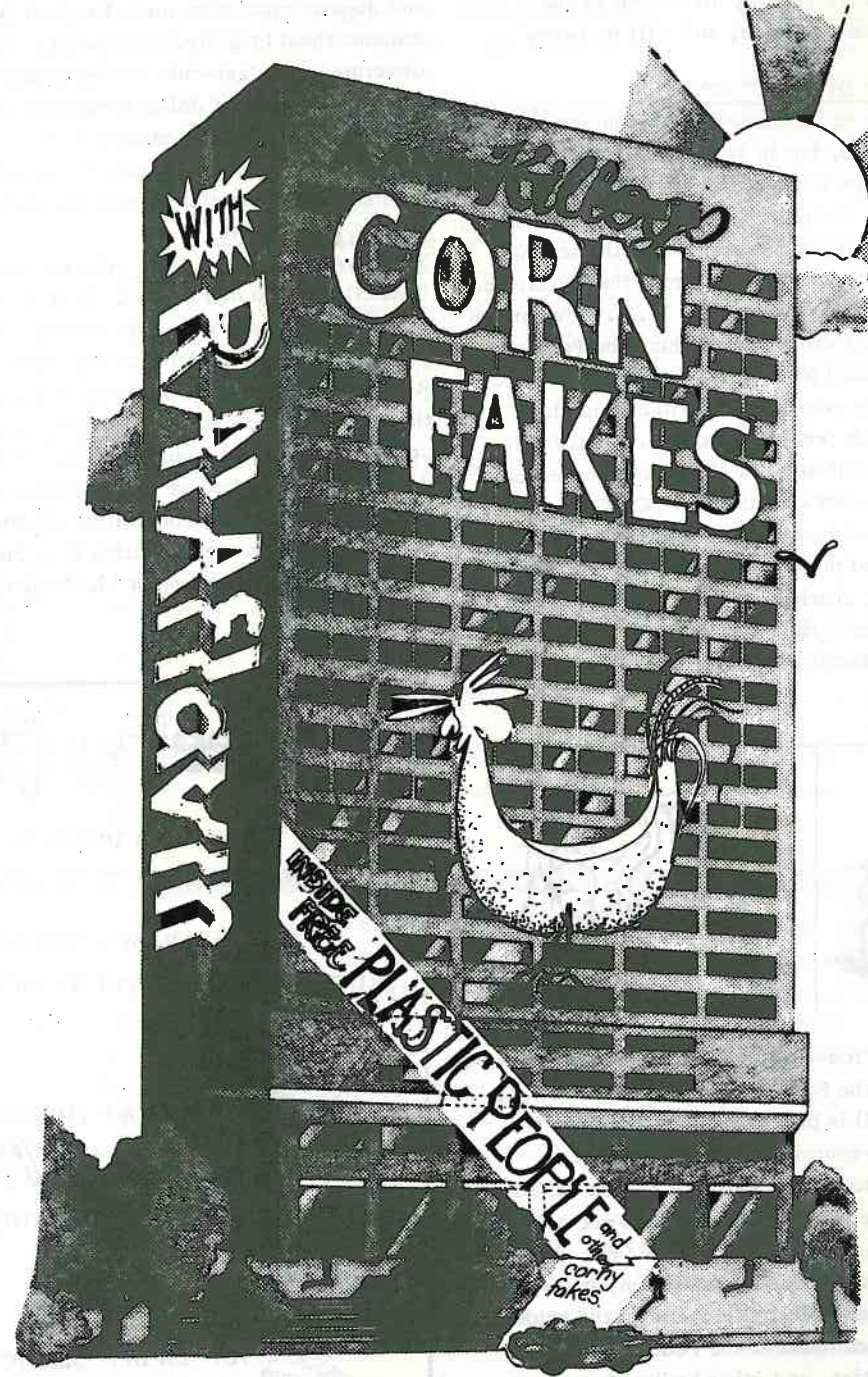


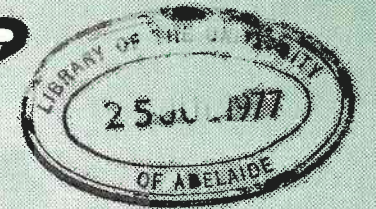
FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO VISIT ADELAIDE WITHOUT



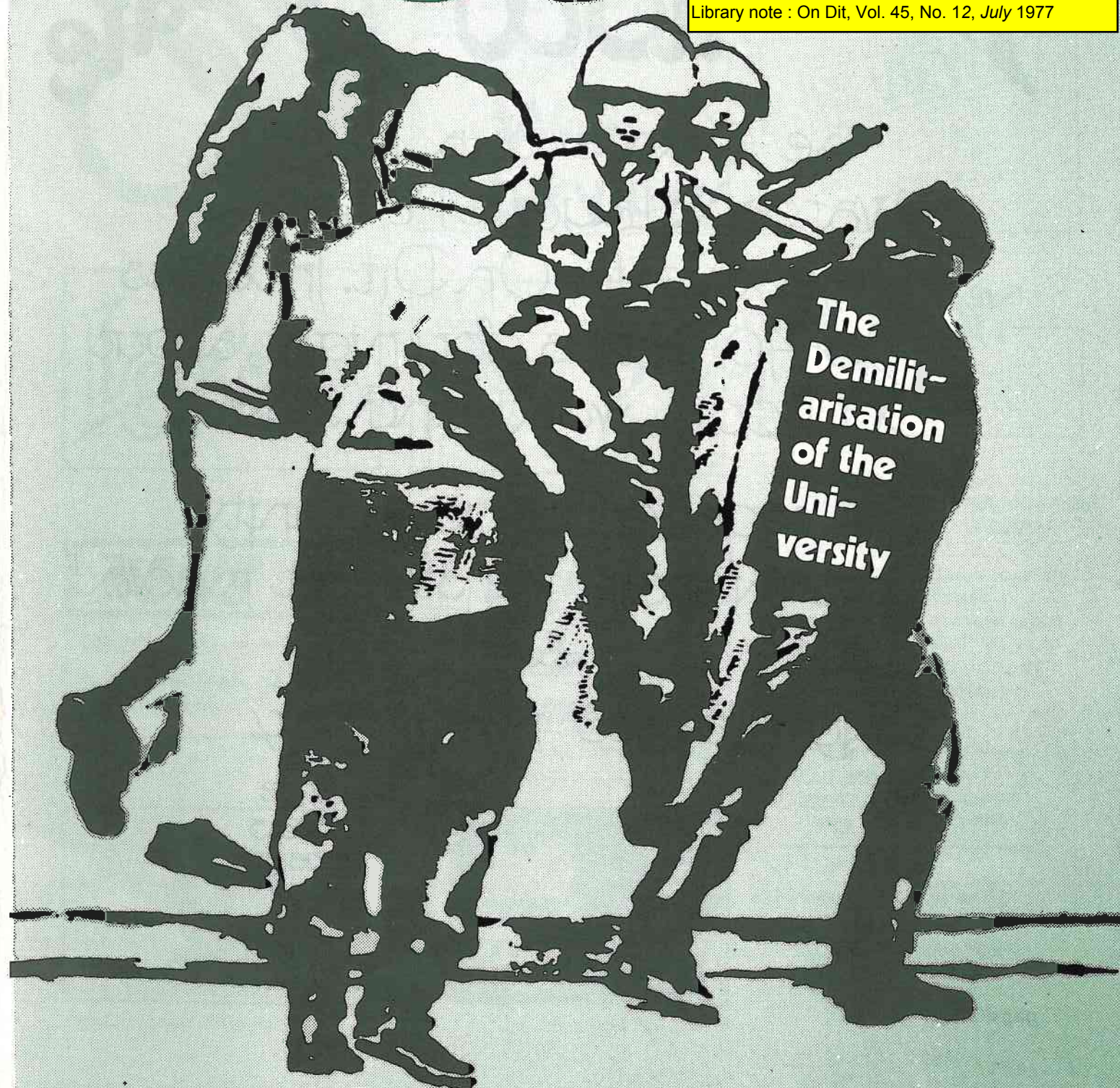
LEAVING AMERICA!

A REAL PACKAGE DEAL!!! APOLOGIES TO MONTY PYTHON... REPRINTED FROM "STUDIO" ADELAIDE

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**ON
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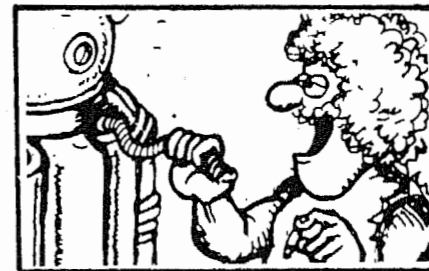
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CENTREFOLD

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25 JUL 1977
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**ON
DIT**
Vol 45 no. 12 July 11 - 24.

EDITOR: NICK XENOPHOU
ASSISTANT EDITOR: PETER ANDERSEN
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NICE TYPING BY: LINDA & ROSIE
GREAT PRINTING BY: FRANK

Next Issue: July 25th 1977
Deadline: July 14th, noon
(letters limit - 350 words)

The views in this paper should
not be taken to be those of the
editor or staff of On Dit, or the
Students Association; but rather,
those of the contributor.



'This is a lie'

In an attempt to maintain the facade of being unbiased in his presentation of news, the editor of "On Dit" has graciously consented that I reply to the lies printed in the last edition of his paper under the heading "Maoist Wins A.U.S. Position".

My first objection is to the use of the term "Maoist". Because I am an anti-imperialist, that is I oppose any foreign domination of Australia either economically or culturally, some people lacking any depth of political analysis, insist on labelling me in this manner. It is an old trick when you can not attack somebody's politics for fear of exposing yourself, to resort to labelling them.

The paper also contained an error in fact. The line that I am referring to reads "It is believed that Callahan has also stated that physical violence is needed to break the current stronghold of the Trotskyists in A.U.S." This is a lie. I have never made such a statement. When I asked Mr Xenophou what the source of this lie was. He answered that the president of the Labor Club had told him that he had overheard me saying this. If this is true, then the leader of the Labor Club is a liar.

I feel the point also needs to be made that before an article goes to print the editor should make an effort to ascertain that the article is factual. Nick Xenophou could have checked with me. He chose not to. This does not surprize me. The Liberals have never been overly concerned with truth when attacking their political opponents.

I do not believe that student politics should be conducted on the basis of lies and distortions. If Mr Xenophou wants to attack the policies I have articulated both prior to and since my election let him report them and try to refute them instead of stooping to the type of gutter journalism that has characterised "On Dit" this year.

If Nick Xenophou is incapable of truthful reporting, as it seems he is, then let him resign and allow somebody with a little more integrity to edit On Dit.

DAVID CALLAHAN

'I shall be branded a chauvinist, if not a fascist'

Dear Nick,
I am led to believe that at a recent meeting of the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), a substantial sum of money was granted to the 'Women on Campus' groups, to enable them to bring a guest speaker from interstate, to address a meeting from which all males will be absolutely excluded.

In the certain knowledge that I shall be branded a chauvinist, if not a fascist, I pose the following questions.

- 1/ Should student funds be allocated to groups which expressly exclude other members of the University from their meetings.
- 2/ What is the standing of the Women on Campus group with the Clubs and Societies Council, the constitution of which, I believe, stipulates that all affiliated groups must have membership open to ALL students.

On a further, and more important point of the proprieties of the P.D.C. Should student funds be expanded to allow members of a political club to travel interstate. In May, a substantial grant was made to the Liberal Club for just such a purpose. A similar grant was offered to the Labor Club, but it has not been accepted.

I suspect, though I may of course be wrong, that had a 'Maoist' controlled student body granted funds to the Maoists, 'ON DIT'S' pages would roar in self-righteous fury. Yet when the Liberal Club controlled P.A.C. votes funds to the Libs, its a different matter.

I look forward to some of these questions being answered in the next ON DIT.

Yours, etc.
TERRY CONNOLLY.

Once Again... The Rodent Lies??

Dear Editor,

In On Dit 10 you miss reported an incident involving Chemical Engineers, we would like the records put straight. The incident occurred as follows:-



A group of Adelaide University Chemical Engineers approached one of Kings Cross's legendary "Ladies of the Night", and one well known Chemical Engineering Student said, "hullo, we're Economics Students", to which she replied, "NO, I DON'T GIVE STUDENT DISCOUNT!" To which he replied "NO, NO, NO! where doing a survey would you please answer some questions?" She said "O'KAY, I S'POSE." He asked how much do you Charge?", reply - "\$20". He asked "ARE YOUR CHARGES CONSUMER PRICE INDEXED", her reply (not blushing), "OH, I DUNNO, YOU'LL HAVE TO ASK SOMEONE MORE EXPERIENCED". Which just goes to show Chemical Engineering Students can pass as Economics (if they want to) and "Ladies of the Night" don't give student discount, (however, it is rumoured that they accept group bookings!)

THE FINAL YEAR CHEMICAL
ENGINEERING STUDENTS...

Duncan woz rong!?

Dear Sir,

Until recently I must admit, like most average students, I knew little of A.U.S. and upon reading the interview with Peter Duncan, my view point has become confused, to say the least. Up till now I've heard of the Maoist/Trotskyist faction fighting and that C.P.A. represents the "right" wing of A.U.S. (not to mention rumours of violence, intimidation and O'Connor/Lee bitching), but now I find according to Duncan, that A.U.S. is controlled by some "left of centre students". Does this mean "centre" is in fact communist, or is he saying that, in the same vein, moderate and A.L.P. students are arch right-wing fascists? Then we come to the "new conservatives" who attack not only society but (dare I say it) A.U.S. as well! How nasty of them! By the way, who the hell are the new conservatives" and how different are they from the old ones? Is a "new conservative" anyone other than a "left of centre" student? "It's all a new conservative campaign that'll sound the death knell of A.U.S. - but the steps are being taken outside the universities "(sic). So it's not even "new conservative" students who are destroying society and A.U.S., but the organised off-campus right.

It sounds like a conspiracy. But it is! Everyone knows that



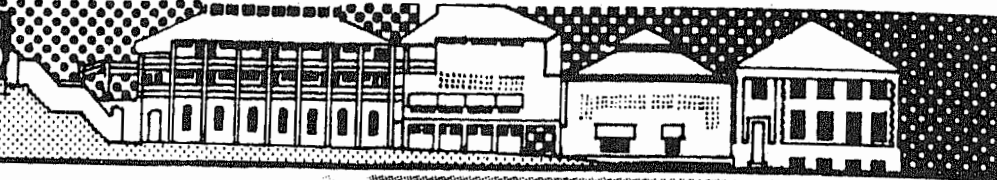
(WHAT DOES THIS GUY KNOW ABOUT A.U.S. ANYWAY)

A.S.I.O. and C.I.A. activists make up the "new conservatives on campus, don't they? So, according to Duncan, attacks on society and such a marvellous organisation as A.U.S. have been instigated by these conservative "off-campus" bogey-men, leaving the whole situation in A.U.S. as a C.I.A./A.S.I.O./S.A.I./S.Y.A./C.P.A. (and other interested parties) battle. This is all so confusing! Where do students come into this, anyway? I hope Mr Gordon Laverick, "the old time right winger agitator", and his "organised off-campus right" can tell me where students enter into this "new conservatives" versus "left of centre" war, all this fighting makes one wonder when we'll have Moratorium demonstrations and conscription battles again. It's almost enough to raise the spirits in even the most pretentious revolutionaries.

PETER ANDERSEN



IS DUNCAN REALLY ALL TOGETHER ON A.U.S.?



PAC WEEK

The Public Affairs Committee has planned a week of activities for the week beginning 18th July. The activities are aimed at increasing social and political awareness amongst students. There are 3 main activities planned for PAC week, covering AUS, Womens issues, and Republicanism.

The activities are as follows:-

- (1) Tuesday 19th July: Women Folk Singers on the Barr Smith Lawns (or Foyer if wet) from 1.00 pm.
- (2) Wednesday, 20th July: A debate on the Australian Union of Students at 1.00 pm on the Barr Smith Lawns.

The two speakers are Michael Danby, national convenor, committee for Student Control of AUS, and Peter O'Connor, President, AUS. The Debate can be expected to be lively and interesting.

- (3) Thursday 21st July: A debate on the question "That Australia become a Republic". The time for this is 1.10 pm. The two speakers will be Senator Jim McClelland, a former ALP



Michael Danby: Will be speaking on AUS against the AUS President on July 20

Federal Minister) who will give the case for a republic, and Robin Millhouse, who will speak against Republicanism and for our existing constitutional monarchy. Venue to be announced.

PAC Week can be expected to be interesting and lively (especially for the AUS debate), and all students are invited to attend the PAC functions planned

Phil Goldberg, Chairperson
Public Affairs, Committee

New Student Counsellor

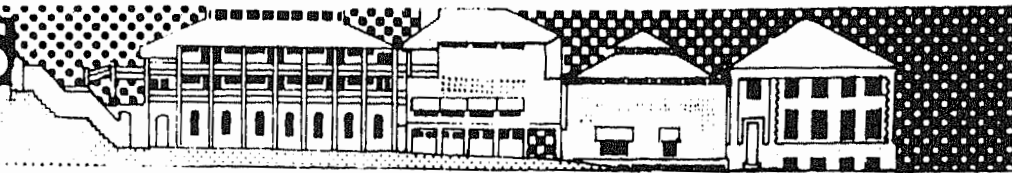
Recently, I was appointed as the third student counsellor of the University's Counselling Service team. I am pleased to be here on campus and to announce that I am available for counselling discussions with individual students or groups. Like the other counsellors, Don Little and Norm Greet, I am available to help any student, but where students feel they wish to consult a woman counsellor, that need can now be met.

