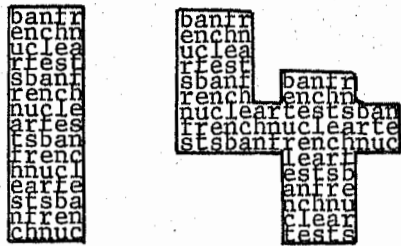


In symbolic rejection of French policy in the Pacific, this week's paper will delete its traditional French title.



JUNE 27, 1972

Registered for posting as a periodical Category "B".

Annual subscription \$3.00.

SEX and the unmarried DOG

Millions of articles have been written about Vietnam. Some praise the U.S., others say the war was a mistake, others call it deliberate aggression, yet all fall short of seeing the real cause of this tragic situation. Most blame capitalism saying it results in imperialism and aggression. I believe this to be a result of the cause not the cause itself.

Harold Besser in his film "The War Game" pointed to the similarity between a chess game and war; the troops are merely pieces on a complicated board. War is a big tragic competition, in particular Vietnam is the chessboard for America and China (via Hanoi). The only vested interest the U.S. has in the war is its proficiency at the game. Have you ever thought of the similarity between this area of American involvement and others? Many talk of the arms race and fail to associate it with the war, but what of the space race? The race to have bigger bombs and to be first on Jupiter are psychologically inseparable.

At first sight it seems Russia and China and America are having one big contest while we sit unfortunately and passively in the middle, but is this so? Surely our whole society is based on competition. As soon as children are born they are thrust into a competitive role; mothers talk of whether little Janet or Johnny was first to walk or say mama etc., then at school the children strive to be the first to read and later as the system strengthens its hold, they compete for marks.

Instead of being taught to love and look after each other children learn to compete, eventually being loving only in the hope of praise for being so. Each year the schools vomit forth competing machines for the world to cope and compete with.

Money is often condemned as the root of all evil, yet money is merely symbolic and in fact it makes competition easier and safer in its symbolism. We all know that millionaires are far stronger socially than their physical condition merits and we hate them for it; yet we made them that way. To see them as different from us is the result of comparing them, and presumably their ability to acquire paper symbols, with us. Yet comparison results from competing — if we were not worried about being better than others we wouldn't compare.

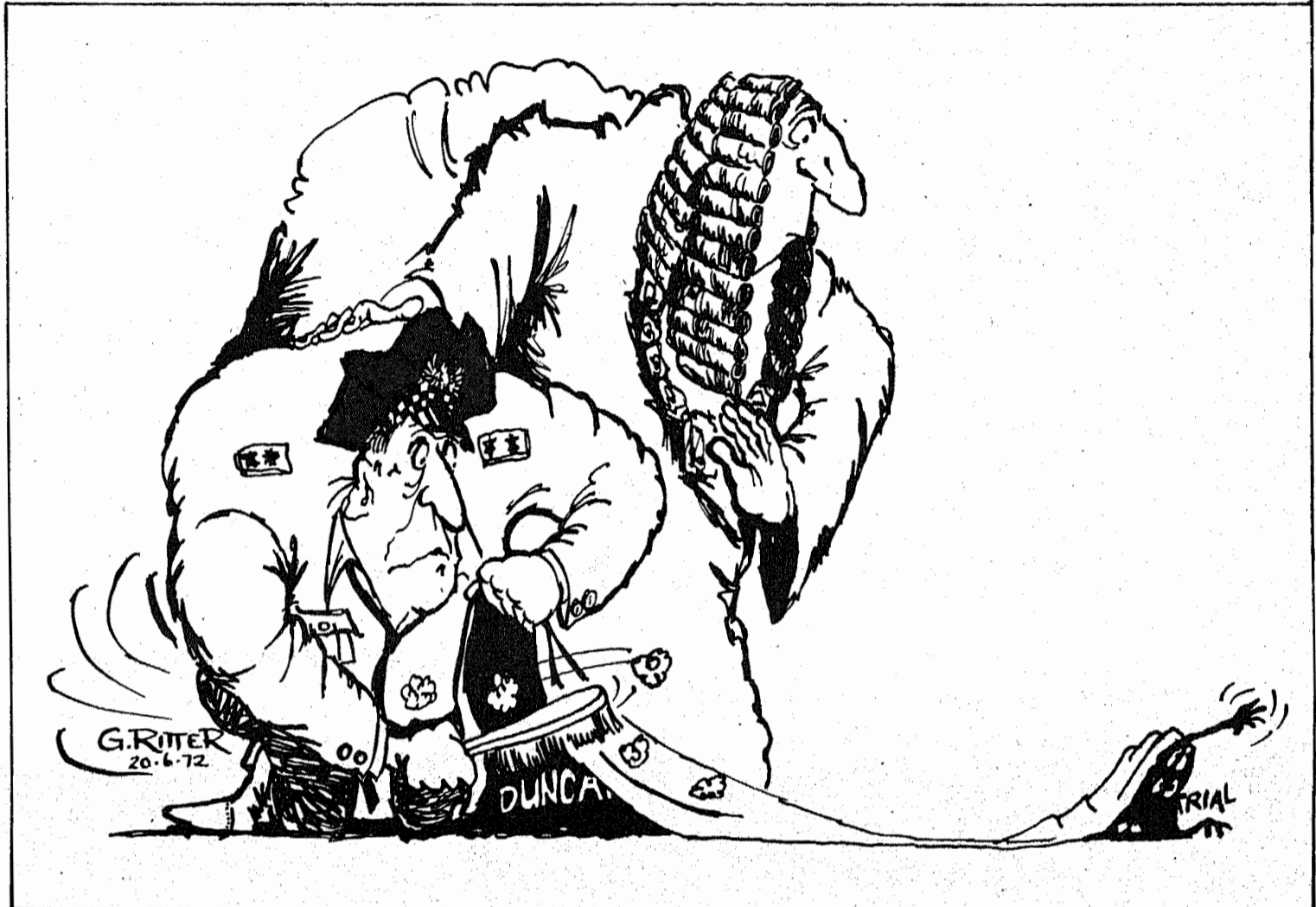
Surely it is safer to be more powerful than three million citizens because you can bribe cops than because you can maim or kill them? Either way the proof of their power is constantly required. In short, money was invented and developed by civilization to cope safely with this very primitive life orientation.

I mentioned the arms race and the space race, it is interesting that we even refer to other nations as races showing we regard ourselves, as nations, to be in continual conflict. This competitiveness is an inheritance from prehistory; back when we lived in caves and ate raw meat and dinosaurs roamed the plain it was extremely important to be strong and fast; so competition was encouraged to develop survival skills to the utmost as quickly as possible. It seems incredible that this pattern has survived so long without justification, like the pattern of male dominance — a relic from our monkey days. If we are to survive we must abolish these relics from prehistory. At the moment we are not co-operating. We are mostly apathetic until something affects us. Why else does U.N. continually fail like its predecessors in peace?

Overpopulation results primarily from the race "to get married, settle down and raise a family" pushed on us as socially desirable since infancy. Pollution is also a direct result — how many people cooperate in organizing car-pools and how many don't ride push bikes because it takes longer? How many industries cease production of a product because another firm produces it?

If we are to survive we must abandon our present life-style. Only by co-operating can we maintain a meaningful existence.

Elizabeth McLeod.



Union notes

by Schmidt

The monthly Union Council meeting is on Tuesday 27 June at 7.30 p.m. in the Lady Symon Library. Some interesting matters are before your wise and worthy representatives, but none as interesting as the sexual intercourse that Queensland Uni's Council gets treated to. According to the News (22/6/72) Colin Bennett the so-called "boss" of Queensland Uni's 17000 students (actually he was only chairman of the Union Council) wanted out because he couldn't call the cops in to enforce HIS standards of moral conduct. Labor MLA Bennett declared that the students were depraved and revolting and also claimed that two students pretended to have sexual intercourse at a Council meeting in order to make him do his block. The girl involved was "obviously a plain bitch". I have it on the highest authority that our own block, Chairman Fred Bloch, has gladly promised not to resign if any of our students wish to repeat the performance at one of our own Council meetings.

Even in the absence of such healthy demonstrations, the Council meeting might generate some fire over the debate on worker participation. On notice is a motion proposing that Union employees be directly represented on committees formed to discuss their working conditions including wages. It seems appropriate that the University should be in the vanguard of the movement for worker participation, but my contacts tell me

that the motion will receive plenty of opposition. The movement on campus resulted from proposed alterations to wage contacts for Union Hall employees, and apparently this issue alone is hot enough to see gloves off in the normally sedate and retiring council chamber.

At its last Council meeting, the University graciously approved the Union's plans for a loan of half a million from the A.M.P. as part-finance for stage 2 of the rebuilding program. Provided a few technicalities are straightened out, this means that building might start in February and finish a few months later, leaving us with another refec, a bar, a small cinema, a small theatre, a couple of squash courts and various other periphery to play with. Word has it that United will be asked to perform the opening ceremony following their successful welcome to Gough on Union Day.

Speaking of Union Day, it was held a couple of weeks ago in case you didn't notice. Apart from United's stunt and the lovely Stewart Cockburn, the Day was about as momentous as a refec. pie. Either the grass roots start stirring next year or you can bet your lobby Lloyd Balls that it won't be held next year.

And whilst on the subject of grass roots, keep in mind you grass rooters that Union reform is looming once again. Bring democracy to the campus and vote for reform. Remember, silence is consent and all that crap.

VL5UV

RADIO UNIVERSITY

Most members of the university and some members of the community at large have lately been hearing some rather wild rumours concerning a radio station being secretly established "somewhere on campus". Such rumours appear to have varied from suggestions of an underground plot organised by subversives determined to overthrow the university and/or social structure to some sort of "Big Brother" who will infiltrate the homes and manipulate the minds of the popular. May I at once put any such rumours to rest and set out the "facts as they are known".

Yes, The University of Adelaide has got itself into the media game and Radio University, VL5UV will officially open, with a few succinct remarks from the Governor and other worthies on June 28th. The station is underground only in the purely physical sense — it's been buried along with its overseer, the Department of Adult Education in the bowels of the new library complex and it's subversive only to the extent that it will undermine the purveyors of mass culture — the media — by providing a liberal education alternative.

Radio University has been established thanks to an anonymous gift of \$100,000 to the university — the donor's only stipulation being that a reasonable amount of time be granted to the humanities.

Anyone may enrol in courses, which will generally be of 8-12 units over the same number of weeks. However, these must pay for themselves. At present it is estimated that most course costs will be in the vicinity of five dollars.



However, negotiations are underway with the various tertiary institutions to establish a uniform discount for their students. A move in this direction was initiated by the S.A.I.T. Union.

Radio University VL5UV breaks new ground in adult education in Australia and naturally at this stage, is largely experimental. The station will open with limited staffing and resources and a restrictive licence from the P.M.G. The major restriction of the licence is that no music can be transmitted, which of course affects day-to-day program planning and makes it impossible for the station to tap the valuable resources of the Music School in any real sense.

Because of these limitations, VL5UV is going to need all the help and stimulus it can get if it is to provide an imaginative radio alternative and fulfil the high hopes that a great many people have for it. Perhaps an outline of the first series of courses may serve to indicate the potential breadth of the station's activities. It may, more importantly, stimulate you to come up with an inspiration for future planning.

The following excerpts come from our station's brochure —

THE FUTURE OF THE FLINDERS RANGES

Mondays, 9.30 p.m. 9 units — Starts July 3

Thursday, 9.00 p.m. Fee: \$4.50.
Talks and discussions centre on the Flinders Ranges Planning Area Development Plan drawn up by the State Planning Authority. It attempts to integrate various activities — pastoral farming, mining, tourism and conservation. Specialists in these areas, and on the historical background to the Flinders' present use patterns to give their views on the future use of the area.

This is a course which discusses important issues for the state, focussing, as it does, on the conservation and development dilemma.

CONVERSATIONAL GERMAN I

Mondays, 9.15 p.m. 26 units (13 weeks) — Starts July 3.

Wednesdays 9.15 p.m. Fee: \$12.
Plus both units for the week at these times —

Tuesday 11.30 a.m.
Thursday 8.30 p.m.

Through the conversations of "Die Familie Baumann" students will be introduced to elementary spoken German and necessary grammar. The course is newly released by the highly respected Goethe Institute of Munich, and explanatory booklets will be supplied to enrolled students. Voluntary weekly tutorials will be provided for those who wish them.

(Conversational German II will follow in September, 1972)

WOMEN TODAY

Mondays 8.00 p.m. 8 units — Starts July 3.

Tuesdays 11.00 a.m. (repeat). Fee: \$4.00
The situation of women in Australian society today is examined by several young and concerned women. They give thought-provoking views on the "home makers" women at work, women as consumers and women, love and sex.

This course is aimed primarily to stimulate the woman at home, but the changing role of women concerns us all.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES

Tuesday 8.00 p.m. 9 units — Starts July 4.

Fee: \$4.50.
Cambridge University's Marlowe Society has recorded the complete works of Shakespeare. This course takes the nine tragedies from this highly acclaimed series; a play will be presented in its entirety each week (with a five minute "comfort stop" midway). A brief discussion of each performance will follow the recording, and enrolling students will receive comprehensive programme notes on the players and the plays.

The neglected Coriolanus and Titus Andronicus will join the better known tragedies such as Macbeth and Hamlet. "Argo's fine series of complete Shakespeare recordings with the Marlowe Society has now firmly established the highest of standards." (The Guardian).

MAJOR AUSTRALIAN POETS

Mondays 8.30 p.m. 11 units — Starts July 3.

Wednesday 8.30 p.m. (repeat) Fee: \$5.50.

Discussions on nine prominent poets, in most cases illuminated by the poets reading their own words. Australian literature specialist Adrian Mitchell combines with five other English Department academics to introduce these poets: Kenneth Slessor, R. D. Fitzgerald, A. D. Hope, Douglas Stewart, Judith Wright, James McAuley, Rosemary Dobson, Francis Webb and Bruce Dawe.

MANAGING PEOPLE IN ORGANISATIONS

Mondays 10.00 p.m. 10 units — Starts July 24.

Wednesday 7.30 p.m. Fee: \$10.

This course is a joint venture with Radio University VL2UV at the University of New South Wales, which has already experienced large enrolments in the course. Two lecturers from the University of N.S.W. Graduate School of Business discuss recent research in organisational behaviour and give practical applications of research evidence in analysing and controlling and predicting human behaviour. The course is to be conducted in association with the Institute of Engineers, but it will have direct benefits for many other executives and professional men. General enrolments are welcome.

