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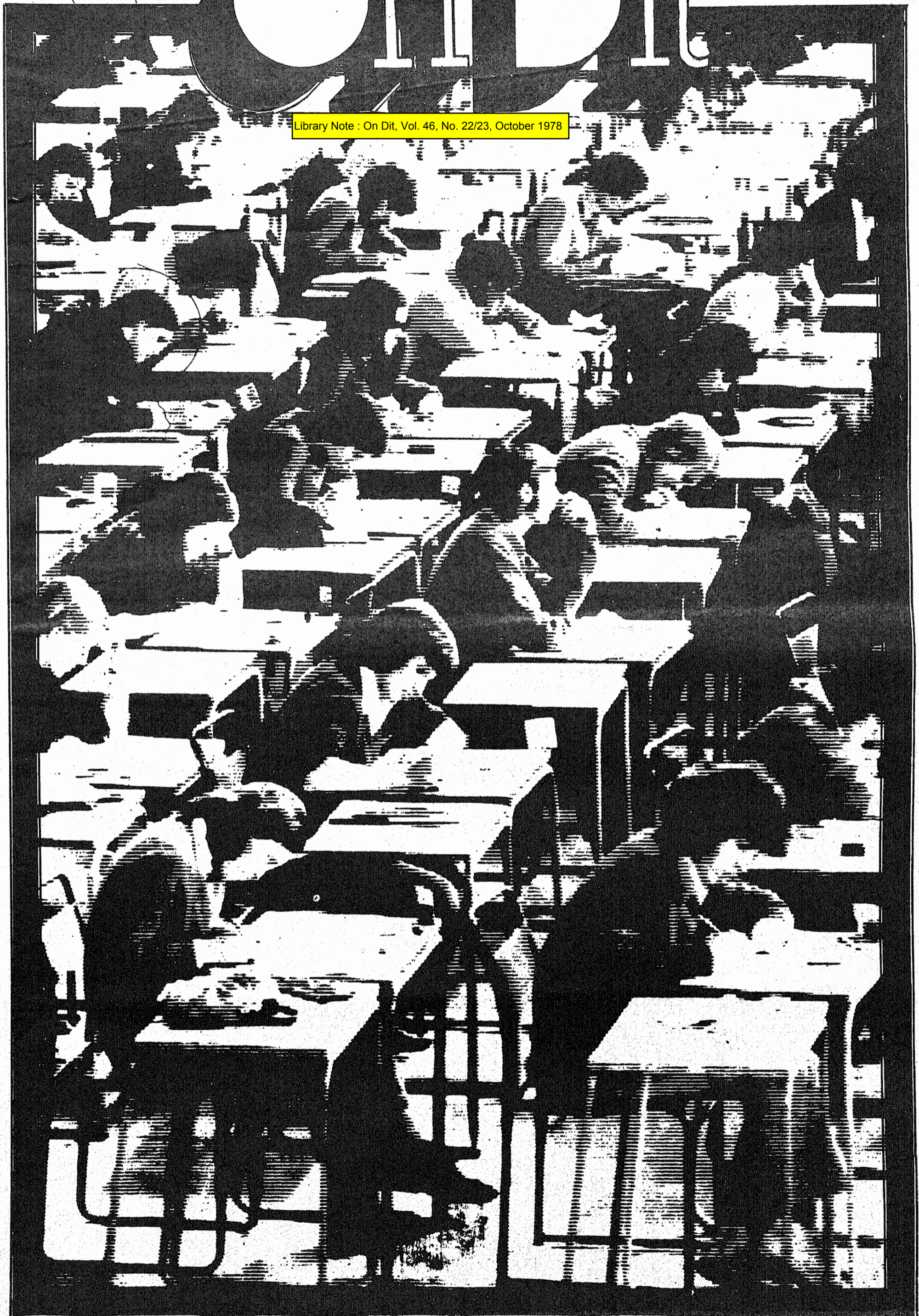
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*Library Note* : Users are advised that this issue of On Dit may contain names and photographs of Aboriginal people who have since died. This may cause distress to their relatives and discretion should be used when viewing them.

Library Note : On Dit, Vol. 46, No. 22/23, October 1978



# Thinning Ranks

Statistics reproduced in this issue detail the 1977 and 1978 drop out rates for Adelaide University. A 'marginal' increase of 7% in the first year drop out rate at Adelaide University was reported in the Sunday Mail October 15 which noted the overall rising trend in withdrawal rates. The economic factor for withdrawal is the only exploration for any increase - yet emotional factors, family stress, loss of identity problems would figure as 'masking' explanations.

There are less students here than there were last term. There are less students here than last year. And there will be less students here next year than this. Our rank ARE getting thinner!

The end of year results, if one is permitted to say this at this time of year, will produce its own toll. On the subject of dropping out it so happens that the editor can speak from experience. The

first point to make of course, is that to cast withdrawal in a negative sense is to make a mistake.

Even in the narrow academic view dropping out can be most beneficial - giving upon return to institutionalized education, a sense of perspective, higher motivation and application, better results. If one is at all normal, there is a limit to the amount of academic work that can be endured. In the words of the good book 'of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh'. (Ecclesiastes 12:12). Academia is an idol with clay feet.

contradiction has been noticeable. Being mindful that this is a student paper and is funded by student fees, one is hesitant to pursue an anti-academic line too far. But dropping out is a valid response to a system which may not be for you, either permanently or temporarily. And in the guilt ridden

weeks of October it needs to be defended.

One remembers a steady procession of people leaving the course throughout my time at Uni. Some like me, returned and have generally improved in academic terms. Others started new courses. Still others have remained outside - whether in a hancrafted house in the bush, or an industrial slum one doesn't know. Certainly it wasn't the less able only who left. Perhaps the best designer in the architectural year 1 was in, left - his spirit imprisoned by a rigid course structure. A staff member once said of the course that it has a reputation for driving out the best students and staff.

Its probably not important whether you stay or leave the university - as long as there are sufficient reasons behind what you are doing. Whether you stay or leave. There are as many futile

reasons for completing a course as there are for leaving it (and that goes the other way).

Staying at University simply to satisfy a lust for being knowledgeable - (cf for gaining knowledge) is of the same order of validity as majoring in Games Room technology or Union Gallery conversation.

Knowledge is not to be grasped - or scorned.

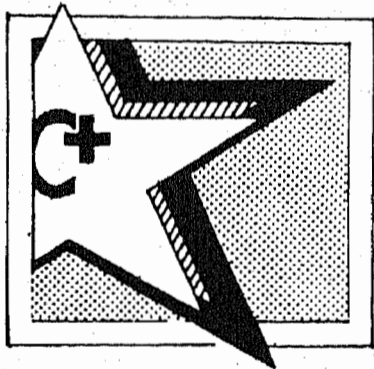
The most disappointing thing about this rave is that it may prove to be simply irrelevant. The major reason for staying in (or leaving) a university course is increasingly none of the above.

The Economic drive to get a better paying job is still, one would suggest, the main reason people come here. The graduate is still on top of the job finders pecking order - even if the pecking order vacancies gets shorter and

shorter. Its interesting though that 1st degree graduates may be more advantaged than 'over qualified' multiple degree holders. The Medical, Dentistry, Law and Architecture faculties still get the vast majority of their candidates jobs in their chosen fields relatively quickly.

At the same time people are failing to complete their courses, (entered upon for monetary gain often) ironically for economic reasons. Student ranks are certainly going to get thinner - as the economic advantage of getting a degree fades. And at the same time, in an increasingly competitive and less well serviced environment the advantages and meaning of being a student will fall.

Another irony that, that the 'protest' role of students is enlarged when THEY ARE BETTER OFF. Think about it. Unless we all drop out first On Dit will be back next year.



Thank to:-  
Gordon Laverick, Juliet Davies, Mark Burford, Kerry Hinton, Bulstrode Whitelocke, Karin, AUSST<sup>o</sup> Australia Party, Uniting Church Synod Office, Greg Ede, Mrs Osman, Nonee Walsh, Jane Mitchell, Colin Pickering, Graeme Newcombe, Lavatory O'Seat, Simon Stretton, AUS Melbourne, Peoples Voice/Farrago.  
Michael Danby, Simon Marginson Robert Dunne, Geof Hanmer, Scott Wilson, Steven MacMillan.



## BILBO

Bilbo doesn't know if a lack of talent amongst students in the area of social events, or not, but the latest news on the student socialfront is that a DOG has been co-opted onto the social activities committee of the students association. Bilbo wonders if this means that dog biscuits and Pal will be provided at the end of the year show.

The caption on the back page of last weeks On Dit proved rather difficult to read. The more perceptive readers will have realized that some words were missing, a service performed for us by the Printer.

One of the candidates in the recent uni council election was most put out to discover that one of the people campaigning for him in his home faculty was instructing voters to indicate a greater preference by a greater number. (ie put 7 by the candidate of your highest preference). Which of course meant that a number of votes were cast in reverse.

Labor club members who accompanied Jim Cairns, labor member turned disciple of the alternative, were wondering what sort of meal the Bistro with its meat dominated menu would be called upon to provide. Any fears they had were quickly assuaged by the messianic Mr Cairns. He ordered a Rump Steak.

## DON MISSES HIS CUE

Don Lane slept through his regular morning radio show in Melbourne today.

When the technicians at 3UZ tried to cross to Lane's home minutes before he was due on air at 8.30 am with Bert Newton, the landline was dead.

They tried phoning him, but eventually Lane's secretary went to Lane's house and found him asleep.

From the News Tuesday October 17th 1978.

Bilbo noticed this gem in the News this week. Actually the situation is worse then the story indicates. Not only did Mr Don Lane sleep through his one radio show, but many people we know sleep through his show. Regularly.

## Credits

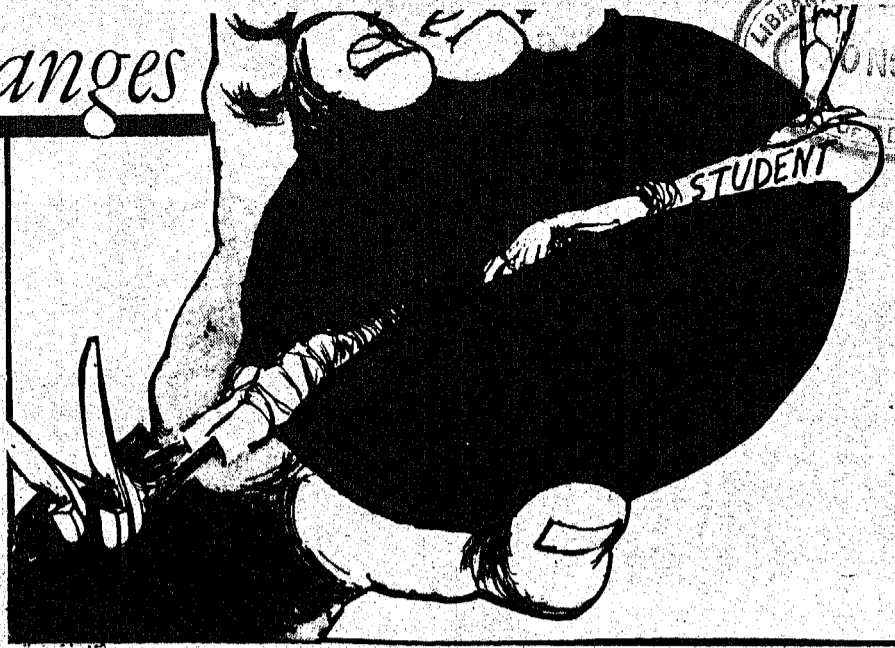
Edited and Published by John Sandeman for the Students Association of the University of Adelaide.

Typeset by Linda at the SAUA. Legally vetted (or not as the case may be) by Kerry Hinton. Printed by Bridge Printing Office, Murray Bridge.



# Editorial

# Union Catering Follies



Patrons of the Union Bar on Saturday October 14 last arrived to find the Bar locked and in darkness, as did two women who had been engaged by the Activities Officer, Ms Chris Tingley, to provide music for the evening.

While the patrons may have been able to make alternative arrangements, the two women were not, and were forced to cool their heels in the 'On Dit' office for two hours until they played for an hour in the foyer of the Little Theatre.

It appears that a permanent barman, peeved by a circular he received relating to petty pilfering, took it upon himself not to report for work that evening, and thus the Bar remained closed. It has been alleged to 'On Dit' that the incident was in the nature of an unofficial or wildcat strike.

When the Food Services Manager Mr John Sierakowski, arrived at the Little Theatre with Mrs Sierakowski to attend a performance of 'Mirandolina', he found that the casual barman who had arrived to open the Little Theatre Bar was unable to gain access to that area, and that this man had been waiting around for some three quarters of an hour, as had the man who operated the Cellar Bar.

Mr Sierakowski had to unscrew the padlocks securing the grille on the Little Theatre Bar in order that the barman could serve the patrons of 'Mirandolina'. It should be noted that it was entirely fortuitous that Mr and Mrs Sierakowski were there at the time, and if they were not, then members of the general public would have been inconvenienced, as well as the students who normally patronise the Union Bar on Saturday evenings.

We understand that the barman could not contact the Bar Supervisor, Mr P. Poulos, who was away shooting for the weekend, and instead rang the Catering Manager,

Mr Peter Stark and left a message with Mr Stark's eleven year old daughter.

Mr Stark had come into the University, and ensured that the Little Theatre and Union Cellar Bars would be able to open. However, he was unaware that the casual barman who was to operate the Little Theatre Bar had not even been issued with keys with which to open the facility's shutters.

The circular that peeved the barman so much was in relation to petty pilfering in the refectories (not the Bar), and read;

'During the last few weeks it has become obvious that petty pilfering of catering stock is going on in the Union Refectories. Items of confectionery, cooked meats etc are being unlawfully removed.

'I was most reluctant to inform you all of this situation as it is probably only one or two persons who are responsible, but the situation has reached a stage that can no longer be ignored.'

'Supervisors are making daily spot checks and I will take whatever action is necessary to stop this most undesirable situation'.

'All staff employed by the Union are placed in a position of trust, for not only are there large sums of money but valuable stores and equipment under their care. I hope that this warning will be sufficient, and that pilfering will cease. Any member of staff caught pilfering will be dismissed'.

The background to this circular is that one of the Refectory Supervisors brought the matter to Peter Stark's attention. The amount involved is in the region of \$15 weekly, and is in the areas of confectionery and food, as is mentioned in the circular.

Mr Stark told us that he had considered calling staff meetings, but decided against this because

of the disruption that this would have caused. He said that due to the different shifts, he would have been obliged to call three different meetings, and he felt that this could have led to some ambiguity, and the matter was best dealt with in a direct, unambiguous manner.

Mr Stark said that prior to issuing the circular, he had spoken to all of the staff involved in the food areas, and he believed that while they were upset that pilfering was occurring, they accepted the need for action on the matter. Mr Stark said that the circular had been intended to go to all Union staff, but because of an administrative problem - not enough copies were duplicated - it had only reached the permanent staff. He pointed out that the areas of loss were clearly defined in the circular.

We understand that on Monday October 16, a meeting took place between the Secretary of the Union, Mr David Muir, Mr Stark, Mr Poulos, Mr Sierakowski, the Building Supervisor Mr Derek Giles and one of the Union Stewards Mr John Shires.

At the meeting, it appears that it emerged that there is a poor working relationship between the catering management and the staff of the Union Bar. Mr Shires, at whose instigation the meeting was apparently called, raised doubts as to the existence of pilferage and questioned the adequacy of security and stock control within the catering facility.

(On the Sunday evening, Mr Shires had to come in to the University to lock up the doors to the foyer that connects the Union Bar with the Games Room and the Little Cinema, which the 'On Dit' staff had discovered open, when they were investigating lights in the Union Bar. Mr Shires found that a security door at the back of the Bar had additionally been left open).

At the meeting on the Monday, it was apparently admitted that the

non-opening of the Bar on the Saturday evening had been organised disruption, in which the role of the Bar Supervisor appears to be unclear. Mr Shires is believed to have told the meeting that a member of the 'On Dit' staff, and the Chair of the Union Council were present when Mr Sierakowski had to force the grille to the Little Theatre Bar and that both those people were less than impressed.

Arising from this meeting, we understand that a follow up circular will be issued by the Secretary of the Union, which will amount to a full explanation of the situation and a wualified retraction of imputations that although unintentional, were nonetheless perceived by some of the recipients of the first circular. We understand that the Monday meeting was called at the behest of Mr Shires, who felt that there was an imputation against himself in the fact of his receipt of the circular, since as a Union Steward, he has access to otherwise closed areas of the catering facility.

There are a number of questions which arise out of the whole sorry affair which demand consideration at all levels of the Adelaide University Union.

The first is the necessity to issue such a circular. This is essentially in our view a petty matter, but nonetheless deserving of attention. We would have thought that verbal communication on the matter should have sufficed. Nevertheless, Mr Stark was approached by a member of his staff regarding the alleged pilfering, and he is to be commended for supporting his staff. We do think, however, that the issuing of circulars in an essentially outmoded practise, and the problems caused by this particular instance demonstrate this.

A second, more serious question is the situation in the Union Bar, that means the absense of two people can close the premises, and deprive the students who own it of the use of it, it

would appear to us that the management of the Union Bar, which we understand is almost exclusively the province of Mr Poulos, is so inept as to beggar description if this is the case. It would seem to us that whether by accident of design, the management of the Union Bar is so structured as to make Mr Poulos virtually indispensable to its operation. This we regard as intolerable. The Union Bar exists as a service to the students of this University, not as the personal fief of Mr Poulos or the barman who took it upon himself to decide that it would not open on the Saturday night, or anyone else.

Thirdly, we understand that no communication was made to Mr Stark regarding specific dissatisfaction with his circular prior to this incident. This is in our view unacceptable. The proper course was that taken by Mr Shires, and any other, particularly the one taken, demonstrates in view reprehensible selfishness and a denial of the responsibility of the Union Bar to the Students of the University.

We would suggest that the Union Council and the Catering Management Board examine the whole structure of the catering management, particularly that of the Union Bar, with a view to determining whether that structure is in the best interests of the members of the Union, and the provision of a reliable and efficient liquor service.

It is also particularly necessary that it be demonstrated that the membership of the Union, the Students, will not be held to ransom by either the ineptitude or of disgruntled or inefficient individuals.

G.P. LAVERICK

'On Dit' understands that Mr Poulos was given a choice by Mr Muir, that either he resign by Friday (October 20), or he accept a letter from Mr Muir, officially stating that he is now under notice that any further dereliction of duty will attract dismissal.



# Were fighting Genocide

## "WE'RE FIGHTING AGAINST GENOCIDE"

(ANS/US Guardian) - At a short ceremony in New York City in 1962, the future of a nation of 2 million people in the South Pacific was decided with the stroke of a pen. The Dutch Government ceded its colony of West Papua New Guinea to Indonesia.

For 15 years the people have been fighting for independence from Indonesia. At first resisting spontaneously, they were later organized under the leadership of the Free Papua Movement (OPM)

"We are fighting against a racist, expansionist, colonialist and fascist empire," Bernard Tanggahma, Foreign Minister of West Papua New Guinea's Revolutionary Provisional Government told the 'Guardian' in a New York interview. "But very important for us, we are fighting against Indonesia's genocide against our people."

The West Papuan struggle is largely unknown outside the neighbouring Pacific countries and colonies.

The inhabitants of West Papua are mostly communal peasants who farm small patches of tropical land. They retain a traditional social organization: each tribe and clan led by chiefs.

### Indonesian domination

West Papua, like most other colonies, has been ruled by a succession of European powers. It is presently occupied by Indonesia, backed by US arms and Japanese, Australian, West European and American corporations - all interested in exploiting West Papua's natural oil and mineral resources.

After 15 years, the National Liberation Army (NLA) of the OPM has gained control of a quarter of the country, which contains 400,000 people. According to the

Foreign Minister, they declared the nation's independence in 1971, and set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government. As yet, no other country recognizes the government, due in part to the OPM's failure to develop a markedly progressive political outlook.

There are currently some 200,000 Indonesian settlers in West Papua, backed up by a 50,000-strong occupation army. This Indonesian settlement policy is part of Jakarta's plan to depopulate West Papua of its native inhabitants. According to a 1970 policy document, Indonesia plans to settle three million Indonesians from its own overpopulated provinces of Java, Bali and Sumatra. Meanwhile, some 160,000 native West Papuans are kept in Indonesian jails or concentration camps. Another 20,000 have been killed by indiscriminate bombings, according to the OPM.

Indonesia landed its first troops on the island in 1962 just as Holland was preparing to give the country independence. Indonesia finally obtained legal control of West Papua in 1969, through a fraudulent UN-mandated "referendum". OPM sources charge that the "vote" was carried out by 1,000 hand-picked Papuans who chose to keep the country in Indonesian hands.

Today Indonesia's status as Southeast Asia's leading oil producer is partly due to its claims to West Papuan oil. In 1976, one-fifth of the 1.1 million barrels a day sold by Indonesia, worth almost half a million dollars, came from West Papuan wells.

### Mineral deposits

West Papua also has one of the world's largest copper deposits, and control of this ensures Indonesia's membership in the Intergovernmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries. Kennecott and Freeport Sulphur companies, based in the US, are

the major exploiters of these deposits. Kennecott is also the major exploiter of the colony's lead, while US Steel and Newmont are the dominant members in the Pacific Nickel conglomerate which mines West Papuan nickel.

Backing the Western monopolies in West Papua is the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), made up of 12 capitalist states, including the US, Japan and West Germany. The Asian Development Bank and the World Bank sit on the committee.

Under the IGGI umbrella, the US's Goodyear Tyres and Union Carbide; Holland's Unilever and Philips; West Germany's Bayer; and Japan's Mitsui and Mitsubishi are a few of the giant monopolies profiting from Indonesian colonialism in Southeast Asia. It is to protect these profits that the US, Australia and the reactionary Arab states supply the Indonesian army and help it maintain its occupation of West Papua New Guinea.

Under such exploitation, conditions for Papuan workers deteriorated. The Colorado-based Trend Exploration oil company, for example, employed 1400 Papuans, almost the entire male population of the contract area for oil exploration. They make only a few dollars a day.

The OPM charges that foreign companies also import labour from Indonesia, Singapore and elsewhere, thus crippling the development of an indigenous working class. "Even ordinary dirty jobs done by colonial people are denied our people. Indonesia is using that to solve its own unemployment problems," said Tanggahma.

When the local population's labor is needed, people are often driven to work by the Indonesian army. Last May, Amnesty International, the London-based prisoners' rights group, investigated a case in which 30 people were caged in small

metal 'sweat boxes'. Witnesses have seen unarmed villagers shot by Indonesian troops.

Thousands of inhabitants have fled into exile, and neighbouring independent New Guinea harbours 10,000 refugees. According to Tanggahma, only 500 of these are legal and the rest hide from the police to avoid being returned to Indonesian authorities. A rising tide of protest in New Guinea is trying to force that government to stop its collaboration with Indonesia.

The OPM faces a variety of problems in its fight to throw off Indonesian domination, in particular, inadequate supplies and political isolation.

