, looms and weaving, leatherwork, wood carving, ceramics, gardening, canning and drying, recipes, herbal medicine, midwifery, first aid and much more.

True to the spirit of a return to nature the pages are reproductions of Alicia's own handwriting and drawings.

introduction!

this book is for people who would rather chop wood than work behind a desk so they can pay P.G.&E. It has no chapters; it just grew as I learned; you may find the index your only guide to this unmapped land. However, if you have a feeling for the flow of things, you will discover a path: from traveling the wilds to the first fence, simple housing, furnishing, houses, crafts, agriculture, food preparation, medicine - not unlike the development of our ancient ancestors.

When we depend less on industrially produced consumer goods, we can

live in quiet places. Our bodies become vigorous; we discover the serenity of living with the rhythms of the earth. We cease oppressing one another.

I hope you will write to me so that I can learn more. "bay laurel" is not my parents' surname but it is my favorite tree.

Alicia bay laurel



THE PROFESSIONAL - A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A PROSTITUTE

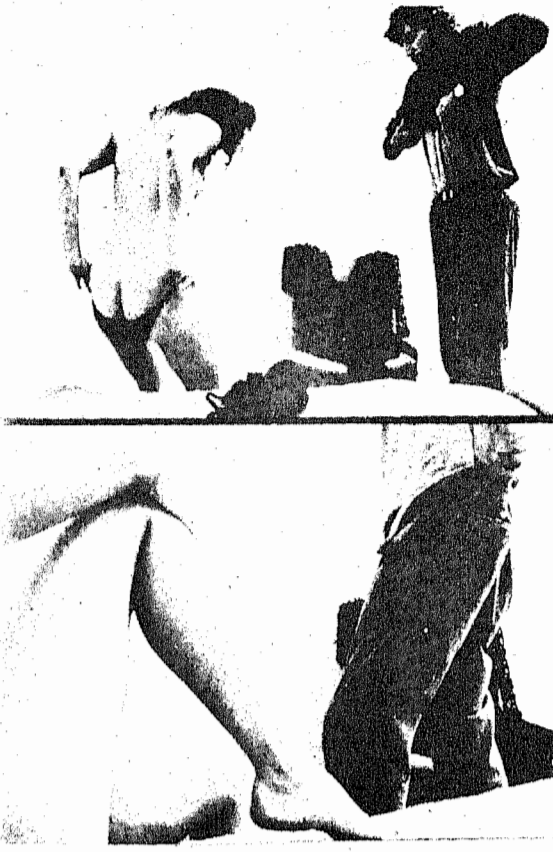
Open Leaves Book Free Association Press \$3.95

Five years ago a book such as this would not have been published openly in Australia, concerned as it is with a subject that until recently was taboo.

"THE PROFESSIONAL" is an intimate portrayal in photographs of a day in the life of a prostitute (professional models being used for the photos).

It starts in the morning as the nameless woman wanders naked around the house and continues as she shops and takes her small son for an outing. Leaving her son with his grandmother she prepares for the night and the men who will use her body. Man after man she takes to her room, simulating pleasure with each one, satisfying his needs in return for money, all the time yearning for the man she once loved.

An unusual book about an unusual theme. Who knows what photographic revelations we shall see next.



DON'T WAIT FOR ME I'M ALREADY GONE
Wal Watkins, Gold Star Publications \$1.65

This is the latest novel from the Australian author Wal Watkins. It is set in the Second World War and concerns the adventures of three crazy sailors serving in the Royal Australian Navy, namely, Regan who blessed with a vivid imagination constantly playacted much to the amusement of his companions; Burker who was OK except in the presence of Americans (his set against them showing up especially when the girls favoured the Yanks, which was most of the time) and Arsey Arkin a dumb Tasmanian whose lack of intelligence was only matched by his insatiable hunger.

These three spent much of their time boozing together when on shore and terrorizing their superiors when on board.

The book opens with Regan Burker and Arsey in a psychiatric ward at a Naval Hospital, the rest of it being devoted to an account of how they got there.

Though it is an interesting yarn, it hardly matches up to the words of praise on the jacket.

Bestselling author of
The Experiment and Freddy Hill
Patrick Skene Catling
The Catalogue



THE CATALOGUE
Patrick Skene Catling, Panther \$1.10.

The cover blurb reinforced by the picture on the front cover would suggest that "The Catalogue" could be a candidate for Donny Dunstan's new proposals for literature classification, but I found it fairly tame.

Briefly, the story is as follows. Betty Barkley wanting a child, attends a special clinic which provides an artificial insemination service. To help her choose the prospective father she is given a catalogue, a stock book as it were, and as she deliberates over the names in the catalogue she daydreams about the men. Her daydreams change to reminiscences of her own experiences including her unsuccessful marriage. That is about all there is to it except that Betty finds she hasn't much of a choice after all.

The "Catalogue" is fairly light reading but has nothing to distinguish it from the many other books of its type.

A.U. SNOW SKI CLUB

ANNUAL
DINNER
Wed. Oct. 4th, 8.00 p.m.
ROYAL COACH MOTEL
6 course Smorgastbord
\$3.50 Single
BOOKINGS - SPORTS ASSOC.
OFFICE

STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES - GROUPS FOR EXAMINATION ANXIETY.

Relaxation classes for examination anxiety will begin on the 2nd October at 3.00 o'clock in the Counselling Services' group room in the south-west corner of the Cloisters. A second session will be held at 4.00 o'clock on the same day. Students who are unable to make either of these two sessions should consult the receptionist at the Student Counselling Services who will take details of free time available.

These classes are designed for students who feel physically discomforted in their preparation for examinations and during the examinations. Typical symptoms would be stomach upsets, feelings of panic, blank periods in thinking, heightened anxiety with consequent poor concentration, etc.

Relaxation sessions will be held in groups but individual sessions can be arranged. Sessions will continue right up until the exams and in individual cases, where requested, during the examinations.

S.A.U.A.
EDUCATION & WELFARE COMMITTEE

Meeting room 1 (behind Games Room)
WEDNESDAY 27th September, 1.10 p.m.

Election of Officers

Decision on motion to include Friends of the Earth in the E.W.C.

Your ideas for activity in changing this educational institution, the welfare facilities available and off-campus 'welfare' activity.

The E.W.C. is a committee of

ANYONE WHO IS INTERESTED

It is the co-ordinating body for:-

Education Action,
Social Action,
& Abschol

PLEASE attend if you're interested in any of these.

ARTS FACULTY ELECTION

One place is available for an undergraduate on Faculty in 1973 and all Arts undergraduates, including those intending to do Final Honours or a Dip. Ed. in 1973 are eligible to stand.

The administration-run elections resulted in 2 of the 3 places being filled, and any nominees for the remaining position should leave name, address and phone number for Brian Samuels at the SAUA Office, so that suitable election arrangements can be made,

Brian Samuels,
Arts Faculty member.

Note: "The Faculties are concerned with the academic standards, and with the academic arrangements for teaching. They consider the nature and level of all work required for degrees....."
- "Notes on University Committees."

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY DRAMA PRESENTS

PROGRAM I

THE HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBA
by Ibsen. Directed by Guthrie Worby. Mon. 25 to Thurs. Sept. 28. Flinders University Drama Studio 8.15 p.m.

PROGRAM II

MEDIA
(1) **DREAMS** - A ballet devised and choreographed by Moshe Kedem

(2) Films created by the staff and students of film within the Drama Discipline including - **PLAYBACK**, by Bogdad Trukan - **CABAL**, by Terry Jennings.
Thursday 5 to Sat. Oct. 7, Matthew Flinders Theatre 8.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME III

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, by Ben Johnson, Directed by Guthrie Worby. Fri. 13 to Sun. Oct 15. Matthew Flinders Theatre 8.15 p.m.