COASTAL NAVIGATION — in association with the W.E.A.

Wednesdays 9.30 p.m. 10 units — Starts July 26

Thursdays 8.00 p.m. (repeat) Fee: \$8

Captain M. H. O'Leary has adapted for radio his popular W.E.A. course for small boat owners and those interested in navigation. The units cover all aspects of coastal navigation and also touch on seamanship, rules of the road, meteorology, tides, and safety in small boats. This is a course for pleasure, enjoyment, and of direct practical value. The last unit will be a voluntary revision seminar for students wishing to meet the tutor with their problems. The W.E.A. has shared in the production of this course; enrolments, however, will be direct with Radio University.

Equality of opportunity has been a consistent theme in recent discussions of Australian education. But it largely remains just purely a discussion topic and is far from materialising in any real terms. Unfortunately, for this reason a vast majority of educationists are too fully occupied in attempting to change the existing inequitable system, and rightly so, to afford time to improve the situation of those already the victims of it. But nevertheless each year more and more people are being turned out into the world from the school situation, less and less able to enjoy it.

On the other hand, the privileged few who manage to emerge retaining some small desire for liberal learning find it difficult to satisfy this desire. The mass media, by and large, has chosen to ignore them, thus admitting how few really have survived. Radio University is just one small step in the direction of providing informative material for the sheer enjoyment of it. Along the way, it is hoped that these activities may also stimulate a few of the "victims" to partake of the rather hedonistic joys of learning.

STATION VL5UV
The station transmits on a frequency of 1630 khz, just off the normal broadcast band (at the 5AD end of the dial). Good reception can be obtained 20 miles north and south of the City of Adelaide. Most modern receivers will accommodate this frequency, and a single and inexpensive modification can be made to others.

Further details of VL5UV are available at the Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide.

A.M.S.S. Public Affairs Committee — JUNE 28th.

RICHARD WALSH, Editor "The Review"; former editor OZ Magazine.

Games Room — 1p.m.



SOME ASPECTS OF DEMONSTRATIONS

by Lynn M.F. Arnold.

Invariably when people start to discuss the topic of demonstrations the discussion turns around to a series of specific questions about the demonstration itself rather than the issue the demonstration is about. These questions and other aspects

include: What about the danger of violence?

Do the people in the demonstration know what they are doing, are they being manipulated? Are demonstrations effective? In this article I want to discuss these questions and other aspects about demonstrations.

Violence

At various times a lot of heat is engendered about the possibility of violence on demonstrations. There seems to be little connection between the actual possibility of violence and the times this heat is aroused. Two periods when violence became a hot topic (Sept. 1970, and May 1972) were by no means the most likely.

In 1970 the September Moratorium aroused a lot of feeling about the possibility of violence; and many still believe that the demonstrators behaved in a violent fashion on the day. However the facts of the case are different. What the demonstrators did was to halt in the middle of an intersection. The Farmers' March of 1970 blocked the intersection of Flinders-Franklin Streets and Victoria Square; and the C.P.V. March on May 20 resulted in a good deal of North Terrace being blocked when the rally was held at Parliament House steps. On both these occasions the blockages lasted longer than the short period on September 18 before the police moved in.

Some people then point to the large number of arrests as evidence of the fact that there was violence. On that day 130 people were arrested, 9 were charged on counts related to actual physical violence (i.e. assaulting police, or hindering police) the remainder were merely charged with counts of blocking the intersection and counts of offensive language and behaviour.

In May of this year, when the C.P.V. convened a march, there was another week-long period of public agitation over the fear of violence. All the agitation from official and newspaper quarters was aimed at dissuading people from going to the march. Of course the march passed off without incident. The idea was that since there had been two demonstrations which had elements of violence a week earlier, therefore the C.P.V. demonstrations must likewise end in violence. The fact that the circumstances were entirely different on both occasions eluded the critics.

Of course there is always the question of what is violence. There is undoubtedly a double-standard in the attitude of much of the press, and in official circles. Apart from a short reaction, the organised group action by national servicemen to cause bodily harm on May 8, 1970 did not meet with the same response as did the mere stopping of demonstrators in a street in September 1970. The penalty the servicemen received was negligible while the State benefitted by more than \$4000 out of charges arising from September 18. Even more hypocritical was the reaction of some 'super law-and-order' people who were openly sympathetic with the thuggish actions of the soldiers, and yet months later were weeping

crocodile tears over the immense danger that everyone was going to be placed in by September 18.

More evidence of the double-standards of some is given by their reaction to demonstrations other than anti-war demonstrations. By their definition of violence, the activities of the anti-apartheid groups last year had far greater potential for actual bodily harm, and far greater actual damage to property than any anti-war march today. Likewise many suggestions made in the present 'Stop the Tests' campaign have been full of similar potential violence, but again have been largely ignored by the 'law and order' people. One can only surmise from this that they feel that their conservative policies are far more endangered by an attack on the war in Viet Nam.

Manipulation

Are demonstrations merely attempts by small groups to manipulate a large number of well-meaning people? This argument assumes that demonstrators are not sufficiently self-willed enough to know what they want to do, and what they do not want to do. One of the lessons of September 18 was that if people feel they are not being adequately informed of what is going on, they will vociferously say so. Organisers of marches now-a-days are very concerned that all should know what is going on.

Accepting that in a democracy it is the right of everyone to express their opinion, it often becomes the case that the only way that one can express it in our society is through demonstration. The media is supposedly an expression of our opinion. But the owners of the media use it to express their own ideas far more forcefully than a thousand letters to the editor can. Parliament is supposed to be the gathering of the people's representatives. But parliamentarians follow the party line (viz, the voting of urban-fringe Labor M.P.s during the shopping hours controversy.)

In a society where there is persecution for believing certain things (jobs have been lost for stands being taken on certain issues) the method of demonstration is a means of people gathering together to express their opinions; by this gathering together they can prevent the powers-that-be from isolating them from each other and from the community at large.

In our money-orientated society the establishment can rely on wealth to push their views, the average citizen does not have such means. Indeed it is right that he avoid the use of such means; because using wealth to express an opinion only gives credibility to it as a proper and just method. Any small elite can use the methods of the establishment, but only grass-roots organisations can organise effective demonstrations.

Effectiveness

Are demonstrations effective? This question has to be looked at from two aspects. Firstly, that of changing public opinion, and secondly that of changing government policy.

On the subject of public opinion, a comparison between the Korean War and the Viet Nam War is useful. There were few protests about the Korean War, hence it never became unpopular in the allied nations. On the other hand, while the Viet Nam War started out with the same popularity as the Korean War, the fact that a small minority chose to demonstrate against it, soon changed that popularity.

Public meetings receive only a very small number of the opposition. Literature campaigns are expensive though very successful.

Demonstrations on the other hand are seen by large numbers of people, and are relatively inexpensive

people, and are relatively inexpensive. They show to the uncommitted bystander that a lot of people hold the opinion of the demonstrator, and that it is not just the anonymous opinion of a few people who may choose to publish a leaflet.

Public attitudes are often only looked at in the short term rather than the long term. Five years ago it was considered sacreligious to mourn civilian dead in Viet Nam at an Anzac Day ceremony; it was considered treason to wave a Viet Cong flag at a demonstration. In fact in many quarters it was considered totally wrong to demonstrate at all, least of all during peak-time traffic in the main shopping street. Opinions on all of these have changed markedly over the years, even though when each was first done, there was a backlash. That backlash was only a short-term effect, it resulted in a long term public acceptance.

As regards government opinion, it is clear from the statements of Clark Clifford that the Australian government was very mindful of demonstrations. It is hard to imagine an allied troop presence in Viet Nam another twenty years after the war ends; and yet this is what happened in Korea.

The reaction of the government to demonstrations has not always been what was wanted and has often required further reaction. The government now censors news from parts of the war zone (i.e. Laos, and Cambodia.). The government introduced the Vietnamisation policy to make people believe that they were withdrawing. On the other hand, these moves can be looked on as partial victories that need to be followed up to bring final victory. For example the government has been pressured into introducing the Vietnamisation policy, more pressure will reveal this as a sham, and work towards levering the government right out of Indo-China. On this last point it should not be forgotten that Australia is still in Viet Nam through its advisers and financial aid that it gives to South Viet Nam.

The cricket tour by South Africa was called off. The French consul in Adelaide resigns. These are two further examples that demonstrations are effective.

Obsolete

Some people are arguing that demonstrations are obsolete, that they have had their day. Of course people have been saying such things since the start of the modern protest movement, but it seems that today more and more people are saying it.

It may well be that some other types of action should be considered. But it seems that many of the people who want an end to demonstrations (including many in the protest movement) want to replace them with activities that will make the average citizen the receiver rather than an activist. They talk of campaigns, they talk of using influential people to change official opinion. These moves take away the power that demonstrations give to the average person. If demonstrations are to have less reliance placed on them, then they should be replaced by other activities that rely equally as much on the right of the individual to express his opinion, and the right to have that opinion heard.



LETTERS



Manipulation

MANAGING PEOPLE IN ORGANISATIONS

Mondays 10.00 p.m. 10 units
 Wednesdays 7.30 p.m. Fee \$10
 Starts July 24

This course is a joint venture with Radio University VL2UV at the University of New South Wales, which has already experienced large enrolments in the course. Two lecturers from the University of N.S.W. Graduate School of Business discuss recent research in organisational behaviour and give practical applications of research evidence in analysing and controlling and predicting human behaviour. The course is to be conducted in association with the Institution of Engineers, but it will have direct benefits for many other executives and professional men. General enrolments are welcome.

Above is an extract from the prospectus of Radio University, which is a project of this university. The University Council is responsible for its curriculum.

'Managing people in organisations'.... 'controlling and predicting human behaviour' The blurb by Radio University does not use the word 'manipulation', but clearly in this context, controlling people's behaviour is precisely that. A warder of a chain gang controls human behaviour, but he does not need 'recent research in organisational behaviour' to help him. He has a whip and a gun. Radio University makes available to all who care to listen the modern technological equivalents of whips and guns.

I suggest that this is not any part of the function of a university. The prospectus mentions that this course is the work of teachers from the University of N.S.W., which we know is a technical college which has been entitled 'university' for status or prestige reasons. It was set up, as technical colleges are, for no other purpose than to serve industry. It is not concerned with disinterested learning; it is there to transform knowledge into profit-making processes.

A university differs from a technical college in its basic rationale, even though the two types of institution may overlap in practice because of particular social and political pressures.

On this basis one might explain (though hardly justify) a technical college like the University of N.S.W.'s disseminating manipulative skills in processing people to make them more profitable to other people. Making people malleable and ductile is an industrial process like making materials malleable and ductile.

But a university essentially bases itself on a humanistic view of people as ends in themselves.

The University Council should immediately withdraw this monstrous course of instruction from its curriculum.

Sally Trevaskis

Christian Myth

Dear Sir,

The anonymous writer on Christianity on the last page of On Dit 12 has a great deal to account for. I should have hoped that the author would have had sufficient respect for the mentality of his readers not to face up with bald, absolutely unsupported statements, e.g. "This prophecy is too complex to be unravelled here, however, the prophecy remains"; "Christianity being the only religion that has fulfilled prophecy."

The reason why these statements are unsupported, I assume, is because like most of the rest of Christian beliefs, they cannot be supported. Do not assume that I contend that anything which cannot be proved by reference to human experience or valid reasoning must for that reason be untrue. For instance, I will admit that the nature of the world is such as may be said to hint at the existence of a god (for want of a better name), but nothing can establish his/her/its nature. Such speculations must remain the realm of private opinion. The basis of the Christian religion, however, like other world religions of equal merit, stretch credibility one step too far.

The mainstay of Christian mythology is a collection of writings, assembled in a higgledy-piggledy sort of way, delightfully vague (- like your stars in the papers, you can get anything out of them if you try -), and sometimes downright contradictory. For its convenience, our Western society has seen fit to forget certain commands that did not suit it, and read in others that were not there, or might exist as one of several interpretations (cf. the convenient interpretation put upon the obscure text of the story of Sodom and Gomorrah). Some one or two of these screeds can be traced back to people who seem to be historically worthwhile characters, but that does not help me, because however acceptable people such as Paul may have been, I am not going to assume that his views of morality etc. are dogmatically correct. Then we come to the crux of the matter.

Historical evidence shows that many cults like that centred around Jesus of Nazareth flourished in the Roman Empire at the time. Many reached an ascendancy later, along with Nazarene cult, e.g. the cult of Apollonius of Rhodes. By the force of historical accident and social foment, the following Jesus gained popularity and eventually overran the Empire.

Even if you accept a large amount of what is written in the Christian scriptures (and nobody does completely), most of it can be explained rationally, e.g. the possibility of Jesus performing psycho-neurotic "cures". But I do not accept it. I will not accept anything written 5000 - 2000 years ago at a time when ignorance may have been greater (insight greater for all I know) which is liable to exaggeration, distortion and so on. After all, it is only because you were born into a Christian-predominated area that you had all these beliefs fed to you in the first place. The point is this; the whole Christian belief-structure is just one of possible millions, no more demonstrably valid than any other, whether it be Hinduism or something you dreamed up. Given the time and place, I submit to you, I might utter a host of outrageous comments which could form the basis of a new religion.

Now I come to why this religion offends me. With no demonstrable basis in reality it attempts to regulate, through its adherents, the lives not only of its adherents, but other people. Quite coincidentally, Christianity has produced miles that have led to the well-being of the community. So did pagan religions. Much of what Christianity has effected has been to the detriment of small groups in society. Your correspondent has demonstrated this himself in his apparent condemnation of homosexuals, without any apparent justification for this condemnation. I suggest he stop and re-assess the situation around him according to tangible (i.e. reliable) evidence, get to know the people he condemns, and then come to a decision. But of course, decisions must always be provisional, always open to amendment.

