



SR

ON DIT

VOLUME 37: NO. 17

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GRAEME DUNCAN:
'Rape Alma Mater and be Free!'
UNION REDEVELOPMENT
REPORT
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POP RADIO STINKS!

CENSORSHIP ATTEMPT

For the first time in several years On Dit experienced an attempt last week by a member of the S.R.C. to censor an article in its pages. Acting in a completely unofficial capacity, S.R.C. Treasurer Alex Graeme-Evans rang the printers (Smedley Press Pty. Ltd.) early in the morning on the Friday of publication. Under his supposed "authority" as S.R.C. Treasurer, Graeme-Evans ordered the printers to hold On Dit.

It was not to be delivered to University, he stipulated, until he had got the SRC executive together, who would then "decide" whether a certain article could be allowed to remain intact, or whether it should be removed from On Dit before distribution was allowed.

SRC PRESIDENT OPPOSES CENSORSHIP

It must be stressed that the president of the SRC (Mr. Peter Balan) strongly opposes the notion of censorship of any kind by the SRC upon On Dit. It is also true that nowhere in the SRC constitution have individual members of the Council (executive or otherwise) the right of veto.

present insisted, that if any arguing about distribution was to be done, it should be done at the University end.

Graeme-Evans insisted that all copies remain in the SRC office until a meeting of the executive could be convened. (At this stage he had not yet been able to find other members of the executive)

much fun and excitement though (as was expected) there was no opposition to such a move.

The whole situation was a farce.

It is about time that the SRC Treasurer gave up his notions of the SRC being the centre of the whole University and he the head prefect of the Union or school monitor or whatever, and became more properly aware of ideas of freedom of speech, democracy, and a balanced rational approach to campus politics, along with the due observance of the limitation of his official position.

At a time when we are becoming more and

more acutely aware of the repressiveness of the society in which we live; when freedom of speech and expression is forever being further curtailed; When the general censorship of films, art, plays and literature, not to mention political thought, is something Australian citizens should be thoroughly ashamed of for its archaic standards and ludicrous 'judgements' upon public taste, it is ridiculous that such thoughtless censorship should exist at the University, the very place where freedom, democracy and civil liberties are still, in some quarters at least, being championed.

IRRATIONAL

The article in question (which Graeme-Evans had not seen, but had merely heard about) was supposed by him to be a scurrilous attack upon his integrity

Acting quite irrationally and without precedent, Graeme-Evans seems to have been of the opinion that being a members of the SRC executive, or being Treasurer, or something, gives him the right to take matters into his own hands on a matter of censorship, and without consulting either the SRC President or one of the Editors (none of whom were available at the time) gave him the right to halt the production of the student Newspaper.

The issues involved in the article in question, while very important in themselves, are irrelevant as far as censorship is concerned.

The point is that Graeme-Evans was without any authority whatsoever to do what he in fact did.

Further, On Dit has a precedent of having Editors who are entirely free.

Thus Treasurer Graeme-Evans has acted in a repressive and undemocratic manner.

He has attempted to prevent another student to express an opinion on a political issue simply because he feared (without evidence since he had not read the article) that he had been miss-represented.

TRUCK JUMPED

Tiring of such inconsequential nonsense, the editors planned to "jump the truck" as it entered the campus grounds and distribute On Dit immediately.

This was done amid

TUSSLE

When one of the editors arrived at the SRC office soon after one o'clock in the afternoon, Graeme-Evans announced that he "wanted a word with him about On Dit."

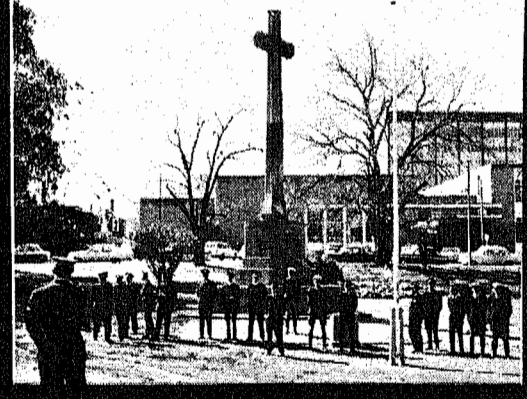
After a not unexpected mild explosion of rage and disbelief on the part of that editor, a tussle on the phone ensued.

This resulted in the printers being asked to deliver the copies to the Campus. The editor

MOTIONS

At a general student meeting on Monday at 4.15 p.m. the following motions were passed;

1. That this meeting of students CONDEMNS the failure of the University Council to consult the opinions of students before considering the second Draft Act; and DEMANDS that the Council's discussion of the Draft Act be postponed indefinitely so that all students can have the opportunity to consider and express their own views on the new Draft Act. (192-1)
2. That this meeting of students REAFFIRMS the fundamental right of students to express a significant voice in the Council; CONDEMNS the second Draft Act out of hand for its failure to grant students a significant voice on the Council; and DEMANDS that the University Act, when finally submitted to Parliament, includes adequate recognition of the right of students to a say in the decisions that affect them. (134-1)



DEMONSTRATIONS: POLICE DISCRETION

This is intended to be but a short summary of the legal position in which you place yourself each time you depart on a demo. In fact your legal status may become quite precarious, depending of course on the extent to which the fuzz, in their no doubt wise discretion, choose to enforce the relevant provisions; ie. the provision used at the Ho Chi wreath incident was expressly enacted for "Control of Traffic on Special Occasions" - penalty for failure to comply when a commissioner declares a special occasion - forty dollars. Incidentally it is an offence to injure oneself, you may even be arrested for attempt to do this, so be careful. The power to arrest vested in fuzz also extends to those circumstances where by "reasonable cause" you are suspected of having committed or are about to commit any offence. By inference therefore when you arise in the morning arrest may promptly ensure because it is more than reasonably likely that you will commit an offence during the day eg. jay-walking. Finally if imprisonment for life particularly appeals to you then all you need do is have the Riot Act read before you and a cohort of at least eleven others and it will probably be forthcoming. My advice to demonstrators: don't wake up in the morning if you have "reasonable cause" to do so.

Syd Tilmouth

HELL NO, NOT HO!

Last week a group organised by Provo attempted to lay a wreath at the State War Memorial and the Cross of Sacrifice in memory of Ho Chi Minh. Peter Flynn reports.

AS STUDENTS SAW IT

Walking up North Terrace (on footpath not the road) the students stopped at the lights and walked across to the war memorial.

A large gathering of police, spectators and some elderly men with bright shiny RSL badges greeted them. Predictably, as they approached the war memorial, the defenders of freedom and democracy moved in. Scuffling with students they attempted to destroy the banners and to thump the bearded 'communist dupes.'

After this had gone on for a while the police moved in. They separated the elderly freedom fighters from the demonstrators (who showed considerable restraint in not coshing the elderly fools).

INSTANT PRISON

The police prevented a small vanguard of students from laying the wreath. Superintendent Calder by the simple expedient of threatening anyone who remained in it with instant

incarceration, on the grounds that a breach of the peace was imminent.

The students, not to be thwarted in their wish to make tribute publicly to Uncle Ho, regrouped and marched down to the cross of sacrifice.

WREATH: OFFENSIVE?

Waiting for them were the police, though without spectators and without the RSL. Once again they were prevented from laying the wreath, even in the absence of overt public hostility, this time on the grounds that the wreath (the inscription) was offensive. Again the threat of instant incarceration was employed by the police.

At this juncture Sally Trevaskis made a spirited attempt to lay the wreath in the face of police opposition. The situation was resolved here by the destruction of the wreath by the officers of the law. After a few speeches were given the demonstrators went home, while Brigadier Eastick shook Calder's hand.

The police interpretation of the events differs

somewhat from the general student interpretation.

THE POLICE VIEW

Prior to laying the wreath they had many complaints about the proposed ceremony. It appears that the people complaining considered the proposed actions of students to be offensive.

When the demonstrators arrived on the scene the police felt that they could not act until a breach of the peace was clearly evident, that is, that they could not interpose themselves between the veterans and the students until something "tangible" had happened.

When it had happened their duty was to stop any more clashes (note no arrests however).

The threat of further violence was the reason for the police clearing the immediate vicinity of the war memorial.

ASSURANCES GIVEN

The police then gave assurance to the people who objected to laying the wreath that it would not be allowed to happen at the cross of sacrifice. This

assurance was made in return for a pledge that those objecting would not come down (presumably to molest students again).

Here the objection to laying the wreath was as outlined before.

It was offensive, and the laying of it would be a crime, that is, offensive behaviour. This of course is the key issue.

It is not a plot between the establishment in the form of the RSL and the police.

It is an issue of censorship.

The police have become the arbitrators of public taste. If some other inscription had been used it might have been allowed.

The inscription used by the students was not allowed because a minority group in the community (the RSL) didn't like it.

The police, in their experience and wisdom, agreed with them.



EDITORIAL

NOW IS THE TIME . . .

For those who suspect that it just might be possible to put out a 'better' ON DIT than has been done in the past years, to start thinking about nominating for the editorship. The election of editors usually takes place at the October meeting of the S.R.C.

It seems that everybody is convinced that he knows how to edit a newspaper best, if only given the chance. With 'On Dit', for a student at Adelaide, the opportunity seems to be an attractive one. However, problems are looming for this, and possibly many other, newspapers.

A big boost for all editors in the past has been a small, but comforting scholarship, (\$400 between the editors at both Universities). For reasons unspecified, this happy practice is to be discontinued in 1970, which means that at Adelaide, the editors receive absolutely no allowance of any kind henceforth.

A traditional trouble of ON DIT has been the perennial lack of money. As well as the age old haggle over what expenses are justified (petrol costs are) and which are not (staff working till the small hours of the morning cannot be offered pizza and coffee at ON DIT expense), printing costs tend to rise. As editors learn to fiddle with lay-out style, drawings and photos to make the paper more exciting visually, they are alarmed to learn that photos cost money, as does the use of colour, let alone multicolour.

The S.R.C. budget simply does not allow for such luxuries, and, given the financial state of the Union, is unlikely to be able to do so in the immediate future. The budget is supplemented by advertising. This usually has to be dragged out of prospective customers, by someone with considerable business acumen and the energy and time to run about exercising it. Dedicated and talented people are not commonplace. This year, an advertising representative was introduced into the order. Even so, it was found necessary to supplement this with a little private plugging. Most important from the student angle, is that good advertising necessarily means a competent and able member of staff spending a lot of time on it. The job is far too big, and important, to be handled incidentally by an editor.

In spite of the drawbacks, it might appear that at least this is a way into the journalistic world. Certainly the 'names' of the past (Richard Walsh, Peter Steedman) seem to have cracked it. Whatever the chances might be, there is certainly a disheartening lack of interest in university journalism and its problems from practically all of the major Australian newspapers.

At the National Student Editors conference, it was decided to inaugurate a Summer School of Student Journalism. Organized by N.U.A.U.S. it will be open to student editors and journalists from secondary and technical schools, and universities, covering most aspects of publishing. The major newspapers were applied to for help in supplying lecturers on given topics, and for some donation towards such a school.

Replies ranged from the depressingly non-committal, to flat refusals with expressed lack of interest. "The Age," which sponsors "National U", was the only exception, and even their reply was careful to include an expressed interest in the response of other newspapers.