Admission 80 cents.
Students, Nurses, Pensioners 40 cents.
Special Reduction: A season ticket for any two programs: \$1.20. Students, Nurses, Pensioners, 60 cents.

BOOKINGS OPEN FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. JOHN MARTINS AND AT THE THEATRE OR RING 76 2037.

ONDIT

NUMBER 20 SEPTEMBER 26th, 1972

EDITOR PETER LOVE

ASSOCIATE EDITOR PETER BROOKER

WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE S.A.U.A. OFFICE STAFF FOR TYPING UP THE PAPER, WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO MRS. STEVENSON.

PRINTED BY SMEDLEY PRESS 33 HASTINGS STREET GLENELG SOUTH.

SOMEBODY SWIPED OUR SIGN

Would the people who "borrowed" the large (7' high), dark blue, J. Metters, sign which says:

SURFSIDE LODGE
6 luxury apartments
for Lease

or something similar, or anyone who knows the whereabouts of such a sign, please ring Metters on 953526 or leave a note in the S.A.U.A.

NOTES FROM THE INSIDE

Three major theories of evolution warrant discussion. All of these theories have had effects on man far from the discipline of biology. As the political ramifications of evolution have been of considerable importance in history, and as the abuse of evolutionary theory demonstrates the necessity for scientists to keep to the facts and allow discussion of contrary opinion, we add two sections on this intersection of biology and politics. On the other hand, this course must be confined to biological matters, and thus you will not be examined on these side-effects of evolution, other than you should know what is meant by Lysenkoism and by social Darwinism.

1. SPECIAL CREATION

This is generally understood to mean that the various species were created by a supernatural being. Although some religions teach special creation in one form or another, and a few fundamentalist Christians emphasize a precise interpretation of scripture on this matter, other religions have adopted the concept of evolution in many aspects of their philosophy and teaching, e.g. Taoism and Buddhism. From a logical standpoint there is no inconsistency in accepting both special creation and modern interpretations of the evolution of life providing one places the act of creation sufficiently far back in time -- e.g., some theologians find the 'big bang' theory of the origin of the universe an acceptable starting point.

Why some elements of organized Christianity opposed Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection so bitterly for over a hundred years is not entirely clear to me -- although it is to others, e.g. see Oscar Riddle, The Unleashing of Evolutionary Thought, Vantage Press, N.Y., 1954. There is no inconsistency between Christian beliefs and evolution, and to many clerics the matter is now a non-issue.

Some historians and scientists have ventured the explanation that religious opposition to evolution occurred because the idea was perceived (falsely) earlier astronomical theories proposed by Bruno and by Galileo -- the former going to the stake and the latter being forced to recant. In the Nineteenth Century opposition to evolution was as prominent among some political leaders, e.g., Queen Victoria, as among religious leaders.

Yet, this explanation, which could well be true for some aspects of anti-evolution, is not adequate for the opposition to evolution in general and to Darwin in particular shown by fundamentalist groups, for they were never part of the power structure of Nineteenth Century society. Partly the answer may rest in the obvious: scientific theories of evolution could clash with a literal interpretation of the Bible. Partly the answer may rest in another aspect of history: The fundamentalists often preached to and recruited from socially disadvantaged groups, neglected by the more establishment churches. When you have read about social Darwinism, you may understand better why the fundamentalists opposed Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, because it was linked (erroneously) with attempts to justify economic laissez faire and exploitation.

2. EVOLUTION BY THE INHERITANCE OF ACQUIRED CHARACTERS

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, Jean Baptiste Lamarck proposed the theory of evolution by the inheritance of acquired characters. It is usually explained to students in slightly facetious terms of how the giraffe got its long neck: Giraffes of each generation stretched their necks a bit longer to browse on successively higher leaves in trees and passed this trait of a longer neck to their offspring.

Although attempts to prove the inheritance of acquired characters have never been successful, it would be a mistake to consider Lamarck's contribution to biology as negative. Lamarck was one of the important forerunners of Darwin in that the noted French biologist compiled much evidence for evolution and Darwin had many Lamarckian ideas. Lamarck's error of believing that the mechanism of evolution was through the inheritance of acquired characters was an easy error to make a century before Mendel's research was rediscovered and the science of genetics began.

A number of biologists, long after Darwin's 'Origin of Species' was published (1859), believed in evolution through the inheritance of acquired characters and the scientific literature contains evidence of considerable debate on the matter up until the 1920's. The topic is linked with one of the most fascinating scandals in science: the accusation that the Austrian scientist Paul Kammerer faked the nuptial pads on his midwife toads by injecting Indian ink in order to prove the inheritance of acquired characters. Although this type of statement appears in some elementary biology texts, it has recently been pointed out that there is no evidence to prove that Kammerer did fake the results* (4)

The midwife toad (Alytes obstetricans) differs from many other frogs and toads in that it usually mates on land. Kammerer found that, when midwife toads were forced to mate in water, the males sometimes developed nuptial pads on the forelimbs. The nuptial pads are roughened areas of thickened skin. Rather similar structures are developed in the breeding season on the forelimbs of males of some species of water-breeding frogs and toads. The

function of the nuptial pads is to prevent the escape of the wet slippery female from the grasp of the male during mating.

Kammerer himself did not consider the midwife toad experiment to be all that critical to the proof of the inheritance of acquired characters, although he did explain the results in such Lamarckian terms. Assuming his observations were correct -- and, unfortunately, to my knowledge no one has tried to repeat his experiments -- I believe that there are two factors which can explain the result.

1. Kammerer himself reported that it was very difficult to get amphibians to breed under unusual conditions. The midwife toads were kept in a hot room with cool water as an inducement to breed in the water. Hardly surprisingly, there was considerable mortality, both of adults and of tadpoles.

Accordingly, Kammerer was really performing a selection experiment. He was selecting (and very strongly) for those toads that would survive and reproduce under such unnatural conditions.

It has been claimed that occasional individuals of the midwife toad collected in natural populations have nuptial pads; these individuals are rare and the pads may be poorly developed. However, it is possible that some of Kammerer's initial populations of midwife toads included in all their genetic variation, some genes which, upon suitable recombination, could result in nuptial pad formation. The frequency of these genes might have been increased in the survivors.

Certainly once the nuptial pad character was expressed, say in some male with the suitable recombination of various genes determining nuptial pad formation, that male could be expected to pass proportionately more genes to the next generation by virtue of its increased success in holding slippery females in the water while mating.

This line of reasoning is exactly the same as C.H. Waddington expresses in his idea of 'genetic assimilation'; the initial phases in the genetic determination of a new characteristic, and it is a type of natural selection even though it can be misinterpreted as the inheritance of an acquired character.

2. 'Halo effect' -- the experimenter unintentionally biases the results by the way he designs the experiment. In addition, he may overload or miss the significance of contradictory results and choose only results which appear to prove what he is looking for. 'Halo effect' is especially common in psychological and sociological research where the interviewer asks a question in such a way that the interviewed person tends to give the answer the interviewer wants. 'Halo effects' can be subtle and difficult to detect.

THE DISTORTION OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

(Part I: Lysenkoism)

The major problem in the matter of evolution by inheritance of acquired characters is not the frequently cited case of Kammerer and his midwife toads, but the political and scientific interaction which culminated in Lysenkoism in the U.S.S.R. A few words and a selection of references* are in order, for the treatment of Lysenkoism has been so mixed with political propaganda in the non-Socialist world that the important warning this case presents tends to be missed.

It is important to understand the setting. For centuries Russia has been plagued with erratic food production; nearly a quarter of the years of the Nineteenth Century were famine years. Alternation between drought and flood are hardly surprising in a country most of whose land mass is far from the ocean and thus far from its stabilizing influence on climate. The problem of inadequate food production in some years continued after the Socialist Revolution in 1917 and was undoubtedly intensified by foreign intervention in Russia and by the difficulties attendant with the collectivization of agriculture.