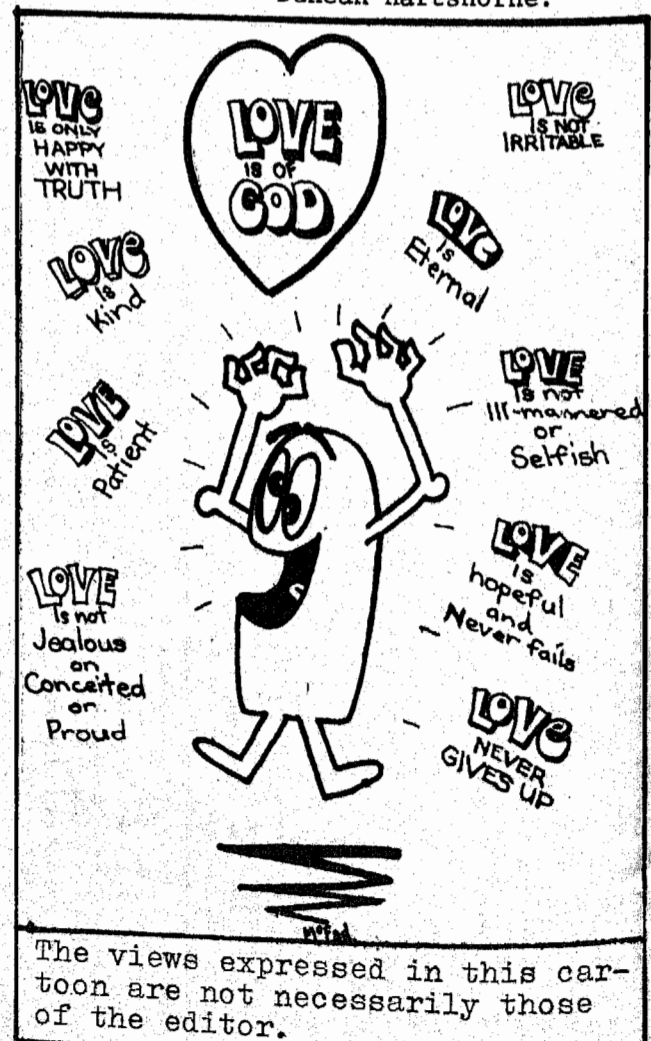
A small point. The invalidity of your correspondent's assertions as to the prophetic accuracy of his religion is demonstrated thus:- the Roman orator, Cicerone, tells us on various occasions how the prophecies of the augurs under the old religion came true. His word is as acceptable to me as that of your correspondent, or any of Matthew, Luke, John, whoever else and Paul giving his hearsay evidence on Jesus.

These are my contentions:-

1. Christianity is no more a demonstrably valid religion than that of the Buddhists, the ancient pantheons or any thousand other creeds.
2. Christianity has outlived its day, as those elements of it that are good can be maintained by independent processes of reasoning in our society, those which cannot be thus maintained help to obscure truth and merely maintain unfounded prejudices.
3. It is possible to believe in a god, life-spirit or creator without him/her/it having any of the characteristics attributed to the somewhat contradictory Judaeo-Christian god, whose aspects of mercy and vengeance seem irreconcilable.

Your correspondent tells us that wars are more rife now than ever before. Are they? If he cannot answer this and my other questions satisfactorily, I ask him to keep his religion at least a private affair and not stir up the tired limbs of obscene old Christianity with an attempt at youthfulness, but let it die as it should.

I am,
 Yours most sincerely,
 Duncan Hartshorne.



Deeds Not Words

F.O.E. GIANT HYPOCRISY

Dear people,

I would like to register a protest against a gigantic act of hypocrisy. We students claim always to support the underprivileged. We claim also, to support Bangla Desh. How then can we justify the incredible luxury of a bar on campus? I cannot help noticing that students who pride themselves on being poor to gain concessions right left and centre, always seem to find sufficient money for alcohol—surely one of the most bourgeois of luxury items in our affluent society. Even so-called health fanatics and eco-activists indulge with out fear of criticism.

We claim to criticise the parent generation for their inability to live without drugs and stimulants, but witness the huge student population of the Lord Melbourne etc. Please let us stop being such disgustingly affluent and hypocritical pigs! In all sincerity: No bar on campus!

3rd Year Student

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE EARTH.

...much can be said of your activities. Perhaps in many ways they can be regarded as 'good'. However, is it possible to put forth a few major questions?

...as individuals, how many of you are still driving that hunk-of-steel, the motor-vehicle?

:how many more gallons of fuel will combust as you screech round blind corners, polluting the atmosphere with exhaust fumes?

:how many more break-linings from those wheels will disappear into thin air, and make them thicker?

:how many more rubber tyres will wear off, thickening the atmosphere?

...as individuals, how many of you are still riding high on those power motor-cycles?

:how many more supersonic decibels added to the already vibrating environment?

:how many more gallons of fuel?

:how many more rubber tyres?

...as individuals together, how many thousands sheets of paper are lying scattered amongst other wastes or inside trash-bins, waiting for their fate?

:and eventually, will all these be burned, liberating ashes to polluted air?

Dearest friends of the earth, can you, as INDIVIDUALS, destroy your self-created coated-facades of your own illusions, and examine you, the individual, from the insides? Sure, the stopping of all atomic tests is a very humane thing. Sure, we must do everything to save spaceship earth. Sure, Sure. If every individual, stopped driving that car/stopped riding that bike, the environment will be much better off. Hypocrisy? Yes, if you, as individuals, continue to drive that car &/or to ride that bike.

SAIK LIM

"So much is already won when only one man stands up and says no." - Bertolt Brecht.

DOWNDRAFT - A DRAFT RESISTANCE MANUAL PUBLISHED BY THE D.R.U.

Updated definitive 2nd Edition out now (50% new content). 72pp.

Write: DRU (Downdraft), Box 50, Hightett, Victoria. 40c single copies; 30c bulk orders (over 100).

Dear Brian

THE DIP. ED.

by Martin Simons

There are some errors of fact and a great many unexamined assumptions in Brian Samuels' article on the Adelaide Dip. Ed. (On Dit 12, June 13th p.13). Some of his failures to bring about reforms can be attributed to his unfortunate tendency to base his arguments on such insecure foundations. When he accuses staff of failing to listen to students or distorting their demands, what he really means is that we listen to other students than himself and give their views as much consideration as his. We are also possessed of some ideas of our own.

COMPULSION: We do not and cannot force students to attend lectures, take part in tutorials, write essays or sit for examinations. Some students who object to assessment adopt a consistent attitude by omitting to enrol for exams and when essays are 'counted' in assessment, they deliberately forget to hand them in. Presumably these few do spend their year studying education in any way that suits them and gain personal benefit from the work. In spite of our old-fashioned methods and fuddy-duddy ways their attendance at lectures and tutorials is often quite regular.

ASSESSMENT: Most students who enter the Department of Education, however, do so with the intention of getting a Diploma and it is recognised that this document is evidence of having been assessed. To work out a satisfactory method of assessment is extremely difficult and the arguments about it are time-consuming and frustrating; I agree that at times it creates such a bother that it interferes with the work we are really trying to do. But if most students want to carry away from the Department some documentary evidence of having been assessed they will have to be assessed. Brian Samuels last year sat for the examination and passed. I have not heard that he has renounced his Diploma so we must presume, judging by his actions as he judges us, that in spite of his many words on the subject he in truth fully supports the institutions that make his Dip. Ed. possible. If we observed him refusing to take any further examinations we might find his arguments more supported by genuine conviction.

If he wishes us to issue Diplomas which are not evidence of having been assessed, no doubt, for the cost of a little printing and some pretty art work, it could be arranged.

Big Balls

Dear Sir,

I direct this letter to the S.A.U.A. President, Mr. Owen. The cancellation of the Architecture Ball now demonstrates beyond doubt the result of big time ventures like this year's Commencement Ball; total fiasco.

You have set a precedent of dealing heavily with big time promoters in order to have big acts like the John Mayalls and Cat Stevens. As a result students now think a ball must have big acts with a big crowd to be a success. All we want is fun, and we don't get it. Let's stop 'moving with the capitalist big boys' who always fleec us and have our old balls back.

Balls to all,

Johnathon G.

LYNDON OWEN REPLIES

In some respects I agree with the criticism of the letter (unnamed). There were many unpleasant aspects of the Mayall Ball. (Many of which had nothing to do with the size, but rather with organization).

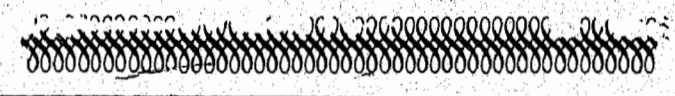
Balls like Mayall's, can go wrong and leave sour taste, but this is not peculiar to big balls. The promise they show when laid out on paper before hand, coupled with the early willingness of students to come, because of the Mayall reputation, prompted us to get on top of the opportunity.

But what would he do with such pretty pieces of paper? Anyone can print diplomas, for all they are worth he might as well set up such a business himself. He would not be permitted to use the University Crest, but the omission could be made good by designing a crest of his own.

THE AUS CRITICISMS: Many of the criticisms listed in 1967 by the A.U.S. are valid and some of them do still apply to the work of our Department. I am far from sure that La Trobe has found a much better solution. Experience overseas suggests that there will be just as many faults, although of a different kind. All University Departments of Education in Britain and Australia are obviously trying to do too much in one academic year; effectively two terms in the Department and one on teaching practice. Probably even two years is not sufficient, but there is little chance of extending the Dip.Ed. type of courses so long as they are conducted exclusively by Universities. Perhaps the best answer would be to stop struggling altogether and hand over the difficult task to some other institutions. In spite of our alleged hatred of change such a move would have a large measure of support from staff in our Department.

THE NEW EDUCATION: Where Brian Samuels gets the idea that the "New Education" means giving children what he calls "total freedom to follow their own interests" I don't know. I am sure he did not get this wild idea from any of the lectures he heard during his year with us. If he has read Rousseau's work of more than 200 years ago he will have to admit that such an idea of education is far from new, indeed it has a respectable and long tradition behind it. If he means that we in this Department advocate a slavish imitation of the fifty-year old school conducted by A.S. Neill, he has misunderstood not only what we have said but what Neill does also. The so-called "New Education" is perhaps subtler, more self-critical and self-aware than the "old", but as far as granting "total freedom" is concerned it is hardly different from the most formally structured system. Indeed, as advocates of the "new" are always at pains to point out, the results they are aiming at are intellectually just the same, their claim is only that their methods are more efficient. The evidence on that point is conflicting.

But I suppose that our student's misunderstanding of this is our fault also.



INFORMATION ON THE PROBLEMS OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

We have received a request from a group of unmarried mothers in Whyalla S.A. for information concerning the social and economic problems relating to single mothers and the types of organizations that have been formed to cater for their interests.

They would like articles either original or photostated sent to them if possible. If anyone can help them they can obtain the address form the ON DIT office or they can drop the material into the ON DIT office marked, "for unmarried mothers Whyalla" and we shall forward it on.

Peter Love.

CONKORD CON

The outstanding fact about CONKord is that no airline ordered it, no flying public argued for it, it simply came about as a consequence of the inexorable march of technology. Man, the master of technology, or technology the master of man, is the real question.

CONKord originally was to cost \$370m but so far over \$1300m has been spent and a further \$900m will have to be spent before production gets under way. At a profit of \$4.4m each, sales of 200 units will leave Britain alone with a net loss of \$480m. So Ted Heath and that French-fried, bomb testing, clown across the Channel are up to their necks in debt over this veritable flying opera house. They, like the usual run of politicians worth their seats, are primarily concerned with saving their own political necks and if that means plunging an ailing airline industry into financial chaos, then it's cheap at the price.

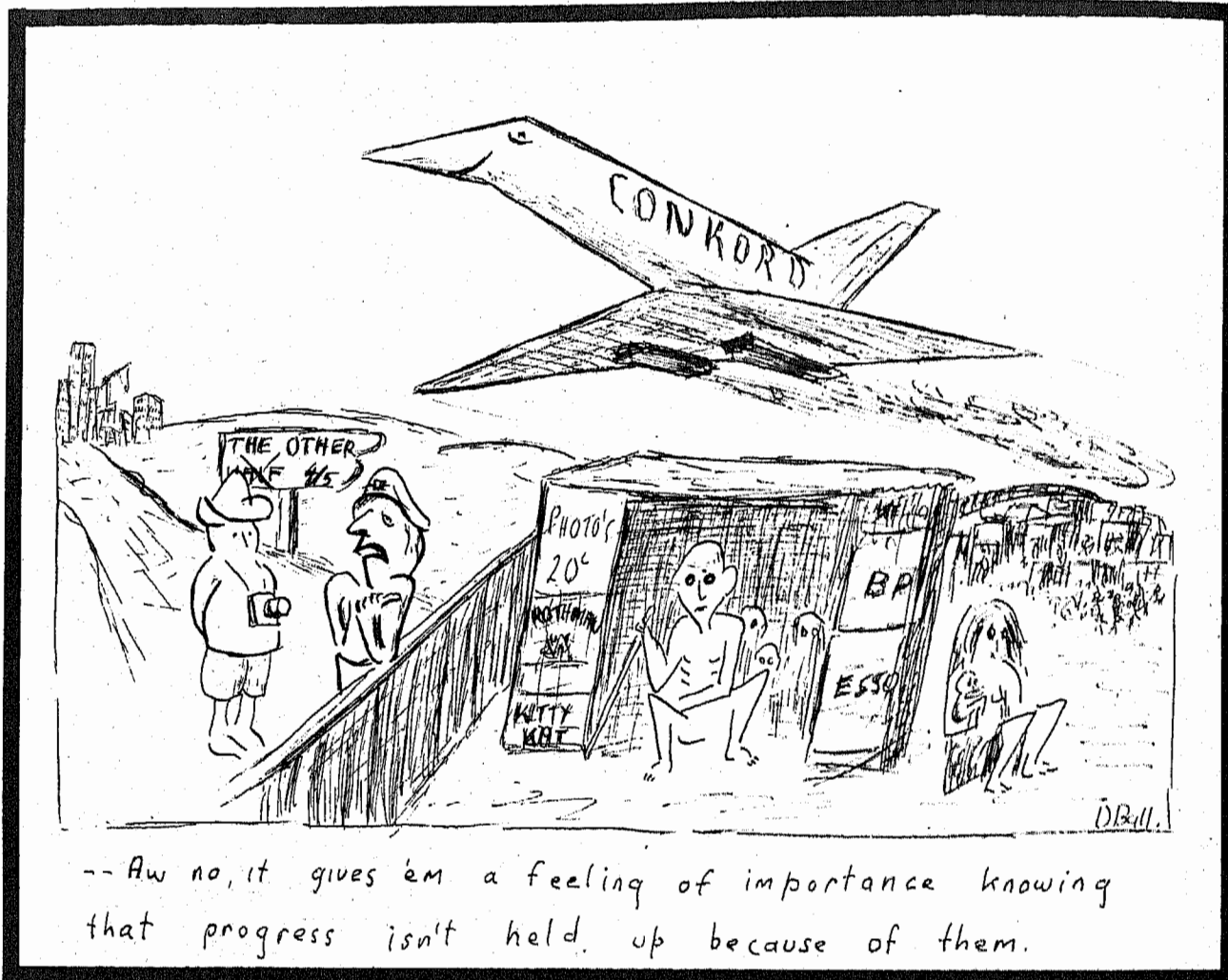
B.O.A.C. despite their open opposition to CONKord have been forced into taking up 5 of their 8 options with B.A.C. and their French counterpart by the British Government. Ted's already admitted the failure of CONKord by in fact granting B.O.A.C. an interest free loan to cover the purchases. For a classic example of Tory abandonment of their beloved free enterprise market place economy, that takes beating.

