

**" MOST LAWS TODAY HAVE ONE OF TWO OBJECTS-
EITHER TO PROTECT PRIVATE PROPERTY WHICH
MEANS PROTECTING THE UNJUST APPROPRIATION
OF OTHERS' LABOR, OR TO KEEP UP THE MACHINERY
OF GOVERNMENT BY WHICH PROPERTY IS PROTECTED "**
KROPOTKIN

Kim Dalton and Keith Darwin were arrested and charged with defacing the War Memorial and the Edward VII statue and loitering — that is, being in a public place with no satisfactory explanation. They were hiding under some bushes near the Administration Building at the North Terrace entrance and refused to comment on their reasons for being there.

The presiding magistrate, Wilson, when passing sentence commented that since parliament had seen fit to legislate a maximum fine of \$50 for defacing it seemed only fitting that he should impose the maximum sentence of 3 months hard labor, which he hardly considered sufficient for the other. One penalty was used to punish the other charge. This political use of the loitering charge, one originally intended for use as a deterrent to those about to commit a felony or against people congregating outside betting shops or brothels, has its precedents — but this does not justify the use.

The transferral of the appeal for bail pending an appeal against the severity of the loitering penalty from Wilson's court to Maclean Wright's court was another political move. This gentleman whose involvement some years ago in an embezzlement case, in which he was found not guilty and whose retirement from the Juvenile Court in 1970 was surrounded by newspaper allegations, asked before the case proceeded whether it involved the two who had painted the war memorial. The two defendants had not been

brought from Adelaide Gaol into court contrary to normal practice and contrary to their counsels' wishes.

Mr. Wright, during the hearing, constantly referred to legal technicalities and set a precedent when he demanded that the Clerk of the Court should personally appear to swear that the appeal had been "duly constituted" despite that said Clerk's signature on the documents. Bail was finally refused on the grounds public safety would be endangered if the defenders were free, since they were known demonstrators who lived by a moral code which justified good ends by illegal means. Bail was later granted by a Supreme Court judge.

Police appeared to have very little interest in the case, despite the notoriety of the defendants, and their representative repeatedly stated the decision was left to the magistrate's discretion. Their work, namely, charging the defendants with loitering, enabled the magistrates to impose a heavy sentence and this was a predictable political act. Predictable by the very judges before whom it came up. Predictable because their definition of public safety was expressed in terms of offending the bourgeois value structure. Predictable because of the complete suppression by the media of the outcome and the proceedings. Just how could two minor offenders jeopardise public "safety" even if they ran amok with a paint brush?



I SENTENCE
YOU TO THREE
MONTHS
IMPRISONMENT
WITH HARD
LABOR!

CANE

RADICALS + THE LAW

Prior to 1966, radical activity was mainly 'protest'. The public statement of one's moral dissent from a particular government policy as shown either in a march, signed statement or some other open gesture. It was a policy of persuasion, based on the hope that a moral example could, in some way, modify or change social policy; it was a reaction to a particular issue, not opposition to the system as a whole. Increasingly since 1966, radical activity has become the expression of a total rejection of the existing social system, its values and its modes of behavior. Since the radical movement does not live insulated from the sanctions of its opponents, but in open assault upon their attitudes and institutions, it is inevitable that radicals will come into conflict with the social codification of these dominant values. THE LAW. Despite instances of fixed evidence, wrongful arrest, and phoney charges, the radicals are usually guilty as defined by law.

THE LAW

It is often claimed that in a democratic society, there is a right to protest, a right to dissent. (The claim, understandably does not say that there is a right to revolution.) This 'right' is not recognised or protected by law. The law does not prescribe for citizens correct or incorrect values, but it does prescribe incorrect patterns of behavior. It is under offenses of this type that the radicals are most frequently arrested; offensive behavior, destruction, or loitering (under the LOTTERIES AND GAMING ACT!!), offences that were created for other specific purposes but are now twisted to harass radical activity. The actions that make up these 'crimes' occur in every day life, and in almost all forms of public protest, except they only become offences when a police officer makes an arrest or 'books' a person. i.e. the police, independent of the wills of the radicals, can choose to convert an act into an offense simply by making an arrest. The initiative lies with the police, the processing with the magistrates.