Nevertheless, according to a Melbourne 'Age' reporter who visited the OPM guerrillas early this year, the liberation army has forced the Indonesian troops to abandon jungle patrols temporarily, and to shift to massive air raids. Sabotage has also forced the periodic cessation of mining operations.

The OPM, as the Melbourne 'Age' correspondent observed, "has survived a generation of poverty, hunger and bombardment. They have virtually no formal military training. They are underfed, under-equipped and mostly clothed in rags. The army is constantly on the move. Sleep, like food, must be snatched. Bed is often a green banana leaf on a hard cane floor."

Despite such difficulties, according to Tanggahma, the OPM has programs of political education, literacy and economic self-reliance set up in OPM-controlled areas. There is stress on the emancipation of women and a women's armed wing has been formed. A youth mobilization program was started in 1974 to train young people for the guerrilla army.

The OPM, like many anti-colonial movements, was born from a small elite of petty government officials, some Western educated people, and a few sons and daughters of the tribal aristocracy. Many OPM leaders are former Dutch or Indonesian army officers or bureaucrats.

According to Tanggahma, the movement is a united front of about a dozen nationalist groups, and its dominant ideology is one of black nationalism. As OPM leader Seth Rumkorem explained it: "We are not going to get involved in ideological blocs. We have our ideology already: Melanesian nationalism."

Observers close to the OPM also suggest that strains of anti-communism have kept the movement from making overtures to socialist and progressive countries. The organization does not have a left orientation, although new recruits joining the movement after education in Western Europe and Australia may infuse it with more progressive ideas.

OPM's propaganda, in line with its narrow nationalist politics, is orientated mostly toward the "black world" of Africa, the Caribbean and the US, and the OPM still looks to these countries for its greatest support. Its lack of international support is due in part to its lack of a clearly progressive orientation in its pleas for solidarity.

However, as the West Papuan struggle against neocolonialism develops, the dynamics of the struggle itself may produce the basis for a strong progressive framework which would strengthen the movement in its fight against expansionism and imperialism.

# NEWS

## Inquorate Student Meetings

A couple of On Dit's ago, an article discussed the problems facing the Students Association regarding General Student Meetings (GSM's) not attaining a quorum.

The problem was that quite often the Association is asked to vote in AUS referenda (called ERs). The Executive of the Association was concerned that they could not ascertain general student opinion on issues because the GSM's called would be inquorate and hence possibly not reflect such opinion.

The solution the Executive has decided upon is the following:-

When an AUS ER is received by

the Association, the Executive will vote on it (we have 6 votes and they may be split in their casting).

The vote will be posted around the Union and campus and if possible in On Dit and Bread and Circuses.

For a period of at least 4 academic days after the posting of the notice, if no-one calls a GSM to over rule the Executives decision, the votes are registered as cast.

However, if you do not like how the votes cast, you can call a GSM (the way to do this will be on the notice which is posted) and can ask for the Executive to be over ruled and the votes cast in a different way.

Obviously if the issue is really important and of great concern, a GSM will be called in anycase.

The Executive believes that this procedure (which, by the way, is used by the University Senate) keeps the Executive answerable to you and your fellow students. If the Executive steps out of line, a GSM will bring them back in touch with student opinion.

What is necessary is that YOU keep in touch with the issues being decided upon so that you can do something if you don't like what's happening. After all, it's YOUR Association so its up to you to take on active interest.

KERRY HINTON  
PRESIDENT

1979.

*and now for something completely different!!*

ORIENTATION WEEK 1979  
A CHANCE TO GET IT TOGETHER

O-Week 1979 will be different to that of previous years. The Monday (March 5th) has been somewhat restructured so that it will (Hopefully) help new students (and others) get themselves oriented faster and more effectively.

For the proposed activities to be held on the Monday to be successful, help is needed in organizing and carrying out the day. Anybody who wishes to help should contact:-

KERRY HINTON  
STUDENTS ASSOCIATION  
PRESIDENT  
C/- STUDENT ACTIVITIES  
OFFICE

There is a lot to be gained out of helping, infact chances are you will be better oriented after helping then if you just participated. Apart from that, its a good way to make many new friends amongst new and older students.

The help is only needed for the Monday and perhaps a day or so before hand so its NOT your whole holidays at stake.

So drop in and volunteer, before or after the exams, it can only do you more good than harm.

KERRY HINTON  
PRESIDENT

## Interstate

### Melb Students turn out to vote

Melbourne University SRC has been saved from the ignominy of having its spending determined by the University authorities and No elected officers. This was averted by over 25% of Melbourne Uni. students turning out to vote: Thus passing the percentage vote required by the government legislation, which contained the above threats in case of failure and surpassing all previous voting records.

The high vote, 4770 students out of 16,000 was achieved with a mailout, extensive promotion and \$5,000. The left 'reform' ticket appears to have been the successful group in the elections, with all but 2 executive positions. Most uncontested positions also went to the left. President Bartt, recently reinstated (not relected as On Dit said before) was unseated by a narrow margin after preferences were distributed.

### CSC tightens up, clubs "fraudulent"

At a Clubs and Societies Council meeting last Wednesday, club delegates voted to tighten the financial controls of the organization, over money haded to clubs.

There have been a few clubs behaving in a balantly, illegal and fraudulent manner - Don Ray, immediate past chair of the C.S.C. Clubs have been known to use funds allocated from the C.S.C. for matters removed from the areas specified in grant appli-

cations. Isolated cases of materials being ordered by students impersonating club executive members have occured. Requirements for invoices, auditing of financial statements, registration of club signatories etc were accepted by the meeting, made up of representatives of student clubs. Delinquent clubs can expect a crackdown in the near future, and the student community in general may at least regard their money as misappropriated.

## UNI POLL Results

ELECTION BY THE UNDERGRADUATES ON WEDNESDAY 18 OCTOBER 1978 OR TWO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND SIX MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The appointed day for the election was Wednesday 18 October 1978.

There were five candidates for the two vacancies on the Council; and seven candidates for the six vacancies on the Council; and seven candidates for the six vacancies on the Education Committee.

I declare that the election resulted in candidates being elected as follows:-

To the University Council  
Suzanne E. McCoy  
John Sandeman

To the Education Committee  
(i) to serve a two year term:  
Guy J. Maddern  
John Sandeman  
Nonce Walsh  
Vaia Proios  
(i) to serve a one year term:  
Geoff Hanmer  
Adam C. Russell

A.E. SHIELDS,  
RETURNING OFFICER

## O Camps NEED YOU!

ORIENTATION CAMPS 1979  
A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING COMPLETE AND DIFFERENT

Nominations for Directorship for the 1979 O-Camps will be accepted until Friday 3rd of November.

The applications for the position of Cook will also be accepted until that date.

The task of organising O-Camps is a very challenging and satisfying job. It provides you with the opportunity to learn not just how to organise (and we all have to learn how to do that sometime), but also learn about the University, Union etc. (You may even get a chance to touch the Vice Chancellor!!!!!!)

The task is also quite large and hence it is best if shared, therefore you are encouraged to nominate with some friends.

The job has many (non financial) rewards and the Directors are paid on honorarium. O-Camp Directing Can Be Fun!

Cooks are also required. They will be responsible for the preparation of food at the camps. Although this job requires less organizing it involves more physical work and some experience. Again, joint applications are encouraged. Cooks are also paid on honorarium.

Enquiries may be directed to:-

KERRY HINTON  
STUDENTS ASSOCIATION  
PRESIDENT  
STUDENT ACTIVITIES  
OFFICE

# Wongs Wongs

# Exam Exam Guide Guide

Isn't this simply a wonderful time of the season of spring. Last week of the academic year, the Year End Show on Friday, the Melbourne Cup Tuesday Week, Olivia Newton 'Long' John's concert in two weeks, the Peter Frampton/Kinks quinella the next night and then to the moment of them all - the EXAMS.

Yes the exams in all their splendour in just over 2 weeks and in that time you must not only complete your revision, but also start it.

It is with a highly refined sense of reverence and apprehension that I come to that topic which instills more fear and trepidation into full time (and even some part time) students than a hang gliding expedition over the Valley of Death - the actual sitting of the exams.

It is a widely known fact, even amongst the police force it seems that Centennial Hall is now the only remaining 'legal' hot house in the state - an achievement not to be overlooked when showing this cultural show piece to any disillusioned appalled tourists.

Contemplate if you can, without the emetics, a morning 3 hour exam.

9.20: You enter the hall, a hall still bewitched with that tell tale stale air taste of the University Football change room, and that magical mixture (unfortunately not hallucinogenic) of stirred up sawdust and petrol fumes still lingering on from the car show.

9.57: You have at last found your desk, and oh what luck, the blood spilt on it from yesterday's suicide attempt is still damp. The girl next to you, who has almost, magically, forgotten her handkerchief, has what's better, contracted some incurable bout of perennial hay fever and has developed the habit of continually throwing her head back and gasping asthmatically for air, putrid though it be.

10.01: The exponents of 'Exam-manship' (Exam-person, shit - ed) clad in efco stubbies stride in, grossly tanned and offering the chief examiner the use of their surfboards during the duration of the exam.

10.12: Having digested the rat you had for breakfast, recommended by some twit in the News' How To Pass Exams column, adjusted the desk legs to stop its neuron rupturing rock and kned the lady collecting your absentee slip in the thigh, you sense the first external sign of exam tension, manifesting itself in tell tale underarm wetness, rearing its ugly head due to an exceptional tropical down pour of sweat.

10.47: Finding yourself being incapable of both doing question 1 or understanding question 2 and 3 and totally unable to even locate question 4 (b) you start as light to relief to perceive the odours of the other human occupants around you emanating from their scalp, pit and feet. Soon the part-time students start playing spot the deodorant in semaphore or mime as unashamed persons remove their clothing attire exposing their pugnancy in all its glory.

11.12: Biological history has been made. Miss Faulkner your vivisection assistant has her homy-peds on fire. Mr. Wesley Smith, the Registrar immediately acts as only he knows how, and other members of the invigilating committee of sadists rush up with their fire hydrants and tape recorders to assist in the matter. The E.F.S. is put on standby. Closer inspection reveals that in the tension that your own thongs have melted and now exist as a glutinous mess beneath your feet.

11.38: The sedative nature of the atmosphere has now relaxed you from your previous state of panic to just a severe bat of hysteria. At last someone screams in despair and sprints from the hall brandishing a Gillette razor aimed at his wrist. Cultured gentlemen on the near right as well as in front have without consideration for the floorboards urinated. It all adds to the atmosphere.

11.40: The first exponent of 'Exam-manship' gets up and leaves confidentially. To the left someone's armpit has now caught on fire. Fortunately nature's own fire hydrant is aiding in extinguishing the danger.

11.43: The first person to actually complete the exam leaves.

12.01: Half an hour to go. 12 people are now whimpering un-



controllably. An other has lashed himself and a Japanese friend Kim to a desk and both are now reciting psalm 119 in Russian. Diana, the girl who clads herself in her mothers once fashionable clothes from the Boer War, arrives screaming she thought the exam was in the afternoon. Bad prawn! A number of fine succinct hand gestures are used when she pleads for re-examination.

12.14: The Minister of Health on a tipoff arrives. He both announces the hall to be unfit for human habitation and rating it a definite cholera risk and declares a general state of emergency in Wayville. A nude man with a crucifix as large as the original in response leaps to his desk and beats his chest before being calmed and allowed to sit the rest of the exam out stapling his toes together.

12.25: An invigilator, otherwise 12.47: After one of the most

unemployable and winner of this year's Basil Brush look alike contest, announces almost without logical reason that 5 minutes remains, and no candidate may now leave the room. As a result of this inspiration you suddenly realise how to answer question 3 and you start your dash. The girl with hayfever has now recovered for her affliction but the absence of the rhythmical tune of sneeze and gasp disturbs your concentration.

12.30: The same hairy gibbon as before expounds time is up, pens down and no more writing. Then 2 desks away a gillotine drops from the ceiling severing a disobedient candidate's wrist; under instructions to keep silent he holds back the pain by fainting. Down the front someone has vomited.

drawnout collection of papers in the memory of the public service, the hall is vacated. A casual glance back reveals a number of bodies lying motionless on the floor, collections of their own hair, chest and scalp lie beside them. Some girl has jammed her head under her desk and is laughing hysterically while another is trying to commit suicide by suffocation in her satchel.

Isn't it wonderful. And you have all this again in one hours time. Maybe by then the academic or the epidemic board depending on who has the first vision will discover the button to the air conditioner. If worse comes to the worst be consoled that the conditions will be much worse when you come back in January for the sub.

All the best wishes until next term.

# NEWS

# They all got what they wanted Except the east timorese and many of them are dead now anyway

The Portuguese got a face saving way out of a colony they could no longer control. The Indonesians got a brand new territory with great mineral and oil potential. And soon after their military and political takeover of West New Guinea too. Australia got the sea bed area (see map) which Portugal wouldn't give us. Although still not formalized with Indonesia we have not been slow to grant oil search leases in this area. The Americans got a passage for their submarines and sales of their Bronco OV10 bomber. Gough Whitlam got over his paranoia about a small unstable State as a neighbour and Andrew Peacock.....well one day we'll know what he got.

So everyone was happy. Three months after the civil war of September 1975, Indonesia invaded East Timor on December 2 and quickly took control of Dili and the larger towns. On December 8, the Indonesians announced that their armed forces had taken over the whole of Timor so everyone was happy.

What no-one had counted on was the determination and ability of the East Timorese to resist. So much so that the Advertiser of 1/1/77 quoted an Australian Government report as saying:

"If we accept the International Red Cross assessment that before the Indonesian invasion only so 200 people had been killed, it follows that since December 7 last year the Indonesians have been responsible for the killing of perhaps as much as 14% of the population of the island" and "If the figure of 100,000 deaths is accurate, Indonesia's integration of East Timor must go on record as, relatively speaking, the bloodiest act of annexation since World War II"

Was this brave sacrifice in vain? Did Australia have to reluctantly agree that East Timor had been integrated into Indonesia? These facts suggest otherwise:

1. Indonesia has consistently told us that only a few hundred Fretelin die-hards are hiding in the hill. But every now and then they tell us that 20,000 Fretelin supporters have surrendered in the last month.

2. Many people in Pava tell of the loss of young men posted to East Timor. Perhaps 10,000 Indonesians have died.

3. Fretelin broadcasts are still received regularly in Darwin. They claim control of most of the country save the few large towns.

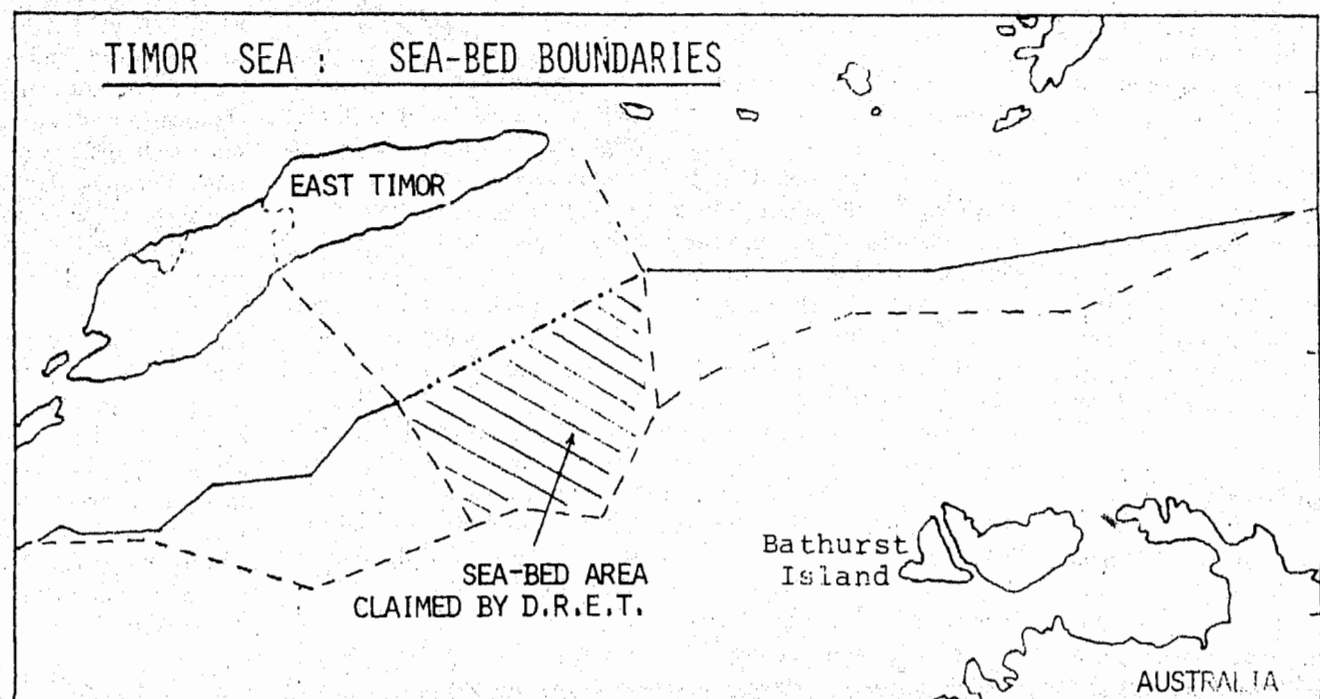
4. The Indonesians boasted recently that they had ambushed

the former President of East Timor, Francisco Xavier do Amaral just 15 km from Dili.

5. The Naval blockade of the island continues.

6. The International Red Cross are still not permitted entry despite the fact that pressmen have reported on the starvation of the people in the Indonesian controlled areas.

According to Fretelin, the Indonesians, unable to score a military victory are attempting to gain control by indiscriminate killing, destruction of crops and the general spreading of fear and destruction. The question is not how long can Fretelin hold on, but how long can Indonesia keep fighting with any semblance of order.



#### KEY:

- "Lines of Equidistance."
- Australia-Indonesia sea-bed boundary. Agreed October 1973.
- ..... Line claimed by Australia for Australia-East Timor boundary.
- ////// Denotes area claimed by both Australia and Portugal in 1974. (This area now claimed by D.R.E.T. as East Timorese waters.)

(Map derived from "The Political Geography of Oceans", J.R.V. Prescott. 1975.)



# Christians Can Oppose Abortions



In an attempt to introduce some facts into an emotional issue. I am going to attempt to answer four questions.

1. What is the teaching of the Christian Church on abortion?
2. Is that attitude an inhuman one, or is it based on true compassion?
3. What should Christians do, and what do they do, when confronted with the problem of unwanted pregnancy?
4. What should be, and what is, the legal position in a society which is, for the most part, nominally but not actually Christian?

## 1. Christian Teaching

There is (as far as I know) no unambiguous reference to abortion in the Bible. Presumably we must start with the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill'. The ten commandments are, of course, in the old testament, but Jesus reaffirmed their validity and brought them under the general law 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself'.

What does the commandment mean? It is not, in fact, a general prohibition from taking human life; the Jew was allowed - and, on occasions, ordered - to take life in war or by capital punishment. It was translated in Greek as 'you shall not commit murder'; on this view the prohibition applies to killing on one's own initiative and for one's own benefit.

But is abortion killing a human being? Anti-abortionists tend to say that life begins at conception; pro-abortionists, that the foetus is part of the woman's body until birth. We may accuse either of making the assumption that helps their case. The early church said that abortion is wrong, and there is very little doubt that most Christians still accept this. Surely, it is an odd 'part of the woman's body' that inevitably and irrevocably detaches itself within nine months? Surely, if there is doubt, it is dangerous to settle it in the

way that may be convenient to us, just because it is convenient, and to play God with another life? Heather Gibb has a right to her opinion. It is unfortunate that her article was published under a title which implies that tolerance of abortion should be the Christian position, especially as it is not clear that she herself would tolerate abortion in most cases. It would be difficult to reconcile a-abortion with her statement that each individual is created by God, in his image; that he has a unique relationship with God, to be upheld and protected; and that the foetus has the potential and therefore the right to this quality of life?

## 2. Is the Christian attitude an inhuman one?

We have so far looked at the question of authority in Christian teaching. A practising Christian, however, believes not only that we should do the will of God but that his will represents what is best for us. The Christian and Humanist positions agree that we have a duty to our fellow men; they are thus united in opposing the cynical doctrine of 'every man (or woman) for him (her)self'.

They differ, however, in their view of the nature of mankind. Heather Gibb states the Christian position when she says 'whether we like it or not we live in a sin-messed world'. The Christian believes that human nature contains within it the seeds of its own destruction; that left to himself man will deteriorate within himself and will spoil the world for others; that it requires continuing effort not to become worse; and that by himself man is incapable of that effort. She states the Humanist one when she speaks of 'a world in which the concept of sin is almost obsolete'. The Humanist concept of man is optimistic. Man is basically good. He is capable of controlling himself and his society, so far as he is not prevented from doing so by oppression or by lack of education; he is autonomous, and makes his decisions calmly by the light of reason.

We have a pessimistic concept of human nature and an optimistic one. Which is realistic? It seems to me that whatever view the course of History supports it is not the Humanist one. But the course of History is too big a subject. Let us come to one pregnant

schoolgirl. (We could also discuss the frantic mother of four, but individual cases need individual treatment). Is she likely to be free from any feeling of sin? Is she likely to be a calmly reasoning intelligence?

Assuming (which we are assuming) that the pregnancy was unforeseen and is unwanted, the answer is surely clear. Her likely first reaction is a desperate attempt to get back to the situation before the disaster; to become again a non-pregnant school-girl without commitments. It is this attitude of mind (one may suspect) that is responsible for many abortions.

Whatever the need for compassion and understanding, it is not (in the long run truly compassionate to encourage anyone in a delusion. If we ignore the alternatives of unplanned death of the foetus, unplanned death of the mother, and infanticide, none of which can be the object of rational planning, the fact is that within eight months of the discovery that she is pregnant the schoolgirl will be in one of three situations: She will have had an abortion; She will have had a baby and have given him/her up for adoption; She will have a baby.

These are her choices. They all have consequences, both practical and psychological. The practical ones are not easy to calculate and the psychological ones even less so. Practical problems include the relative risks of abortion and giving birth (both small, but abortion is more likely to produce sterility); the finding of suitable adopters (very likely; at the moment the number of couples approved as adoptive parents exceeds the number of children available for adoption); and the financial implications and career restrictions of caring for a baby. Psychological problems cover one's ability to adapt oneself to the requirements of the situation; an obvious one that should not be discounted is the psychological effect of an abortion. Will it produce a life-long feeling of guilt, or a life-long aversion to sex? The other courses are obviously not 'safe' either, though at least there are possible positive feelings. It may turn out to be worth-while to have created another human being even if you cannot care for him or her. (It is not possible to have it both ways - to give the child up for adoption and also retain contact). A child may be preferable to a career; it may not be; one may be

able to have it both ways. The essential thing must surely be to help the mother to choose; and one may doubt whether any choice will turn out for the best if it is against the conscience of the person choosing. Conscience may (on some views) be an awkward anachronism, but it exists and can be very successful at making life uncomfortable. Difficult, but not impossible. A Christian service exists (BIRTH-LINE, 297 4422) to offer (in the first instance) advice and support. It also provides a certain amount of material support but (more important) a referral service to homes where single mothers can have their babies, to the various social services, and to adoption services. Parents may let their children down, but Christ does not, and there will always be some Christians who follow his teaching. These services are (of course) available to non-Christians; one would hope that no Christian at least would contemplate abortion without at least finding out alternatives and seriously considering them by some such means. Still less need anyone commit suicide because there is no one to help her; and whatever may be said of the South Australian law at least it makes self-induced abortion unnecessary.