Meanwhile, the editor is faced with the alternatives of either busying himself about these problems of the paper in general, and trying to better it by improving the system under which it works, or spending his time finding people to write articles supplementing the ample, but very limited kind of material that does come in. While the editor remains a full or part time student, with a need to supplement, or even earn, his living by gainful employment, both jobs, which must be done, cannot be done.

In order to produce the best ON DIT, only those with little commitment to study, of much leisure and ample private means, need apply.

letters

GRAEME EVANS

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF 'ON DIT' as my right of reply to Philip McMichael's accusations of corruption on the S.R.C. Executive. Dear Sir,

MISTAKE OF FACT?

A few brief comments on the hastily scribbled article in the last edition of On Dit, alleging corruption in the S.R.C. Unfortunately, like all emotional issues, rash assumptions become distorted. Here are the relevant facts at the time of the referendum.

(1) Any member of the S.R.C. could have pamphlets roneod off at S.R.C. expense for such things as referenda. The fact that I was accused of distributing a 'NO' vote pamphlet was irrelevant; there were S.R.C. members both for and against the motions.

(2) Two pamphlets were distributed by me, not one. Apart from "distributing hysteria in the form of 'vote NO' pamphlet", the other one pointed out to students the legal implication that could face Union employees if students voted 'YES'. I DID NOT write or authorise these pamphlets, I was merely asked to help in their distribution.

(3) A 'YES' vote pamphlet would have been distributed by me, just the same: on principle, personal views do not come into the matter.

(4) Any student who felt strongly about a matter concerning referenda could have approached the S.R.C. and have pamphlets roneod off at S.R.C. expense.

Next time, Philip McMichael, THINK before you put pen to paper. If you're going to build castles of corruption, in the air, build them elsewhere - and on 'adequate' foundations.

Yours faithfully,
Alex Graeme-Evans
Treasurer,
S.R.C.

FREEMAN

Dear Sir,

I was disgusted when I read the accusations put by Mr. Philip McMichael, in his article in the last edition of On Dit. Especially those against the S.R.C. Treasurer, Mr. Alex Graeme-Evans regarding the pamphlets urging students to vote 'no' in the recent referendum. I wrote those pamphlets but unfortunately forgot to sign my name. I stand corrected.

The statement about members of the S.R.C. using their position to stack votes is ridiculous as on Tuesday 9th, Miss Anne McMenamin also wrote a pamphlet asking students to vote 'yes'. This was not distributed and still is available in the S.R.C. Office.

I therefore consider the accusations against the Treasurer and the accusation regarding corruption in the S.R.C. Executive to be an underhand attempt to save face by those students who lost the referendum.

Yours sincerely,
DAVE FREEMAN,
Gen. Rep. 24th S.R.C.

TRUE FREEDOM

Dear Sir,

To look into the eyes of Mr. Healey, one sees not sincere hope for freedom, but quite something else. He and his crew seem not to believe, or at least have forgotten for a time, that true freedom first begs freedom from fear and hate, two things which can be seen both in Mr. Healey's visage, and in the

doctrine he preaches. Are we to 'Smash the Draft' or 'four letter word' it, as he would seem to have us? What insanity is this? Does the mating of hate and oppression breed freedom, or of fear and ignorance, hope? I a small man here, don't want a war.

Yours
Peter Hughes

CLASS IN DANCE

Dear Sir,

A group of us have decided that it would be a good idea to hold classes in contemporary dance at the University next year, Elizabeth Dalman of the Australian Dance Theatre is willing to provide a teacher for us. However, in order to hold these classes on campus, we have to form a society (A.U. Masquers Contemporary Dance Society is the Society proposed). A meeting will be held for this purpose on Wednesday October 1, at 1.10 p.m. in the Portus Room.

These dance classes will be a marvellous opportunity for students to learn contemporary dance, at very little cost (contemporary or modern dance is creative movements plus some elements of jazz ballets). Elizabeth Dalman hopes to also hold several major productions and creative workshops at University next year. (All members of Masquers will receive concessions for these performances).

We would like anyone who is interested in attending these classes next year to please come along to the meeting as we cannot form the society without sufficient support.

Yours,
Helen Banister
Sally Hunter

CONSCIENCE

Dear Sir,

A noticeable feature of comments made at a General Student Meeting held at Adelaide University Monday (8.9.69), was the emphasis laid by many speakers, on what was called 'conscience'. We (the student body) were urged not to concern ourselves with the practical issues involved, but to vote according to our conscience, ignoring such technicalities as the ostensible issues (Vietnam and conscription) and undeterred by the possible consequences of challenging the government to enter the campus by voting to provide a refuge for conscientious objectors. It was stressed that our ideals were our foremost concern, and that we must not allow any facts the more materialistic and timid among us might put forward, interfere with our moral duty to vote according to the dictates of our most firmly held convictions.

With due respect to the obvious sincerity of some of those who spoke, I would like to know how we are meant to isolate our consciences from the practical issues involved? How are we meant to know what we believe about Vietnam and conscription until we relate them to the practical effects war has upon the lives of people?

I suggest that it is about time some students took their Consciences down from the pedestals, and started doing a few more practical things towards ending the war in Vietnam and having the National Service Act amended. It is about time they did start taking into account and being influenced by the efficacy of their actions. Too many of us are more vitally concerned with our own feelings of self-righteousness, and with satisfying our own consciences, than with contributing as directly as possible to ending the suffering and injustice caused by the war and conscription.

Yours faithfully,
Anne Simpson

REFERENDUM: THE FACTS

The results of the referendum held from Monday 9th September, to Wednesday 10th September, were:

Motion 1 (that the University should provide a sanctuary for CO's) was lost 928-337.

Motion 2 (that the Union should provide rooms for CO's) was also lost 946-320.

There were no informal votes.

In view of the number of allegations of misconduct of the referendum, the history of the matter is outlined.

At a G.S.M. called by the then, NUAUS Local National Affairs Officer (Lynn Arnold) on July 1st, the first (sanctuary) motion was passed 200-150. This motion was conveyed to the V.C. by the then, Hon. Secretary of the S.R.C., Chris White.

The motion was twice put to the Union Council. The first time, the student representatives on the Council requested that no discussion should take place until a decision had been made by the University Council. At the next meeting (27th August), Bob Hall agreed that the Union Council should defer discussion due to the lack of preparation by all those interested.

The same motion was brought forward by the Adelaide delegation at August NUAUS Council in an argument for NUAUS passing a similar motion.

Motion two was passed 215-65 at a student meeting on September 2nd. Before the meeting, I discussed the motion with some of those involved, and found that they, including Anne McMenamin and John Healey, agreed to having a referendum on the matter.

Speaking at the meeting I said that, as this matter was mainly one of individual conscience, a meeting of that size, (300) should not make a decision on the part of the 8000 Union members, and that a referendum should be held. The mover of the motion, Anne McMenamin, speaking later, agreed, but blasted the S.R.C. for its allegedly poor record in holding referenda and stated that a referendum could not possibly be held early enough.

After the meeting I asked the S.R.C. Office staff to organize a referendum on the earliest possible three consecutive polling days. A postal referendum was considered, but was not decided on because of the weeks required for it to be organised, and because of the great expense involved. As an alternative I asked that polling places should

be in as many departments of the University as possible.

At the S.R.C. meeting on September 3rd, I moved that the two motions concerned be put to the University body in the form of a referendum.

In view of Bob Hall's personal situation (and the publicity associated with the student meeting), I recommended that the three statutory polling days should be as soon as possible viz. Monday 8th September to Wednesday 10th September. There was brief discussion on which motions should be included in the referendum, but there was no opposition from the members (including Bob Hall and Anne McMenamin) to having the referendum.

Posters bearing an abstract of the motions and advertising the voting days and a G.S.M. on September 8th were posted around the University and a similar notice was put in 'Bread and Circuses'.

Ballot papers were duplicated and authorised and were distributed with ballot boxes (courtesy State Returning Officer) to the nine departments which co-operated with the S.R.C.

At the G.S.M. on September 8th, I repeated that the referendum was being held because the matter was one of individual conscience and, therefore, every member of the University should be given the opportunity of registering his opinion on the two motions, whose implications affected all members. I also pointed out at length that the S.R.C. was no longer involved as a decision-making body, as the outcome of the referendum would be binding over the S.R.C. and over the decisions of a G.S.M.

On September 9th, three leaflets were duplicated by the S.R.C. concerning the referendum. The first was a factual statement pointing out the legal implications of the referendum i.e. the various sections of the Crimes Act under which the Union employees could be liable if defaulters of the N.S. Act were living in the Union. The second was headed 'Sanctuary?' and indicated that 'there is no such thing as a sanctuary'.

Editor's Note:

Mr. Balan has omitted to mention that neither of the pamphlets written by Mr. Freeman was signed (authorized) by their author.

While Mr. Freeman has assured On Dit that the omission of his name was simply forgetfulness (there is no reason whatever to suppose otherwise), it is an omission of the "facts" as presented by Balan in this article.

from the police.' Those two were issued by Dave Fraeman and were distributed by himself and others. The other leaflet was headed 'Sanctuary Referendum' and supported a 'yes' vote. Although duplicated for Anne McMenamin it was not distributed. I indicated clearly to the S.R.C. staff that, as the supporters of each side of the arguments were at the same disadvantage as far as written publicity was concerned, material should be duplicated in equal amounts for both parties.

The result was declared on September 11th, and it is clear that 'literally thousands of students have dropped the mask of detached cynicism for a commitment of one sort or another.' In going 'to the masses' in the 'demand for participation by individuals in decisions which affect them', 'the freedom of every student, irrespective of political belief, has been enhanced' (Grass Roots Vol 2, No. 17, September 11th).

In communicating the results to the news media I emphasised as far as possible that the outcome did not imply that students do not oppose conscription or the N.S. Act. (Advertiser September 12th).

At the S.R.C. meeting on September 11th, various allegations concerning irregularities were considered and were largely dismissed. As a result the discussions, for future referenda, the S.R.C. will produce beforehand, a statement presenting both sides of the argument, and this material will, in accordance with law, have to be signed by the contributors.

The S.R.C. considers that in view of the numbers voting and of the overwhelming defeat of the motions, the outcome is in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members of the University. It wishes to thank the members of staff in the departments of Medicine, Civil Engineering, History, Law, Physics, Economics, Physical Education, the Waite Institute, the Adelaide Teachers College and in particular, the S.R.C. Office staff for their co-operation in this most important matter.

Peter Balan,
PRESIDENT, S.R.C.

SHOW YOUR SUPPORT!

Cliff Comey will be sentenced to at least 7 days for not attending his N.S. medical. Protest outside the Magistrate's Court at 10 a.m. Thursday.

SUPPORTED BY S.R.C. ADELAIDE UNI.

March; to Adelaide Gaol, leaving Uni at 4.15 p.m., arriving at the Gaol at 5.00 p.m.

Yours faithfully,
Anne Simpson

WALK ABOUT

for

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CENTRE

NEXT SUNDAY

Sponsor Forms Available SRC Office

Woodrow Wilson once described the university as "a place removed — calm Science seated there, recluse, ascetic, like a nun; not knowing that the world passes, not caring, if the truth but come in answer to her prayer." That conception is as close to the realities of the sixties as is his ideal of democratic self-government for the small nations of the world.