In such a situation anyone who could promise agricultural improvement was likely to get political support -- no matter how erroneous his ideas. Russian leaders were no more competent than leaders of other countries in judging agricultural and scientific problems.

As Zhores Medvedev points out, Trofim Denisovitch Lysenko was personally a very ambitious individual of low intellect and lower scruples. Lysenko began as a student of plant breeding and absorbed quite uncritically the idea of the inheritance of acquired characters, still being actively promulgated in the 1920's.

Lysenko came under the influence of a political philosopher, I.I. Prezent, who expounded the inheritance of acquired characters as a way to convince the masses to improve themselves. (Such arguments against Mendelian inheritance and for inheritance of acquired characters in terms of 'improving the masses' rest on false conceptions, both scientifically and ethically. If the inheritance of acquired characters were correct, it would be seized upon by elites to justify preserving their position. It is Mendelian genetic segregation, and recombination of linked genes, that prevents elites from genetic stability. For example, sociological studies on the origins of scientists in both the U.S.A. and the U.K. reveal a surprisingly large number come from 'working class' homes; the fact that ability is manifested in spite of education and cultural disadvantages can only be explained by Mendelian genetics, not by inheritance of acquired characters).

There was another factor to Lysenko's 'success', a factor which even a few Western writers have given him credit (e.g. Huxley and Joravsky): Lysenko got out into the fields with the peasants to explain his theories and to demonstrate techniques.

Lysenko's 'takeover' of Russian biology was made possible because the Communists had left the rigid hierarchical structure of czarist Russian science and education largely intact. Lysenko manoeuvred to have his teacher, the distinguished plant geneticist N.I. Vavilov (probably best known for his ideas on 'centres of origin of domestication and variation' of wheat and other plants) sent off to Siberia, where he died. Many other competent geneticists and other biologists lost their positions and a few were placed in concentration camps.

Lysenkoism included an odd mixture of pseudo-science. Lysenko admitted the existence of chromosomes but postulated that all parts of living cells have their own independent heredity. Lysenko and his followers attacked Gregor Mendel, T.H. Morgan and Weismann, whose research had been so important in the development of concepts of particulate nuclear inheritance. In addition, Lysenko set up a cult of 'Michurinism', named for the czarist Russian plant breeder I.V. Michurin who had some very peculiar ideas about inheritance. Here is an example of Lysenko's writing*:

"It is still not clear to some that heredity is inherent not only in the chromosomes, but in any particle of the living body.

"These questions, so incomprehensible to the Morganists, can be answered by demonstrating and explaining experiments in vegetative hybridization carried on extensively in our country. It was I.V. Michurin who elaborated vegetative hybridization.

"Chromosomes cannot pass from stock to scion and vice versa -- that is a fact no one disputes. Yet hereditary properties, such as the colouring of the fruit, its shape, the shape of the leaves, and others, are transmitted from scion to stock and from stock to scion. Now show us any properties of two breeds united into one by means of sexual hybridization -- in the case of tomatoes, for instance -- which could not be united or have not been united by the Michurinists, by means of vegetative hybridization.

"Thus experiments in vegetative hybridization provide unmistakable proof that any particle of a living body, even the plastic substances, even the sap exchanged between scion and stock, possesses hereditary qualities.

"Mendelism-Morganism is built entirely on chance; this 'science' therefore denies the existence of necessary relationships in living nature and condemns practical workers to fruitless waiting. There is no effectiveness in such science. With such a science it is impossible to plan, to work toward a definite goal.

"The strength of the Michurin teaching lies in its close association with the collective farms and state farms, in the fact that it elucidates profound theoretical problems by solving important practical problems of socialist agriculture. (italics removed)

"Long live the Michurin teaching, which shows how to transform living nature for the benefit of the Soviet people!

"Glory to the great friend and protagonist of science, our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin!" (italics removed)

Many attempts to verify graft hybridization, the passage of inherited variations from stock to scion (or vice versa), have been made not only in the West but also by several competent Russian geneticists; none of the attempts succeeded. It is believed that Michurin and the Lysenkoists were careless about virus diseases (which, of course, can spread through a plant and cross grafts) and about external pollination.

As Zhores Medvedev details, Lysenko quickly surrounded himself with an assortment of academic and agricultural mediocrities who were eager to climb on any 'band-wagon' to improve their own status. By careful cultivation of political power Lysenko ruled Soviet biology for over twenty years, doing extensive damage. (Medvedev discusses many other examples of Lysenko's introduction of pseudoscience besides "graft hybridization"). Lysenko had an unreasoning dislike for statistics -- possibly because proper analysis of data on yields of farms using his techniques would have quickly exposed the shortcomings of Lysenkoism.

What finally deposed Lysenko was a combination of two events:

Firstly, periodic agricultural difficulties continued and it became gradually clear that Lysenko's anti-genetic theories were doing considerable harm to food production. In the early 1960's Khrushchev's 'virgin lands' scheme failed, animal and plant breeding had deteriorated seriously in comparison not only with the West but with some other socialist countries which had avoided the excesses of Lysenkoism (China and Czechoslovakia), and the U.S.S.R. had to import grain from Capitalist countries.

Secondly, a number of the younger Russian scientists started to circulate privately published ('samizdat') material explaining modern biology and exposing Lysenkoism -- e.g. Zhores Medvedev's 'Rise and Fall of T.D. Lysenko'. As Medvedev

points out, the reform of Russian biology is still being delayed as a result of the presence of so many of Lysenko's appointments firmly entrenched in the bureaucracy of universities and research institutes. However, since 1966 genetics has been returned to a science in the U.S.S.R.

A careful analysis of Western science reveals many of the same faults that led to Lysenkoism. I doubt if we need to detail these faults - in view of recent events here.

Until the 1940's the inheritance of acquired characters was advocated by some professors and lecturers in both British and American universities - and America's answer to Michurin was the plant breeder Luther Burbank, who firmly scorned all Mendelian genetics whereas Michurin did allow for both Mendelian inheritance and inheritance of acquired characters. The ecologist L.B. Slobodkin, reviewing Medvedev's book on Lysenko, warns about the tendency of Western science to become slanted politically and says: "(6)

"I find myself worried about the plethora of books and articles on aggression in man, for example. Does this concern with aggression represent an attempt by society to excuse its ills rather than curing them?"

For an example of how molecular biology and cancer research can become politically distorted see *Science* 173: 1114 (17 Sept. 1971 issue). There have also been several attempts in the U.S.A. to make the pseudoscience of Immanuel Velikovsky, a mixture of astronomy, astrology and folk lore, respectable (e.g. see advertisement in *Science* 176: 1285 (23 June 1972)).

To these examples of pseudoscience for political ends we can add a number of examples of suppression of Western scientists where their opinions have clashed with vested interests, either of other academics or of business or political leaders. The fact that such problems have never quite reached the intensity of Lysenkoism may be more a matter of good luck than political ideology.

to be continued

FOOTNOTES

1 — See Arthur Koestler, 'The Case of the Midwife Toad', Hutchinson, London, 1971. Unfortunately, Koestler suffers from a barely suppressed desire to prove the inheritance of acquired characters himself; thus, he is not an entirely unbiased observer. Nevertheless, his book contains much interesting information about Paul Kammerer and his contemporaries. Koestler certainly reveals some serious errors in the comments made about Kammerer by various leading biologists and sums this up with, to quote (p. 147):

"What amazes the layman is that all these University professors, who had only to ask an assistant to look up the data (on Kammerer and his experiments) in the back numbers of *Nature* (a major British scientific journal where quite a bit of the debate over the inheritance of acquired characters took place), apparently did not feel impelled to do even that. Polemics apart, such cavalier treatment of facts would hardly be forgiven to a reporter in the popular press."