## 4. The Legal Position

I have been talking mainly about the moral issues, but some comments on the legal position seem advisable. Christians cannot claim a right to dictate the laws of a non-Christian state. They have the same voice as any other citizen on those laws, but no more.

It is clear that the present law in South Australia (which comes close to abortion on request) is not a Christian one. It seems to be based on the general concept of civil liberties; a woman can do what she likes with her own body. As I have indicated, I find the 'own body' unconvincing. Other legal principles generally accepted could have been applied with, I think, a better result; notably, that life is assumed to be preferable to death, and that the weak need special protection.

Heather Gibb talks of healing and (although she does not use the word) of the forgiveness of Christ. This fundamental. But there is a basic confusion here. The Bible (on innumerable occasions) talks about repentance as a necessary precondition for forgiveness. If my daughter has be-

come pregnant and has (as I think) brought shame on me, my failure to forgive her may have devastating consequences for both of us. But the need to forgive and be forgiven has nothing to do with approving wrong actions in advance. St. Paul has some rude things to say to people who think they can commit whatever sins they like in the assurance of future forgiveness; Jesus said to the woman taken in adultery 'Neither do I condemn you; go away, and don't sin any more'. Sexual intercourse outside marriage is (by Christian standards) a sin; like other sins, it can be forgiven; but the forgiveness does not imply permission to continue in the sin or to substitute another (abortion) for it; anyone who claims this 'right' shows his fundamental lack of understanding of and responsibility in human relationships.

## 3. What should Christians do, and what do they do?

What Christians should do has been clearly implied. The initial reaction of the parents of the pregnant girl is all-important. Themselves in a state of shock, they may find forgiveness and compassion difficult. But if they fail to support their daughter, she may be pushed into a situation where it is very difficult to avoid an abortion.

There are many actions (ranging from sexual intercourse to financial contracts for non-necessities) legal between adults, illegal if one partner is a child. If special provision is made for the weak, what is weaker than an unborn baby?

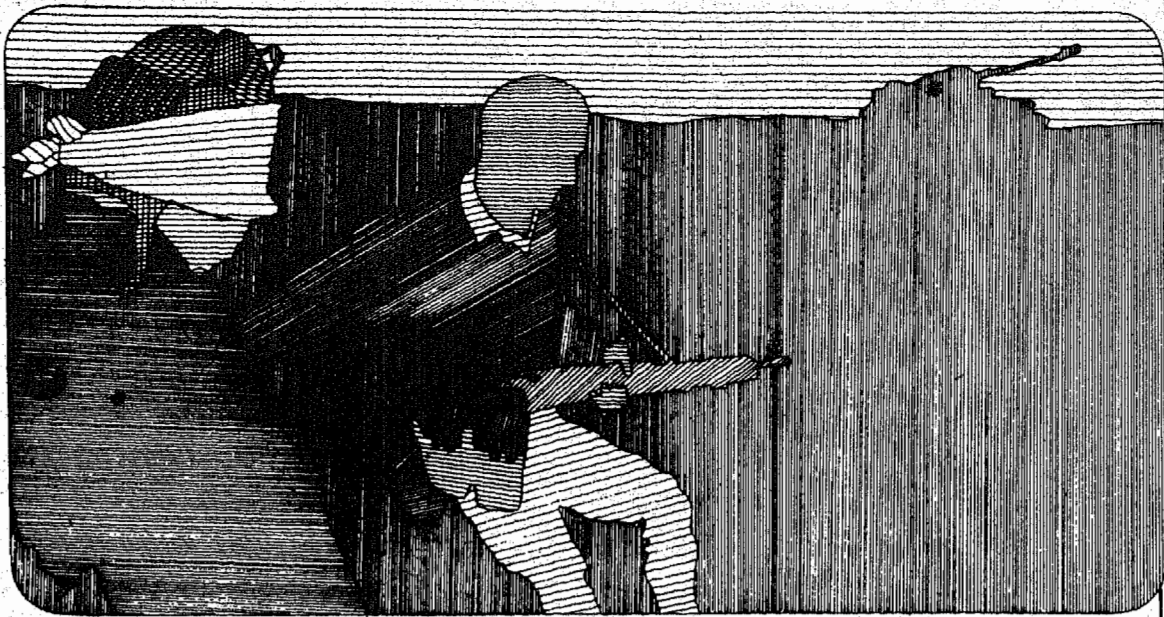
The position of the father is also anomalous. If the child is born, he has a duty to maintain it. Fair enough. But he has no right corresponding to this duty; no voice in the decision as to whether it is allowed to be born. This seems to me grossly unfair.

Whatever the legal position, the moral question remains. It is curious that the same people who (rightly) object to the masculine 'right' to have sex with whatever woman he wants are upholding a feminine 'right' that seems even more destructive. A Christian stands before his God; a Humanist has at least his conscience. In the last recourse (as in all moral issues) the individual must decide. But if he suppresses the warning voice, can he escape the consequences?

DAVID HESTER

# Letters





## Jacob Prai

Dear Sir or Madam,

I write this in the hope that your publication, as a traditional champion of freedom and justice will bring to notice the circumstances surrounding the recent arrest and possible extradition of Jacob Prai.

On Wednesday 27th of September, it was announced that Jacob Prai had been arrested in Papua New Guinea and sentenced to two months imprisonment as an illegal immigrant and that Indonesian officials hoped that he would be extradited to Indonesia.

Who is Jacob Prai and why would Indonesia want his extradition?

Prai's homeland, for which he has been fighting for the last fifteen years, is West Papua, known as Irian Jaya.

As the result of a politico-economic decision in 1962, half of the Melanesian people of New Guinea have been subject to the military dictatorship of Indonesia, a country with no ethnic or cultural ties with Melanesia. Since then the aspirations of the indigenous Papuan people have been crushed in the most brutal, genocidal manner, with few outsiders witnessing the "overkill" tactics of the Indonesians' "final solution" to the legitimate demands of the Papuan people. Only in the last few years has a small part of this situation come to the notice of the outside world.

Over the last two years the Indonesian forces have stepped up their campaign against dissidents, using modern weaponry supplied by the U.S. including Bronco O.V. 10 aircraft (used in Vietnam, and described as "counter-

insurgency aircraft") and have the promise of more sophisticated jet fighters by the end of this year. This armoury is being used to level whole villages; a hail of explosives from the air followed by ground troops to burn anything left standing. This against villages of grass huts! When survivors return they find their homes and gardens totally destroyed, as a consequence death from starvation is common, particularly amongst children, no outside aid being permitted.

The prize Indonesia seeks in West Papua is not simply "lebensraum". The country is rich in oil, base metals and timber the profits of which flow to the Javanese ruling clique and foreign Companies, to the total exclusion of the local people. An example is "Freeport Minerals" whose copper mine at Tembagapura is 80% American owned the remaining 20% belonging to Indonesian partners.

Local opposition to Indonesian rule in Irian Jaya is widespread, although these people virtually have only bows and arrows to oppose the modern arms of the Indonesian forces. These freedom fighters are loosely grouped in an organization known as the O.P.M. "What is becoming clear from the disjointed evidence coming out of Irian Jaya is that the O.P.M. has overwhelming tribal support in the highlands and latent support from Irianese in the coastal urban areas". (The Australian 15-9-77).

Jacob Prai is one of these people. The crime for which Indonesia wants his extradition is patriotism! If Prai is extradited at best he faces death.

The reports of the savagery of the Indonesian treatment of political prisoners has attracted the attention and investigation of "Amnesty International" which has urged prisoners taken in Irian Jaya be given genuine political prisoner status. Amnesty's efforts did result in the

transfer of prisoners who had been kept for eight months in bulk-cargo shipping containers.

One must really question the existence of any sense of morality in Australia when, by our silence we appear to be in complicity with the imposition this Indonesian "Pax Islam" on the indigenous people of West Papua.

Is there not also a healthy cynicism aroused when our Western media bombard us with stories of Russian dissidents yet remain silent about mass murder conducted just off our shores?

It is to our shame that Australia is not totally innocent of involvement in the slaughter in West Papua because of continuing military aid and the recent presence of the Australian army and airforce. Maps prepared by the Australian troops are clearly seen by O.P.M. sympathisers as a crucial military importance to the Indonesian forces in Irian Jaya'. (National Review 1.9.77).

The arrest and possible extradition of Jacob Prai may reflect a coming of age for the young nation of Papua New Guinea. The Somare government must now stand on its own feet as leader of the Melanesian people and determine its own foreign policy - not a policy dictated to it by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs. Let us hope that decision will reflect those principles of humanity and justice for which men like Jacob Prai have been prepared to make such great sacrifice.

I therefore make the plea that the strongest possible protests be made to all governments involved in the continuing slaughter in West Papua and the possible extradition of Jacob Prai.

Do not let us have to ask who was Jacob Prai.

JUDY ANDREWS

# Aggression, suppression, hypocrisy, duplicity, oppression, corruption.

## East Timor 1978.

At this moment, Indonesia is waging war on the peoples of independent East Timor - Australia's nearest neighbour. According to an Australian parliamentary report, East Timorese casualties to date are 60,000 dead.

Some Catholic Church estimates put the figure at 100,000.

has refused requests from the Committee of the International Red Cross to guarantee the safety of international aid teams in East Timor.

6. The Australian Government has donated \$500,000 for aid in East Timor through the Indonesian Red Cross.

7. Catholic priests report having to buy aid supplies from the Indonesian Army originally donated to the Indonesian Red Cross.

8. Both the Australian and U.S. governments refuse to condemn Indonesian aggression in East Timor.

9. The Indonesian Government has reportedly agreed not to contest Australia's rights to possible oil deposits on the continental shelf near East Timor; the U.S. Government relies on Indonesian goodwill for the passage of U.S. nuclear submarines through Indonesian waters.

East Timor needs genuine aid desperately. While governments sit

on the fence people are dying in East Timor.

Independent aid teams are standing by (including doctors) ready to go into East Timor.

You can help redress the shame of this international disgrace by sending donations to:

The AP East Timor Appeal Trust  
Account P.O. Box 415,  
Ringwood 3134, Victoria.

Offers of personal assistance  
phone N.S.W. (02) 799 4630, Vic.  
(03) 870 9217, S.A. (08) 233 7072.

 AUSTRALIA PARTY



These facts should be known:

1. In 1974 Indonesia endorsed East Timor's right to independence, and denied any territorial ambitions in East Timor.
2. In 1976 Indonesia invaded East Timor. Land attacks, naval and air bombardments of towns and villages continue.
3. Over the last two years, the United Nations has continually rejected Indonesia's claim that East Timor had been "integrated".
4. The only "official" aid agency in East Timor is the Indonesian Red Cross under the direct control of an Indonesian Army General.
5. The Indonesian Government

## ...and still nobody gives a damn.

Authorised by: D. Kruse, 8/23 Ringwood Street, Ringwood 3134, Vic.

# Letters

# Student Withdrawal

REFLECTIONS OF STUDENT WITHDRAWALS

N.S. Great Student Counsellor

Just why do students withdraw? Is it economic, social or emotional problems that make nearly 10% of the student population leave the University but many find the experience so negative that they never return. It is almost impossible to categorize their reasons into discrete categories because the final decision to withdraw usually includes a number of factors which outweigh the advantages of continuing and the student himself is often uncertain or confused as to the respective weight of each of the sub components that lead to withdrawal.

Because of the continuous assessment programme in some faculties, many students are painfully aware of their inability to cope academically with the standard of work required of them. Their first term examination results are low fails - the student reasonably concludes that they are inadequate intellectually and to stay would only be to add to their failure. They usually rationalise these failures claiming immaturity, poor study habits and the like, but frequently they have been unaware of the standard required or they have failed to adjust to the heavier demands of tertiary study. Standards are ambiguous at the best of times but it seems more likely that in matriculation with smaller classes, more open communication among peer group members and class teachers and a more personal approach, standards are more explicit at the secondary level than they are at university. Often the university students are left to set their own standards of depth and intensity of study, time needed to cope etc and they set these incorrectly with the consequence that they fail to maintain a sufficient level of involvement to succeed. Heavier demands of tertiary study also include in most faculties self regulation, study organization, changes in approach to new subjects being studied, coping with greater personal freedom, compromising with a vast array of competing and attractive interests offered by the student body and perhaps coping with the social life of the University as well as its impersonal aspects.

While transition problems certainly contribute to a student's failure to cope, I do not feel that they initially are great enough

TOTAL STUDENT WITHDRAWALS ALL FACULTIES SHOWN ON A MONTHLY BASIS								
	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
JAN.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEB.	8	8	8	18	13	21	8	
MARCH	63	80	83	84	81	84	77	
APRIL	183	178	179	200	164	121	113	
MAY	296	282	321	315	302	253	219	
JUNE	427	419	483	479	504	450	330	
JULY	583	595	656	654	636	503	411	
AUG.		794	859	735	693	546	435	
SEPT.		840	930	823	780	623	514	
OCT.		883	980	863	855	673	561	
NOV.		930	1012	888	886	688	575	562
DEC.		940	1020	898	891	692	579	564

\* Increase due to withdrawal without fail date being changed  
 x Large numbers withdrawing by old withdrawal without fail date plus usual end of term withdrawals  
 ✓ Peak of withdrawals, ? due to economic factors 77 and 78 reversing the earlier trend - July 78 figures haven't been this low since 1974 wait for 78 and 79 figures to confirm

to cause many of the earlier in the year withdrawals from courses. It is the accumulation of other problems that occur as a result of failure to fit into the new system which eventually he student decide to withdraw. Transition difficulties are recognized both at secondary and tertiary levels. Matriculation classes are now frequently given more autonomy. Student bodies hold orientation camps and faculties contribute to Information Days and pre-enrolment seminars. While prospective students may not always take full advantage of these facilities, there seems no need to lay too much blame for student withdrawals on poor resolution of transition problems.

Included in the withdrawal group are students who fail to cope because of poor emotional adjustment. Their work falls behind because they are immature have relied and become dependent upon nurturing teachers and parents and have not developed a sense of independence or of personality differentiation which allows them to recognize their own values as opposed to those of their parents. They have not attained a level of individuality which permits them to study for their own sake. Their motivation is therefore contaminated. At a time in their life and in an environment which stresses and models independence of thought and decision making, they find themselves enrolled in a course

for which they are not fully committed and have never actually decided for themselves is best for them. Instead it is often a decision based on little thought as to what they themselves would find satisfying, or based on implicit expectations of their peer group and/or parents and teachers. Sometimes it is a choice based on a decision not to decide from among the various course choices open to them, or based on ill-considered factors, e.g. financial rewards alone. These students are often faced with not only a difficulty in deciding whether to withdraw or not but the problem of how to make decisions. They also face the huge problem of determining just who they are, separate from their parents, what they want for themselves and what will be enjoyable and maintain their interest. Many of them have a year or more off from study to develop their own individuality and for some it takes a university experience and failure to cope to bring them face to face with their own under-developed personal autonomy. In this sense a university failure is often a personal success. For those that have this problem and do not tackle it and continue to study, there is often the conflict that any work they do towards a degree not largely of their own choice is something skin to rewarding their parents and teachers and therefore against the development of their own individuality. They need to hold in front of them the value of the study for them-

selves if they are to succeed. Many of them feel that the negative motivation (parents' ideals etc) is greater than personal satisfaction and they withdraw. Until they can be reasonably certain they are enrolled in a course which is more positively in keeping with their own needs and interests, they are not as likely to succeed. (Mature age students usually have this problem well and truly solved and their success rate is therefore high).

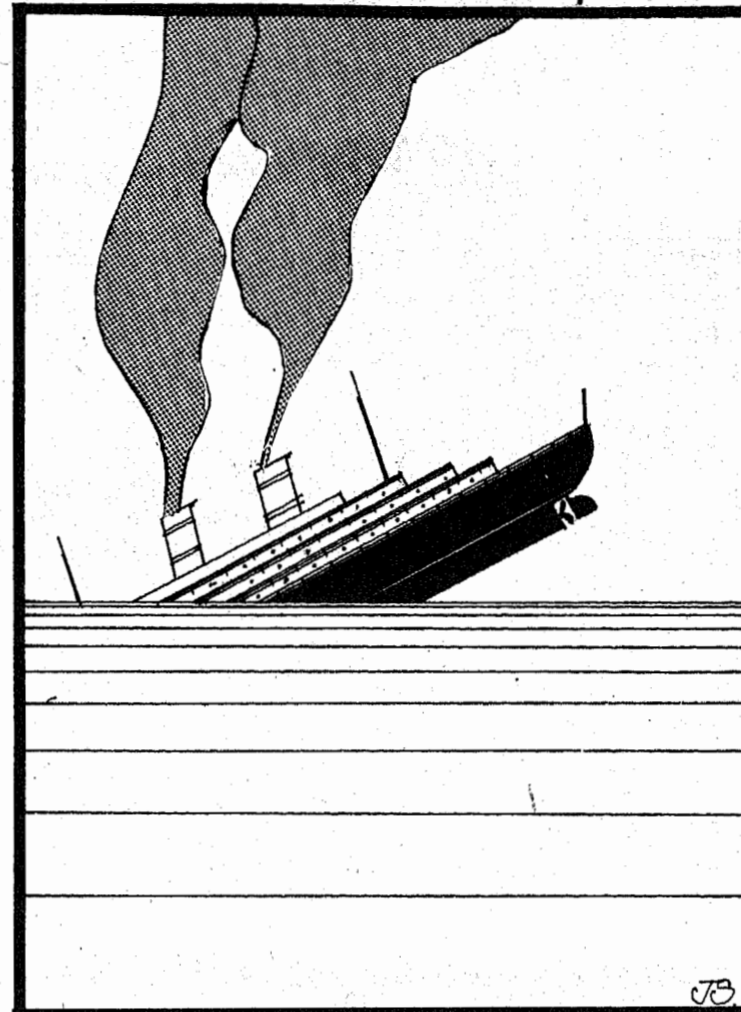
The economic situation with a dearth of jobs, uncertainty about career prospects and the need to take a semi-professional and lower paid position compared to jobs conferring the possibility of more senior positions and advancement as in years gone by, contributes to the uncertainty of continuing as a student. The student is required more than ever to have faith that his studies will not only lead him to a job which will be satisfying for him, but which will lead him to a job at all. Competing against this faith are such factors as: non-degreed friends: being paid only marginally less; the security of those with employment compared to the uncertainty of studying towards vague employment prospects, and the usual variables of better living conditions, greater financial freedom and independence, social mobility and in some cases the limited responsibility and less effort required of those in employment. Many

students embark upon a university course without clear career direction and often those who do have a particular career aspiration find the above variables too overwhelming and they lose sight of, or devalue their original aims. To study for its own sake and to increase knowledge or improve the mind is not always sufficient to counteract the weight of the social or economic pressures they face, and withdrawal results. Despite the attempt to educate students to the uncertainty of future employment and the need for them to have a wide range of employment options etc., there are many students who fail to accept the reality of their situation in earlier years of study, and as their finals approach and they investigate the situation for themselves, they are suddenly confronted with the bleakness of their future. Sudden disillusionment and withdrawal often follows.

Financial hardship. Withdrawal for this reason is usually accompanied by a variety of other factors, e.g. heavy commitments or a way of life prior to enrolment that the student has tried to maintain; marriage and the need to provide for children during undergraduate years; failure of parents to support when the student feels obliged to leave home and there is no TEAS because of parents' income etc. Although approximately 10% (1977 figures) of students claim this as the reason for withdrawal, it is often a face saver, and failure to cope with the course or failure to adjust to university is often involved.

In 1977, 113 of the 940 official withdrawals stated they couldn't cope; 121 withdrew for health reasons and 145 didn't state their reasons. I wonder how many of these and of the 256 who said there was too much pressure of work and the 100 who lacked interest in their course were in effect distressed, depressed and disillusioned by their study efforts.

By virtue of its size the University can be quite intimidating to a student who has come from the relative safety of small classes, greater individual attention, more structured time and generally a feeling of greater acceptance of his individuality. While the tutorial system does break down the depersonalization and isolation that exists here, there are many students who fail to thrive because they are isolated, have no means to break out of their isolation and leave. Some, but not



many, take refuge in alcohol and drugs or cynicism, but they usually hang on rather than withdraw.

Some students tackle their university studies with the same neurotic methods they used in secondary school and because they got more support there and were successful with obsessional study methods, they are reluctant to give them up. Even though university study makes greater demands and the guidelines and parameters are more vague, they continue to compulsively try to learn everything. The task usually defeats them and their anxiety is overwhelming so withdrawal is their only choice. Families are often well meaning but fail to support the student. They fail to recognize the need for independence and conflict ensues. Withdrawal students frequently place personal growth, independence and new found ideals in front of study. Hostility to parents who try to suppress the student is often expressed in withdrawal. Heightened feelings of inadequacy accompanied by severe anxiety and depression result sometimes when students fail to recognize and keep up with the standards required of them. Emotional relationships, both successful and disastrous, become the preoccupation of many students whose studies suffer. These and other emotional factors contribute to the students' load and with the strain and demands of study itself, are often enough to make the students feel that withdrawal is their only choice.

The reasons why students withdraw are sometimes not even the student himself can specify exactly why this was the eventual outcome. To have a student review plan where each student was required or invited to discuss his or her academic progress, say twice a year, in the light of examination results and personal adjustment, cuts across the concept of students autonomy and would not, I think, be popular with the student body.

Withdrawals should not be considered a failure by the system or by the students themselves if they lead to eventual success or better personal adjustment. It seems to be that "withdrawal" may have a value and is necessary in our institution. Withdrawal allows the student "an out" from an often impossible situation. The feed back of how the student fails to cope is valuable in terms of personal growth to the student. Withdrawal is a natural selection process and if there were no withdrawals, failures would be much higher. Withdrawers are often eventual and successful re-enrollers and withdrawers from inappropriate courses could be re-enrollers in appropriate courses. While a tenth of the University population withdraw each year, this does not seem excessive to me and while it is 'wastage' in terms of University resources, it may not be in terms of personal growth and adjustment for the students concerned.

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the adventures of  
**FAT FREDDY'S  
 CAT**

HELLO THERE, YOUNG CHICKEN! WHAT'S YOUR NAME?  
 CHESTER

AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP?  
 I AM DESTINED TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CLERGY!

CLERGY? YES, I OVERHEARD THE PEOPLE SAYING I WOULD MAKE A FINE PRIEST!  
 I HAVEN'T THE HEART TO TELL HIM...