A common image of the contemporary university — militant, threatening and disorderly — is presented by its fervent critic, Lewis Feuer, in his account of the Free Speech movement at Berkeley. "The conglomeration of students acts as a magnet for the morally corrupt; intellectual proletarians, lumpen beatniks and lumpen-agitators wend their ways to the university campus to advocate a melange of narcotics, social perversion, collegiate Castroism and campus Maoism."

The modern university is pictured frequently as a collection of sex-mad Communists high on booze and pot, who occasionally rush out from their orgies to disorganise the traffic and insult the ordinary citizen. Obviously people differ both about what is happening — actual occurrences — and how it is to be characterised. One man's creative community is to another menacing chaos.

Accounts of student unrest fall, by and large, into two streams. One stresses the issues, the other the peculiarities and shortcomings of the restless. Each contains a wide gamut of opinion.

The issues identified by radical students and their friends extend from dated, arid courses, large classes and anachronistic teaching methods through bureaucratic remoteness and inflexibility to the whole character of the modern world. Here its most common form is a neo-Marxist ideology according to which the university dovetails into and reinforces a repressive bourgeois society, rather than fulfilling its proper contemporary role — acting as a centre of revolutionary insubordination, awakening and mobilising its own members and, increasingly, the members of society at large.

The ideological foe of the conservative academy, in which he is part of a minority, may not derive his inspiration from particular issues, as do many of his pragmatic fellows and sometime allies, but the issues are significant as sources of politicisation. If they do not yet exist they must be created for that purpose, so that the oppressive society sheds its disguises and clearly reveals its true character.

THE CRITICS

Critics of student unrest and activism commonly focus, not on the underlying social critique itself, nor on the issues which move many of the unideological, but on the dress, the language (porno-politics), the lives, the peculiarities and the tactics of the activists.

If, as is commonly assumed, there is nothing much wrong with this best of all possible (capitalist) worlds, there must be something wrong with those who challenge it so persistently and indecently.

University and social structure, the character of the intellect and of intellectual life, are forgotten in the sometimes hysterical search for the conspirators, the deranged or wicked men who disrupt our natural harmony. The question becomes, not what, but who, is behind it, and witch-hunts easily follow. Such responses are themselves highly significant, and students need to take care lest, carried on by an excess of moral purity and arrogance, they provoke a destructive backlash, leaving them a sect within and outside the university.

Psychological doctrines have naturally been invoked to explain what seems inexplicable, in terms of objective conditions, to the complacent and the satisfied as well as to some sympathisers with student unrest. A vulgar psychology is used to vilify student radicals and to minimise or dismiss their claims.

Lewis Feuer's recent book, *The Conflict of Generations: The Character and Significance of Student Movements*, is a leading instance of the calculated conservative use of a crude, denigratory psychology. The beliefs of the radical members of the younger generation are put down to irrational passion and badfaith. Opposition to Vietnam is a "pseudo-goal", Fidel Castro's anti-Americanism is explained by his Oedipus complex, the student tactic of "going limp" is described as masochism, comparable to "the submission to the intellectuals to the Stalinist terror."

THE OEDIPALLY COMPLEXED

Each student generation has "its projective unconscious, its inner resentments, its repressions and exaggerations." True, though is there a distinctive student generation? And what of the "projective unconscious" of Feuer's own generation? The Oedipal complexes of the sons explain political differences. "The fathers favour a policy of war in Vietnam; therefore, the rebellious sons are for peace. The fathers criticise the Communists; therefore, the sons refuse to criticise the Communists." A simple story, really!

If Feuer is the embittered grandfather who dismisses, because he cannot understand, the erring young, Coral Bell is a kindly, intelligent and in some ways ethereal maiden aunt, who staggers beyond her depth in the muddy pools of amateur psychologising. In her recent *Current Affairs Bulletin* (*Oedipal Politics? An Interpretation of Student Insurgency and its Repercussions*) she attaches a shoddy and skimpy psychological superstructure to what are a series of discrete and often perceptive observations on student insurgents.

The quotation with which she opens her pamphlet — "Rape your Alma Mater," a wall injunction at Columbia — serves as a colourful indication of her major theme. Her

account of student radicalism presents a generational conflict taking on a symbolic quality, which in her view warrants the Freudian metaphor, Oedipal politics. (Oedipus, in the Sophoclean tragedy, killed his father and married his mother — in ignorance.)

In the first place she stresses — quite properly, in my view — the theatrical quality, the element of ritual drama, in much of the hostilities and in the symbols chosen for battle. Students are cast in the role of radicals and often play-act at revolution. From the inside and the outside there is more than the defined political issues — there is the fraternity, the gaiety and exhilaration of movement and conflict. But this is hardly a link with Oedipus.

Secondly, actual insurgencies do not seem to arise in relation to those aspects of modern universities which have been submitted to the most stringent radical criticism — size, remoteness, despotic authority, etc. The objective conditions are much worse in some of the quieter universities. But mere static measurement of the objective conditions is not enough — one must examine the subjective factors of intelligence, imagination, will and organisation which explain the emergence of radical movements where we might least expect them.

Coral Bell's analysis focusses upon seven factors to explain the appearance of student radicalism at LSE (and a few other places) at this time. The seven factors are (1) high graduate percentage, (2) high proportion of social scientists, (3) large-city location, (4) middle-class recruitment, (5) the "triple-alienated" generation i.e. resentful sons of successful refugees, hostile to the adopted countries of their fathers, (6) the "lode-stone" effect i.e. attracts and encourages potential revolutionaries, once a few things have happened, and (7) the "conflict-transference" effect i.e. battles against university administrators, etc., are essentially battles against the Americans, imperialism, Hitler, etc.

The bulk of Dr. Bell's "sample" of 30 or so — the leading cadres at LSE, constituting about 1% of its student population — are presented as radical products of "the gin and Jaguar belt," engaged in unremitting battle against their fathers and their father-substitutes. Nonetheless, they have substantial ties with the underlying student population, and this at least is to be explained in terms of issues.

Psychological analysis of student malcontents need not be linked with either a rejection of the manifest issues or an acceptance of the prevailing order. It is in Feuer's case but not in Coral Bell's, though she fails in presenting only a loose scattering of psychological concepts where close analysis and argument are required.

In looking at the evidence for Oedipal complexes, we should note that the images and expletives which are used — Mother—, etc. — are those of maximum defiance, and are not necessarily connected directly with the suppressed yearnings, hatreds and envies of the user, and that we would need to know a great deal about the personality and the precise resentments of a defiant bourgeois son before we could talk sensibly of Oedipus. What we are offered normally is a handful of loose correlations — not causal connections — which are then given some theoretical status through the use of uncriticised assumptions derived from the original psychological theory, which is itself in question.

THE CASTRATED

In addition, we should ask who is going to analyse the analysts. Mightn't the old be trying to castrate the young, to use a metaphor as compelling — and as amply testified — as that of the Oedipal complexes of the young? Moreover, the function of a doctrine which shifts attention away from the issues, the system, to the mental and emotional condition of the protestors is clear; as authoritarian and totalitarian societies have demonstrated. If only conflict and disagreement were the work of nuts and criminals, how easy government would be!

There are, of course, many criticisms to be made of both universities and of student protest movements. Protest movements, especially in Australia, seem too often carried forward by the world-wide revolutionary fraternity, and import foreign doctrines, make false analogies and analyses, and develop fantasy pictures of what is wrong and of what is going to happen. They end up, like the Americans in Vietnam, fighting the wrong battles at the wrong time.

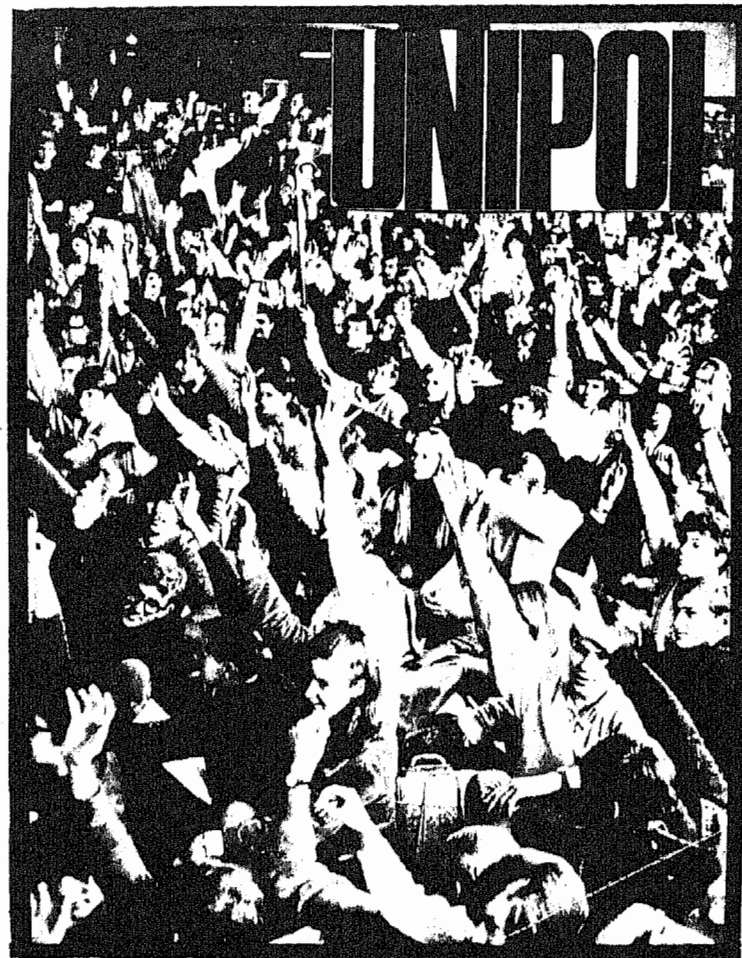
Some principles, some issues and some conflicts are world-wide, some are society-wide and some belong to a particular university. In general terms, one major and universal problem is the inability of fairly static, bureaucratized institutions to encourage, cater for, even allow, free, spontaneous movements and desires. The exception, the unpredictable, the living are dismissed or suppressed as troublesome, and meanwhile — and forever — the institution must go on.

What is required from student radicals, is concrete and specific analysis of their own institutions and their own societies, not the uncritical importation of foreign ideologies. (This is what Dr. Knopfelmacher, who rates a mention in many contexts, might call the colonial servility of the decadent, porno-political left.)

THE UNIVERSITY

The university does not have the role of subverting society i.e. it is not by nature or ideally a revolutionary institution, in the normally understood sense of that term. Its purpose is to teach professionally and to educate much more widely — its members get instruction, and wake up, grow up or slumber, as the mood takes them. It is one of their basic rights to refuse to be politicised. But within the university, and through its teaching, there should emerge a constant stream of imaginative, creative, critical and sheer bloody-minded thought about the various orthodoxies and establishments, here and elsewhere. It will be effervescent, never respectable, a source of suspicion and sometimes of horror to tame philistines.

But it will not be a "liberated area," a solid mass, infused by revolutionary doctrine, opposing itself to the "social totality." It is a part as well as a critic of society — and there is no social totality, as the parts don't all mesh — and cannot cut itself completely free, and if it did, if it became a revolutionary base, it would be at the cost of the values central to it. Some of us, too full of the old Adam, no doubt, have no wish to be liberated, though we would wish to be free.