Needless to say, Ted and Pomp are now looking around for the next lucky suckers. Big Ears is of course an obvious choice. With the delusions of grandeur which our govt ministers have acquired under the esteemed leadership of that giant of the international scene, your prime monster and mine, the one and only Foot in Mouth McMahon, Qantas might appear an easy target. None of this flying Pan Am to Washington any more. Just imagine Billy accompanied by his wife's legs descending supersonically on Tricky Dick. What joys, what raptures. "Sonia's legs arrive with a bang in Washington" shouts the world's press.

However, Qantas aren't quite so easy a mark as the dim wittedness of the govt might suggest. For a start the Pilots' Federation is still smarting under the massive lay-offs which occurred with Qantas only last year. In addition Qantas cancelled a 747 to make ends meet. To lash out on a CONKord spending spree right now would only be asking for trouble. Further Qantas have discovered at long last that the fastest growing market in air traffic is in tourist cheap flights. People are prepared to save money on charter flights even at some considerable inconvenience to themselves with respect to timetables. CONKord is strictly first class only, and at that, between 30 to 100% up on 747 prices.

What makes CONKord such an incredible white elephant is that it won't as its predecessors the 707 and 747 did, create new traffic. It will merely cream off the first class traffic of the subsonic airliners. Thus to stay afloat with CONKord, an airline must sacrifice its subsonic flight sector in order to make its supersonic sector even remotely economic. Prices of subsonic fares must rise or else tax payers money - e.g. BOAC's interest free loan - will be needed to subsidise the high speeding few in CONKord. Needless to say, the stampede is not toward B.A.C.'s sales desk but rather, as we are seeing now, the reverse.

The economic stupidities of CONKord are
6—ON DIT, Tuesday, June 27, 1972.



legion. At \$57m plus a throw an operator receives an aircraft which offers only 1st class accommodation, in a noisy (internally as well as externally) cramped cabin no bigger than a Focker Friend ship. For long distance flights it's fantastic. Who wants space anyway? The running cost on fuel alone will be twice to three times as much per passenger seat, and the range of 4000 miles so small as to allow N.Y. to Paris only on the last gasp of fuel. Despite the poor range, CONKord's a veritable flying kero tank on take-off with 24,000 gals. on board; which is over 50% of its fully loaded weight of 164 tons.

The arguments for CONKord are based solely on its speed. By flying at twice the speed of conventional aircraft, so the story runs, the plane returns twice as much income per given day. This pitch might look good in theory, but when it's borne in mind that the CONKord costs \$57m for 100 to 132 seats, against \$16m for a DC10 with 270 seats, and it also uses two to three times as much fuel per seat, the theory would only hold up in practice if CONKord flew four times as fast as a Jumbo and ran on water.

A further aspect of the CONKord saga is that as telecommunications improve, the need for individuals to be flown about physically at such an enormous cost in fuel and time is reduced. With fares 30 to 100% up on subsonic flights, a CONKord-flying executive would save enough by flying 747 to pay for a 7 hour 'phone call to London. In addition the disruption to his decidedly non technological biological clock would be much less in a 747. All in all, the magnificent saving of 8 to 10 hours on the London/Australia run isn't quite the technological breakthrough that B.A.C. tell us it is.

The moral question of CONKord would be even more compelling if of course morality mattered a tuppenny damn to anyone these days. Whilst not prepared to subject Sydneysiders and Darwinians to the joys of the double bank of CONKord zooming overhead, our lofty leaders see no reason to consider the auditory sensitivities of a few paltry abos and station

people as worthy considerations. Nor are they concerned at introducing the joys of technology to what might otherwise be natural undisturbed bushland. Well after all, why should anyone want to get away from the delights of suburbia into the ghastly silence of that disgustingly empty interior of Australia? Such people ought to be locked up in Parkside if they are demented enough to want to get away from all this to that. Yes, why not? If we can't fill the arid regions with people, let's fill them with sonic booms. That way the yellow hordes to our north won't be able to point to all those empty spaces.

The sonic boom has received a great deal of attention in Australia just recently. An aircraft flying faster than sound does not create an advance wave ahead of it which pushes away the air in front of the oncoming plane. In short the plane arrives in advance of the wave and the resultant impact generates the sonic boom. This pressure wave is analogous to the thunderclap which results from lightning. The major difference however is that the boom created by a supersonic jet occurs along the entire flight path.

Each individual hears two bangs. The first is the result of the sound wave coming direct from the aircraft, and the second comes from the rebound off the surrounding area. That no houses collapsed or stock stampeded on CONKord's flight down our 100 by 1500 mile boom corridor, might set the govt's fears at rest. But sonic booms come in assorted sizes. A normal CONKord bang registers around 2lbs. over pressure per sq. ft. But superbangs, the product of variable atmospheric conditions, may double this figure. And it is this unpredictability of superbangs, the ones which shatter windows, set roofing tiles chattering and send animals berserk, that explains why no flights are allowed over densely populated areas. The bill for damages would be enormous. In France, well known for its humanitarian concern for others, 13 people have died as a result of collapsing buildings sent crumbling to the ground by military sonic bangs.

The bang itself is dependent on the size of the aircraft and the height at which

it flies. The bigger the aircraft the bigger the bang. Thus a super stretched CONKord will create a boom of from 3 to 4 psf and a super bang of 5-8 psf. This needs to be seen in the light of tests carried out over U.S. cities where 1.3 psf booms resulted in damages averaging over \$500/million man booms. (1 million man booms indicates a city of 1 mil subjected to one boom). The boom corridor depends on the height of the aircraft. As such, the higher the plane, the wider the boom corridor and less intense the bangs, and the lower the plane, the narrower the corridor and more intense the bangs. A normal CONKord corridor will be 40 to 50 miles wide. In reality the area affected in the outback will be 100 miles wide because of the two-way traffic.

Damage to date from CONKord has resulted in \$40,000 being paid out in compensation. Despite this obvious fact, the British press have been gung-ho for CONKord. In a test-run over St. David's Cathedral in Wales, the media set up their recording apparatus to monitor the boom. However as it turned out, the boom was more of a whimper than a bang. The press, eager to herald the glorious triumphant British technology - with apologies to the French - leading the world once more, gave the result the full treatment. The subsequent revelation that CONKord had in fact been 20 miles off course was met by a thunderous silence from the press.

Finally of course the clearest indicator of CONKord's gentleness is the speed with which insurance companies have opted out of the field of compensation for sonic boom damage. The hapless individual who suffers damage must go to court in a risky civil action against an airline whose plane was 20 to 40 miles away at the time the bang was produced.

The effects of the bang on animals are wholly intangible. That it will startle animals and birds is undeniable. That it will distress them has been shown in particular, if not general cases. Mink in England have panicked, killing their young, broiler chickens have suffocated in thousands as they panicked and wild birds have been seen to be strongly disturbed. However when it's all said and done, the value we individually ascribe to the natural environment dictates how important we rate the intrusion of technology, in the form of sonic booms, into the wilderness. To those who see the

Christian promise of an afterlife as a licence to replace any or all biological organisms with an ever increasing mountain of quivering human flesh and concrete, the rights or needs of the wildlife of the arid areas are of no more consequence than are the rights of those degenerate boozin' abos to the D.C.A.

To push an aircraft through the air at higher speeds demands much higher fuel consumptions. With world oil production reaching the point where reserves will be exhausted by early next century, it becomes us to ponder the question as to whether the gluttonous SST's can be justified. If the backroom boys at B.A.C. had their way, by 1980, SST's would be merrily waltzing their way through some 8% of world oil output. (400 CONKords, each using up 700,000 tons worth of crude oil per year. But as politicians usually consider 3 years as long term planning I suppose we needn't worry about such things. Still, it will be interesting to see how peaceful our world will be when the U.S. is 80% dependent on Middle East oil to keep its expected 90m plus motor cars and trucks rolling - to say nothing of its railways airlines, navy and airforce. Incidentally this situation will occur in less than 10 years from now.

The noise levels of CONKord are greater simply because SST's cannot make use of the new fatter and quieter Jumbo engines. At supersonic speeds, fat engines create too much resistance. A wide cross sectional engine develops a greater thrust by pushing through a larger volume of air but at a lower velocity. It is the velocity which is responsible for the noise - that's why you can't whistle with your mouth wide open. SST's will never be as quiet as Jumbos because they must have thinner engines to cut down resistance at high speeds.

The effects of SST's like CONKord on the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere, in which these aircraft will be flying, are unknown and have caused much furious debate. The report of the Aust. Academy of Science was non-committal and thus is used by both sides as evidence for their respective cases. The argument is over whether or not the exhaust gases, water vapour and nitrogen oxides, will react chemically with the ozone layer and thus destroy its integrity as a shield against damaging ultra-violet light. U.V. radiation causes genetic mutations

in living cells just as radioactive fall-out does. These mutations generally lead to cancer cells developing in both plants and animals. Such destruction of the ozone layer would render life on Earth impossible except in the depths of the oceans.

The policy we are adopting is the one we always, in our wisdom, use of "safe until proven dangerous". The truth is we do not know what SST's will do to this vital element of our globe, so we will bloody well fly them up there until we do. That way, if they don't do any damage we will have had the wondrous marvels of supersonic jetsetting - what a boon CONKord will be to Stuart Wagstaff and Benson & Hedges - and if they do destroy the ozone layer well, who cares anyway?

Finally, the CONKord is flying at speeds which generate temperatures close to the maximum which its Aluminium RR58 alloy skin can tolerate. To use titanium, as the Americans were going to, would cost vastly more, but also allow far higher speeds - in excess of Mach 3. Thus metal fatigue may well cut the effective life of the CONKord and repeat, at much higher cost to the British taxpayer, the Comet IV story all over again.

That the \$2000m developmental money could be spent in developing mass transit systems for the majority, instead of high speed transport for the few, is not the concern of B.A.C. or Aerospatiale. That a world fast depleting its oil reserves should be looking toward more economical transportation systems rather than extravagant ones is no concern of the aircraft industry. Indeed, who is responsible for anything in our world today? Who will direct the efforts of our technology toward solving the real issues of today? To whom is it important that the yawning chasm between rich and poor grows ever wider and is made ever more treacherous by our exploding numbers? I suspect, in fact, that far from Ulysses having his ears unwaxed, it is he alone who cannot hear the siren's song.

David Ball
A.U. Science Association

For further information on this question see the Ballantine book of Richard Wigge - Concorde The Case Against Supersonic Transport.

AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS IN INDONESIA -
NOW IN AUSTRALIA!

A team of Australian students sponsored by International Development Action) has recently been living in Indonesia and studying Australian trade, aid and investment there. (see article; ON DIT 6/6/72, p.11). Two members of this team, Christine Carolan and David Hobby, will be in Adelaide from 3 to 23 July. They will be meeting with various community groups and talking in schools and universities.

There will be a lunch-time meeting (1.10 - 2 p.m.) at Adelaide Uni., Monday 3 July, Lady Symon Hall. Anyone interested is welcome to attend.

A public seminar is to be held on Sat. 8 July in the theatre at St. Peter's College.

Watch the noticeboards for further details. (Uni. students are also welcome to attend a lunch hour meeting Tues. 4, Kerr Grant Theatre at S.A. Institute of Technology).

For any further information, offers to help in this educational campaign, etc. contact Lila Filsell, 48 Yacca Road, Seacliff 5049. (96.6644 after hours).

NEW LOW COST
SPEED
READING COURSE

FREE demonstrations in the LADY SYMON HALL Thursday 29th and Friday 30th June 1 - 2 p.m.

15 HOUR COURSE 3 HOUR SESSIONS ONCE WEEKLY OVER FIVE WEEKS

5 CONTINUOUS DAYS OVER HOLIDAY PERIODS STUDENT FEE \$48.00

THE BLOCK

2 HINDMARSH SQUARE ADELAIDE

St. Ann's/Aquinas College Production
Brandon Behan's

THE HOSTAGE

"Irish humour and a universal meaningfulness"

Opens this week.

Thurs June 29, Fri June 30, Sat July 1.

Tickets: \$1.40; students 85c. bookings: S.A.U.A.; Allan's.

IF YOU ENJOY A COMEDY FILM THAT IS HILARIOUS, BAWDY, ENTERTAINING, PERVERSE AND OUTRAGEOUS, THEN YOU MUST SEE.....



Stork

Starring Bruce Spence as Stork.
"As satisfying as a beer belch." Colour (M)
Produced and directed by TIM BURSTALL
A Roadshow Release

Commencing Friday, 30th June

VOGUE AIR-CONDITIONED
CINEMA
UNLEY ROAD
PHONE 7-5333

WHY?



Pat Vort-Ronald

WHAT DO THE EDUCATION, STAFF DEVELOPMENT, ALLOCATIONS, ETC., COMMITTEES DO?
Staff-Student ratios at the Univ. of Adelaide.

STAFF-STUDENT RATIOS

The Australian Universities Commission recommends a staff-student ratio of 1.11 for effective University teaching. Even this method of calculating such ratio uses a weighting device. First-year students are counted as 1/4, second-year students 1/3, third-year students as 1/2, honors students as 1, and post honors students as 2.

This presumes that staff should give less time to students in lower grades, which seems to put somewhat arbitrary limits on the "Intellectual development of each individual in the university community" (1) to say the least. However, if we accept this weighted criterion, the average staff-student ratio at Adelaide is a little over 1.12.