Koestler shows how the controversies over inheritance and evolution were conducted, to quote, "with a remarkable degree of bitchiness"; instead of dispassionate discussion and fairness, elements of emotionality and envy allowed many biologists to believe that Kammerer faked the nuptial pads, when it appears that it was done by someone else. A number of Kammerer's colleagues disliked him because he was brilliant (Kammerer's research on the fauna of island populations and on the breeding adaptations of various salamanders is still quite widely recognized), he popularized science, he was a socialist, a musician, and enjoyed the friendship of a number of attractive women (e.g. Gustav Mahler's widow).

2 — See C.H. Waddington, 1963 'New Trends in Embryology and Genetics' Columbia University Press.

3 — Information on Lysenkoism has been taken from several sources, e.g. Zhores Medvedev, 'The Rise and Fall of T.D. Lysenko', translated from Russian by I. Michael Lerner, Columbia University Press, N.Y., 1969; I.M. Lerner, 'Hereditas, Evolution and Society', W.H. Freeman, San Francisco, 1968, especially Chapter 21, 'Genetics and politics'; David Joravsky, 'The Lysenko Affair', Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970; Julian Huxley, 'Soviet Genetics and World Science: Lysenko and the Meaning of Heredity', Chatto & Windus, London, 1949; D.I. Greenberg, 1965, Lysenko: soviet science writes finis to geneticist's domination of nation's biological research, *Science* 147: 716-717.

4 — as Roy Medvedev says in 'A Question of Madness', Macmillan 1971, p. 49 "In the eyes of the authorities even dissident intellectuals are divided into some kind of hierarchy with various categories - a 'table of ranks'".

5 — T.D. Lysenko, concluding remarks, pp. 605-617 in 'The Situation in Biological Science', proceedings of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Session July 31-August 7, 1948, Verbatim Report, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1949.

I have been told that Lysenko's writing reads as poorly in Russian as it does in English translation. Much of the writing is emotional polemic against not only "Mendelian-Morganist" genetics but also against a number of the excellent Russian geneticists and evolutionists.

6 — L.B. Slobodkin, 1969, 'A tragedy of science and politics', *Quart. Rev. Biol.* 44: 392-3.

Zoolstudentsprotest

Dear Sir,

We wish to submit the text of a letter which will be presented to the Science Curriculum Committee at its next meeting. We wish to impress upon the Committee the Zoology Department's failure to conduct a Zoology II course of adequate quality. The letter reads:

Dear Sirs,

The following criticism has been prepared to bring to the notice of the Curriculum Committee the dissatisfaction felt by the undersigned students, with the present Zoology II course. It is hoped that the areas of dissatisfaction that are pointed out, and the suggestions made, will encourage and help the Committee to set about an immediate and far reaching investigation that will result in the solution of this important problem. The following criticisms are made:

IN GENERAL there is little coherence between the various sections of the course. We seriously doubt that the subject matter has been chosen to form a balanced and well integrated course of wide interest. A further disappointing feature has been the failure of the system to facilitate student opinion reaching lecturers and other teaching staff.

THE THEORY COURSE has been a source of discontent for a number of reasons. At times there has been insufficient specific reference to relevant textbooks. Because of the quantity of subject matter and the kinds of examination, such references are of great importance. There appears to have been a lack of co-ordination between lecturers which has resulted in the repetition of prerequisite material at a basic level. In particular it is questioned whether the proportion of time allocated to the Statistics section is well spent at the second year stage of the course. There is disappointment that the structure of the course does not give more opportunity for investigating, in greater depth, topics of individual interest. Students regret the lack of importance placed on the study of living animals, particularly the animal species and populations of South Australia.

THE PRACTICAL COURSE has been disappointing; time spent has not been proportional to the benefit gained. Practical sessions have not been well co-ordinated with lectures. The absence of living animals, and the absence of well planned field work, has been notable. It is also unfortunate that some experiments have been inconclusive due to poor design or inadequate equipment. Opportunity is required for students to learn for themselves the technique of experimentation by personally designing experiments, within the limitations of an undergraduate course.

THE EXAMINATION methods used are not consistent. No clear guidelines appear to have been applied for the setting and marking of questions by lecturers, nor in some cases, for the answering of questions by students. Some questions have been ambiguous and others narrow in scope. It is thought, however, that changes to the examination system will be of little value without significant changes to the overall course.

OTHER PROBLEMS arise from the division of the biological sciences into a number of separate departments. When students take two or more biological subjects repetition of subject matter and periodic heavy work loads occur. It is suggested that any revision of the Zoology course be made with the future intention of integrating these courses. Such integration may be seen to have both economic and educational advantages.

FINALLY we believe that the present course has lost its fascination because the study of animal life, which undoubtedly gave rise to the science of Zoology, has not been included up to this stage. The course is therefore not in the best interests of its students and in need of drastic revision.

We have faith that the Committee will not only seek staff and student opinion, but go beyond this university in the search for the information required for a successful restructuring of the course. We acknowledge the large number of problems that will need to be overcome, but we look to the Committee to provide a source of motivation and inspiration that will lead to the successful teaching of Zoology in the future.

Yours respectfully,

ZOOLOGY II STUDENTS.

Bremmer wants your vote

INSTITUTIONS, THE UNIVERSITY AND PART-TIME STUDENTS

A personal philosophy statement by Frank Bremmer, undergraduate candidate for the Education Committee.

THE SEARING SIXTIES

The 60's were the years of disillusionment, disenchantment and confusion. It became obvious that the institutions and structures of society (and educational institutions) had become ossified. We had the rise of student power, female power, black power. We had the "death of God" syndrome giving much of the Church a kick in the pants into what theologians of the 20th century were saying.

Out of that rebellious period has come an awareness that institutions per se are not bad; we must have useful institutions, not ones which entrap us like a public serfdom bureaucracy. As Illich said ("Fact & Opinion" 50L May 31), we are all grounded in institutions of some kind - they provide our social background. But, as friend Ivan also pointed out, we also need left-wing institutions rather than right-wing ones. By this he did not mean the usual "left" and "right" hooray/boo word images; he meant that left-wing institutions were those which enabled man to be free, and which could be used by all men in this way - right-wing institutions are oppressive, generally usable by only a few. (And as Brazilian education Paulo Freire puts it, the oppressor becomes oppressed in his oppressiveness.)

ON INTO THE SEVENTIES

In the seventies it will be those who stand midway between anarchy (as distinct from anarchism) and bureaucracy who will maintain "the revolution from within" society. Using appropriate structures, they will seek change within institutions (transforming them and perhaps even creatively destroying them). They will also be conducting "the revolution from without", where experimentation and innovation can provide stimuli and ideas to feed back into the social structures. Dropping-out on behalf of society, in a sense, with the aim of dropping-in again: the two may be carried on at the same time for some. At the same time, these people will be able to laugh at their own revolution.

The educational institution (and I include even discussion groups of informal and formal natures) is a structure enabling individual and corporate activity in the areas of study, reflection and action concerning man in society. The tension between these three areas must be flexible; the relationship changes continuously throughout one's life - one does not "study" for 3 years of a degree course, then spend one's life "acting", with a spare moment of "reflection" if one hasn't been brainwashed to suspect one's own sense of awareness. Thus all courses must all students concentrate on whichever of these three areas (perhaps all three) are the most important to them at their particular stage of personal growth. Of course, mid-course withdrawals (e.g. a year off to work or travel) without penalty should always be possible.

The influence of Nader, the soft revolutionary, should be felt within educational institutions with greater keenness very soon. Interdisciplinary activities should become possible at undergraduate, as well as at postgraduate, level (possible, not compulsory). The disciplined team (die-

cipline in the horizontal teamwork sense, not the authoritarian vertical sense) studying, reflecting and acting on a situation can help make elitist institutions like the university, and the educational resources of facilities/personnel/equipment more accessible to the rest of the community. Eventually, open universities will provide the experience necessary for making almost all tertiary institutions "open"; it will also make more successful the move to "de-school" society, i.e. remove the disproportional status given to formal education.

