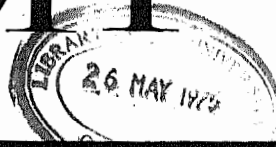


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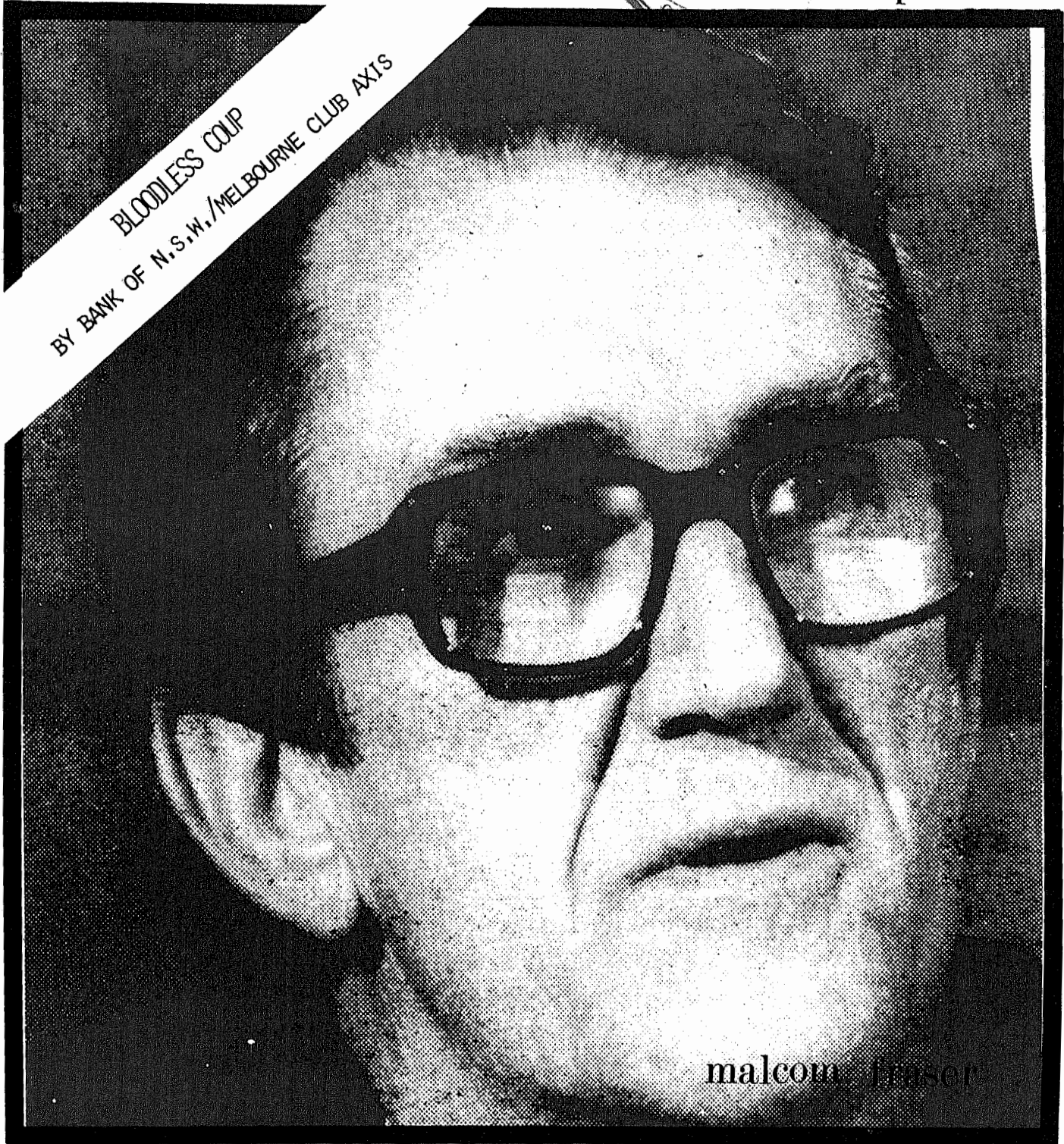
# ON DIT

number 4



april 75

BLOODLESS COUP  
BY BANK OF N.S.W./MELBOURNE CLUB AXIS



malcom fraser

'LIFE ISN'T MEANT TO BE EASY...' MALCOM FRASER, MAN OF (INHERITED) PROPERTY.

# FRASER: THE BOSSES' ALTERNATIVE

by P.P. McMence

"Malcom Fraser yesterday shed his image as a right-winger and ruthless plotter and began transforming himself into a statesman and moderate leader...."

The Australian (March 22, 1975) on Fraser's first press conference as Opposition Leader.

So the press would have us believe! But the views of a Melbourne Club towel-boy like Mr. Malcom Fraser do not change overnight. What are his views? Where do they fit in to the unfolding strategy of capital? What sort of a threat to workers and

their organisations does Fraser represent? These questions cannot be answered except in the context of a developing crisis in the present world economy.

## THE CRISIS

The period of industrial capitalist expansion since the War was historically unprecedented in its resilience and intensity. Keynesian economists were mesmerised by what seemed to be a "never-ending" upward spiral of material prosperity. This year, with an expected real growth rate in Western economics of zero, the boom is over. What the economic theories said could not happen is now

a fact of life: soaring inflation exists alongside stagnating production. Why? In short, because of the operation of laws which Keynes could not repeal - the laws of capital accumulation. Central to each boom-bust cycle is the inherent tendency for the rate of profit to decline. This is the specific form in which the growing productivity of labour is expressed under capitalism. The inflation since the late 1960s represents the attempt of international (monopoly) capital - assisted by the deficit financing techniques of governments and international monetary agencies - to halt this process.

In 1971 it was accompanied by



The crisis of the 1890's: Meal Tickets



The crisis of the 1930's: March of the unemployed

"wage-freezes" in the U.S., U.K. and Australia and, later, by a wave of speculation and financial swindling culminating in the so-called "oil crisis".

In 1974, the signs of a classic capitalist crisis emerged - shrinking consumer markets, i.e. "overproduction". Too much beef, too much wool, too many cars, and now even too much oil, in relation to the consumers' ability to pay. Yet, at the same time, there is clearly underproduction for human requirements. This widening gulf between social need and the maintenance of capital reflects the fundamental contradiction of the capitalist system of production. The contradiction can only be "solved" at a time of crisis by the devaluation of capital. International monetary organisations (esp. the World Bank) have responded to this necessity by "devaluing" the capital of certain expendable ("uncreditworthy") under-

developed countries (the "Fourth World", they call it). The result is obvious - mass genocide through malnutrition and related diseases. The crisis is thus temporarily deflected from the West - but still not "solved".

Ultimately devaluation of capital requires the destruction, or at least the non-utilisation, of productive capacity by capitalists. For workers this means mass unemployment and the depression of real wages. Currently, layoffs are being postponed in private industry by government intervention (e.g. bailing out individual firms, reducing company tax, buying equity through the AIDC) and public works programmes are in preparation. But these measures place the emphasis all the more on the imposition of real wage cuts.

The whole mechanism which we have briefly described - rising labour productivity, declining rate of profit,

inflation, overproduction, unemployment - is therefore attributed to the "selfish" attempts of the international working class to protect its living standards. Even in Spain where trade unions are illegal! Even in Brazil where militant unionists are tortured and shot and consumption levels have been slashed by 30 per cent! "You re pricing yourselves out of jobs", babble the vulgar economists, the mouthpieces of capital. The Labor Government, it is regretful to say, is also parroting this facile nonsense, but responsible trade unions and ALP rank and file have so far refused to be duped.

On Feb. 28, 1975, Prime Minister Whitlam, in a speech to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, declared (1) "the need to raise profitability in the private sector" (2) a growth rate "higher than 7 per cent this year", on the condition that "all sectors of the community ... are prosperous, efficient and

fully employed", and (3) "that during the period of the Labour Government there has been no initiative to nationalise any industry. There will not be." The problem for Mr. Whitlam and his audience, however, is that objectives (1) and (2) are chronically incompatible at the present time; the sole means of actually going some way towards achieving (2) - nationalisation without compensation of the "commanding heights" of the economy - is excluded in (3). Talk about closing one's options! Such irrational burning of bridges renders almost futile the commendable - stabilising - effect of Australia's expansion of trade with centrally-planned Socialist economies (China, Soviet bloc).

The only way out of this self-imposed dilemma, as Prime Minister Scullin discovered in the 1930s, is an absolute reduction of real wage levels.

Until now the attack on the working class has been confined mainly to crude propaganda and a campaign of demoralisation and of harassment of shop stewards, etc. In other words, the real attack on proletarian organisation has not yet begun. While the forces of capital scrapped among themselves for political hegemony, Whitlam, Cairns and Cameron were reduced to the impotent stratagem of transferring revenue from middle-income unproductive workers on fixed salaries to capital through the taxation system, and crawling to Arab sheikhs and New York banks for "petrodollar" investment in the AIDC (Australian Industry Development Corporation) and PMA (Petroleum and Minerals Authority).

Despite repeated denials by this "open" government, it is a fact that Kuwait (where Australia buys half its imported oil) has agreed to inject \$4000m. into Connor's PMA - via Swiss, Hong Kong and the ANZ banks. The way is thus opened for "recycling" of unemployed workers (through Cameron's manpower schemes) into PMA "energy" projects. Still, Connor's pious 1974 prophesy, that "Australia will no longer ride on a sheep's back but in a coal truck", cannot be ful-

filled if no one can buy the coal! Malcolm Fraser - "born with a silver spoon in his mouth and knives for his rivals' backs" - has now won the struggle in the official bourgeois camp. Although his installation was premature (thanks to Sneddon's utter incompetence) given the immediate objective interests of the capitalist class, it foreshadows the appearance of a new phase of the crisis (as we shall see in a moment).

Thus far, three factors can be identified indicating the probability of the election of a Prime Minister Fraser in 1976:

- (1) The political reaction of the squeezed middle-income earners,
- (2) the further degeneration of the Australian and world economy, i.e. another twist to the inflation "ratchet" following the "reflationary" measures undertaken by governments in late 1974, accompanied by an acceleration of the collapse into depression, and
- (3) the failure of the Labour Government to introduce either socialist policies on the one hand or policies adequate for the needs of capital on the other. This last factor is premised on the fact that non-socialist social democratic governments are useful to the bourgeoisie for certain phases of the crisis (indexation, "social contracts", etc.) but not for others.

Historically, finance capital has executed the final stages of a crisis, i.e. the devaluation of capital (whose necessity from the capitalist standpoint has already been emphasized). Finance capital can impose its political programme on the bourgeoisie (e.g. the Bank of NSW in the 1930s) because of the increasingly critical indebtedness of manufacturing industry to banks and loan syndicates. Manufacturing capital uses the borrowed money not to invest in fixed capital, but solely to maintain existing capital. However, when a collapse in production levels can no longer be avoided or postponed the whole bourgeoisie mobilises behind the ideology of the financier faction for a vicious class offensive. This is the scenario for 1975-76.

Throughout the capitalist world pol-

itical fractions with programmes corresponding to the interests of finance capital are taking their place in the vanguard of bourgeois parties. The elevation of Mr. Fraser to the Leadership of the Liberal-Country Party coalition is not an isolated instance. On the contrary, it is part of a pattern of developments which include the assertion of control over the British Conservative Party by the Thatcher-Joseph-Powell group, and, in the U.S., under different circumstances, the continuing struggle of Rockefeller interests for dominance in the state apparatus.

If working class organisations are to produce a coherent and effective political strategy to combat the approaching capitalist offensive, some sense of these successive phases in the crisis is absolutely crucial. History shows us that as a social democratic party in government moves further to the right - i.e. away from the interests of the mass base towards an accommodation with the more and more demanding imperatives of capital - the period of bourgeois reaction which follows may well be all the more barbarous. The policies of the German SPD from the First World War to Weimar and the Fascist takeover is an extreme, but not an untenable example. (It was "untenable" then, despite the urgent predictions of Rosa Luxemburg, until it became the stark reality). The intention here, however, is not to recommend specific organizational principles and tactics for trade unions and the ALP, although these are implied to some extent. The main object to this point has been to comprehend the emergence of Fraser and the ideology which he presents. Now we can turn to his practical policy proposals.

#### THE MAN

Public analysis of Fraser's political stance has varied between the predictably sycophantic to the odd grudge against his "aloofness", "arrogance" etc. A National Times



journalist (March 24, 1975) was puzzled that "Malcolm Fraser who has known neither poverty, nor war or even the mundane nuisance of city living, and whose only adversities have been of thwarted ambition" could unselfconsciously proclaim in his 1971 Deakin Lecture:

We need a rugged society, but our new generations have seen only affluence. If a man has not known adversity, if in his lifetime his country has not been subject to attack it is harder for him to understand that there are some things for which we must also struggle ... Life isn't meant to be easy.

Several writers have drawn attention to Fraser's liking for the (laissez) fairy stories of Ayn Rand; only one made any attempt to discuss Rand's views, and that from the standpoint of bourgeois "moral philosophy". (J. MacKenzie, Nation Review, March 21, 1975).

In general, the trivial press speculation surrounding Fraser's appointment could all but make one forget that just two months ago, as shadow Labour Minister, Fraser provided very concrete indications of his intentions. On Jan. 14, 1975, the Australian Financial Review in an article headed "Mr Fraser opts for a trade-union confrontation" publicised the contents of an explosive new Opposition Industrial relations policy document "Draft Proposals for an Industrial inspectorate and New Procedures for settling Disputes" (drawn up with the help of Ivor Greenwood, Ian Viner and Ian McPhee - all prominent in Snedden's removal). Previously the document had been circulated privately "among influential industrialists and employers" and Fraser remarked later, it was "a copy of a paper which

strictly speaking (the AFR) should not have got" (AFR, Feb. 14, 1975). To say nothing of trade unionists!

The preamble to the proposals draws our attention to the "growing public opinion against industrial lawlessness.":

The man in the street is tired of being inconvenienced by Union activity and the unionist less tolerant of the militancy of his officials. The time, therefore, seems ripe for new initiatives to improve the industrial health of the community by containing irresponsible industrial action inconsistent with the public interest.

"Public interest!!" The authors knew well how to flatter their intended audience. The actual recommendations are tersely summarised by the AFR:

an effective return to penal provisions, a powerful industrial "police force" - type operation and an elaborate frame work for settling disputes that would make direct action virtually impossible within envisaged new industrial legislation.

Fraser expanded upon the proposals in a long interview, noteworthy for its studied evasions (AFR, Feb. 18 1975). After listing fines, deregistration (which "can be made a more potent weapon than it has in fact been"), and appropriation of property if fines are not paid ("industrial organisations must let the Registrar know where their bank accounts are kept") as "consequences" (not "penalties" - "the language of the past") of breaking "the rules", he confided:

There are some - and I don't want to speak about them at the moment - some additional matters which will revolve around deregistration which I think might make it more attractive to be in the system and less attractive to be outside it.

Q: When will we be told about these attractions?

A: Well, we're working on policy papers at the moment. I'd like this to come out. What I have done . . . is to try to focus attention on the real issues.

The "real issues"! We are already receiving a taste of these "real issues". Displaying his keen interest in union affairs, Fraser has joined the chorus of newspaper editorials demanding compulsory secret ballots under outside control - so encouraged was he by his own Liberal Party ballot under the reassuring control of the Melbourne Club! ("In NSW", the National Times tells us, "big business, including the Bank of NSW, was reported to be applying pressure against Snedden and by Thursday at least 10 of the 15 Liberals were said to be locked up for Fraser" March 24, 1975).

The interview also casts some light

on the broad approach of Fraser's economic policy. There is little doubt that he will adopt a position which closely corresponds to the "monetarist" doctrine of David Hume (1711-76). Confusing cause and effect, the doctrine states, in essence, that the rate of growth of the money supply is the chief determinant of the rate of inflation: its only distinction being that it is periodically dusted off for invocation during crises. Its contemporary high priest is the right-wing fanatic, Milton Friedman, whose epitaph was written, it was thought at the time, by the collapse of the Penn Central Railroad (and near collapse of Lockheed and Chrysler) in 1970 when President Nixon actually implemented his advice.

Finance capital is currently peddling this ideology (which Marx rightly called an "absurd hypothesis") for various reasons. A significant reduction in the rate of increase of the money supply (like the 1973-74 "credit squeeze", but more severe) would force firms to slash production and lay off workers and would create an unassailable case for "a drastic cut in the growth of wage awards . . . the core of the nation's problem" ("Syntec", finance newsletter, cited in AFR, Jan. 16 1975). This, it will be recalled, is what is necessarily entailed in the devaluation of capital - the expression of the crisis.

In Britain, monetarist ideology has emanated mainly from the generously funded Centre for Policy Studies, which was originally established by Sir Keith Joseph (Mrs Thatcher's policy guru) to provide an alternative to the "bumbling adventurism" of Mr Heath. More recently, its "validity" is being recognised by the CBI (Confederation of British Industry); hence the tour of this country by the rabid Professor Arthur Shenfield, a hired propagandist of the CBI, to "educate" the Australian bourgeoisie through its daily press.

All academic vulgar economy has a conceptual framework antagonistic to the interests of workers, whether the orthodox Keynesian theory of the Treasury or the "voluntary wage restraint" (social contract) proposals of University economists and Labour Government advisers. Shenfield merely provides us with the inevitable political conclusion for an objective economic situation - capitalist crisis.