BUT WHAT OF THE POLITICS DEPARTMENT?

If we take the two examples of the department of Politics and Education, we find the Politics Department ratio is 1.33 or almost triple the Adelaide University average, and certainly triple that of the recommended ratio.

This is the worst staff-student ratio of any university departments in Australia. Obviously staff are hard-pressed to adequately attend to lectures and tutorials, let alone to see individual students and supervise post-graduate work. It is significant that this department has done its utmost to fulfill the stated aims of a university education with regard to individual development and research by replacing the rigid examination system with an option of continuous assessment of research projects.

This of course, means more work for staff, and because of the staff shortage, the situation has become almost intolerable.

As yet, though these programs have not been severely curtailed. Admittedly, the situation is particularly bad this year, but since 1966 when there was a sudden and dramatic increase in numbers of Politics students, the Politics Department has had a staff-student ratio double that of the university average.

During those six years, constant applications have been made for more staff, with forecasts of increasing enrolments each year, but these have never been acted upon by the relevant committees, only emergency grants for part-time staff have been made as a stop-gap measure.

The Education department is not quite so badly off as the Politics Department, but since 1969, has had a staff-student ratio approaching triple the university average. This year the average number in tutorials is 16, (recommended maximum number is 8), and one lecturer is supervising 12 Master of Education theses.

Again, the present situation can be partly attributed to an unexpectedly sharp increase in enrolments this year, but the staff-student ratio has been double that of the university average for at least three years.

WHY DOES IT HAPPEN?

The fact that staff-student ratios which almost prevent effective teaching, or individual research and development in these departments, have been allowed to exist for six and three years respectively, leads one to attempt to investigate the system of committees which controls staff appointments.

I say attempt, because the university administration showed the greatest reluctance to give me any figures concerning staff-student ratios, any information on procedures, or even details of membership of the various committees concerned.

No where, as far as I could find out, is the exact procedure and details of appointment and for election of these committees set out for non-members of them; and even members become familiar with procedure only through long experience.

Here, knowledge is power, and bureaucratic inertia (the system was set up in the 1950's and has not changed fun-

damentally since), makes sure that handing out of such knowledge is fairly strictly controlled. What is clear however, is that these old procedures are not adequate to deal with departments in the university which are still expanding or, for that matter, with those which are contracting. The result is the absurd situation of an institution with a budget of millions a year, in which money for adequate staff is simply not made available, over a six-year period, to the department whose needs are greatest, while departments whose student numbers have shrunk, continue to have staff numbers far in excess of their needs.

Obviously the concern for individual education and research in an institution which imposes such conditions on its staff and students, must be absolutely minimal, if not non-existent.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF DECISION MAKING COMMITTEES

Further, the majority membership of the committees who make such decisions consists of ex officio administration officials, and members from the professional, technological and science faculties, (2) and department. These faculties and their departments receive large proportions of university moneys for equipment, and do not suffer from such enormous staff shortages.

Their functions tend far more to be those of efficiently training students, rather than educating them through individual research and development, since they supply the bulk of graduates to specialised private industry and government departments.

Obviously most members of the decision-making committees have no wish to change procedures which favor them, and discriminate against departments which may produce critical or dissenting students.

It is significant to note here that initial attempts to change the assessment system from examinations to continuous assessment by the Politics Department were met with much criticism and a fear that the result would be a lowering of "academic standards."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

To sum up, I would say that the internal structures of the university completely belie its stated aims (3) of education and free search for knowledge. The university seems to fear investigation, let alone criticism, of itself. It positively discriminates, both by the nature of its internal structures, and by the decisions of those in those structures against students and staff in departments which attempt to pursue them against the goals of real research and critical thought.

This comes as no surprise when we look at the external functions of the university: to provide the numbers of appropriately qualified graduates which "the economy" (meaning government and employers, or the capitalist class), needs and to conduct research useful to this same capitalist class (4).

University students are a privileged minority — just how privileged is revealed by the enormously disproportionate numbers of students from private schools who gain both scholarships and university places. Such "inequality of opportunity is tolerated precisely because the capitalist class has no "need" for large numbers of working class, or Aboriginal, students at university — "the economy" could not absorb them.

As students, we should expose and fight against the use of the university as a training ground which reproduces and rationalises capitalist society, and which (especially through research — the most blatant being militarily financed research), acts as one of its instruments of oppression.

Exposing the nature of its external structures and subjecting them to criticism and pressure may contribute to this fight. Student representation on the various committees may eventually be achieved — but it is doubtful whether such representation as would be granted would be any more than token, in the past it has not been (5).

More would probably be learnt in the struggle to achieve real, rather than token, representation that would be achieved by token representation.

(1) The aims of the university, as outlined, in a recent report of a Committee enquiring into Rights and Responsibilities of the University community, are "the advancement of learning, the intellectual development of each individual within the university community, and the welfare of the society within which the university exists." (Committee Report, p. 1).

(2) of, "Members of the Council, Committees, Faculties, and Boards for 1972". Published by the Univ. of Adelaide.

(3) of, "Report of Committee on Rights and Responsibilities," quoted above.

(4) The Report of the Committee on Rights and Responsibilities puts it in typical "neutral" liberal rhetoric, the purpose of the University is "to promote the welfare of the society in which the university exists, through learning, reaching and research."

(5) This is not to say that student representation at all levels is unimportant; at departments and faculty level student representation can do much to influence courses, research, forms of assessment etc.

ON DIT NOTES

THE NEW ECONOMY ON DIT

This is the first edition in which a substantial proportion of the typesetting is done on a typewriter. When laying out the paper we found we could fit considerably less on the page. Because of this some material is being held over to the next edition and we have yet another crammed, wordy, dry looking paper.

If you are not frightened off however by your first impressions and do actually READ some of the articles we feel sure you will find them interesting, provocative, educational and all that.

We hope to photo reduce the pages in future from a larger size down to the ON DIT page size, thus saving space. There are several technical problems to overcome before we do this.

COBB AND GO ON CAMPUS

By now Ron Cobb and Phil Ochs will have left this state on their way to Perth. Their performances were not very well attended (on the Adelaide Campus that is) which is unfortunate in that they had something important to say.

DONT FORGET to send in contributions for-
PROSH RAG
ON DIT COMIC SUPPLEMENT
ON DIT SEX SUPPLEMENT (date to be announced)

ADVERTISING

If you want to sell ads or if you want to place ads.

CONTACT Mrs. Osman c/o STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

RATE CARDS AVAILABLE FROM THE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OFFICE.

PROSH MEETING

Monday, June 26th 1.12 pm
by Oliver Frank.

Desultory discussion occurred between the five people present. A few hesitant decisions were made: e.g. that Peter Grope, Rosemary Osman and Phil Lloyd coordinate all the events (whatever that means) and that Mick Clark, Phil Eastick and Gerald McBride run the ball, which Gerald McBride proposed to be a friendly rock and roll revival with big name old-time rock and roll stars. Peter Love, when he arrived, at 1.38 p.m., was given a friendly tap on the shoulder about his "Smut and double entendre" (see "Focus on Prosh," ON DIT 13).

Members of United and the enigmatic David Johnson arrived at 1.38 and asked questions about organization and finances. They asked about making \$500 available to pay fines incurred by United members during their stunt. (United having recently partially revived the old joyous mood remembered by former heavies. Ask Brenton Phyllis).

Main things happening seem to be:-

1. Ball - rock and roll perhaps, with whitesocks, slickbacks, black FJ's and 50's films screened on the walls, OR (as proposed by David Johnson) on a "sound commercial basis" to make profit wherewith to sponsor other Prosh events.
2. F.O.E. Stunt - either ask people NOT to drive their cars into the city or to close Rundle St. to traffic and turn it into a pedestrian mall.
3. United stunt - presently secret.

JULY

NEXT MEETING MONDAY 3rd JUNE SOMEWHERE

APPEARING NEXT WEEK

Phil Club camp details, Indonesia Development programme, Gay Liberation AUS News, Architecture manifesto, Computer Ball and lots more.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA VILLAGE SCHEME.

The Village Scheme was inaugurated in 1968 as a joint venture by Student groups from Ningini and AUS. Selected Australian students accept invitations from Ninginian tertiary students to stay with them in their home villages for periods usually ranging from three to six weeks during the summer vacation.

The Village Scheme is many things to many people. It provides a rare opportunity to experience a totally different culture and style of life. But primarily it is an exercise in human relations; herein lies the great value of the scheme and also its great challenge. Most Village Schemers return ecstatic about their experiences.

Application forms are available from the SAUA office. Applications close on 30th June and interviews will be held in July.

An orientation camp and a language laboratory course in Pidgin (the lingua franca of Ningini) are usually conducted for Village Schemers just prior to their departure at the end of the year.

For those wanting further information, a meeting will be held in the ANNA MENZ Room at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, 29th June. Ex Village Schemers will be pleased to answer questions and relate their experiences.

ALL INTERESTED ARE WELCOME.

ON DIT 14 JUNE 26, 1972

Editor: Peter Love.
Review Editor: Jackie Venning.
Associate Editor: Peter Brooker.

Printed by Shindley Press Pty. Ltd., 33 Hastings St., Glenelg.

Published by the Student's Association University of Adelaide

Copy deadline for next edition Wednesday,

JUNE 27

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS ?

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH - Friends of Earth report

Preamble: At a FOE meeting early in first term, it was decided that the activities of University departments in environmental matters and their interest in them should be discovered - acting on the principle that one should know what is happening under one's nose while investigating outside matters.

AIM: The aim of the report and the reporters, whose names appear at the end was to establish the research interests and teaching emphasis of various departments.

METHOD: For this purpose, appointments were made during the course of first term with 9 Department Heads. Their names and departments are as follows:

Professor Bull .. Civil Engineering
Professor Woodward. Electrical Engin.
Professor Beckwith. Organic Chemistry
Professor Jensen .. Architecture and
Town Planning
Professor Stranks.. Physical and
Inorganic Chem.
Professor Carver .. Physics.
Dr. Smith .. Chemical Eng.
Acting Head
Professor Potts .. Applied Maths.
Professor Davis .. Mechanical Eng.

Time, and a conviction that the standard questions asked would not apply to such departments as Botany and Zoology, whose work would need different questions asked of it, prevented the investigation of more departments. The questions applied to all Heads were:

1. To what extent does your department interest itself in environmental research at:
 - a. staff level
 - b. postgraduate level, and
 - c. graduate level?
2. what are the research interests of your department in any case?
3. what stress is laid on environmental matters in your undergraduate courses?

The mean interview time was about sixty (60) minutes and each was held in the room of the academic concerned.

BRACKETS enclose reporters' occasional explanations.

RESULTS

Prof Bull - Civil Engineering

This interview was a long one and ranged over quite an area. The professor opened his replies by saying that many research interests in his department were academic and of no immediate use. It appears that main research interests include Adelaide soil structures, the mechanics of dispersal at outfalls, problems of composite steel and concrete bridges and the safety of box girder bridges. Westgate had been a box girder bridge, said Prof. Bull. Others included the efficiency of spray irrigation, red brick strengths and sway reduction in railway trains and beach conservation. The department was involved in the Calder Report on beach preservation as this was an engineering problem. Sway reduction on trains was "a problem in mathematical and engineering skills" said Prof. Bull and enlarging on this he said that the department had a responsibility to the community. The engineer, he said, was concerned with the solution to a given problem and if the community wanted that solution quickly it must be found quickly. Work to do with pollution said Prof. Bull, "does not give much exposure to mathematics for higher degree candidates

in Civil Engineering" and he had a responsibility to the community to provide that exposure. He added that the department has "wonderful relations with industry and government in Australia". When asked about the undergraduate area, the professor said that ethical problems in engineering were given to first year students to puzzle out but no solutions were given. Moving on, he defined the functions of the university as the passing on of knowledge and its extension and, philosophising, said that engineers must make quantitative and not emotional decisions. Engineers should never push their own opinion on to the people for whom they were working. An example of this was the aesthetic aspect of a project: "aesthetics are subjective" and accordingly, did not come into the economics and efficiency problems which formed part of the quantitative decision of the engineer. Having said that he could only pick facets of Civil Engineering research which were within his means: "I'm not hard up for money" - Professor Bull answered a concluding question on the proposed Master of Environmental Studies in this University by saying that as far as his highly trained boys were concerned, the course would be "good clean fun", and he could not see many of them taking it at all.

Prof Woodward - Electrical Engineering

Professor Woodward, whose room is dominated by a pleasant Brueghel harvest painting, stated at the beginning that there was no research linked to environmental problems in his department. The main research area was high level communications work. This included work on the efficiency of transmitting information units over communication channels, microwave solid state devices using greater power and higher frequency and thirdly, the control of power systems. Smiling slightly, the professor said that perhaps some of the research deal with "cleaning up the pollution of the communication spectrum". Professor Woodward said that at undergraduate level in Electrical Engineering there was "no formal course which stresses environmental matters". It appears that individual lecturers can introduce environmental aspects if they want to. He said that power systems engineers might get environmental aspects in their courses "but I think this would be fairly light" (in emphasis), and stressed that "the amount of environmental work introduced in Electrical Engineering courses is very small". In reply to a question about electric engine research, the professor said that some American departments had indeed switched heavily to transport work. Concluding, the head of Electrical Engineering said that there had been no "significant switch in research in the last few years" in the department and when questioned, thought that yes, there might be a switch to research like that of the electric, non polluting engine: "it is likely".

Prof Beckwith - Organic Chemistry

In this department not many of the research topics are concerned with the environment. There is one however - photodegradation of chlorinated compounds. (note: DDT and other insecticides are chlorinated hydrocarbons). Professor Beckwith said that in undergraduate courses, the problems of the chemical classes dealt with were mentioned but added that there was "no point in hammering environmental problems without basic chemistry". In answer to the question on research interests, research fields were given as: reaction mechanisms and synthetic plant hormones, these types of topics constit-

uting "the most proper role of the department". The professor informed us that many of the staff were privately interested in the environment and were heavily involved in extracurricular areas dealing with such problems. Returning to the curriculum, Prof. Beckwith proceeded to say that "We stick to basic chem. on the curriculum. We are not formally trying to give facts on environmental problems - however, we do remind people of these problems in lectures. In third year chemistry we bring in the example of photochemical smog when talking of a certain type of reaction, for example". Moving on into general policy but at the same time keeping the question on staff research in his mind, he continued by saying that one could not push staff into doing environmental research nor did he want people to swap field just so as to work in environmental chemistry. He added that the department of Organic Chemistry would soon work on pheromones (which are important in biological pest control). Arriving at the national level, Prof. Beckwith said that research in environmental science had to be interdisciplinary but universities were not set up for this. "There is", he said, "very little guidance for scientists in this country", and stated that he would like a National Science Foundation to lay out important research areas. Finally as part of the staff's extracurricular interests mentioned earlier, he cited the Interdisciplinary Committee of the Chemical Institute. This investigates water reuse, the optimum size of the city of Adelaide, examines pesticides and their availability, and similar problems.