I am interested essentially in people, no matter what their concern, but I hope to make a particular contribution by working with women on campus toward resolving any of the difficulties they experience, be they domestic, personal, or family. I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you.

Ginnie Hall

Wild West Show

Don't just sit there, Come out Shooting, at the WILD WEST SHOW, 8 pm - 1 am FRIDAY 22ND JULY in the Games Room with access to the Saloon.
BAND: REDEYE \$2.50 per head
FREE: Wagon wheels, and plenty of atmosphere



PROSH 1977

This year's Prosh Committee are hoping to make Prosh something different. In previous years Prosh has consisted of functions constructed purely for the university community and within the university itself. This year it is hoped that students will be able to go out into the Community and in doing so, raise money for those less-well-off, through the Prosh Charities.

In order to carry this off though, people are needed. People are needed for their ideas and for their knowledge.

The University has many clubs and societies, all of which have members who have hobbies, sports, interests, etc., This year's Prosh Committee believes that this huge, previously untapped source of people and ideas should be used to make Prosh a much more successful student community effort. Consequently we are appealing to the clubs and societies to come forward with ideas for activities and stunts and people. What special message or important activity does your club have which you think could be amusing or contain some socially important comments? why not let the Prosh Committee know and start thinking of ways to put on this activity out in the streets, where the public, the outside community, can see. It's up to you whether Prosh is good, bad or indifferent.

Prosh is only approximately 4 weeks away. Your ideas are needed to ensure a successful Prosh. Prosh this year will be more than better than just a piss-up. But it needs you!!! Admittedly we all have study commitments, but the person must spend away from their beloved studies. And rememberEVERYONE who works on the PROSH COMMITTEE has FREE entrance to ALL PROSH SHOWS!!!

On the negative side, a point to consider is that unless Prosh 1977 is a success, then there is a strong possibility that in future years Prosh will be virtually non-existent. There is that impression, although no one has said so in so many words, that unless this year's Prosh is a success then in future years it will be dead and buried, or at least very much reduced in activities. With one foot in the grave, will you - the student - be the one to pull the trigger on Prosh? Are you prepared to sit back and allow Prosh to become just a thing of the past - a memory? What do you think (or don't you)????????

So that Prosh will be maintained as a festival of fun and fund raising an effort is required. It is required from the student community as a whole. Yes, that's right - from the STUDENT COMMUNITY. Here is YOUR CHANCE to bring to life, to resurrect the ideal which many of you believe is lacking at Adelaide University - That idea of a COMMUNITY. Don't throw away your chance! Be active in Prosh!!!!

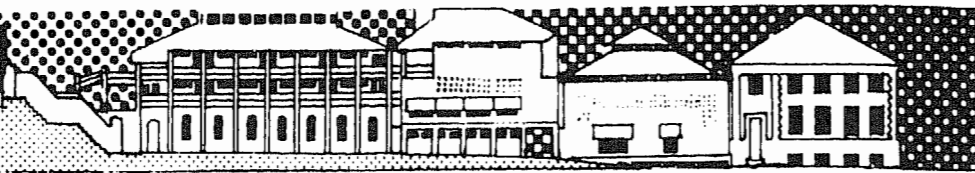
PROSH NEEDS CLUBS & SOCIETIES
PROSH NEEDS IDEAS
PROSH NEEDS YOU

COME TO PROSH COMMITTEE MEETINGS EVERY FRIDAY, 1 PM - MEETING ROOM 1, (behind Games Room, Level 5, Union Building).

or LEAVE A MESSAGE IN THE PROSH COMMITTEE PIGEON-HOLE IN THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OFFICE, PROSH 1977 - BETTER THAN JUST A PISS-UP!!

KEEP FRIDAY AUGUST 12TH FREE FOR PROSH!!!!





MAGIC!

MAGIC is into LEGALIZING MARIJUANA (Amongst other things). BULK SUBMISSIONS TO THE S.A. ROYAL DRUG COMMISSION ARE VITAL TO CHANGE THE LAW.

1. ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY has provided the facilities to record your submission, ANONYMOUSLY IF YOU WISH, in a cool situation, in the UPPER LEVEL of the LADY SYMON BUILDING.

2. MAGIC MEETINGS 1, 2 & 3 (held in last 6 weeks) have brought crowds of 35-55-40-odd respectively. WE'LL HAVE A BIG (!) MEETING SOON -----WATCH FOR IT----- and BRING YOUR FRIENDS WHEN IT HAPPENS.

3. The LADY SYMON LIBRARY is LOVELY and UNLOVED. It has a FIREPLACE. It needs a GRATE, A RUG, SOME COMFY CHAIRS, A MAGAZINE RACK 'n' a few BOOKS - And a MALLEE ROOT FIRE - And we got ourselves a



So.....If you're into (a) Making a submission or (b) helping MAGIC, or (c) doing something unheard of, if you've been busted, violated etc.....if you feel that the drug laws are @#\$%&!! or perhaps some good ideas for PROSH?? - CONTACT MAGIC, C/- MAGIC PIGEON HOLE, ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY, STUDENT OFFICE.

ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs wishes to have a meeting with all interested students in the Little Theatre at 1.00 on Wednesday, 20th July, 1977.

The purpose of the meeting is to have a general discussion with as many students as possible about drug use in South Australia. The meeting will be informal. The Commission has prepared a booklet which delineates some of the possible areas of discussion and copies of the booklet can be obtained free from the Students Office.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

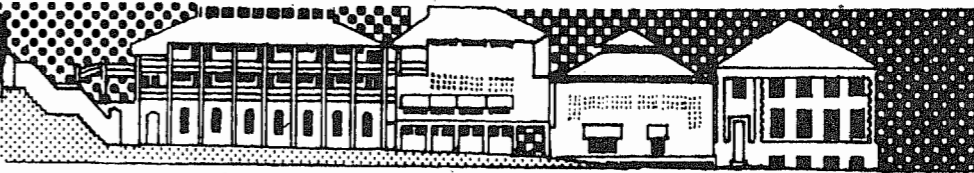
THE SECOND NATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY CONFERENCE is to be held at Melbourne University on Saturday August 13th - Sunday August 14th, 1977

Political Economy has emerged in recent years largely in response to the failure of orthodox economics to explain concrete problems of the modern economy. However, Political Economy is not just an alternative Economic theory. It does not consider problems only on the level of the Economy. Instead, it seeks an integrated approach which takes into account social and political factors. The Conference will attempt to present such an integrated approach.

The general orientation of the Conference will be towards the crisis within the world economy and its specific manifestations in Australia, both in terms of practical attempts to overcome the crisis and theoretical attempts to explain it.

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

- (i) To encourage interaction between people actively confronting practical problems in the community and people having a theoretical orientation;
- (ii) to demonstrate the advantage of a Political Economy approach to practical and theoretical problems.
- (iii) to provide impetus to the growth of a Political Economy approach in education institutions;



(iv) to consolidate the development of the Australian Political Economy Movement.

THE FOCUS

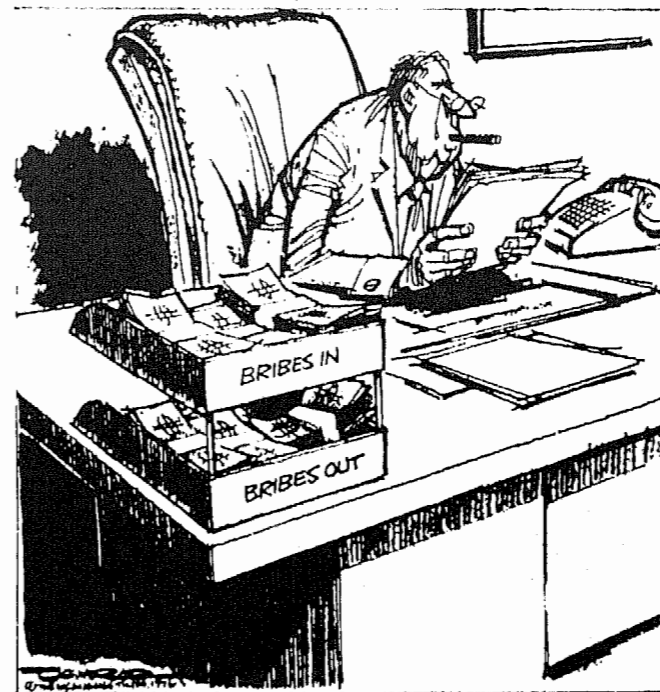
The Conference programme will centre on three areas:

- A. Australian Capitalism, with emphasis on current crisis points
- B. Imperialism and the World Economy.
- C. Theoretical issues in Political Economy.

It is planned to have approximately 40 workshops and 20 lectures throughout the weekend.

With the exception of the overseas speaker, the plenary session and a small number of initial lectures, other lectures will run concurrently with the workshops and will be arranged to allow thematic development and to enable participants to select a range of workshops and/or lectures.

For further information on the Political Economy movement in general, and the coming conference in particular, contact Dennis Johnstone c/- Students Association.



STUDENT COUNSELLING

Students all years, all faculties

Now is the time, with second term under way, to take stock of the way you are going about your course of study and the size of the study load you are attempting.

Student counsellors are readily available to talk over these and any other matters of concern to you. Telephone Ext. 2663 or drop in to the George Murray Building, Union Complex for an appointment.

DON LITTLE
Student Counsellor.

5UV

UNIVERSITY CONCERT - JULY 1977
(THURSDAY 6.30 p.m.)

Presented by Pippa Giles

JULY 14TH
LANCE Dossor Piano, BRAHMS two Rhapsodies Opus 79; DE SEVERAC Musical Box; DEBUSSY Etude pour les arpeges composees.

JULY 21ST
Beryl Kimber Violin, Clemens Leske Piano, BEETHOVEN Sonata in G Major Opus 30 No. 3; Ronald Woodcock Violin, Lance Dossor Piano; MILHAUD Tijuca; Ipanema; Sumare; (from Saudos do Brasil) SCULTHORPE Irkanda I for solo violin; GRIEG Sonata Opus 13; TCHAIKOWSKY "Melodie".

JULY 28TH
Lance Dossor Piano, CHOPIN Ballade No 4 in F Minor; Kerin Bailey Piano; SCHUBERT Impromptu in G Flat Major Opus 90 No 3; SCRIBAN Sonata No 5 in F sharp Major Opus 53.

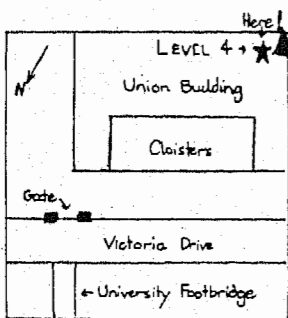
Adelaide Campus Frolics

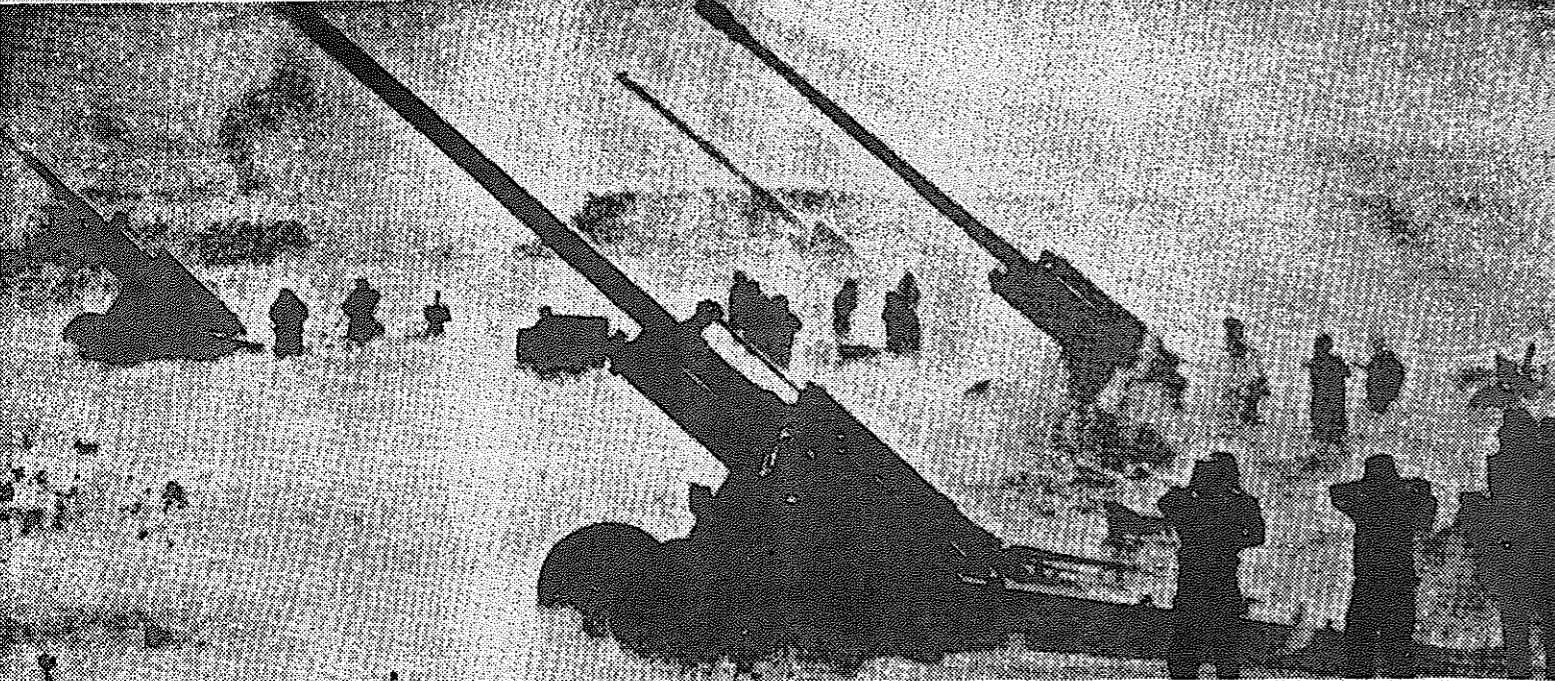
admission \$3.00 SINGLE
includes MUNCHIES, BEER, WINERSOFT DRINK
GOOD MUSIC & VIBES FOR GROOVING TO.

date * 15th JULY 1977 time 7.30pm - 1.30am

venue

NORTH AND SOUTH DINING
ROOMS, LEVEL
4 UNION
BUILDING





THE DEMILITARISATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

Seldom in the history of modern civilization has there been a greater need felt by everyone for a new key to our mythologies, a key we nervously feel is about to be found. For if we are at a moment of terror we are also at a moment of great expectation and wonder, for which the young have a special appetite. To meet this challenge, the universities need to dismantle their entire academic structure, their systems of courses and requirements, their notion of what constitutes the proper fields and subjects of academic enquiry.

Richard Poirier. *The war against the young*. 1971.

Most people concerned in further education feel some sense of the terror and the anticipation described by Poirier: unfortunately in my experience it is generally blurred and diffused by what can only be called realism. A 'new key to our mythologies' is desperately necessary, but the problem is to sort it out from the great bunch of keys lying on everyone's desk, and within a very short time at that. Abortive research projects, a high wastage rate among students, a distrusted staff, a career anticipated without relish, problems whose solution requires the self sacrifice of whoever should first begin the attempt: the difficulties are enormous. And if we accept H. G. Wells' dictum that the survival of humanity depends upon the outcome of a race between education and catastrophe, those difficulties may well be the final and most vital of all. In writing this critique I am sensible that in many ways I have strayed beyond the brief into analogies and parallels of an apocalyptic and perhaps inappropriate nature. My excuse (like that of the student of architecture who converts a small housing

project into the redesign of a whole city) is that the problem under discussion is contingent upon so many other factors that to consider it in isolation is to forfeit all reality in dealing with it. Thus when I stray from consideration of the university system as a whole, and from there into parallels between the university and the army, and beyond into the equation of success and failure with victory and defeat, I hope the reader will bear in mind that the matters which universities investigate are of overwhelming importance, not merely to the academic world, or even the world of the design professions, but to the lives and aspirations of millions of ordinary people.