The germs of the monetarist thesis have already emerged in last month's 57-page Opposition economic policy platform. Like its British counterpart this new platform's preoccupation with monetary phenomena, while seeming to logically absolve wage increases from blame for the present inflation, has not lost sight of the major objective: "It must be made clear that monetary expansion must be set at a rate which will not permit excessive income claims from all sections of the community. (National Times Feb. 17, 1975)"

The platform also prescribes the redistribution of government revenue from education, social services etc., to enormous subsidies for private investment - no doubt to prop things up when money gets scarce. Apart from the impossibility of this stratagem ever succeeding except as a temporary expedient (as mentioned earlier, there can be no expansion of fixed capital investment), it completely ignores the role of "subsistence wage", labour intensive public works as a means for "restructuring" capital - a programme currently monopolised by the Labour Government. It is too early to elaborate upon the implications of a Fraser Government taking over and administering such a programme.

Some time before Fraser displaced Snedden, the financial press whimsically editorialised: "The Monetarist approach might work, but will never be tested since no government could fulfil the conditions which it requires" (AFR, Feb. 24, 1975). Shortsightedness,

or is the time not yet ripe for the promised "weapons"? Probably both. For the moment Fraser has been entrusted with the task of building up the arsenal and defining the battle lines for the class struggle ahead - whose intensity will be magnified by the deepening contradictions of the capitalist world economy.

On the subject of "wage push", the interview with Fraser already referred to, contained the following exchange:

Q: But the ACTU has said in the past couple of days that it can't get its unions to agree to restrain wage demands?

A: How hard has it tried?

Q: Will it try harder under a Liberal-Country Party Government?

A: The ACTU's got a leadership role

but ultimately its going to be forced to play. When I say forced, I believe circumstances will require it.

Q: What circumstances?

A: Well, worsening inflation, continued high unemployment.

Q: You see high unemployment as a useful method of inducing the unions?

A: No, I didn't say that at all. I m talking about a fact of life. If you've got continued high unemployment, you've got a situation in which the ACTU can no longer play Pontius Pilate. If it does accept, as Mr Whitlam now does, that high wages take jobs away from other workers and the general economic structure is starting to break down, then every responsible body, whether it likes it or not, has got, in my

book, to play at whatever role it can in overcoming that situation. The ACTU is centrally placed in relation to the Union movement and it can't pretend this problem doesn't exist.

Indeed, what role will the ACTU play "in overcoming that situation?" What role trade unions generally? And the ALP? The working class must be aware of the cost of capital's "solution" to the problem which capital alone creates. Malcolm Fraser, whose historic role may well be to exact this cost, has no illusions about the nature of his responsibilities. To an ANZAAS conference earlier this year, he warned that experts "underestimate" the seriousness of "our social ills" and therefore "the effort, pain and sacrifice required to remedy them" (National Times, March 24, 1975).



The maritime strike of the 1890's: Troops

# The Advertiser

Wednesday, February 5, 1975

The industrial sabotage at General Motors-Holden's is a deplorable business. Nor could it have come at a worse time. Sales are down, jobs shaky, the consumer running scared, and the Government and the company trying to get the market situation stabilised by the end of April. If they fail, more retrenchments seem inevitable. In these circumstances, anything which makes it harder for GMH to operate profitably makes it harder for the company to keep its full work force together.

Responsible union spokesmen recognise all this clearly. Their dismay is unfeigned. So is that of the great majority of the workers themselves. They realise the danger it poses for them, as well as the company. Every consumer, too, is placed at risk by such criminal tactics. So public safety is involved.

Is the damage so far caused and attempted due, perhaps, to a genuine belief in the minds of a handful of simple-minded workers that to reduce the output of cars will somehow prolong, rather than endanger, their jobs? It is possible, but unlikely.

Could some unionists have been inflamed by the words of the Prime Minister (Mr. Whitlam) when in Brussels on December 22 last year he denounced GMH

Stop this sabotage

as "that ugly American company"? It was, of course, an unusually irresponsible piece of demagoguery, and quite unworthy of a Prime Minister. But there is evidence that the first acts of sabotage began before Mr. Whitlam spoke, so it seems fair to absolve him from blame.

A third explanation, proffered by the assistant State secretary of the Vehicle Builders Union, Mr. D. Foreman, is that the damage caused so far is the work of political radicals, including members of the Worker-Student Alliance and the Workers' Control Group.

Whether Mr. Foreman's theory is true or not, it is the second time in the past few months that one of these groups, the Worker-Student Alliance, has been accused of fomenting serious trouble. The last occasion was the student occupation of the registry building at Flinders University. It is often unwise to over-react to the behaviour of extremist organisations. But it may well be time for the Government to order a proper enquiry into what is happening. If the reports are exaggerated, the groups concerned have nothing to fear. But if they are indeed implicated, it is time their excesses were curbed.

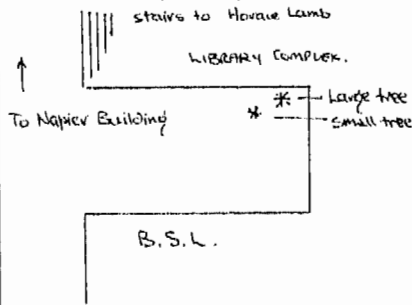


Industrial Worker, July 23, 1910



Dear Editor,

We wish to inform students of a decision made by the Sites and Grounds Committee on 7th February, 1975 to cut down one of the few remaining trees on the Adelaide University Campus. It is a forty year old London plane tree and is located in the courtyard between the Barr Smith Library and the Library Complex.



The Committee's decision was based originally on the recommendation of Professor Womersley from the Botany Department. In protest, a petition was circulated to all those staff members who were affected by it. We do not know how it was received in other Departments but it was signed by the majority of the staff of the Barr Smith Library. The petition was then presented to the University Council, who consequently referred the issue back to the Sites and Grounds Committee.

A meeting then took place between the Committee and three representatives of the petitioners. However, once again, a unanimous decision against the petition was made, and the tree is to be cut down in the May Holidays (presumably to attract as little attention as possible).

Reasons for having the tree removed are as follows:

1. That in approximately 5 years the tree will die from the injuries incurred to its root system when the library complex was first built.

Surely, if this were the case, then it would not be flourishing as it is now and has been since the building was constructed. A second, smaller tree has been planted to replace the larger one. However, the growth of this tree will be seriously impaired by the position of a large oil tank located under the courtyard (see map) and it seems that it will be this tree in fact that will suffer in the future.

2. That the position of the tree renders it unaesthetic, and that the smaller tree next to it is more aesthetically functional in relation to the building. Surely the aesthetic value of the tree itself is more important than that of the building

3. Because the larger tree is relatively close to the building it poses a safety hazard i.e. a high

wind may cause it to damage the building etc. Firstly, the nature of the courtyard itself prevents winds of a great magnitude developing and so this threat is reduced. Secondly, if it proved necessary, it would be possible to remove those boughs which are too close to the building and to leave the remainder of the tree standing.

Hence we feel that the reasons put forward do not justify the removal of the London plane tree. The beauty of the tree, its aesthetic value and its contribution to the environment (each year several families of birds nest in it) are reasons themselves to save the tree. The May holidays are almost on us - don't let the Sites and Grounds Committee cut it down!

## AUSTRALIA'S COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR



by Rob George  
NINE PERFORMANCES

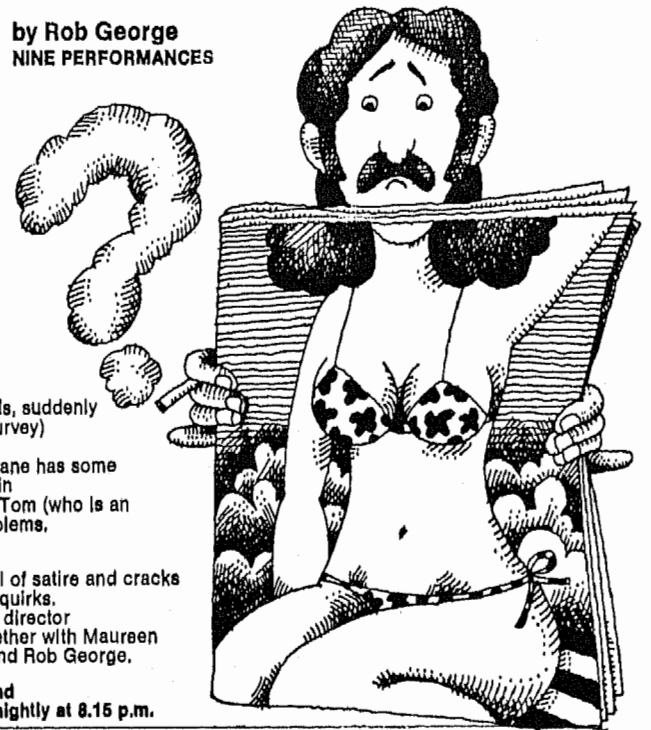
By public demand, The Circle Theatre Company are re-staging their smash hit success Les, which was presented last year at the Little Theatre at Adelaide University.

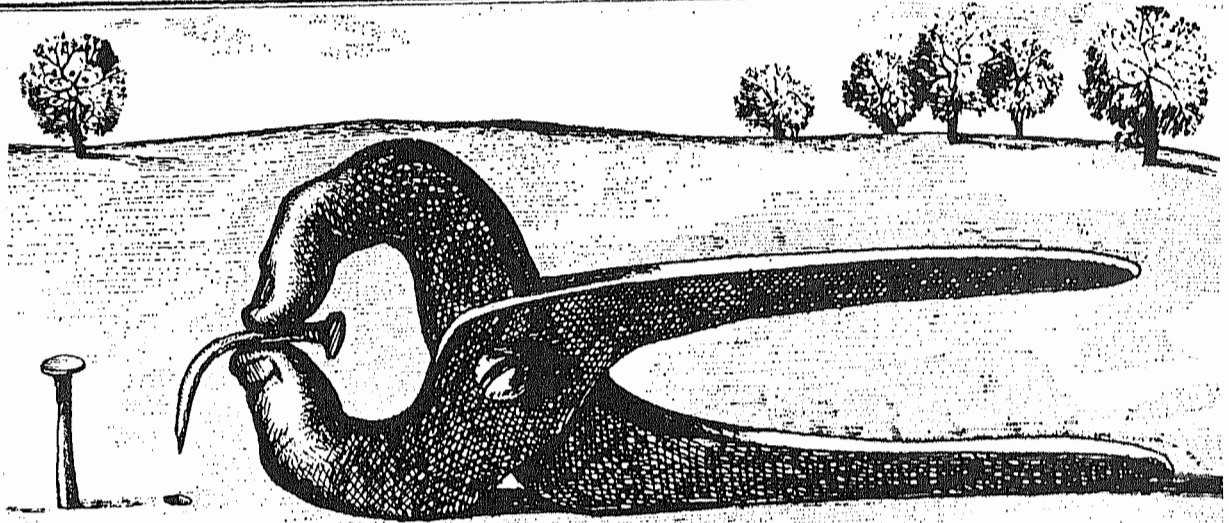
A blackish comedy, set in a caravan, Les has proved a major success for talented young Adelaide playwright Rob George.

Poor Les - early 20's, husky, not too bright, saddled with a wife and two kids, suddenly discovers (via a Woman's magazine survey) that he could be a lesbian! Socialite meals-on-wheels dolly bird Jane has some self doubts too, so she and Les move in with dotty old Emma and her "friend" Tom (who is an FJ Holden freak), to sort out their problems. What a mess - but what a scream!

Here is a young people's play brim full of satire and cracks at some of Australia's most delightful quirks. You'll love it! Malcolm Blaylock is the director and is also a member of the cast, together with Maureen Sherlock, Belinda Davey, Jon Lister and Rob George.

Monday, April 21 to Friday, April 25 and  
Monday, April 28 to Thursday, May 1 nightly at 8.15 p.m.





# where your money is

## "UNION FEE STRUCTURE - AN INTRODUCTION - "

For some time, various Union members have suggested that the Union Fee structure be reviewed so as to make it more equitable. The Union Fee structure is the breakdown of the proportion of the Union Fee paid by various classes of Union members. For example, most members pay the full Union Fee, post-graduates pay one half, and part-time students pay one third.

But this matter must be seen in its wider context. Hence, also to be considered is the distribution and availability of Union services among the various groups of members.

Thus the Union Council has decided to review this year the Union Fee and services structure. The Union's Planning and Development Committee has been charged with organizing this investigation. It is hoped that a wide interest will be shown in this since it affects everyone within the Union.

This On Dit article is the first step in the process. The articles which follow contain factual information relating to the history and the present

situation of the fee and services structure, and the circumstances of certain Union members in regard to the availability of Union services (viz. students at the Waite Institute and Medical students in their final year). Please read them. I think they will be informative and will stimulate some discussion.

It is hoped that all interested groups and members will make well-considered submissions in writing (or in person) to the Planning Committee, basing the submissions if necessary on the facts presented below. The process will be facilitated if submissions are handed to the Union Office (upstairs, Lady Symon building) by the end of term.

In the light of these submissions, the Planning Committee will meet and make recommendations to Union Council. These meetings are of course open (all Union meetings are) and they will be advertised in the campus media. It is hoped that the Council can make decisions on the matter by July, in time for the 1976 academic year.

Martin Andrew  
Chairman, Planning & Development Com.

## UNION STATUTORY FEES

### Some Background Scribblings

The latest extensions to the Union will be officially opened in the last week of first term and now that the actual building part is nearly finished thought and care is being put into making the human side of the Union work. It was always really known that this would be the difficult part of the exercise and so it is proving to be; difficult but nevertheless exciting.

Every institution needs to engage in a bit of probing self-analysis from time to time and the Union seems to do it every five or so years within my experience. A number of people around the Union have been trying to do some useful stirring for the last few years but it seems to be in the nature of things that students cannot bring themselves to look too many years ahead. So it was that towards the end of 1974 the financial implications of running the new Union bore themselves down with the, to some, shattering realisation that the Statutory Fee had to be raised substantially. This has caused legitimate pressure for a re-examination of the fee structure for Union members. Our Union is a rather plural society (see 1975 Orientation Handbook) and those engaged in this present exercise have thought that it might help Union members if I attempted to set the scene. I have agreed to do so not in any attempt to justify past practices or to pre-empt future decision but to give some general background to present opinions that incidentally have emerged from positive thinking and not merely by default. It would be silly for me to go into this in too much detail for (at least) two reasons. First, because Margaret Finnis has opened up some parts of this problem in her fascinating history of the Union, "The Lower Level", to be published to coincide with the official opening of the Union extensions; and, secondly, because others are going to tell you in much more detail of the activities of the main parts of the Union.

So, and to be brief, the Union got going in 1895 and by 1904 it was generally felt that the financing of recurrent expenses should be done in association with the Statutory authority of the University and so it has remained, albeit with some relatively minor changes, ever since. Occasional thought has been given to separation and complete independence but the game has not been judged to be worth the candle. Indeed it is within the last year that the Union has once again drawn attention to the special nature of its autonomy within the University, and that position has been endorsed by the University Council. Even so it cannot be denied that the Statutory Fee practice has met with some opposition, but, in general, support has been massive even if passive.

With the move to the lower level, which began in 1928, the Union has increasingly involved itself in the corporate life of the University and on account of an increasingly less socio-economically privileged percentage membership. This process must be expected to continue with the correction of discriminatory retention and carry-on rates to give an equal access to tertiary education for all students irrespective of their backgrounds. Even today the Union provides its members with a rather thorough going range of services. When the refectories, dining rooms, lavatories, games rooms, sporting activities, club offices, open spaces, theatres, cinema, bookshop, bistro, bars, travel service, pharmacy, bank, gallery, music rooms, welfare service, counselling service, craft studios, photographic studio and so on are taken into account it is difficult to see how any legitimate student can fail to make some claim against some of these services. The Union has consistently taken the view that all should contribute an equal share to making these services available. The Union has also consistently taken the view that these services should be centrally provided so as to produce as good as possible a student mise.

The Union has had strong support from its members over the years in its policy of opposition to the fragmentation of Union services. This opposition has come because of a (perhaps slightly paternalistic) belief that almost alone in this essentially non-collegiate University the Union by mixing students broadens the vocational biases of many departments into a true University experience.

It has sometimes been suggested that statistical and cost analysis should be made of Union services in order to charge members for what they actually use. That suggestion has always been rejected and for a number of reasons. It would throw up a great administrative bureaucracy and in the final analysis weighting factors would be rather arbitrary anyway. Members cannot fairly be divided into classes; there are and will continue to be fluctuations in members' habits that would require such classifying to be done initially on an individual basis. With regards to cost analysis there are a number of questions that come immediately to mind and they are not as fatuous as they might seem to some to be at first sight. For example, what should it cost per hour to sit in a carol in the Union Cellar looking at the Arthur Boyds. Should that infamous Union commodity the cheese-roll be the same price for all. On the same question of the economies of large scale operating, it can be asked whether those who use the lavatories more should pay more or less. What should it cost to browse in the bookshop. Should those who do not want to hear the rock concerts on the Barr Smith lawns get a refund, or perhaps compensation. On a more serious note Union members should realise that the Statutory Fee is expected to account in this present year for only about one third of the trading activity within the Union in providing the services to members. I am a physicist and I do not know whether or not that last observation makes good academic sense economically. But I do know that over the years the Union and its members have taken what they would claim to be the mature view that the Union

gives much more to the life of the University and indeed the community than can be detected by a myopic squint at the Statutory Fee alone.

One aspect that has not been adequately debated in recent years in my opinion is the question of "life membership" after, say, four years of ordinary membership. The practice is well known in other Australian Unions and overseas and indeed reciprocal life membership exists in some cases. If introduced in Adelaide post-graduate students and some undergraduates would benefit at the expense of the bulk of the membership. (I do not have the figures but the sums could be done with little difficulty). There would be at least one complication. The Union will be a Club within the meaning of the Licensing Act with respect to its bar licences. It can be confidently expected that a large non-subscribing life membership would be unacceptable to the Licensing Court, but there might be the following solution. In an attempt to bring the staff into the Union there is a category of membership for which the subscription is at present \$11 per year and it might not be inappropriate for those "life members" who would use the Union to be required to subscribe at that same annual rate.