**RAPE
YOUR
ALMA
MATER
AND
BE
FREE!**

By Graeme Duncan

CENSORSHIP

Charges will probably be laid against PELICAN, the University of Western Australia's Guild of Undergraduates Newspaper, for obscenity. Two officers from the Consorting Squad have questioned the editor of PELICAN, Mr. Alistair MacKinlay, on the articles published.

The paper included the reproduction of a poster advertising the play OTHELLO. This poster had been banned by the police the week before. There was also a reproduction of a Beardsley drawing that was banned and then permitted in Brisbane. An article on the abolition of censorship in Denmark accompanied the two posters.

In the centre spread an article on film censorship proceeded to ridicule the censorship laws. Accompanying this article were several photographs which the police have found objectionable. They include a scene from the film THE SWEET BODY OF DEBORAH showing a naked man and woman together under a shower; a naked girl embracing a mule around the neck from the film CAN HEIRONYMUS MERK IN EVER FORGET MERCY HUMPE AND FIND TRUE HAPPINESS; a scene from Andy Warhol's FLESH showing a man watch his wife embrace her lesbian friend; and a scene from the Swedish film THE RED MANTLE.

The article includes a select list of cut and banned films giving times removed by the censor.

There is also a letter reproduced from the Department of Customs and signed by the Chief Censor, Mr. Richard Prowse. It gives details of dialogue in a film that the censor demanded to be removed if the film was to be imported.

The detectives who questioned the editor said that in their opinion Prowse's letter, the photos in the middle page (excluding the violent ones) the Beardsley drawing and the Othello poster were all obscene.

The Chief Secretary made the following comments: "I gained the impression that the purpose was to draw our attention to our archaic censorship laws". "If this is so, they are going about it the wrong way". "It is deplorable. This paper is taking over from the King's Cross Whisper, and is even worse."

The editor of Pelican said he did not expect that any legal action would be taken against the paper because the articles were obviously a serious attempt to discuss censorship.

The President of the Guild of Undergraduates, Miss Sue Boyd, who has the final say on PELICAN censorship, said she had given the pictures considerable thought before approving their publication. "I don't consider them obscene", she said. "The poster has obviously got sexual connotations, but so has Othello. It is probably the most rampant sexual play Shakespeare ever wrote".

"Most of the thirty or forty students I have spoken to have expressed surprise, not at the pictures but at the amount of material cut from films", she said.

PELICAN is distributed to all students free. There is no commercial gain involved in publishing an edition such as this. The number printed was 5,500 - no more than the usual number printed.

It is interesting to note that on the back page of the same edition a review of PORTNOY'S COMPLAINT was printed. This is a book that has created considerable controversy in Perth in recent weeks. The book has been banned, and so should the review. The police are apparently not aware of it because the press have not brought their attention to it.

Editor's Note: Our printer declined to print any of the photographs supplied to On Dit by Pelican; he also declined to print the review of Potnoy's Complaint; this was on the grounds that such action would make him liable for prosecution for obscenity as well. While the editors are fully sympathetic to the printers necessary caution, the "offending articles" were in their opinion, not in the least offensive in the context of the feature.

FILM	CUT	REASON
BULLITT	3 mins.	Violence
FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS	20 mins.	Violence, cuts made by distributor before censor.
THE GRADUATE	5 mins.	Sex
BARGARELLA	2 mins.	Sex. A lot can happen in two minutes.
BENJAMIN	1 min.	Sex
JOANNA	0 mins.	Sex
THE FOX	17 mins.	Sex - feminism
ROSEMARY'S BABY	3 mins.	Sex/violence/witchcraft
THE DETECTIVE	4 mins.	Violence/homosexuality
THE STRANGER	3 mins.	
BELLE DE JOUR	4 mins.	Known cuts include scene with Japanese man in brothel with Catherine Deneuve.
GIRL ON A MOTOR CYCLE	Banned	Lebaitism
REVOLUTION	Banned	Political?
HOUR OF THE WOLF	1 min.	Sex/violence?
PRESIDENT'S ANALYST	20 mins.	Cuts possibly made by distributor as well as censor
THE LONG DAY'S DYING	2 mins.	Violence - anti-war
LUST IN THE SWAMPS	Banned	Sex/violence
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE	3 mins.	Sex/violence
ULYSSES	Banned	This Catholic legend of decency in the U.S.A. said that this film was "morally unobjectionable for adults". Either the censor doesn't think we are moral or adult enough.
ISADORA	40 mins.	Distributor cut 30' censor cut a further 7'. Apparently Isadora Duncan is still too immoral for us.
THE BOSTON STRANGLER	2 mins.	Sex crimes
HELGA	8 mins.	A sex education film in censor ed III
BIRDS COME TO DIE IN PERU	Banned	Sex
BOFORS GUN	Banned	Violence
PRETTY POISON	Banned	
30 IS A DANGEROUS AGE, CYNTHIA	11 mins.	
CHE	10 mins.	Film of Che Guevara. Violence/political. Che is played by Omar Sharif - well I don't like him much anyway.
INTERLUDE	3 mins.	Sex (extra-marital)
DUFFY	8 mins.	Violence
DRACULA HAS RISEN FROM THE GRAVE	10 mins.	Violence/horror
BEFORE WINTER COMES	2 mins.	Violence
100 RIFLES	18 mins.	Reconstructed
THE SPLIT	7 mins.	Violence
WHERE EAGLES DARE	1 min.	War/violence
THE BROTHERHOOD	3 1/2 mins.	Violence - Mafia
DANGER - DIABOLIK	1 min.	Violence
FRAULEIN DOKTOR	1 min.	
SKIDOO	Banned	Otto Preminger's film with Jackie Gleason
VIOLENT FOUR	30 mins.	Violence
SCARD STUD	3 mins.	Western/comedy with Dean Martin
DEADFALL	1 min.	Directed by Bryan Forbes
FLEA IN HER EAR	1 min.	Sex (Victorian comedy)
THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY	30 mins.	Violence
CHITTY CHITTY BANG BANG	1 min.	Out of a kids' film?
DEVIL'S BRIGADE	3 mins.	Violence
LADY IN CEMENT	1 min.	Violence
THEY CAME TO LES VEGAS	4 mins.	Violence?
FOR LOVE OF IVY	1 min.	A Portier film - God knows what they would find to cut out.
WITH SIX, YOU GET EGGROLL	1 min.	?
BLOOD & BLACKLACE	10 mins.	Violence?
MANON 70	14 mins.	?
Examined cuts are bound to be made to the following films provided that they are not banned:		
KILLING OF SISTER GEORGE		Lebaitism
STAIRCASE		Homosexuality
SHAME		Bergman's new anti-war film
EDIPUS		New Italian film of Oedipus The King by Pasolini - incestuous
ALICE'S RESTAURANT		Arthur Penn's new left wing film
ZABRISKIE POINT		Antonioni's new film made in U.S.A. with S.P.S.
WEEKEND, and MADE IN U.S.A. etc.		All Godard films are immediately suspect.
NED KELLY		You can rest assured that after making films like TOM JONES CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, SUMMER FIVES etc, our own NED KELLY by the same director (Tony Richenda) is bound to be cut. What? A dot smoking Neil? Never!

"Have you ever heard of Byron?"
 "No."
 "He was a Lord."
 "Yes, I've heard of him."
 "Do you know whether he was a member of Lord Mountbatten's staff for the South East Asia Command?"
 "I don't know."
 "Do you know whether he was a war correspondent?"
 "I know he was a writer, but I'm not sure whether he was a war correspondent."
 "Have you ever heard of Shelley?"
 "I know a man in Sydney named Shelley, but I take it you refer to an author or something."
 "Have you ever heard of Chaucer?"
 "No."
 "Never met him in the Vice Squad?"
 "No."

There are many classic exchanges between police witnesses and defence counsel. The above dialogue is just one of them. This evidence was given in the case against the author of "We Were The Rats", and the Vice-Squad Sergeant who gave the evidence was ridiculed for days in the press. He said that the word "bloody" offended him, that he did not know the meaning of the word "pornographic", and was not sure of Shakespeare's first name.

Just recently, a Melbourne Magistrate found that neither of two detectives who had laid charges against some actors in the play "The Boys In The Band" (play about homosexual's birthday party) for using obscene language had been to the theatre for at least 16 years.

In 1967, Police Minister Craig made this statement on continental films: "Every one to my mind is associated with sex," he said. "We should not make it easier for these doubtful films to become available". He said that he had extreme doubts about whether the Adult Education Board should sponsor films of the type shown at the Festival of Perth. When questioned on this statement, Mr. Craig said that "The West Australian" had quoted him out of context. However, it remains that a statement like the above could hardly be taken out of context.

The Film Censorship Board consists of a Chief Censor (Richard Prowse, having worked his way up as a bureaucrat in the Customs Department), his deputy and about five others, plus an Appeal Censor and various unnamed "relief" censors (of whom very little is known).

These censors may cut or ban any imported film (the board is subject to the Customs Dept.) which, in the opinion of

the Board, or in the event of an appeal, in the opinion of the Appeal Censor -

is blasphemous, indecent or obscene is likely to be injurious to morality is likely to be offensive to the people of a friendly nation, or depicts any matter the exhibition, of which is undesirable in the public interest.

These clauses are as much an indictment against that, which in theory they are supposed to uphold. Nevertheless, the Board does not always apply these clauses. It has in fact been known for them to permit blasphemy through (for example, "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"). The censors regard public hair as indecent and/or obscene, yet they have let that through too (e.g. the American underground film "Breakaway"). However, they see fit to ban "Oh, Dem Watermelons" and "Scorpio Rising", both of which the United States Government consider containing sufficient artistic merit to be sent to Australia, by their own Information Bureau.

Despite rigid censorship, "blue" films (not to be confused with "underground" films) are rife in Sydney. Recently one of these "blue" sessions, (which, by the way, are not hard to find) was raided by the Vice-Squad and one unlikely chap was charged and later convicted of having been indecent with his wife. Indeed, all the world is a stage.

With Denmark's waning pornog industry on its last legs, can the only alternative to bankruptcy be a market in Australia? Well, it is only logical. Evidently there is nothing rotten in the state of Denmark after all.

No harmful effect would result. This has been proven many times. Recently in the United States, a survey was taken of those who had been convicted of sex crimes in an effort to determine the effect that pornography had had on their actions. It was discovered, that none of the forty offenders in the prison had ever seen pornography. Moreover, none of them could read.

Meanwhile, Brisbane bans "HAIR" and Melbourne sees a mass arrest of Melbourne Citizens at an all-male revue. Reports of the incident indicate that the revue was stopped with the following ceremony:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am Detective Miller of the Vice Squad."

The audience responded with stormy applause, loud laughter, cries of 'mug copper' and much stamping of feet.

This has been declared a disorderly house"

Loud applause, laughter and derisive shouts:

"You are all under arrest."

Prolonged applause mingle with mild consternation and expressions of disbelief.

"Will you move out into the patrol wagon. You will be taken to St. Kilda station where arrangements will be made for your bail."

Silence.

All-male revues continue to thrive in Sydney, due (according to one source) to "the exotic climate and laxity in moral standards caused by years of Labor government."