The university, origins and models
In management courses it is taught that there are only two historical models for the administration of our institutions, the Church or the Army. The derivation of the University from the first of these is beyond dispute although from the twelfth century their chief purpose has been as lay corporations charged with the education of the learned professions throughout Europe and the former colonies founded by European states. The word *universitas* was not confined in the middle ages to scientific bodies, since these did not then exist in the modern sense. It was used instead as an equivalent to our word corporation, and this is the Roman sense of the word. In fact the university was not so called because of its embracing the whole world of knowledge, but simply because of its being a

comprehensive collection of one class of the community - students. We read in black letter books of a 'University of Tailors' and suchlike, although all such institutions whatever their vocational purpose grew from the schools at one time attached to almost every cathedral and monastery in Europe. The universities founded after the Reformation adopted in general the organisation of their predecessors - the political incorporation, the privileged jurisdiction and power of making by-laws, and the faculties and modes of conferring degrees which custom had established. But the altered circumstances of society had changed the nature of their external relations. The same political power was not conceded to the new universities as had grown up with their predecessors, which also saw their influence whittled away, and although other sciences had their practical utility recognised in the same way as law and medicine during the earlier period, the application of mathematical learning to the purposes of war and navigation did not lead to the foundation of new faculties but only to an extension of the miscellaneous category known as the Faculty of Arts. Throughout Europe a decline in the status of the university preceded the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon. The extension of elementary and secondary schools had raised the standard of education among the classes which did not receive a university education; the invention of printing operated in the same direction. Eventually the diminished privileges and

restricted jurisdiction of universities led to their being regarded merely as schools of a higher order.

The re-establishment of the university in France, following its closure by the Convention in 1793, took an entirely different form, and one which served as an international model for the incorporation of applied science into separate university faculties. Throughout the 19th century and beyond, the structure of the university increasingly absorbed the study of technical matters deriving from the progress of the Industrial Revolution until by the 20th century the greatest number of students and teachers were involved in what came to be called science subjects. The later expansion of the university and para-university system which followed the Second World War centred around scientific and technical learning and it was into this context that design education, itself derived from the ancient Faculty of Arts, made its way. In a sense the 'University of Tailors' re-emerged in technological guise, and precisely that quality of academic indignation which is aroused by such a term emerged also in the realisation that vocational training had again become the basis of most university education.

It is my contention that the new 'University of Tailors', of which the classic and also notorious example is Berkeley, California, where 20 000 students occupy a single campus, represents such a change in administrative and theoretical structure that the ancient derivation from ecclesiastical models has been rendered meaningless - only the terms 'university', 'faculty' and 'student' remain. The effect of the continued use of these terms has been to confuse discussion about the aims and purposes of the university (particularly in the field of design education) to the point where the importance of the imagined continuation of ancient traditions prevents rational consideration of reasonable changes.

I suggest in fact that the presently unsatisfactory nature of university courses proceeds to a great extent from a failure to apply a more appropriate critique based on the second great administrative model - the Army. Since the Industrial Revolution the structure of the university has become militarised to a degree that only the continued use of such terms as 'college', 'faculty' and 'professor' successfully obscures it.

There is the matter of the military in university research, heavily criticised in recent years, as well as the presence of officer training units on campus, but these, though significant, are remote from the central psychological fact of para-military organisations and its effects upon the self-image of teacher, student and administrator, which are the areas with which I wish to concern myself.

The university crisis of morale
Before proceeding to a detailed examination of the usefulness of the military analogy it is perhaps a good thing to consider more general factors, the question of morale for

example. Historically the concept of the morale of students seems not to have been considered as a basis for university reform. An embarrassingly large number of famous figures in the fields of music, literature, science and the arts have left on record their contempt for the universities at which they studied and more often than not failed to take degrees. Edward Gibbon, Lord Byron, Arnold Shoenberg - the list, with time and patience, is endless. Yet it was only with the rapid expansion of the university system in all countries that followed population expansion, free education and the arrival of social services of all kinds, that the disaffection of the student began to assume an importance directly related to the future of the university itself. This disaffection can generally be shown to derive from the funneling down of ambition and energy which in the vast majority of cases follows graduation.

The free ranging enquiry, and more importantly the lifestyle which university education confers upon those lucky enough to receive it, comes to abrupt halt when the time arrives to look for a job. The present absence of jobs or roles even remotely comparable to the promise of university life is probably the dominant factor in the disabusal of the university student today - and to say this is to ignore a number of high flown causes cited by students themselves. *The collapse of the career* is the very basis of student demoralisation, just as doubts about the goals, meaning and real necessity of a war constitute the basis of demoralisation in an army - as witnessed by the French army mutiny of 1917 or the heroin addiction and 'fragging' which afflict the American army in Vietnam today. In military terms once meaning and purpose come to be discussed or debated amongst the troops - let alone acted upon - the battle is lost, the army doomed. The great triumph of the old French 'Malthusian' system of university graduation was that for those who *did* graduate a high status occupation was assured. At the present time not only is the supply of high status jobs inadequate to the number of amply qualified graduates, but the whole question of what constitutes high status has been cast into doubt. The concept of university education as 'a vacation between your mother and your wife' may have been adequate to middle class undergraduates of a particularly docile and hedonistic type, such as those who emerged (as Richard Poirier has said) from World War Two; but it is scarcely adequate for those who read daily in the newspapers or see nightly on television evidence of how incompetently and unjustly life is nowadays arranged. It is more than ever inadequate for generations reared on a knowledge of the Oedipus complex, flagellated with doubts about marriage, deeply dubious about the value of the nuclear family, entirely sceptical about the political system that governs their country.

To be brutally realistic it has been precisely the failure of old fashioned commerce and industry and old fashioned



politics to provide seductive roles for even that small percentage of the population who receive a university education, that has ensured that student protest and disabusal have grown from being a nuisance to being a disease to being a cancer that seems to threaten the very form of the society within which it exists. It is the manifest *incompetence* of our existing institutions which commands change and mobilises the forces that will bring it about. Not because the goals and aspirations of our great societies are shabby or mediocre - which they may well be - but because they are patently impossible to achieve with the present disposition of wealth and resources. From full employment to adequate housing all the principal social goals which form the substance of political debate today are mirages. Hence the army grows restless; when told to attack again across open ground in the face of artillery and machine guns protected only by the shabbiest of illusions (a khaki uniform), the troops react as they did in France in 1917, in Russia in 1917, in Vietnam in 1970.

The university body count
The concept of 'casualties' amongst students is interesting. In Britain it has been amusing in a sardonic way to observe the status change that 'graduates from the new universities' have undergone since the arrival of serious unemployment in 1968. Today they are referred to as 'the disappointed, disoriented intellectual proletariat' who 'foolishly imagined' that a degree was a passport to a well paid job and a life of ease. Just who abetted them in these foolish imaginings apart from their parents and teachers, community leaders, religious leaders, newspaper soothsayers and politicians, it is difficult to say; but they are almost certainly the same persons who today urge graduates to employ their skills in molecular biology driving lorries, or to emigrate - although just five years ago the last was thought to be a kind of treacherous ingratitude. But of course the real student 'casualties' never graduate - in a very real sense they never reach university at all. Of these who do a relatively high proportion flunk at some stage, and it is a truism among

university teachers that the ones who do are very often the best. In architecture the drop-out rate in British universities is higher than for any other discipline, in fact double the average for all subjects, 23.7% against 11.3%. This figure is doubly interesting for university departments of architecture, since in 1958 the Royal Institute of British Architects decided that training for their profession should be a university course rather than an apprenticeship. To compare such figures with battlefield casualties is of course to some extent to relate incomparable magnitudes but I will quote Millis on the American army in the Second World War. It is probably correct to say that a casualty rate of 10% in any single action, or over any comparatively limited period of operations, would have been considered unacceptably high. When the capture of Tarawa atoll in April 1944 cost 17% in casualties it was considered something of a scandal. Now whether a high drop out rate can be considered 'something of a scandal' depends

university faculties, their 'research' satellites and the construction industry. But is there a war? That is more difficult to answer partly because in the modern world a whole range of partial wars have sprung into existence; cold wars, guerilla wars, states of armed conflict, preventive wars - the line between war and peace is no longer clearly drawn, even when it is self evident it is not always admitted. In the present condition of the university it might be said that there is undoubtedly a 'war of nerves' in progress. This would explain the 'cracking up' of the troops, the desertions and the increasing emphasis upon discipline and 'tough measures'. Today's professor does not walk on foot amongst his soldiers after a battle suggesting that they name their children after him. Instead he makes contact rarely and formally, trading upon his remoteness and exalted station. There are notable exceptions, but not to my knowledge in design education. There a Western Front

neither does the society eager for the help and advice. What then is the role of the professor who instructs them? He is a general. He says to each successive year of freshmen 'This is our plan of attack. It has not succeeded yet by my only advice is that you should try harder. Good luck.' As with the most insanely hopeless attacks on the Somme in 1916 a statistically predictable few do survive. They are the *raison d'être* of the system. Next year they will teach. For the others there are the myriad distractions of private life. How far this abortive pattern is repeated in other areas of university education others will know better than I, suffice to say that to my knowledge such a dislocation is common in Western Europe.

The war of nerves is thus the pitting of obsolete training against an obstinate reality. The generals fear to explain the nature of that reality to their troops because to do so would be to acknowledge the deception they had practised hitherto; in any case they probably retain illusions about it themselves, illusions fostered by the terms 'Professor', 'Faculty' and 'University'.

The ultimate foundation of the apparently profound irrelevance of even 'vocational' courses (which admittedly I am assuming to apply to other fields of study apart from those with which I am familiar) becomes clearer if an extension of the military analogy is applied, the idea of university education as a form of *military service*. Here the concept of open warfare does not necessarily arise, we are instead concerned with different processes more directly relevant to the skilled manpower requirements of the modern state with its economy constantly running at the equivalent of wartime production. We are talking about projected increases in gross national product which would be inconceivable if separated from notions of re-armament and a permanent military establishment. We are talking about the world as it has been since the Great Depression. To quote Millis, writing of the introduction of conscription in the United States during the First World War:

Then, as later, there were many who were to embrace universal military training for reasons other than strictly military. It would be a means of 'disciplining' the young and improving their physique. It would teach them 'patriotism'. To draft a man to risk death on the battlefield is to give him (if he survives) rights and claims against the state which the ruling groups of 1915 (like those of 1783) might be unwilling to meet; but to draft him for 'healthy' peacetime military training would only regiment him into a military structure that would teach him to be cooperative, obedient and docile to those who profit most from the operations of the state and have the largest voice in forming its policies.

In view of the presently obvious polarisation of university education and military service, I am well aware that any suggestion that the two are equivalent in their overall effect requires some elucidation. This must begin with a brief description of the changes which have overtaken the nature of warfare in the last century.

It is common in military history to describe the American Civil War of 1861-5 as the first 'total war'. This means in effect that

for the first time in history the decisive effect of single battles was reduced if not obliterated by the capacity of industrial production, railway networks, conscripted armies and high speed telegraphic communications, to repair the consequence of any individual action so that gaps forced by the enemy could be plugged before he had time to capitalise on them. The process begun in that struggle developed rapidly, so that by 1914 it had transformed the purely military struggle into a struggle of economic power. The gradual collapse of the South during the American Civil War - resulting from the destruction of its railway network, the exhaustion of its manpower and industry, and the strangulation of its supply system was echoed with greater force by the exhaustion of Germany in 1918 and again in 1945. Napoleon could seal the fate of a whole country by defeating its army in one battle - as at Jena. The generals of 1864, 1917 and 1943 could only hope to wear down their opponents by greater or lesser depletions of their resources as a result of whole campaigns. The German army for example lost as many men as Napoleon had taken into Russia in the 1942-3 campaign for Stalingrad; but Hitler was able to fight for two more years on three fronts (four, if the air war is included) after that *debacle*. However, in all countries the price of this total mobilisation of resources was the intervention of strategic planning into all aspects of social and economic life. The tendency of the victorious combatants to introduce enlightened social legislation in the aftermath of the two World Wars (evidence of the 'rights and claims' of the conscripted soldier who had risked his life, as Millis observed), is only one side of this coin. The other is the now almost total dependence of industry and commerce, finance and education on nationally ordered priorities, themselves derived from imperatives based on the needs of a war economy.

In Britain, Germany and America the restoration of full employment after the Depression was achieved only by re-armament. The foundations of post World War Two prosperity have been identically based on military or quasi-military production, state intervention in industry, and perhaps more importantly on a 'defensive' political motivation. To put it simply, the total mobilisation of society which took place during the world wars has left an indelible imprint on both the mechanisms and the management of the modern world; the 'university of tailors', micro-biologists, computer, scientists, technologists, managers, designers and philosophers that we know today is overwhelmingly a function of that total mobilisation. Its 'cost benefit' is calculated on precisely this basis; comparisons of the 'scientific power' of different nations are made entirely on this quantitative ground.

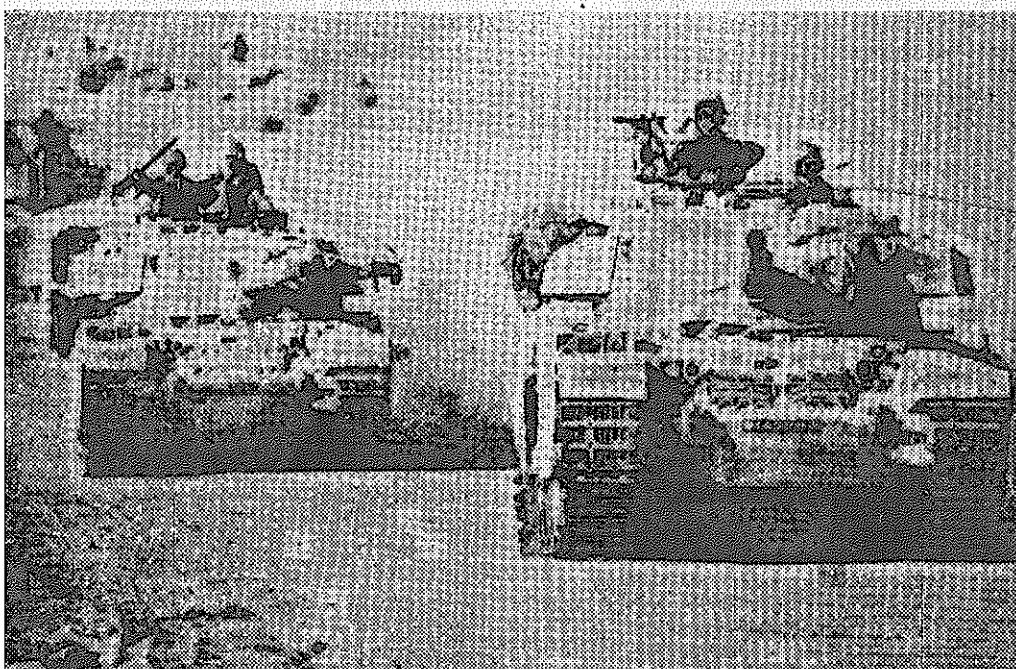
It is hardly surprising therefore that the mutinous state of the troops in the graduate cadres of the university should excite the concern of their managerial masters. If the

'Territorial reserve' of graduates has become next to useless for the instrumental role assigned to it, if the professors (or generals) have lost control of its training to the extent that one year they fear murder at the hands of their soldiery, the next humiliation through declining standards of functional achievement; it is hardly surprising that they should seriously consider reducing both the numbers and the power of this rambling dissident and thoroughly unreliable army. In Britain Selby Smith notes in the *Graduate appointments register* that 'From a cost benefit point of view a Higher National Certificate is more valuable than a degree: it offers a significantly higher return on money invested.' From such warnings to remarks about 'the disappointed, disoriented intellectual proletariat' is but a step. Clearly the evils of a standing army, which were so well understood by our forebears, are now reflected in the 'evils' of a university system sustained on an enormous scale by state finance. In Britain the university population greatly outnumbers the army; if - as our managerial authorities seem to think - the 'standing university' has become nothing but a breeding ground for social deviancy (if not revolution) then the case for its *demilitarisation* would seem to be far more pressing than the more usually advanced arguments for 'tighter control' or 'tougher measures'. To restate an earlier point, it is the failure of the managerial state to provide *roles* for its graduate reserve that has precipitated student revolt; in much the same way as the failure of earlier European kings to pay their soldiers endangered their thrones. The three-year degree course, like the two year period of military service, does indeed create a massive reserve of trained manpower, in theory ready for almost any demand the technocratic state may wish to make upon it. Our present crisis proceeds from the fact that economic and organisational failure has broken down the demand structure towards which the supply of graduates is being directed. Our soldiers have no world war, our graduates no roles fit to receive them. The conscript soldier in two world wars was fed on promises of a better

life after victory, only an uncertainty about victory, or a lack of enthusiasm for the cause of battle itself caused him to mutiny or desert. Present university discontent exactly parallels mutiny and desertion, the victory is in doubt, the cause itself is mocked. **Mutiny, its causes and effects** Before leaving this necessarily brief exploration of the university as part of a military process it is well to describe at greater length one of the examples mentioned earlier, the mutiny in the French Army which succeeded the disastrous Nivelle offensive of April 1917. I propose to make one or two generalised extrapolations upon it in order to demonstrate that the basic analogy, if effective, indicates that dissatisfaction within the university (whether expressed through militancy or declining morale) is indeed a profoundly ominous portent for the future of Western societies and a most serious indictment of

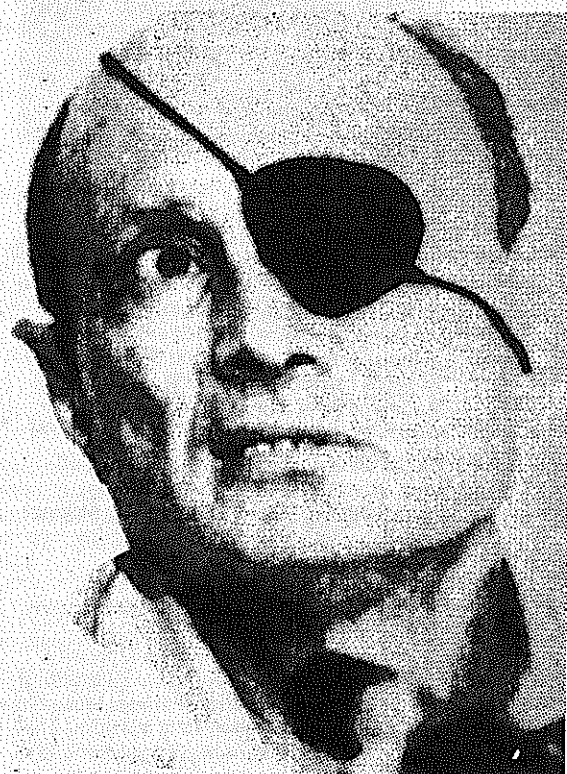
their presently erroneous course of development.