I think that Union members need to be aware that the present Union facilities have been provided by large grants of public moneys, by private benefactors, by public appeals and by loans and the Statutory Fees of members who have gone before us. I have already mentioned above that present Statutory Fees account for only a fraction of present Union services. The Union fought for the Statutory Fee to be picked up by the Australian Government when in 1974 it assumed responsibility for tertiary fees; that battle is still going on and in the meantime the Union has made submissions to increase the Incidentals Allowance and to subsidise the Union to the extent of \$25 per member per year for recurrent administration expenses. The Union, within my experience, has always accepted that it should be mindful of its variety of benefactors who in the main get no direct benefit from

their benefactions, and that it should demonstrate a willingness to provide whatever "self-help" is possible without undue hardship on its members. I am pleased to be able to tell you that the Union has within my experience always behaved honourably in this regard and has avoided any risk of being classed as a greedy privileged elite and I sincerely hope that that reputation will continue. I so hope both for its own sake and because a tarnishing of our reputation could quickly alienate us from that community goodwill that is so necessary if we are to continue to play a humanizing part in an increasingly competitive and technocratic society.

Finally there are special provisions within the Union and the University for the relief of hardship where that hardship can properly be described as undue, and any member who is concerned on this account should see the Welfare Officer. The attitude of the present Union Council has been that of its many predecessors, namely that hardship is the central mitigating factor for relief from the Statutory Fee. I hope that if there are those who wish to extend mitigation then they will take proper account in their arguments of the full financial commitments of the Union and of the effect on other Union members of any proposed redistribution of Union fees.

Harry Medlin  
Chairman  
Union Council.

# and is going

## The situation at the Waite Institute with respect to the Students' Union.

There are many facilities provided by the Students' Union which Agricultural Science students, stationed at the Waite Institute, cannot benefit from to the same extent as students on campus at North Terrace. Nonetheless, we pay the full Union fee each year.

Although otherwise available, distance makes it impractical for us to use such facilities as the Games Room, Club Offices, Refectories and Cellar, Library, Meeting Rooms and Lounges. There are three advantages, in particular, which North Terrace has over the Waite Institute:

1. Unlike most Union members, Ag. Science students are unable to buy an evening meal, as our cafeteria closes at 2.00 p.m.

2. The Union Bookshop provides stationary at reduced prices but there is not such service at the Waite Institute.

3. Taking an active part in many clubs and societies is impossible, due to the problems of attending lunchtime meetings.

.....

Segregation caused by distance generally makes it difficult for Ag. Science students to take part in many facets of University life made possible by our Union. Since we cannot overcome the problem of distance, and in view of the \$5,000 odd that we contribute to the Union, we hope that we will receive compensation, in some form, for the inequalities mentioned above.

Jacquelyn Cleary.

# the bookshop and



## THE LEGAL POSITION OF THE BOOKSHOP AND THE UNION.

The Union Bookshop is formally registered and operates under the name Adelaide University Union Bookshop Pty, Ltd. The Bookshop has two issued shares, one held by the Bursar of the University, the second by the Warden of the University Union. The Bookshop is established as a company to run the Bookshop on behalf of the University Union with a Board of Directors consisting of seven members. These Directors are effectively appointed by the Union Council from the nominees of the University Council, the Student Representative Council, the Staff Association, the Graduates' Union and the Union. The first Chairman of the Board was and is to this date Mr. Graham Gibbs.

The Adelaide University Union Bookshop is in effect owned by the whole University community and is run for the benefit of that community.

## THE CURRENT SERVICES EXTENDED TO THE UNION MEMBERSHIP AND OTHERS.

The Union Bookshop currently provides a full registered bookselling service, that is to say all areas of traditional bookselling activities are covered. Stockholdings cover a broad range of subject material with special emphasis placed on textbooks and allied reading material to support the courses of the Adelaide University. The stock of the Bookshop is broadly classified under the following headings:-

ABORIGINAL STUDIES, ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, ART, AUSTRALIANA, BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, CLASSICAL STUDIES, COMMERCE, COMPUTING SCIENCE, COOKERY AND WINEBOOKS, CRAFTS, DRAMA, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, ENGINEERING, ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, HISTORY, LAW, LITERATURE, MANAGEMENT, MATHS, MEDICINE, MUSIC, PAPERBACKS, PASTIMES, PHILOSOPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, PHYSICS, POLITICS, POSTERS, PSYCHOLOGY, SCIENCE, SOCIOLOGY, STATIONERY, TRAVEL, ZOOLOGY. Additionally the Bookshop provides an extensive range of Bibliographic tools and services with professional staff to assist our customers, a special order service which does not carry service charges, credit accounts, journal service, school and other library books supply service, electronic calculators, and student/customer discount on all stocks and orders with a unit value of \$2.00 and over with the exception of a range of nett books which, due to their specific production (i.e. Student International editions) or trade terms, do not enable discount to be given.

## HISTORY OF THE BOOKSHOP OPERATIONS.

The Adelaide University Union Bookshop as we know it today has evolved from foundations laid in a very modest way during World War I with the sale of textbooks to medical students at the University of Adelaide and books to

# the union...

Adult Education students. It had been built up over the years until it had established a flourishing bookshop on campus at the University of Adelaide and a Children's Book Department off the campus in what was previously the Rectory of St. Paul's Church of England in Flinders Street, Adelaide. In 1946 the W.E.A. formally set up the W.E.A. Bookroom under the direction of Miss E. Payne who was appointed as Accountant-in-Charge. Under Miss Payne's management the Bookroom expanded its book-selling services and began to cater more extensively for the requirements of most Departments within the University of Adelaide.

In September 1969 the Adelaide University Union took over the operations of the W.E.A. Bookroom which became the Adelaide University Union Bookshop Pty. Ltd. remaining under the management of Miss E. Payne. Operations continued in the existing W.E.A. premises until November 1970 when the Bookshop took over premises specially designed and built for the accommodation of the Adelaide University Union Bookshop. This building was Stage 1 of an overall redevelopment plan for the Union.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BOOKSHOP.

Primarily and traditionally bookshops exist to service the reading requirements of the community in which they are established. This is especially true of campus bookshops and this is the first function of the Adelaide University Union Bookshop. Baldly, this is the philosophy of the Bookshop, however in real terms this barely explains the special nature of and reason for the existence of our Bookshop.

The Adelaide University Union Bookshop operates under the premise that first, we provide the cheapest possible textbook service for the Adelaide University student and staff community. To this end we adopt a unique stand on pricing in that we hold rigidly to recommended retail prices. We take pleasure and pride in applying our second most important function which is to be service rather than profit orientated, and we strongly resist the current trend in bookselling to apply service charges for special services.

Operating under this policy demands that all our activities be conducted economically, efficiently and, above all, viably, else the demise of the service makes nonsense of the philosophy. To this end we necessarily require the goodwill and cooperation of all our customers.

## FUTURE PLANS AND SERVICES.

The future of the Bookshop is bright. It has proved its value as a service to the staff and students of our University. The potential for expansion within the University community is considerable and the possibilities of further expanding this service to other educational institutions is limited only by our resources. Until recent times the Bookshop operated with a crushing debt burden and only over the past two years has it been more or less free of overdraft obligations. The gradually improving financial structure of the Bookshop, together with recent plans to reorganise the internal operations, ensure that a continuing high standard of service will be available and indeed expanded.



"A woman drove me to drink," W. C. Fields once confessed, "And I never even wrote to thank her."

stomach ache  
at the union

The Medical Faculty comprises six years of students. At the present time there are approximately 130 in first year with a slight decrease in the numbers until 6th year where there are about 110.

All these students can join the Adelaide Medical Students Society for \$1.00. This society receives funds from the Clubs and Societies Council each year. This year A.M.S.S. will receive \$1100.

Medical students in all years make good use of the Sports Association and there is above-average representation of the Medical Faculty in many sports.

Pre-clinical (in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year) students make use of the facilities offered by the Students' Association to the same extent as other students on campus. Pre-clinical students also use the Refectory, the Cellar and the Games Room and will similarly be able to use the new facilities soon to come into operation.

Clinical students in 4th year also use the facilities of the Union House on odd occasions, Mostly, however, they use alternative facilities in the RAH to have lunch. Facilities offered by the Students' Association are used by these students, but not as often as the preclinical years.

Clinical students in 5th and 6th year are rarely on University campus, and so do not use the day-to-day facilities offered by the Union House or Students Association. These students do, however, make use of A.U.S. membership with regards to Travel as much as their younger year counterparts.

Medical students in all years are able to use the Union Theatre at night. Films shown during the day are often seen by the students in preclinical years. Higher year students usually are too far away to see them.



# the union sports

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION

List of Clubs

The Sports Association is an associated body of the Union and as such, a recognised part of the University.

The Association enjoys autonomy in so far as its policies and management are concerned, and has its own Constitution. It is, however, financially dependent on annual grants from both the Union and the University.

The University grant covers the cost of groundstaff salaries, maintenance of sports grounds, buildings and equipment. The grant from the Union is allocated to individual clubs and administration expenses. In addition, the Union pays the salaries of the permanent staff comprising the General Secretary and a stenographer.

All students, undergraduate or post-graduate, full or part-time, on payment of the appropriate Statutory Fee are automatically members of the Sports Association. In addition, members of staff, both professional and ancillary, of the University may join the Association on payment of an annual joining fee (currently \$12). Associate membership is also available to the wives/husbands, children of members.

The Sports Association is governed by a Council comprising representatives from all sections of the University together with the Secretaries of all amalgamated clubs. The vast majority of Council members are students. The Council meets four times a year, or more often if necessary; the routine business of the Association is delegated to the Management Committee which is appointed at the first meeting of Council after the A.G.M., and meets monthly. Again, the majority of voting members are students elected by Council.

There are currently some thirty clubs amalgamated to the Sports Association, plus three recently formed (in 1974), which offer a wide range of competitive and recreational sporting activities catering for all levels of ability

Membership Numbers

<u>Club</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Athletics	50	60
Badminton	50	85
Baseball	63	43
Basketball	124	140
Boat	126	129
Car	49	59
Cricket	70	65
Fencing	110	79
Football	178	142
Golf	91	86
Hockey (Men)	135	152
Hockey (Women)	65	72
Judo	10	10
Lacrosse	51	52
Mountain	177	220
Netball	39	31
Rifle	31	36
Rugby	75	80
Sailing	42	41
Skin Diving	110	100
Snow Ski	220	135
Soccer	107	130
Squash	1000	150
Surfing	86	63
Swimming	28	25
Tae Kwon Do	47	129
Table Tennis	70	70
Lawn Tennis	100	130
Volleyball	40	35
Water Ski	80	80
Weightlifting	54	-

Newly formed in 1974

Cycling  
Archery  
Combat Arts

In addition to the sport and recreation that membership of one or more of these clubs provide, social activity is also an important aspect of the club life and BBQ's, wine bottlings, fund raising shows etc. are regular features in many clubs. Each club within the Sports Association has a high degree of autonomy, having its own Constitution and Executive Committee. At the end of each year, all clubs present a budget for approval, initially by the Sports Association, for the costs anticipated

for the following year. Club Treasurers are encouraged to discuss their budgets with the General Secretary at the time of submission. Finally, a complete budget approved by the Management Committee is presented to the Union Finance Committee.

List of Dates of Amalgamation of Clubs

- 1881 Boat Club ) these 3 clubs
- 1885 Lawn Tennis Club) formed the Sports
- 1889 Lacrosse Club ) Assocn. in 1897.
- 1906 Athletics Club
- 1906 Football Club - Australian Rules
- 1907 Cricket Club
- 1910 Rifle Club
- 1912 Women's Hockey Club
- 1912 Women's Lawn Tennis Club (combined with Men's Tennis - 1970)
- 1922 Baseball Club
- 1924 Women's Basketball Club (Netball as from 1970)
- 1924 Women's Swimming Club - ceased to operate 1955 and revived 1965.
- 1927 Golf Club (combined Men and Women 1972)
- 1928 Men's Hockey Club
- 1930 Men's Swimming Club - ceased to operate 1955 and revived 1965.
- 1932 Boxing and Wrestling Club
- 1933 Rugby Union Club
- 1936 Soccer Club
- 1946 Softball Club (women - ceased to operate 1960)
- 1948 Women's Athletics Club
- 1948 Men's Basketball Club (Combined Men & Women I.R. 1969)
- 1949 Table Tennis Club (Men & Women)
- 1949 Women's Cricket - ceased to operate 1960)
- 1954 Badminton Club (Men and Women)
- 1956 Winter Pennant Tennis Club (Men and Women)
- 1958 Judo Club (Men and Women)
- 1958 Squash Club (Men and Women)
- 1959 Weightlifting Club
- 1960 Fencing Club (Men and Women)
- 1963 Yacht Club (Men and Women)
- 1963 Mountaineering Club (Men & Women)
- 1963 Water Skiing Club (Men and Women)
- 1967 Snow Skiing Club (Men and Women)
- 1968 Surfboard Riding Club (Men & Women)
- 1970 Scuba Diving Club (Men and Women)
- 1970 Tae Kwon Do Club (Men and Women)
- 1972 Car Club (Men and Women)
- 1973 Volleyball Club

University Oval

This ground is situated in the parklands adjacent to the University across the Torrens, it is approximately 15 acres in size and caters for the following sports:-

Summer: A first class turf cricket ground, with turf and synthetic practice wickets, three excellent lawn tennis courts.

Winter: One football oval and two women's hockey grounds - for match play and training, one men's hockey and one soccer ground - for training and inter-faculty use.

All Year: Outdoor volleyball courts for recreational purposes, a "sweat-course" for fitness training.

Graduates Oval

A small but excellent turf cricket ground. At present this ground is used exclusively for cricket, and is situated adjacent to University Oval, across Frome Road.

Park 9

Situated on Bunday's Road in the parklands opposite the Teachers College Sports grounds (which is a continuation from Graduates Oval).

Summer: Ten lawn tennis courts, a grass athletics track with permanent field events areas.

Winter: A football oval for both match and training purposes, lacrosse training.

All Year: Three hard tennis courts.

These grounds are all leased from the City Council and their use is subject to certain limitations, the most important of which confines Sunday use of the ground to the hours of 1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m., for matches unless special permission from the Council is received. Recreational use is permitted earlier but all activity must cease by 6.00 p.m.

and a large Boat Shed on the banks of the river.

### Waite Oval

This ground has a concrete wicket for summer use and is used on Saturdays for Club matches and Sundays for inter-faculty or department games, there is also a shooting range for a newly formed Archery Club.

In winter there are two rugby union grounds.

University Oval, Park 9 and Waite Oval have floodlighting installed to enable night training to be held for football, soccer, rugby, lacrosse, mens and womens hockey.

### West Beach

This is our most recent, and largest, acquisition, doubling the area of sports grounds available to the Association. The ground itself is almost 50 acres in size and has been developed over a period of eight years by our groundstaff, into a magnificent sports field which must provide the University Clubs using it with the best playing surfaces in S.A. It will be fully operational for the first time in 1975.

There are at present three soccer, three mens hockey and two lacrosse grounds, and two baseball diamonds in use for the 1975 winter season. A football oval has also been sited, but will not be used this season owing to a temporary lack in changing accommodation.

It is planned to install one or two concrete cricket wickets on the ground in time for use during the 1975/76 season for both club and recreational use.

The Sports Association is currently involved in a major project at this ground in extending the present changing facilities by adding two large changing rooms one on each side, a club room (provided by the Baseball Club) in front, and a resident caretaker/groundsman's flat on top of the present building, this work is being undertaken in stages, the changing rooms being the number one priority and being provided with Sports Association funds, the final stage being the provision of the flat, with financial assistance from the A.U.C.

The indoor activities are catered for in the Gymnasium complex administered by the P.E. Department of the University and with which the Sports Association works in close co-operation.

The Gymnasium is in MacKinnon Parade and is reached by walking across Graduates Oval. There is a large well equipped gymnasium, a smaller gym at first floor level, four squash courts, a weight training room, physical performance laboratory. The facilities are used by the Basketball, Volleyball, Fencing, Badminton, Squash, Tae Kwon Do, Combat Arts Club. Beginners classes in various activities, e.g. Badminton, Squash, Keep-Fit, Weight Training are organised through the P.E. Department.

The Association produces a booklet outlining all the activities that are available to its members, called "Sport and Recreation at the University of Adelaide", which is available free from the A.U.S.A. Office and, during first term, distribution points around the campus.

It is the policy of the Sports Association to encourage all forms of sporting and physical recreational activity, from the keen, competitive sports enthusiast to the casual participant. Apart from the activities offered the Association is keen to hear from members who would like to form new clubs, or have provision made for activities not yet catered for. Inter-faculty competition is very low at Adelaide University and this is an area where much greater participation can be expected. Last year through the efforts of the Lacrosse Club - I.F. Lacrosse was restarted after a lapse of many years with an eight-team competition. It is hoped that this will continue and grow in popularity. Inter-faculty Volleyball will be played this year and it is hoped that I.F. Soccer and Football will soon follow suit. Ground facilities are now available for Inter-faculty games in all sports which will enable these activities to assume a much greater role than has been previously possible.

The Union Fee income in 1974 totalled \$493,336. Perhaps to understand the total income and expenditure of your Union, the following table is a summary of 1974 figures and also shows 1973 comparison.

TABLE A.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY UNION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1974.