An altogether separate problem of censorship involving the distributors of films exists. These people have of late taken to pre-censoring films of their own accord - quite unofficially. This is brought about by the rigid censorship regulations as enforced by our moral guardians. A certain distributor may fear that if something isn't done to "tone down" a particular film then it will probably be banned. So, in order to make his due money from the film he takes to it with his own pair of scissors long before Prowse's Wowers lay their filthy fingers on the sprocket holes. The Lord alone knows what little agreements the film distributors and the censors come to.

There are numerous examples of this pre-censorship, one of note being Antonioni's BLOW UP. Here we have a film that was originally banned. In this case the distributors (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer) took the film away and set upon it themselves in an effort of making it a little more suitable for the tender Australian. This sort of dastardly activity is better known as "reconstruction". So, BLOW UP was reconstructed (this can all only be an allegation - but there is little doubt of its authenticity) whereupon Chief Censor Prowse banned it again. It was "reconstructed" again, and Prowse cut one minute and forty seconds more out of it. A similar fate befell ISADORA, Universal Pictures had cut 39 minutes out of the film before the censors saw it (and they cut out another seven minutes).

Another trick that the censor gets up to these days is ordering that whenever a particular film is shown, the aperture on the projector be 'racked in' as they call it - this has the effect of reducing the size of the picture on the screen. A notable example of this is again BLOW UP where much of Vanessa Redgrave was hidden in "offending" scenes by this method. (The University Film Society was aware of this instruction, and when they screened BLOW UP earlier this year they made very sure that the aperture was completely "racked out", exposing all of Vanessa).

What are the real facts of censorship here?

Statistics for the year 1965/66 have been calculated and they show that our censor is cutting or banning more than one feature film in four entering the country.

The figure the censor quoted that 132 films out of 1512 are cut is a misrepresentation of the facts, because shorts are seldom tampered with. The 1512 films imported that year included only 475 features.

In 1969, the proportion of cuts and bans would be at least ONE in every TWO films.

Australian censorship is known for its inconsistency. While it is permissible to import anti-Japanese war films (which is supposed to be a friendly nation) it is not permissible to import an anti-American film (the Chinese film, "Hit the U.S. Aggressor" is banned). Meanwhile "The Green Beret's" makes \$7 million. It is interesting to note that the British have been seeing a 141 minute version of this film, whilst in Australia we have been seeing 142 minutes - yet by all accounts British censorship is considerably more liberal than ours. This inconsistency can only be eradicated by abolishing censorship altogether.

In censorship as in war, the news is always bad. But the fight goes on. A director refuses the distribution permission to release his film in Australia if it is cut. And Ubu Films will attack the censors again in their paper (recently they accused the new Appeals Censor of being guilty of abuse of his position in that he banned a film which contained nothing 'objectionable' in the eyes of the law or any religion). But no significant progress will ever be made as long as these dirty old men determine what every one's morality will be. Film is the revolutionary weapon of our age - we must use it.

THIRD TERM STUDY

By Mr. D. Little, Student Counsellor.

At this stage of the year most students attempt to gear their activities more directly toward preparation for the examinations.

At the same time there is continuing course work to cope with — lectures, tutorials and assignments. In a real way, of course, regular course work is examination preparation, but in addition some system is now needed to include revision on a planned basis.

The best way to organise a total study program is an individual matter, and is seldom reached except through a process of trial and modification. Later year students will be able to recall and generally to gain guidance from their previous experience of final term work at the University.

DANGER

Where this experience is felt to have been unsatisfactory, or where, as in the case of first year students, there is no such previous relevant experience to draw on, students can be assisted to evaluate what they are doing and to decide and implement modifications.

The danger is that instead they will rely uncritically upon patterns of examination preparation that they have found to work in other situations. It must be stressed that the experience of the matriculant is relevant to the university student only to the extent that the expectations of examiners are closely similar in the two situations.

In general those experiences are not similar and only rarely indeed can the university student hope to succeed by deferring serious and sustained effort until 'swat-vac' as some students report they did in their matriculation year.

IN READINESS

For all save the very exceptional student, the time to start revision is now, if this has not already been started; or where immediate course demands are particularly heavy, to ensure that all note-making is completed, and that lecture and other notes are organised and edited. Where possible summaries should be made so that when revision is commenced systematically, everything will be in readiness.

Some students may have to consider whether they can realistically hope to prepare for examinations in all the subjects in which they have been working. To withdraw from a subject at this stage is almost certainly tantamount to its being counted as a failure, but in some circumstances lightening of one's load may be a sensible step.

The danger here is that the student will waver uncertainly, avoiding making any decision about what he is attempting to manage.

LITTLE SPARE TIME

For guidance about examination preparation in a more general form, students are recommended to consult one or several of the many booklets on tertiary level study, which are readily available for purchase at the book shop and for perusal in either the Counselling Service or in the Barr Smith Library.

Equally useful are the brief sections on techniques for use in the examination itself, for while techniques are no substitute for solid preparation, it is also true that some students prepare conscientiously only to fail to do themselves justice through avoidable errors in the techniques they adopt in taking examinations.

LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING

Other kinds of questions may arise. Some relate more specifically to the subject matter or methods of a particular course. Particularly difficult questions of this sort ask what level of understanding of topics is required, what topics if any can be regarded as of greater importance than others, and so on.

New and old students alike often fail to seek the guidance of their academic teachers, who can and generally will help to clarify their department's expectations, and at the worst can only be not helpful.

Other questions confront the student with personal difficulties in applying general principles of study, in establishing the study program that his judgement tells him is desirable, or in making decisions that he can feel satisfied with. Where the student has feeling, such as "I can't get organised", "I can't get started", "I don't know how much to attempt", "It's all too much", "I go to pieces in examinations," and so on, he will sensibly accept any help by way of advice, suggestion or discussion that he finds is genuinely helpful.

ADVICE

Often however, concerns of this kind are not satisfied by the more casual and self involved consideration that others typically offer the student.

Students who do recognise the need to work out some uncertainty or worry are invited to use (without charge) the Student Counselling Service. They may make appointments by calling at the Service (S.W. corner of the cloisters) or by telephoning ext. 2663.

Needless to say early action has the best prospects of salvaging academic success.

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Further details can be obtained from the Editor, National U, 344 Victoria Street, North Melbourne.

Applications, which should include policy and experience, close 3rd October 1969.

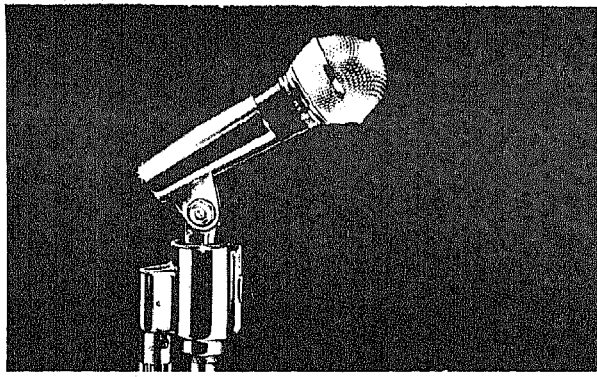
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Adrian Hann examines the reasons behind Adelaide Radio's mediocrity.

POP RADIO STINKS!

Adelaide's commercial radio programmes are probably the worst in Australia. For reasons known only to the station programme managers the selection of music broadcast is totally unrepresentative of the vast range of music available on record.

The middle-of-the-road music played by 5DN and 5KA is dull, mediocre, and years out of date. There is little or no Jazz (thank goodness for the ABC).

The only so-called 'Pop' station (5AD) plays an extremely restricted selection of the most provincial "top forty" imaginable. Its selection is restricted to 45 records only, forty of them plus predictions and the interminable flashbacks, while the huge output of the world's leading pop artists on LP's is entirely ignored.

More and more pop-orientated listeners are turning to interstate radio, where, although far from satisfactory, stations like Sydney's 2UW and 2SM Melbourne's 3UZ and 3XY, and Brisbane's 4BC play a far better selection of pop music than local ones.

There are a number of factors affecting the programme formats of Adelaide's commercial stations. The largest single factor has been the introduction of television. The ratings struggle (which means advertising revenue) is another. The people controlling radio are another factor — the disc jockeys, announcers, programme managers and station executives. The DJ's are both musically insensitive, and, in general, pretty well unintelligent, if not downright uneducated.

While similar criticisms can be levelled at the middle-of-the-road stations as far as THEIR music is concerned, this article will concentrate more upon the history of the pop programme as such and how it has changed and been affected by programme format change in general.

television

There was a time, during the mid and late fifties and very early sixties, when Pop radio, even in Adelaide, was reasonably in touch with musical happenings around the world. While interstate stations (mainly 3UZ, 2UE and 2SM) were very much more with-it and exciting than their South Australian counterparts, all three commercial stations here played a wide and varied selection of pop.

With the influx of television, it was natural to think that radio would become less popular. The first major change to occur in programmes was the elimination of countless fifteen-minute serials, soap-opera in the morning, adventure in the evening. ('Portia Faces Life', 'Doctor Paul', 'Hop Harrigan', 'No Holiday for Haliday', 'Speed King, King of Space' and the classic 'Presenting Chapter 3,425 of...When a Girl Marries... dedicated to all those who have been in love... and to all those...who can...remember' complete with pathos, violence, and melodrama ad infinitum).

Television soap opera and adventure has far more impact than radio: who wants to hear shootings, car chases, sobs and sighs when you can see it all as well?

Radio's popularity did not wane at all in fact: it merely changed direction. One of the more difficult and more costly things to do on television is a programme of music, as any televised ABC symphony concert will show. Slow panning across violinists, viola players and 'cellists isn't exactly the most exciting spectacle on 625 lines.

music medium

Radio became the medium for music. The increased popularity of the 45 since the early fifties and the relative cheapness of buying the disc made 45's the most obvious choice to push.

Television had set up a reaction in radio programme formats which only now is beginning to subside.

Before television, radio programmes were 'specialist'. Morning programmes catered for housewives with serials and cooking programmes; health and information programmes on bringing up children and so on. Roberta Russell on 5AD was the most well-known of announcers for housewives for years. Afternoon programmes played light music. Late afternoon programmes catered for children



(Uncle Bob Fricker, Grandy and the like), and teenagers (5KA's All State's Hit Parade, John Laws' 'The Big Beat' and the 'Bob Rogers Show', national programmes heard on programmes provided variety; comedy half-hours (Life with Dexter), adventure series (Night Beat) and music.

When television appeared in Adelaide in 1958 hit-music programmes had already begun to expand. Alec McAskell's Sunday Top Forty programme was getting longer month by month.

A huge reaction set in, a reaction of which radio stations seemed to have little or no control.

discjockeys

The market for ratings appeared to be in a Top Forty (Top Fifty, Big Sixty) format. DJ's with untold gimmick lines, senseless rhyming patter at an abominable rate, and an annoying pseudo-American accent, (Bob Francis has never quite lost it — Jim Slade, though he thought he had one, created an accent unique in Western Civilization).

Adelaide's Disc Jockeys were quite unoriginal. They were copies (and poor ones at that) of interstate DJ's, many of whom in the context of the commercial pop radio of the time were pretty good. Ian Sells' 'Loco Show' (tears of nostalgia may be shed at this point) was a direct take from 2SM's Mad Mel; Geoff Haines of 3UZ provided a large repertoire of platter chatter for Jim Slade; Warwick Prime did much faithful homework on Don Lunn (also of 3UZ); the great Bob Rogers and John Laws influenced everybody.