The Nivelle offensive in inception and execution represented a European military equivalent to the 'Ghost Dance' movement which for a time linked several depleted tribes of North American plains Indians in a futile last-ditch opposition to the hordes of white settlers who had dispossessed them of their vast lands and livelihoods in the twenty five years which followed the end of the Civil War. Its strategy was based on a system of incantations designed to make Indian warriors proof against rifle bullets. The incantations were wholly ineffective and the movement itself dissolved after the massacre of Wounded Knee (December 29, 1890) at which 120 men and 250 women and children were killed, mostly by artillery fire. Twenty seven years later, faced with the incomprehensible deadlock of the Western Front, the French General Staff - like so many Indian chiefs - agreed to a massive offensive against almost impregnable German



upon an acceptance of not only the analogy between the university and the army, but also between a university course and a military campaign. In simple terms I might propose that the students represent fighting soldiers, the tutors their officers, and the professors their generals. The modern university is after all a career open to talents in the manner of Napoleon's Grand Army, the purchase of commissions an anachronism scarcely to be found anywhere in the world today. Let me go further. Is there a General Staff? Yes, the professional institution, where applicable, the learned society where not. Are these politicians who can make or break generals? Yes again, the very same representatives of government who do indeed control the armed forces. Is there a military-industrial complex? Certainly in the field of design education there is, in the form of the interlocks between the

mentality obtains with frozen faced martinets urging yet more frontal attacks on targets palpably absurd in the light of the ecological plight of mankind. **The university and the real world** The architectural profession in most Western European countries and the United States consists for the most part of salaried workers for whom professional status is an illusion fostered only by their own institution - which is in turn dominated by a minority of principals in private practice on their own account. 82% of graduates from the AA school in London go directly into salaried employment in public or private sector offices, and by national standards that is a low figure. Their education, insofar as it prepares them for any career at all, prepares them for a *prima donna* role as 'form givers' to a society eager for their help and advice. The career of 'form giver' does not exist,



positions. The battle plan, devised and propagandised by General Nivelle, fell into German hands almost immediately. Undeterred the General confidently predicted a 'massive rupture' of the enemy line, an advance of six miles in the first 24 hours and thereafter a 'general pursuit' which would end only in Berlin. Despite grave misgivings the attack was launched and within three days had led to the loss of 120,000 men with a maximum advance of 600 yards. One week later mutiny had spread to sixteen French army corps; other regiments obeyed orders to move to the front but persisted in baa-ing like sheep to indicate that they were lambs being driven



When any nation (or all nations) finally attempt to confront the massive problems of a disintegrating social structure, urban breakdown, a polluted environment and a growing shortage of basic resources with a new kind of technological offensive, they will find the university – the inevitable centre of any such effort – to be imbued with an incompetence, defeatism and plain lack of creative resources¹² equivalent to that of the French Army at that unhappy time.

The arguments for major changes not merely in the strategy and orientation of the university, but in its relation to the totally mobilised state, are unanswerable. The real tragedy will be if that very unanswerableness is interpreted as an excuse for doing nothing. It is in this context that all projects for new forms of university structure should be considered, particularly in relation to design teaching with its *direct* relevance to the implementation of technological programmes. Just as its relationship with the people is the crucial factor in the efficiency of any army, so is the relationship between the university and the state crucial in terms of the quality, as well as quantity, of the influence the university can expect to wield in public affairs.

The university today does not address itself to the political possibilities of the individual student, nor his economic status, nor his potential influence in the society of which he is a part. The new university structure *must* learn to do this, extend beyond its doors deep into the political consciousness of the people. If it does not there can be no hope of effective action resulting from the propagation of what it teaches. And if there is *no effective action* – merely further intellectual bolsterings for such action or inaction as exists already – then the central problem of academic morale



to slaughter. ¹ Twenty one thousand French troops deserted outright; a total of 54 divisions, three quarters of a million soldiers, ceased to be operational.

Official reaction to this disaster took two forms, five hundred mutineers were executed, a further hundred exiled to colonial prisons; at the same time a number of heads (including Nivelle's) rolled at command level and the conditions of the troops were eased by the announcement of

liberal leave and the abandonment of all such offensives in the future. A direct consequence of this policy was the Maginot concept of fortress warfare for future national defence as well as the 'configurational' pattern of military administration with which the French army met the Germans again in 1940.

To argue that neither savage repression nor marginal reforms represented a practical solution to the problems of armies locked in a technical impasse is to state a truism. The real answer at the time was no answer and in consequence the matter was decided by economic and industrial attrition. In exactly the same way ruthless repression and/or marginal reforms do not represent an answer to the presently deadlocked relations between the university and the economic system in most of the advanced countries of the world. They represent no answer, and consequently the same process of exhausting attrition is at work, a process which can only end with the mutual estrangement of both parties through an alienating process of privatisation. It seems to me indisputable that this process can only lead at some time in the future to a kind of technological equivalent of the French collapse of 1940.

is not even addressed, let alone resolved.

It is a truism that we must attack the problems created by our technology with yet more technologies – we have no other recourse. But it is also true that such technologies are merely instrumental; the motivation and power to *use* such instruments is political in origin, it proceeds from the acceptance of an analysis of a situation, from an *explanation* of the world. Such explanations conceived in the isolation of the university strive hard to achieve popular currency and hence political effect, but this process is constantly thwarted by the political reality of that very isolation in which they were conceived – an isolation moreover which tends to devalue the analysis itself. The terrible existential truth of service on the Western Front in the First World War is a paradigm here: numerous authors as well as newspaper accounts attest to the supreme ignorance of contemporary civilian populations as to its real nature. Chauvinism, an atavistic faith in military victory, an insane hatred for the enemy (whose social structure was identically stressed, whose conscript soldiers identically dying) marks the home front utterances of 1914-1918 just as it marks the irrational confidence of our own politicians in ancient methods and unworkable strategies today. If the purpose of our universities is to devise new answers to urban collapse and ecological crisis, then they must *connect* with that crisis through action and a social integration beyond the university itself. In its isolation from political and economic forces capable of implementing revolutionary new programmes – as opposed to merely documenting them – the university already contains the seeds of its ultimate downfall.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY: An Advanced Case of Siege

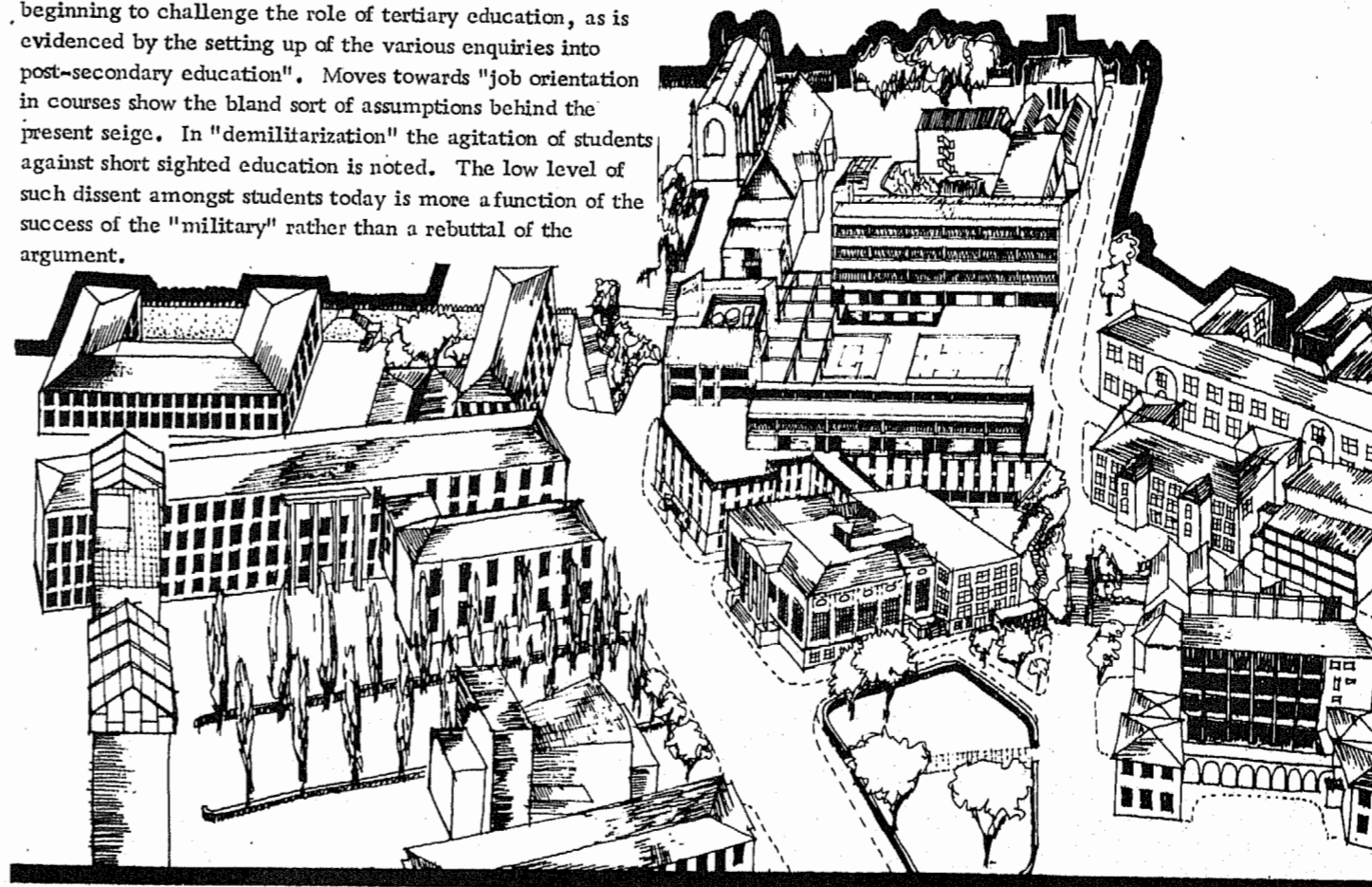
Commentary on Martin Pawley's "Demilitarization of the University".

It would be a pity if the last five pages were taken to mean simply that On Dit is reprinting material because it has nothing original to say. This may be true, but "Demilitarization" is worth reading for its own merits. The economic siege of the university is painfully obvious to students who have seen the staffing situation deteriorate and their education suffer. Those students who haven't experienced this, are guaranteed to soon learn about it, as the cut backs in Adelaide University's federal funding are felt, perhaps a million dollars more of cutbacks than the university's chopped budget had envisaged.

'Demilitarization' which was a very far sighted piece of writing in 1972, (especially when seen from Australia) is now painfully obvious. A current circular to faculty committees' points out that....."the Community is beginning to challenge the role of tertiary education, as is evidenced by the setting up of the various enquiries into post-secondary education". Moves towards "job orientation in courses show the bland sort of assumptions behind the present siege. In "demilitarization" the agitation of students against short sighted education is noted. The low level of such dissent amongst students today is more a function of the success of the "military" rather than a rebuttal of the argument.

Pawley's "Demilitarization of the university" forms a powerful basis for defending creative education – a university being defined by what it does, rather than by its name. Questions such as "Should steps be taken to counter any possible decline in enrolments, which might come about as a result of the changing employment situation" presently being canvassed in circular mentioned above; should not be answered under the influence of the currently fashionable "tough" economic policies but rather in the light of what the human (and economic too) possibilities of education are. The Question is not can we afford universities, but can we afford not to have universities (of a thoroughly demilitarized fashion).

JOHN SANDEMAN



FROM WESTMINSTER



WESTMINSTER TO WASHINGTON
workable government for an Australian Republic.

One of the most frequent criticisms of republicanism in Australia is that it has nothing positive to offer. Our critics denigrate the question of who shall be our head of state as purely a question of semantics. The Queen is doing her job, she is not costing very much, so why all the fuss? Although this attitude displays a level of provincialism that is in itself lamentable, it ignores the great benefit that could be derived from a restructuring of our system of government under a republican constitution.

When Australia becomes a republic, we will have an



TO WASHINGTON D.C.

opportunity to reform our entire system of government. The choice will be between an American style of Presidential government, and our present "Westminster" system, albeit with an indigenous head of state in place of an imperial Governor-General. In the light of our experiences with the Westminster system, we would do well to examine the alternative.

The method most in line with our current practice would be to simply replace our (usually) ceremonial Governor-General with a (completely) ceremonial President. This would leave the centre of political power in the hands of the Parliament, and the present system of cabinet government would continue. While this change is concededly,

most in line with our national conservatism, it may not be the most beneficial.

The system of cabinet government, born centuries ago in Westminster and adopted in Australia in 1900 reveals serious faults in twentieth century Canberra. In theory, the Prime Minister and his cabinet are responsible to the parliament. This noble theory is embodied in the ceremony of 'Question Time', where Ministers are subject to questions without notice from the opposition. However, as anyone who has ever listened to parliament will know, this is a farce. Party politics overrides any considerations of responsibility to parliament. As long as the party can be kept onside, Ministers of either political persuasion treat these questions with thinly disguised contempt.

As the fate of the government is determined by the chamber, and for the purposes of this argument I shall not consider the Kerr episode, party political considerations must reign supreme. Thus a government measure is almost invariably opposed by the other side, and vice versa. Hence the inenviable reputation of Australian politicians for pettiness and vacillation. The Prime Ministers attitude to the recent referenda questions is an extreme, but by no means exclusive, example of this trend.

The considerations of party thus make a farce of another role of parliament - that of a body of informed public men and women deliberating on the affairs of the nation, and deciding in the best interests of that nation. At present, the real debate is carried out in the party room, and the parliamentary debate is but a rhetorical ritual. This is clearly exemplified in the uranium "debate". In case you have forgotten, Parliament is yet to decide the issue - yet the government is hawking the stuff around Europe.

The mockery made of this function of parliament led Donald Home to write as far back as 1966 that the only prerequisite for a successful political career was to have "enough brains to vote the way your party whips tell you to vote".

The alternative, which is being suggested by such men as Bob Hawke and Don Chipp (who left the Liberal Party in frustration of the role of the party in parliament) is to divorce the executive from the legislative functions of Parliament; that is, to separate "the government" from the parliament. Thus we would have an executive comprising of a President and his appointed cabinet, which would perform the same functions as the present cabinet, and a separate parliament, which would not have the power to remove the executive from office.

Our president would function similarly to the American President and, like him, he would have complete discretion

in his cabinet appointments - he would not be limited to parliamentary members of his own party, as the Prime Minister is now. Thus he could make a real drive for talent, appointing those men and women he thought best capable of handling the countries affairs. Cabinet would comprise the best people, not the best politicians.

The parliament, being divorced from the question of making and unmaking governments, would be free to perform its primary function - law making. As there would be no longer any chance of tipping out the government, there would be less need for party solidarity, and more room for rational consideration. This has been the American experience.

There are, of course, some weaknesses in the Presidential system. There may be a danger of a 'personality cult' developing - yet both Menzies and Whitlam were such overpowering personalities that they totally dominated their respective administrations. A fear is often expressed that such a system may lead to 'American Electioneering', yet as ALP federal secretary David Coumbe revealed recently, Australian political parties now spend more on a per capita basis than do their US counterparts.

One final advantage in the Presidential system is the opportunity which it provides for an outsider to get to the top. Under our system, a prospective Prime Minister must first win the support of his parliamentary party, then that of the people. Thus the road to power is littered with political corpses, a fact which dissuades many able men and women from entering politics. It is perhaps interesting to consider how far a John Kennedy or a Jimmy Carter would have got in Australian politics.

TERRY CONNOLLY



GREG WEIR: An Interview



Interview with Greg Weir by Gery Dowsett. Employable Teacher Group and Steven MacDonald (GAYSOC, MGK). Greg Weir is a homosexual teacher refused employment in Queensland because he defended publicly the lesbian/male homosexual group on Kelvin Grove.

ON DIT:
Greg tell us a bit about that incident.

GREG: Well, last year, about 1/2 way through last the Kelvin Grove lesbian/male homosexual group came under attack from two organizations. The Parents of Tertiary Students Association and the Community Standards Organization. Both of these groups are fundamentally christian, very right wing and quite small but powerful groups.