The potential of small groups of students living together, not as a way of dropping-out, but of dropping-in, will be explored further in the seventies. The corporate power of such a group, acting in the surrounding community, can act as a useful humanizing link between the university and "the public".

WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY

Unlike the super-landscaped concrete jungle of Flinders, where the low number of part-timers maintains the function of a three-year factory, the Adelaide campus has a green environment au naturelle (the leaves which fall are not swept up immediately) and a more compact, human environment through which many part-timers and non-members can pass. But how much is the potential of the concept of "sense of community" explored? Very little, even allowing for the fact that in pluralistic society one can be simultaneously a member of various sub-committees. Can you imagine the Physics I students spending part of their first term course (i.e. not just as a frill) on a camp with their staff, talking about the course, Physics, science, life, people etc. etc. in an informally structural environment! Such fantasies need to become realities.

Another of my concerns is the quality of course presentation as seen by part-time students. When one attends Uni for little more than lectures and tutorials, one expects some value for one's fees; the relief from literary inputs that a good lecture (a visual/aural experience) or good tutorial can offer is most important. Much to be done here. At the same time the S.A.U.A. needs to be mindful of ways of enabling part-timers to be more involved in the campus community.

My other main concern is with the mass media of the university, e.g. "On Dit". If all those nominating for editor and other positions involve themselves in the magazine in 1973, and enable the university community to have access to the publication, it augers well for the future. It may be possible to make it a genuine university community paper, not just a "student rag"; remember the middle 60's, when "On Dit" was saleable in city newstands?

OTHER PROPAGANDA FOR THE ELECTORATE

Age 25. Currently part-time B.A. (History/Politics) with background of uncompleted B.Sc. and Dip.T. (incl. Speech & Drama).

Full-time student ATC/AU 1965-69. ATC involvement included basketball, hockey, dance drama, "Bye Bye Birdie", SRC member and Publicity Officer, "Flambeau" Asst. editor, SCM co-president. AU involvement included Jazz Club, Publicity Officer, Freshers' Camp senior, SCM. Currently involved in Newman Society, SCM, Politics Club, national student religious journalism (not of "Jesus Freak" variety).

Teacher at Ardrossan 1970-71. More recently on the dole, builder's laborer, fashion model (an exploitative racket at the moment), Chrysler assembly line worker and member of the Repatriation board (public serfdom as bad as the assembly line), bookshop manager (the late Uni-Tech Books), bookshop salesman (standard's). Teaching in 1973.

DIALOGUES

THIS IS THE FIRST IN A TWO PART SERIES TAKEN FROM A SET OF DIALOGUES
CONCERNING PEOPLE'S BELIEFS AND COMPILED BY DEANE SWEENEY.

ANARCHISM AND LIBERALISM

CHRIS

Anarchism is not just destruction, but it does advocate a more natural organisation and government. As such, it could be an answer to not a few of our social and political problems.

DENNIS

No, anarchists, generally, seem to have little of substance with which to replace bureaucratic organisation of society. On the other hand, Liberals often are quite satisfied just to allow and assess things, rather than to decide and change things. So probably some anarchists, acting as a critical minority, can help the rest of society to reevaluate and criticize established rules. This healthy feedback develops through a dialectic of ideas, and provided it is not too violent, improves the society by an essential and regular estharsis.

PETER

No, orderly reform and protest are more effective than noisy demonstrations, since marches don't really help one's case very much anyway. There are better ways, and such extreme measures should only be used as a last resort. In organised society, there is no preorganisation by nature, and therefore methods of reform that are best suited to the structure of that society must be used. Army coups are bad, since they tend to be a destructive force, but are better than anarchist revolt. Ordered liberalism is best. I hope I would tolerate other citizens' habits and views, as, say on religion, abortion, drinking, but these things are up to the individual. Of course, if it can be proven as necessary to take social action, as in time of war, revolution, plague, disaster, then some toughness on some individuals is meritably allowable, for the good of all.

DARRYL

It is hard to see how Liberals can really hope to bring about basic social reforms. They usually become very narrow as to exactly what they tolerate, or else they dilute their doctrines until these become meaningless. Their "greatest good of the greatest number" principle too often leads to ruthless suppression of minority groups within society. No, anarchism is a more thorough method of reform. Natural reform from below is far more basic and lasting than stylivied reform from above, which usually fails because elitist groups are happy to compromise each other's wishes and plans.

GARRY

It seems to me that, generally, anarchists are too concerned with individual action, while liberals are too concerned about social good. One could fairly say that pure democracy is really the same thing as pure socialism, but, of course, this is still being sorted out. Each person must keep a firm hold on their freedom of choice, but we must each remember that we also then have a responsibility for action. The ideal is to balance both these considerations successfully, to get a workable system of political society.

POSITIVISM AND MYSTICISM

GARRY

Linguistic Analysis, involving the defining of word meanings, is a very good idea, because our use of language does change, however imperceptibly.

JOHN

No, I think that even this use for philosophy is fading. More questions can be answered factually now. All the kinds of philosophy we know work largely upon the unknown, the metaphysical and such people simply don't have enough specialised knowledge available to say much of practical significance.

MARK

Yes, Science has become too specific to take much notice of philosophy now. Linguistic analysis, or enquiries into word meanings, is just about the only field remaining for philosophers to work in. Of course clear thinking can be made easier if we carefully define our terms, ask the relevant questions and also think in a reasonable and consistent manner.

DENNIS

We must remember that, in communication, meaning can be expressed also through gestures and intonation as well as through words themselves. But, unlike animals, humans do need logically arranged and clearly defined sounds and concepts in order to communicate their ideas and wishes to each other.

PETER

Yes, of course, logical thinking is an excellent, orderly basis for our thinking, but it is possible to take an emotionally logical attitude. We should not over-analyse statements. Often diplomatic and biographical statements are considered with undue gravity, out of keeping with their often jocular context. Serious things and serious words merit serious analysis, but off-the-cuff quips should be treated with the levity they deserve. Our scrutiny as obser-

vers must correspond to the significance given to the statement by the source of the comments. Factual and verifiable statements are meaningful, but so also are value judgements, though in different ways.

DARRYL

For me, reasoned and logical analysis is only a common means of idea communication. It is limited, because it depends upon tense perception and this process, in turn, is very restricted in most people. Of course, all levels of experience can be personally stimulating. Besides, since men usually have limited "States of Consciousness", they need, in group interation, as a second best method, to decide most things on these reasonable grounds of careful, cold, objective analysis, which is at a lower level than others possible, such as those which utilise clairvoyance, telepathy and human feelings.

DENNIS

Let me emphasize the potentiality of Mystical Experience. One can indeed be "lost in the Divine", this resultant "Mystical Union" can enable the individual to feel very close to God, interacting on a high emotional plane. Of course, such a relationship is abstract, intangible, metaphysical. Though highly strained and subjective, mystical experiences are not meant to be communicated to others unless one uses language purely as a medium of feelings. Logic cannot be used to explain these things. In such moments, the person reaches a threshold of certainty, not altogether unlike sexual intercourse at that high level, when the body, mind and soul are all highly charged. These experiences of Mystical Union have personal validity only, but they do happen.

DARRYL

Indeed personal, mystical experiences do take place. To me "Mystical Union" is that point, or verient, or moment, or experience, when an individual person realises that he is a Divine being, or a god person. This is his "State of Consciousness"; he is now aware of, and can apprehend absolute values, such as Truth, Beauty, Goodness and Justice. He can then be happy and develop well.

CHRIS

Although I am not sure what Mystical Experiences really are, it seems clear that they are not just kinds of insight or intuition.