Though much more conservative than their sister stations, Adelaide's commercial stations produced at this point the best pop program to date. While pop music was still relatively clean-cut, naive and establishment-orientated (Prettiest Girl in School, Dad's jalopy, crewcuts and all-American teenage idol) and LP's were nothing more than twelve forty-fives on the one disc, the pop programmers covered what was happening, and covered it well.

Beatlemania, and all the commercial potential THAT meant helped a lot.

During the peak of hit parade formats 5AD and 5DN went on the air twenty-four hours a day, thus competing in a field where 5KA had for years been unchallenged. Both stations began their nonstop programs on the same night. Their respective tie-in Newspapers made a fuss about this 'new service' to listeners; there seems to have been a lot of behind-the-scenes 'not-to-be-outdone-by' between the two stations.

mediocrity

The swing to twenty four hour top forty and top fifty marked the furthest extreme of the reaction of the reaction set up by television. It was the best time for Pop, but a large audience of middle-aged mums and dads was being ignored, though 5KA and 5DN played more subdued music during the daytime slots.

Following successful trends in the Eastern States and in America, 5DN very suddenly dropped their pop music format and switched to a middle-course line up. They advertised their 'middle-of-the-road' programmes as having 'put music back into radio' (It wasn't true, but it had quite an impact). They saw a potential market for older listeners who would turn with relief from the endless rock rhythm to 'mature radio', 'grown-up sounds', 'adult radio' etc.

The change was the first indication of a reaction against a music which was rapidly evolving out and away from the moon-june-croon style to a music which was becoming increasingly experimental, creative, a music that was beginning to become aware of itself as a dynamic art form.

5DN went back to Frank Sinatra, Patti Page and the Andrew Sisters.

A large proportion of the listening audience went back to 5DN.

And for the first time in years, 5AD found its position as top-rated radio station usurped.

5AD panicked. They kept a continuous analysis of 5DN's new format, and began to change their own programs considerably, although remaining within the Top Forty format. 5DN's reign lasted only a few months. The initial swing in the ratings lost impetus, and 5AD once more went to the top of the ratings list.

Their supremacy was not regained by mere chance. The changes in format resulted in their music in general being more subdued. Top Forty began to take on its present hick-town provincial flavour, while the programs were injected with many more flashbacks. In this way 5AD increased the potential age-bracket of their audience to the "young marrieds" who had once grooved to Bill Haley.

Their advertisers know now that their particular product reaches an eighteen-to-thirty and even thirty-five age group.

It is this age-group which has the greatest buying potential.

trevor cowling

Enter now upon the scene the root of all our present troubles. The person responsible for what has been (for the station) an extremely successful musical format was (and still is) one Trevor Cowling.

Second only to 5DN's Wendy Holland in selfishness, Cowling's taste in music is abominable. It is basically conservative, uncreative, lacks depth and breadth in choice and, unfortunately, is tantamount to Law in the radio world.

Cowling is in the incredible position of virtually dictating what is and is not played in the way of pop music in Adelaide. His position of control, held for the last five years, is unlikely to change in the near future. Which is a great pity for record industry and radio audience alike. Ever wondered why Hendrix is never played on 5AD?

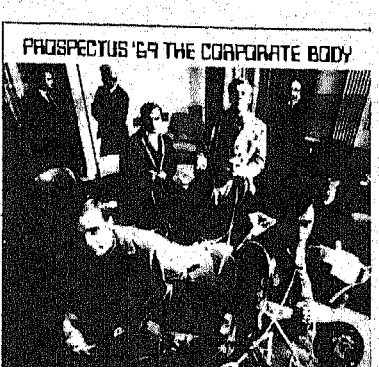
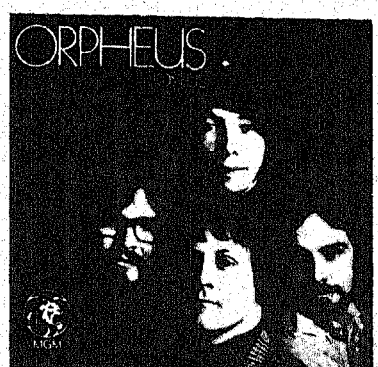
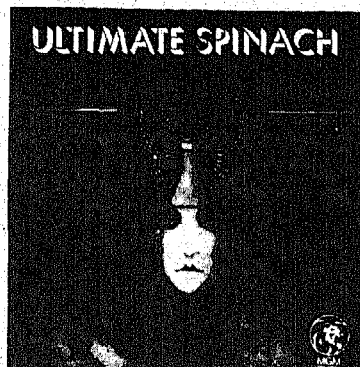
Only public opinion (and thus record sales) forced 5AD to include Lennon and Ono's 'Give Peace a Chance' in their lineup. Don't be fooled about 'Ballad of Yoko and John' being "banned for commercial radio". At the height of its popularity 2UW and 3UZ were virtually playing it on the hour every hour.

In the same way that 5AD's pop music is hopelessly unrepresentative, 5DN's middle line music is old, outdated and incredibly mundane. If DN play Sinatra, they play Sinatra of ten years back, and not from a recent album like 'Circles'. Listeners hear tracks from albums that have been out of the catalogues for years, and when they find that record stores simply don't have a particular album in stock for that reason, they rarely buy a later album by the same artist.

talkback

Feeling the need for even wider audience appeal, 5AD followed interstate and American trends and introduced Talkback programs — probably the worst innovation yet devised by radio programmers.

Allowing the trivia and small-mindedness of public and radio announcers alike to rotate in an endless cycle,





BIRD OF THE WEEK

Our Bird of the week is Irene Merkle. A senior arts student, Irene is held by many to be the best-dressed bird on campus.

For being our seventeenth (and last) Bird of the Week, Irene will receive a book token courtesy of the W.E.A. bookroom.

In our next and final issue we will be presenting our Bird of the Year.

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Talkback programs seemed only to reinforce the suburban mediocrity from whence they came. They could more appropriately be called 'Feedback'.

Like all fads, the talking hysteria set in all too quickly. The three stations adopted the open line talkback program format, though 5AD was the only station to keep it going.

Since talkback was introduced in April '68 it has further influenced changes in program content.

Almost as soon as it started, Talkback was modified, then restricted (thank God). While endless chatter kept ratings up for a while, it was obvious that more control and sophistication was needed to hold the audience's attention.

While their music content was different, 5AD and 5DN both developed the kind of program they have now; every day, Des and Andy and Bob and Andrea and Mel and who knows who all have their say. Everything is nice and easy and conservative and mildmannered and uninformed.

Radio's self-styled philosopher Bob Francis, arch-conservative and pro-establishment, has more than once revealed his appalling ignorance on often-important issues; his bias and his prejudices are all too clear. (2UW's John Thompson was eventually fired for being rather more intelligent than was 'safe' for station policy).

Keith Conlon is presumably one of the only two intelligent commentators on radio (Alec McAskill is fairly much on the ball, or at least must appear that way to most listeners). Yet even Conlon lets too many important points through, presumably because the station doesn't wish to be come 'involved' in political and social issues. Which is understandable, since their Advertisers pay for programs.

swungback

While the talking programs take up most of the morning and early afternoon time slots (5AD's 9-2 show), music still predominates.

And throughout the chopping and changing, Cowling's predilection for low-class musical mediocrity has remained. Which brings us back to Base One.

Once more, Radio's programs have become directional or specific. The balance is not quite complete, but it is getting there.

The one thing sadly missing is a well-informed (and groovy) pop program.

At least as far as record shops and the record industry is concerned, Cowling is doing a great deal of harm by repressing and inhibiting the variety of music 5AD play.

5AD is at the moment ignoring that vast volume of sound which is exploding all over the western world.

Who hasn't heard of Beatles, Stones, Beachboys, MC5, Mothers, Credence Clearwater, Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane, Led Zeppelin, Sly and the Family Stone, Supremes, Temptations, Miracles, Stevie wonder, Tim Hardin, Tim Buckley, Bob Dylan, Donovan, Procul Harem, Hendrix, Cream, Manfred, Blind Faith, Vanilla Fudge, Who, Mamas, Blood Sweat and Tears, Tony James and the Shondelles, Al Kooper, Electric Flag, Mike Bloomfield, Thunderclap Newman, Big Brother, 'Jools', Gladys Knight and the Pips, Velvet Underground, Jethro Tull, The Nice - and many, many others?

These groups have made and are making their most important contributions to music on L.P.'s.

L.P. tracks are simply not played on 5AD.

It is utter nonsense to claim that the 'kids won't like it' - they are conditioned into liking any record that is played. In this way 5AD could 'educate' its younger listeners into a deeper and fuller appreciation of happening music.

Why doesn't it take the initiative and branch out into this field? Predictably, the station's format is ready to accommodate another 'specific' or 'specialist' program - for example during the ten-to-midnight or ten-to-one o'clock time slot.

At the moment 5AD has no announcer who would be capable of handling such a program. Indeed, 5AD has no announcers who could handle ANY kind of individualised program (except possibly John Vincent, who makes surprisingly astute comments at times). Its announcers are really nothing more than robots - they speak what they're told, they read what is in front of them, they push the right buttons and spin the preselected discs, and they all sound like a combination of Bob Francis and Phil Mayer.

This is deliberate of course - 5AD's personalities are really non-personalities. They have no real individualism at all. The idea is that no matter what time you listen, you recognise the station, not the announcer/DJ.

For a program of pop music, the station would need someone who has considerable background knowledge of music in all fields and who was at the same time highly intelligent and musically sensitive to change: someone who understands music and can make (if necessary) valid statements about it.

It seems to me that 5AD has three obligations: one to its audience, one to the record industry, and one to its advertisers.

Only in the third category is that obligation being in any way fulfilled.

The record industry suffers because the station simply does not/will not play a wide variety of pop music.

The audience suffers all round.



ON DIT

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MAJOR REDEVELOPMENT: REPORT TO THE UNION

From Ralph Middenway

It is now four months since I reported in On Dit on the Union's redevelopment program. You will remember On Dit published the sketch plans for the first and final stages of the rebuilding program.

In that report I described the growth of the Union from a membership of 737 in 1926 with no Union building. I described the situation three years ago when enrolments were higher than they had ever been and we had just been told that no money would be available from Federal or State Governments for the 1967-69 triennium.

PLANNING

I also described how in May of 1965 the Union Council had set up a Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Hurst which had studied unions around the world and devoted a great deal of time to the financial and practical questions of rebuilding the Union.

By June, 1967 Dickson and Platten had been engaged. By September of that year a statutory fee rise was settled upon as being necessary and the Union was determined to provide a bookshop in the new building. One hopeful sign, you may remember, was that I had been invited by (Senator) Gorton to go to Canberra to discuss Union planning with the A.U.C. Secretariat.

By November the Union (the Planning Committee, the Council and a couple of general meetings) had thrashed the whole thing out and a submission was put in for the first stage of the building program which would be complete by 1975.

A.U.C. GRANT

You will probably have seen in the newspapers that the A.U.C. has granted the University \$430,000 towards this first stage. What the newspapers did not say is that the A.U.C. has already accepted these sketch plans as a basis for development. This means that the A.U.C. has approved everything we have done so far; in fact they have been very complimentary, which is rather nice.