## CAR CLUB

The 1978 Intersvarsity Motoring Competition was hosted by University Car Club (of Sydney University) and was held at Hampton about 100 kilometers west of Sydney. The competition consisted of three events - a rally in the Jenolan State Forest, a circuit sprint on a part of the Bathurst Circuit and a motorhanna at Hampton. A.U.C.C. did very well gaining the following places - 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, in the rally, 4th, 5th, 7th in the circuit sprint and 13th, 15th, 17th in the motorhanna; and highest individual competitor.

Final placings for the Chrysler Trophy for Intersvarsity Motoring Competition were:

- 1st Adelaide University Car Club
- 2nd Monash Sporting Car Club
- 3rd University Car Club
- 4th Melbourne University Car Club
- 5th New South Wales University Car Club
- 6th La Trobe Horseless Carriage Society

# The Early Model Holden

## THE EARLY MODEL HOLDEN

This week I hope to qualify some of the statements I made last month and perhaps organise things a little more clearly.

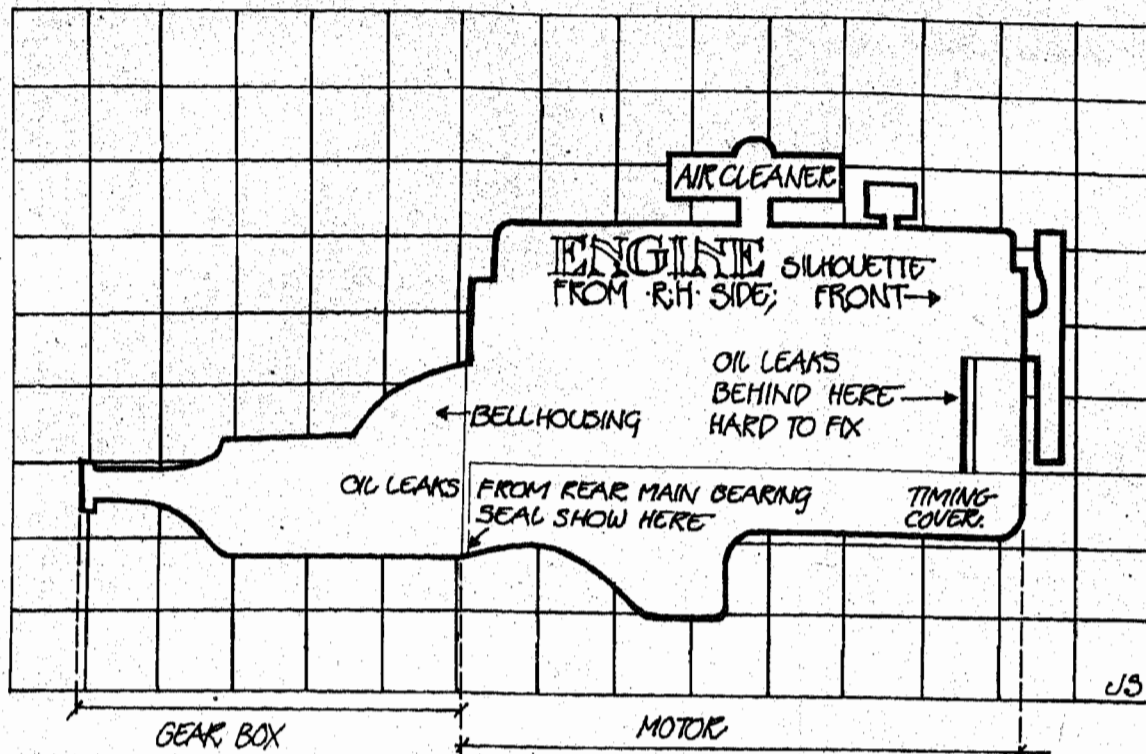
Why is the early model Holden the best deal for a poor student? Well, for a number of reasons relating to the overall cost of running, the Holden has a good chance of working out cheaper over a year. Admittedly, the fuel consumption is higher than many four cylinder cars, but it is not so bad that it becomes out of proportion to other costs. Also, fuel is an expense that only need be considered when the car is actually operating. In other words, it's not much use having a car that you can't afford to fix but if it was fixed has low fuel costs. If nothing else, early Holdens are cheap to fix and parts are plentiful, so there is a good chance that you can keep one of these little buggers in reliable working condition. As an added side benefit, Holdens are easy to learn to repair (the first car I ever pulled apart was a Holden) and lots of people know about their (relatively few) mechanical quirks. If you are really desperate, parts can be even obtained on council dumps, there being hundreds of thousands of early model Holdens around.

The disadvantages of the early model Holden centre around their fairly marginal handling/braking and their consequent inefficiency as good cars. While not good, their handling is acceptable and can be made better by using good tyres (steel radials) and double acting dampers (pedders red are cheap and good) which, incidentally, seem to improve braking performance by eliminating the rear axle tramp that causes many of the Holdens stopping problems.

In today's terms, early Holdens are not much to write home about, but they can be quite good overall when compared to some of the alternatives, i.e. A Holden in good condition is infinitely better than say, a Cortina which is theoretically cheaper to run, but worn out. Now lets look at the early Holden model line up.

48 - 53

First car Holden made 'Sideplate' or 'grey' motor of 132.5cu in capacity. 6.51 compressar ratio 3 speed transmission with Synchromesh on 2nd and top gears. Vacuum electrical system.



FJ

As above but with minor differences.

Still as before but with minor improvements. i.e. tailshaft no longer falls out over level corssings.

All the above are becoming prohibitively expensive due to collectors buying them to restore. Besides you can get better later models cheaper.

FE & FC

As above but wity minor revisions to the transmission clutch and motor and, oh yes, a new body style. Larger brakes. 12 volt electricals - hydraulicy operated clutch.

FB & EK

A above but with the addition of a horribly ugly and heavier body. Motor up to 138 cu inch - electric wipers on EK. Brakes as before. Double row ball bearings in g'box.

EJ

With a new better looking and lighter body, but retaining 138cu inch 'grey' motor. New brakes. Transmission revised separate bell housing (makes working on the g'box casier).

EH

New motor (red motor) capacities 149 and 179 cu inch. New front subframe and engine mountings. Recirculating ball steering box. Two speed wipers (wowee) 'Acc' pushn on ignition switch (wowec zowie).

In terms of driveability, the EJ and EH were definitely superior, the EH having more power than the EJ but a higher fuel consumption. The EH with the introduction of the hydraulic lifter 'red'

motor is far quieter than any of the others and will cruise at higher speeds due to a lower diff. ratio (made possible by the larger engines). Also the EH has a different front cross member which considerably reduces road noise and suspension crash.

Where the EJ is a determined oversteerer, the EH enters a bend understeering and exits in transient roll oversteer e.g. on both these cars, the eventual tendency is for the back wheels to slide first. This can be fun, but is a dangerous trait if not understood. EJ's adn EH with worn front suspension or bad tyres tend to understeer very badly.

Steering is heavy at parking speeds especially with steel radials fitted, but is reasonably weighted when moving. The EH has marginally lighter steering than the others because of it's recirculating ball steering box. However compared to an EJ it has marginally less feel and more slop.

Straight ahead feel is poor, on lock, while not very sensitive, the steering does go noticeably light when the front wheels are about to lose grip.

Performance is roughly equivalent to the 1200 cars of today e.g. Datsun 120Y and Toyota Corolla, with the EH 179 being a bit quicker, about as fast as a Honda civic. Top speed for the grey motors is about 70.80 mph (while the red motors (EH) will run out to 90 mph. Crusing is about

55.60 grey motor and about 65.70 for the red motor IN GOOD CONDITION ONLY. Please do not try to cruise a worn engine fast or it will break.

The earlier models are all much of a muchness, offering even lower standards than the EJ & EH without much compensation in way of purchase price. If you can't afford an EH, get an EJ if you can. Infact, for the super low budget (or if you don't want a car for longer trips) the EJ is unbeatable.

Braking (drums all round) is acceptable for one stop from less than 60 mph. Any higher speed or repeated hand stops will see the brakes fade out almost completely. Without caution, wheel locking can be induced, to its credit, the pedal has good feel, although it is moderately heavy. Driver comfort and general ergonomics are fairly terrible, the clutch and brake pedals being much too high in relation to the accelerator (although heel and being is possible) seats are awful and other controls are not very conveniently arranged. Still it is, cheap to buy and feasible to expect to run one cheaply.

Some parts to watch when buying an early model Holden. Obviously see if you can find one without too much rust. Check the front mudguards and the doors particularly. Any rust will reveal itself first as bubbles beneath the paint. Beware of the cheap respray. If no rust is showing beware! Be sure that the front frame members are reasonably sound. Look under the car to see if the nails that run longitudinally are squashed at all. If they are squashed badly it means that rust is serious. Slight squashing is normal and is due to the car being lifted on a host for servicing. While you are under the car check for associated squashing of the rear brake pipe. If the car you

are interested in has a grey motor expect slight oil leaks around the bell housing. (The rear main bearing seal is fairly primitive). On grey motors oil seepage around the timing cover and sideplate is fairly common. Beware of lots of oil from behind the front engine plate, as this means a lot of work to fix. (please refer to illustrations).

Engines are generally fairly long lasting, (expect about 100-140,00 miles), but with unsympathetic use can start to fume around 60,000. Remember that replacement reconditioned engines can be had cheaply for Holdens \$350-\$400, so if the rest of the car is ok and the price is right a car with a worn engine may still be a good proposition.

'Grey' motors are notorious for their value noise (tappet noise), but be careful. Some unscrupulous people set the tappets badly to mask other engine noises. Red motors should be quiet with no knocking noises at all. Quieter knocking in red motors is sometimes due to gummed up hydraulic lifters, which is not serious, but may suggest that the oil has not been changed regularly.

Gearbox whine is a point to watch. 'Singing' in first and second gear is a gign of a worn front mainshaft bearing. 'Singing' in third means rear mainshaft bearing wear. (Singing is a noise that increases pitch with increased engine speed). Gearbox repairs can be expensive unless you tackle them yourself, but if doubtful seek advice. (Secondhand gearboxes can sometimes be had cheaply if you are aware of what you are doing). Vibration in third gear probably means worn univer-sal joints or missing propellor shaft flange nuts. Diff whine unless bad is not a serious problem. Make sure that the car steers properly. Worn king pins are sometimes a problem, and parts are about \$100 to replace them. Squeaks from the rear suspension are common. They are annoying but not too serious.

Brake pedals should have 1/2 - 1/2 free play and feel very solid after that.

Remember, this is only a rough guide. Always use your common sense and cautionary instincts! Next I'll run through some procedures you can use to check a car and explain more fully some of the checks suggested in this article.

# THE WEED

**CITY-STATE**

Phone (Editorial and other business) 51 0351  
Classified . . . 51 0191

Adelaide: Monday, October 23, 1978 **14c\***

BROKEN HILL 19c

**WEATHER**

Cloudy. TEMP. (at 9 a.m.): 24.8 C (76.6 F). Sunset 6.37 p.m. (Details, Page 52)

Country . . . . . 46, 47  
Information . . . . . 52  
Puzzles . . . . . 43  
Strips . . . . . 36  
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# DOPE: 15 DIE

The number of people admitted to hospital suffering from Valium overdoses increased remarkably in the first six months of this year, at the same time as police were confiscating large harvests of "illegal" drugs. The Federal Health department admitted that nothing has been done to stop the abuse of valium, for which four million prescriptions valued at \$10 million were written in Australia last year. And the company manufacturing Valium, Roche Ltd., made record profits last year.

Many doctors feel pressured by social expectations to prescribe Valium out of habit or because they don't know what else to do. Whatever the reasons, Valium is the most widely prescribed drug in Australia today - and more people end up in Casualty because of overdoses, O'D'd on Valium than any other drug. Advertising by companies like La Roche, pushing their wares at doctors, and urging people to take legal drugs to help them "cope", accentuates these trends.

People are dying of these drug overdoses, and large companies are making money out of killing them. And here we are looking at alcohol and tobacco use as well as pill-popping. Yet chances are that when you personally read the headline to this article, "15 Die of Drug Overdoses", your thoughts turned to heroin or a similar drug. The figures in fact refer to deaths of lung cancer sufferers in Melbourne hospitals in recent months.

The drug companies (including people like WD, H.O.Wills and Carlton and United Breweries) try to cover up these facts. One way of taking the spotlight away from their own problems is to criticise other drugs. They are known to use scare tactics to focus community attention on Marijuana, hallucinogenics such as LSD and narcotics such as heroin. The recent HBA publication "Drugs of Addiction and You" (Melbourne, 1978) is a case in


Completely soft-pedelling alcohol (Australia's largest drug problem) and analgesics (our second largest drug problem - according to the Senate Select Committee on Drugs in Australia, 1977), the HBA booklet paints an irresponsible, misleading and horrific view of cannabis, and ignores the finding of the Senate Select Committee of Drugs in Australia (1977) that there is not a single death attributed to cannabis on record in this country. Even more irresponsibly HBA ignores the number of people hospitalised due to analgesics abuse, and HBA's own part in supporting the "health" system under which these drugs are produced, prescribed and administered. It uses eight pages of its booklet on illegal drugs and only four on tobacco, alcohol, analgesics, anti-depressants, tranquillisers etc. Maybe it is in HBA's economic interests to do so, because they make a financial gain from the current health system. Definitely, the drug companies in general don't want to see consumption of their products down because profits would also fall.

It has even been suggested that tobacco, alcohol and medicine companies "keep the heat" on marijuana because they fear their sales would decline drastically in the face of dope legalisation.

Whilst the alcohol and tobacco companies push their wares, police officers implement out the moral sanctions of the State upon dope users. Busts are becoming ever more frequent,

PLUS

MARY WHITEHOUSE HEADS OUR WAY



YOUR LIFE — And what to do with it

STILL 14c

## WHILST CANNABIS LAW REFORM IS DELAYED BY GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACIES



# DRUG PUSHER

supplies of dope scarcer and more expensive. We're told not to worry. Dope they say, could kill us.

Every time I hear that sort of line, my mind turns to thinking of all those stereotyped housewives zonked on Valium. And I think of the real pushers, hypocritically making the money out of all of it.

Interested in following up any of the issues raised here? MonWEED, the free broadsheet of the Monash Marijuana Action Collective, 20.9.78, contains a complete critique/report of the HBA drug booklet as well as extracts from an article "Who are the Real Pushers?" Free copies available from the Community Research Action Centre, (CRAC) or Lot's Wife. Off campus readers should send a SEA to MonWEED, C/- CRAC, Monash University Union, Wellington Road, Clayton. 3168.

### WE NAME THE PUSHERS

Paul Hogan, a drug pusher in the truest sense of the word. Hogan has been bought by the Winfield people and is party to a whole industry which thrives on getting more and more people addicted to nicotine. Hogan's use of the "ocker angle" implies that it is almost unpatriotic, in Australia, not to smoke Winfield, and huge sums have been spent on advertising the drug, to create the illusion that it is connected with success in the social, financial and sexual fields.

Sir Maurice Natnan, CBE, KBE, former chairman of Courage Breweries, was knighted for his contributions towards alcoholism, cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease, brain damage, road carnage and social debilitation. A modest man, Sir Maurice once remarked that breweries such as Courage have no special responsibilities towards alcoholism or alcoholics. Newspapers make fusses over illegal drugs and sell more papers because of the sensational headlines . . . but no one who died from an overdose on alcohol ever made the front page of 'The Sun.'

### BANNED:

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE 1977 Federal Royal Commission into Drugs of Dependence. THE AUSTRALASIAN PLEED, the latest paper from Nuxious Wee Press, has reprinted extracts from the banned document. It's now available from the ADEL AIDE UNI UNION SHOP and other enlightened venues.

# NATIONAL DOPE DAY PLANNED

In the face of buck-passing politicians and red-tape royal commissions, a number of pro-cannabis legalisation groups have called for a show of opposition to current dope laws. The Royal Commissions into dope have provided a smoke-screen to our politicians, who have been able to avoid making long-overdue law reforms by staging these lengthy inquiries instead.

Moderate use of Marijuana has been found to harm neither the individual or the community in enquiries already carried out in Canada, England, the USA and European countries. In fact, the greatest health risk to the marijuana user is the risk of being busted!

Various factors relevant to law reform indicate that at this rate we might just live long enough to see marijuana decriminalised - a minor law reform which means that while the laws will be more lax and less traumatic, the problems remain: discriminatory dope law enforcement; busts; droughts; where to score; spiked dope, alienation from society; paranoia.

It's time to stop the witch hunt against marijuana growers, traders and smokers. National Marijuana Day is a nation-wide declaration of the need for civilised dope laws to replace the present draconian legislation. One suggestion has been for a Cannabis Control Board to be set up, which would licence growers, distributors and retailers; will co-ordinate research into cannabis to further our knowledge of its industrial (fibre for cloth, paper), therapeutic (asthma, epilepsy treatment) and recreational uses of cannabis; will control the government. Instead, the Government - the taxpayers - pay out millions to maintain police, courts and other institutions which police marijuana laws.

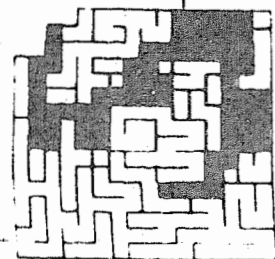
## WITCH-HUNT

The economic cost, then, is high. The social costs are even higher. Some 10,000 otherwise law-abiding citizens are given criminal records each year for doing something which, medically speaking, is less harmful than drinking alcohol, taking tobacco, or swallowing Aspro, Bex or birth control pills.

**RALLY AGAINST THE MARIJUANA LEGISLATION** and all legislation on "Victimless Crimes" on Thursday, **NOVEMBER 9th 1978, FESTIVAL PLAZA, 4.30 - 6pm.**

just out!

AT THE UNION SHOP



## IF YOU WANT:

- to see an end to the hassles and paranoia which go with smoking marijuana,
- to have controlled prices and quality
- a new cash crop for struggling Australian farmers
- useful job opportunities for unemployed youth
- a more rational and safe source of government revenue than uranium profits and woodchip royalties
- a more rational source of raw material for paper production; (1 acre of cannabis grows in one year and produces the same amount of paper as 16 acres of native forest which takes 60 years to grow. Cannabis paper is 100% recyclable, unlike woodpulp paper, and is more durable, and stronger than woodpulp paper. Our currency is printed on cannabis paper because IT LASTS!)
- to see a better relationship between the community and the law enforcement agencies
- to put a stop to the black market and organised criminal elements who often use money gained from marijuana sales for much more illicit activities
- legislation restoring all rights and privileges to people busted on cannabis charges, and all pending cannabis charges thrown out of court
- a legal distinction between cannabis and harder drugs, (i.e. those which are demonstrably dangerous) and media recognition of this fact - cannabis to be used for asthma, glaucoma, epilepsy, etc, and to be available readily rather than only on recourse to underworld contacts who also push narcotics . . . .

# NATIONAL marijuana DAY

Rally Against  
Marijuana Laws

Thurs. 9th. Nov.

4 PM 6:30

# Festival Plaza

## The Society for Cannabis Law Reform presents Cannabis and The Law

Speakers' panel...  
Mr. Tony Parsons - Director, Cannabis Research Foundation of Australia  
Dr. Greg Chesher - Reader in Pharmacology, Sydney University  
Dr. David Phillips - Chairman, Festival of Light, South Australia  
Ms. Janine Haines - Australian Democrats  
plus a member of the Liberal Party.  
Chaired by...  
Hon. Chris Sumner - Legislative Council Member

## Public Meeting

Friday November 3rd  
8.00pm  
ADELAIDE TOWN HALL

## act now

**CANNABIS LAW REFORM HAS BEEN ACHIEVED OVERSEAS BECAUSE OF CONSTANT POLITICAL ACTIVITY.**

For several years now, our brothers and sisters overseas, especially in the USA, have taken to the streets to demonstrate against draconian marijuana legislation. The result?? One third of the US population now live in states in which cannabis laws have been liberalised. The Carter Administration is pushing a popularly supported bill for decriminalisation on a federal basis, in fact! How different from the Australian situation, where Federal and State Drug Squads have doubled in size over the last 18 months!

**ACT AGAINST THE DOPE LAWS AND THE AUSTRALIAN SITUATION!**

Legislation is now before State Parliament, which provides minimum fines for cannabis-related offences. *Life imprisonment for traffickers and liberal provisions for police to tap phones and bug rooms.* \$1,000,000 has been allocated to buy the electronic devices necessary for this. But why? To squash the heroin scene? BULLSHIT! 90% of dope busts are for cannabis. To get the pushers? BULLSHIT again; 90% of all cannabis busts are for possession and use, not trafficking!!

**THE DOPE LAWS ARE DISCRIMINATELY ENFORCED AGAINST WORKING-CLASS YOUTH!**

The NSW Health Commission has published data which states that 12% of working-class youth smoke marijuana, as against 17% of "middle-class" youth. Yet 96% of

all drug convictions come from the lower socio-economic group. In effect, the rich get stoned whilst the poor get busted! The Cannabis Research Foundation has been publicly battling these laws. It comprises people who say that you just **CAN'T STAND BY** while all this happens. It's time you joined us, and stepped out of the traditional apathy and paranoia which go with dope smoking! Hundreds have subscribed to the Cannabis Research Foundation (C.R.F.) since its founding three years ago, (it should have been thousands) and for every supporter, another hundred have declared verbal support. Last December, the Marijuana Party received 50,000 votes after a four-week election campaign, in this state. Thousands of every issue of the Noxious Weed newspapers (Weed, Seed, Eed, Plead, etc.) sell in every capital city. Clearly, thousands upon thousands support cannabis law reform.

**NATIONAL MARIJUANA DAY** is the opportunity to show the politicians, moral entrepreneurs and "guardians of the community" that we are not merely a lunatic fringe, but rather a significant portion of the populace, from all sections of the population, who are *sick and tired* of being regarded as criminals for using a drug of **OUR CHOICE** and that the marijuana laws at present are a disastrous failure, immoral, and a gross waste of resources and human potential.

## RALLY THURS 9 Nov. 78

# YOU AND THE COPS

## Keep your mouth shut!

The first of a continuing series written by leading Melbourne solicitor  
**RAINER M. ELLINGHAUS**

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WEED (May 77) --Noxious Weed Press Pty Ltd.



If you are being subjected to routine questioning, whether at home, at a friend's place or at a police station, (that is, questioning in circumstances where you do not suspect that you are being questioned in relation to a particular offence or offences), then if you are certain that you can talk your way out of it, it may be an easier course of action to take for you to answer the police questions in order to have an easier time. This approach should only be taken in circumstances where you are certain that no charges are going to be laid against you.

**IN ALL OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT!** Say nothing! Even apparently innocent questions may be sufficient to put you in.

On the other hand, there is no point in antagonising the police. Being a smart arse does not pay. Be demure and humble and answer all questions with "No comment, I wish to consult a solicitor." Remember that it is your right to telephone a solicitor or to contact a solicitor or any other person. You have not been watching too much television in asking for your rights to be exercised on your behalf, nor have you been reading "whodunits".

Remember that in most cases it is you who supplies the evidence on which the police will subsequently convict you. You may think you have been caught red-handed, they may tell you that you have been caught red-handed and that you may as well own up, but even when you think there is no way for you to be acquitted and that there is no point in your not answering questions, the odds are that you will be acquitted if you say nothing!