JOHN

Agreed. All our insights, our brainwaves, our intuitions must be guided and checked, as it were, by logical reasoning. Probably what people mean by "Mystical Union" is a kind of intuition, but, then again, such insights are not necessarily of religious origin nor need they have a religious explanation.

MARK

Our knowledge gained through intuition need not be of religious origin. Such ideas or hunches must always be tested by their results and effects in the practical world. Some kind of logically arranged explanation is usually needed from the Mystic, if these experiences are to be successfully communicated to other men. One must stress that such "Illuminated Awareness" is probably available to all people, but especially to those rare people who, by virtue of the kind of life they pursue, have reached a high level in Mystical Understanding.

GARRY

No, to my mind, Mystical experiences can best be explained in psychological terms. All too often, the people over-excite themselves, inflating their personal experiences needlessly and then convincing themselves that they are closer to the "Divine Source" than the rest of us. Perhaps during intense and deep emotional prayer, the human mind is less stable and more imaginative than is otherwise the case.

ALEX

I'm not sure about Mystical Experiences. Most people come to God when they urgently need Him. Their prayers are so often just requests for assistance and money. Although people usually eventually get what they deserve in life, they often turn in desperation to imaginative beliefs that God will answer, or even has, answered favourably their demands. It is a form of escape to suppose that God will, or even can, grant such things. But people love their illusions and fantasies.

PETER

I'm certain that very intense, individual experiences are possible, but outside observers cannot really say whether these mystics are deluded or not. Nobody else, of course, has to believe their accounts, but it must be said that these inspired prophets are all too often used by authorities, religious and secular, as handy tools and scapegoats, to serve certain ends of immediate convenience. Then they are simply discarded more or less violently. It is fair to say that even if deluded, these mystics and prophets are usually quite sincere. Such seems to have been the case with Joan of Arc.

SKEPTICISM AND DOGMATISM

GARRY

There is no real proof possible for sense data, but it is convenient to treat it as valid. We can pretend, at least, that what appears to be, actually is. Our reasonable judgement on what we observe is naturally very important, while revealed knowledge can be valid. Clearly, man is not an island. Therefore our private hunches, brainwaves are usually convincing to oneself, but if there is no rationalised support of such ideas, then one cannot properly communicate to, much less convince, other people.

DENNIS

We must guard against speaking glibly of Sense Per-

ception. What we sense is not necessarily what we perceive. Sensation is only the starting point to Perception. Our increasing familiarity with objects changes their relation to us, we may become annoyed and irritated at their existence or their proximity to us. The correlation between what we feel and what we perceive concerning an object does change over time. You see, brain processes are continually involved in both our perceiving and in our understanding of an object. A state of "bad nerves" can interfere with Perception, though our Sensation is alright. Changing emotional moods also affect our interpretation of what we sense.

DARRYL

The senses, reasoning and revelation are all valid ways of acquiring knowledge. For me, Intuition is more important than Reason, which checks our insights, but at a lower level of awareness. These higher levels, which are largely mystical in nature of experiences, are available to all, but people vary greatly in their capacities to benefit from such enlightening experiences. Although the Intellect orders and arranges our different experiences, our Feelings are more real and more basic aspects of our response to situations in everyday life.

DARRYL

Let me quickly explain why Reason, as such, can be misleading. I find that it is a limited procedure since it is socially and logically restricted. There are plenty of experiences and situations which cannot be successfully negotiated by a cramped system of ordered thought. We, being gods, in the "State of Consciousness", have the capacity to know all things, but we are severely limited by social and biological conditions. These inherent and environmental straight-jackets reduce our range of possible experiences.

GARRY

I doubt if we can give such priority of importance to feelings by themselves. One is, surely, continually conscious of a tension within ourselves, which could be simplified to this relationship:-

"Thoughts and Virtue (ought to) ≠
Feelings and Happiness (want to)"

Probably we could say that our Will resolves these complex tensions, but not before we have, to some extent at least, assembled the relative pros and cons of the situation demanding our decision. As I have said earlier, our thoughts check our feelings, thus tending to reconcile the "ought to" with the "want to". But, again, there must be emotional involvement in decision making, because one cannot just coldly weight and balance things or people. Generally, this could be simplified to this form:-
Not so much "Heart ≠ Head", but rather "Heart & Head".

DARRYL

Yes, we must mention the Will in our account of how we decide things. To use the relationship form, I would stress that "Progress & Will", but also, "Will & Fate". To me, Fate is like a great teacher which decides most of the things which will happen to us. Our own personal Will, not so much resolves Tension between our Thoughts and Feelings, but rather, it activates our Thoughts and Feelings, thereby leading to our development and of course, it is to be hoped, our increased Happiness. If we would enjoy living, we must be as alive, as aware, as conscious, of all things, as we can.

ALEX

Generally, we can trust our Sense Reception and our reasonable judgment. I'm not sure what is meant by Revelation, but we get plenty of good ideas in an intuitional manner. As I have said before, these insights don't drop from the clouds, but develop latently, even subconsciously, as we think logically about a problem. There must always be a definite purpose to such Intuition.

CHRIS

Yes, tense Perception, Careful Thought, Intuitional Insight are all valid sources of knowledge. However, we would do well to remember that the Reason, or Intellect of any one man will always be quite insufficient to solve all problems satisfactorily.

MARK

To return to the matter of decision making. Yes, objective thoughts guide subjective Feelings. Yes, Progress depends upon our Will, but our Will is dependent upon Fate. Yes, I see the process of the Will activating, or making more alive, our Feelings and our Thoughts. We humans are, inevitably, in a state of tension, that is created and resolved continuously, depending upon our ability to satisfy our needs without harming other people. Happiness and Progress can best follow our efforts, when we make decisions about what to do. Yes, our Intellect should check our Emotions, though it cannot be expected to always adequately assess the consequences of our prospective decisions.

PETER

Knowledge acquiring is indeed an Orderly Process, at both the conscious and the subconscious levels. But, I agree, we must realize that no one person can hope to take in everything. We should aim at being Librarians, that is, Human Catalogues, "custodians of cross references", rather than "walking encyclopedias". We must aim to get a synthesis of subjects, knowing not so much the information required, but, instead, where to find it. I must just comment on another matter. Due to rapid growth, widespread research and high degree of specialisation, interdisciplinary application is very poor these days. Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics could help each other better if there was less of a gulf between discovery and application. The Chemist should know what the Physicist has discovered, since he may be able to use it, too.

EMPIRICISM AND RATIONALISM

JOHN Whether in academic problems or in daily life, it is best to start with facts and then to construct theories based on these observable facts.

DARRYL Experiences, however personal, are facts. Everything that we know to be truly valid, must come from human experience in living, by people in the State of Consciousness. The basic, raw data, or, if you like, the absolute truths of life, can only be seen and felt through subjective, direct, individual observation and participation. Learning is a dynamic business, knowledge is obtained through the positive activity of the individual person.

MARK No, there are no innate or preconceived "Basic Ideas" which everyone recognises. Actually, scientific experiments are designed to test predicted and suggested results. Now if these effects don't eventuate, then the experimental model of the situation must be reconstructed. Thus it may not necessarily be the theory that was wrong. Of course, the real test is always the appeal to "what happens".

CHRIS Generally, we tend to start with an idea, based upon careful thought as well as "sudden flashes", and then we look for evidence to support our theory. Certainly, we must always appeal to factual evidence.

GARRY It depends upon the discipline and subject matter. In History one must progress, in thought, from the general to the specific, otherwise one simply could never really say anything at all. However, in Science, a vigorous appeal to the factual evidence available is a more reliable and a neater approach. In such areas, casual, physical explanations are more obtainable and greater precision of thought can be achieved.