THE BUILDING (STAGE I)

At the end of Stage I, that is in March 1971, the Union could look rather quaint from some angles, as the building will be incomplete. The Helen Mayo Refectory will still be there, as will the cloisters, the Lady Symon and George Murray Buildings and the western annexe. There will be a new four storey building looming over the Helen

Mayo Refectory and a bookshop with a charming pagoda roof on the site of the present S.R.C. and Warden's offices. You may see this in the elevations.

You will also see a section from west to east through Stage I showing the interesting roofline which will be found inside the third level of Stage I. Exposed rafters, straw ceilings and exposed timber trusses will dominate these rooms. There will be office accommodation for most student clubs, and small meeting rooms, together with a large games room (the same size as the upper refectory). The inside of the games room will look rather wild, as you can see for yourself in the drawing. Outside the games room will be a wide balcony overlooking the Barr Smith lawns (and outside the upper refectory).

Also new is the dining room which you will see on the second level. It is hoped that this can be used to subsidize refectory operations.

The next section is from south to north through Stage I, the existing refectory foyer and the bookshop. The games room roof is shown again quite clearly as is the open ceiling of the bookshop.

BUT ...

You can imagine that this sort of operation is going to be pretty drastic as far as the operation of the Union is concerned. We are in for a period of hell and what I want to try and do now is to let you know what sort of hell and when it is likely to start.

GEORGE MURRAY COMMON ROOM

The first operation is the clearing of the George Murray ground floor for S.R.C., On Dit and club services like duplicating, typing, etc. This has actually started and there should be reasonably good accommodation for these facilities by the end of October.

DEMOLITION

On 3rd November the major work will start, as far as can be predicted at the moment. Tenders have not yet been called but the building program calls for work to start then, otherwise we cannot begin routine operations properly at the beginning of first term 1970.

From 3rd November the whole of the eastern annexe will pass into the builders' hands and the following services will be lost: barber, men's locker room, chaplain's room, religious societies' rooms and modellers' club. These societies will be able to find a home again fairly soon.

REFECTORY CLOSURE

The whole of the refectories and kitchen will pass into the hands of the builders also and the refectory will simply cease to exist for four months.

The Union Cellar will provide expanded services during this time and it is possible that we may be able to provide sandwiches and so on in the Lady Symon kitchen.

STUDENT COUNSELLOR

Builders will also be at work upstairs in the Lady Symon Building during the Christmas period providing accommodation for the Warden, Secretary and Student Counsellor, who will need to be housed in the upper floor of the George Murray Building for a couple of months.

The Religious Societies, as I mentioned above, will have to vacate the eastern annexe by the end of October. It now seems impossible to guarantee them accommodation over the long vacation because of the Student Counsellor's moves.

OTHER CLUB ACCOMMODATION

Also at the end of October the Jazz Club will be moving in with the Carnegie Gramophone Society and the Science Association will be moving out of its room and will be able to use a room in the flat from early next year, so that the book exchange can go ahead more or less as usual, though life is not going to be terribly simple for the organizers. The Modellers' Club similarly should be able to find space in the flat from early next year.

From the beginning of 1971 of course these student societies should be able to find more satisfactory accommodation after the completion of Stage I.

UNION OPERATION DURING 1970.

The upstairs refectory and milkbar and the downstairs milkbar will be lost for the whole of 1970. In place of the milkbars will be one milkbar in the Portus room; this is obviously going to be too small for the usual crowd, but it is the best that can be done.

The basic difficulty of course is that we are trying to rebuild the Union at the same time as we are living in it; the whole project is next to impossible and it seems quite extraordinary to me that the architects have been able to plan the work with such little disruption (relatively speaking).

To get into the Union next year from the Barr Smith lawn area it will be necessary to go through the foyer or to the north of the George Murray Building. The congestion should be terrific! You will understand that this is necessary because building will be going on all along the east face of the Wills and upper refectories and between the Helen Mayo refectory and the George Murray Building. There will be building noises filling the air everywhere, not to mention dust and pieces of broken brick.

It should be possible to have lunch without too much inconvenience in the two lower refectories, provided you can get a seat and as I said before, you will probably have some difficulty in being served in the milkbar.

Lunch hour meetings in the cloisters will be practically impossible and the same might also be said for lunch hour meetings on the Barr Smith lawns; the competition from the builders might be a bit fierce at times.

The George Murray Common Room will be lost, of course, but it is hoped that the foyer of the Union Hall might be available as a lounge. Also available will be the Anna Menz room, the Carnegie Gramophone Room and the George Murray Lounge, which will have a television set in it from the beginning of first term.

The Lady Symon Hall will have in it the George Murray Common Room furniture so that this room will also be available as a lounge in the morning and in the afternoon. I imagine that it will still continue to be available for lunch hour meetings in the same way as at present.

In other words the Union will certainly be operating during 1970, but there is really going to be quite a squash at lunch time. It is also going to be practically impossible to run large scale balls to the same extent as in the past because the upper refectory and milkbar will not be available. It will be necessary for people organizing such functions to make quite sure in advance that their plans are feasible.

It may be possible to continue Friday night coffee lounge in the same way as in the past, but in the Lady Symon Hall. It may be possible to have discotheques as in the past, but probably in the Wills Refectory.

The reason why I use "may" rather than "will" is because it is quite possible that some problems might arise which will mean that we cannot do precisely what we would like.

It is going to be practically impossible for us to accept any bookings from outside organizations for functions in the Union.

MODEL

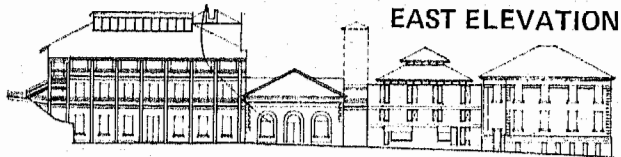
We have a model of the building more or less as it will be when complete. This was on display a month or so ago in the Wills Refectory and will be on display again soon. We do not have a model of the Union as it will look in 1971.

If you are looking at this model, the only real variation in Stage I is to the roof fronting the service road on the south side. Instead of the hips, there will be gables split to accommodate the zigzag form of the ground plan.

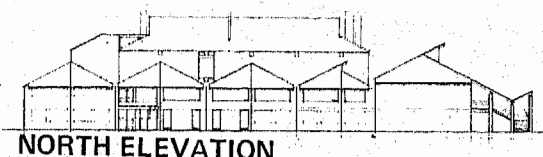
CONCLUSION

During the 1970 there will be many times when things don't seem to be going right. With any luck they mostly will be going according to plan, but it is obvious that there must be a considerable amount of disruption, and inevitably confusion will arise from time to time.

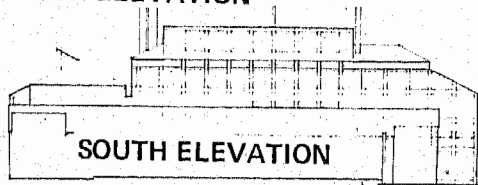
We expect that minor crises can be overcome as they arise and expect also that the benefit to be gained by the building program will make the difficulties seem worthwhile in retrospect.



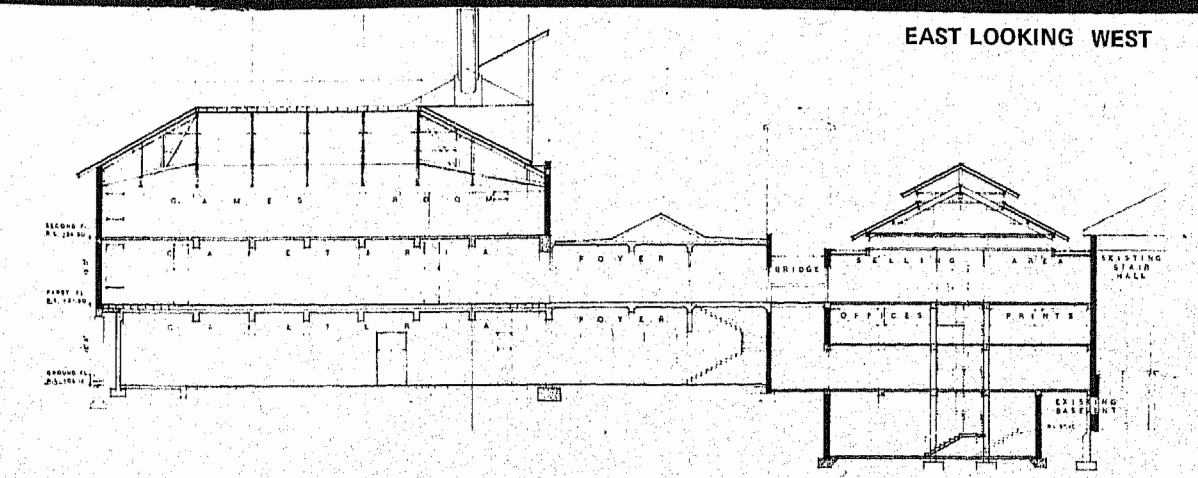
EAST ELEVATION



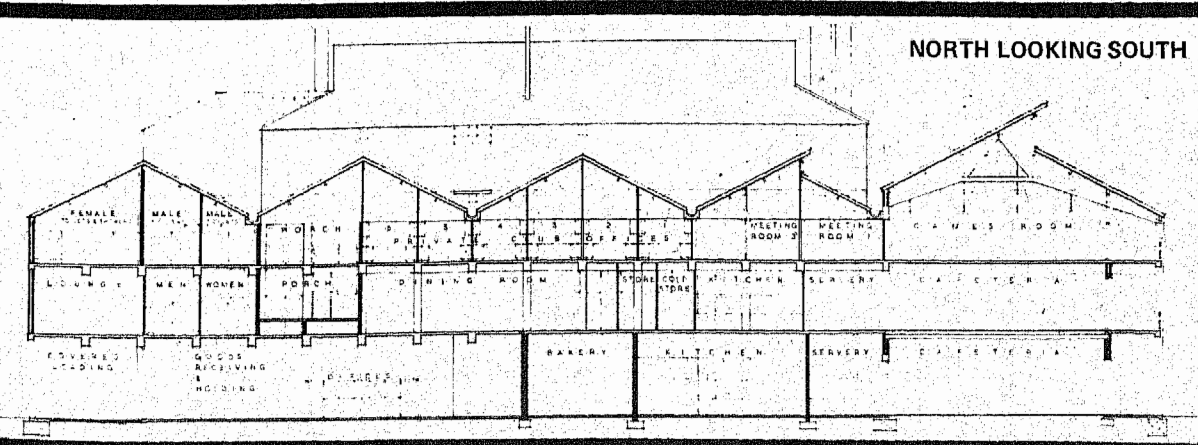
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

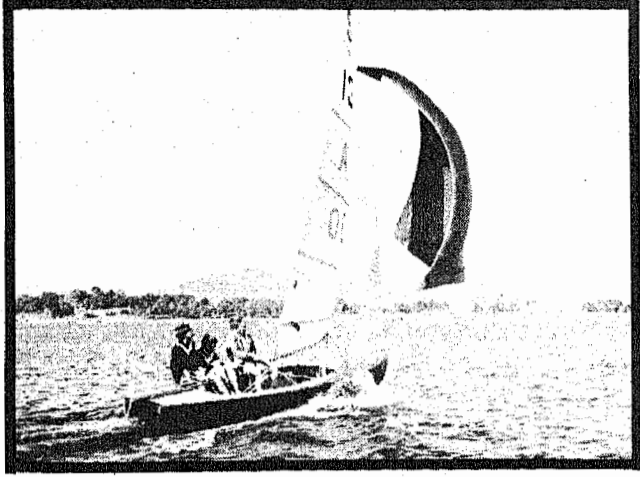


EAST LOOKING WEST



NORTH LOOKING SOUTH

SAILING CLUB



Sailing on Lake Burley Griffin, Canberra, during the Intersarsity, is the Adelaide University Light-weight Sharpie the "Portergaff". Skipped by Rob Fraser and crewed by Scobie and Pete Newland, the "Portergaff" finished second. The Adelaide University Sailing Club has two other Light-weight Sharpies for training and learning purposes, and members of the Uni Sailing Club sail with the Glenelg Sailing Club.