Prof Jensen - Architecture and Town Planning

Professor Jensen was expansive on the subject of environmental research at staff and postgraduate level in his department. He said that there was a minimal level of research - 1 or 2 workers - in general, and that in the whole university, "research is in a parlous state".

"We find that in Town Planning we rely far too much on other research overseas - we need research done here".

Professor Jensen stated that he did not see "environmental science" courses as the first priority at all. "We want RESEARCH work on an interdisciplinary level - this is why we wanted an Interdisciplinary Centre at this University. Instead the Master of Environmental Studies is being pursued".

Commenting on the M. Env. St., the professor said that no ONE individual could know all of the environmental problems, and that he wanted SPECIALISTS who could work together for example, botanists and economists.

Having opened up at close range, so to speak, Prof. Jensen raised his sights and wondered why Australia has not got a national resources policy: "Clutha in N.S.W. and Lake Pedder in Tasmania cannot be judged purely on economic grounds. The price of environmental quality cannot be quantified". His remark at the end of this part of the interview: "We're doing nothing like enough".

As far as undergraduate courses were concerned, he said, ecology ideas had been central since the beginning. Digressing for a moment, Prof. Jensen was of the opinion that the public is not prepared for development as such and that in fact "We in the department have a responsibility to find ways for the community to progress with least harm to the environment. This is the basis of every facet of our course".

Turning to the Architecture courses, it appeared that by 5th year, arch. students had a high consciousness of the environment. "The course is geared to the idea that the architect is working in an environment".

In conclusion, Professor Jensen stated that little could be done in environmental research in his department without other disciplines, and that any major worthwhile research HAD to involve more than one discipline. The position was not helped by a gross staff shortage. (a not uncommon complaint of academics in Australian universities.)

Prof Stranks - Physical & Inorganic Chem.

This head of departments' first words were "Being aware is one thing, being technically equipped is another - all we do in undergraduate courses can be brought to bear on these problems".

Research interests were given as RADIATION EFFECTS - a method of treating sewage outfall with gamma radiation proved not to be "economically feasible", and the EFFECTS OF PRESSURE ON CHEMICAL REACTIONS: "this has a bearing on the dumping of rubbish at sea and a staff research area in particular was polymer research. The question here said Prof. Stranks, was whether the substitution of long chain molecules for other minerals in products would be less damaging for the world scene than the reverse process?

This department advises a major car firm on the ways of measuring car exhaust emissions. "We are like a think tank for outside bodies" says Stranks, and carrying the idea about cars to its logical conclusion he told us that only one fellow in Australia ("a Ph.D. from this dept.") was working on atmospheric pollution - in Perth.

Professor Stranks stated his general attitude to environmental matters: "You won't get positive action until you have skilled men - you must not go off half cocked".

Turning to undergraduate courses, we were told that 1972's second year class were, for the first time, receiving a 5 lecture course on Analytical Techniques. This included techniques which mercury detection, DDT detection, and the establishment of permissible radiation levels all required. Next year, said Stranks, the course would probably be a sub-unit.

In Chemistry I, said the Professor, "we draw attention to issues as we go along - we don't alert people to problems - we want to train people to be able to solve these problems".

Talking generally, he said that economic obstacles often get in the way of new techniques such as water desalination. The solutions were there but the cost was too high: "This can be most disheartening - it's called reality at the moment".

Prof Carver - Physics

One of the main interests of the department said Professor Carver, was research into the physics of the atmosphere: it's composition and a laser study of the lower part of it were particular fields. Staff and research students work in this area, busying themselves with such topics as the physics of atomic collisions in the atmosphere.

"We're not looking at detailed local pollution problems - a broad perspective is wanted". "Our reason for work on ozone" - (which is of crucial importance as Earth's shield from ultra violet rays and which the Concorde's exhaust may chemically destroy) - was purely scientific - we started it 7 years ago".

Defensively, it seemed to us, the professor added that it was not possible to have a wide choice of research areas as facilities were not available.

Professor Carver was of the opinion that the number of physics graduates wanting to

work on environmental problems might increase, but the question was difficult to answer. "The problem is, in the case of environmental work, to find a worthwhile area in which to research. A worthwhile area is one which at the least, or lowest, could have its results published in a journal".

In answer to a further question on the M. Env.St., he stated that he doubted whether many of his graduates would undertake the course, but then again it was difficult to predict what students would do and hard to guess. Most graduates had gone on to research school.

Describing Physics undergraduate courses at Adelaide, the professor told us that there were courses on atmospheric physics in third year. This involved:

1. the astronomical background to the earth.
2. development of oceans.
3. processes of air circulation in the atmosphere.
4. energy resources.

"Science" he added, "is not primarily connected with doing good - it has a value in itself outside the good it may do. It is rather said that there are no national goals in science".

Dr Smith - Chem Engineering

It is clear that in this department no research work on environmental matters is done. Dr Smith told us this at the outset. Research areas of this department include metal structure and alloys, boiling heat transfer and the settling of particles, the last having applications to liquid effluents.

Dr. Smith told us that at undergraduate level, "we tell students of the effects of certain processes without doing ecological sums. It is, however, up to the individual lecturer whether he gives an account of the effects or not. We cannot teach physiology or biology to our students it is up to the individual lecturer to get across that chemical engineers should consult others on the human effects of their work".

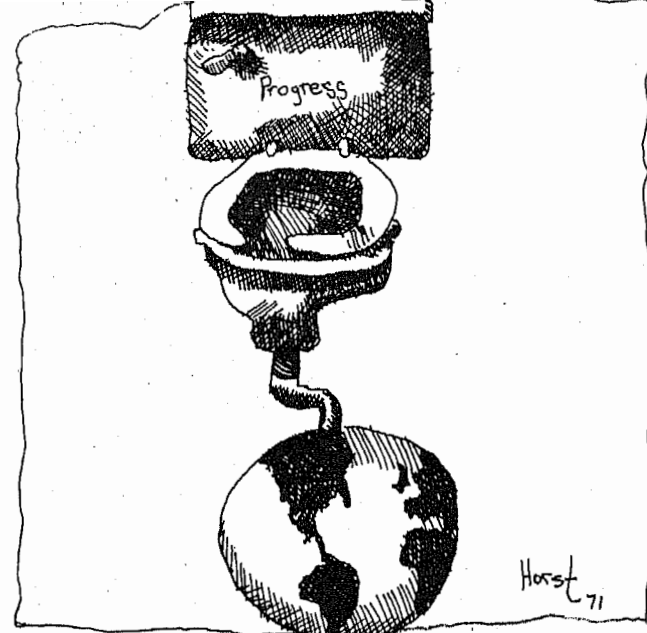
Dr. Smith then claimed that chemical technology already has the ability to completely remove harmful effluents, and that the chemical engineer should always maximize safety. If an engineer's report which stressed the danger to the environment of a new project, were rejected by superiors, that engineer should "wear" the rejection or resign his post.

In answer to a further question, he replied that "our job is to turn out chemical engineers who can tackle all sorts of problems. We don't have the time available to pur other things in the course. Humanities put pressure on us some years ago to do just this".

We asked about his views on industry. The answer was: "Chemical and gas companies do indeed worry about nonquantifiable things. If there are two projects, one of which costs more than the other, a company will usually go for the project that is favored by the public".

We raised the question of the Masters' Degree in Environmental Studies. In answer, Dr. Smith thought that many Chemical Engineering students were interested in the proposed course and the environment in general. "This degree is very relevant to engineering graduates - chemical engineers are already interested in and employed in these areas - health services for example".

He said that he would not presume to direct graduates to choose this Masters' degree or, on the other hand, research work: "I would try to establish their biases and make recommendations from that point".



Finally, returning to the undergraduates courses, Dr. Smith told us that the third and fourth year students have seminars on "controversial topics" such as ethyl mercury pollution, health acts. "At a graduation-eve dinner, the graduates all say they want these retained in the course - they seem very popular, and draw much response".

Prof Potts - Applied Maths

Professor Potts gave past and present research areas ("all of it is geared around student projects - honours, M.A. and Ph.D. - there is no much separate staff work") as the Dial a Bus project, math. applications to open pit mining, G.P.O. telephone network design and containerisation. Other non-physical research areas were population statistics and study of the casualty throughout of a local hospital. Areas dealing with physical systems were: the mathematics of yacht design, wave motion and a math. model of blood flow in the human heart. After saying that there was a Masters' student working on the Dial-a-Bus project Potts explained that transportation was indeed the main research interest of the department. "The mathematician has a role to play in this problem. we talk about LIVE problems here and our graduates do not go into academe but to government and industry".

Prof. Potts said that he would like to do research on ekistics, or the science of human settlements, but it was hard to influence the decision makers, and also: In Applied Maths., one of our biggest contributions is the factual interpretation of data and statistics - a mathematical analysis of the population explosion will be done in second term". He added that many biological problems are mathematical problems.

Moving over to the undergraduate area, he told us that it was the concern of the individual lecturer whether or not he used environmental examples as opposed to those of physical systems, in his lecture. "We don't mess about with each other". The examples given in courses ranged all across the board. The professor thought that it was up to the students, really, to relate parts of their work to other parts and to tie in environmental problems. "Our students do all sorts of other courses". He explained that Mathematics was a logical and constraining field. A certain technique had to be given in undergraduate courses and so there was not the freedom which existed in some other courses.

Professor Potts' concluding words: "We would tailor our teaching to student interests had we fewer students and more facilities".

**READ FASTER -
READ BETTER**
Double your speed of comprehension
Training in small classes of six.
Fee: \$54.00
**EFFICIENT READING
CENTRE 195 Grenfell St., Adelaide Tel. 23 1013**

Prof Davis - Mechanical Engineering

At the outset, we were told by Professor Davis that "we have been socially aware as long as we can remember". The department did not involve itself in special environmental engineering, as this came in naturally as a result of economics - for example, the necessity to combust completely.

In research there are 4 postgraduates working on noise control of industrial and transport machines. Three final year undergraduates are working on heat transfer projects involving the control of heat and fumes pushed into the air by diesels used underground. Work is also done on spark arrestors - this said Prof. Davis, has relevance to bushfire prevention. Research is also done on boundary layer turbulence in aircraft (airflow past wings leads to dangerous machine vibrations at times). Overall the main research interest is noise and vibration control, although more has been published so far in the area of heat transfer by machines. Grants are received from government and industry, said Prof. Davis for noise and vibration control. A research grant had just been received from a mining company for noise control research. Miners are apparently going deaf. Professor Davis said that the results from the research team (4 staff, 3 postgraduates, 3 undergraduates) would "be beneficial to all machine situations". Professor Davis told us in an aside that the M.T.T. had not taken the department's advice on noise control in its new buses "and due to penny pinching on the Board there is a quite appalling noise now".

Turning to undergraduate matters, Prof. Davis said "It is silly to have undergraduate courses in environmental engineering. Our primary concern is to educate for any problem. In starting a new course we show the environmental relations but we think that courses dealing with environmental engineering (a nebulous term!) should be taught at post grad level". Design, he assured us, was very important in the department and design brought in both human and cost factors. Aesthetics were mentioned in design courses.

It was up to the individual lecturer whether he used a physical or biological analogy, because the staff worked in their own areas of professional interest. Prof. Davis himself deals with machine vibration and consults with "outside bodies". The staff did much of its research with the graduate students. "We are both interconnected in this department - and greatly understaffed". 30% of the third year projects "are directly related to thermal air pollution".

Death in Poetry-

The water of the river is polluted with the dead, bodies float like icebergs eventually to sea.
Adoration of sickness of disease, love and hate.
God in us with an answer has arrived, for us, too late.
Yes, it's slow and painful life instruments the act, the opposite of within us is here to sign the pact.
An eternity of speed, of everything, an answer to death's greed of anything
Onward to doors and they open interplanetary shores, interwoven.
The family of Death, three of them paralysed, the foolish stopped and sympathised.

C. SNODING



IT'S GOT TO GO!! WE CAN'T STOP BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR ONE DAMM TREE!



Philosophising, the head of Mechanical Engineering told us "There are engineering solutions to many problems. It is a question of cost versus public opinion or has been up until now - the government tends to compromise in favour of cost. Engineers should push politicians to the best solution, because not until you get strong laws can technical experts go to work. However, you have to be careful in introducing laws - you don't want to put companies out of business."

CONCLUSION

Overall, then, very little environmental research is being carried out within these nine departments. Most of that research which is relevant to environmental problems is not concerned with these problems. Its relevance to environmental matters is incidental.

The degree of importance given to environmental matters in undergraduate courses is slight. This seems to imply that although many academics claim to be "concerned", they do not consider the mindless exploitation of our earth for selfish motives to be

an issue of critical importance. The responses to this situation by the heads of departments interviewed can be divided into two (2) groups.

Firstly, there were those who said that a larger emphasis on the issues which concern us all did not come within the bounds of their teaching purpose. With respect to undergraduate courses, the main justification for this view was that the student should be equipped with skill and expertise in the traditional fields of interest of that discipline. Such instruction took up all the available time. The interviewers know that a person is not adequately qualified in his field unless he has considerable knowledge of the

implications of his work for the environment. Space must immediately be found for these matters in courses which are taught here and elsewhere.

Secondly, there was the group, not easily separated from the first, containing those who think that more should be done. However, reasons or excuses for it not being done are given. These include:

1. "My department is restricted by limited finance, staff, and other resources".
2. "The university power hierarchy imposes restrictions".
3. "There is a lack of much-needed interdisciplinary communication and co-operation".
4. "No national body exists to offer guidance as to important or relevant areas of investigation".
5. "Research is often restricted by specifications set out by 'customers' - government and industry".

Economic considerations and the policy of the students' future employers are more powerful than the thought that the student should see his science in its proper context.