THE MAGISTRATES

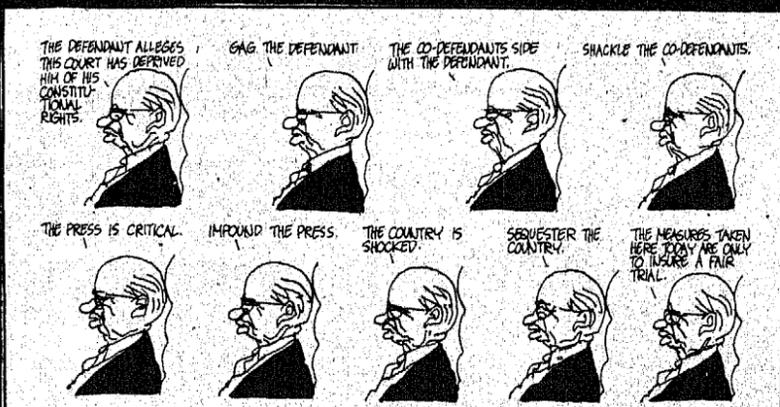
Most people arrested in radical activity end up in the Magistrate's Court. The Magistrates themselves are conservatives, selected from the conservative profession of law. They accept the values of the Status Quo, and they are appointed to defend, and punish those who offend against its dictates. This is as true for shop lifters, who offend against the rules for the private appropriation of wealth, as of the radicals who offend against the standards of proper political conduct. Magistrates as a group are hostile to radicals, both in terms of their actions and ideals, referring to them as 'a gutless bunch of rat-bags' and their slogans and ideas as the equivalent of '-----'.

Because of their values and their close relationship with the police, magistrates tend to support police evidence as opposed to that of radicals even when it is demonstrably (as recognised by higher courts in quashing convictions upon appeal) false. It is not usually significant in determining whether persons are guilty or not, radicals usually are, but, it is significant in considering punishment. Radicals, frequently receive higher penalties in terms of both bail requirements and sentences than for comparative offenses in non-political instances. Thus much for Justice.

HOW TO COMBAT JUSTICE

Since a revolutionary's first duty is to stay out of jail, justice must be combated. The ways to do this are limited. First, arrests need to be prevented through careful planning and preventive action. Second, once an arrest has taken place there is no radical cure effective with the numbers presently involved. The only solution, and not a very good one, is to accept the machinations of the system, hire a good lawyer and, if guilty, fight a sentencing appeal or if not guilty fight the whole case, in a higher court. Every court case of every radical arrested should be used to expose the ways in which the system acts to preserve itself.

E. CARLOWE.



HARD ON CAMP INK!



ADELAIDE WOMEN'S LIB.
SUPPORTS CAMP INK
By Anna Yeatman

... we need to purge male chauvinism in behaviour and thought among us. Chick equals nigger equals queer. Women's Liberation — they are assuming their equality and dignity and in doing so are challenging the same things we are; the roles, the exploitation of minorities by capitalism, the arrogant smugness of straight white male middle-class America. They are our sisters in struggle.

Carl Wittman, a Gay Lib. activist in San Francisco.

WHAT IS CAMP INK?

It is a group formed in Sydney in September last year, and its aim, as stated in the group's journal, CAMP INK, No. 1 is "to bring about a situation where homosexuals can enjoy good jobs and security in those jobs; equal treatment under the law, and the right to serve our country without fear of exposure and contempt." Its actions consist in (i) providing the impetus and encouragement for homosexuals to stand as homosexuals and thus to escape the terrors and neuroses of shaky enclosures of anonymity; (ii) as a group with membership, providing opportunities for communication between and social gatherings of homosexuals; (iii) providing, as far as resources allow, legal aid both in terms of finance and legal advice; (iv) contestation of the law making it a legal offence for male homosexuals to express their sexuality.

@ It seeks to develop a branch in every major city — at least.