Anyone interested in sailing should attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING on Friday 26th September at 1.00 p.m. in the Portus room.

BUSHWALKING

The Second in a series on activities of the Mountain Club.



by Rob Rushton-Smith.

A breath of smoke steadily filters through the trees, so starkly silhouetted against a vivid sunset, and the warm fire lives on. Divine quietude, disturbed only by the pleasant crackling of fresh dry twigs and a forever splashing stream. Far-away thoughts and an empty gaze are suddenly interrupted... "The brew is ready"...

Such a scene is typical of some of the rewards that bushwalking can offer, besides being a sport where exercise is gained in a more gratifying manner and which is not restricted to a high degree of skill, talent or training. It is so variable. Most of us enjoy the occasional Sunday stroll, perhaps a weekend in the mountains; a few undertake the sport proper, where man is gripped in the challenge of adventure, a month or more at the mercy of nature and far from civilisation, and they come back for more and more. Now why? Why haul heavy loads up and down mountains, through rivers in driving rain or searing heat for days on end?

Man has always done so - his instinctive desire to explore, to conquer nature, to enter the unknown has led him to success. Real bushwalking develops sound judgment, a strong will, patience and independence; it offers pure freedom from the stresses of our daily existence, and a chance to think, with a relaxed frame of mind. It promotes preparedness and a fully alert attitude, matured by the mistakes and difficulties one encounters in their experiences. To many the aesthetic viewpoint draws them forth. Through bushwalking, one can discover beauty all over Australia that is beyond the imagination and reach of the tourist in his car, plane or boat, and which is better.

For instance, the Arthur Ranges in South-West Tasmania are unrivalled for their commanding ruggedness; the Atherton Tableland in Northern Queensland is riddled with jungle-shrouded massive waterfalls untouched by a rusty beer can or scraps of paper. You can even appreciate the complexities and wonders of nature as they stand, not as commercial promoters want them to appear, or as vandals make them appear.

The Adelaide University Mountain Club is very active in endeavoring to satisfy all tastes of bushwalking. During the term, day walks and B.B.Q.'s are very informal, weekend trips frequent to local areas. May and August vacations see very popular ventures to the Grampians, Flinders, Kangaroo Island, Southern Queensland and N.S.W., snow country in the Australian Alps etc., and they are all inexpensive and worthwhile. Especially during the long Vac., extended trips are organised to Tasmania, West Australia, Northern Territory and some have combined their walks with working or hitch-hiking holidays in New Guinea, Indonesia and New Zealand.

To illustrate, seventeen of us spent 4 days last May at Wilson's Promontory, where we saw some of Australia's most outstanding coastline and ate and cooked our way through \$120 worth of food; every hour was an exciting and fun-filled experience, and it's so different. Why don't you try it?

FOOTBALL

Only the University A's made the final round at the end of the Minor Round in the Amateur Football League this year. Three other teams narrowly missed a place in the final four. They were the A2, A2 Reserves and A1 Reserves teams. Both in fifth position, the A2 team missed by two points, while the A2 Reserves missed by one. The A1 Reserves made sixth place in the league's minor round.

Though other teams were placed about the middle of their premiership tables, the club fared better this year than last. Seven teams competed every week and occasionally an eighth team was fielded.

B's: LATE SEASON WINS

Because of radically depleted teams the B's lost several mid-season games. However, they fought back in great style late in the season, winning their last five matches convincingly.

Chances of making the final four were still good for the B's until the second last round. The side in third position on the table was four points ahead with only a small percentage difference.

While this team faced the prospect of difficult matches against the second team (Flinders) and the fourth, the University B's had two of the bottom teams.

Unable to manage a win Flinders University lost by 11 goals. This loss meant that the B's missed their chance at the premiership.

C's: DIFFICULTIES

With many changes in team lineups week after week, the C's had difficulty maintaining any consistency. On occasions good wins were recorded.

Under Dickie Gask's inspirational leadership and the watchful eye of his equally inspirational bird (now wife), the boys played in the typically clean, tough style of the 'University Poofter Bestards'.

RESERVES TEAMS

The A1 Reserves are usually a low-placed team. Being University's fourth team they play against the second teams of A-grade clubs.

Rallying to Rex Hunter's famous half-time recitations, the D's gave a good account of themselves on many occasions during the season.

The A2 Reserves were extremely unlucky not to crack the four.

In the second to last match they were narrowly defeated by the top team. With David 'Flash' Quick's leadership (now legendary) there was nearly a repeat of the 1967 A2 Reserve's effort, where the team came from fourth to take the premiership flag.

A clever and dedicated band of players under the guidance of Professor Geoff Harcourt, well-known in concentric circles, the A3 Reserves did battle in some good and enjoyable games.

The Prof was often accused of dazzling the opposition with science but assured opposition supporters he was not that way inclined.

Although the seventh team, the A6 team showed true Guts, Courage and Determination (G.C.and D.) throughout the season. For the first time on record no one game was forfeited. They were ably led by Tom Cropper (well known to all Q.E.H. nurses as the Doctor with 'that' bedside manner) and Gerry Gerlach (who is also known for his bedroom manners).

AT LAST THE A's

The A's finished the minor round with only one defeat.

Their second came with a miserable performance against Teachers in the semi-final.

Last Saturday they made amends with a great display against Rosewater. The scores were 8.20 to 4.5.

The A's look set upon a repetition of last year's effort when they won the flag after the same series of matches.

With the Mueckes playing well at half back, rovers Stirling and Jenkie, Hunt and Rofe at centre and half forward and Sandland following, a big effort from these and others this week should see another win.



WOMENS I.R. IV



Confident of following the example set by the men's team in May, the Women's International Rules Intersarsity team left Adelaide on 16th August for Melbourne. They had high hopes of proving that Adelaide University Basketball Club was the best in Australia by returning with the Trophy.

In a determined match on the Monday morning, Adelaide defeated Queensland by a demoralizing 79.12.

After a celebration lunch at a nearby hotel, the second game was played in the afternoon. Full of food and over confident of winning, the Blacks did not keep up with opponent New England's fast breaks. Unable to fight through a tight defence, they lost the game by three points.

EASY GAME

In an easy game on Tuesday, Adelaide defeated UNSW 56.5.

As New England had lost to Melbourne, Adelaide found itself in the rather extraordinary position of either being top on percentage, or out of the final four altogether when they came to play Melbourne.

Unfortunately, Adelaide lost to Melbourne 11.21. Though the loss was crucial to final positions, it was not as disappointing as that to New England: most of the team agreed that Melbourne was the better team.

FIFTH

As somewhat of an anti-climax, Adelaide defeated MacQuarie 33.20 in the only other game participated in during the carnival. This match merely established Adelaide as ranking Fifth out of eleven Universities.

In the final played on Friday

afternoon, Melbourne defeated Monash. Despite the disappointment of losing, all team members enjoyed the Intersarsity. Along with about a hundred fencers, a few hockey teams and several policemen attending a Melbourne convention, the team stayed at the George Hotel in St. Kilda. A gas place for I.V. teams and parties, the hotel is not the most ideal spot for a quiet peaceful holiday.

SOCIAL EVENTS

Host Melbourne University organised several shows during the week.

Good food at a (dry!) welcome dinner, unlimited free drinks at a cabaret held in conjunction with the R.A.A.F. and the Presentation Dinner at the end of the week all went off very well indeed.

The Presentation Dinner, held at the impressive Union Refectory, was the venue for a further competition: the inevitable I.V. Sculling competition. Adelaide was eliminated in the first round: A.N.U. won after a re-run in the fifth round.

HONEYMOON

A better liaison officer could not have been found in Melbourne Science - Education student Grant Cowhen. Grant met the Adelaide girls at the railway station and offered himself and his car to the team for the week. He was untiring in helping the girls whenever and whatever they asked.

Intersarsity was certainly a week to remember, particularly as far as coach Glen Marstrand was concerned, as he and captain Mary combined the I.V. with their honeymoon!

SOCCER

It is hard to understand how the AU Soccer Club has fallen so low. Even the Graduates team (Uni's best team for a number of seasons) has dimly failed to live up to its expectations and all hope of its promotion to Division 11 and the money bags has ended.

The team started off brilliantly and until 1/V they were on top of the premiership table but this event marked a change in their fortunes. Midfield and the defence have been the strongest points but the forwards have missed far too many opportunities. Captain-coach Geary together with P. Koukourou have been solid in defence while Manos has shown bravery in goal. Grads lost their final opportunity for glory when they were beaten by Don United in the Rowley Cup semi-final, 1-0.

University A's have surprised in the latter part of the season and have, through luck, fate and some fine opportunism managed to get into the Cup final - not bad for a team firmly entrenched in second bottom position in Division 11. Much of the improvement has been due to the acquisition of coach Jim Huffadine who has particularly improved the fitness of the team. The best players, mostly in defence, include goalie Stoneman, Vermulen and J. Koukounou.

University B's are having one of their most disastrous seasons for many years. Usually they are in the forefront of their division, but this year, like everything else in the club, things seem to have badly deteriorated. (Last year Uni B's won the Rowley Cup in a memorable final at Olympic Sports Field.) Most consistent have been the Crea brothers, Guarna, Ross and Ledwoch.

Graduates B's is a mixture of old time hackers and some under-graduates for mobility. The team has performed rather well this year including a win over Uni B's 7-0. Best players have been Moorcroft, Chicco, Roberts and Moiki.

This year two teams were entered in the Sunday Amateur League thinking that the standard would have been weak. However, the A team is second to bottom and the B team third. Bloch, Carabellas, Dixon, and Atkins have been prominent for the A's whilst Smith, Jensen and Bujev have been the best for the B's.

Throughout the club, the main problem has been poor forward work. Missed opportunities are bound to occur in field play and many of these can be excused. However, when a club misses as many penalties as University has this season, it is no wonder it has been such a poor season, as missed penalties are definitely inexcusable. definitely inexcusable.

SPORTSWOMAN OF THE WEEK

GINNY HILLIER

Ginny Hillier, a sixth-year Med. student, has a most impressive record with the Adelaide University Hockey Team. Her appointment as Captain of the Hockey Club this year follows many outstanding achievements.

A member of the Intersarsity teams in '65, '66, '67 and '69, Ginny was selected for the All-Australia team '65-'67. She was awarded a half-blue in 1966. Selected in the State squad '67-'69, Ginny represented the State in '67 and played in the State team against Japan this year.

For her services to sport, Ginny will receive a book token courtesy the W.E.A. Bookroom.



ON DIT SPORT