Both the private involvement of some academics, and the, as yet mild, increase in environmental emphasis in departments such as P. & I. Chem. give at least some support to the validity of the above considerations. While they sympathise with the feelings quoted above, the interviewers refuse to believe that these obstacles are real blocks to a person whose PRIMARY concern is for the welfare of the world.

There is an urgent need for this driving concern but it does not exist in the departments which we interviewed.

Adrian Coghlan
Steve Schapel

PEOPLE'S ACTION DEFENCE COMMITTEE



FORCED AWARENESS.

COULD you ever forget MAY 10 and MAY 12?

COULD you ever forget Nixon and his announcements of the bombing and mining of Haiphong? (Remember, it was the "last straw")

COULD you dare to forget the brutality of the whole damn American and Australian interference in the lives of the people of Vietnam?

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THAT ITS STILL GOING. WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN. We stood up with you in May and issued our protest. We had done it before, and we'll have to do it again. With you. It seems so inadequate, but with you we'll stand up again.

FOND MEMORIES

BUT SOME OF US ARE SUFFERING THE CONSEQUENCES, and many of us believe these consequences to be a reflection of the total injustice of the situation. And so, for the last two months, and for the next three or four, we will be fighting against the laws that stop us from even expressing our revulsion of the atrocities in Vietnam. The selective arrests of the demonstrators who dared to act in the streets as the bombs fall down on the heads of the Vietnamese are a reflection of the moral priorities of our "nation".

To ensure that this fight is more effective, the PEOPLE'S ACTION DEFENCE COMMITTEE has formed and has been appealing for funds to aid dependants, and for witnesses to the arrests of May 10 and 12 demonstrations. We still need these funds, and your support as witnesses.

You can contact us by writing to:-

P.A.D.C.
C/- P.O. Box 91,
ST. PETERS. 5062

or by telephoning 95 6481 or 42 1365

If you were arrested, and are in financial difficulty, we can offer you some (so far, limited) financial support.

You may wish to have a looksee at British Justice under the mutated Australian form IN PRACTICE over the next few months. Support these people who are mostly being victimised by the 'law'. Cases begin at 10 a.m. at the Courts in Victoria Square (Angas St.) on the following (and other) days.

JUNE 29, 30
JULY 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 27.
AUGUST 3, 7, 10, 11, 15.

record reviews



DAVID BOWIE. (R.C.A.)

"Hunky Dory"

A lot of people won't like this record. - if the cover alone doesn't put them off! T.M., this is not for you or Black Sabbath or Grand Funk.

At first hearing you'll probably blow your nose or something to welcome a new "Pop" star. If you were acquainted with his last album, "The Man Who Sold The World", you may collapse in disappointment with "Oh No! David, What have you done!:" But play it again. Yes! That sneaky sarcastic aggression is still there, but it's hidden even better than on his last album. The "pop" music is a perfect camouflage for those spiteful little lyrics.

"The Man Who Sold The World" was brilliant and perhaps "cooler" and more appealing to the "cool" media, who appreciate the aggressiveness of the musical backing as well as the lyrics. But the backing on "Hunky Dory" has been tamed. There's a beautiful simplicity about the tunes that almost make you laugh, especially on "Fill your Heart" and "Kooks", which is a song dedicated to his son Zowie (Zowie Bowie !!)

Mick Ronson, the guitarist on the album, deserves a very special mention as one of the few remaining guitarists who know their place in different styles of music. Unlike some, who take great egotistic flings and have the rest of the group following like lost sheep, Ronson varies his "rank" with respect to the other instruments very effectively, coming up with some excellent pieces as in "Eight Line Poem". He also contributed to some tasteful arrangements, with the string arrangements on "Life On Mars?" really outstanding.

Dave Bowie, has, to say the least, a "unique" personality, that sticks its tongue out at you from the turntable. The much improved production (compared to his last LP), with the combined forces of the simple tunes and Mick Ronson's influence, together create an overall mood for the whole album, that helps David project his personality. This alone is a great achievement for any artist.

So David, you've done it again!

Ross C.



JERRY GARCIA. (Warner Bros.)

"Garcia"

The other day I learnt from a young English guitarist, who had only a fortnight before left the green hills of home for sunny Orstrilia, of the Phenomenally successful Grateful Dead tour.

The Dead's guitarest, Jerry Garcia, is at present Britain's fretboard favourite. It was therefore with great expectations that I rushed home with "Garcia" on Friday night and made a bee-line for my stereo.

Side one opens up with the funky guitar and steel sounds of "Deal", a country-rock tune which would perhaps be the most commercial track, but is nevertheless, very good. Lyrically, side one is pre-occupied with gambling, as the theme of the whole album is randomness, chance and probability as they are implicit in life. Musically, the album is a continuum of clever, innovative and often dargon brilliant, riffs, fills and breaks from its namesake, playing both six string and steel guitar.

The probability idea develops through such bucolic pastimes as games of chance, listen to "Deal", "Loser" and "The Wheel" to the vast mathematical realm of computer analysis.

Side two kicks off with lots of lovely "space music", which develops into a buzz of conversation, sounding very much like the mission control centre in Houston (Watcha mean, how do I know, have I ever been there?), and further into the saner piano chords and delightful steel guitar of "Eep Hour".

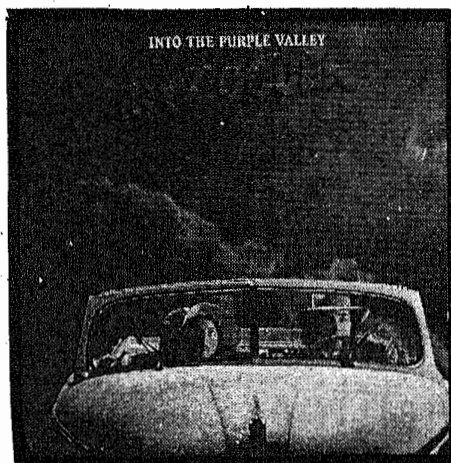
Even though the album is a showpiece for Garcia, Billy Kreutzmann's drumming, and lyricist Robert Hunter could not go without mention.

I really would love to tell you all about the cover, which comes complete with reclining nude, ten of diamonds, four (and a half) fingered hand,, computer writing - you know the stuff you see on Reserve Bank cheques (You've never seen a Reserve Bank cheque huh!) and myriad other insane goodies that are so relevant in the context of the album.

Unfortunately I can't describe

it so I can only suggest that you see it for yourself. Oh! and while you're there listen to the record.

John D.B.Thompson



RY COODER. (Reprise)

"Into the Purple Valley"

Ry Cooder is probably best known for his efforts on the Stones' "Sticky Fingers" as well as the off-shoot album "Jamming With Edward". On the former album his influence can be heard most strongly on the blues track "You Gotta Move", while on the latter his playing gets plenty of space. However, you can't really appreciate the guy's ability unless you listen to his first album ("Ry Cooder") or this latest offering which is probably even better. Cooder digs out early blues and country numbers by such people as Woody Guthrie, Leadbelly, Sleepy John Estes and other lesser-known bluesmen and applies his own distinctive formula.

Cooder plays lots of slide and bottleneck guitar and mandolin, which together with his peculiar lazy voice and inspirational arrangements (assisted by Van Dyke Parks) produces an album that is incomparable with any other around. Some of the songs he digs up are so good that you wonder why they are not better known. ("Billy the Kid" and "Vigilante Man") some rompers ("On a Monday" and "Money Honey") a crazy calypso ("FDR in Trinidad") and 2 rip-snorters from way back ("How Can You Keep On Moving" and "Taxes on the Farmer Feeds us All").

As well as a classy selection of tunes the album displays Cooder's incredible guitar playing which illustrates why the Stones were so keen to import him from the States for the Sticky Fingers session. He is obviously influenced by some of the early bluesmen but he generates some sounds that are peculiarly his own.

Cooder is unique. If you've got the ears, take a ride into the Purple Valley. Its familiar country but the roads are new.

Fred Bloch



"DON QUIXOTE" (Reprise)

by Gordon Lightfoot

My evaluation, after about half a dozen listenings of this album, was delayed after the lukewarm reception, I said I was going to give it, was rebuffed by a folkie who said I should give it another four listenings. Whether 10 playings is some magical number is open to question but it moved the liking scale from lukewarm to mild pleasure - not an earth shattering change of opinion!

Lightfoot strums his way through folk ballads and strums through country and western and strums through other non descript but pleasant tunes - the lead acoustics are shared by Terry Clements and Red Shea who also plays classical guitar and dobro. Rick Haynes, like his counterparts in Grateful Dead, Lindisfarne, Stray Gators, etc. provides the backing on bass that gives the song the strength and fullness that many "pop" tunes lack.

Strings are well arranged by Nick de Caro and Bob Thompson and the variety of presentation contrasts with lovely Gordon's voice which, while never sounding weak or tuneless, does not treat the songs, which are certainly good, in a way they deserve. No doubt other artists will notice this and have a crack at it.

Gordon Lightfoot is a good writer and like many solo country-folk oriented artists is also concerned with the lyrics and this album is recommended for late night reflections by a fire etc.etc. No noisy drumming, some subdued guitar and bass combined at intervals with thoughtful strings arrangements and good country and folk material provide a pleasant change for any rock fiend. Should prove a hit with the folk club and the country and western tracks will be supported by Tex Ritter, Johnny Mac, Roger Cardwell and other cowboys - John Wayne, Tom Mix, Clint Eastwood

Mitchell Watkins

JAZZ, ROCK & BLUES CLUB
COMING SOON

Gerry Humphries with Headband - June 30th. End of term jazz concert. We are negotiating with Graham Lyell again.

UNI-SEX. (Eclipse Books)

A STUDY OF SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR

In his chapter in the collection of articles which comprise UNI-SEX, Frank Moorehouse quotes from an introduction he wrote for material from writers who had had trouble with the censorship laws.

"The State and pro-censorship people are making correct political judgments when they become agitated with the extension of freedom of communication ... The censoring of obscene and erotic material is political ... they correctly sense that under the breaking of taboos lies a tangle of attitudes and life styles which want to break from institutions, social procedures and cultural sets... The censoring of the obscene and the erotic is part of the political suppression of counter-cultures".

Thus Moorehouse sees pornography as an effective tool in the liberation of people from repressive political structures. A similar idea is expressed by Wendy Bacon in her rather mundane contribution to UNI-SEX, entitled "From P.L.C. to Thor" (P.L.C. being Presbyterian Ladies College). However, in general, this seems to be very far from the truth. Pornography, rather than actively attacking repressive sexual moves, DEPENDS for its effect on repressive sexual moves. Most of the pleasure derived from pornography (and it should be noted that I consider there to be a dis-

inction between the erotic and the pornographic. An exact distinction is rather hard to define, but I feel that pornography seems to link sex with physical violence and humiliation whereas the erotic does not) is based on the guilt or sense of the illicit, which we feel when viewing or reading it. The last article in UNI-SEX, entitled "One Girl", clearly demonstrates this. The girl tells us how she and her lover "turn themselves on" through mutual masturbation and pornographic fantasies (the usual sort of thing, - sex with dogs, women strapped to tables, etc.) She reports:

"I can't divide it into sections, but it's all associated with imagery and a high sense of the illicit If we can get under a sheet and be all furtive about it and masturbate as if we were children, well its better. Because it has the added dimension of, Oh well we shouldn't really be doing this and its a childish pleasure its less of an adult relationship and more of a childish pleasure thing". Thus these two are turned on" because of the guilt they associate with masturbation; not because they have liberated themselves from society's condemnation of masturbation. Along similar lines we have Wendy Bacon's rather sad, but fairly typical confession:

"I certainly had no desire to , but the fact that I knew it was socially disapproved of, worked strongly in its fav-

our I because it was anti-establishment to do so".

Which brings us to the only significant article in this "book", that being Dr. Tony McMichael's "Sexual Casualties". In this article, Dr. McMichael makes a very penetrating assessment of the ACTUAL sexual behaviour of University students, rather than the attitudes expressed by them. In general, the majority of University students are sexually less knowledgeable and less experienced than their peers outside the University for they reach adulthood, as it is defined by conventional standards, later, since tertiary education defers the accepted conditions of adulthood - economic independence, job responsibility and marriage. Thus Dr. McMichael sees students as being "suspended in limbo between youth and adulthood, and their emotional maturation is prolonged into the early 20's, physical maturation (puberty) in modern well-fed society, is occurring increasingly early". This is of course, not confined only to University.

Apart from this article and perhaps that of Wendy Bacon, what is said in UNI-SEX has been said before and with greater ability. The articles are trivial, some bordering on the innane such as a particularly hopeless article by Patsi Dunn entitled, "Of Course all Med. Students are Kinky". I suspect that many of the articles and cartoons are simply "padding" to give the book a respectable size. But it still isn't worth \$1.25.

Heather Nimmo

read the review, but not the book

Ayn Rand "The New Left: the Anti-Industrial Revolution" (Signet 1971)

In this age of information overload I do not wish to add unnecessary verbiage to the pile. Hence this review is not an attempt to refute Rand's analysis of specific phenomena, but takes issue instead with the thesis that pervades her essays, the advocacy of Reason above irrationality.

Simply, her argument is that the Kantian tradition of philosophy has led to a relativist position where nothing can be held up as an ideal - for example, people can reject any moral position or any claim for the supremacy of reason as being merely arbitrary beliefs. She attacks the philosophers who, "through decades of promulgating such doctrines as Pragmatism, Logical Positivism, Linguistic Analysis, ... refused to consider the fact that these doctrines would disarm and paralyze the best among men, those who take philosophy seriously, and that they would unleash the worst, those who, scorning philosophy, reason, justice, morality, would have no trouble brushing the disarmed out of the way." What America needs is "a philosophical revolution (which) means a reassertion of the supremacy of reason, with its consequences: individualism, freedom, progress, civilization."

However, Rand's attempt to prove that Reason is the answer to our present crisis, when it goes beyond mere assertion, is crude and superficial. Certainly some radicals have adopted stupidly irrational positions, but that is not the

point. What is important about the New Left is that they proclaim that reason alone is not enough, and Rand offers no evidence of having confronted that argument.