@ It is an organisation for male and female homosexuals.

@ It does not exclude, indeed welcomes the support of, heterosexuals.

WOMEN'S LIB at its meeting on January 28 accepted my proposal to support Camp Ink. Why do we support them?

Carl Wittman's statement, cited above demonstrates the ground we have in common with Gay Lib. in the U.S. and Camp Ink in Australia.

The essential reasons for support are:

1. The most basic is that Women's Lib. in making a general attack on socially predefined sexual roles, on predefined ways in which human sexuality is permitted to express itself, has stated that it must be the choice of the individual as to how she or he expresses their sexuality, so far as that choice involves the recognition of the humanness of sexual relations, i.e. excludes exploitation by one or the other, or mutual exploitation.

Even if some of us find adequate explanation, in terms of socio-familial environment causation, of much or some homosexuality, we have to take on faith that the homosexual has made such an individual choice — otherwise we perpetuate the myth of homosexuality as the ABNORMAL human sexual condition.

By making bisexuality and homosexuality legitimate and free options for anyone, we shall help to unravel all the mystification surrounding sex in general, to separate out authentic from unauthentic expressions of sexuality.

This separation out process will necessarily involve an attack on the roles constraining free individual expression in both heterosexual and homosexual interaction. Genet (see WLM pamphlet "Sexual Politics" by Kate Millett, available from WLM Box 65 P.O., North Adelaide, 5006 at 10c plus postage) has shown that the homosexual world mirrors, in horrible caricature, the heterosexual role structure — the pseudo-masochistic symbiosis of homosexual expression of male and female archetypes.

2. In proclaiming this right to choose of all individuals, WLM necessarily announces its intention to fight the barbarous law prohibiting male homosexual practices. We cannot, but must attempt to, imagine the suffering this law causes.

The kind of support we can give is:—

1. Moral and financial — by all of us becoming members of Camp Ink. (See coupon).

2. A public proclamation of our support — to try and offset, and to meet the likely reactions of a very hostile cultural environment to Camp Ink, it is very important that heterosexuals proclaim their solidarity. If we, Women's Lib., shy off this because of our defensiveness in being called "frustrated" lesbians etc. . . then we share the Labor Party's moral baseness in avoiding or denying so many basic questions for fear of being tinged "pink."

3. Join the campaign against the law.

4. Until a Camp Ink branch is established in Adelaide and on campus, distributing Camp Ink's literature and attempting to perform its general functions, providing Camp Ink concurs with this. This should not operate in any way to preempt the development of a branch and every encouragement should be made to start one.

A reporter asked why we considered a gay picnic political.

We told him that gay oppression was different from race oppression; that tearing off the mask of anonymity is the first step in our liberation.

And we must take the first step.

But we can only do it once.

We thought we work masks to hide from other people, then we found that we ourselves didn't know who we were until we took off our masks.

Next year we won't need a parade.

We don't know what we will be next year.

From "Christopher Street Liberation Day" — by two lesbians.

Camp Ink is a monthly magazine, the official publication of CAMP INK.

Membership fees are \$4.00 p.a. plus 70c postage, or \$1.00 p.a. plus 70c postage for students and pensioners.

NAME
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If claiming student concession please state name of Uni.

Send to: CAMP INK,
Box 5074 G.P.O.,
Sydney 2001.