PETER In Science especially, a dual approach is necessary. The "facts and theories" and the "theories - Facts" approaches are equally valid, and are always used simultaneously. Generally, we must learn to suspend judgement, pending further factual evidence. In a sense, this form sums up the approach simply and well:- "Model - Data"

DENNIS Yes, inevitably, both approaches, that is, simultaneous emphasis on facts and theories, are needed to deal adequately with problems. Perhaps, in History, we cannot be so rigorously empirical and must interpret and generalise more in a rationalist way, but in the Sciences, factual data is the basis for all theories. It never does any harm, though, to keep thinking of original and fresh ways of looking at the facts, thus avoiding being hamstrung by a huge sea of facts. In Theology, the facts are to be found in the Holy Bible. One can appreciate these by Divine Authority as well as Intuition, Insight. "Mystical Illumination" here helps us to apprehend the significance of such facts. This Revelation is not necessarily the same thing as Inspiration, as in Poetry and Drama, Music or Painting. However, it also transcends our own existence in an emotional way and is a very powerful force in human affairs when qualified by reasonable judgement. As a general rule also, in secular disciplines, we must rely upon a "distinguishing insight" which enables us to sift the facts and arrange the data satisfactorily. The Protestant Reformation of the Sixteenth Century resulted largely from such an approach.

ALEX It is more exact and precise, scientifically, to base all theories ruthlessly upon factual evidence, but, as I have said elsewhere, Intuition helps us arrange the facts and decide which ones are significant and which ones are not. Of course, theories are always modified by facts. We must expect this.

REVELATION

GARRY I think it is still possible to regard the Bible as God's final revelation to man. It is probably complete enough, for our human purposes, in so far as it tells us about God and his plan for men.

DENNIS As I have mentioned before, revealed knowledge can be gained through Mystical Experiences the Holy Bible provides us with a different kind of Revelation. In groping with intangibles, one realises the Divine Presence of a Prime Mover. Mysticism, then, takes one beyond the self, beyond the Natural World. Now, the Bible provides a framework for the appreciation of something transcending Nature. We have not yet arrived at this threshold, and the Holy Bible fills this vacuum, giving deeper and richer insights. The Bible can provide a tangible, central point by telling us of Jesus Christ, who gives us confidence, faith, a deeper awareness and receptivity to Revelation. One could say that Nature, Prayer, People, Logic, Mysticism, all are enriched by the Holy Bible, in their impact upon the individual. We can have a so much deeper appreciation of Divine Truths now.

DARRYL No, to me the H.B. contains, at best, only allegories. Such myths as it contains are just not necessary to experience revelations of the Divine Presence. Such experiences depend more upon people and their feelings. The Biblical God is seen as acting through History, but this is not the main way through which I see Him acting either.

CHRIS No, as I see it, the H.B. is not worth much, even as a guide to living. Too many of its heroic fig-

ures are too unprincipled, too often. It contradicts itself in far too many places to be simply the inspired Word of God. Such Revelation as God would give to men would hardly admit in so many different and often irreconcilable interpretations.

PETER No, the H.B. is largely potted mythology. The different writers have such obviously vested interests, each trying to prove a case without much care to keep to the facts. The Old Testament is more reliable, historically, than is the New Testament. It is an interesting collection of History and Literature dealing with the Jewish Nation. But the four gospel writers differ greatly from each other in their accounts of the life and works of Jesus of Nazareth, and of course, the Jesus of these people differs greatly from the Christ of the epistles of Paul. We must question the reliability of these accounts, also, because there are no secular accounts of Jesus I feel it necessary to add here another point. The conflicting interpretations of the H.B. have caused so many senseless wars of Religion and continual intolerance of another's beliefs. This bitterness was especially noticeable during the sixteenth century struggle between Catholics and Protestants. One cannot really be blamed for regarding this kind of religious belief as a kind of leftover from the Middle Ages and better to be forgotten in a more enlightened age, which does not really need such a kind of revealed knowledge anyway.

MARK No, the H.B. is so crowded with myths, legends and dogmas that it has little value for our Scientific Age. We demand factual evidence for theories and those facts are the very thing which the Bible lacks.

ALEX I'm not sure that the doctrines of theologians are the most important aspect of any so called "revealed knowledge" from the Bible. I think of it rather as a set of Ethical, or Moral, Rules which people have tried to set down, and by which they try to live. Most of the explanations which Biblical writers offer to events, such as Creation and the Flood, are of course meant for a non-scientific people and are not to be taken seriously nowadays.

JOHN Well, I think the Bible does have several things in its favour. We find in it advanced Health rules and an interesting History of the Jews. I regard this collection of books to be a useful guide to general living, but, having said this, I must emphasize that, because of the vast number of different interpretations of dogma which are possible, we cannot claim that the Bible is the infallible and final Word of God's Revelation to Men.

DENNIS The concept of "God in Nature" is related to Mystical Ecstasy. One can learn of the Divine Presence about us through mystical, or visionary, experiences. We can observe, or be made aware of, plenty of evidence for Design and Providence, and this not just by studying Physical Laws. From poetry and drama we can apprehend evidence of Design. In this Revelation via the Arts, as it were, the "Muse", or the Inspiration which the artist receives and conveys can give us glimpses of the Divine Source of all things.

GARRY I don't think we can find "God in Nature", I mean by this, simply that one can enjoy Nature and get much pleasure out of it without any necessarily religious associations. The certain thrill we sometimes get when we "commune with Nature", or just casual relaxing in natural surroundings, can surely be explained quite adequately and accurately by Biology and Psychology in perceptual and aesthetic terms.

PETER Nature is as good as we men make it. If it gets better, then we will make it so, not some Supernatural Being. We will improve things and in the process we will experience revealed knowledge.

DARRYL Yes, natural surroundings do inspire us at times and they can move us very deeply, but more because we experience such wonders as part of ourselves and of each other, than by showing us the handiwork of God.

ALEX Yes, Natural Phenomena gives inspiration to some, but not to others. Probably most Technical and Scientific inventions are, in some way, copied from Nature. But such revealed knowledge must, in a sense, come from within the person's mind rather than from without. The inventor manipulates what he perceives.

JOHN If one regards God as a source of Revealed Knowledge, then I suppose we can receive special inspiration, sometimes of a religious nature, through physical, biological and chemical processes and events. But we must think logically in order to arranging such knowledge in a comprehensible way.

CHRIS No, I don't really see any religious significance involved in experiences involving so called "natural surroundings". We may like this or that scene, we may enjoy ourselves in the hills or by the sea and this refreshes us. It's not Mysticism.

MARK Well, for me, rather than saying that Revealed Knowledge may be gained through Natural experiences, let me put it that Nature, or the Universe, is itself the revealed knowledge. We receive such knowledge by living perceptively in such a Nature, or Universe.

BODY AND MIND

PETER I regard the Body and the Mind as two aspects of a single entity, the Person. But it all depends what viewpoint one takes here. Theologians say that the Body is material, the Mind, being partly spiritual, is similar to the Soul, which is the Divine in Man. Psychologists say that the Mind is really the Brain which of course is the Body. Thus, in Theology, the "Mind or the Soul ≠ Body", but in Psychology, the "Brain or the Body ≠ Mind". Again, Theologians would tell us that our essence is to be found as the Soul, but Psychologists, and others, would inform us that our essential, central part is the Brain.

GARRY Well, I prefer a dualistic approach on both counts. The Mind is not the same thing as the Body, neither is the Body the same thing as the Soul. The concepts of "Mind" and "Soul" are metaphysical, whereas the "Body" is a physical entity.