1973	REVENUE	Schedule No.	1974
326,897	Statutory Fees		493,336
51	Union Membership - Staff		412
3,654	Interest on Investments		14,993
3,200	Rents received		3,200
199	Commission received		533
2,687	Coffee Lounge - Surplus	8	4,413
74	Cellar Bar - Surplus	9	33
79	Lady Symon Dispenser		76
(167)	Sale of Covers		240
<u>\$336,674</u>			<u>\$517,236</u>
	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
	<u>Grants to Committees and Associated Bodies</u>		
9,883	Union General Account	1	19,956
46,074	House Committee	2	66,769
22,432	Theatres Committee	3	46,804
44,250	Students' Association	4	51,650
8,350	Clubs & Societies Council	5	10,000
41,843	Sports Association	6	48,000
1,200	Postgraduate Students' Assocn.		2,050
174,532	Child Care Centre		245,229
70,396	Administration Salaries	107	688
7,500	Contribution to Health Service		7,500
676	Union Council Elections		532
267	New Guinea Art Exhibition		1,209
-	Open Day		223
(45)	Sale of Plaques		250
15	Bank Fees		61
1,000	History of the Union		-
-	Travel expenses - new appointment		490
-	Australian Union of Students		
-	Friendly Society		2,726
-	Solicitor's Fee - Club Licence		1,243
-	Retiring Gratuity - Mrs. McCubbin		5,113
6,049	Repayment - A.M.P. Loan		22,336
86,739	Refractory - Net Loss		149,371
1,859	Capital Expenditure	10	4,388
5,000	<u>Transfers to Reserves</u>		
1,000	Long Service Leave Provision		7,500
1,000	Works of Art Fund		1,000
1,000	Centenary Fund		1,000
66,544	Union Development Reserve		108,748
<u>\$336,674</u>			<u>\$517,236</u>

25th March, 1975.

These figures are of course history now and the new fee income level for 1975 will be around \$633,000 or an increase over 1974 of 29%.

The Budgets for 1975 show the following allowances for expenditure:

BUDGET Expenditure Item 1975	Amount
Loan Repayments	45,000
Administration	142,800
Union General	19,350
Union House	76,000
Union Theatre	46,000
Trading Areas	-
Clubs and Societies Council	14,750
Sports Association	59,600
Students' Association	57,250
P.G.S.A.	2,000
Works of Art	3,000
	465,750
<u>Recurrent Union Expenditure</u>	
Shortfall Building Costs	87,500
Capital Expenditure	79,750
	167,250
TOTAL	<u>\$633,000</u>

# UNION

# FEES

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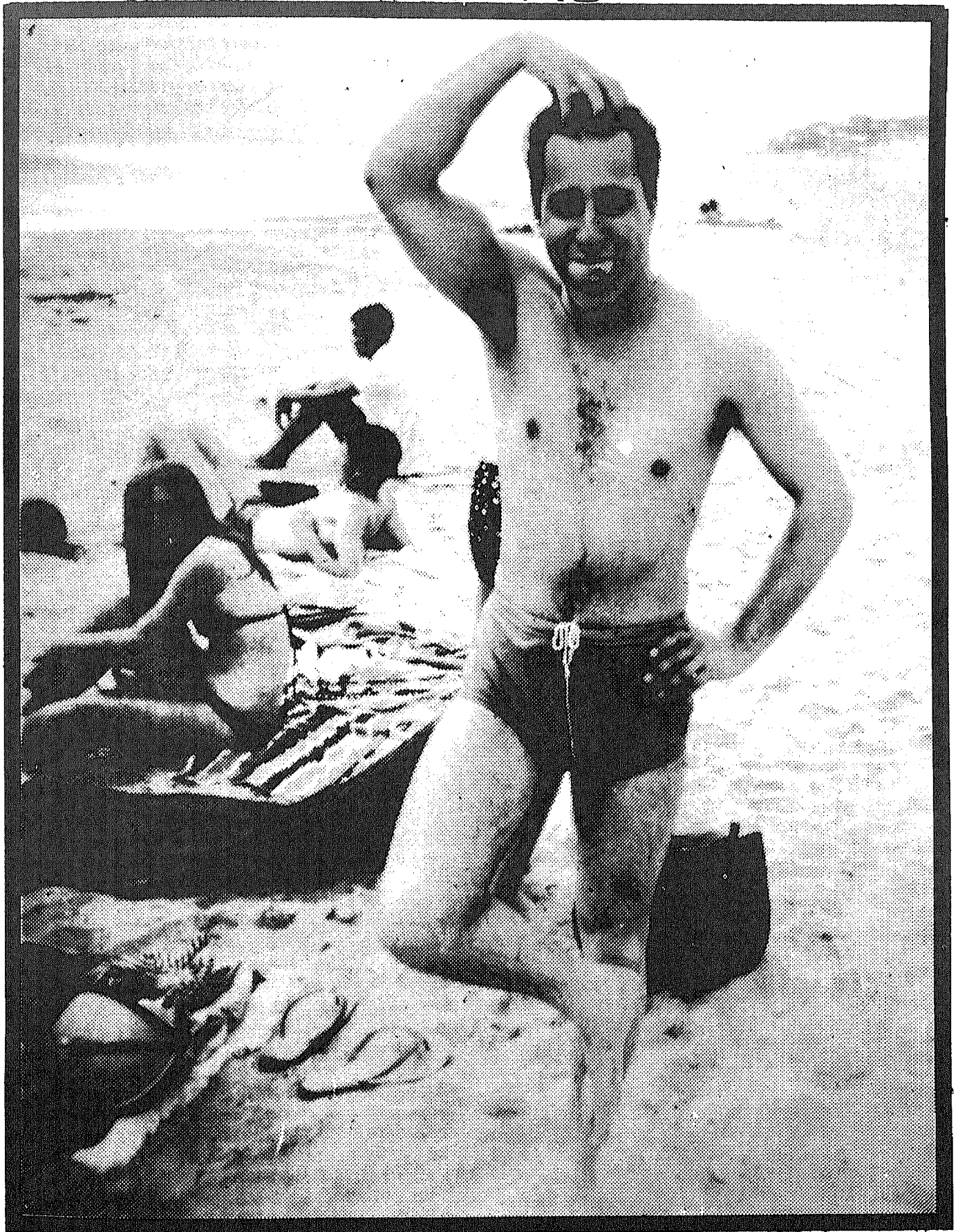
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This is getting out of hand

that's all folks



thank god!!



The educational institutions of a society are an index to its underlying assumptions and values, since their primary function is the transmission of one generation's vision of the good life to the next. By the same token, the currents of change often become visible in the schools and universities before they are discernible elsewhere. Student radicalism has a history dating back eight hundred years, at least to the heresies at the young Sorbonne. It is hardly remarkable, therefore, that the general crisis of world capitalism has produced in the universities of the world a crisis of confidence in that system and in its assumptions about human life. And it is not surprising that the young generation's demand for radical social change begins in a demand to restructure the university.

This might seem a case of attacking the symptoms of the disease before the cause, were it not for the peculiar relationship that the modern university bears to the economic substructure of the social order it was created to serve. A prime support of the ruling class, it nonetheless has a "gravedigger" potential. Education in the sense of "liberal arts" anciently meant studies befitting free men, a small minority who were thus prepared to rule over the many peasant craftsmen, trained only in practical skills. A technological civilization must educate vastly greater numbers of nominally "free men" as managers, specialists, researchers, administrators, persuaders, expeditors, etc., to effectuate the rule of a still smaller minority of monopoly capitalists over the mass of producers. Even the skills of the latter increasingly require training that goes far beyond narrow technique and invades the realm of the "liberal arts." Witness the clamor everywhere: Finish high school. You can't get a good job unless you go to college!

Free public education in the United States is largely a result of capitalism's dependence upon such an "educated" work force. The advance of industrial technology (and of its ability to amass wealth and power) requires the continual production of new, inventive minds: mathematicians, biologists, economists, psychologists, and political theorists - even historians and artists, since every aspect of past and present, linked as they are to the future, must be brought under control.

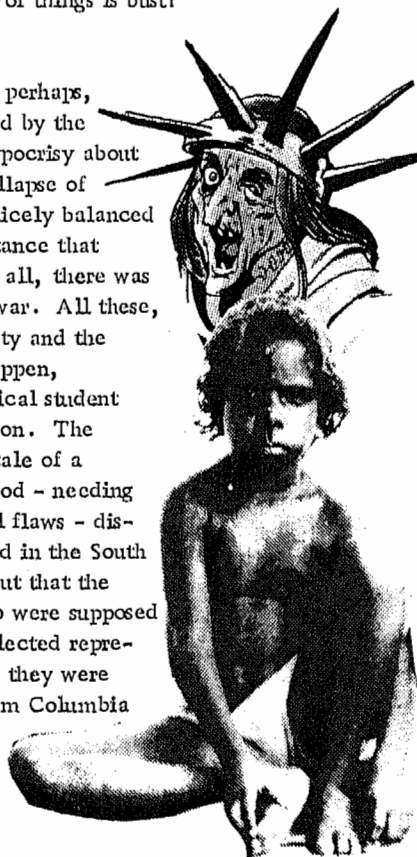
To create this "product" the technological society maintains a vast system of schools and supports the notion that a large part of its youth (in the U.S. about half) shall postpone entering the labor market while they engage in studies similar to those that were once reserved for "free" men. To the horror of the corporate and academic elite who run the show, the "product" has begun to learn its lessons too well - to turn its studious gaze upon the institutions themselves and its inquiring mind upon what it means to be "free".

Thus, as the crisis of the system deepens, the university emerges as one of its inevitable contradictions. Children of the managerial and technical middle class, living the best life the "American dream" has to offer, sometime in the 1960s began to transform their leisure, their affluence, and their academic exposure to new ideas and alternate social structures into a penetrating critique of the institutions which had nurtured them. Humanism in the classroom, research for slaughter in the lab. Economics to end third world famine, in the lecture hall built with income from United Fruit. Sociology and architecture to save the inner city, while the university evicted its tenants, ignored the poor at its gates, and admitted "without discrimination" any black who could pay his way. "Freedom of inquiry" and "intellectual adventure" in classes of five hundred graded by an electric eye. This appalling performance had been going on for a long time, and for a long time few seemed to notice. Why was it brought home to students with such force only in recent years?

Two generations ago D.H. Lawrence speculated:

"Supposing a bomb were put under the whole scheme of things, what would we be after? What feelings do we want to carry through into the next epoch? What feelings will carry us through? What is the underlying impulse in us that will provide the motive power for a new state of things, when this democratic-industrial-lovey-dovey-darling-take-me-to-mamma state of things is bust? What next?"

In the 1960s Lawrence's bomb went off. It was, perhaps, a real bomb at Hiroshima that began it, followed by the McCarthy period's unveiling of establishment hypocrisy about civil liberties and personal freedom, and the collapse of liberalism in the face of this. Then came the nicely balanced mix of condescending approval and savage resistance that greeted the black liberation movement. Above all, there was the ultimate, blatant cynicism of the Vietnam war. All these, against a background of empty suburban prosperity and the bankrupt imaginations of those who had let it happen, conspired to create the "bust", of which the radical student movement is only one visible and vocal expression. The middle-class young, raised on the liberal fairy tale of a wonderful system whose basic intentions were good - needing only a little time and energy to correct its small flaws - discovered it wasn't like that at all. They marched in the South and they marched against war, and they found out that the fairy tale was a lie. They asked the people who were supposed to know - their parents, their professors, their elected representatives. They not only failed to get answers; they were told to shut up. So, from Berkeley to Boston, from Columbia to the Sorbonne, they set off the bomb.



## PERSPECTIVES

The blacks, the Chicanos, the Puerto Ricans, and other minorities had no fairy tale to recover from, for they had always lived outside the dream. The radical student movement of the sixties was born in the South, at the black colleges, in the fifties.

The demise of the American dream has left a gaping hole in the American psyche. "What feelings do we want to carry through into the next epoch? What feelings will carry us through?" The students, at the forefront in the exposure of that hole, must now fill it. This is why what happens at the universities in the seventies has much to do with how we will live our lives in this late century. This is why organization for the new order must begin here and now.

The overall objective of the student movement is simply to restructure the university. In the midst of fighting for innumerable subsidiary demands, this inclusive aim should be kept up front. Radical students seek, within the present system, changes in the university which can transform it from a stronghold of the power structure into an arena for the struggle against it. They have begun to insist that institutions of higher learning in the United States re-examine their positions with respect to three major relationships (1) the power structure itself, as it is manifested in government and in corporate business; (2) the communities in which they are located; and (3) the people who, individually and collectively, constitute the university itself.

1. As regards university complicity with the political and corporate power structure, the main objectives have been and are:

- An end to ROTC and military recruitment on campus.
- An end to war research and to other government and corporation work in which academic expertise is employed to develop weapons or to further colonialism abroad and exploitation at home.
- A redistribution of university investments so that endowment funds are not used to support the most savage forms of enslavement and profiteering. Under the present economic system it is probably not possible to do away with all investments in capitalist enterprises. However, it is possible to distinguish between industries that produce for the needs of life and those that market death in one form or another. Attacks focused on such symbols of oppression as Dow Chemical, United Fruit, and General Electric have helped to expose the callous indifference of educators toward their corporate ties, and opened the way for demands that university funds be invested in socially constructive ventures.
- Adoption of a public position by trustees, administrators, and faculty members against the war, political repression, racism and colonialism, pollution for profit, etc. Words are not actions, but without such minimal verbal commitment there is not even leverage for action. The schools will furthermore be expected to resist the governments' threat to use its taxing power to emasculate political activity on the campuses.

2. In regard to the university's relationship with its "home" community, students demand a degree of responsibility that has been lacking up to now:

- Institutional expansion must not make refugees of the neighbors. As landlord, the university is expected to practice the enlightened sociology and the respect for

law that is preached in its classrooms.

-The university is being asked to turn its face outward, to listen to the problems of the people around it and to make available its resources of personnel, property, and skills for the health, legal protection, and education of the community. It is time to close the gap between theory and practice by taking the class out of the classroom, the course out of the catalog. Law and psychology, economics and history, are needed in the neighborhood to fight landlordism and price gouging, to improve schools and hospitals, to help oppressed minorities to recover and preserve their cultural heritage.

3. Within the university itself students demand with growing insistence the actual freedom of choice that they are presumably being trained to exercise. At most institutions (the larger ones certainly) administrative/academic hierarchies are obsolete in the light of the tasks of the time. The old hollies, grades and credits, are absurdly inappropriate ways to evaluate the life-centered learning that must now go on. Departmental territorialism continues to fragment the students' view of a world that someone is soon going to have to see whole if it is going to survive. In rejecting the status quo, activists are abandoning the abstract slogan of "power" for a multitude of innovative proposals designed actually to give the student control over his own education. These fall into three inter-related categories:

- Students demand a part in decision making, from trustee to department level, in matters academic, judicial, and administrative - and on more than a token basis. This implies a new conception of who runs the university for whom. Meaningful participation would include some sort of review of major decisions by the whole student body.
- They claim a hand in planning the curriculum, structuring courses, proposing subjects, working out alternatives to grades and credits. Since students must live while they study, along with these come demands for control over housing and food regulations.
- They want to help restore the university to its original ideal - to make it a meeting place of minds in search of wisdom, rather than a factory for the production of machines to serve the machine. This means replacement of the "multiversity" concept with imaginative student-faculty experiments in small classes, workshops, interdisciplinary studies, abolition of departments, independent study, community classes, black-run programs for blacks, student teaching, etc. And this, in turn, depends on the students' participating in employment and tenure decisions, which determine what sort of faculty they will have to work with.

Any school that means what it hires scientists, philosophers, and humanists to say ought to meet this determined, if groping, effort with honest collaboration. Those that do not (and perhaps many will not) are not likely to meet their obligations to society as a whole, to the community around them, or to the young generation that now must gain power to make changes and knowledge to decide what changes it wants to make. If this happens the university - among the most fragile of our contradictory institutions - may be the first of them to collapse. The demand to restructure the university is, as base, the demand that the university save itself.

FROM 'THE ORGANISERS HANDBOOK'



# More Joy

A  
Lovemaking Companion to  
The Joy of Sex



Edited by  
ALEX COMFORT, M.B., Ph.D.  
Illustrated by Charles Raymond & Christopher Foss

That good men do something to stop evil is what should be the goal of all responsible, community minded, God-fearing men. Recent political reshuffling in Canberra may be scoffed at by the mischief-making, hate generating lefties of the Labor Party, but what a relief it is that at last the Liberal Party (and of its own accord mind you) has purged those offensive leftist elements that have been conspiring to infiltrate this party ever since the shady dealings of deviant politician like John Grey Gorton.

In actual fact, rumors emanating from Canberra during the month of March have hinted at several very strong coalitions. These include a mysterious move by Phil Lynch to join the Labor Party, to act as Deputy Leader of the Labor Party and, to betray his longtime playmate Billy S. Loyal. Liberal Party supporters need only remain silent in the face of such an insidious attack, for these type of moves can only belong to the Whitlam bribery brigade. As well as this, rumours have it that Labor were attempting to instigate goodwill missions in rural areas of Queensland, to buy off what is now safe country party seats. The seriousness of these macabre moves by the backroom boys from Labor makes me wonder how far Labor's subversive smear campaigns will go?

What remains for John Grey Gorton in retirement from the front bench is another story for both the party and the man himself. Although he won many friends, most as usual, belong to Labor, but now it seems even these pro-Gorton elements are dead. The party is now free from the pseudo-trendy-leftist-Marxist influences that have distorted Liberal ideology and mankind's plight ever since Harold Holt took that desperate plunge into the icy coastal waters near

Torquay. Indeed some people see present developments in the Liberal Party like a resurfacing of that beloved blond leader.