Column 1	Column 2 Tax on Amount in Column 1	Column 3									Column 4								
		\$10	\$20	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$70	\$80	\$90	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9
5.02	0.6	1.38	1.88	2.38	2.88	3.38	3.88	4.38	4.88	0.09	0.18	0.27	0.36	0.45	0.54	0.63	0.72	0.81	
9.63	1.25	1.88	2.51	3.14	3.77	4.40	5.03	5.66	6.29	0.12	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.84	0.96	1.08	
15.88	2.11	2.52	3.33	4.14	4.95	5.76	6.57	7.38	8.19	0.16	0.32	0.48	0.64	0.80	0.96	1.12	1.28	1.44	
22.13	2.97	3.38	4.19	5.00	5.81	6.62	7.43	8.24	9.05	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	
28.38	3.83	4.24	5.05	5.86	6.67	7.48	8.29	9.10	9.91	0.24	0.48	0.72	0.96	1.20	1.44	1.68	1.92	2.16	
34.63	4.69	5.10	5.91	6.72	7.53	8.34	9.15	9.96	10.77	0.28	0.56	0.84	1.12	1.40	1.68	1.96	2.24	2.52	
40.88	5.55	5.96	6.77	7.58	8.39	9.20	10.01	10.82	11.63	0.32	0.64	0.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	
47.13	6.41	6.82	7.63	8.44	9.25	10.06	10.87	11.68	12.49	0.36	0.72	1.08	1.44	1.80	2.16	2.52	2.88	3.24	
53.38	7.27	7.68	8.49	9.30	10.11	10.92	11.73	12.54	13.35	0.40	0.80	1.20	1.60	2.00	2.40	2.80	3.20	3.60	
59.63	8.13	8.54	9.35	10.16	10.97	11.78	12.59	13.40	14.21	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.76	2.16	2.56	2.96	3.36	3.76	
65.88	9.00	9.41	10.22	11.03	11.84	12.65	13.46	14.27	15.08	0.48	0.96	1.44	1.92	2.32	2.72	3.12	3.52	3.92	
72.13	9.86	10.27	11.08	11.89	12.70	13.51	14.32	15.13	15.94	0.52	1.04	1.56	2.08	2.48	2.88	3.28	3.68	4.08	
78.38	10.73	11.14	11.95	12.76	13.57	14.38	15.19	16.00	16.81	0.56	1.12	1.68	2.24	2.64	3.04	3.44	3.84	4.24	
84.63	11.60	12.01	12.82	13.63	14.44	15.25	16.06	16.87	17.68	0.60	1.20	1.80	2.40	2.80	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	
90.88	12.46	12.87	13.68	14.49	15.30	16.11	16.92	17.73	18.54	0.64	1.28	1.92	2.56	2.96	3.36	3.76	4.16	4.56	
97.13	13.33	13.74	14.55	15.36	16.17	16.98	17.79	18.60	19.41	0.68	1.36	2.04	2.72	3.12	3.52	3.92	4.32	4.72	
103.38	14.20	14.61	15.42	16.23	17.04	17.85	18.66	19.47	20.28	0.72	1.44	2.16	2.88	3.28	3.68	4.08	4.48	4.88	
109.63	15.06	15.47	16.28	17.09	17.90	18.71	19.52	20.33	21.14	0.76	1.52	2.28	3.04	3.44	3.84	4.24	4.64	5.04	
115.88	15.93	16.34	17.15	17.96	18.77	19.58	20.39	21.20	22.01	0.80	1.60	2.40	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	
122.13	16.80	17.21	18.02	18.83	19.64	20.45	21.26	22.07	22.88	0.84	1.68	2.52	3.36	3.76	4.16	4.56	4.96	5.36	
128.38	17.67	18.08	18.89	19.70	20.51	21.32	22.13	22.94	23.75	0.88	1.76	2.64	3.52	3.92	4.32	4.72	5.12	5.52	
134.63	18.54	18.95	19.76	20.57	21.38	22.19	23.00	23.81	24.62	0.92	1.84	2.76	3.64	4.04	4.44	4.84	5.24	5.64	
140.88	19.41	19.82	20.63	21.44	22.25	23.06	23.87	24.68	25.49	0.96	1.92	2.88	3.76	4.16	4.56	4.96	5.36	5.76	
147.13	20.28	20.69	21.50	22.31	23.12	23.93	24.74	25.55	26.36	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	
153.38	21.15	21.56	22.37	23.18	23.99	24.80	25.61	26.42	27.23	1.04	2.08	3.12	4.16	4.56	4.96	5.36	5.76	6.16	
159.63	22.02	22.43	23.24	24.05	24.86	25.67	26.48	27.29	28.10	1.08	2.16	3.24	4.32	4.72	5.12	5.52	5.92	6.32	
165.88	22.89	23.30	24.11	24.92	25.73	26.54	27.35	28.16	28.97	1.12	2.24	3.36	4.44	4.84	5.24	5.64	6.04	6.44	
172.13	23.76	24.17	24.98	25.79	26.60	27.41	28.22	29.03	29.84	1.16	2.32	3.48	4.56	4.96	5.36	5.76	6.16	6.56	
178.38	24.63	25.04	25.85	26.66	27.47	28.28	29.09	29.90	30.71	1.20	2.40	3.60	4.68	5.08	5.48	5.88	6.28	6.68	