They asked the College Council to ban the group from college and they made approaches to the Minister of Education complaining about the existence of the group on campus. After these approaches to the Government and to the college council a public debate flared up in the media and the Kelvin Grove group had to 'come out' to defend its rights to exist on campus.

ON DIT:
Who actually 'come out' publicly to defend the Kelvin Grove lesbian/male homosexual group?

GREG:
The group met soon after the attacks and I was elected spokesperson for the Kelvin Grove lesbian/male homosexual group.

ON DIT:
What happened after the group 'came out' to defend itself.

GREG:
We made contacts with Civil Liberties, a group up there that has been responsible for defending human rights or civil rights in Queensland and other groups that would be supportive. The college decided after a very intense debate of 3-4 hours that the group had a right to exist on campus. And that they'd still allow us to use the facilities and they'd still allow us to meet on campus.

This decision however was followed by a statement which the Minister (of Education Mr Val Bird) made in Parliament on the 28th of September. He said basically that any students that was connected with the activities of male homosexual/lesbian groups on the college could not assume upon graduation that they would be employed by the Department.

So this meant that those people, both heterosexual and homosexual who had contact with the group or supported the group had their jobs threatened. And because I came out publicly in defence both On T.D.T. and in the press and some stations the Government chose not to employ me because I was open and political about my homosexuality.

ON DIT: How many other members, of that group had been denied employment?

GREG:
No other members of that group had been denied employment. Mainly because we kept the names of the group quite secret. Obviously we knew the situation in Queensland, we knew the delicate nature of C.A.E.'s and the social restrictions put on C.A.E.'s, that is Kelvin Grove was mainly a teacher's college and as such was up on a pedestal. It wasn't supposed to have all these (laughingly) deviant' organizations around.

ON DIT:
Where has support for you in this case come from?

GREG:
There has been support from student unions, the Queensland Trainee Teacher's Union, different clergy from around the place have given behind the scene support, that's a controversial point for the churches. Some political parties have given support - even the Young Liberals in Queensland come

out in support and condemned the Queensland Government's 'blatant act of victimization'. The Labour National Student Organization that met in Sydney has come out in support. We are also endeavouring to gain support from Trade Union Organizations mainly due to this being not only a case of homosexual victimization which it is but also obviously it is a Right to Work campaign.

ON DIT:
It seems to me the situation where a Government can stop students from being honest about their sexuality and indeed make any political stance is very dangerous, Any comments?

GREG:
It has been reported Val Bird, the Minister for Education has approached the directors of the colleges, specifically the college council of Kelvin Grove and asked them not to graduate any student that could be an embarrassment to the Government. It shows us that the campaign's been successful - at least we're embarrassing the Government. However, yest its a great threat to the student union that has supported us on that campus. Its a great threat to those homosexuals on campus because they're wondering if the Government can pressure the college into failing them in their courses. It is also a threat to those activists on campuses because of Val Bird's statements.

Student Christian Movement

Lunch-time meetings in the Little Theatre, Union Complex Everyone welcome. A 20-30 minute talk by the speaker, leaving time for general discussion; if people want to follow the topic further, the group will arrange to meet again, and invite the speaker to take part again also.

The next two in the series will be:-
TUESDAY 12TH JULY
"MARXIST AND CHRISTIAN APPROACHES TO THE DILEMMA OF OUR PRESENT SOCIETY".
Dr Basil Moore, (Adelaide C.A.E.)
(This talk was to have been held a fortnight ago, but because of confusion in advertising, it had to be postponed)

TUESDAY 19TH JULY
"IS EASTERN MYSTICISM A COP-OUT?"
Peter Whittington, (Parkin-Wesley College).

TIME & PLACE: 1.05PM, LITTLE THEATRE.

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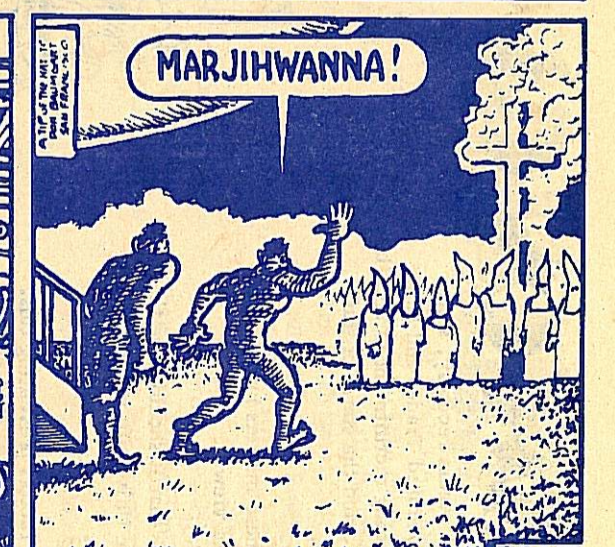
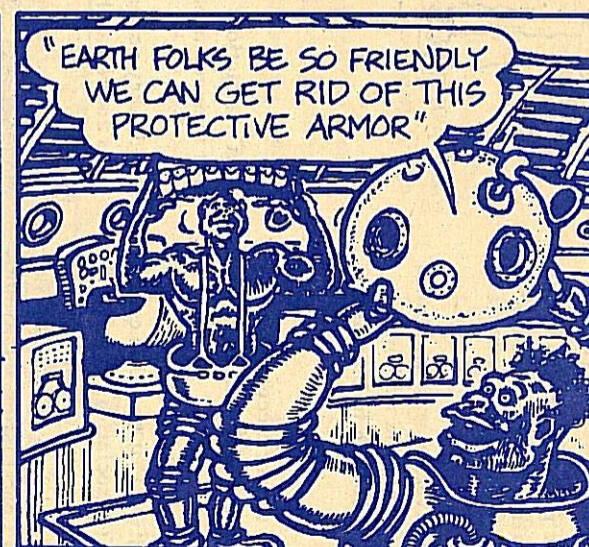
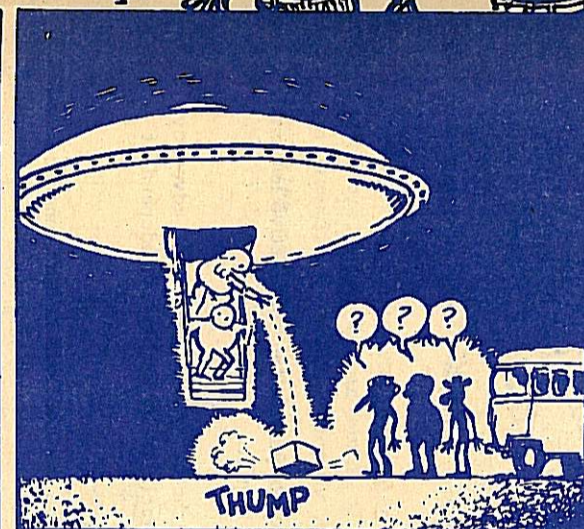
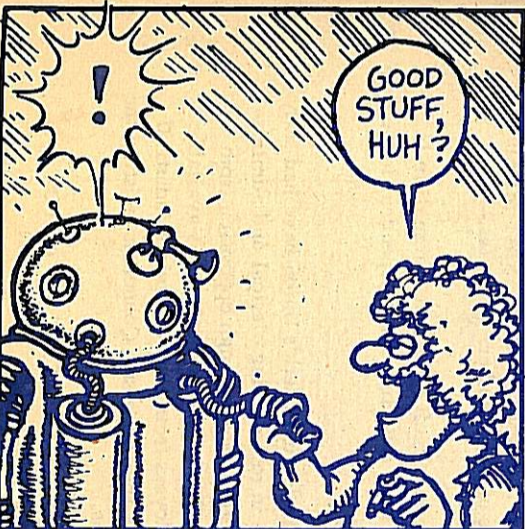
This year Student Exchange programs will operate to the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, China and Vietnam. (August China Tour applications close July 1)

There are two special programs of low-cost flights and tours each year, plus the full range of normal commercial services. The 1977-8 AUS Student Travel Summer Program is now available at your AUS Student Travel Office on campus, or from the offices at 220 Faraday Street, Carlton, Victoria or 1A Lee Street, Railway Square, Sydney, N.S.W. Your campus student union will have copies shortly.

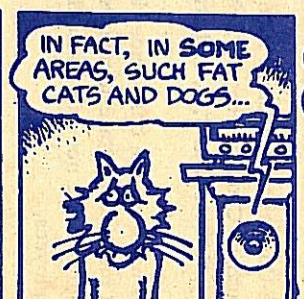
AUS Student Travel

FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THOSE FABULOUS DEURRY BROTHERS BREAK BROTHERS

The Freaks are taking a final trip through the South before gas rationing



FAT FREDDY'S CAT



UNIONISM ON CAMPUS

Students have probably read in the media recently, statements by representatives from the United Trades and Labor Council, and the University regarding recruitment of ancillary staff into registered Trade Unions, and the status of staff associations within the University.

This article will attempt to put these matters into perspective from the Trade Union point of view.

The Trade Union movement feels that it should have the right to organise employees of the University in the same way as it does in general industry.

Yet there have been a number of factors preventing this.

The University is exempt from the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and thus from the jurisdiction of S.A. Industrial Commission.

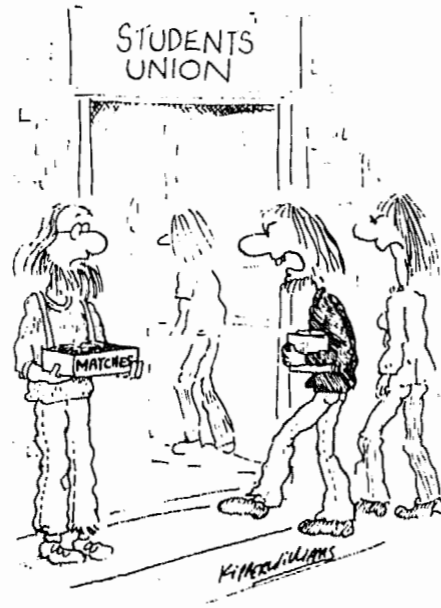
This has been the case since the University was established and means that State standards on wages and working conditions are not automatically applicable to University employees.

Federally a number of unions have sought successfully to extend award coverage to employees of Universities throughout Australia.

The position at Adelaide University is that there has existed for some time the Ancillary Staff Association, which covers clerical, technical, and trades employees. However, because of the legal challenges which have been undertaken by unions to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, there has been an increase in industrial activity within the University.

The Trade Union movement feels that these employees should belong to their respective Unions, because they are better able to represent their membership in negotiation with their employer and before industrial courts and commissions.

More importantly the unions are independent of the University. It is a fact of life industrially that 'staff associations house unions' or management sponsored unions are unable to effectively and vigorously defend their members' interests. An example which best illustrates this is the slowness which gripped the A.S.A. in processing appeals by clerical staff on a grading question. (Out 73 - March 1977!)



'Careerist'

Staff associations do not provide the constructive leadership that their members require.

Nor do they possess the industrial experience, advocacy skills and research facilities of established independent Unions.

Moreover many of the improvements in staff conditions and salaries over the last three or four years have been indirectly attributable to union activity with the A.S.A. merely reaping the benefits of other workers' struggles.

The Trades and Labor Council feels that paternalism in industrial relations is no substitute for independent leadership and representation.

Unions such as the Federated Clerk's Union have had sixty years of experience in representing clerical and administrative employees often against tough opposition from organised capital. This type of experience is available for University employees from the appropriate industrial Unions which is why the University Council is resisting the entry of such Unions.

STEPHEN ACTON

WHALES

This last month, and every year since 1946, the International Whaling Commission has met annually, as a quorum of Whales, to "manage the stocks." Its meetings consist of two parts. A "scientific committee" to determine that there are lots of whales to kill, and a general session to "carve up the pie" between the members.

The effectiveness of these measures, is even more thrown into absurdity, since Japan, a major I.W.C. hunter has farmed out its industry to non-I.W.C. nation; Chile/Peru/Korea.

The decline and probable extinction of the great whales is the inevitable consequence of this exploitation, Blue Whales, Bowheads, Right Whales are all on the brink.

Project Jonah, Greenpeace and F.O.E. believe its time to stop whaling. So do the S.A. Young Liberals, Jimmy Carter, Nevil Wran, lots of schoolchildren, 15,000 letter writers to Ian Sinclair, many Senators, and possibly you.

In Australia, we can stop Whaling by simply not issuing a licence. Then we can join the U.S. and other country's in international pressure to stop the Russian and Japanese!

WHALES - Bigger than a hot potato
WHAT CAN I DO!

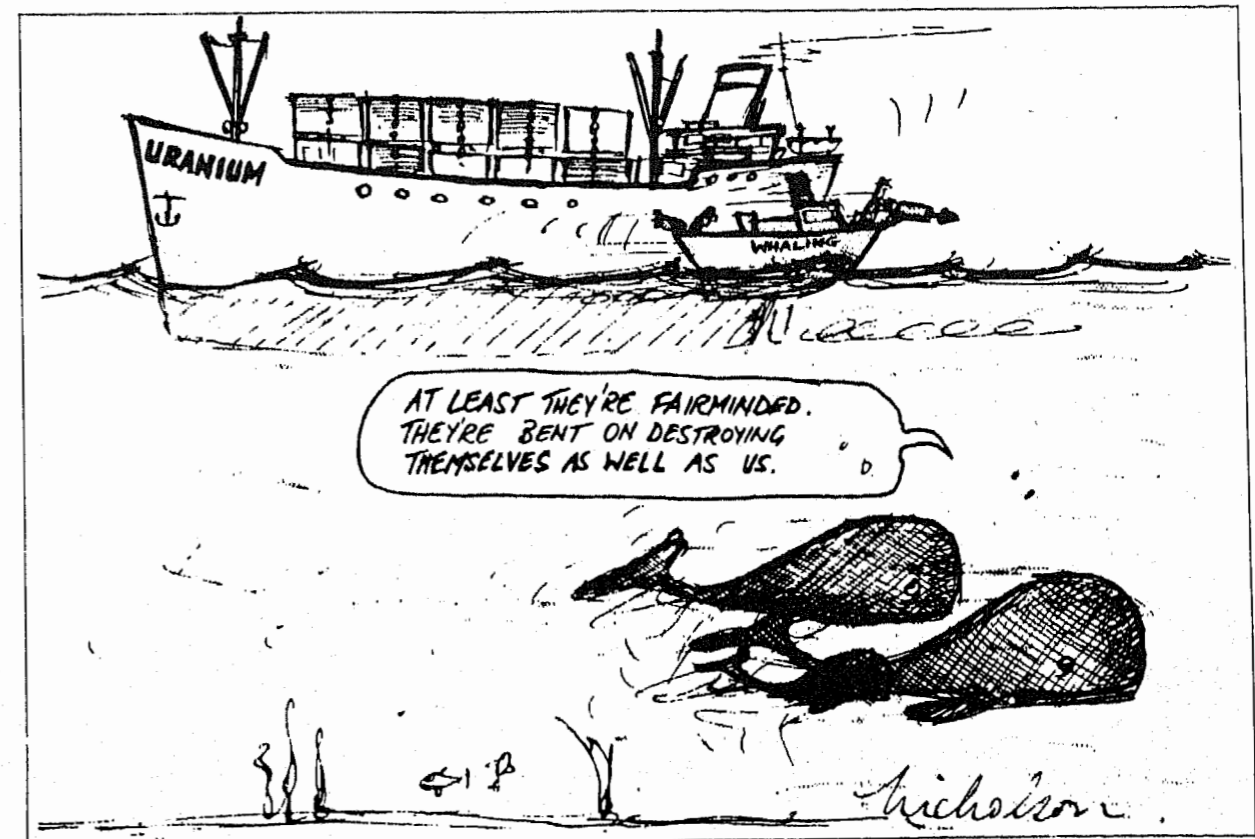
Project Jonah S.A. Does not have regular meetings. You can contact the campaign by: Phoning or Contacting:-
John Arkinstall: Wk 223 4333 x 2061
Pure Math Dept, Adelaide University
Craig Walter or Robin Swan 223 6917
c/- FOE, 310 Angus Street.

We have on sale T-Shirts/Posters/Badges/Stickers. We have extensive information and grandios plans. We need your help and support.

Cheyne Beach Holdings Ltd., operate the only whaling station in Australia (and in the English speaking world) at Albany in W.A. It is licenced annually to operate by the Commonwealth government. It employs about 100 men, 50 of them on its fast sonar equipped catcher boats, 50 at its shore processing station, and it uses a Cessna spotter plane.

Sperm-whale Oil is exported to the U.K. Stock food and fertilizer are used in W.A.

Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Quota	1400	1350	1100	624	720
Catch	1200	1100	1000	?	?
Profit(G)	278	-234	680	?	?



To Date, \$100 Million

Watergate Is Now a Huge, And Growing, Industry

Watergate is now firmly established as a cottage industry. What began as a simple third-rate burglary and spread and grew until a President fell from office, his aides scattered to prison cells around the nation, has now turned into an American success story. A lot of people are making a lot of money in many different ways: books, movies, lectures, television appearances, slide shows, not to mention the legal fees and agents' cuts.