... On the subject of deviant politicians and others, will anyone ever see the real Bob Hawke through the left wing slander sheets commonly referred to as the Australian Press? Under the guise of a trendy academic, this loudmouthed lout from Labor can only waffle about interest rates, credit squeezes and full employment when he full well knows that ad hoc

wages rises can only add fuel to the already raging inflationary fire!

As well as his strong Soviet affiliations has been shown of late how he is seriously committed to Tel Aviv! As well as constituting an ideological contradiction, these alliances may well be the tell-tale facts of Hawke's involvement (of what some people may consider) in a world wide Zionist plot. Obviously, Hawke and his communist cohorts in the trade union movement, need the type of strong medicine Mal is likely to dish out to Australian traitors.

In advocating a society where men will receive a fair days pay for a fair days work - Malcolm Fraser seems as if he will provide Australia with the final solution to the double dealings of Labor's socialist inspired welfare state. Being a rugged rural man, Mal with clean good looks and a manly physical appearance is the type of man to give forward looking virtuous Australians something to pattern their lives on. His back ground as a distinguished wolf-cub and boy scout amply speak for his integrity and depth of thought. Over the last decade Mal has spoken out on the serious issues of national importance that Laborites continue to ignore. After only a short period of Labour in office, we have had catastrophic strikes that destroy industrial fluency, putting in doubt the much needed

investment of overseas capital. As well as this economic distortion, they have encouraged a deliberate plan to weaken our defence forces ... leaving our gates open to all-comers. Mal, will no doubt hit back (to strike a blow) to restore that Anzac spirit and create confidence and prosperity in the business community. As a corollary to these reforms "God save the Queen" is most likely to be restored for April 25 th, 1976.

About the Adelaide Uni campus, moves are at present afoot to give silent majority groups more say. The handful of Marxists that continue to feature in the running of University affairs must be stopped at all costs. One only has to look back on the illicit happenings of Orientation Week to see the full force of this argument ... pot-smoking and female scullers. Should the average virtuous student be victimised because of a few roughnecks and layabouts? Are not the average University students concerned at their status in the community? Why is it that these individuals are not stopped? The facts are that these so-called student leaders are exploiting student character at the expense of a few laughs. One can only hope people will salvage some perspective from more respectable groups on campus like the Newman Society and the Evangelical Union.

Lastly, a message to all students enrolled in a Politics subject - Now is the time for you to become a MARXIST, especially if you want to get good marks in 1975. If you leave it too late it will be increasingly harder to convince your buddies of your new found political conviction. Anyhow, three cheers for the private sector.

Kenneth of Keswick.

l \* e \* f \* t \* e \* r \* t \* h \* a \* n \* t \* h \* o \* u \*



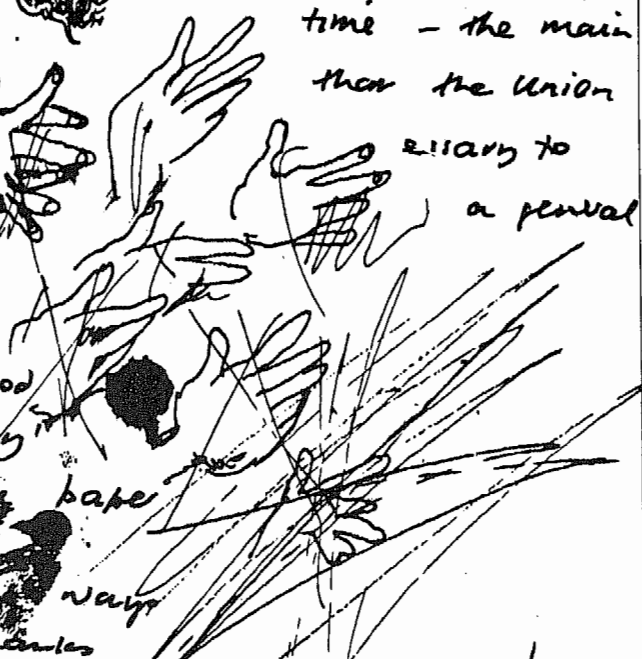


No 4

April '75

This is probably one of the largest ON DIT produced in a long time - the main reason being that the Union felt it necessary to present to students an idea as to where their money goes or doesn't + we have a very good article on M. Frank Friend of 'maggie' (but there are lighter things in the paper for your edification) - we still need people to help in various ways in ON DIT - please call in - much thanks must go to those who helped on this one Rox - mani, Roy, Ralph, Peter + Gai, Peter

of the layers ON DIT time - the main that the Union is aware to a period



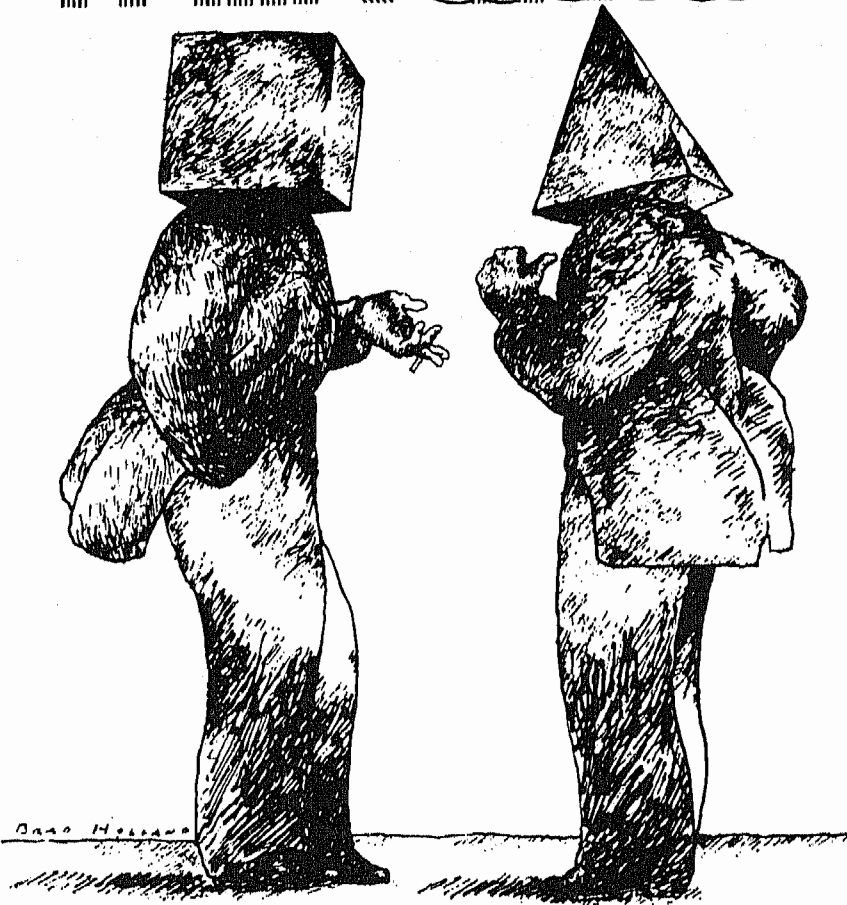
MEDIA QUESTIONNAIRE.  
On DIT is an over produced, under read non-magazine which wastes Students Association money.

Published by the Students Association of the University of Adelaide. printed in the Student Activities Office.

Peter Patience, Tony (photographer), John + the staff at the students association

DAMMIT!  
DAMMIT!  
DAMMIT!  
DAMMIT!

# THINCCSSS



Most Beloved Editor,

This is not strictly a letter but rather a hotchpotch guide of the students, for the students, of this University. Keep it for ready reference.

(1) The Conscientious Worker (C.W.), Barr Smith door queuer, 9.00 start, work, work, 10.00 p.m. end. Only person known to even look at a supplementary reading list. Has at times been called "slave to the system". Very prevalent student at A.U.

(2) The Blatant Bludger (B.B.); almost as prevalent at A.U. as the C.W. Has regular movement patterns, e.g. B.S. wall to Cellar to Games Room to Refec to Gallery to B.S. lawn. Endless variations on this route (or parts thereof). Has been

seen at occasional lecture, often, however, sleeping. Claims tutorials and lectures offer nothing to Learning Process. Do not associate with or you may really learn something.

(3) The Student Politician (S.P.); a little regarded student, indeed most students know more about their communal graffiti than their politicians, showing the esteem in which the S.P. is held. Each year his (actually their) smiling faces and their heartfelt pledges to fight Bureaucratic Bullshit (B.B.) - (not to be confused with Blatant Bludger) can be seen in NONDEE. No matter who wins, the B.B. (Bureaucratic Bullshit) triumphs in the long run. Often found indulging in favourite pastime, known as 'slinging mud' or 'stabbing in back'. These activities are directed at fel-

low S.P's who to complete the game traditionally call out as defence, "slander and misrepresentation". More to be laughed at than scorned.

(4) The Student Activist; a polymorphous student including Student Politicians, Presidents of Liberal Clubs, Chairmen of Socialist Clubs, Women's Lib ladies, AUS heavies and oh yes, NONDY editors. Does a lot of rushing around and talking and in spite of Student Apathy, stirs things up. All in all a commendable student but just for fun can be insulted by calling "ego-tripper". A four star rating.

(5) The Fresher; nobody notices Freshers except when you trip over one. All freshers should be on a leash.

(6) The A.U.D.S. snob; hangs out with the rest of elite bunch in Union Hall. Often seen darting through labyrinths to Little Theatre scrupulously avoiding contact with plebs (all non-AUDS members). Never likely to stick nose into your affairs because it is held high. Puts on two fair to middling quality revues each year.

(7) The Reading Room Female; Males fresh out of the sex wildness of high school are stunned during Orientation Week by the amount of bare flesh exposed by the nubile young ladies of this establishment. Profoundly affected, some males read Freud. These ladies, freed from uniforms, then compete with each other in looking glamorous, and alluring. The Reading Room (full of tradition and no books) and the B.S. lawn are common parading grounds. Pity they'll all wind up married with 2.1 kids and 3 ulcers.

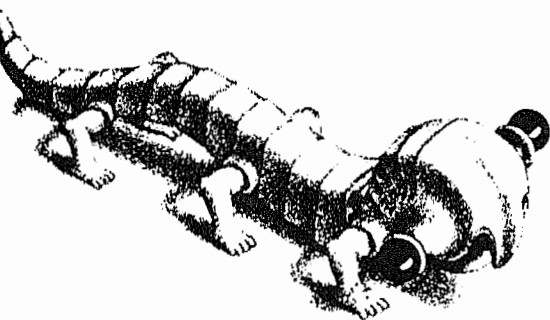
(8) The Christian; recognised by angelic smile. Full of Condescending Concern for others. Likes to have one good moral outrage a year and DONDY oblige by printing a 'feelthy rag'. One of rare students to communicate at level of ideas in the University, even though his or her ideas are wrong. Good for an argument or two.

(9) The Head, Heavy, Groupie et al; this person is what the university is all about - hairy, intellectual, bare-foot (optional), unkempt, scruffy etc. Attire includes 'with it' shoulder bag and/or Army Surplus rucksack. If female, rigs out in Grandma's gear. (Please note, this person is "IN".)

Yours

PHIL SHANNON.

P.S. (1) - all satire is cheap and un-fair (2) - (1) doesn't really matter, because you aren't one of the above students, are you ?



On the last page of the report of the "Committee on Assessment", a statement appears from a Chemical Engineering student alleging that the staff of the Chemical Engineering Department are interested only in technical matters and want nothing to do with matters related to the responsibility of Chemical Engineers to society.

This is contrary to the truth of the matter as evidenced by the following:

1. Of the total time devoted to Chemical Engineering subjects, 10% in 3rd year and 7% in 4th year are devoted to the writing and presentation of essays on topics seldom directly connected with Chemical Engineering and frequently on totally non-technical topics such as history, philosophy, and religion. The setting and marking of such essays adds on average about 3 hours per week to the work load of staff members.

2. In the subject Chemical Engineering IIIC, lectures are given by outside experts on economics, management, safety, etc.

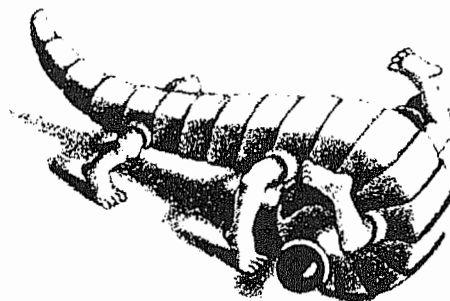
3. Most members of staff take every possible opportunity to point out in lectures and tutorials, the importance of a sound grasp of basic principles in tackling such problems as reduction and optimum use of resources, e.g. by re-cycling of waste products.

4. Many members of staff have served on committees (Federal and State Government, I.E.A., etc.) concerned with topics such as resource utilisation and pollution prevention.

5. No member of staff has ever rejected a request from a learned society to address its members on topics related to the role of Chemical Engineering in society.

R.W.F. TAIT,  
Professor of Chemical  
Engineering.

P.S. As a matter of interest but not necessarily for publication, the break-down of essay topics over the past ten years has been 27% general technical topics (lasers, Concorde air-craft, space flight, water desalination, etc.); 34% on management, economics, safety, human relations, and similar topics; and 39% mainly on history, philosophy, and religion, with an occasional general Arts topic such as, for example, the place of Classics in modern education.



#### ANNOUNCEMENT

The University of Adelaide  
THE BUNDEY PRIZE FOR ENGLISH  
VERSE - 1975.

The Bunday Prize of \$20.00 is offered for the best poem or group of poems in English submitted in competition.

The competition is open to both graduates and undergraduates of the University of Adelaide, provided that they entered on their studies at the University not more than six years prior to 31 May, 1975.

No restriction is placed on the subject, form, or length of the poem or poems.

Entries, preferably typed, in duplicate, and on one side of the paper only, must be accompanied by the name of the author in full and be delivered at the office of the Academic Registrar not later than 31 May, 1975.

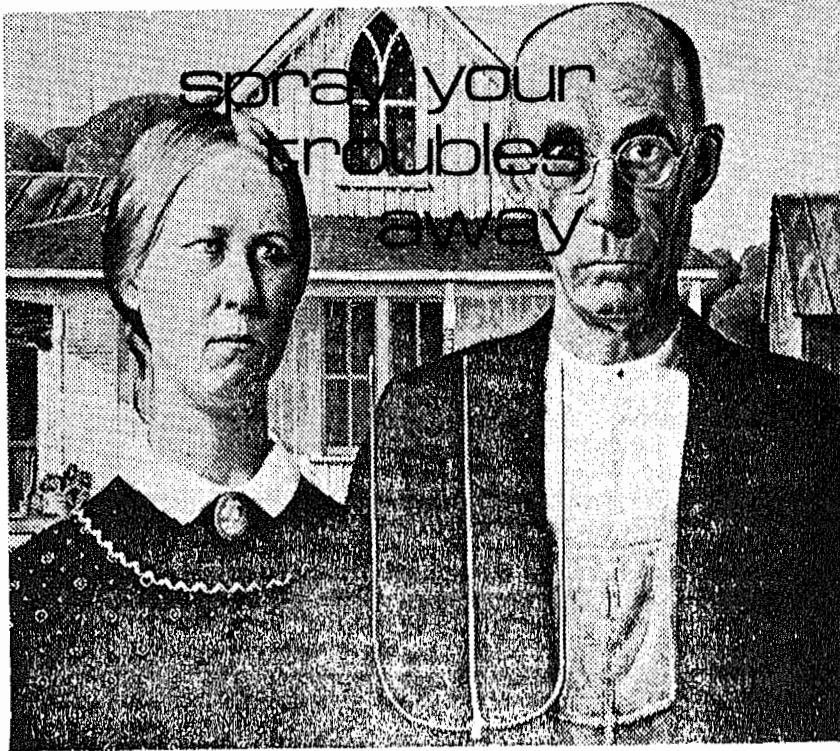
The prize shall not be awarded twice to the same competitor.

Copies of all poems presented shall be retained, and a copy of the successful entry will be deposited in the Barr Smith Library.

The Prize is not confined to any particular Faculty and entries will be welcomed from all sections of the University.

H.E. WESLEY SMITH  
Academic Registrar.

March, 1975.



(ANS/Lot's Wife) - Freon is used mostly in refrigerators as a propellant and in aerosol cans and in foam plastics. It now joins nitrogen oxides from supersonic transport aircraft (e.g. the Concorde) or nuclear explosions as a significant threat to the protective ozone layer in the stratosphere (6-30 miles up).

Ozone is oxygen in a slightly different chemical form to the one we breathe in the air around us. It absorbs most of the short wavelength ultraviolet light - the most lethal wavelengths for life. If ozone in the stratosphere disappeared there would be an epidemic of skin cancer in animal (including human) populations. We could perhaps give up going to the beach and only step outside with an umbrella. However, we would still not be safe, as photosynthesis of plants would be disrupted and our crops would fail. To clinch matters, insects which rely on ultraviolet light for navigation, would find their world flooded with light, so pollination of crops would also be disrupted.

Freons are chemically inert and insoluble in water, so that when they are released into the atmosphere

they do not find their way back to earth as do most pollutants. This means that over a long period of time a substantial proportion of them find their way into the stratosphere. There ultraviolet light will break them down to form fluorine and chlorine atoms which react with ozone. The absorption of ultraviolet light by these freons does not compensate for the loss of ozone.

Most of the freons in refrigerators are held captive, but those from aerosol cans are directly released into the atmosphere. Freons from foam plastics are released when the plastics are incinerated, which is a common fate for them as they are used substantially in the packaging industry and finish up as waste. Using present stratosphere models, it has been calculated that the 1981 production figures will lead to a 10% reduction in the ozone layer when the freons reach equilibrium in the stratosphere.