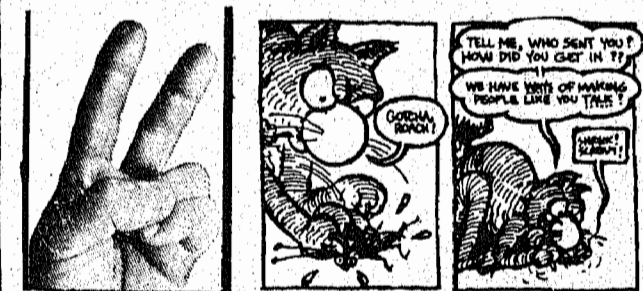
DENNIS I'm quite happy to use the term "Mind" as approximating to the central part of Man. It is more important than the Body, physically as well as spiritually. The Divine part of humans is the "Soul", which is not very dissimilar to my idea of the "Mind". Among inanimate objects, I would emphasize their shape, form, and their simple existence. But among living creatures, I would stress their mind, matter and their essence. In the special case of humans, we must also mention their Soul.

DARRYL No, the Monist view, which sees Body and Mind as two aspects of a third, larger entity, the Self, appeals better to me. Our Minds are more important than our Bodies. Indeed, the Body is really only the vehicle of the Mind. "Becoming" is a more important state than just "Being". Everything is not only that which it is, but also, that which it is not yet but will soon be. The forms or shape of things and people continually change, often into improved states, though all entities have an essence, or core, that remains unchanged. Indeed, it could be said that, through existence, we reveal our essence. Living is dynamic, fluid and we only live by actively involving our essential personality.

ALEX The terms "Mind" and "Soul" are altogether too vague, and too metaphysical for one to give much meaning to them. They are too unmeasurable. As I see it, the Mind is the Brain which is the basic part or aspect, indeed, a central one, to the Body. Life is entirely Physical, if we are to keep our statements factual and verifiable. When we think, Physical, Chemical, Biological, Psychological processes and reactions take place.

MARK Yes, I agree, the Mind is really an aspect of the Body. The Mind can scarcely exist without the Body. Whether an entity is inanimate or living, its Essence, or the essential thing about it, surely, is that it exists. Thus the Essence of all things IS their Existence.

IF YOU HAVE READ ALL THIS I GUESS YOU'LL BE HOPING I WILL PRINT SOME MORE - ED.

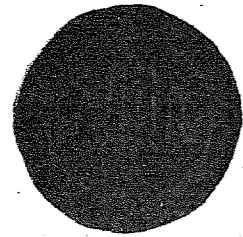


STOP PRESS: United defeated: Story next week after next.

DUAL TEENAGE CONFESSIONS!

1

I WAS A TEENAGE ROCK'N'ROLL SONGWRITER



The prize for success: But was it all worthwhile?

Arnold takes his Jaguar out for a spin ➡



On Saturday, August 19th, 5KA informed that I had won the S.A. Song division, for Hoadley's Battle of the Sounds. The song "Highway Doll", was judged to be original and quite catchy. Little did I realize that in winning, I would meet my Waterloo.

Initially, I revelled in my success, doing interviews and radio ads, arranging group practices, ringing up girls, and so forth. But unfortunately, it all soon caught up with me, I began to feel tired and angry. I thought that everyone was exploiting me and it was true, yes it was true. Yes, I had been thrown unprepared into the savage world of the big-time (due to a two minute fragment of lyrics and music), and I quickly began to feel out of place. I suffered humiliation and discomfort; on Thursday they broadcast my name, as well as my Goodwood Park address. If only they'd said Los Angeles. If only L.A. And then I ran home, wanting to get it all down on tape, and they would never repeat it again until I'd put my recorder away. They were teasing me, and the world was hard and cruel. Though it's true I'd won, I somehow sensed that I was losing too.

On Friday night, August 25th, Apollo Stadium, it was Hoadley's Battle of the Bands, as well as my presentation night. I knew I had to look like a popstar; therefore, I wore a mosaic print shirt, a mosaic print scarf, a silver burgundy coat, black jeans, Spanish boots, sunglasses and a black cowboy hat. Spanish American, Wild Bill Hickock, Bowie Jagger. On appearing backstage, the managers, organizers, musicians, hangers-on and groupies considered me with a cool unbending resentment. I couldn't understand it. I'd only wanted to be friendly. Had it not been for my meeting the roving On-Dit popworld, photographer, as well as my manager, my guru, and a girl I'd once known I would have felt completely alone. Despite the bad vibes, I was soon enchanted by the violence, tension and chaos in the Stadium, as I danced up and down to Headband's music. When

I asked Uncle Joffa, drummer with the group, where the party was afterwards, he brushed me away as if I was a mere hanger-on, and that hurt my pride real bad. And I knew he was bald and wore a toupee. Another group, Captain Thunder, was also good, since the players were schoolboys, they looked like popstars and a lot of girls screamed while they played for eight minutes. At 10.30, I was up on stage to get my prize. I made a speech telling how I'd always wanted to wear silk shirts and have groupies, but before I could introduce my guru, the compere John Vincent flashed his fist across my face, I thanked Hoadley's for their sponsorship and chocolates, got kissed by the Hoadley's girl, and gleefully accepted my bronze medallion. Then, Paragon played a terrible bossanova version of "Highway Doll", while I hunchbacked and danced behind the amps, and got photographed. But soon, all the magic had died. No groupies approached me on my arriving backstage, no hangers-on wanted to shake my hand, no one asked me how did I feel; I was a bitter man in a bitter world. Perhaps it was my hat. Maybe I should've worn a royal blue shirt. Where did I go wrong?

I went home alone.

Since that night, a lot of people have asked whether this success has changed me. Well no, I'm still the same, I'm still the same.

(Arnold Strals)

STOP PRESS! Arnold's group, the Spacemen's Night-job, has broken up due to arguments over musical policy. Peter Cox (harmonica), and Gordon Neech (lead guitar) have left to form a duo called Peter and Gordon, and they're going to do cover versions of 1967 Peter and Gordon hits. The rest of the group are in the country getting it together; the band will be called the Stage Door Johnny's, and they'll be playing an aggressive brand of acid-rock.

2

I WAS A TEENAGE POP PHOTOGRAPHER

I knew the disco

scene, ... and lived

through every

dance craze....



A candid shot of Peter Dinklage browsing at one of Adelaide's with-it boutiques.

I'm just outa school
Like I'm real real cool
Gotta shake, gotta jive,
Got the message that I gotta be alive
I'm a wild one
Oh yeah.....I'm a wild one.

I was a swinger. I was with it (as you've got to be in a technological age like we live in.) I liked fast cars and fast women. I knew the disco scene, the latest fashions and lived through every dance craze. I drank good wines and dined only at four star restaurants. I read the Advertiser. I thought I knew where it was at.

In a sudden impulsive regression to my kite-flying days, on August 25th I put on my light grey striped suit, yellow striped shirt with thin dark tie, and dark glasses, and carrying my petri 75 35 mm camera with sunpak DC-7 electronic flashgun and press pass, I strode in the backstage door of Apollo Stadium for the great pop Battle. No one accosted me demanding identification. I had the freedom of the hall.

There was crisis in the air, an atmosphere so taut as could shatter into tears of doomed failure at any moment.

"What band are you with?" I asked in ignorant non-recognition.

"After tonight, you'll all know us", answered the hopeful.

Normally my heart would have bled for the bitter sadness in the cruelty of this set-em-up-knock-em-down Battle, but I was cool. I shot dope and smoked acid. I had to laugh. Singers, musicians, roadies, groupies, teenyboppers, organizers, sponsors, all so worried, so tense with excitement. I snap about 35 shots, none of which turned out, which was great.

I realized the pop scene is a circus, a spectacular, a world of games, adolescent spontaneity and playful stupidity.

When people ask me what I want to be
Now that I'm not a kid any more
I answer right away
I know just what to say
There's just one thing I'm longin' for
I want to be Bobby's girl
Yes, I want to be Bobby's girl
That's the most important thing for me."

This must be the epitome of the tragic teenage search for identity, independence and adulthood.

The whole scene is "profoundly shallow". There is only one rule in the pop game - Never Grow-Up. "Grow-up," "Act your age", "Life is serious", shout the wrinklies.

"F-ck you, man! Can't you hear the music?"

Dig it!