184.63	25.50	25.91	26.72	27.53	28.34	29.15	29.96	30.77	31.58	1.24	2.48	3.72	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	
190.88	26.37	26.78	27.59	28.40	29.21	30.02	30.83	31.64	32.45	1.28	2.56	3.84	4.92	5.32	5.72	6.12	6.52	6.92	
197.13	27.24	27.65	28.46	29.27	30.08	30.89	31.70	32.51	33.32	1.32	2.64	4.00	5.08	5.48	5.88	6.28	6.68	7.08	
203.38	28.11	28.52	29.33	30.14	30.95	31.76	32.57	33.38	34.19	1.36	2.72	4.08	5.16	5.56	5.96	6.36	6.76	7.16	
209.63	28.98	29.39	30.20	31.01	31.82	32.63	33.44	34.25	35.06	1.40	2.80	4.16	5.24	5.64	6.04	6.44	6.84	7.24	
215.88	29.85	30.26	31.07	31.88	32.69	33.50	34.31	35.12	35.93	1.44	2.88	4.24	5.32	5.72	6.12	6.52	6.92	7.32	
222.13	30.72	31.13	31.94	32.75	33.56	34.37	35.18	35.99	36.80	1.48	2.96	4.32	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	
228.38	31.59	32.00	32.81	33.62	34.43	35.24	36.05	36.86	37.67	1.52	3.04	4.40	5.48	5.88	6.28	6.68	7.08	7.48	
234.63	32.46	32.87	33.68	34.49	35.30	36.11	36.92	37.73	38.54	1.56	3.12	4.48	5.56	5.96	6.36	6.76	7.16	7.56	
240.88	33.33	33.74	34.55	35.36	36.17	36.98	37.79	38.60	39.41	1.60	3.20	4.56	5.64	6.04	6.44	6.84	7.24	7.64	
247.13	34.20	34.61	35.42	36.23	37.04	37.85	38.66	39.47	40.28	1.64	3.28	4.64	5.72	6.12	6.52	6.92	7.32	7.72	
253.38	35.07	35.48	36.29	37.10	37.91	38.72	39.53	40.34	41.15	1.68	3.36	4.72	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	
259.63	35.94	36.35	37.16	37.97	38.78	39.59	40.40	41.21	42.02	1.72	3.44	4.80	5.88	6.28	6.68	7.08	7.48	7.88	
265.88	36.81	37.22	38.03	38.84	39.65	40.46	41.27	42.08	42.89	1.76	3.52	4.88	5.96	6.36	6.76	7.16	7.56	7.96	
272.13	37.68	38.09	38.90	39.71	40.52	41.33	42.14	42.95	43.76	1.80	3.60	4.96	6.04	6.44	6.84	7.24	7.64	8.04	
278.38	38.55	38.96	39.77	40.58	41.39	42.20	43.01	43.82	44.63	1.84	3.68	5.04	6.12	6.52	6.92	7.32	7.72	8.12	
284.63	39.42	39.83	40.64	41.45	42.26	43.07	43.88	44.69	45.50	1.88	3.76	5.12	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	
290.88	40.29	40.70	41.51	42.32	43.13	43.94	44.75	45.56	46.37	1.92	3.84	5.20	6.28	6.68	7.08	7.48	7.88	8.28	
297.13	41.16	41.57	42.38	43.19	44.00	44.81	45.62	46.43	47.24	1.96	3.92	5.28	6.36	6.76	7.16	7.56	7.96	8.36	
303.38	42.03	42.44	43.25	44.06	44.87	45.68	46.49	47.30	48.11	2.00	4.00	5.36	6.44	6.84	7.24	7.64	8.04	8.44	
309.63	42.90	43.31	44.12	44.93	45.74	46.55	47.36	48.17	48.98	2.04	4.08	5.44	6.52	6.92	7.32	7.72	8.12	8.52	
315.88	43.77	44.18	44.99	45.80	46.61	47.42	48.23	49.04	49.85	2.08	4.16	5.52	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	
322.13	44.64	45.05	45.86	46.67	47.48	48.29	49.10	49.91	50.72	2.12	4.24	5.60	6.68	7.08	7.48	7.88	8.28	8.68	
328.38	45.51	45.92	46.73	47.54	48.35	49.16	49.97	50.78	51.59	2.16	4.32	5.68	6.76	7.16	7.56	7.96	8.36	8.76	
334.63	46.38	46.79	47.60	48.41	49.22	50.03	50.84	51.65	52.46	2.20	4.40	5.76	6.84	7.24	7.64	8.04	8.44	8.84	
340.88	47.25	47.66	48.47	49.28	50.09	50.90	51.71	52.52	53.33	2.24	4.48	5.84	6.92	7.32	7.72	8.12	8.52	8.92	
347.13	48.12	48.53	49.34	50.15	50.96	51.77	52.58	53.39	54.20	2.28	4.56	5.92	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	
353.38	48.99	49.40	50.21	51.02	51.83	52.64	53.45	54.26	55.07	2.32	4.64	6.00	7.08	7.48	7.88	8.28	8.68	9.08	
359.63	49.86	50.27	51.08	51.89	52.70	53.51	54.32	55.13	55.94	2.36	4.72	6.08	7.16	7.56	7.96	8.36	8.76	9.16	
365.88	50.73	51.14	51.95	52.76	53.57	54.38	55.19	56.00	56.81	2.40	4.80	6.16	7.24	7					