What the New Left have seen clearly is that the reliance on reason alone can lead to the relentless rationality that researches for stickier napalm, or more mundanely, that believes that change should only come about through the "right channels". Rand quotes Paul Goodman disapprovingly, whereas I would do the opposite. Talking about the Berkely Free Speech Movement, Goodman says: "The leaders of the insurrection didn't play it cool, they took risks, they were willing to be confused, they didn't know whether it all would be a success or a failure. Now they don't want to be cool any more, they want to take over."

Now a willingness to 'be confused' can be an excuse for muddled thinking, and that is to be deplored. However, that of itself does not mean that in Reason and clear thinking lie our salvation, which is the conclusion that Rand draws. "A willingness to be confused" can also indicate something quite different, namely, a recognition that answers cannot be found solely by the use of logic, but rather can arise from involving oneself in open-ended situations and being 'open' to the experiences gained therein. This is the argument for a society that allows much more non-conformity than our present one.

It also entails the argument for giving people more responsibility, more control

over their own lives than they have at the moment. The Berkeley students felt the need for this, as Goodman says above. However, the present climate of the Adelaide campus is at a stage further than this in as much as students are dropping out completely, which Rand would see as the ultimate in irrationality. And that brings us to the pivot of the dichotomy between reason and unreason.

Feelings of powerlessness and futility cause many to opt out of formal politics. To label this irrational is only of limited use however, and it is more meaningful to interpret the opting out as a significant comment on the state of our society. But, if one claims that it is 'reasonable' to opt out, what is the next reasonable thing one should do? The answer to that question cannot be found solely by recourse to abstract thought.

It may be that our society is simply too big and too complex for it to be saved by 'reasonable' people working through the right channels and that Illich's vision of an inevitable crisis is correct. Alternatively, Nader's style activities may be an answer. We can only find out by doing what we FEEL we must do, and while endeavouring to think clearly, recognising that reason, though a necessary tool, is not sufficient. For as the American poet Theodore Roethke has it, 'we think by feeling', and if we are going to think well, we must be experiencing and experimenting with life as much as we can. In that context preconceived ideas of what is rational can be very limiting indeed.

Brian Samuels

mental violence

"A CLOCKWORK ORANGE"

Coming to West's Theatre soon.

"And oh my friends and brothers I was cured alright."

These are the words of Alex, hero of Anthony Burgess's book and Stanley Kubrick's film, "A Clockwork Orange."

They are spoken after Alex and the

audience have been through two hours of horror.

What Kubrick said was masterful. He enhanced the feeling of Burgess's book.

and used his cinematic genius to express them on the screen.

Yes, this is the film people have been talking and writing about in many countries throughout the world. It has arrived in our City of Churches.

A brilliant film, but oh so very, very Kubrick. Beautiful shots, seen in "2001: A Space Odyssey" and "Dr. Strangelove" were again before us.

Memories of a childhood spent with Superman and the Three Stooges are raised as we see the violence in this film. It is a stylised violence which doesn't really make our bodies flinch. Our minds though, are subjected to ultimate torture when we think of the society that produces it.

The violence in "A Clockwork Orange" is clockwork violence.

There is plenty of the lovely, lovely red blood, but it is without pain. It

is violence that does not emote violence: it is pure stylisation. It is, though, effective violence - without shrieks and agony - it says what Burgess and Kubrick mean to say.

Music, so magnificently used in 2001 is again a tool of Kubrick.

The players were very good and well cast - Malcolm McDowell as Alex was the capture of a role. It was, with the aid of brilliant art direction the transportation of a name in a book onto the screen.

The book lives in this film. It is one of the best screen adaptations I have seen.

The film, "being the adventures of a young man whose principle interests are ultra-violence and Beethoven" tells us about choice. Man has a basic choice between good and evil. He chooses one or other but a choice becomes brainwashing and it doesn't really matter.

It is a sad film, drugged with irony. We feel sorry for Alex as we sit in plush

seats and chuckle over the comic sequences. We feel sorry for Alex when we go home and sit in front of our fires and sip Scotch or pass round an imported joint.

I felt sorry for Alex as I sipped my scotch and ate my French cheese and put another log on the fire. I should have been writing a letter to the social welfare department telling them to stop the road to destruction our social "misfits" are being led along.

But I didn't. It was Kubrick's fault .. he tried so hard to make us aware of the brainwashing we get in society.

I still feel sorry for Alex and although the horror and sadness of Kubrick's film made my throat choke I would like to see this film again. It is a brilliant film.

It is a film on a high plane. "The Devils" showed us violence but it was physical. Kubrick shows us violence but it is mental.

Joe Xmas

a robbery and a rip off

THE HEIST

Showing at the My Fair Lady.

Well, I'm no film cricket but I thought I'd tell you all about the Heist, it's an M rated film. It's a film which most of us who aren't Goldie or Clyde fans won't go and see because it doesn't look all that stimulating on paper. It isn't on screen either.

Getting down to grass roots (try not to censor that) the Fair Lady doesn't offer stoogent concessions and the said lady in the box office (why are they always ladies?) tells you so with an aloof smile (calls me sir, haw haw, snicker). So, whatever else happens one is not going to get the tertiary-student-elitist satisfaction of something for nothing.

I came out feeling nothing. No emotion, no excitement, no involvement, no reaction, no refreshment, no amazement, nothing. As far as I could tell, there was no creative photography, no intellectual endeavour, no technical gimmick-

ery or genius, no sucking at the audience at all. The script required little or no acting ability although Clyde managed to twitch his right eyebrow (or is it left?) a few times and then of course there is Goldie's face. Lastly there's no sex. (Can't be sure, but I don't think this is due to Lance Shilton et al. Anyway, those of you who have been following Maralyn Beck's patronizing bullshit in the 'Tiser will conclude that it must be violent if it's to be in line with current trends. Well, there's more violence than sex but after all this is a film about a bank robbery. Warren Beatty plays a Yank in charge of yank designed security equipment the most secure bank in Hamburg or somewhere. He is of course, best pals with the manager who trusts him implicitly. (a rather subtle piece of American post war patriarchal bullshit, you'll agree.) Together with Ms. Hawn, Clyde locates a number of Shady Characters who engage in Shady deals (including oddly enough, a U.S. Army Sergeant who peddles heroin

to Vietnam) and having ascertained which safe deposit boxes these crooks use, Clyde cunningly rips off the collective \$1.5m. Kind of like Robin Hood (whom some claim to be the first anarchist).. Since the crooks can't go to the police they give chase. This is all rather agonizing since it lasts 3½ hours (or something like that) but it causes those of us who have been sucked in by all this and are identifying with Goldie and/or Clyde, to slide backwards and forwards in our seats ad orgasm. (Who said this film had no sex?)

And that's all. I won't tell you what happens 'cos I might spoil it for those who like Goldie and Clyde and the heavies (who are they?) tell me it's bad form to say what happens in films and since Bob Ellis is my hero ...

A study in practical anarchy it is not. Two hours and a quarter of light entertainment it may be. A one dollar and seventyfive cent rip off it surely is. Hooray at last.

Macalister

make it happen

A SAFE PLACE.

Review Ed. note: "A SAFE PLACE" is an American film that was shown during the last film festival.

Rave, rave, beauty Love magic everyone's Christmas Pageant dream rolled up into Orson Welles and Tuesday Weld by that beautiful freak Henry Jaglom.

Take Orson Welles as a true friend father figure who does magic tricks and tells wondrous tales (there is a city that has in it every city, and in that city is a street which has in it every street, and in that street is a house which has in it every house, and in that house a room that has in it every room and in it is a man who reflects in him every man and all he ever does is laugh, all he ever does is laugh) and who has as his ultimate wish in life to make something (an elephant, a person?) really disappear. Have him spend meaningful magic hours with Tuesday Weld in beautiful colour. Now accept that he doesn't really exist (or that he does; you know) and that he is her fairy godfather or spiritual guide whose magic or knowledge (who Tuesday hears whispers of) holds the key to her fulfilment.

Then take Tuesday Weld alive and real and put her for contrasts sake alongside a straight not so alive and real, who has almost lost a sense of wonder and joy

(and identify with him, unless you have done more than just survive your education). Let her lead you into her world of consciousness awareness where what is in her head now, then, drifts into your head independent of x,y,z,t, but/and in terms of immediate relevance (instant intimacy? instant karma? you know, when minds meet). Wonder at the mystery of her secret, share her feeling touching sensuality, watch for the lights in her eyes, come to know, understand her way with lingerings of your way, watch her make a safe place, and finally soar with her ultimate fulfilment. Wow!

Weave in some people who if you are even part-way there you can identify with as they find out where they're at. e.g.,

Feel the pain as a third person whom you love tries to be hospitable really tries in full conventional turned-on way when he's not wanted and feel his pain and confusion when she ~~is~~ and loves someone else while he watches and knows; and grow with him as he struggles to know that each relationship is the product of and unique to two individuals, and co-exists with his relationship (you know - you let your friend, lover have other friends, lovers and don't feel threatened, don't you? (sorry).

With Tuesday Weld and Jack Nicholson and considerable appeal even to the middle (limbo) world it should make it onto the Commercial Circuits. Be there when it does, or make it happen if you can.

Michael Oneda.



'A Safe Place'. A play on time and memory in which everything is seen through the mind of a girl whose fragile innocence in the face of a circus magician is used to suggest the need for external awareness to everyday life.

EGO 5, 1972

the lone ranger rides again

or HOW TO BE A PIG WITHOUT REALLY TRYING

"THE FRENCH CONNECTION"

Showing at Regent Theatre from 29/6/72

Best Picture - "The French Connection"
 Best Actor - Gene Hackman in
 "The French Connection"
 Best Director - William Friedkin for
 "The French Connection"
 Best Film Editing - "The French Connection"
 Best Screen Play - "The French Connection"

Was it a bad year for American pictures??

With five awards one expects something out of the ordinary; rarely does one get it. This film is no exception. Nothing was new, or even an innovation of the old; it has all been done before only with not quite the speed.

Owen Roizman's cracking use of camera allied with good film editing made the film fast moving; the oft used technique of putting people and objects in and out of focus to assist we "dumb" movie goers was at times over done.

As for the entertainment value -. I got the impression that this was a cross between 'Bullit' and "The Untouchables"

with a much more realistic and updated Elliot Ness.

With the real live cop Eddie Egan (whose true tale it was) as technical consultant the film obviously aimed at stark reality. It was certainly violent with this hard line tough guy busting his way to the big time. (\$32m of heroine stashed in a Lincoln). In his wake he left; one half dead car (somewhat reminiscent of Bullit only much grander), one broken hearted car owner (whose car he commandeered), one dead F.B.I. agent shot by the hero, two dead lovers shoved off the road, beaten up 'niggers' (the hero was extra tough), one dead women shot instead of our hero and countless other expenses. All in all he was a pretty nausious piece of work; a thorough tune. Gene Hackman did it well. In fact the acting was consistently good.

Ferando Rey (Tristana) as frog No.1.
 Roy Sneider (Klute) as the tonto of the film.

As for the plot, being a true incident, I guess it lost in the translation for I found it unsuspenseful. For me, the film was a non event in motion pictures.



Taking cover, police fire at a building at which gang members have been parcelling up drugs.

If you hate cops and what they represent this will reinforce your opinion. If you think the silverblades of this world are great this film will prove it.

I wouldn't lose sleep over not seeing it although it was good light entertainment (I say light because the bullet holes were't real).
 Lowny Donne.

two hours of escapism

"PLEASE SIR"

Showing at the Sturt Theatre. (G)

The chief merit of "Please Sir" is that it has no pretensions to anything other than it is - a straight-forward comedy relying on stock situations and characters for its humour. This is not to say that it isn't funny; contrary to the advertisement for the film, you will not exactly "split your sides" laughing but you'll probably find it a pleasant

two hours of escapism. Whether you want to spend \$2 (or \$1.00 student concession) on escapism when the T.V. is available at the twist of a knob, is up to you.

The film is based on the T.V. series, "Please Sir", which is based on "To Sir, with Love", except now the teacher is white and the school isn't really tough - it just pretends to be. "Sir" (played quite competently by John Alderton) is the innocent abroad who, through his naivty and basic goodness,

wins the love and respect of his rebellious students and leads them on the road to learning and knowledge Schmalz? It would be, but for the deflating and bathetic function of the other characters - the Welsh teacher, suspicious of anything the students do and of "Sir's" confidence in them, the officious janitor, the nymphomaniac domestic science teacher, the doddering headmaster, and of course, the Fenn Street Gang.

Heather Nimmo

'Great Mate'

OR BUTTER EATERS MAKE BETTER FERUCKERS

"STORK"

Showing at the Vogue Cinema

One leg or two this film supports itself, while many of the faces are familiar this is certainly no Bellbird. There are no hollow doors or shaking flats or horrible sounds, human or otherwise. The production is good, nothing terribly unique but of noteworthy standard.

Although Australian film is virgin territory at present "Stork" demonstrates undisputably that it is pregnant with promise. Travelling light on funds Tim Burstall (Producer Director) has put humour into Aust. film (one old lady sitting at the showing kept saying "not

since Dad and Dave have I seen something so bloody funny".

Complete with out of context Marcuse, liberated 'moles' and courage draught "Stork" shows Australians can be very funny. The combination of celluloid and Australia has for many years been disastrous; "Stork" is a far cry from the rubbish of recent years. For once the presentation of Australian humour has hit the mark.

I dare not look beneath the humour, for with Marcuse in one hand, courage in the other and a mouth in the middle Bruce Spence (6'7" Stork) rips into every Australian Social Convention imaginable.



Bruce Spence.

"Stork" is a MUST; as entertainment it is equal with any movie in town; better, depending on taste.

Don Wynlone.



RON COBB'S Uncle Sam

A selection of 15"x15" cartoons by Ron Cobb available at S.A.U.A. office. 20c. ea autographed \$1.00

RALPH NADER ON CAMPUS!

Nader is being brought out to Australia by the Australian Union of Students and will be speaking at Adelaide University.

In the UNION HALL on FRIDAY 7th JULY at 11 a.m.

Tickets are available at the S.A.U.A. Office.
 \$1.00 students
 \$1.50 staff

WANTED:

MUSICIANS:

(Trumpeters, Saxophonist, Flautist)
 to join a blues band.

CONTACT -

DAVE BARRY,
 24 Park Terrace,
 GILBERTON.

COMPUTER BALL.

REMEMBER. QUESTIONNAIRES MUST BE RETURNED BY WEDNESDAY JUNE 28th.

THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS

COPYRIGHT © 1970 BY GILBERT SHELTON