Much of the increase in freons into the atmosphere has taken place in the last two decades with the use of aerosol cans and foam plastic packaging. It is doubtful whether their use has been of any lasting

benefit to society. It will certainly have been detrimental by the time the freons have reached equilibrium in the stratosphere. What was wrong with the old hand pump spray for insecticide? Is it really necessary to use an aerosol can? Why not use a brush or a portable air compressor for painting. Isn't it just as easy to wipe margarine on a frying pan, or to put spot remover or starch onto shirt collars by hand? When one buys goods from a shop one normally cannot use the packaging - the time has come for society to insist on simpler packaging and, where possible, none at all.

All the figures given for ozone reduction are likely to be in error by a factor of 2 because there is still a need for further study. In other words, the depletion of the ozone layer by SSTs, freons or nuclear explosions could be only half as much as stated or twice as bad. Either way there will eventually be a noticeable deleterious effect. Unless evidence comes to light opposing these theories it will be necessary to impose controls on the release of freons into the atmosphere within the next few years. It will take several decades for the full effect of freons to appear, or to disappear after we stop their release into the atmosphere. As a result there will be pressures on society to say "Why worry about it? Leave it to our children to solve - if they can."

In conclusion - we are protected from lethal doses of short wave ultraviolet radiation by the ozone layer in the stratosphere: this ozone layer would be reduced by an estimated - 12%, by doubling of 1972 production of freons used in refrigeration, aerosol cans and foam plastics; - 12% globally and 20% locally, by a fleet of 500 SSTs flying at an altitude of 21 km for 11 hours a day; - 4%, by a 20% increase in nitrous oxides from exhaust gases; - 50%, by a major nuclear attack.

Dear Editors,

It's not that I mind being excluded from a meeting, because I'm a male. I just object to a meeting, advertised as "All Welcome" being run in this fashion.

This was the case when the AUS Women's Officer was here on Wed. 2/4/75.

Tim McLoughlin.

Dear Editor,

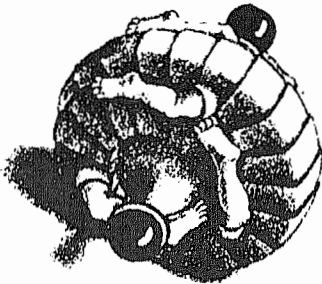
Colin Herring has, in On Dit 3, thrust me into the limelight by revealing to the world that it was me who made some fairly strenuous criticisms on Student Radio of the Theatre Guild's "Three Bean Mix". (I was, I agree, most critical of "Deluxe").

Colin's attempt to meet my criticisms of Deluxe consists for the most part of a series of insinuations against me, capped by the assertion that I am a blind fool ("You're blind, you fool.") I feel I am entitled to object to this sort of thing. I am not blind, and have a current driving licence to prove it.

Cheers.

Michael Jacobs.

Tom MacMahon (2781355) blind post-grad Music student would like someone to help with library research one or two hours a week, please.



Dear On Dit Editor,

My father has for sale 1 (one) Mamiya Press Soper 23 Camera with various attachments including

1. A roll film adaptor.
2. Developing tank.
3. Cut film holder.
4. 6 dark slides.

This camera (alone) costs about \$350 but he will sell the camera and accessories for \$275. All are in mint condition.

He also has various old cameras and equipment (including some movie equip. for sale). If you or anyone are interested, you can contact him:

Mr L. Blewett,  
17 Queen Street,  
GLENUNGA. S, A 5064.  
Ph. 79 6718.

Thank you mate,

Verna Blewett.

#### THE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Are you interested? If so, come to a meeting on Wednesday April 23 1 p.m. in the Lady Symon Hall to arrange, organize for an Adelaide University branch of the Australia-China Society. The Society is a voluntary organization formed to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of Australia and China. Among other activities, it shows films from China, arranges meetings, discussions, lecture tours. Membership is open to all who support these simple aims.

If you can't make the meeting and want to become a member of the Society, send \$1.00, your name and address to Elizabeth Ducrou, 28 Ada Street, Adelaide, 5000.

#### GALAH DAY

The Union Council decided at its last meeting to "open" the "new" Union buildings. The decision was taken after a long debate (over, would you believe, a minor issue) and the eventual vote was 7 - 4. The Students' Association Executive has decided to boycott the opening for a number of reasons:

1. Parts of the building has been open for three years, and much of the new part since Sept. '74 and Feb. '75.
2. The Union has given up the practice of naming rooms, as unnecessary, elitist and outdated. Why then open the building?
3. An opening will be mainly for "friends of the Union" (VIPs) not for students.
4. A large number (i.e. 300-500) official guests must disrupt and/or preclude students in and/or from the Union buildings and its "opening".

The one real argument for an "opening" ceremony is that it caters for those past members of the Union plus other members of the public who have taken an active interest in the planning and development of the new buildings.

However, our recommendation is that the Union conduct two days of completion celebrations following this type of event.

1. 20% discounts throughout the catering areas.
2. Exhibitions, tournaments and schools in the relevant areas, i.e. gallery, squash courts, Games Room.
3. A number of tours for "friends of the Union" (VIPs). Official invitations sent to them asking them to take part in the celebrations and go on one of these tours.

In our opinion this method of celebration is more relevant, less elitist, more educative and less disruptive than an official "opening" ceremony.

WE ARE BOYCOTTING! WHAT ABOUT YOU ?

Jim Hyde,  
President, S.A.U.A.

& LETTERS !

The Student participation page - pull out your pen for the

**'ON DIT' CONSERVATIVE OF THE YEAR AWARD.**  
TO SELECT THE MOST BACKWARD STAFF MEMBER WITH THE  
BEST ANTI-PROGRESS RECORD!

Prizes galore - they include

- 1) Free dinner for 2 at the Refec Asian Food Bar.
- 2) Copy of 'Das Kapital' personally autographed by the Vice Chancellor.
- 3) 300 'Feminism First' Badges.
- 4) A drug squad policeman's baton.
- 5) 3 rolls of anti-exam stickers.
- 6) Honorary Membership of the Dope Smokers Union.
- 7) Single Air ticket to South America (on AUS).



Instructions: put your nomination for conservative staff member of the year in the bottom left hand box on this page - tear out the page and leave it in the 'On Dit' box in the Students' Association.

We know it will be difficult to select one out of so many, so we prepared a little guide to assist you.

Put your candidates to the test set out below - lowest score wins.



A. Teaches -

1. Psychology/Languages/Russian History.
2. Law/Medicine/Engineering/Economics.
3. Chinese language/Anthropology.
4. Part-time Adult Education.
5. Was pissed off with University contradictions and the academic, rat race - dropped out!

B. Cultural Activity.

1. Reading old exams papers.
2. Saw 'Three Bean Mix' three times.
3. Is Secretary of the Australia Soviet-Union Friendship Society.
4. Plays Football for the A8 Reserves.
5. Streaks about in the early hours of the morning cutting off parking meter heads.

C. Attitude to Sex.

1. Tried it but gave it up for re-search.

2. Married to first boy/girl he/she fucked - now dreams of white knights or molests children.
3. Happily married (to either own or opposite sex).
4. Happily married but catholic so organises spouse swapping for other couples.
5. Happily fucking staff and students of both sexes.

D. Attitude to Assessment.

1. Thinks it's a new Breakfast cereal.
2. Any change in courses or Assessment is a deliberate attempt by Red/Perverts/Jews or Blacks to undermine and subvert the God-ordained power hierarchy in the University Community and destroy the tenuous fabric of democracy and western civilisation.
3. While smiling, tells the class that he/she agrees with AUS Education policy and proposes two 3 hour exams as he/she has little time left over from personal research and is morally bound by morals/ethics/regulations/decrees etc.

4. Trying hard by introducing optional exams - only neither he nor the class know any options.

5. Introduced group assessment and self assessment into the course (with the emphasis on diagnostic not evaluative assessment), but became discouraged by the gap between education and the University - so with the class, dropped out to work Bowden Brompton.

E. Is most happy -

- 1) Dressing up in old 'SS' uniforms and marking exam papers.
- 2) Dreaming up ways of avoiding teaching to increase time for personal research and to write 'that paper' required for that lecturship/chair/Vice Chancellorship/liberal party nomination etc.
- 3) Checking the 'food content' in a refec meal and water content in beer with a hydrometer (Law, microbiology, nutrition science, macroeconomics).
- 4) Attempting the design of the 'perfect exam' - while working on the 'impossible assessment' that would force students to sit for former in an option.

5) While drinking from a flagon of red and enjoying a 'joint' with the 2 students that turned up for the tute - discussing the difference between theory and personal practice of staff in the politics department.

F. Attitude to Dope.

- 1) To what?
- 2) Can't tell from incense.
- 3) Smokes only at trendy staff parties so can be seen to be trendy.
- 4) Wrote the renowned 'looking with Cannabis'.
- 5) Still smokes but guilty because it 'sucks the Revolutionary

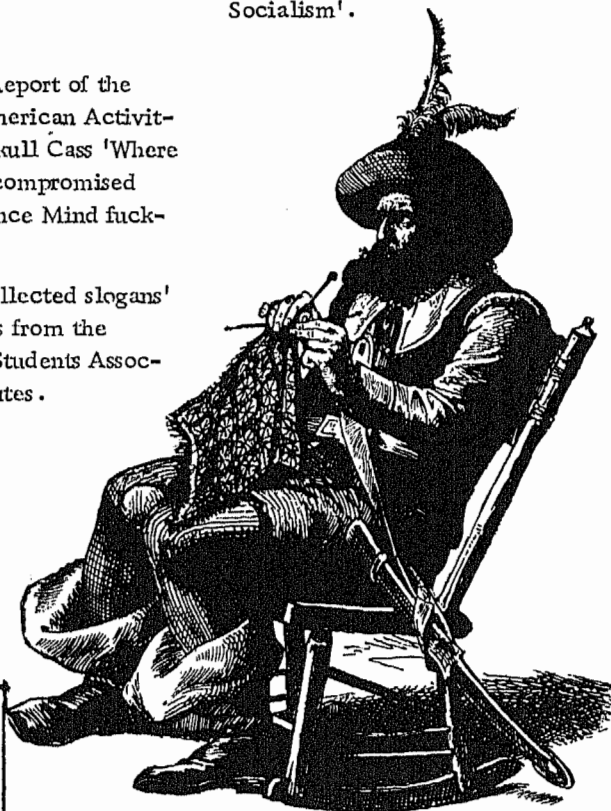
G. Enjoys reading -

- 1) Highlights from 'Report of the Committee for Un American Activities'. Pamphlet by Skull Cass 'Where Hitler and Mussolini compromised themselves' and 'Advance Mind fucking with Exams'.
- 2) Mao Tse Tung 'collected slogans' or Rereads newspapers from the Nimbin Festival and Students Association Executive Minutes.

3) Ronssean 'The Social Contract' 'Lenin - rewritten for inoffensive reading' by J. Cairns.

4) 'Highly Advanced Academic Isolationism' not only enjoys reading it but wrote it and practices it.

- 5) The Yates Gardening Guide. Brechts plays. Milligans 'Pickoon'. Mad Comics. Colin Wilson - 'The Outsider' AUS policy - (it changes so quickly). Lukacs Concept of Dialectic. All of Trotsky's works. - wants one day to write 'The Australian road to Libertarian Socialism'.



NAME

Scoring Guide.

10-20 Put into box at bottom left. Would have graduated first from the SS Officers School 1940, and has a new theory of extending exams to the rest of the community.

20-30 Been offered a seat in the Senate with the DLP but thinking of taking a Liberal one now.

30-40 Probably be the next V.C. (only if in Science or Maths).

40-50 A rare 'animal found only occasionally in Universities. Nurture and foster him/her.

H. Special Hates.

1. Students - happiness is lecturing to an empty lecture room).
2. a) Politics Dept. - for bringing up irritating matters of conscience (favourite dept. is Economics).  
b) Economics Dept.
3. Teaching - she/he read somewhere that learning is a reciprocal activity - so is intellectually disturbed but continues to support the status quo as fears change and the loss of 'authority'. His/her nightmares are full of rows of blank apathetic faces.
4. Potential Vice Chancellors - for being so highly principled as an academic and as an administrator so hard to pin down, let alone to any principle.
5. Filling out bullshit 'Woman's Day' type questionnaires, especially assessment committee.

2/3 of staff could win this award but the rumour is As between a 'Scottish Rump'

New material from AUS for the Open File System.

- 1/4 - 1 Video Centre Tapes.
- 2 Video Tape Network.
- 3 Zimbabwe African National Union Press Release (ZANU).

- 4 Application for Student Radio Network in Melbourne (See 5UV).
- 5 Copy of Petition - Campaign on behalf of Political Prisoners in South.

- 6 Presidential Circular 3:75. TEAS Campaign. Campus news. International Union of Student CARE Campaign. Timor. Liberal Party.

Drop in and peruse anytime at the AUS Office in the Students Association.



THIS TALE OF WOE FROM A WILDERNESS THAT WAS.

How does one talk about such a heartfelt issue? Eco-freaks shed a tear, but I was unwilling witness to a dream-buggy happening on the southern reaches of the Coorong. A four stroke orgy on Younghusbands peninsula.

I was drawn there in search of quiet desolation and organic beauty and was shattered to stumble upon a circus, nay, tragic opera, back firing and revving destruction down on delicate dunes. Fragile Coorong ecol-

ogy O.D.'d on rabbits a few decades ago, but what's a furry invasion compared to the fury of internal combustion? Why, oh (sob) why?

Is it grotesque consumption? Consume leisure by consuming the Coorong, by consuming sand dunes by consuming cars, petrol, lubricated and fired by consuming alcohol.

Is it escapism from job dissatisfaction and an impersonal social scene?

How far along the road to astral awareness and cosmic consciousness

does a V8, split axle, four on the floor low pressure fats propel the desperate being? Or is this just a G.T. dash to further alienation?

(Put on a tape chick and chuck me another tube).

What would Freud have to say about a fuel injected assault on a sand dune?

I call on all good earth people to direct their mental energies to the liberation of the Coorong from this irreversible destruction.

Demis Boong.



# everything under the sun

Everything under the SUN

This week I intend to conclude my tale of travel into the Adelaide Hills, and the valley of earth-folk I came upon a month ago.

The people at the end of the valley, or rather the group of people who own but do not live there, are a commune!

Yes, how ethnic.

Their collective name is also that of their company, TULMUN. While the criticism levelled at them recent-

ly at the Radical Ecology Conference (S.A. Division), that they are hippy bums who sit and speculate the land is partially true, in all fairness I must acknowledge the braveness of these earth-people in their mission; that of realising the counter-culture dream.

Their acres are good lands, bad lands, cliffs and virgin scrub. While scarcely proponents for counter technology, nevertheless their presence (or absence) in the country is providing valuable new scrub and reserve areas!

Well, that is the story. Actually the week I visited the Tulmum place it was bristling with kids from the Bowden Brompton branch of Social Action. Nevertheless, all good radicals believe that this form of bourgeois agricultural empiricism or bio-trendyism should be stamped out.

Next issue - Everything under the Sun will bring forth a number of scandals! Till then, have fun, doing "everything under the SUN".

**JUST A REMINDER, HAVE YOU COLLECTED YOUR 1975 DIARY FROM THE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION?**





# Masturbation The Difficult One

**Some people find it difficult to talk about.  
Others find it difficult to do.**

So long this difficult and little known  
vice has been shrouded in mystery.  
Now we will let you  
into the secrets of this  
age-old hobby. Did you know,  
for example, that history  
contains many famous  
masturbators? Cleopatra, Michaelangelo, Toulouse-  
Lautrec, Caesar, Rubens, and many people  
in the First World War including the Kaiser.  
Now you need no longer be ashamed  
of those 'difficult' feelings.

(On the other hand you shouldn't  
be proud of them.) Some difficult  
popular myths exploded:

It does not make you blind  
It does not make your hair fall out  
It does not make you vote Conservative  
It does not stunt your growth

Many famous writers have practised the habit:  
Livy, Epicurus, Caesar (again), Plato, Keats,  
W. E. Henley, and many modern writers whose  
names we daren't print.

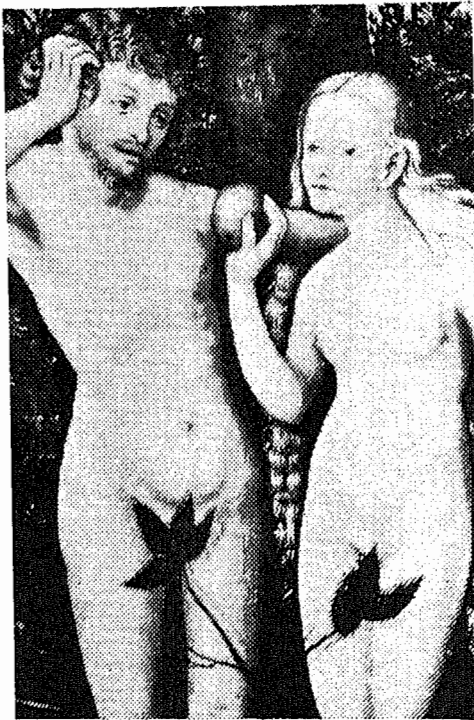
For about two hundred years the advance of the Industrial Revolution has been accelerating. At the same time, it has been increasing in potency. In the nineteenth century, its triumphs were applauded by its beneficiaries — though not by its more numerous victims. Within the last quarter of a century, however, everyone, including the beneficiaries, has rather suddenly become aware of large and sinister entries on the debit side of the account.