The industry shows no sign of letting up, but to date the amount of money that has been made from Watergate is probably in excess of \$100 million. That estimate may be off, too high or too low, but it is the best one The New York Times has been able to put together after weeks of research. The figures are not just there for the asking; some publishers and lawyers and principals don't want anyone else to know how much money Watergate has brought them.

In the beginning, of course, were Woodward and Bernstein. They have received an estimated \$3.5 million from their two best-selling books, and have royalties from the movie "All The President's Men" yet to come. Former President Nixon, at work on his memoirs, will receive an estimated \$600,000, and possibly much more, from his recent interviews with David Frost, and is expected to receive at least \$1 million in royalties from his forthcoming book. Difficult as the figures are to come by, the estimates provided by literary and lecture agents and lawyers make it clear that some persons caught up in the scandal have profited handsomely from the disgrace, that Watergate has been as much a boon to the legal profession as to the booksellers and that the cost of justice—or at least of defense counsel—is high.

John Mitchell will enter prison this week after having run up an estimated \$300,000 in legal bills just for his unsuccessful Watergate defense. H. R. Haldeman, who also begins a prison term this week, is believed to have incurred even larger costs. In the long run, however, the book royalties and lecture fees may be far less than these figures could have earned if they had stayed out of jail and been able to move into law or private industry instead. And the large legal fees charged the defendants have not, in many cases, yet been collected.

Here are charts broken down by personal income, corporate income and legal expenses. The Times has limited this inquiry to major or known figures in the Watergate scandal.

Personal Income

(includes books, lectures, movie rights, except where noted)

Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein—\$3.5 million, exclusive of royalties from the film "All the President's Men"
Jeb Stuart Magruder—more than \$100,000 from books and lectures
Charles W. Colson—book royalties total about \$50,000, given to charity
Richard M. Nixon—\$600,000 plus 10 percent of the profits from interviews with David Frost, advance on memoirs about \$1 million
H. R. Haldeman—\$50,000 for interview with CBS News, figures on forthcoming book unavailable
John D. Ehrlichman—\$75,000 from film rights sold to ABC, book income unavailable
G. Gordon Liddy—\$15,000 for interview with CBS News
John W. Dean 3d—\$100,000 from lecture circuit, book income unavailable

Corporate income

Major best-sellers on Watergate (potential sales from copies of books in print)

All the President's Men—Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein \$11.8 million
The Final Days—Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein \$14.1 million
The Right & the Power—Leon Jaworski \$2.4 million
Blind Ambition—John W. Dean 3d \$3.1 million
It Didn't Start With Watergate—Victor Lasky \$500,000
Born Again—Charles W. Colson \$5.8 million
An American Life—Jeb Stuart Magruder unavailable
Breach of Faith—Theodore White unavailable
The Palace Guard—Dan Rather and Gary Gates \$3.2 million
The Company—John D. Ehrlichman \$2.2 million

Films (gross income, U.S. and Canada only)

All the President's Men—\$58 million
Nasty Habits—\$4 million

Lecture fees

(total dollar figures are unavailable, but industry sources estimate fees at \$1,000 to \$5,000 per lecture)

Sam J. Ervin Jr. **Edward J. Gurney** **Howard H. Baker** **Lowell P. Weicker Jr.**
William D. Ruckelshaus **Elliot L. Richardson** **Egil Krogh Jr.**
E. Howard Hunt **James W. McCord Jr.** **Bernard L. Barker**

Legal expenses

Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force \$7.7 million
Richard M. Nixon—\$750,000
Jeb Stuart Magruder—unavailable
John N. Mitchell—\$771,000
Kenneth W. Parkinson—\$73,400
E. Howard Hunt—\$50,000
John D. Ehrlichman—\$300,000
James W. McCord Jr.—unavailable
Frank A. Sturgis, **Bernard L. Barker**,
Eugenio R. Martinez,
Virgilio R. Gonzalez—\$135,000
H. R. Haldeman—\$300,000
Charles W. Colson—unavailable
Maurice H. Stans—\$155,000
Robert C. Mardian—\$450,000
John W. Dean 3d—unavailable
G. Gordon Liddy—unavailable

None of us has been doing our job

Mike O'Brien
V Pres SAUA

STUDENTS ASSOCIATION EXPOSE: PRESIDENT ATTACKS

MALINGERERS

The Students' Association is in serious trouble! Most of the problems can be overcome if many of the present "heavies" are purged and the Committee structure re-organized to "Drive Your Dollar Further". The root cause of virtually all of the S.A.U.A.'s problems is the all-pervading apathy of students. (Congratulations for reading this fan!) Apathy is at an all-time high, if one can talk about it in those terms. However, the situation at this University is in many ways worse than in most other places. Why? It is the major function of the Committees of the Students' Association to involve students, both actively and passively, in activities promoted in their interests and for their entertainment. But most of the committees of the S.A.U.A. have been negligent in generating student interest and activity. A major reason that the Association is dominated by frequently apathetic representatives of the two major political parties, namely the "Liberals" and the "Laborites." While having small club memberships (non-social meetings rarely have more than fifteen-twenty in attendance), they influence a disproportionate number of voters. And because the clubs are small, their choice of persons to

endorse is limited. Yet both have been guilty of cajoling persons of dubious calibre to stand with the hope of preventing "the other club" from winning the relevant position. Naturally, too, the clubs contain those whose efforts are directed towards a Parliamentary career. The result has been an Association heavily padded out by persons only interested in playing the game of Parliamentary Politics. Many are not interested in doing anything of worth, while others will do so only if it is likely to advance them in the Party.

While it is not true to say that all of the clubs' candidates are Party Lacks, it is true of most and equally both clubs/parties are to blame for this.

The present Executive reflects this cancerous approach. Some members have attended little more than half the meetings, often without apology. But, of course, they rarely miss the meetings when a "party-bash" is on the Agenda. It should be noted that the three Liberals attend consistently. However, it is my opinion that their regular attendance is mainly due to their desire to make political capital out of whatever issue that they can. This is certainly the case with respect to Mr Julian Glynn. Few of the Executive members have functioned satisfactorily and much of their work has fallen on me as President. Vice-President Michael O'Brien has done little more than attend the majority of meetings. He has failed to fulfill undertakings that he has made and been a great disappointment. Treasurer Justin Malbon was censured by the Executive for not initiating budgetary discussions although requested to do so, but, to his credit, has been of assistance on other occasions. The Secretary, Tim Cooper, is a later-year medical student posted to an off-campus hospital and is virtually only seen at meetings. This is unfortunate as he is the third signatory for cheques. His Secretary's pigeon hole contains 30-40 separate items and documents, many of which need filing or action and which date back many months. Responsibility for Agendas, Minutes and appropriate Association records has fallen on the President by his default. I personally believe that if he was not

able to fulfill his role, he should have resigned rather than cast the burden onto others, especially the President. To be fair, however, he has assisted me on a couple of specific occasions. The two ordinary members of the Executive have contributed to its functioning to some extent. And my thanks goes to them. Like wise I thank the Clubs and Societies Delegate, Barry Salter, who has been of great assistance. The Chairpersons of the various committees have functioned poorly for the most part. They should provide a medium for information between their respective committees and the Executive and vice-versa. Few have done this. The A.U.S. Local Secretary has failed to adequately inform the Executive and students concerning A.U.S. matters, though specifically required to do so by the Constitution. Continued failure to act in a satisfactory manner led to a motion of No Confidence and later a call for him to resign by the Executive. Only three Chairpersons have shown genuine and frequent interest in the daily running of the Association. Julian Phil Goldberg (Public Affairs Committee) and Kerry Hinton (Social Activities Committee). Phil frequently enquires about what's happening in the office and has been helpful on occasions but criticism has been levelled at him for doing very little in the P.A.C. Kerry is a more recent and enthusiastic member who has been of great assistance in Orientation Week and its future planning.

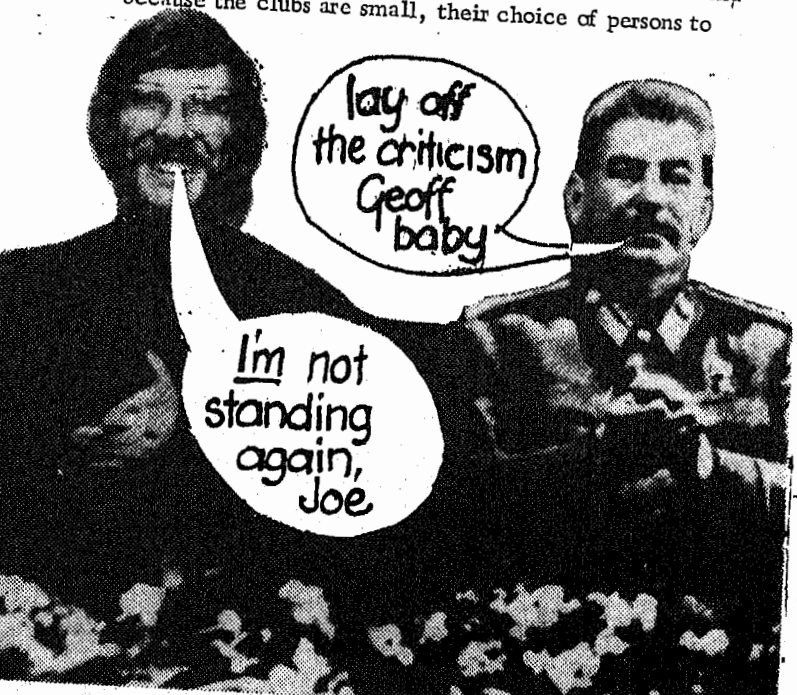
Another aspect of the Party/Club domination of the Association which is a source of great concern and frustration is the "party" voting. With some issues, the decisions have frequently been taken before the meeting by the Party/Club caucus. The debate proceeds along party lines with neither listening or conceding anything to the other. The climax to the fiasco is the voting. Often new material raised during debate throws one or both groups' arguments out - yet it is unique for the predetermined vote to alter. The whole debate is a sham.

The present structure of the Association assists the political groups and certain personalities in their games. There is a number of proposals coming to Referendum at the Elections and which will reduce their influence by facilitating independent persons working through a committee system. While the financial resources will be in the hands of committees, individuals will be able to work relatively freely in their own areas. Hence the party games and party politics will not have the same impact on activities planned and organized for you. The major proposals are as follows:-

to amalgamate the A.U.S. Committee with the Public Affairs Committee, because of the incredible overlap and resulting inefficiency to abolish the Education and Welfare Committee and divide its presently overlapping functions between the other Committees and the Executive; to expand the Social Activities Committee to nine members to spread the workload and responsibility; to constitute the Media Committee as a group of specialist officers; and to ensure regular scheduling and advertisement of meetings and decisions of the Executive Committee, Social Activities Committee and re-structured Public Affairs Committee. Lesser changes proposed deal with the number of committee meetings which may be missed by a member; Imposing the responsibility of scheduling and ensuring adequate Publicity for General Student Meetings and Referenda on the President, change the minimum number of academic days notice for a Referendum from three to five, and give the President a discretion to call G.S.M.'s and Referenda for A.U.S. Extra-ordinary Resolutions to be voted upon by the S.A.U.A. These constitutional changes were recommended in a Report adopted by the Executive Committee. Others have been mooted and will be publicized shortly if accepted by the Executive.

The final source of some discontent is the student media, notably "On Dit", Editor Nick Xenophon must be commended for the extremely hard work he has put into producing the paper. But media is monopolistic and some of the paper's content has been prejudicial and misinformed, to say the least. Nick's real potential should show after a couple more years of maturing at University. I will almost certainly be attacked by individuals for my comments above but I firmly believe that all are fair, justified and may be confirmed. The real hope for the Association is in a largely new group of non-aligned persons interested in working for you, not primarily in playing party games and leaving the vast majority of work to others, particularly the President. Potentially, the "new breed" will give you more for your dollar because the old guard have largely only argued and procrastinated. I should also add that this was written with a view to informing people of the functioning of the Association and individuals within it, only one declared candidate is named.

P.S. Two close confidants who have read this and who are very knowledgeable about the running of the Association say that I have been too kind! That is probably true!



THE STATE OF THE UNION

OUR CHANGING UNION

Having chaired the meeting of Union Council for the second time, now it's my privilege to make fellow students aware of a number of interesting and even portentous developments in the Union. Long overdue structural changes to the Union are now being finalised, and these will be brought to referendum at the imminent Union and Student Association elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Since the resignation of Ralph Middenway, who served as Warden of the Union for many years, the Union has agreed to abolish the post and create out of the twin positions of Secretary and Warden, one position of Chief Executive Officer, which shall be termed the Secretary of the Union. The office of Theatre Manager has also been abolished, and instead an Activities Officer will be appointed for 1978, which officer will be the Secretary to the Activities Committee, already functioning. We will be asking you to approve the disestablishment of some committees, the House and Theatre committees, and the establishment of two different committees - the Activities and Welfare Committees, as Standing Committees of the Union. Union Council will also be recommending some change to the Constitution regarding the setting of the Union fee. Since all these changes necessitate changes in our Constitution, you will be asked to approve these changes by referendum.

UNION OFFICERS ON THE MOVE

Due to the appointment of her husband interestate, Marcia del Thomas, the popular craftsman in charge of the Craft Studio on the fourth level, will shortly be leaving her job and her assistant will be taking over. Marcia has been universally respected and loved by those of the Union who knew her, and we are all very sorry to see her go. A new contract will be let in March next year.

The contract for Theatre Manager, the post of Well-Known Charles Edelman, expires at the end of the year, and the post will be replaced by the more all-embracing position of Activities Officer. The question is, will Charles be applying for that job, or is he planning to leave us?



The contracts for Gallery Officer and Welfare Officer also expire around the end of the year. Susan Abasa has been very capably holding the job as Gallery officer: her intentions vis-a-vis the new contract are as yet unknown. But we do expect Baden Teague, the Welfare Officer, to be leaving us by the end of the year. Baden's original 3-year contract was renewed for a further 3 years, but Council's appointments committee felt any further extension of the contract was not warranted, so after 6 years with Baden, it seems we will be seeking a new Welfare Officer for 1978.

LEGAL AID SERVICE

The Welfare Board obtained the unanimous approval of Union Council for a new legal aid service for students to be operated by the Legal Workshop from the Institute of Technology: these are qualified people who cannot get articles. Consultations will be with these qualified persons, with the back-up of the Institute's professional staff for complicated queries. This scheme will operate from the

Welfare Unit near the On Dit office at the western end of the Union Cloisters.

UNION FINANCE AND FEE

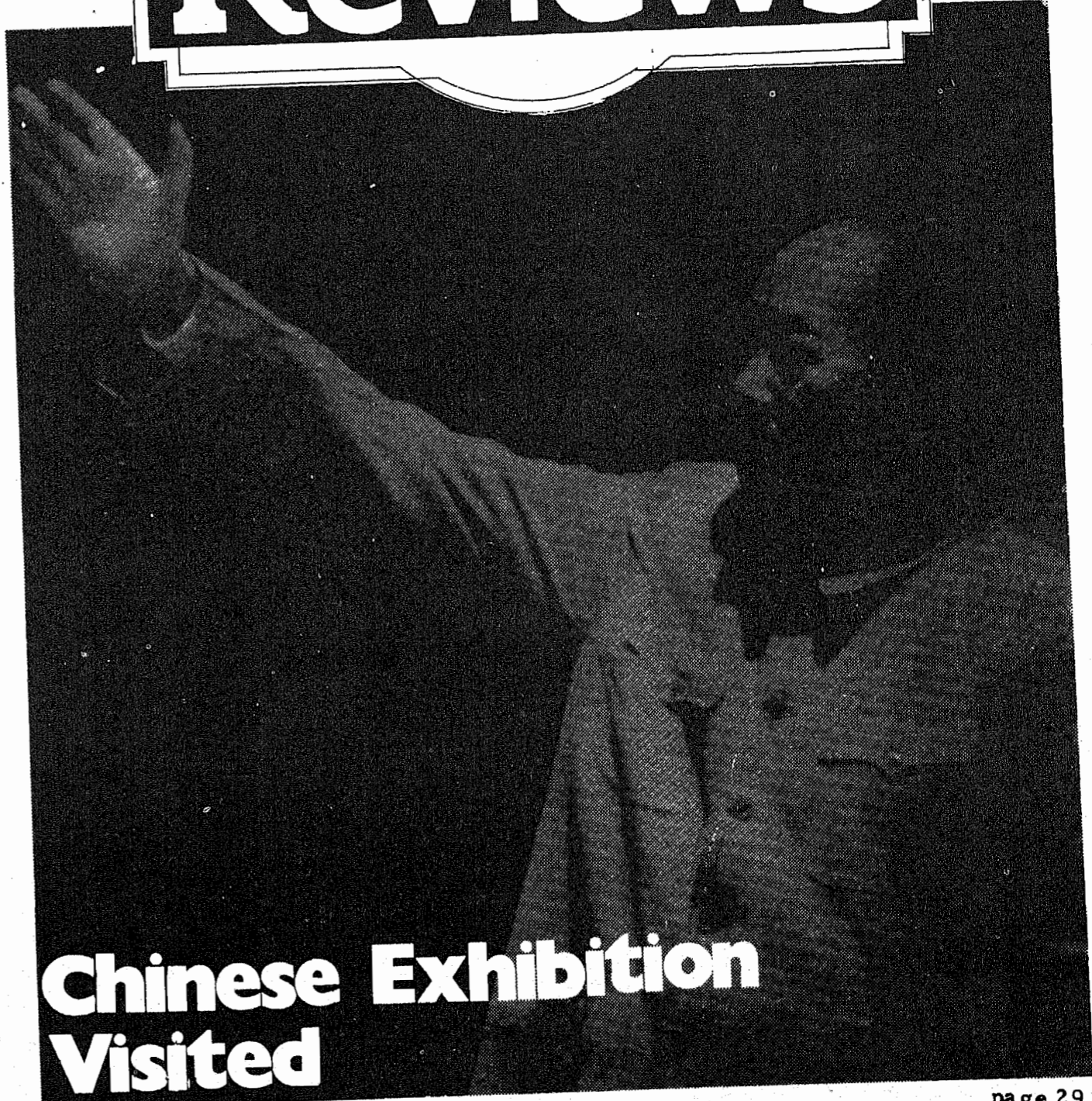
The Union's finance committee has recommended that 10% of the 1978 Fee income be set aside for General Reserve funds, to finance redevelopment programmes, new capital expenditures, renewals and replacements of existing equipment and other special purposes. Such a fund would amount to \$80,000 in one year, compared to \$30,000 this year, and there are a number of projects that would use such monies as the accumulate: Bar Furniture, Union Hall lighting, Wills Refectory floor, Lady Symon Toilets, to name a few. Such an increase in proposed expenditure, and a drop in enrolled students at Uni., coupled with inflation, means that the Finance Committee is recommending an increase in the fee to about \$115, from \$102 in the present year. Council is still considering this proposal.