The Police may threaten you with more serious consequences than you are bargaining for and with more charges that they may lay against you if you don't cooperate, but these are the very threats that cause people to spill their guts and thus make the police

job of obtaining convictions easier. They may threaten your girlfriend, they may threaten your wife, they may threaten you with the possibility of making your children wards of the State. They have used any device they possibly could in order to learn whatever it is that they wanted to know. Remember your salvation lies in keeping your big mouth shut!

It is impossible to recount the number of people who have been counselled to keep their mouths shut, yet in almost every instance when subsequently questioned by the police have opened their mouths and have provided the police with all sorts of information, even if not directly relevant, which subsequently leads to their conviction. They may ask you questions about what you do, about whom you associate with, what your interests are, where you have been over the last couple of years and make general conversation, only in order to then be able to use any information gleaned in the form of a record of interview, whether signed or unsigned by you, which can then be used in evidence and to which certain pertinent parts can easily be added if they have a general picture of your background or activities over the period shortly before the questioning occurred.

Remember that anything you say can be used in evidence against you just as they warn (or are supposed to warn) at the commencement of any series of questioning.

You do not have to sign a record of interview or a statement typed by the police in order for this to be used in evidence against you. Admittedly, a signed record of interview is stronger evidence against you than a record of interview which has not been signed and in this regard, remember that initialling the bloody mistakes is almost as bad as signing the whole thing on the top and bottom of each page. Whether it is signed or unsigned, it is generally accepted by the Courts as evidence of what you

you said it.

Remember you may have a hard time for a number of hours, but depending on what you are being charged with, you may have a far worse time for a number of months or years should you be convicted of serious offences (and in this regard, remember that a serious drug offence is handing your friend a stick of buddha grass and getting him to pay you back for the purchase price of same).

The interviewing police may say to you, "Look, you can do it your way or our way", and with those words they might commence to type both questions and answers on your behalf. This has been fairly common practice certainly from the point of view of bluffing a suspect and your safety, as in almost every other instance, lies in keeping your mouth tightly shut. If they show you something connected with the alleged offence, (such as a letter or notes or a parcel or any other kind of object), don't look at it, refuse to comment, tell them you don't want anything to do with it - you don't want to see it, you don't want to know about it, and that you wish to make no comment to anything.

Remember, an admission as innocent as "Yes, I live here and I pay the rent", may be the very thing which will lead to your subsequent conviction particularly in relation to offences involving the possession of something illegal.

Do not read anything that they may give you, whether it be a question and answer sheet (i.e. a record of interview) in which you have answered "no comment" to all questions or whether it be anything else. Once you read something over aloud in the presence of the police, certain principles of evidence come into play and whatever it is you read over aloud may possibly be used in evidence against you.

Don't believe anything the police may tell you. Remember they have used anything they could in order to get whatever it is they wanted from suspects and in many

cases, they have not been overly concerned as to whether the suspect was the guilty party or not, as long as they were convinced of his or her guilt. They may tell you that if you don't co-operate they will arrange for bail to be refused so that you will have to remain in prison until your case is heard. In some cases, unless there are friends nearby who can obtain the services of a Justice of the Peace to set bail, the police may well be in a position to prevent you from obtaining bail until the next morning when they are bound to take you to the nearest Magistrates Court for a bail application to be made. If you can possibly arrange it, you should have obtained the services of a solicitor at this point of time in that it is not at all unknown for the police to give evidence about you in such a way as to suggest that if you were granted bail, you would never be seen again, even if there is no substance in such allegations. A solicitor will have had the opportunity of speaking to either you and/or possibly members of your family and will be able in most instances, to obtain bail on your behalf at an amount and on conditions far more favourable than those you would be likely to obtain for yourself.

It is an unfortunate fact as regards our judicial system, particularly in the Magistrates Court, that an accused is often treated (if not regarded) as a guilty party when bail applications are being made. Many Magistrates treat a person who might be in the process of applying for bail as if he had already been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

The On Dit weed authorised by the Adelaide Uni Society for Cannabis Law Reform. This issue is published as a supplement to On Dit. The Monash Marijuana Action Collective compiled the supplement and Thanx On Dit for the opportunity to run the supplement.

The police may threaten to beat you and may push you around and there are certainly occasions on which the police are guilty of bashing, whether it be in the form of a few punches or something more thorough. Generally speaking, however, unless you have the unfortunate experience of being involved with some members of some of the heavier squads who have a reputation for being more prone to violence than others (how often have you read nasty reports about some members of the armed robbery or consorting squads?) you will be able to avoid a bashing simply by remaining calm and not being cheeky. Your first impulse on being heaved may well be, "Who the hell does this bastard of a cop think he is?" and you may feel inclined to advise him accordingly. But this is not the smart thing to do. Many policemen are quick to anger and if you behave like a smart arse intellectual, then you might just end up getting a clip under the ear mate. If on the other hand you keep insisting that you are not obliged to answer any questions, that you do not propose to do so, and in fact you behave in accordance with this stance without unnecessarily antagonising the policemen, then you may escape any physical violence being done to you. You must obviously not allow the police who are interviewing you to get the impression that you are frightened. You may well be frightened, but don't let them see that you are frightened.



# LEGALISE MARIJUANA



# In Response to TM

## WORLD PLAN BY MEDITATION

The Maharishi inaugurated his World Plan in 1972 with a seven point list of goals.

- (1) To develop the full potential of the individual.
- (2) To improve governmental achievements.
- (3) To realize the highest ideal of education.
- (4) To eliminate the age-old problem of crime and all behaviour that brings unhappiness to the family of man.
- (6) To bring fulfilment to the economic aspiration of individuals and society.
- (7) To achieve the spiritual goals of mankind in this generation.

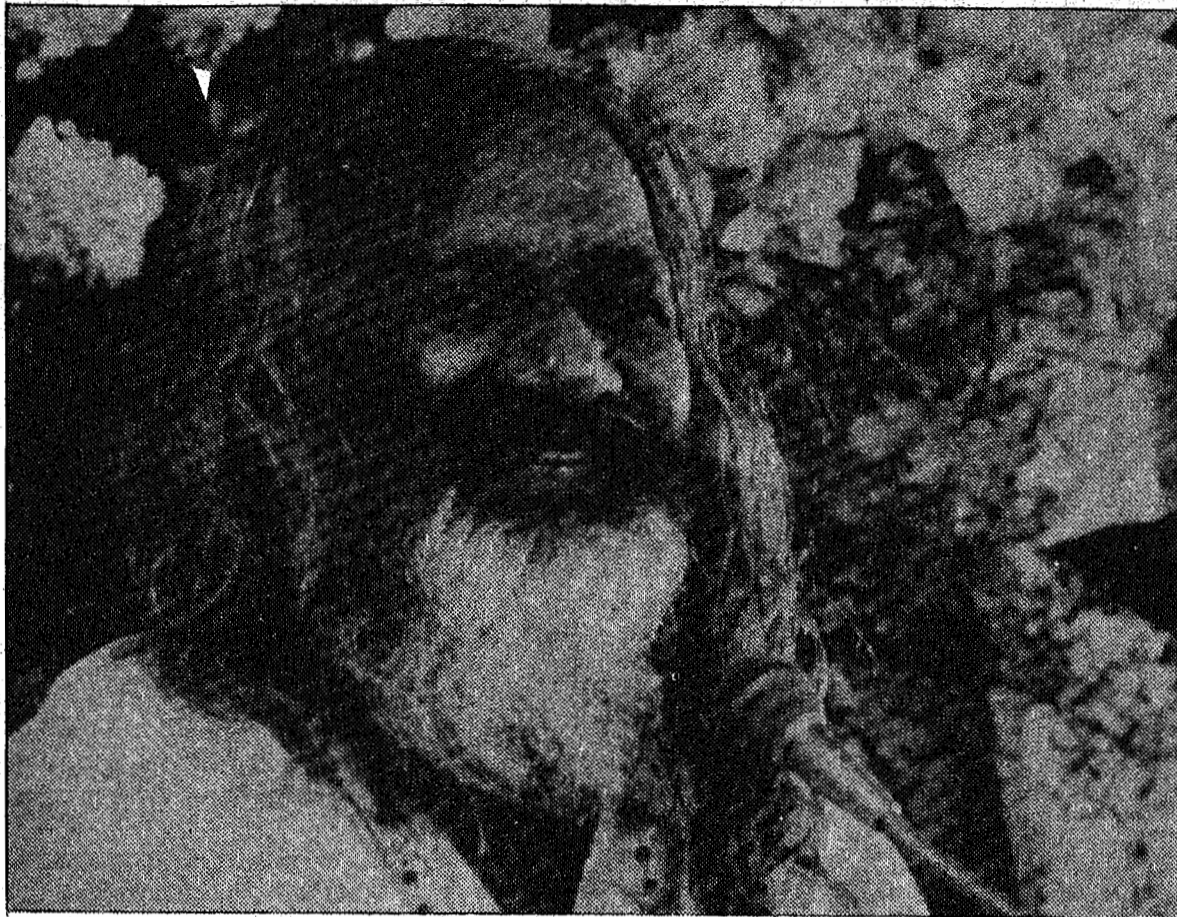
The claim made is that 1% of the population meditating (transcendental) produces an 'ideal society' at all levels. Such plans and programmes are nothing new.

History is full of examples where persons have promised or sought the good life or 'utopia'. Plato's literary 'Republic' proposed a model of laws for a perfect city. The Romans sought a World Plan based on military and legal controls. For many centuries the Church has had those who seek to apply Heavenly principles to the Earthly realm. Past scholars and mystics, politicians and generals have contributed proposals to solve mankind's problems. For example, Sir Thomas More wrote in 1516 of a 'utopia' where happiness was guaranteed provided there were emotional controls and a planned economy.

Today there seems to be a proliferation of World Saviours with a plan to change the world. Many agree on the problems, but few agree on the basis for solution. If T.M.'s World Plan was just another theory it would be easy to discount its purpose. However, a close examination of its values and the 'sliding-scale-of-truth' as justifying its implementation is cause for concern. Behind the goals is a disciplined, organized spirituality with the purpose of 'initiating' and 'enlightening' the human race.

Its public image of an 'easy-to-learn' technique to create more liberated people for 'the nation as a hole to blossom' is not true. A much less tolerant regimentation of purpose is found in the Maharishi's own words.

'In the Age of Enlightenment there is no place for ignorant people. The ignorant will be made enlightened by a few orderly, enlightened people moving around. Nature will not allow ignorance to prevail. It just can't. Non-existence of the unfit has been the law of nature.'(1)



The World Plan is not to allow people at the grass-roots 'to realise their full potential', but rather the manipulation of people to develop preconceived philosophy and behaviour.

Planning has to do with problems in our everyday world. The realities of human needs requires the organizing of resources with objectivity. The Maharishi's answer to every problem is that there is no problem'. (2) Thus the definition on how T.M. sees the ideal society has a different basis than the average western-thinking Australian.

From the East the better society is a product of subjective experience and mystical concepts. The guiding principle of problem-solving is 'higher consciousness'. This approach has been used for centuries in eastern countries and has not produced more 'ideal societies'. It is hardly likely TM's more sophisticated publicity for a modified Hindu form of worship can transform Australian Society

### TREVOR HARRIS

TREVOR HARRIS is an Honours graduate in Architecture and a Masters graduate in Town Planning. His thesis research involved a study of organizations seeking to promote ideals for the planning of society.

- (1) 'Inauguration of the Dawn of the Age of Enlightenment' M.I.U. Press, Illinois, 1975, p.47.
- (2) Maharishi Mahesh Yogi 'On the Bhagavad-Gita' - Penguin, p.224.

### T.M. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN.

by Mr Peter Battye  
B.Eng. (Civil) (Hons.)  
B.Soc. Admins.

T.M. is presented to the public as a scientifically validated technique 'to develop the full potential of the individual thereby improving the quality of life and creating an ideal society'. The following are some references made by researchers on the claims of T.M.

1. Colin Martindale in 'What makes Creative People Different', *Psychology Today*, Vol. 9, July, 1975; reports on a study showing that teachers of T.M. in tests of creativity scored either worse or only as well as control groups.
2. Robert Ornstein in 'The Container vs The Contents', *Psychology Today*, Vol 10, Sept. 1976, suggests that T.M. has been very skillfully packaged for western society, but its promotion often goes 'beyond the evidence.'
3. Dan Golman in 'Book Reviews on T.M.', *Psychology Today* Vol 9, July, 1975, states that 'researchers who belong to the movement have never reported a negative finding'.
4. Psychologist, Graham O'Neill, *The News* (article, Thursday, July 20th 1978), states there is no evidence for an increase in intelligence, and 'the sort of claims that are made for T.M. go far beyond any accepted scientific knowledge and cannot be accepted without some objective evidence'.
5. In *The News*, Thursday, July 26th 1978, psychologist Graham O'Neil and philosopher of religion,

Philip Almond state: 'As a religion, T.M. need not be taken seriously, as a secular educational technology its claims remain unproven'.

6. British neurophysiologist, Dr Peter Fenwick, in the *London Times Educational Supplement*, May 17, 1974 on considering the studies presented by the T.M. organisation concluded, for methodological reasons, that 'all these studies need to be looked upon with reservation', and 'it is almost impossible to draw any conclusion. Psychological results are capable of being influenced by many non-specific factors'.

7. A cognitive study by N. Kanas & M.J. Horowitz, reported in the *Archives of General Psychiatry*, Vol 34, Dec 1977, demonstrated that 'meditators did not show less stress response to stress films than the non-meditators'.

8. N.R. Cauthen and C.A. Prymak, in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* Vol 45, No. 3 June 1977 reported that 'the original expectation of greater arousal reduction with increasing amounts of practice with T.M. was NOT supported NOR was the literature on large reductions in skin conductance and respiration rate during T.M.'.

9. D.C. Zuroff and J.C. Schwarz, in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, Vol 46, No. 2 1978, summarised their study as follows: '.....though the results of this study provide some support for the hypothesis that T.M. is specifically effective in reducing normal college student's experiences of anxiety, it must be remembered that **NEGATIVE RESULTS** were obtained with the behavioural measure of trait anxiety and with measures of loss of control, psychological

maladjustment, and frequency of drunkenness and marijuana use and that the technique tended to be berated as only 'moderately' helpful with general life problems. It appears, therefore that T.M. has been oversold by its proponents and unless it is shown that long-term practice does lead to great benefits it should be considered irresponsible to advertise T.M. as a panacea'.

10. Jonathan C. Smith in a study reported in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, Vol 46, No. 2, 1978 found that T.M. was no more effective, for some individuals, in reducing anxiety, than for others who sat quietly in a chair, for twenty minutes twice daily with the expectation of relief.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF T.M.

The T.M. monolith spans many organizations. Different names have been used in the development of the Maharishi's approaches to the West.

1. 'Spiritual Regeneration Movement' (S.R.M.). This was the first group founded in 1958 to propagate T.M. The S.R.M. was chartered as a religious movement and its teachers freely used the words 'God' and 'religion'.
  2. 'International Meditation Society' (I'M'S) was established in 1967-68. This society was the successor to S.R.M. and made significant changes to the promotion and organization of T.M. A conscious effort was made to exclude religious terminology for a more scientific image.
  3. 'American Foundation for the Science of Creative Intelligence' (A.F.S.C.I.). S.C.I. aims to develop the 'doctrinal' aspect of T.M.'s system of yoga.
  4. 'World Plan Executive Council' (W.P.E.C.). This is the current world organizer and is the successor to I.M.S. W.P.E.C. seeks to promote T.M. at all levels. It has an active campaign to gain support from national governments, educational institutions and civic officials. 'World Plan Executive Council Australia Ltd' is the group administering T.M. in this country. Courses are offered to initiates at the following fees:-  
\$120 Adults; \$195 Married Couples (including children under 15); \$55 Tertiary Students; \$30 High School Students; 2 weeks pocket money for children under 12.
- It is important to note that T.M. has lost two U.S.A. consumer-fraud suites on the basis that it was being sold as a scientific technique when it is really a religious practice.

# In Response to TM

1. A.U.S. District Court Judge on Friday, October 21, 1977 barred the teaching of T.M. in New Jersey Public Schools. Reported in *The Advertiser*, Saturday October 22 1977.

2. A class action suit against the teaching of T.M. in the San Lorenzo High School was upheld by the Superior Court.

It becomes apparent that the claims of T.M. are open to question. There is another side to their publicity which should be considered. The promise of the Maharishi that his meditation programme is the solution for social ills is seriously in question. Rather it should be seen as a deceptive campaign seeking to entice people into a practice which is grounded in Hinduism.

Yours sincerely,

PETER BATTYE

Peter Battye is an Honours graduate in Civil Engineering. He has also completed a degree in Social Administration, and is employed as Assistant Senior Social Worker at Hillcrest Hospital, Adelaide. This includes social work with the section dealing with drug and alcohol abuse. He is currently investigating the claims of T.M. as a social panacea.

## T.M. A PERSONAL LOOK INSIDE

By Mr Peter Brown  
B.A. (Psych) (Hons.)

Having always felt that there was something more to be experienced in life in addition to my normal daily existence, I could scarcely believe it when I was told that a simple, relaxation technique practiced for 20 minutes twice a day can 'improve the quality of life by allowing everyone to develop his full potential of mind and body....and to enjoy fulfilment in life.' (1) So, in 1972 I commenced the practice of Transcendental Meditation and for the next 3 1/2 years vainly attempted to realise my true nature by looking inwards. In fact, the reverse happened.

To learn how to meditate I was told that I must first bring along some fruit, some flowers and a new white handkerchief and take part in a small 'initiation' ceremony. This was simply to thank Maharishi Mahesh Yogi for such a tremendous technique and to keep the teaching of it uniform. I went along with this without question, but thought it slightly 'religious' when my instructor began chanting, bowing and placing my offerings in a bowl on a small altar. Nevertheless I recited the necessary words.

I was then given a mantra and told to repeat it silently to myself until it would come of its own accord and resonate with my whole body, which it did. I was told that the mantra was just a meaningless word ('ieng' was mine) which would help direct my mind to increasingly subtle levels of thought until eventually I would 'transcend' all thought and arrive at their very source; a state which Maharishi calls 'Being'. The mantra was never to be spoken or repeated to anyone and this I obeyed loyally.

Over the next few years I practiced T.M. fairly regularly and found that I could achieve a certain degree of mastery over my mind and metabolic system which was often accompanied afterwards by a brief sense of 'peace'. T.M. is purported to be a scientifically verifiable, altered state of consciousness which results in the reduction of stress and anxiety and I do not wish to deny the pleasant initial feeling with which it is associated. Nevertheless, I also experienced conditions after prolonged meditation:- loss of body awareness, fear, anxiety, heart palpitations, introversion, lack of affect, severe depression and demonic interference. When relating some of these experiences to a teacher however, I was told that I was simply 'un-stressing' or 'normalising'.

After two years I also became eligible for advanced techniques (at an advanced fee) - courses in the Science of Creative Intelligence and the opportunity to teach others. Fortunately, however, I did not undertake these because, on reflection, I was slowly but surely dying in my spirit. In fact, I began to realise that no amount of meditating would eliminate my real problems and the more I meditated, the further I got from realising my self, my potential, my direction and my meaning for existence. In desperation I called upon God the Father. I was no longer looking for peace, for relaxation, for cosmic consciousness - I was looking for a Saviour. Shortly after this I became a Christian.

Since then I have realised one thing about Transcendental Meditation which it cannot, and never will do. **It does not remove sin, rather, it redefines it.** Maharishi's claims that man is essentially good and that 'by meditation, very easily a sinner comes out of the field of sin and becomes a virtuous man'. (2) This was not my experience. The deeper a person looks within himself, the more likely he is to sense his guilt and shame unless he is able to ignore it by putting away reason.

Hundreds of gurus have offered enlightenment by describing various paths but only Jesus Christ has dealt with my sin by dying on my behalf.

He has redeemed me, but the Maharishi deceived me. Jesus was resurrected from the dead, Maharishi will die like all similar gurus.

Furthermore, the peace offered by T.M. is short-lived and illusionary. In times of crisis it disappears and can only suggest turning inwards once again to draw upon one's 'inner potential'. Jesus however, says this:-

'Come to me, all who labour and are heavy laden, and I will give rest'. (Matt. 11:28)

As one who has tasted the fruit of both T.M. and the Holy Spirit, I can say - of the latter only, that the fruit is truly good.

There is, however, meditation which is true. Israel's King David says this concerning God:-

'I will meditate on all thy work, and muse on thy mighty deeds.' (Psalm 77:12), 'I will meditate on thy precepts' (Ps.119:15), 'I will meditate on thy statutes' (Ps. 119:48, and this:- 'Oh how I love God's law! It is my meditation all the day.' (Ps.119:97).

God is calling us to dwell richly on His deeds and know that He is Lord. When we consider God's nature we are inspired through love to act according to His will. We cannot reach God or obtain godliness by focussing on a mantra, but should heed what St. Paul says in relation to constructive thinking:-

'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.' (Phillipians 4:8).

## T.M. IS A RELIGION

One of the claims by T.M. is that it is not a religion.

This is part of a deceptive strategy to gain influence in the West. Any enquirer seeking to know what lies behind the 'technique' should see the religious basis for the initiation ceremony. On examination of an English translation of the 'Puja', it becomes obvious that there is more than a state of 'deep relaxation' but rather the enactment of Hindu deity worship.

The puja is a Sanskrit hymn of worship which the initiator recites before imparting a mantra to the initiate. An English translation of the puja is not given to the ordinary initiate. However T.M. instructors learn it by rote and recite it in Sanskrit with the accompanied physical movements.

There are three segments in the initiation ceremony which well illustrate the religious practice. The first part involves reciting the legendary names of those through whom the 'holy knowledge' of mantras has been given. Some of these personages are mythical and others historical and conclude with the Maharishi's own teacher, (Guru Dev). These personages are given divinity status and exulted as deities. (It is Guru Dev's image which is placed on the altar at the centre of attention).