The manufacture and use for genocide of two atomic bombs in 1945 made it impossible for us to shut our eyes any longer to the truth that technology is a morally neutral instrument for enhancing human power, an instrument that can be put to work either for good or for evil. We then realized that, even if we were to achieve the difficult feat of making it impossible for atomic energy ever to be used again in warfare, its use for peaceful purposes would confront us with having to dispose innocuously of poisonous atomic waste—a by-product of industrial production far more noxious than coal smog or gas fumes.

For atomic poisoning is merely one arresting example of a phenomenon that is older and more general. Since the outbreak of the Industrial Revolution, man has been progressively polluting his environment.

What is the explanation of the improvidence that has now alarmed us and put us to shame? The superficial explanation is that man, like every other living being, is greedy: that the capacity and the impulse to try to exploit the rest of the universe is another name for life itself. Man's greed differs from that of other living beings not in the strength of the impulse but in the degree of the capacity. Our ancestors became human in the act of inventing tools, and within the last two centuries we have discovered how to increase the potency of our tools enormously. We have achieved this by harnessing one after another of the physical forces of inanimate nature, from water power to atomic energy. Here, manifestly, we have the immediate cause of both the genocide at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the worldwide pollution that threatens to bring comparable catastrophes to human life, on an even broader scale.

All this is obvious, but it is equally obvious that it is only the latest chapter of a long and unfinished story. We must push our inquiry further back. In combating intolerance and violence, the pioneers of the Enlightenment were not challenging the Christian doctrine about the relation between God, man, and nature.



This doctrine is enunciated in one sentence in the Bible. "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." (Genesis I, 28). According to the Bible, God had created the world; the world was his to do what he liked with it; he had chosen to license Adam and Eve to do what they liked with it; and their license was not canceled by the Fall. The tenant who had parked in the Garden, rent-free, was now rack-rented: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread . . ." (Genesis III, 19). But as an offset, the disgraced human tenant, expelled from the Garden of Eden and let loose on the wide world, was not prohibited from easing the payment of his punitive rent to God by harnessing natural forces to do his work for him. Genesis I, 28, gave the license; Genesis III, 19, provided the incentive. In 1663, this read like a blessing on the wealth of Abraham in children and livestock; in 1973, it reads like a license for the population explosion and like both a license and an incentive for mechanization and pollution.

Some of the major maladies of the present-day world—in particular the recklessly extravagant consumption of nature's irreplaceable treasures and the pollution of those of them that man has not already devoured—can be traced back to a religious cause, and that this cause is the rise of monotheism.

If one has been brought up as a Christian, Jew or Moslem, one has been conditioned to take monotheism and its mundane implications for granted. I myself was brought up in the same sect of Christianity as Bishop Sprat. But I was also educated in pre-Christian Greek and Latin literature. This pre-Christian education, which has had a more enduring effect on my *Weltanschauung* than my Christian upbringing, made me aware long ago that the religion of my pre-Christian predecessors at the western end of the Old World had been a different kind of religion from monotheism.

For premonotheistic man, nature was not just a treasure-trove of "natural resources." Nature was, for him, a goddess, "Mother Earth," and the vegetation that sprang from the earth, the animals that roamed, like man himself, over the earth's surface, and the minerals hiding in the earth's bowels all partook of nature's divinity. The whole of his environment was divine, and his sense of nature's divinity outlasted his technological feats of cultivating plants and domesticating animals: wheat and rice were not just "cereals," they were Ceres herself, the goddess who had allowed man to cultivate these life-giving plants and had taught him the art.

My observation of the living religion of eastern Asia, and my book knowledge of the extinguished Greek and Roman religion, have made me aware of a startling and disturbing truth: that monotheism, as enunciated in the Book of Genesis, has removed the age-old restraint that was once placed on man's greed by his awe. Man's greedy impulse to exploit nature used to be held in check by his pious worship of nature. This primitive inhibition has been removed by the rise and spread of monotheism. Moreover, the monotheistic disrespect for nature has survived the weakening of the belief in monotheism in the ex-monotheistic part of the world, and it has invaded that major portion of the world in which monotheism has never become established.

This, then, is the nemesis that modern Western man, together with his imitators in countries like Japan, has brought upon himself by following the directive given in the first chapter of the Book of Genesis. That directive has turned out to be bad advice, and we are beginning, wisely, to recoil from it.

This article by Arnold J. Toynbee, the British historian, is excerpted from the current issue of *Horizon* magazine.

# jesus chook

Jesus, the chicken, loved by some, but only tolerated by most who know him, is destined soon to be martyred.

Jesus was of course born of virgin birth. Clarissa chook, little Jesus's mother, although ravaged by a visiting dog, after which she was never quite the same (she died), was never similarly met by any visiting rooster.

However, as if by a miracle, little Jesus appeared one morning, emerging triumphantly in all his glory, probably from a halo shrouded double yoked egg. No one is all that sure of the details of Jesus's Coming, it being pretty rare for very many of our community to greet the dawn until 10 o'clock or so. But I'm sure that Clarissa must have thought it a bloody miracle.

Young Jesus, of whitish hue, symbolising purity, is pretty smart. Realising the fickleness of students living in Lower North Adelaide, and their wariness of anything challenging the reign of their Blessed Trinity, Examinations, Sex and Alcohol, kept his true Divinity hidden. He reserved his efforts for small works such as bidding forth worms for the Blessed Virgin Clarissa and in designing a streamlined wooden perch, for he deemed the work of a carpenter to be worthy of a fisher or worms.

And it came to pass that the Blessed Jesus turned into a chook.

These fickle students were already somewhat disenchanted with chooks. Many a young cucumber and tenderly cared for geranium masterpiece had already been maimed, sometimes completely decimated by these ravaging chooks of North Adelaide. Often the kitchen floor, or the carefully tended garden paths were soiled by the excrement of these felonious fowls.

Many students in the area found this sacrilegious behaviour outrageous.

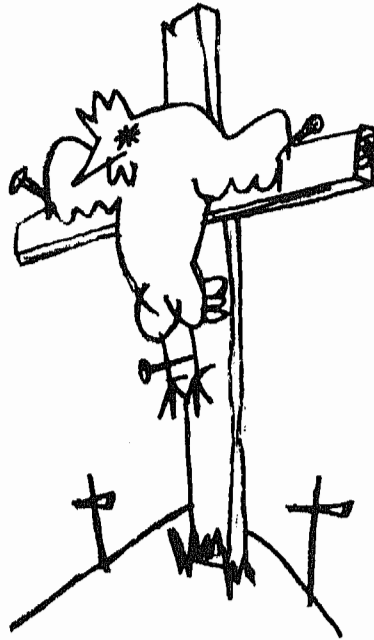
Importantly Jesus recognises that the peculiar rites of the students should

be respected and moreover, that their sins should be forgiven since they have not yet heard the Word.

But this young Messiah Jesus is already a victim of heinous religious persecution. He and his followers have already been stoned often by these North Adelaide Students. And now the Axe is raised.

But some have risen to the defence of dear Jesus.

On Dit, that beloved epistle of righteous students, drew your attention to a certain "Festival of the Oppressed" a little time ago. One item may have caught your eye: - A public "Fuck for Jesus" competition outside the Adelaide Club.

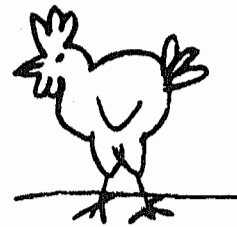


Denigrating religious belief was I believe far from the intent of the RINSO people. Indeed this proposed festival may be a significant step in preventing this horrid example of religious persecution. These righteously inspired people were only acting in the interest of Our Beloved Jesus. What better way of raising money and support for the Jesus Defence Fund.

What better place to gain sponsorship for such an event held for such a noble cause than at the Adelaide Club, where those in Adelaide truly pure and wealthy can be found? And what activity would raise more interest and therefore more sponsorship than the one proposed?

So step forth and be counted all you true believers in Jesus, for he will soon be martyred without your support. Enter this Holy contest, suitably sponsored by those at the Adelaide Club. Ofcourse one to die such that all chooks may be forgiven their sins may be good for the chooks. But would you like the Blood of Jesus on your hands.

Barabbas.



JESUS CHOOK

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

### WANTED.

Girls to play Softball.

Previous experience a help but not essential.

Leave your name and address at the Sports Association Office.

### WANTED.

More Volleyball teams from Faculty or Departments for lunchtime competition. Late entries accepted up to Friday 18th April (end of first round). Leave details at Sports Association (number of teams entered, team manager and telephone number).

APRIL IN GOD-DAMN

This early April in God-damn begins with a note on the front door, left by a young lady. I read the note and wonder what the hell's up.

I'm too old for this kind of stuff. I can't keep track of everything, and so I go pick up my daughter and do the best I can on that front: take her to play in the park.

I really don't want to get out of bed, but I have to go to the toilet. Returning from the toilet, I see something a note or something fastened to the glass window on the front door. It leaves a shadow on the glass.

I don't give a damn. Let somebody else handle these complicated things in early April. It's enough for me to have gone to the toilet. I go back to bed.

I dream that somebody I don't like is walking their dog. The dream takes hours. The person is singing to their dog but I can't make out what the song is and I have to listen too hard and never get it, anyway.

I wake up totally bored. What am I going to do with the rest of my life? I'm twenty-nine. I get the note off the door and go back to bed.

I read it with the sheet pulled up over my head. The light is not very good but it is better than anything else I've come across today. It's from a girl. She came by so quietly this morning and left it on my door.

The note is an apology for a bed scene she made the other night. It is in the form of a riddle. I can't figure it out. I never cared for riddles, anyway. Fuck her.

I go get my daughter and take her to the playground at Portsmouth Square. I have been watching her for the last hour. From time to time I have paused to write this down.

I wonder if my daughter will ever leave a note on some man's door in early April God-damn God-damn and he'll read it in bed with the sheet pulled up over his head and then take his daughter to the park and look up as I just did to see her playing with a blue bucket in the sand.

# richard brautigan

CRAZY OLD WOMEN ARE RIDING THE BUSES OF AMERICA TODAY  
For Marcia Pacaud



There is one of them sitting behind me right now. She is wearing an old hat that's got plastic fruit on it, and her eyes dart back and forth across her face like fruit flies.

The man sitting next to her is pretending that he is dead. The crazy old woman talks to him in one continuous audio breath that passes out of her mouth like a vision of angry bowling alleys on Saturday night with millions of pins crashing off her teeth.

The man sitting next to her is an old, very little Chinese man and he's wearing the clothes of a teenager. His coat, pants, shoes and cap belong to a fifteen-year-old boy. I've seen a lot of old Chinese men wearing teen-ager clothes.

It must be strange when they go to the store and buy them. The Chinese man has scrunched himself up next to the window, and you can't even tell he's breathing. She doesn't care if he's dead or alive.

He was alive before she sat down beside him and started telling him about her children that came to no good and her husband who is an alcoholic and the leak in the God-damn car roof that he won't fix because he's always drunk, the son-of-a-bitch, and she's too tired to do anything because she works all the time at a cafe, I must be the oldest waitress in the world, and her feet can't take it any more and her son's in the penitentiary and

her daughter is living with an alcoholic truck driver and they've got three bastards running around the house and she wishes she had a television because she can't listen to the radio any more. She stopped listening to the radio ten years ago because she couldn't find any programs on it. All there is is music and news now and I don't like the music and I can't understand the news and she doesn't care if this fucking Chinaman is alive or dead. She ate some Chinese food twenty-three years ago in Sacramento and crapped for five days afterwards and all she can see is one ear facing her mouth. The ear looks like a little yellow dead horn.

★ Richard Brautigan's other works of fiction are Trout Fishing in America, A Confederate General from Big Sur, In Watermelon Sugar and The Abortion: An Historical Romance 1966. He is also a poet and the author of The Pill Versus the Springhill Mine Disaster and Rommel Drives on Deep into Egypt. ★

# FEAR NO MAN!

ABSOLUTELY  
**FREE!**

## I'll make you a MASTER of LLAP-Goch

### ... the Secret Welsh ART of SELF DEFENCE that requires NO INTELLIGENCE, STRENGTH or PHYSICAL courage

The FANTASTIC SECRETS of the SECRET world-famous method of SELF DEFENCE, kept secret for centuries because of their DEADLY POWER to MAIM, KILL, SMASH, BATTER, FRACTURE, CRUSH, DISMEMBER, CRACK, DISEMBOWEL, CRIPPLE, SNAP and HARM are now revealed to YOU in the English Language by a LLAP-GOCH master AT HIS OWN RISK, PROVIDED you promise to MAIM, CRUSH, DISEMBOWEL and so on ONLY in SELF DEFENCE.\* \* This is just to cover ourselves, as you will understand.

#### WHY 'At his own risk'?

BECAUSE if his fellow masters of LLAP-GOCH DISCOVER his IDENTITY, they will PUNISH HIM SEVERELY for revealing the DEADLY secrets he had promised to keep SECRET, without giving them a piece of the ACTION, and also BECAUSE of the TERRIBLE risk of PUNISHMENT he runs under the Trades Description Act.

#### WHAT is LLAP-GOCH?

IT is THE most DEADLY form OF SECRET self-DEFENCE that HAS ever been widely advertised and available to EVERYONE.

#### WHY ALL the CAPITALS?

Because THE most likely kind OF person TO answer THIS sort OF advertisement HAS less trouble under-STANDING words if they ARE written in BIG letters.

#### WHAT is LLAP-GOCH again?

It is an ANCIENT Welsh ART based on a BRILLIANTLY simple I-D-E-A, which is a SECRET. The best form of DEFENCE is ATTACK (Clausewitz) and the most VITAL element of ATTACK is SURPRISE (Oscar HAMMERsteip). Therefore ... the BEST way to protect yourself AGAINST any ASSAILANT is to ATTACK him before he attacks YOU ... Or BETTER ... BEFORE the THOUGHT of doing so has EVEN OCCURRED TO HIM!!! SO YOU BE ABLE TO RENDER YOUR ASSAILANT UNCONSCIOUS BEFORE he is EVEN aware of your very existence!

#### Banish Inadequacy

No longer need you feel WEAK, helpless, INDECISIVE NOT fascinating and ASHAMED of your genital dimensions. No more need you be out-manoeuvred in political debate!! GOOD BYE HUMILIATION, Wisecracking bullies, Karate experts, boxing

champions, sarcastic vicars, traffic wardens; entire panzer divisions will melt to pulp as you master every situation without INADEQUACY. PROTECT YOUR LOVED ONES. You will no longer look pitiful and spotty to your GIRL FRIENDS when you leave some unsuspecting passer-by looking like four tins of cat-food! They will admire your MASTERY and DECISIVENESS and LACK OF INADEQUACY and will almost certainly let you put your HAND inside their BLOUSE out of sheer ADMIRATION. And after seeing more of your expert disabling they'll almost definitely go to bed with you, although obviously we can't ABSOLUTELY guarantee this, still it's extremely likely and would make learning LLAP-GOCH really worthwhile although legally we can't PROMISE anything.

#### Why WELSH Art?

LLAP-GOCH was developed in Wales because for the average Welshman, the best prospects of achieving a reasonable standard of living lie with the acquisition of the most efficient techniques of armed robbery.

#### HOW do I learn?

No, you mean 'How do You Learn'. I know already.

#### HOW do You Learn?

You receive ABSOLUTELY FREE your own special personal LLAP-GOCH Picture Book with hundreds of PHOTOGRAPHS and just a very few plain, clear and simple, easy to understand words.

#### Only a FOUR-SECOND WORK-OUT Each Day!

and you will be ready to HARM people DEVELOP UP TO 38" BICEPS GROW UP TO 12" TALL!R LOSE UP TO 40" OF FAT IN YOUR FIRST WORK-OUT! PROLONG YOUR LIFE BY UP TO 1,000 YEARS



GO TO BED WITH UP TO ANY LUDICROUS NUMBER OF GIRLS YOU CARE TO THINK OF PROVIDING YOU REALIZE THIS STATEMENT IS QUITE MEANINGLESS AS THE PHRASE 'UP TO' CLEARLY INCLUDES THE NUMBER 'NOUGHT'

#### What Does it Cost?

This, like LLAP-GOCH, is a SECRET but you will find out sooner or later, don't worry.

MAIL DARING HAIR-RAISING MONEY-SAVING HALF-PRICE NO-RISK FREE-TRIAL COUPON NOW

O.K. Honourable Master. I accept your daring, hair-raising, mind-boggling, blood-curdling, no-risk, half-price, free-trial offer to reveal the secrets of LLAP-GOCH in a plain wrapper at once. Yes Master, I never again want to be 'Weak In The Knees' and 'Chicken Out' and 'Wet My Pants' when insulted and attacked. I agree never to abuse the principles of LLAP-GOCH or consult a lawyer. I am over 4. I have an extra Y chromosome. Bill me later. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied I have been had.

Arthur Gannet (Violence) Ltd  
The Wharf, Lowestoft.

RESERVATION  
CERTIFICATE  
NUMBER 7063

This guarantees you one of these LIMITED EDITION books within 30 days! Mail this coupon now to avoid disappointment as LLAPGOCH is so SECRET this book may never be printed AGAIN!

(My signature) \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Please also enrol me under your special Car Insurance Scheme. I understand that I do not have to sign anything to make this completely legally binding to me.

# melbourne radical ecology conference

The conference at Easter was a meeting of radical ecologists - radical in the sense that the people who went were prepared to take a total view of the ecology crisis and that solutions would necessarily be broadly based and political.

About 50 South Australians were among the 600 people from all states who attended....

Conservationists and environmentalists are realizing that their piece-meal actions of the past and present are inevitably futile.