DRUG ENQUIRY SUBMISSION

Union Council has authorized a committee of seven to receive submissions from students and young people for collating and submission to the Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. The Commission is very pleased the Union



On Dit Reviews



Chinese Exhibition Visited

Exhibitions

What a fucking imposition

THE CHINESE EXHIBITION/
Art Gallery of South Australia

VISITED BY ANDRE JUTE

First you stand in an orderly queue outside the Art Gallery front door and you get wet because the coppers staring suspiciously at you are hogging all the underroof dry space. Then they let an accurately counted batch of you actually enter the Art Gallery. Then you stand in an orderly queue in front of the ticket box until they decide they'll allow you to buy a ticket at \$1.50 and no concession for students. Then you stand in an orderly queue in front of a room with a rope across the entrance. After an interminable period a functionary removes the rope and tells you rudely to walk in an orderly queue (what else?) into the

room and fill those three rows and no others and sit down and keep quiet. If you try to walk out of the other end of the room, as I did, you come up against a functionary behind another rope, who tells you to siddownanshudup until he tells you you can go on. So you sit on your three orderly rows of chairs and watch a television show of some television personality (! Jesus!) interviewing a certain Dr. Stevens whose connection with the world of art is that he was once Australian ambassador to the People's Republic of China. I don't know what he's a doctor of but I'm sure he's quite good at that. He's probably also a good politician. But Stevens knows sweet fuckall about art. He makes statements such as 'Chinese art is far superior

to Western'. Forget the second rate grammar for a moment, just concentrate on what he meant to say, which was (if you give him the benefit of the doubt): 'China art, at this period, was more sophisticated or more refined than that produced in the West'. By definition one culture is not superior to another in toto; you cannot say one culture is better than another; cultural development moves in stages or cycles. And all the while there's this none too subtle indoctrination about how China was a slave society until the rise of the great people's republic, Stevens agreeing all the way. I don't even have an idiot box at home, so I considered being forced to watch a tenthrate chatfest on the minimedium for miniminds a bit beyond the pale. Finally, after about half an hour of this intolerable crap, the rope is removed and those three rows (and no others, mind you) are graciously allowed to march in an orderly queue to the next stage of the so-called exhibition -- having so far seen not a single real-life artifact. One sweet little girl turned to me in the queue (orderly of course) and said 'What a fucking chinese imposition'. One of the lurking coppers protecting the people's property looked as if he was about to arrest her but I jumbed on my white charger and saved her by asking the copper, "Well, what can you expect from these commo ~~ists~~?" and he actually called me 'sir' in his numbled reply. The students triumph again. An orderly queue winds its orderly way into the start of the actual

Exhibitions

exhibition where there is, glory be, a sign that tells you it is not necessary for you to stay in the orderly queue and, in fact, orders you to march around freely. The sign is in white letters on red card. If you want to know what it's like living in one of the regimented societies beyond the iron or bamboo curtains, just visit the Chinese Exhibition once and then try to imagine the same shit being done to you all day, every day, year in, year out -- and if you refuse to listen to know-nothings like Stevens it won't just be a friendly copper escorting you out and maybe charging you with disturbing the peace, it'll be a bunch of goons who won't even blindfold you before they shoot you.

Ye actual artifacts turned out to be a bit of a disappointment: they're mostly small and dull but highly photogenic. In one case there's this small faded piece of stone being supported by a wooden stand. It looks like nothing but behind it is a huge photograph in glorious technicolour and it's in the photo that you see its real beauty. I

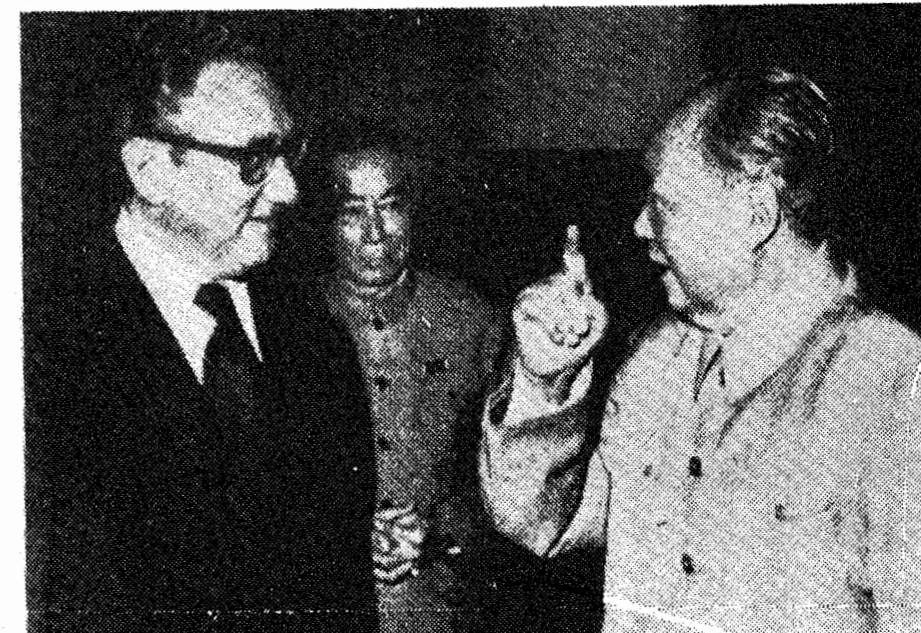
know, call me a phillistine if you like but the chinese are no better: they've required (!) the burial shroud of Princess Tou Wan with newly made pieces of jade and newly pulled gold wire -- that's like 'repainting' a Rembrandt with modern paints or 'rewrapping' a mummy in modern linen.

Another strange thing: in the tellybore they force you to watch there's a lot of propagancla about how the 'landlords took all the people's art' and how the People's Republic took it back from them. But in the exhibition itself every piece, without exception, has a label telling how it was excavated under the direction of the glorious People's Republic. Makes one wonder what happened to all those great artworks the People's Republic 'took back from the landlords'? Maybe it got smashed in the Cultural Revolution... And while we're at it, one cannot but wonder who's raking off the gravy paid by the several million people who're queuing in such an orderly fashion to see the people's art...

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We are unfortunately unable to show students a photograph of the glories of the people's art. The copyright to all photographs is held by the People's Republic of China).



"Damn that Vice Squad."



Mao to Kissinger: "And you know where you can stick this Henry."



"Hi Sweeties..."

Jazz Rock & Blues

STOP PRESS : a local band performs

"STRIKE-A-LIGHT", AUSTRALIA'S FINEST EXPONENTS OF RAT BAG ROCK.....ARRIVED TODAY, TO THE ROAR OF A CROWD CO-EQUALLY COMPOSED OF SEAGULLS AND

.....Thus it is postulated, that on Friday the 8th of July, 'within the luncheon period' - i.e. 'chunda - munchin to chunda period', that this "fiery" - this band of 'Strike the Crows' - extra - 'Strike-a-Light' production of "STRIKE-A-LIGHT", was to be freely available to the...

...debunking of the connoisuer

of the conservatoire, for the consideration

of cultural, concerts; consisting, of

contemptuous cultural camouflage

"ALL CLEAR! - NO WORRIES!

Were you there!

When it isn't - all clear!

Why is it that we, 'proud Australian', are so terribly proud of our country, so patriotic, that we would so quickly jump, to defend our so many 'cobbas', and even ourselves, from being debunked, from any sort international, commercial interest?!?!?

Why is it that we proud Australians, whose hearts are so-tender, so-loving, and so, so, so concerned for one-another, that we always would 'flock like the crows over a maggot-filled flesh', rather than dare to go hear some 'pommy', or even rather than all 'Yankie' performances?

Whenever has our 'Australian - heritage', ever been so highly regarded? When has it ever compared with this holy hour?...

When will it be...that the ABBA's starve; while Australian bands, our local talent -other than the painful parochial perserverers - like Billy Thorpe, and a 'Ruddy' Ariel - get to

....."STUMACK RUMBULLS". They have been 'describled' as Christian punk - a kind of Black Sabbath of Christian rock. Our research shows that they have all, in fact been born.....at least once b Freud, Jung & Mrs Ivy Crunge, (mother of Shirley Crunge) of 32A NoFixed Abode Brompton,, ,postulate some childhood extra polations are present in their stage antiques.....

The 'blokes' seem to realize "life is a learning experience", , , , ,and we all hope that they can apply it to their music in future.....



perform to packed houses? And when will it be...bands, other than - say like - the high flying, but quickly falling, 'Hooks' of the 'Sky'?!? When will it be.....that the 'painful - perseverers', will not have to be so painful? And when will it be...that the painfulness of perseverance, will be a road less painful, through the presence of other perseverers?

PERSEVERERS UNIT?!?!?!?!...:

**As 'Rome burnt, while Nero masturbated with his fiddle', SO "Adelaide goes to the Crows, while the Choirs of Adelaide sing; Saxons and Krauts unit to sing their - 'bloody song' - Beethoven's Adelaide!"

DO YOU NOT KNOW that there's many saving, proclaiming and serving saviours at your service! DO YOU NOT KNOW? There's Colin Koch and his Musos Co-operative? DO YOU NOT KNOW there is Frank Ford and the S.A. Community of the Arts?

Cinema

Salon Kitty

SALON KITTY

Starring: Helmut Berger, Ingrid Thulin, Teresa Ann Savay. At Hoyts Cinema 3.

If "Hogan's Heroes" is all you know of Nazism and W.W.II., this film should awaken at least some of your intelligence towards understanding the horrors that existed at the time. The film starts in Berlin in 1939. Captain Wallenburg (Berger) receives an order to select some beautiful intelligent girls, totally devoted to the Nazi cause. It is necessary for them to substitute the "inmates" of Salon Kitty, the most famous brothel in the city, in order to supply to the authorities information on their clients. While trying the first contingency, the Captain speaks to a young girl

GLOBE THEATRE PRESENTS... the Australian premiere of Eugene Ionesco's KILLING GAME

A play set in a peaceful village where people speak only in cliches (sounds like a tutorial!). Suddenly, a mysterious black monk appears. The plague strikes and even with Medibank the suffering of the people reveals "the raw emotions behind the cliches - the hypocrisy and treachery of the politicians, the clergy, and citizens alike...."

Sounds yukky, all those bodies... but it is a KILLING GAME and it is funny and it is at the Little Theatre beginning July 13th and running (Wed to Sat) until the 23rd. Student price 90 cents! (almost free theatre) Tickets at the door

named Margherita, whose strange airy behaviour intrigues him to the point that he takes her to his apartment. Fanatically Nazi, Margherita prepares herself for the worst, making a point of understanding the honour to accept humiliations that he makes her go through in the course of the "interview".

On the 1st September, 1939 when Germany celebrates the invasion of Poland, Kitty (Thulin) is taken aside by Wallenburg and informed for the first time of the need to change the Salon's personnel. The Salon re-opens its doors.

Margherita has accepted to do a detailed report on each client, ignoring that the establishment has been placed under surveillance and that all conversations are recorded by special equipment. Although the sadistic rituals are subtly spreading to each storey of the house, she innocently starts to fall in love with one of her clients, Hans Reiter. The latter, traumatised by the violence of which he is a witness has decided to join the Allied

ranks. Touched by his confidence and conscience, Margherita drafts a report in which she declares him an exemplary patriot, but Wallenberg is not to be fooled. He summons her and tells her that he possesses a letter from Hans which contains proof of his treachery. He alone knows of the letter and he is willing to keep it a secret. Margherita is again at Wallenberg's mercy and must submit to his will. Several hours later, Wallenburg is killed in a sauna, Kitty and Margherita remain alone in the large brothel while the bombs commence to fall on Berlin.

Produced by Giulio Sbarigia and Ermanno Donati, directed by Tinto Brass, 20th Century Fox's "Salon Kitty" also features cameos by Bekim Fehmiu, Dan Van Husen and John Ireland and is an education rather than an entertainment.

PETER ANDERSEN



Food

The Cedar's

THE CEDAR'S
AN INEVITABLE PILGRIMAGE BY
FERDINAND LOPEZ.

Those of us who are fortunate enough to have been acquainted with Max Moughelbay's Cedar's Restaurant will readily agree that it is sui generis i. e. in a particular class of its own. The Cedar's, located at the western end of Hindley Street, is an informal, charming, unpretentious eating-house that provides extremely palatable food at rational prices. Moughelbay opened his unique Lebanese Restaurant some six years ago, since then it has become a house of consistent repute, and obedient service. A restaurant by its very nature cannot help but reflect its proprietor; a tight smoothly run kitchen, a dedicated staff, results in uniformity of taste, appearance, and presentation of food; as Moughelbay himself remarked, "I wouldn't sell it unless I would eat it myself".

Tony Constantine is chef at The Cedar's (ex St. Georges Hotel, Lebanon) a jovial, gnome-like man, who has the vital capacity for the subtleties of Lebanese cuisine. We arrived by good calculation on a special night, as it was only Tany's, dare I use that colloquial expression, "second gig", in Adelaide.

We began, after a most cordial reception from the master Max Moughelbay, with an aperitif of Campari and Soda (.45¢), just to loosen-up the conversation. Every-

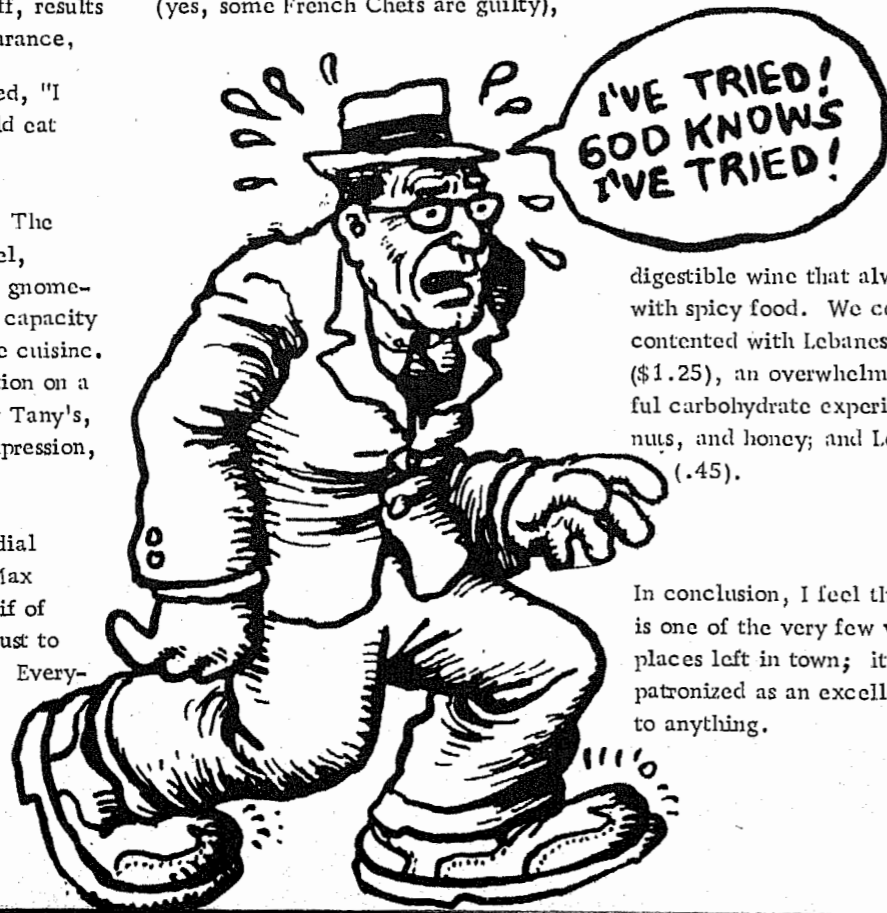
thing nice and settled we ordered Lebanese Hors D'oeuvres (\$2.50), a collection of three different tastes, Hommos (ground chick pea puree) Tabouli (chopped parsley with seasoned rice) and the ever ambrosial stuffed vine leaves (seasoned rice rolled in vine leaves and deep fried). For refreshment we chose the ever faithful Hardy's Old Castle Reising (\$3.50), a pleasant enough wine of limited character, but adequate enough to appease ones taste buds in order that one may properly prepare for the next course. Entree comprised of Grilled Whiting (\$2.50), and Lentil Soup (Toni's coup de grace) was a robust liquor, generously married with watercress and lentils. Perhaps, it is time to note here that Lebanese cuisine is not a boisterous, gaudy, conceited involvement with food (yes, some French Chefs are guilty),

rather, an intelligent, measured, coupling of tastes; the Lebanese seduce food, not rape it.