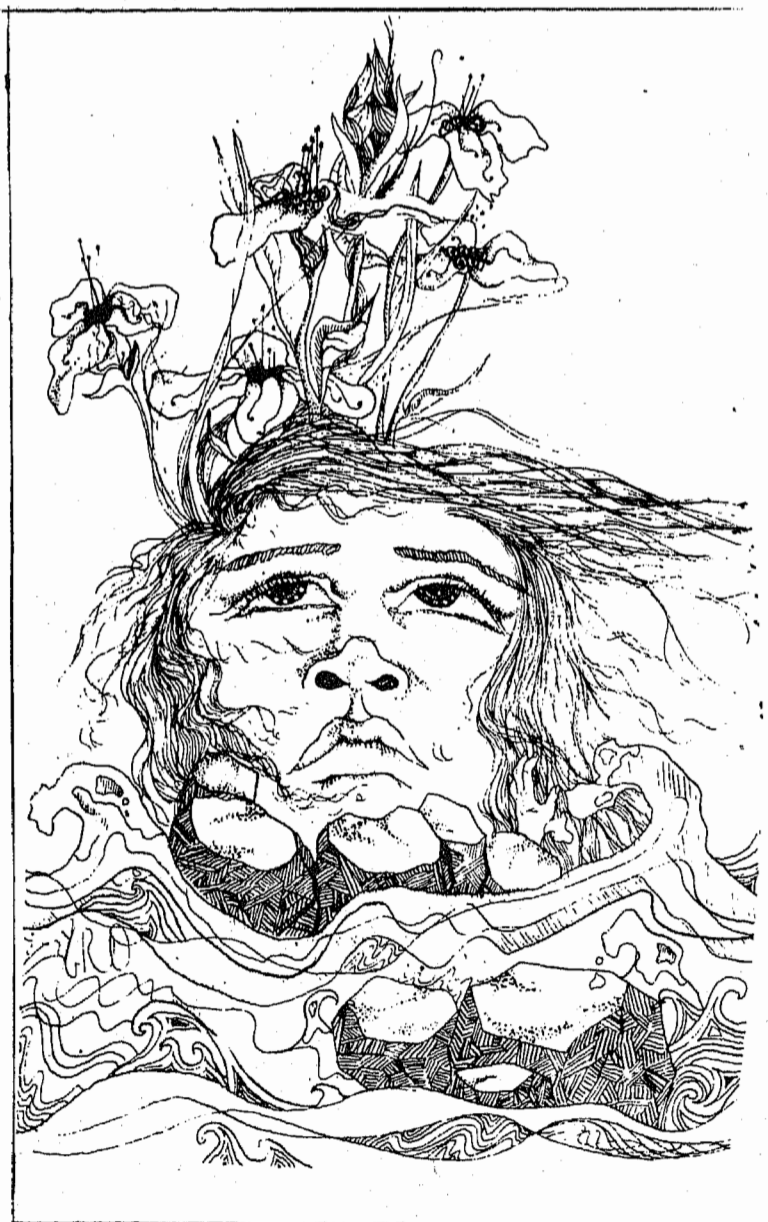
The second section involves placing offerings before the image of Guru Dev. A succession of items are offered to the verbal accompaniment of 'I bow down'. During this phase the initiates offerings are presented on the altar. This implicates the initiate in an act of thanksgiving to a deceased Hindu spiritual teacher.

The last part involves a hymn of adoration to the Guru. This is obviously religious in character in that Dev is identified with the deities of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. At the conclusion the teacher bows before the altar and offers the candidate to do the same. It is at this point that the mantra is given. It is obvious that these T.M. practices are parallel to those of classical Hinduism.

Enacting the ritual involves the initiate both actively and passively. The Maharishi requires strict adherence to the practice as it formalizes the 'holy tradition of great masters'. The Puja is constructed such that it can alter the state of consciousness of both candidate and instructor. This is to prepare the candidates awareness of 'inner being' and their orientation to the 'Absolute'. This is consistent with most of eastern religions and philosophy.

The religious quality of the liturgy is not superficial in that observing these things are required to be initiated. Some T.M. teachers try to justify the ceremony by suggesting that the candidate is not involved, but rather witnesses it. However, anyone refusing the ceremony and the offerings to be made is not initiated. Another comment is that no prior belief, religious or otherwise, is required. Although this is true, it is plain that the ceremony invokes worship toward Hindu deities and gurus whether conscious or not. To me, such activities indicate a deception of purpose in a campaign to gain influence in the West.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER BROWN





# SIMS has its say

## RESOURCE LIST

1. John Weldon and Zola Levitt 'The Transcendental Explosion' Harvest House, Irvine Calif. U.S.A. 1976. A description of the effects T.M. has had on the west with discussion on why it has been able influence many people. A good account of what is going on with the movement.
2. Colin Weightman and Robert McCarthy 'A Mirage from the East' Lutheran Publishing House, Adelaide 1977. A general description of Eastern religions and their practices. Particular references are made to TM and its contrast to Christian meditation. An informative and concise book.
3. John E. Patton 'The Case Against TM in the Schools' Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, U.S.A. 1976. Information on the current legal implication of the T.M.I campaign for schools. Helpful for those wanting resource material.
4. Dr Gordon R. Lewis 'What Everyone Should Know About Transcendental Meditation' Regal Books, Glendale, U.S.A. 1974. A critique on TM's claims and propoganda. Gives reasons why the goals of TM cannot be ultimately realised.
5. Douglas Shah 'The Meditators' Logos International, Plainfield, (N.J.) U.S.A. 1975. A good analysis by a Christian Pastor with a Hindu background. Explains some of the deception in TM's overtures to the West.
6. Rabindranath R. Maharaj 'Death of a Guru' Holman Co. U.S.A. 1977. The testimony of a Brahmin converted to Christianity. Practical experience on the link between occult power and eastern mysticism. Helpful in highlighting the dangers of Hindu meditation.
7. R.D. Scott 'Transcendental Misconceptions' Beta Books, San Diego, U.S.A. 1978. A story of a former TM teacher who gained access to secret information on the movement during his six years of involvement. An excellent expose of the deception practised and how he was involved in misleading experiments.

## RESOURCE ARTICLES

1. David Haddon 'Transcendental Meditation Challenges the Church' Christianity Today, Wheaton III U.S.A. Part I, Mar. 26, 1976 and Part II, April 9, 1976.
2. B. Alexander 'TM Behind Closed Doors' Right On. W.C.L.F. Berkeley, Calif. U.S.A. Nov. 1975.
3. Spiritual Counterfeits Project 'TM in Court' S.C.P. Berkeley, Calif. U.S.A. 1978 (Transcript of legal case Malnak v. Yogi, which TM lost).

## ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY.

We are working towards creating an ideal society in South Australia. It is for the people of this state to decide whether they want an ideal society or whether they are content with the present state of our society. We have no time to answer the petty criticisms of those wishing to frustrate our endeavours.

We have found something good that will ensure an ideal society in South Australia. All we know is, by experience, practitioners of TM enjoy their life more. No-one should feel the ideal society to be a threat; what we will see from it will be only more harmony. Less stress and fear, more broad-mindedness. We are so busy spreading the wisdom and knowledge of Transcendental Meditation we have not even had time to enjoy our success. How can we find time to answer our critics?

Those who want to enjoy the benefits of TM will find courses readily available; and those who don't want these benefits - they are perfectly welcome not to learn TM. We cannot criticise them. We know they mean well.

The well-known 'Maharishi Effect', where 1% of the population practising TM is enough to create balance in the whole community gives us confidence. We can afford to have 99% of the people criticising us; some one person in a hundred will close his

eyes and practise TM, and that will be enough to create an ideal society for all to enjoy.

Those who would like to know more about the reality, reliability and holistic nature of the Transcendental Meditation program can come to our next introductory lecture at **LITTLE THEATRE, UNION CLOISTERS** every Wednesday till end of term.

## TOTAL LICENSE

(Except to do physical harm.)

Issued to: \_\_\_\_\_

1. To do whatever you wish.
2. To discover and be the real you.
3. To find and do your own thing.
4. To smile at and speak to any member of any sex, age, race or creed.
5. To be hereby relieved of all obligations and duties that you no longer agree to.
6. To go nude wherever you won't get caught.
7. To shape and mold your own destiny.
8. To break any promises or contracts that you no longer agree with.
9. To accept or reject any programming for your conscious and subconscious computer.
10. To reject all guilt for not pleasing others.
11. To cancel anyone's right to control you.
12. To have an unlimited number of close friends.
13. To be exempt from all customs, traditions, expectations and morals that you do not agree with.
14. To disobey orders if you disagree with them.

**WARNING:** Be prepared for the consequences of your thoughts, words and actions.

This license has been issued at the proper time and place on this planet.

by *Frederick IV*  
Frederick the Fourth

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# Education For Women Too?

**Education What is it for? Is it for women too?**

The problem of Education What is it for is not likely to be solved in this article nor would it be possible to reach agreement on all the different arguments put forward. I would like to outline what I see at some of the primary aims of education. There are of course many secondary gains that are achieved indirectly through education, such as enjoyment and pleasure, but I am concerned with the following:-

- Transmission of information ideas history and culture from generation to generation.
- Development of skills to acquire knowledge, and do so with a critical outlook.
- Preparation for life both socially and productively.
- Development of new theories and concepts which can redirect and improve society.

Since humanity is made up of people both male and female with a slight numerical advantage to females, it would seem to an impartial observer that men and women should receive the same share of education. However women have throughout western history (and the history of many other cultures too!) been excluded from formal education. Many reasons were given for this exclusion, lack of brain capacity, physical weakness, the affect on ability to bear children etc. These reasons whilst hard to prove were equally hard to disprove until today. The false reasons being disproved left the truth that the patriarchy (men) wanted to be the all powerful owners of all knowledge - and that the knowledge was screened for any tendency to disprove their superiority. This was also a class based control as it still is today working class men were excluded from all knowledge that did not pertain to their work.

**The situation today.**

There are approximately equal or slightly more girls than boys who complete matriculation. Girls achieve higher average marks. But only 1/3 go to University.

More women than men select primary courses at CAEs but on average these women have higher academic qualifications.

The percentage of female lecturers is small, the percentage of female tutors, a lower paid, less secure position, is higher.

Women select the humanities courses, or rather are conditioned into seeing these courses as more 'feminine'. Most of today's openings are in the Science area.

Since academic qualifications are the usual measuring stick of success in our society, women have often strived for this recognition only to find that a good mark for a paper may not only be dependent on hard work but also on some sexual favour, or the bias of a male lecturer.

The theory that if women were appointed more frequently in positions of power in Tertiary Institutions, and with the education department that they would influence policies in women's favour, and act as role models is over simplistic. Feminists maintain that the system is inequitable. It was not designed for women and working class men, but for the male ruling class. As the oppressed groups try to squeeze themselves into the system they assume the values of the system. The lack of enthusiasm most women have for power positions is not necessarily lack of self esteem, but rather a clear thinking attitude towards hierarchial structures.

What is needed is a totally revolutionized system, not patches and reforms to the old. However there are some reforms which should be implemented, and can be. Factors which mitigate against women taking educational opportunities up are:-  
 no accouchement leave.  
 no child care facilities.  
 onerous domestic chores.  
 lack of self esteem.  
 sexual molestation and rape.  
 poor health care.  
 emotional demands of lovers husbands and family.  
 The bias of selection by males of male co workers or male identified women.

These barriers all need to be lifted so that women have the same emotional and physical opportunities for self development. But women should not slip into the same roles as men now occupy or the present developing situation will be reinforced, a system of middle class men and women equally controlling education to the exclusion of working class women and men.

Sylvia Kinder 1978 (Oct)



WOMEN ON WELFARE

THE WOMEN ON WELFARE CAMPAIGN.....NOVEMBER 1 1978.

Over recent months, increasing numbers of women have had their pensions and benefits withdrawn or diminished,

have had their personal lives disrupted by Social Security Department investigations,

and have brought to public attention the many anomalies and the lack of information or consistency in Social Security Department policies.

On November 1st, the date of the introduction of the new Medibank system, itself designed to remove the concessions available to welfare beneficiaries, (while Pensioners are to receive 75% of the approved medical fee, beneficiaries will drop to the 40% available to the general public), the WOMEN ON WELFARE CAMPAIGN will commence, on an Australia wide basis, with:-

1. **QUESTIONS** to be asked in both State and Federal Houses of Parliament.

Enclosed is a pro-forma letter, which can be used to collect case histories of any women whose pensions have been cut, and can then be used by politicians in your State.

2. One clear case be **TELEVISED** by Current Affairs television in each State.

3. **CASE HISTORIES** be collected, collated and kept up to date by a central campaign clearance office, in each State or city.

4. A constant barrage of case histories be brought to the notice of the public by means of:

- radio talk-back shows
- letters to the editor
- television programmes
- newspaper articles

# Women on Welfare

5. A series of well publicised **PUBLIC MEETINGS** to be held in **ALL CAPITAL CITIES ON NOVEMBER 8TH.**

WOMEN ON WELFARE

OUTLINE OF THE MAIN AIMS OF THE CAMPAIGN

1. **PROCEDURES FOR APPEAL AGAINST SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.**

(a) **The Social Security Department Appeals Tribunal:**

to be retained, but with the following modifications:-

- that it be made **Independent and Autonomous**, with the power to vary, upon review, decisions made by the Department.

- that appointment of Members of the Tribunal be undertaken by joint consultation between the Director-General of the Department, the Director of the Australian Council of Social Services, and the Director of the Law Society.

(b) **The Administrative Appeals Tribunal**

If, as has been suggested, Senator Guilfoyle goes ahead with moves to place Social Security legislation under the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal, we will support the move, as providing a structure for appeals beyond the Department itself, with the provision that

**LEGAL REPRESENTATION BE AVAILABLE, FREE, TO ALL CLIENTS,**

and that, as with the Departmental Appeals system,

**PENSIONS WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL A CASE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED AGAINST A CLIENT.**

(c) **In the Case of both Tribunals**

**INFORMATION** must be available to all clients, in language clearly understood by them,

including the provision of multi-lingual letter forms,

and that

counter staff be prepared, on request, to give accurate and complete information on the rights of appeal by telephone or in person

and that

all correspondence to clients which contains notification of change in pension entitlement, include information of appeals procedures as part of the letter, and not as incidental information printed on the back.

2. **THE SUPPORTING PARENT'S PENSION**

That the current distinctions between Deserted Wives, Widow's Pension, and Supporting Parent's pensions and benefits be removed, with the provision of a universal **SUPPORTING PARENT'S PENSION** which will attract all of the rights available to pensioners, including regular indexation.

3. **INDIVIDUALLY BASED PENSIONS**

- That all pension be provided on the basis of individual need and assessment,

and that

- there be provision made for the payment of dual benefits on the 'married rate'.

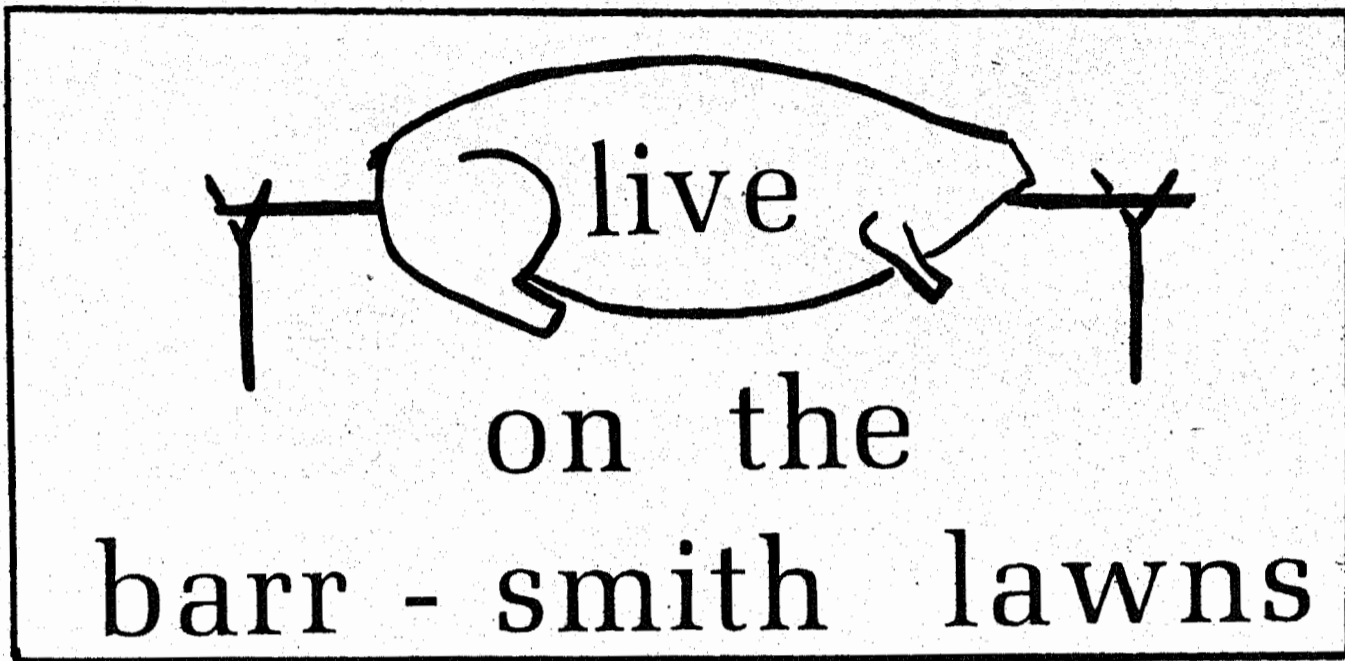
All benefits, including sickness and unemployment benefits, are to attract all concessions, supplementary allowances and medical benefits available to pensioners.

**THERE IS TO BE NO DISTINCTION, AS CURRENTLY PROJECTED, BETWEEN THE MEDIBANK PROVISIONS FOR PENSIONERS AND BENEFICIARIES.**

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(Late applications will be accepted).

Further information can be obtained from:

Mr. G.B. Mitchell, Reader in Accounting,  
Room 305, North Building, School of Social  
Sciences. (275 2026, 275 2603)

# THE SECRET STATE

BOOK REVIEW OF "THE SECRET STATE" by Richard Hall.

by Joan Coxedge, for the Committee for the Abolition of Political Police.

In recent years, we have seen the emergence of a new growth industry. Intelligence agencies, already well-developed in Roman days as part of the State, are today assuming ever greater importance as centralisation of both industrial and political power accelerates.

Intelligence agencies are by nature secret. This secrecy has prevented publication of reliable books on the subject until recently, when a number of defectors, notably ex-CIA agents Agee and Marchetti, spilled some of the beans. As well, congressional hearings in the United States have exposed some of the more bizarre aspects of the American spy industry. Nevertheless, popular ideas of intelligence agencies are still dominated by TV serials ranging from "Get Smart" to "Callan". In this respect, the spy industry is not greatly different from other industries. John and Jane Citizen are no more likely to understand the inner workings of General Motors or Conzinc Riotinto in Australia than they are able to fathom what goes on in the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation or the Australian Secret Intelligence Service. But the superficial fascination with spying is there, and any new book which claims to tell us all about Australian spooks is likely to create some interest.

Indeed, Richard Hall's book "The Secret State" is the first full-length book which deals exclusively with this subject. Previous publications, on which Hall draws heavily, have either been books relating only incidentally to spooks, or specialist articles and bulletins along more modest lines. And breaking new ground, he gives us the history of all the major branches of Australia's security service.

The book reflects the author's position as a long-time journalist and as an adviser to federal politicians. This experience must have given him at least some superficial contact with the intelligence community.

"The Secret State" manages to convey the unreal atmosphere surrounding the spy network. In

this, he places in the Australian context the insights we have already gained from reading Agee and Marchetti. In particular, the arrogance of organisations which set themselves up as being beyond elected governments is well described. So is the pomposity, the bloody-mindedness and the sheer stupidity of much of the so-called work of these undercover bodies. Extracts from agency memoranda, both in text and the appendices, make hilarious reading and put Maxwell Smart's scriptwriters to shame.

There are good references to internal rivalry between the different agencies, but nevertheless, the cohesion of the international intelligence network comes across strongly, as does the subservience of Australian agencies to Big American Brothers CIA and the National Security Agency.

The book also describes well the situation leading up to the 1975 constitutional coup in Australia. For the first time in book form, we are offered a plausible scenario which rejects the party political approach as well as the concept of a simple conspiracy. Hall collates the already known connection of the Governor-General John Kerr to organisations closely allied to the CIA, his friendship with intelligence personnel and his insistence on being kept in touch with coded intelligence material. At the same time, Hall convincingly portrays how the US intelligence establishment consistently misread both the nature and intentions of the Whitlam Government as a threat to the stability of the South East Asian region. There was a spate of adverse CIA responses to such events as the sackings of both ASIO head Barbour and ASIS head Robertson, and to Whitlam's pointless attempts to establish the status of Richard Stallings, ex-chief of Pipe Gap.

Under the circumstances, it was not necessary to run a complex conspiracy involving Governor-General Kerr. All the pre-requisites were there for Kerr with his known inclinations, intoxicated as he was with the power of having access to paranoid secret material, to act as he did.

Hall's journalistic approach makes the book highly readable, but in the process he sacrifices a great deal. The book never lives up to its claim of being a polemic. Rather than being combative, Hall

falls over backwards to avoid showing bias.

On the whole, the book is best described as a reference work, but unfortunately, without the benefit of source bibliography. Even as a reference, it has serious factual errors, most of which could have been avoided by consulting available publications.

His sensational claim that ex-head of ASIO, Peter Barbour, was removed because ASIO was found to be KGB infiltrated must, I believe, be taken with a king-sized grain of salt.

Either this statement was put into the book as a sales gimmick or Hall himself was the victim of the disinformation technique which is one of the ploys of the secret service club. After all, such a claim would benefit the so-called progressive faction inside ASIO.

Apart from this highly dubious claim, the inaccuracies, although serious, are far less important than the book's other shortcomings.

While the "Secret State" is full of criticism, there is little if any analysis. The role of the agencies as an alternative government - clearly implied in the title - is not even mentioned, let alone analysed. From beginning to end, the book concentrates on the bumble-footed uselessness of the agencies and completely ignores their sinister aspects.

In this respect, the book suffers from serious omissions, which may or may not be deliberate. For instance, the role or even existence of senior ASIO man Don Marshall, who sat for years at the right hand of Murphy in the Attorney-General's office rates no mention. We hear nothing about John Ridley (ASIS) or Owen Harries (Australian Association for Cultural Freedom) who both similarly "assisted" Andrew Peacock as Foreign Affairs Minister.

Marshall Green, the most notable or notorious American ever to enter Australia, is totally ignored. Sir Robert Mark, brought out here to advise the Fraser Government on terrorism, is described as "having the reputation of a liberal" when in fact he was directly responsible for the first police killing of a demonstrator in recent British history. This killing took place in June 1974

at a demonstration in London by the Metropolitan Police Special Patrol Group (SPG), which since Mark's appointment as Police Commissioner in 1972 had been substantially up-graded and played an increasingly aggressive role. It is worth noting that even after that tragedy, Sir Robert Mark claimed in March 1975 that the police had shown "excessive tolerance in dealing with demonstrators and in future, if necessary, they must be prepared to meet force with force".

The book's greatest shortcomings lie in its internal contradictions, which in turn spring from Hall's evident desire to appear "rational" in the eyes of "reasonable" people. His conclusions (which apart from various "shoulds" and "oughts" interspersed in the text, occupy only two pages) suggest mere cosmetic changes, when throughout the book, he gives chapter and verse to the fact that such changes could not even be introduced, let alone implemented. He also suggests that the remedy lies in the hands of Australian politicians, without explaining how Australia would be able to effect controls of internationally linked agencies unilaterally when no other country has ever done so.

And most importantly, as Hall should be well aware, Mr. Justice Hope specifically recommended that there should be no parliamentary committee to scrutinise or supervise ASIO's activities. He completely ignores Hope's other recommendations which legalise ASIO behaviour, such as buggings, phone-taps, break-ins and general surveillance, so enhancing the power of agencies and of the state.