They expend all their energy fighting their pet issue, eg. litter, Hills-Face quarrying, oil exploration on the Barrier Reef, Redcliff (which IS proceeding, like all of these) to find that while they weren't looking other issues had developed eg., the latest move to further subdivide Hallett Cove, sand-mining along the N.S.W. coast, nuclear fission and breeder reactors, and the ETSA power station planned for the N-W of S.A.

Solution...Give up - there's nothing more I can do?...I've done my bit - the issues are separate anyway? These people will always find more issues of exactly the same nature. They are "advancing" in circles. To approach a real solution, they will have to discover the root cause of their pet crusade, and the common thread that runs through every single ecological issue.

Each of the issues is related to, and is an essentially inevitable product of, the fact that our society runs on a growth economy. It is consumerist and deliberately wasteful.

Our society produces goods and uses energy for the sake of it, but at the expense of the environment. It consumes services as well as goods.



We are all almost totally dependent on everyone else to maintain our living standard.

We need a broad understanding of all aspects of this society to solve the ecological problems it produces. A solution is necessarily political, but at the conference there were wide ranges of how political and what sort of political.

Most saw the collapse of Capitalism, and a substantial decrease of our standard of living as necessary. Some disagreed this was sufficient for a permanent solution.

Alternative lifestyles and technologies, with low demands on the world ecology were explored. People with interest in specific aspects of these formed workshops to exchange ideas.

From the workshops came moves to create nation-wide groups, which represent the on-going of the conference.

The general meetings were chaotic because of the large numbers and wide ranges of opinion, perhaps due to different levels in development of thought.

The conference was optimistic and exciting, but such a monstrosity will not be tackled again until the organizers are brave enough.

Member F.O.E. (S.A.)

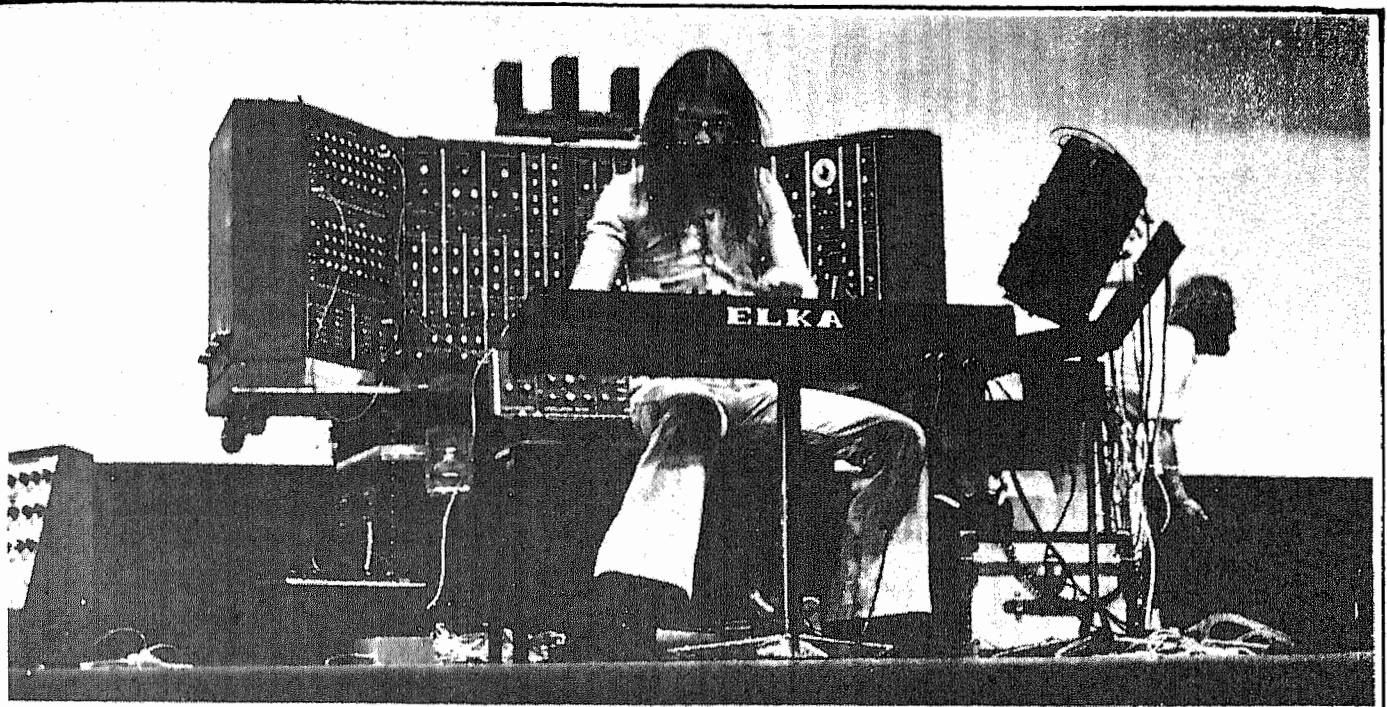
## union bar

Beer flowed for the first time in your bars on Level 5 for nearly 100 years. IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO LOOSE THE LICENCE it is necessary to observe the following court rules:

1. Act responsibly.
2. Use the Visitors' Book correctly.

3. Carry your Union card.
4. Be over 18 years.

-Remember you are acting on behalf of 10,000 Club members!



## a tangerine dream

Seeping like an anaesthetic, shades of soft blue, red and green licked the three solitary electric monoliths before us stop the light crept away while no-one was looking and in the apprehensive near-silence what sounds would be wrested from this synthetic stonehenge? we travellers mused collectively stop the cockpit occupied: the metamorphosis was complete: festival theatre became a star-ship suspended in time and space stop defying the laws of dimension we soared from primal beginnings to primal finales, hypnotised by the image opening before us stop with a minimum of fuss, and two earth hours later, we returned from whence we came, still

clutching our first class tickets to the inner worlds of the mind and the machine stop.

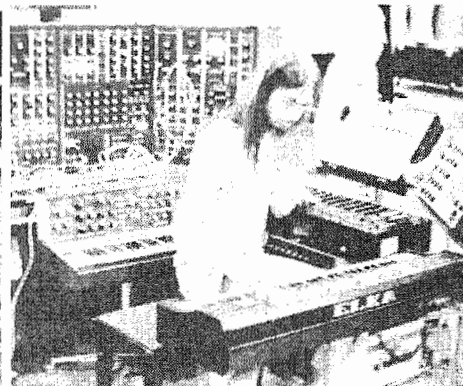
cons away, there was stravinsky, lucy in the sky with diamonds, and pink floyd stop out of the chaos, the technological computer concrete and steel mass age, out of the glass and the isolation came the prophets of neon stop their art was barely recognisable as art to a tradition-bound society: a society which refused to reconcile itself with the chaos at its core, a society devoid of purpose and full of utopian ideals, a society that had destroyed the basis for tradition and grasped for the remains like a man with a migraine reaches for pills stop the prophets played for us stop

their music conjured up dreams and nightmares and fears from the depths of our subconscious, evoked forth the spirits of alienation and fantasy stop the brave new world demanded a form peculiar to itself ... the horizons broadened and the machine made poetic images; the musician became a technician stop thus tangerine dream stop and the patrick miles (1) of this world marvelled at the wondrous electronic machines but could not understand the wondrous electronic art stop

(In short, it was a fucking good show, stop)

B.S.

(1) Patrick Miles reviews rock concerts for the ADVERTISER.



# REVIEWS

Emmanuelle, Cinema 3 (Rundle Arcade), is a beautifully executed film about the passage from adolescence to maturity of a young European girl in Bangkok, Emmanuelle, the girl, is beautiful in a very tender, English way and, by Australian standards, a little promiscuous. Her husband is very with it, and believes in complete sexual freedom for everyone. He encourages Emmanuelle in this, and she plunges deeply into a lesbian affair.

However, she is finally shattered by the realization that her partner is sexually attracted to her, but not necessarily deeply in love. This affair brings both Emmanuelle and her husband to realize that she is immature in her approach to love and sex. Her husband arranges for an old man, wise in the ways of love, to care for her for a few days. The man leads Emmanuelle through a series of experiences, working up to the ultimate erotic experience, involving (necessarily, he says) three people.

The film philosophies about sex, but certainly not in a dry, academic manner. Most of the experiences which Emmanuelle has are visually explicit, but the final, ultimate one is much more implicit, and if you see the film, (and everyone must) then I think you will see why it must be that way.

Darian Hiles.

## REVIEW ON GOLDIES RESTAURANT AND BAR, Lower Rundle Street, Adelaide.

I know that some people throw their hands up in exasperation when they see me writing about Goldies (I being a some-time piano-player in the joint), but this is not an advertisement, but a review.

The place has changed dramatically from the old Katzenjammer days, having been painted gold (surprise, surprise), and the odd potted aspidistra in the corners, with delightful 1890's porno adorning the walls. The type of people who frequent it have changed too, from the bikies and supercool trendies, to a complete cross-section of trendy and not so trendy Adelaide.

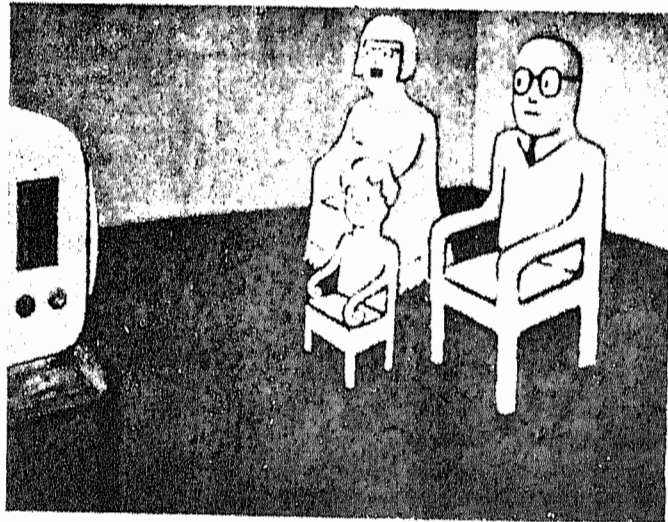
The atmosphere is quiet most of the time and this is good if you just want to talk to friends, and provides a

pleasant change from the normal wine bar scene. Trevor (the most underrated bar-room pianist in town) plays Thursday to Saturday nights, and Goldies is worth a visit just to hear him. Drink prices are the standard high wine bar prices, so it is not a place-to-get-drunk-on-a-tertiary-allowance. It closes at 1.30 a.m., six nights a week.

The tiny restaurant upstairs has got to be the most intimate in town, but the menu by necessity is small and prices are high by student standards. The food is generally good, although the restaurant side of the operation is just getting through teething troubles.

So, if you want a decent feed, or you have had a gutful of Bogarts, then Goldies might be worth a visit.

IAN CRAVEN.



# BIKE - IN

10a.m. SATURDAY, 12th APRIL  
TORRENS PARADE GROUND

VICTORIA DRIVE, ADELAIDE



Women's Studies Group.

For the last few years there has been a notable lack of any co-ordinated women's group on campus and now that a full-time women's studies tutor, Rosemary Pringle, has been appointed there is an even greater need for such a group to exist. It is envisaged that the group will consider the role of women's studies within the University, eg. Is it to remain merely a token compartment in the Politics Department or should its potential influence be extended throughout the University? problems facing female students, and to possibly in the future broaden its scope to the problems confronting working class women in our society.

A number of students are interested in forming such a group. Rosemary has expressed the desire to meet with students and discuss the problems she is currently faced with.

All students wishing to take part are invited to a meeting on Tuesday 8th April at 1 p.m., in Meeting Room 1 and on Tuesday 15th April in the Lady Symon Library at 1 p.m.

DOCTOR ADMITS SEX PROPOSAL TO PATIENT.

A doctor suggested to a patient, Miss X, aged 56, that sexual intercourse with him would be "as good as a meal for her", the disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council heard yesterday.

The committee ordered that the name of Dr. Abhaya Nandana Karunaratne, of Bromley Heath Road, Downend, Bristol, be struck off the register. Charged with serious professional misconduct, he was accused of proposing sexual intercourse on several occasions. It was alleged that he masturbated in Miss X's presence.

Mr. Richard du Cann, for the GMC, said that Miss X had been living alone since her mother's death about 1960. She was of a nervous disposition.

Mr. Leigh Taylor, for Dr. Karunaratne, admitted on behalf of his client that in January, 1974, the doctor proposed

to Miss X that they should have sexual intercourse, indecently exposed himself and masturbated in her presence.

But he denied suggesting sexual intercourse on two visits to her home in March and June.

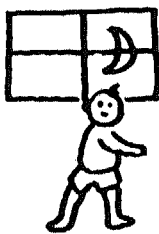
The committee found him not guilty in respect of the complaints referring to March and June. The chairman, Sir John Richardson, president of the GMC, said the two charges had not been proved satisfactorily.

Mr. Taylor, in mitigation, said it was a pity that because of one shocking lapse Dr. Karunaratne should be prevented from practising his profession. Letters from his colleagues proved that he was "a kind and decent chap".

The doctor has 28 days in which to appeal.

Courtesy of Paul Paech

How can parents affect their child's present and future mental health ?



*'I think I won't go to Joe's tonight after all.'*

*Joe will be so disappointed. Let's get your torch and we'll go together.'*



**Fear**

**Affectionate love :** This parent indicates that fear is a perfectly natural emotion for a child to feel —and offers her support until he has the experience and confidence not to need her any more.



*'I think I won't go to Joe's tonight after all.'*

*'Ridiculous! You're just scared of the dark. You go right over there this minute. I'm ashamed of you!'*



**Dutiful love :** This parent, instead of helping the boy to conquer his natural fear of the unknown, is adding a burden of shame to it. While the first parent's patient handling encourages growth of a strong personality, this parent's tough handling encourages the growth of a weak one.



*'I think I won't go to Joe's tonight after all.'*

*'Well don't go then. I was hoping you'd prefer to stay home with your own mother.'*



**Smothering love :** This parent, if this is her usual attitude, is trying to keep her child from learning to live his own life. Instead of helping him overcome his fear, she, like the second parent, is adding guilt to it. Next time he may not even try to see Joe.

# TOMMY



In the latter days of World War Two a young married couple are very much in love. Both in their mid-twenties, they are Nora Walker (ANN-MARGARET) and Group-Captain Walker (ROBERT POWELL), an R.A.F. bomber-pilot. He returns to his unit after an idyllic leave and his plane is shot down over Germany. Nora receives the news as she works in a munitions factory.

Some months later - on May 8, 1945 'Victory in Europe Day' - Nora gives birth to their child: a boy whom she calls Tommy. Six years later Nora takes little Tommy (BARRY WINCH) for a stay at Bernie's Holiday Camp, where she meets a handsome and friendly 'greencoat' host, Frank Hobbs (OLIVER REED), who is at once attracted to her. Nora and Frank become lovers and decide to marry, going to live in Nora's house with, of course, young Tommy, who now idolises his 'Uncle Frank'.

Group-Captain Walker unexpectedly returns home, having survived his 'plane-crash after all, and discovers Nora in bed with Frank. In the resulting turmoil, Frank smashes a heavy bedside-lamp down on to Walker's head, killing him. Young Tommy, standing at the door, sees the whole horrifying scene reflected in a mirror - and the shock makes him deaf, dumb and blind.

Places, time, sounds become meaningless to poor little Tommy who now exists in a dark and private world of his own, sometimes brightened by his own thoughts and fantasies. Inside his head he sings of his needs - "See me, feel me, touch me, heal me" - but nobody hears his plea. Nora and Frank are sympathetic, frustrated and helpless, and Frank sometimes comes near to losing his patience with the afflicted boy. The time and the years pass, Tommy grows into a young man (ROGER DALTRY), and the 1970's arrive.

Nora and Frank try various ways to cure Tommy :

They take him to a faith-healing preacher (ERIC CLAPTON) without any result. Then Frank takes him to the bizarre, self-styled 'Acid Queen' (TINA TURNER) who, by her own unique and macabre manner, injects him with a thousand 'shots' of drugs. This experience has the uncanny effect of enabling Tommy to look into the mirror at home and see a red image of his own reflection. But he can see nothing else.

Meanwhile, Tommy is left alone with his Cousin Kevin (PAUL NICHOLAS), who turns out to be a sadistic bully and torments the helpless Tommy unmercifully. Out of this new experience another new self-image is born

- and this time a yellow reflection stares out of the mirror at Tommy, standing by the side of the red image.

A further traumatic experience now awaits the long-suffering Tommy. Uncle Emie (KEITH MOON), a kinky lecher, is left to look after Tommy one evening while Nora and Frank go out. He takes Tommy to bed and, as he puts it, 'fiddles about' with him. After this, Tommy sees yet another coloured reflection of himself in the mirror, this time a blue one. As Tommy gazes into the mirror, his three coloured images merge into a single, glowing white reflection - the sum total of Tommy's harrowing experiences.



continued in On Dit 5 !!

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**Kids aren't the only ones**

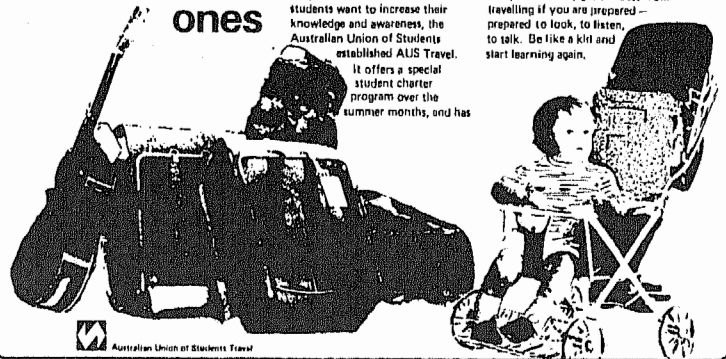
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