The main course came as two different ethnic dishes; Kefta au Hommas (\$3.50), and Baked Kebbe (\$3.50), both dishes need elaboration here. Kefta au Hommas is minced fillet of lamb with chick pea puree, it is the best cut of the beast, minced, adroitly spiced and fried, so as to make it a pleasure to eat meat if you aren't a great meat eater. (not vegetarian is well catered for). Baked Kebbe, is fillet steak, spiced and served with exotic pine nuts and salad, a most satisfying experience with steak. The supporting beverage to the main course was an uncontroversial Wynns Oven Valley Shiraz Burgandy (\$2.00), a light easily

digestible wine that always goes well with spicy food. We concluded very contented with Lebanese Backlava (\$1.25), an overwhelming but beautiful carbohydrate experience of pastry, nuts, and honey; and Lebanese Coffel (.45).

In conclusion, I feel that The Cedars is one of the very few value for money places left in town; it should be patronized as an excellent alternative to anything.



Jazz Rock & Blues

Scorpions

"VIRGIN KILLER"
Scorpions

A group of demented Germans; SCORPIONS are a hard-rock outfit vaguely similar to Golden Earring. All the songs are loud, distorted, and full of energy. But while they seem to have captured all the drappings of good rock, they have missed it's essence: feeling and meaning in the songs themselves. But, the vocalist, often reminiscent of Ronnie Dio, hits a few really good notes.

Simon Stretton

Focus

FOCUS - SHIP OF MEMORIES
(EMI EMC 2573)

Bad luck for anybody expecting a new Focus album with guitarist Philippe Catherine. This is a compilation of old material, most previously unreleased, recorded before the band changed labels. Many of the tracks were recorded in two weeks in May '73, when the band was at a creative low, but had some studio time to kill. There are some interesting moments - the track "Glider" was later re-written and re-recorded and appears as the title track on the "Mother Focus" album - but generally the songs are untidy and aimless, resembling more a stoned jam than a serious recording effort. As well as this, the production and mixing are not up to scratch, making it all round, a second rate album, and not one which Focus themselves recommend. For hard-core Focusians only.

Tony Lewis

Bothy Band/ Wolfe Tones



THE BOTHY BAND
OLD HAG YOU HAVE KILLED ME
Mulligan LUN 007 (Crest)

THE WOLFE TONES
LET THE PEOPLE SING
Dolphin Dol1004 (Crest)

These are two of the albums of traditional music released by Crest and available upon request. The Bothy Band grew out of the success achieved by the Chieftains and also from a style which planxty brought to popular acclaim. It is very traditional, but the band has more drive than many other similar groups, because of their use of rhythm instruments; guitar and harpsichord. This, combined with a good mixture of

The MUSOS Co-operative continues an amazing series of concerts, every Friday night in July, at

**The Box
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instruments and vocal pieces, make it one of the most approachable traditional albums around. If this record doesn't strike an Irish chord in you, then nothing ever will.

The Wolfe Tones are of a different ilk, they concentrate much more on the lyric and musically they are more of an Irish pub band, although that is being a bit unfair. Their message, on this album anyway, is pretty clear - Ireland for the Irish and not British troops. As a result, protest songs dominate the collection, which makes it an album of fairly limited appeal.

Michael Prescott.

Faddis

JON FADDIS
YOUNGBLOOD
PABLO 2310 765 (phonogram)

Jon Faddis' only claim to fame apart from his Pablo recordings has been as one of many in the brass section of numerous albums. There is little doubt that this session trumpeter is anything but ordinary. Backed by an incredible band (Kenny Barron, George Mraz and Mickey Roker). Faddis blows some amazing, although sometimes not totally original, solos over 5 jazz classics. It is an album of warmth, power, beauty and above all, it shows that even though Faddis is "young" in jazz terms, he has a great feel for his music and could easily become one of the top trumpeters to appear in the seventies'.

Michael Prescott.

MUSOS CO-OP. General meeting, Mon. July 11th 7.30pm at the Box Factory.

Jazz Rock & Blues

Beatles

THE BEATLES: LIVE AT THE STAR CLUB, GERMANY 1962. (Interfusion L45733/4)

This double-album, recorded in return for a crate of beer back in 1962, is the 2nd Beatles live album to surface in recent weeks. It was recorded on a mono portable tape recorder, at the infamous "Star-Club" in Hamburg, before the Beatles cracked the international charts. It contains many previously unreleased songs which display the popular roots of the band; amongst them, unlikely items such as "Red Sails in the Sunset", and "A Taste of Honey" are included. It is certainly of interest to Beatles fans, as it pre-dates even the majority of Bootleg live recordings available; but unfortunately, the recording quality is terrible. There is no hiss nor tape distortion; but given that, the sound is at best Murky; The jangling rhythm guitar is way out front, and the bass is a mere echo in the back sound, with the vocals too far back as well. The funniest part of the album, is however, George Harrison trying to play lead guitar. An idiosyncratic record.

Simon Stretton

Sea Level

SEA LEVEL
Capricorn 2429 150 (Phonogram)

One couldn't expect much from a band resurrected from the ruins of the Allman Bros., however these guys (Lamar Williams, Chuck Leavell, Jai Johanny Johanson, and a very Duane Allman Sounding

Jonny Nalls) really put that generation in the ground. The album is a mixture of Southern roots, jazz and rock, the result is a really nice, mazz flavoured album, dominated by excellent soloing from all members of the band. Most of the tracks are instrumental, with two good contrasting songs, all of which still have a definite Allman Bros. feel about them. This is a surprise debut album from some much ignored members of a once great group.

Michael Prescott

Jefferson Airplane

JEFFERSON AIRPLANE
"FLIGHT LOG 1966-1976"
2 Record Set.
GRUNT CYL2-1255 (RCA)

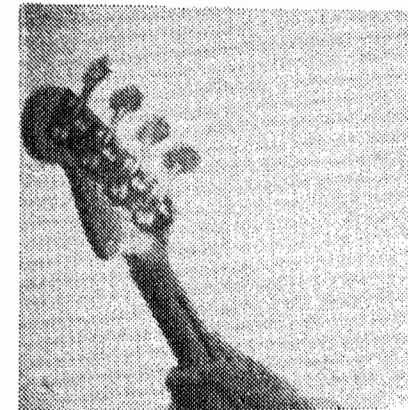
This aptly titled compilation album spans a decade of Jefferson material, from their beginnings in the mid-sixties until their rechristening as Jefferson Starship. The double set is comprised of twenty tracks from

Jazz Rock & Blues

sixteen albums, including three from spinoff band Hot Tuna, plus a previously unreleased live performance from the Starship lineup. The material here varies immensely, from folk to pop, rock to blues. In fact, this is one of those albums where I can't resist the urge to lift the old pickup arm and avoid a few tracks. Those that I like, I play incessantly, those I don't are rarely heard. 'Flight Log' is a good buy if you have very broad musical tastes.

MARK CRONSHAW

801



801 - LIVE (Polydor 2310 510)

This classic band was thrown together by Phil Manzanera and Brian Eno for a handful of gigs, one of which was fortunately recorded for this immortal album. As well as the two aforementioned maestros, 801 consists of Lloyd Watson (slide guitar and vocals) former Curved Air keyboard man Francis Monkman, bassist Bill McCormick, and an excellent drummer, Simon Phillips. The album contains reworks of the Beatles' "Tomorrow Never Knows" and the Kinks' "You Really Got Me" as well as Eno classics "Sombre Reptiles", "Baby's

On Fire" and Manzanera's "Diamond Head". All tracks are done with energy, imagination, and immaculate class, making it a very precious album. It's albums like this that make you wonder just how much brilliant music goes on in England that we never even hear about in Australia.

Tony Lewis

Steeleye Span

STEELEYE SPAN
Original Masters
Chrysalis IA5723/4 (Festival)

This Steeleye Span's 'greatest hits' album contains material from all of their nine previous albums plus two previously unreleased tracks.

Span produce their own special brand of folk-rock quite unlike any other. The clear voice of lead singer, Maddy Prior and tight vocal harmonies of the rest of the group stamp this record as a classic example of British folk-rock.

The not-so-well known songs are never overshadowed by the hits that they had, which makes a refreshing change from the usual 'greatest hits' type of album. Of course the hits are there ("Thomas the Rhymer, All Around My Flat, etc) but they don't distrust the listener from the other songs on the album.

I noticed the progression the group has made to their present stage. Music from earlier albums is more restrained, with little use of amplification, while later productions

highlight the influence of rock in their music. Quality of all four sides is good also.

If you want a superb collection of the music of Steeleye Span do not hesitate to get this double album.

Doug Adamson.

Purim



"NOTHING WILL BE AS IT WAS
....NOTHING"
Flora Purim (Fantasy L 36162)

Flora Purim is amazing. She has a voice like liquid gold, to use a predictable but appropriate cliché. The way she uses her voice as a musical instrument is quite exhilarating, and perfectly exemplified on "Angels" - one of the many outstanding tracks on this superb album of sweet, soft and tasteful jazz. It's also very refreshing that she hasn't replaced her Brazilian accent with a phony American drawl, as so many singers do. And she doesn't mess around with selecting backing musicians either - she's got Leon "Ndugu" Chanler on drums (who also produced the album very nicely), Byron Miller on bass, George Duke (going under the pseu-

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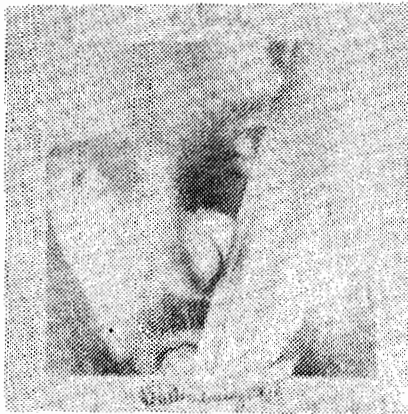
Jazz Rock & Blues

donym of "Dawili Gongga") and Patrice Rushen on keyboards, and Reggie Lucas and Al McKay on guitars, to name just a few.

Every facet of this album is immaculate. I really cannot find one thing to criticize. A masterpiece.

Tony Lewis

Harper



ROY HARPER - BULLINAMING-VASE (Harvest SHSP 4060)

It's really quite unfair that Roy Harper is famous, not for what he's done, but for the "celebrities" who have spoken their admiration for him. It's also quite easy to see how an artist who so strongly refuses to compromise his style will continue to avoid commercial success. But that does not detract from his sheer brilliance.

More than any other lyricist I know of, Harper seems to epitomise the emotionally scarred-explorer, who has ventured far along the path toward The Meaning Of Life, and, having verged on insanity, has returned to say "Don't bother, it's not worth it. Just enjoy life while it lasts".

This latest album is yet another strikingly powerful commentary on The Great Human Race, particularly

the amazingly conceited White Man, as seen through the eyes of a simple English lad on the dole, (the sort of lad who doesn't know much, but knows he's not entirely enchanted with Life).

The album is highlighted by "One Of Those Days In England" - a long piece which takes up part of side one and all of side two. Musically, the album ranges from uncomplicatedly ecstatic to a little laborious, though lyrically it is powerful throughout.

It's about time Roy Harper got some true recognition from the record-buying public, but frankly I can't see how "Bullinamingvase" will spark such a reaction if none of its predecessors have done so. Thank God he doesn't live in Australia, or he'd never even have got a recording contract.

Tony Lewis.

ELYSIUM

In this little town we call Adelaide there are, believe it or not, a number of bands who don't play rock'n'roll or disco funk, but prefer to make original music which incorporates such rare qualities as imagination and sophistication. There is definitely a demand for such bands, but they are rarely blessed with recognition, simply because they are just as rarely given exposure. Promoters are loathe to employ bands which are not instant money spinners, and the daily press are frequently as apathetic as the average disco gaggle.

So, the evergreen Jazz, Rock and Blues Club (aren't we just the darlinest little martyrs?) sees its purpose as catering for bands and audiences of the less common variety. Which is why we are giving exposure to such bands as Elysium. A six-piece band which defies description, but whose music might be on the arbitrary labels of "jazz-rock", or "art-rock" (?) (you probably would not believe us if we didn't label them) Elysium feature the twin keyboard set-up of Michael Mann (piano, synthesizer) and Micky Bahlj (string ensemble, synthesizer), and are fronted by the inimitable Peter Jolly, who possesses a strong voice of rare character. Not to be over-

looked are guitarist Mark Cronshaw, bassist Peter Koczberski, and drummer Keith Newman, who round off a very complete outfit who are well worth making the effort to go and listen to, (that is, if you don't mind the inconvenience of having to pay attention).

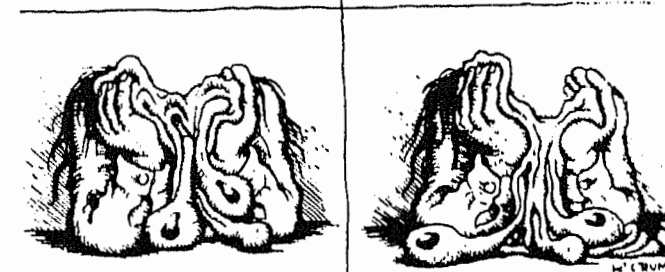
Elysium performed a successful free lunchtime concert in the first term, and now they are appearing again on this campus, in part two of "Mid-winter Follies". - Union Hall, Sunday July 17th, 7.30 p.m. (\$2, JRB members \$1.50). Appearing with Elysium are Lucas Aaron, Some Dream, and jazz guitar soloist Ross Mayne.

UNION CHAIR'S RETIRING RAMBLINGS cont.

has decided to authorize such a submission, and for this purpose will be holding a public meeting here on the 20th July. The committee meets Tuesday afternoons in the Union offices, Lady Symon Buildings, and will be happy for any assistance.

W.A. GOVERNMENT OVER-REACTION

It's not often the Union gets concerned about the actions of other State Governments, but in W.A. the (Liberal Party) Government has decided on certain measures to restrict the autonomy of the Guild of Undergraduates at W.A. University, our equivalent of the Union, and even remove the setting of the level of the Statutory (Union) Fee from the Guild, and so from student control. It seems that the W.A. Government has over-reacted to student criticism of Education Policy to the extent that it is prepared to interfere with student policy and democracy for its own ends. The Guild claims that student fees will as a result probably rise, since it is fairly obvious that it is student self-interest that keeps Union fees down. The Guild also regrets that the State Cabinet proposals would harm the operations of the Students Association and associated groups, and prevent money being allocated to off-campus groups like charities, sporting and cultural associations. We can expect the fight in W.A. by students to maintain control over the finances of the Guild to be bitter.



Fortunately in S.A. the Vice-Chancellor has refused to bow to similar pressures from the Federal Minister of Education, and the University Council is in fact seeking to amend the University Act of S.A. to remove any doubt that the University has the power to levy a Statutory Fee on behalf of the Union. Clearly the Union is in existence not only to provide meals and toilet facilities and the like, but also, independently or through the Students Association, it gives students the chance to exert political pressure in the student interest; not only on Governments at the Federal level, but on Airlines, State authorities, and other bodies that affect student rights and welfare. Scholarships, T.E.A.S., and student loans scheme are but a few of the battles won by students for students in the past - and the W.A. Government is obviously jumpy about student reaction to the present

Education cuts.

With courses being dropped, reductions in library facilities, and departmental tutoring falling off in standard, Adelaide students should rightly be concerned about the effects of Government budget-cuts on the quality of their own education, and seeking ways of doing something about it. Concerned students might be interested in seeking office in the Students Association, or alternatively, in voting for those students who promise to do something about the standard of our education.

UNION ELECTIONS

Now's your chance to have your say in the affairs of Union Council. If you don't stand, do at least vote seriously and reflectively; every vote is important, and considerable power is given by students to the elected Union Councillors. Read the policies of candidates as if they mattered, and so they should, look at their record (if you can), and vote according to conscience. We get, after all, the Union we deserve, and we deserve a responsible and hard working Union Council, with Councillors elected on the basis of their skills and achievements, rather than on the basis of their rhetorical and sensationalist ideological outpourings.

Jon Ruwoldt,
Chair, Union Council

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