Hall refers to the "mythology" of considering world-wide secret agencies as a club (page 138) and yet spends half the book proving the myth to be true, being quite explicit on page 154, when he discusses how the CIA and MI6 had come to the rescue of the head of ASIS in Japan, who had been threatened with a shut-down of his station because of the poor quality of his material.

It is significant that none of the spate of reviews of the book which have already appeared, offer any fundamental criticisms of the book's shortcomings. In that respect, they along with the book, merely perpetuate the attitude of the media to secret agencies, where they question the efficiency of the intelligence network but never their existence

and purpose. Whether this attitude represents a conspiracy or not, is a question which can be answered in the same way as the question of the 1975 coup.

Despite Hall's claim to the contrary, concerned people will still ask why we need secret agencies at all. They will want to know how to get rid of the monstrous baby, instead of finding ways of purifying the bath-water.

That public action will lead to their abolition is about as likely as abolishing the armament industry by passing pious resolutions for peace. However, an understanding of the clandestine forces operating in internal and external politics is essential to the demystification of a system which is rapidly driving the world toward the abyss.

He sees no purpose in any agency, and instances not a single case of agency usefulness in the past, and yet brushes aside the argument for their abolition with a few lines of incomprehensible gobble-de-gook.

Underlying all the faults of "The Secret State" lies the absence of a discernible standpoint. There is no apparent connection in the book between the appearance and growth of secret agencies and the historical periods in which this took place. Hall cannot see the sinister reality of countries like Chile where lists of names compiled by their bumble-footed right-wing snoopers operating under a democratic regime were later used to kill, torture and imprison thousands of people. He fails to come to grips with the present crisis of the capitalist system, which is closely linked to the drive towards what is becoming known as the Strong State in which political police and paramilitary forces play an ever-increasing part. This term, the Strong State, is explained in "The Technology of Political Control", a Pelican paperback, which is recommended reading.

"The Secret State" makes good racy reading for those who want to gain a nodding acquaintance with some of the details of Australian secret agencies and with their follies. Those more concerned with fundamental issues will find little that is new or thought-provoking, although even if not intended, some of the facts given by Hall will reinforce other material published on the subject.

# Words

# Concrete Canoes

CONCRETE INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA

## CONCRETE CANOE RACE

### WHAT'S THAT ABOUT?

The Concrete Institute of Australia, S.A. Branch, is intending to sponsor an event consisting of a concrete canoe race and presentation of awards.

### WHO PARTICIPATES?

It is intended to conduct the event in two classes, Class 1 for students and Class 2 for others. The winners of the two classes will paddle for the championship.

### THE REWARD?

Just fun and a chance to win a trophy.

### THE CONCRETE CANOE?

Yes, a concrete canoe. This type of event has been held in the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom for many years with great success. We thought it could catch on here too!

The crew must contribute to the construction of the canoe. The canoe must be constructed in concrete. See the rules for details.

### WHAT'S NEEDED?

At this stage:

1. Read the rules
2. Decide your interest
3. Speak to others at your location and agree to submit a canoe.
4. Advise the C.I.A. of your intention.

Then?

If the interest is adequate, the C.I.A. will advise interested parties that the event will be held and confirm any details.

### TIMING

To ensure adequate planning and construction time, the following programme has been agreed -

- November 30th 1978 Closing date for notification of intention to participate.
- December 6th 1978 Confirmation that event is to be held.
- February 30th 1979 Registrations close.
- Sunday 8th April 1979 Race Day - Lake Torrens, Elder Park at 2pm (subject to confirmation).

### COURSE

Subject to survey of a course and appropriate approvals, it is proposed that the course will com-

mence on dry land. After a suitable land journey, the course will become aquatic for about 1,000 m in a triangular formation.

### RULES

1. Entries must be with the Concrete Race Secretary, c/- C.A.C.A. 254 Melbourne Street, North Adelaide, by 4 pm on 30.2.79.
2. Entries must include documentation covering the design (?), construction materials and methods, crew names and addresses.
3. Each canoe must unquestionably comply with the rules and regulations and exhibit quality of workmanship.
4. Commonly accepted rules of sportmanship will prevail. Intentional capsizing or damaging of an opponent's canoe means disqualification from the race.
5. A Judge's Committee will be set up. Their decisions concerning all aspects of the race will be final.
6. Safety must be given high priority by participants.

6.1 All canoes will undergo a floatation test prior to the race. The canoe must float when filled with water.

6.2 Paddlers must all be competent swimmers, and be able to show proof of their ability.

6.3 Paddlers must wear SAA approved life jackets at all times while in a canoe.

Note The organisers will ensure an emergency power boat is on patrol and that first aid facilities are provided.

7. Paddles may be of any length, but they must be a single blade paddle no wider than 200 mm. No other form of propulsion may be used.

8. Paddlers must all have contributed to the construction of the canoe.

9. No member of a sculling, rowing, kayak, canoe or similar team will be permitted as a paddler.

10. Size of canoe - there are no restrictions on the size of the canoe but a maximum of 4 paddlers per canoe has been set.

### 11. Construction of canoe

11.1 The primary binder material must be Portland cement. Admixtures up to 1% by weight of cement will be permitted. Reinforcement must be ferrous (fibres, mesh, bar or pipe). Non-metallic fibres are not allowed. There are no restrictions on the type of additives used.

11.2 Any foreign material (material other than concrete or ferro cement) placed on the gunwale must be flexible and not function as part of the primary structure. The material shall be removable to allow judges to inspect the edge of the canoe. Wood is not allowed. (The purpose of the material is to protect paddlers and handlers of the canoe from severe scratches accomplished by the use of tape or by simply splitting a length of garden hose and slipping it on the gunwale).

11.3 Any keel if used must be made of the same material as the hull.

11.4 The canoe must float when filled with water.

a. If necessary, floatation material must be added.

b. Air filled cavities in the hull or otherwise, will not be permitted.

c. Floatation material is allowed within the first 600 mm of the bow and of the stern.

11.5 No seats are allowed.

11.6 Loose kneeling pads are permitted.

11.7 Blocks may be used to brace the feet.

11.8 No steering devices of any kind will be allowed.

11.9 The canoes may be painted and decorated.

11.10 Sponsor credits or other commercialisms are not permitted on the canoes, dress and other ancillary equipment.

11.11 The canoe must have been built within 9 months of the time of the race.

### HOW TO BUILD A CONCRETE CANOE

The following bibliography will give you a good grasp on techniques for building concrete canoes. Remember, your canoe must meet the qualifying regulations of the race. So, check those out before you begin constructing your canoe.

**Boat Building with Hartley**, available from Hartley's Boat Plans Ltd., P.O. Box 30094, Takupuna North, Auckland, New Zealand, price \$5 (approx.) by airmail.

**Hartley's Ferro-Cement Boat Building** 200 pages with 435 drawings and photos of ferro-cement boat building. \$9 airmail.

**Concrete Boat Building: Its Technique and Its Future** by Gairnor Jackson and W. Morley Sutherland, available from Concrete Construction, Box 321, Addison, Illinois 60101. \$7.95 plus postage.

**Ferro-Cement Boat Construction**, by Jack R. Whitener, Cornell Maritime Press, Cambridge, Maryland, 1971. \$7.50 plus postage.

**Practical Ferro-Cement Boatbuilding**, by Jay R. Benford and Herman Husen, International Marine Publishing Co., Camden, Maine, \$10 plus postage (available for loan from C.A.C.A. Library No. 11.0.6).

**The Ferro-Cement Boat**, revised edition, by John Samson and Geoff Wellens, Samsen Marine Design Ltd., P.O. Box 98, Ladner, B.C. Canada \$12.95 plus postage.

**Boats from Ferro-Cement**, by W.M. Sutherland, available in print as a United Nations Publication, sales No. E.72.11.B.23, \$2 U.S. currency from Sales Section, United Nations, New York.

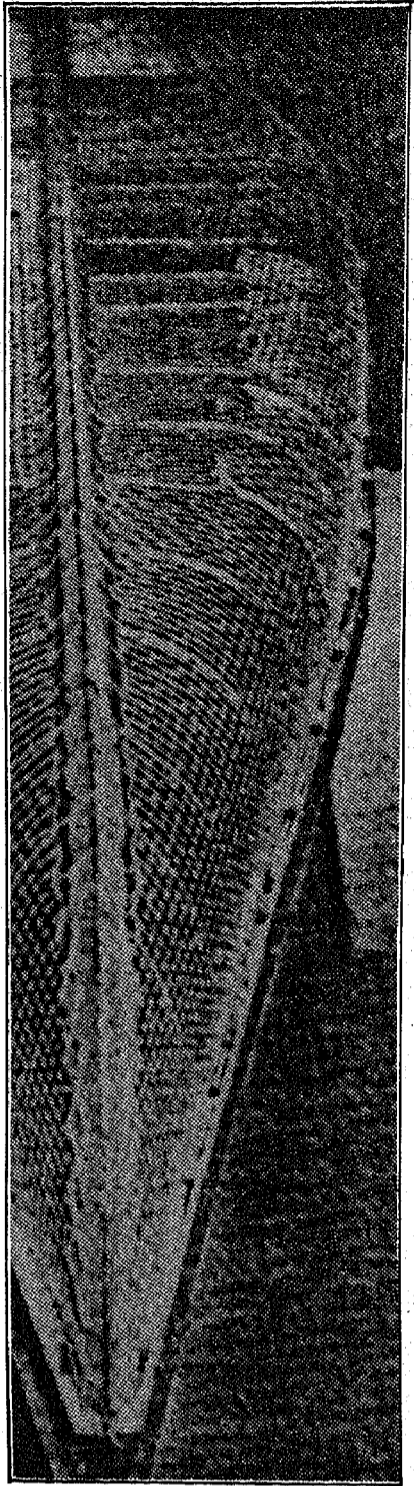
**Ferro-Cement Boats**, a 13 page pamphlet describes the material as well as the boats, is available from Portland Cement Association, 5420 Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Illinois 60077 (CRO-OG).

**PLEASE ORDER DIRECTLY FROM THE PUBLISHERS. PRICES QUOTED ARE APPROXIMATE AND INCREASES SHOULD BE EXPECTED.**

Articles on concrete canoe races have been published in A.C.I. proceedings as follows:-

- Vol. 66#3 March 1969
- Vol. 67#11 November 1970
- Vol. 69#9 September 1972
- Vol. 70#8 August 1973
- #11 November 1973
- Vol. 71#10 October 1974
- Vol. 72#1 January 1975
- #9 September 1975
- Vol. 73#8 August 1976
- #10 October 1976

(These articles are available for loan from the C.A.C.A. library).



## BILBO

A note from the minutes of the CSC Executive meeting 11th October (Verbatim!!)

(At this moment a gorilla in academic gown burst in and after a brief scuffle, it managed to hit Kerry with a lemon meringue pie, spreading lemon meringue over the whole Council room. most of the council, and the financial business, but very little on Kerry. During the remainder of the meeting, picture Andy E. walking round with a bucket and rag cleaning up, Kerry tasting various parts of his anatomy and everyone wiping lemon meringue from documents. Later Kerry left to change, eat and shower. Now read on).

Speaking of Kerry Hinton, that gentleman described his reasons for being late to the office one day as due to a decision to make a "close proximity inspection of the road". We understand he fell off his bike....

## WING CHUN KUNG FU

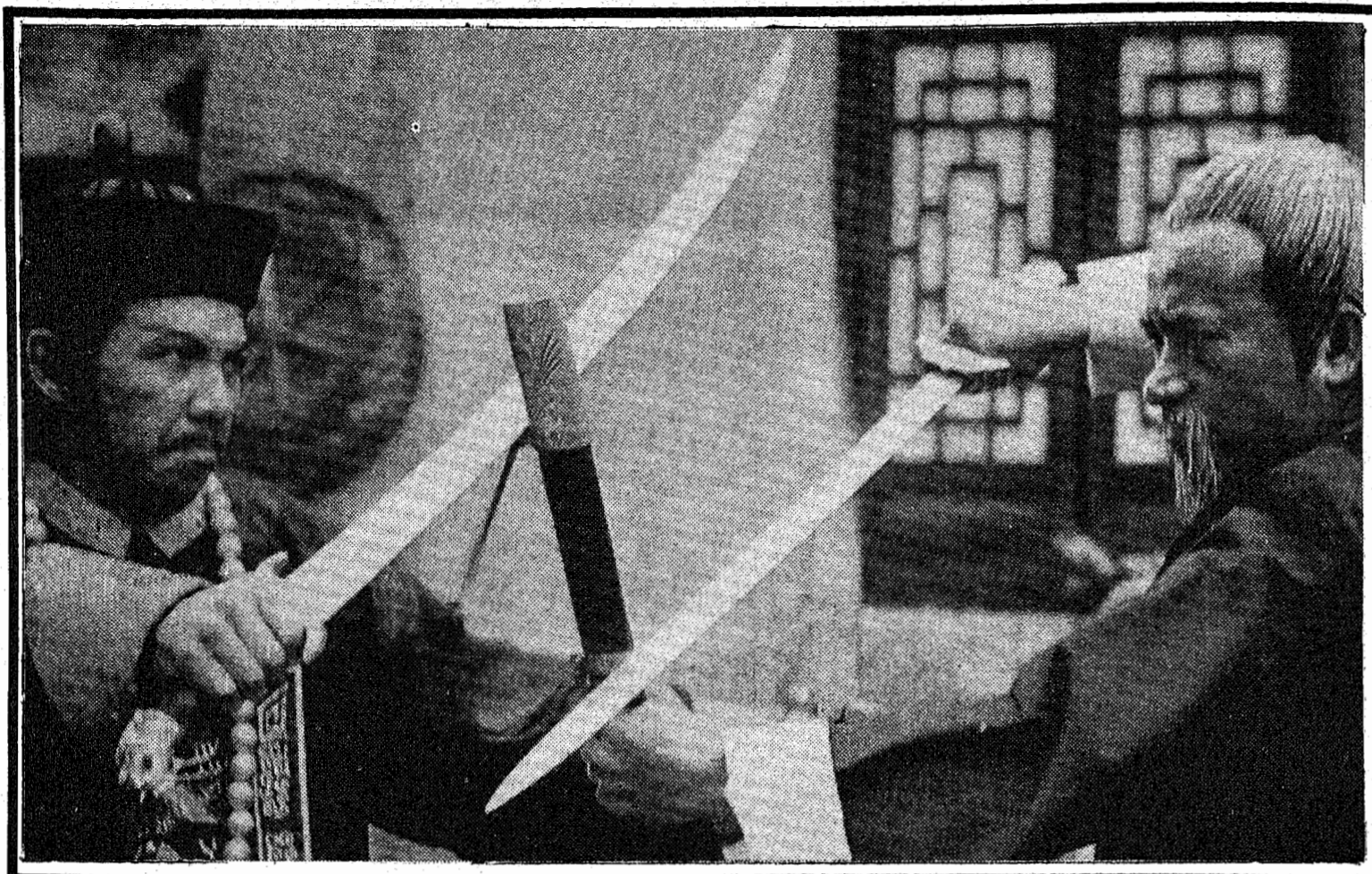
No longer a little-known method of esoteric self-defence, Karate has become a household word. Largely through the media of the films and television, this art of 'empty hand' fighting as developed by the Japanese has received so much publicity that it is at the present time enjoying an unprecedented world-wide popularity.

And what of Kung Fu, the ancient Chinese ancestor of Karate? Here we have a totally different picture. A generic term which embraces a bewildering variety of boxing styles, Kung Fu remains shrouded in comparative mystery. Chinese historians still engage in scholarly debate over its origin, but popular legend ascribes its appearance to the Indian monk Bodhidharma who introduced the Zen Buddhist teaching to China from India and Tibet between 525 and 530 A.D. Whilst he was teaching at the Shaolin monastery in the province of Honan, he noticed that the 'frail novices often fell asleep during his arduous lectures. To increase their stamina he taught them a set of 18 exercises. From these religious beginnings, it is said, the techniques of Chinese boxing were developed.

In complete contrast to the Japanese who enthusiastically export their martial arts along with their cameras, ships, cars, transistors and other electronic paraphernalia, the Chinese have kept Kung Fu very much to themselves. To provide a satisfactory explanation for this secretive attitude would be no simple task for the historian or sociologist; to the student of the Oriental martial arts, however, this secrecy is a primary source of frustration.

consequently, whenever anything is written on Chinese boxing, a rare enough event, the material is usually based more on hearsay and previous writings than on direct experience. Even in Chinese there is a paucity of serious literature on the subject.

Another characteristic which distinguishes Kung Fu from Karate lies in the astonishingly large variety of individual boxing styles or schools. Whereas there are only four or five branches of Karate, a conservative estimate puts the number of Chinese styles at over one hundred. Even more remarkable is the fact that they are in the main quite distinguishable from one another and not merely subtle variations on a theme.



One interesting theory is that most traditional styles were developed from careful observations of the movements of certain animals, birds and insects. Hence we have many names of the different schools, some of which are, The White Crane style (long range techniques, with each forward blow balanced by a simultaneous blow in the opposite direction); The Praying Mantis school; The Tiger Style; the Rat and Snake Styles, (the agility of the rat and the darting movements of the snake come into play)..... and so on.....

The lightning fast method of Wing Chun is an outstanding example of a non-traditional method. It is supposed to have been founded in the 17th century, by a Buddhist nun. She made an exhaustive study of the leading traditional methods and came to the conclusion that they contained too many elaborate stances and techniques, impressive to the eye but of doubtful practical value. As a result she developed what is perhaps the most effective and logical system of close-range boxing ever devised.

Yim Wing Chun (literally, 'beautiful springtime') learned her basic self-defence from a Buddhist nun, Ng Mui, and passed the style down through the centuries to Leong Bok Sul, Wong Wah Bo, Leong Yee Tai, Leong Jon, Chan Wah Soon, Yip Man (the late leader and teacher of the late Bruce Lee), Leong Sheong and Wong Soon Sum and the immediate students who have gone to America, Europe, and Australia. Ng Mui and Yim Wing Chun were aware that none of the existing

styles were designed specifically for women. As a basis for their style, they used the Tibetan idea of a centre-line theory: imagine a vertical line running through the centre of the body, - eyes, nose, jaw, throat, solar plexus, stomach, groin, knees, shins - these are readily vulnerable parts of the body to attack, and the ones which must be defended in fighting.

As one story goes, there were quite a few men who wanted to marry Wing Chun, but her parents issued a public announcement that she could only marry the man who could defeat her in fighting. Many people thought this was a bit of a laugh, and took up the challenge, including several highly proficient martial artists. However, every single man who tried was knocked down by this tiny dynamo. She finally settled on one of those whom she had beaten, a Hung Kuen champion, and taught him her style.

Yim Wing Chun never studied physics and yet the style she founded makes extensive use of the laws of force and motion. What necessitated this was that one (a woman in particular) cannot necessarily rely on brute strength in a fight, therefore, skill, speed and directness must be used instead. This style makes no bones about hitting to hurt. (The only examples of totally non-violent ideologies in the martial arts are in aikido and tai-chi chuan. However these are limited in their application and the ease with which they can be learnt because they are extremely passive and roundabout, and must be studied for many years before

they may be effective from a self-defence point of view). In fact, many of the more advanced techniques of Wing Chun Kung Fu can be quite lethal, e.g. vibrating palm, bil jee (shooting fingers) techniques, high thrusting kicks, etc. However learning control goes alongside with learning these advanced techniques, and also, the higher one's skill in fighting, the less likely one is to ever have a real fight. As one great Japanese samurai said: 'My art consists not in defeating others, it consists in not being defeated'.

The techniques learnt in the first stages of Wing Chun are ways of defending against being attacked, therefore it is not primarily aggressive. It is responsive, though not passive. Contrary to popular belief, many of the fighting styles are not directly relevant for self defence. Wing Chun is one of the few styles specifically designed for effective self-defence. It can be applied regardless of size, strength, age, restrictive clothing or limited space. The basic principles are simplicity, directness, partiality, and the minimum necessary amount of movement and exertion. Wing Chun is comparatively easy to learn.

Yip Man who was the foremost authority of the Wing Chun art in this century was responsible for bringing the style from behind the bamboo curtain in Kwantung province to Hong Kong. An outspoken man, Yip Man regarded Wing Chun as a modern form of Kung Fu, i.e. as a style of boxing highly relevant and adaptable to modern fighting conditions. Although not decrying the undoubted abilities of gifted individuals in

other systems and styles he nevertheless felt that many of their techniques were beyond the capabilities of the ordinary student. The very complexity requires years if not decades to master and hence greatly reduces their practical value in the context of our fast-moving society where time is such a vital factor. Wing Chun, on the other hand, is an art of which an effective working knowledge can be picked up in a much shorter time than is possible in other systems. It is highly realistic, highly logical and economical and able to hold its own against any other styles or systems of unarmed combat.

Although Wing Chun is practised mainly in Hong Kong, it has in fact been carried overseas, namely in Australia and the U.S.A. There are many fascinating tales told of the startling feats of individual Wing Chun experts. It is difficult to verify the truth of these stories, but they continue to filter back from the U.S.A. and Australian and Hong Kong through to the various cities where classes are held and Wing Chun exponents may be living. One of the accounts closest to home is that of a Wing Chun man who faced a Sydney Karate man completely blindfolded. The only proviso was that the Karate man had to attack from the front. Despite severe bruising to his arms and hands caused by the powerful kicking attacks the Wing Chun boxer eventually managed to thrust the kicks aside and knock his opponent out with a flurry of blows. Notwithstanding the sensation it caused the win did not escape the heaviest criticism in Hong Kong for the way in

which the reputation of Wing Chun had been put at stake.

Nevertheless, the total number of Wing Chun exponents remains very small compared with the large followings of other traditional styles. One reason for this is that Wing Chun teachers rarely give public demonstrations, in spite of some of the enthusiastic out-of-school impromptu displays of a few pupil every now and then. Thus, the public by and large knows very little about the style. Also, Wing Chun patterns or sets are largely performed in a stationary position and therefore lack the visual appeal of the more lively and spectacular Katas of other Martial Art styles.

At present there are two highly qualified instructors teaching in Australia: William Cheung in Melbourne, and Jimmy Fung in Adelaide. (The school in Adelaide has over 70 female students, currently training). There are also a few semi-qualified people teaching, and quite a few people, outrageous liars, who claim to know this style because it was in fact the style studied by the late Bruce Lee and formed over 90% of the Jeet Kune Do style that he formulated.

Every day sees an increasing amount of assaults against women, and women themselves are starting to feel seriously the need to be able to defend themselves.

Although more women are gradually becoming interested in the martial arts, the majority feel no inclination at all in this direction. The reasons for this are largely sociopsychological. Women apparently don't have the same experience of physical aggression and street fighting that many men have; most women have never had a fight in their lives, therefore have no reason to believe that they can (or have to) defend themselves.

Martial arts are commonly associated with aggression, which is felt to be unfeminine. It is necessary to distinguish between violent aggression, which has no place in a martial art, and the type of aggression which is more like confidence and strength. This type of aggression is one which women need in order to overcome a certain passive victim mentality. A shy, frightened woman is an easier and more likely victim for some morons than a strong, confident woman. However, this confidence must be realistic - that is, an attitude is no substitute for physical ability.

Thus contrary to popular opinion, many martial arts are not directly useful for self-defence. Styles which rely on brute strength are patently unsuitable for women. One woman who trained intensively in a karate style of fighting for over three years said: 'In retrospect I realise that I was deluded about my fighting ability. Because I was learning a martial art, I thought I could defend myself. In reality, I would have had no chance against a bigger, stronger opponent'.

People rarely attack someone tougher than themselves, and men are generally stronger than women. While it is encouraging on one hand to see women taking martial arts, it is equally disturbing to think that they are under the impression that they will automatically be able to defend themselves. Undoubtedly, there are other reasons for learning a martial art, such as fitness, and an appreciation of movement. However, to learn impressive-looking and spectacular movements is misleading when it comes to a real fight. The most important factors in a situation of attack are speed, power and common sense. This is why women must be discriminating and realistic in choosing a martial art to learn.

Many women feel discouraged from taking up a martial art because they feel incompetent and awkward. 'It took me at least a year to overcome my self-consciousness in a class full of men. Before this, I had no idea of what a punch or a kick really was, let alone being able to do them. Even after a couple of years and some degree of technical proficiency, I still sensed that I was regarded as a 'weak woman' who could easily be defeated in a real fight, even by a beginner.'

Women are fighting an uphill battle in trying to learn any style which is based on brute strength. It is imperative for them to choose a style in which their potential ability is equalised, and

one which can be learned quickly. Wing Chun is ideal not only for women, but for anyone who cannot rely on their size and strength in a fight. It appeals to people who realize that learning a skill is far more rewarding and reliable than trying to build up big muscles and a big image.

Wing Chun is not only a fine example of an art form in terms of its theoretical and practical finesse as a fighting style, and as such, a wonderful message about what a woman can do in a traditionally male sphere, but it is also in practice a highly useful and relevant skill for women to learn. Ideally, the world should be peaceful, and ideally people need have no fear of being violently attacked. Unfortunately, in our present society, there is an increasing amount of assaults, particularly on women. Therefore, women must acquire the necessary skills for prevention and retaliation.

Through our own training, teaching, and seeing other women learn Wing Chun, we feel that we are issuing a public warning to all would-be rapists and other idiot attackers, when they decide to attack a woman, they may just end up with an assortment of blackened eyes, broken nose, dislocated jaw, fractured ribs, ruptured groin, wrecked knees and swollen shins. They will learn that you can never underestimate the power of a woman.

If any women have any enquiries or comments to make about all this, Karen would like to hear from you:

Karen Armstrong, 11 Maxwell Avenue, Edwardstown 5039.

N.B. especially if you would like to participate in the Women's Self Defence Course.

The Cheung Keung Martial Art School has as its patron, the Pre-

mier Mr D. Dunstan. It is the only recognised Kung Fu school in South Australia teaching Wing Chun Kung Fu. Its principal instructor is Sifu Jim, trained in Hong Kong and with over 17 years experience in the art. The aim of the School is not only to promote the art of self-defence, but also fitness, friendship and cultural exchange. To this end the School has acquired a substantial range of training equipment, martial arts books and magazines, holds social functions and organises training camps.

The school trains five nights a week from 6.30pm to 8.30pm and has quite a large number of followers, including many black belts from other martial art styles.

At the start of 1979 the Wing Chun Martial Art School will provide lessons twice a week on campus. Any interested students are invited to enrol at the present time for the classes in preparation for the New Year. You are also welcome to come and see some training at the city classes situated at 167 Gouger Street 2nd Floor.

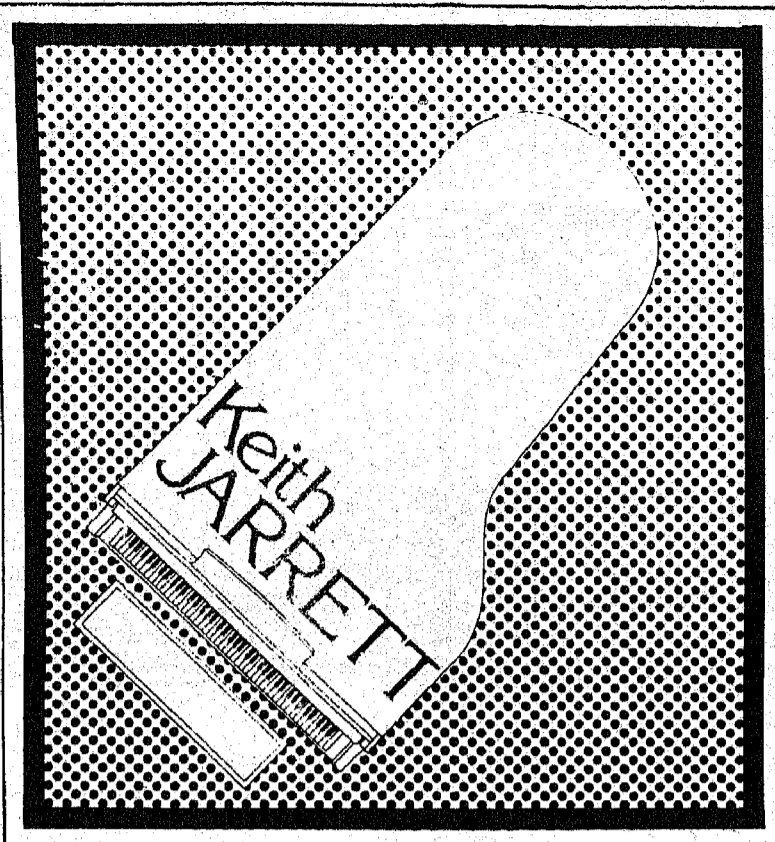
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RAPHAELLO DE TANI





Record of the Year - Downbeat Magazine (USA)  
 Album of the Year - Time Magazine (USA)  
 Grammy Award Nomination - the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (USA)

But of course the most amazing thing about the success of "Solo Concerts" was the actual form of the record itself. A three-LP set of solo piano performances seems a bit hard to take - that Jarrett not only took the risk of making such a recording but also made it into a top seller is a true indication of his stature as an artist.

KEITH JARRETT was born in Philadelphia in 1945. He was a child prodigy on the piano and presented a full length solo recital at the age of seven. As a child he also toured extensively, performing many of his own compositions plus well-known classical pieces. His interests turned to jazz and improvisation and he enrolled at Boston's prestigious Berklee College of Music - the finest musical college in the USA specialising in jazz. His tutoring was paid for by scholarship and after graduation he began to earn a living playing with a number of top groups including Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers and Rahsaan Roland Kirk.

Jarrett joined with Charles Lloyd in 1966 and together they forged one of the most popular jazz groups in the history of the music. Lloyd had decided to take the music out of the hidebound bow-tie-and-tuxedo dungeon it had fallen into and relate it to the young people of the time. He affected rimless glasses, teased up his hair, wore tie-dyed clothes and played at the San Francisco Fillmore and the Monterey Pop Festival. In many ways the whole jazz-rock movement that has attained such popular heights over the last five or six years began with the Charles Lloyd group. The group was also the first jazz combo to perform in the Soviet Union, playing at the Tallin Soviet Music festival in the spring of 1967. Later in that same year the International Jazz Festival in Prague was highlighted by the Moscow Radio and Television Orchestra's performance of Jarrett's composition "Sorcery".

Jarrett formed his first trio in 1968 with Charlie Haden on bass (who was mainly known for his work with Ornette Coleman) and Paul Motian on drums (a well-known session man with experience in many groups). He toured Europe extensively with the trio to rave reviews and packed houses and released an LP under his own name on which he played no less than eleven instruments! He joined Miles Davis' pioneering group in 1970-71 to play as duo keyboardist with Chick Corea.

In 1972 he added the tenor saxophonist Dewey Redman (also ex-Ornette Coleman) to his own group to bring it up to Quartet strength. He recorded for Impulse Records with this group and his two-album set "Expectations" won the Grand Prix du Disque as the French Jazz Album of the Year.

He also began recording for the German Jazz record label ECM, a company which was to revolutionise the recording of jazz over the next half decade. His records both on Impulse with the quartet and on ECM playing solo or with orchestras were top sellers right across the world. In Australia "Solo Concerts" has sold like a pop record ever since its release and, as it is only available on import, copies are sought after eagerly with local agents finding great difficulty keeping up with the demand.

Thus Jarrett is perhaps more comparable to classical composers/performers like Liszt and Paderewski rather than to such jazz soloists as Tatum and Powell, yet he belongs in neither the jazz nor the classical idioms exclusively. In many ways he is difficult to categorise and he more than likely represents a new stream of music that is yet to come - a music rising out of the new technical virtuosity of classically trained jazz musicians - a music having the basis of discipline and training but enjoying the freedom of creativity and swinging improvisation. In this field he stands alone as a supreme innovator.

This first tour of Australia will give this country a chance to not only catch up what is really happening in the world of music but to gain a glimpse of what the future holds as well.

Despite the awards and accolades heaped on his shoulders over the past five years, KEITH JARRETT still remains a most misunderstood musician. The general tendency is to lump him in with all other jazz pianists and jazzmen, to typecast him as something inferior to "classical" musicians, to play down his great gifts as a composer of serious music.

That this is done is a great disservice, not only to Jarrett himself but to the listening public who may well be turned off music that is regarded as jazz and not for the serious minded listener.

In recent years, as well as ascending the pantheon as the finest of all improvisatory pianists with his shattering solo concerts, Jarrett has composed a great body of work for symphony orchestras and augmented players: "In The Light", a two-album set on the German 'new music' label ECM, features the string section of the Stuttgart Philharmonic, the American Brass Quintet, the Sonnlichter String Quartet, guitarist Ralph Towner as well as Jarrett himself on piano - a complex piece of musical composition indeed!

But definitely the most awesome aspect of Keith Jarrett's musical efforts has been his solo concerts/recitals. In 1973 he performed 18 solo concerts on a tour of Europe. A three-album set of these concerts, recorded at Bremen and Lausanne, was released and in every way it stunned the musical world. It was showered with honours and awards including:

Record of the Year - the New York Times (USA)  
 Best German Record 1975 - German Phonograph Academy (GERMANY)  
 Record of the Year - Jazz Forum Magazine (U.K.)  
 Record of the Year - Stereo Review (USA)

## Goran Choir

"Govan Gaelic Choir" (ASTOR LILP 5020)

Formed by The Rev John McKechnie in 1929, this Choir has become an institution in Scotland since those early times. Although I daresay the lineup has changed a bit since they started, the sound is very traditional. Most of the tracks have voice only and are almost folk in structure. The arrangements are very true to the concepts of gaelic music, and are sung in the original language. Well recorded and produced, this could be of interest to traditional folk enthusiasts, as well as devotees of gaelic and choral music.

## LRB

"Its a Long Way There" Little River Band (EMI EMA 328)

What can I say? You all know this album. Forty minutes of hits from LRB, this compilation covers the last four years, and if anything shows the consistent songwriting and performance that have finally paid off for them. They're all there, from the first "Curiosity killed the cat", through to the Americanised ten minute version of "Its a long way There", and of course their singles from this year.

This, to me, enables a little more life and joy into a music that is primarily concerned with depression/lost love. Not quite as good as their previous studio effort "Dance", the record is none the less quite a listenable little package.

## Devo

"Are We Not Men?" Devo (WEA BSK 3239)

These guys have been described merely as a group of creeps playing atonally. Whereas such a claim could possibly be legitimately aimed at bands like XTC, the obtuseness of DEVO comes across as a genuine refusal to be bound by the convention of rock. This album is really an experiment in rock music, which succeeds much better than most of the "concept" records around.

The skilled delivery, synthesiser, and imagination make this record actually INTERESTING in the true sense of the word. The bane of a record reviewers life is endless records all sounding the same. It is wonderful not to be able to predict the next 36 bars of every song. If you are interested in rock you should listen to this album; it may not be the second coming; but it's the best of whatever else has come my way this year.

LET THEM EAT YELLOWCAKE



ANS/Labor Star

THE SILENT PLUS ANNA

## Pure Prairie League

"Just Fly" Pure Prairie League (RCA APLI 2590)

Pure Prairie League are another band in that California-Eagles tradition; and their sound is the standard west coast country sound. But if anything they are a little more lively than their contemporaries, with their roots a little more firmly planted in the mud of country stomp and blues.

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# MUSIC

## Linda Ronstadt

HAND SOWN

CAPITOL SENC 10412 (EMI).

Unfortunately, I do not know the origins of this album at all. The cover (featuring beautiful Linda) does not tell me when it was recorded or who the musicians other than Linda were.

Nonetheless this is a superb country-rock set. Linda sings such classics as 'Silver Threads and Golden Needles' and 'I'll Be Your Baby tonight' along with many others. Her vocals are strong and fully of feeling and the tracks include fast rocky numbers and slower ballads. The supporting musicians (whoever they are) are very good, and their playing is well balanced with Linda's vocals.

An excellent addition to any record collection and a must if you're into country-rock. It is a shame that 'Living in the USA' will overshadow 'Hand Sown' because this set is a fine example of Linda at her best.

ALAN MOYLE

## The Emotions

THE EMOTIONS - SMILE.

Again disco and this time not particularly good disco, but I suppose it will sell.

HIT PICK (ie the best single)  
DON'T LOOK BACK - BOSTON

FRISBY (ie rubbish) FUNKY  
BUT CHIC - DAVID JOHANSEN.

Alan Moyle.

## Jean - Luc - Ponty

"Cosmic Messenger"

Another well-recorded record from Jean-Luc Pouky. Primarily instrumental, it does however seem to me a little more like an exercise in production, than a violin-players record. The playing of lead instrument seems very scale orientated, and is mixed way back. It is not a "concept" album, as the title seems to suggest. There is no general theme throughout: just a collection of tracks. "I only feel good with you" is one of the tracks where the band really starts to cook; but the light and shade are not really intertwined in any progression, although that is really a matter of personal taste.

## Rockabilly

Various Artists (ASTOR MAPS 8874)

"Rockabilly" is the uptempo hillbilly orientated country music that combined with the blues to form rock & roll. Its heyday was in the early 50's, but it has carried on in America until this day. This is a compilation album of tracks recorded for MCA from that era; and for devotees of the idiom it is a feast: For only \$4.99 you get almost an hour of non stop bop, from artists previously unreleased and unobtainable in this country. Buddy Corelle, Rod Sovine, Chester Smith and many others feature on the 20 tracks, drawing from both the straight country artists, and the early black rock and rollers. A must for rockabilly fans.

## Willie Nelson

"STAR-DUST" - CBS SBP 237166.

Laid-back country singer Willie Nelson pays tribute to the REAL songwriters of the 30s and 40s on "Stardust" a sympathetic collection of hoary old "standards". There are songs like 'Sunny Side of the Street', 'Georgia on my Mind' and, of course, Hoagy Carmichael's "Stardust", by tunesmiths such as Duke Ellington, Irving Berlin and the Gershwin's.

The songs are played very straight-basic, subdued rhythm section, and Willie's voice out front with the wistful, atmospheric harmonica of Micky Raphael (of the "Hot Band"). Producer/Arranger Booker T. Jones (Booker T. of the M.G.s) adds some fine organ.

This is an album of mellow songs, played with integrity and style: it's a worthwhile relaxant, not a mindless soporific. "Stardust" would be great to dance to, real slow and real close, with the lights way down low. Come over and try it. I say no more.

STEPHEN ROGERSON

## Stiletto

"LICENCE TO RACE". OZ OZS 1009 (THRU EMI).

This is the album debut from Stiletto, darlings of Adelaide University's "aware" set, and a band who have played here three times in the last 18 months, including a rather disastrous appearance at this year's O Ball piss-up.

Stiletto are a three-man two-girl band, whose acceptance on campus lies in their open attitudes and "social conscience", a rare thing, in the decadent world of rock'n'roll. This aside, I feel the band produce the goods when they concentrate on the music, such as rocking new single "Good-bye Johnny", or "Licence to Rage" (written by new Sport & Stiletto friend, Martin Arminger).

## Dave Mason

WILL YOU STILL LOVE ME TOMORROW. A rework of the old Carol King - Gerry Goffin song and as such, does not have the initial appeal of Carol's version. However when you've heard it a few times you'll like it.

# On Dit

## Singles Review

SINGLES

CBS SINGLES (In order of merit generally).

## Boston

DON'T LOOK BACK'. Great rock and roll from one of the best 70s rock bands (and their new album only came in at No. 5 in the US charts). An excellent track.

## Nantucket

HEART-BREAKER'

Raunchy rock with strong vocals. Unfortunately it has all been done before but at least 'Nantucket' do it well.

## Money

TWO TICKETS

TO PARADISE.

The follow up to a successful single, this one should be more successful as it is a little more commercial than 'Baby Hold On'. The former New York Cop has got quite a lot going for him and this single should entrench his commercial following in Australia. Good Rock'n'roll.

## Malcolm McCullum

WHO

IS YOUR LOVE FOR?

A smooth track which probably fits into the middle of the road category although that does not detract from it and McCullum does it quite well.

## Journey

LIGHTS.

Unusual in style, this track doesn't appear to be getting much air play, probably as it takes a while to get used to. Have a listen to it, it grows on you.

## Michael Murphey

NOTHING IS YOUR OWN.

If this gets some air play it should sell well. It is not as commercial as some other soft male vocal material and this guy has a little bit more ability than most.

## Cheap Trick

SURRENDER.

This is good rock in a commercial sense and has just a touch of new wave. Quite good.

## David Johansen

FUNKY

BUT CHIC.

How this track was every recorded let alone released as a single is beyond me. Fortunately it has not got any airplay yet.

## K.C.

AND THE SUNSHINE BAND - DO YOU FEEL ALL RIGHT.

Although not a disco lover, I must admit K.C. are good at producing disco music and this is no exception. Fortunately this has a few more lyrics than 'The Same Old Song'.

CLIFFORD HOCKING presents

## Keith JARRETT

Solo Piano



"PHENOMENAL" - Washington Post.

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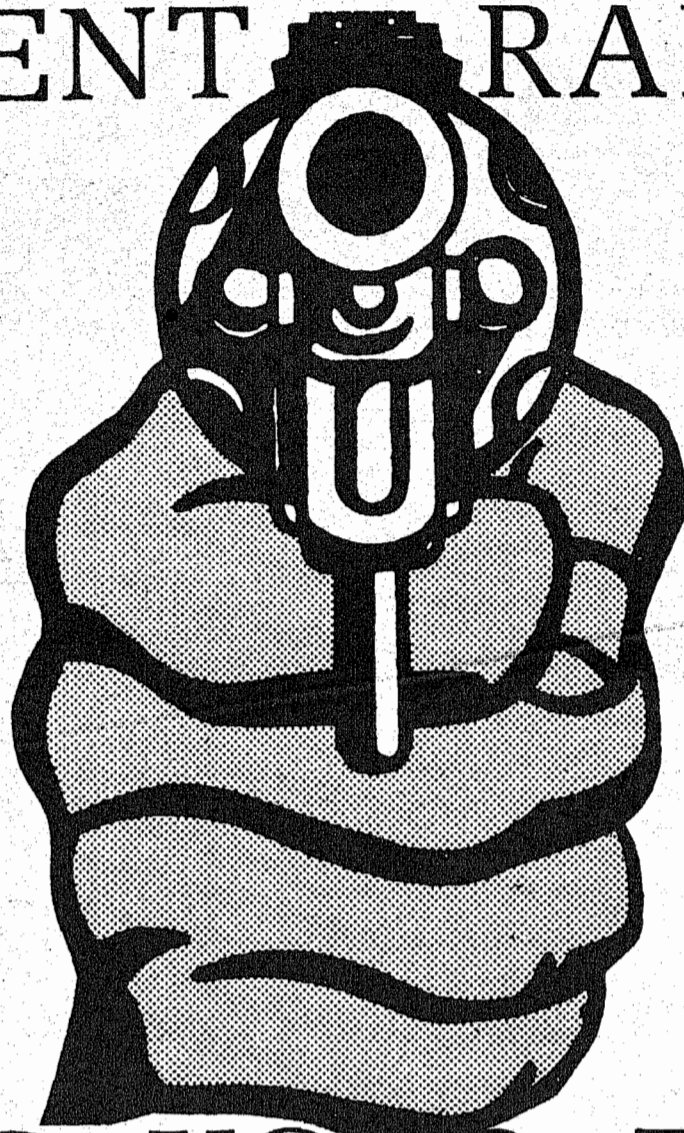
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# MUSIC



# STUDENT RADIO



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Student Radio is produced by tertiary students on Radio 5UV - 530 on your dial. Student Radio is about to close down on the 27th of this month - BUT, even before we stop, we are looking for new brains, voices and bodies to help get us on the road in 1979. This means that we are propositioning you - NOW.

We would like to see as many people as are interested working with us. However, we are looking for a bit more than just another pretty voice. Our concern is with people who can make contributions in the areas of music, current affairs, and creative producing in comedy, drama, 'promos', or who have any program or promotional ideas. We would also like to hear from anyone with a fantastically huge record collection who could, from time to time, share a few discs with us.

At the conclusion of exams this year we will be commencing an intensive program of recruiting, training, and making new programs. This think-tank will continue into next year so that we will be ready for the beginning of the first academic term.

It doesn't mean a full time commitment throughout the holidays. It doesn't mean any work at all before your exams are over. It DOES mean a chance to work and create within a very exciting broadcasting medium.

Student Radio has come a long way in 1978. A recent Union survey has shown that at least 25% of all Adelaide University students listen to us each week, not to mention students from other campuses and a large but uncalculated off campus listenership. This means that several thousands listen to Student Radio each week.

At the moment Student Radio provides the only source of progressive rock, jazz, folk and blues during the radio week. Simon Stretton's Monday night locally recorded music show is unique in Adelaide radio. At the same time programs such as 'Outside In' and 'Counterpoint' provide current affairs with a special emphasis towards tertiary students. Student News, and food and venues guides also provide a service to students.

Student Radio has developed a style of its own. It doesn't compete in a commercial manner, but provides an entertaining alternative. A strong feature is that in essence we present a No Bullshit Radio show. This will continue in 1979, but Student Radio could become even better known, it could become even more entertaining and informative. Quality is a never ending quest, but to improve we continually need more human resources - people with ideas, interests and just a little spare time.

Radio can mean so much more than the banalities of mass market DJ's endlessly vomiting out bucketfuls of spinning black plastic into a wallpaper void. With some thought, energy and care it may take on limitless dimensions. Student Radio has its announcers, but perhaps more importantly it has people prepared to seek out material, to interview and report, to research and program music and to produce quality recorded programs. It can be intensive work but it is immensely rewarding as well as a great deal of fun.

If all this has grabbed your fancy, you can respond immediately by coming down to 5UV (down through the Japanese garden in the Hughes Plaza) and leaving your name at the front desk. We will do the rest - in a few weeks time we will introduce you to, and train you in, the technological guts of a working radio station.

We promise you, it's an electric experience.

# STUDENT RADIO .. A LITTLE SOMETHING TO HELP YOU THROUGH THE NIGHT