radio sets or rockets, computers or TV sets. The fact that the customer is W.R.E. and not the engineering school carries little weight; the problem is worth solving, and will result in an increase in knowledge. It has been, and is being, tackled at many research centres around the world. The current project started some years ago, and is described in the 68/9 Annual Report of W.R.E. (see Barr Smith 623.06 A93W, page 32, para 2 and 3). Need I point out that it isn't secret?

The above policy of course raises the question of responsibility of a moral kind, if the product is abused — the same problem, on a far smaller scale, as faced by those working on the Manhattan project. The answer lies, I believe, in opposition to bad applications of knowledge, not in opposition to its gathering. Reliable circuits produced cheaply will be of tremendous value in bringing cheap radio to the illiterate masses of the world, and I believe such a gain is worth the risk.

The equipment to be used in the W.R.E. project, which

has been the subject of some comment, consists of a remote terminal, identical to those installed around the campus, linked via PMG lines to our computer. (It is very easy to tap these lines, which is the surest guarantee I can imagine that no military work will come down them). The computer is capable of handling 30 or more such stations at once.

Let me conclude by offering a few thoughts involving computers which raise (to me) other important issues. The chief of these is that of privacy in a crowded world. It is now possible to keep files on almost everyone most of the time. What constraints should be applied and by whom? Last year, I and four other computer people sat on a committee trying to hammer out an ethical policy on this issue, which might be adopted by the Computer Society. As it happens, there were 5 views among 5 people, which merely points up the difficulties involved. This problem will not be solved by glib generalisations about civil liberties on the one hand or social efficiency on the other. A related problem is that of computerised accounting systems; if an

airline computer tells your bank computer that it hasn't paid an account, what evidence applies? Other questions of social importance abound; if Mr. Hall's computer simulation heaps salt behind Mr. Dunstan's dam, how can John Citizen examine the issue? If a poll prediction based on Rhode Island returns is so good that they vote differently in Hawaii, is any harm done? If 150 clerks are not hired because a computer is installed, what should society do? Should rising automation (and computerisation) automatically increase the education budget? Can society adjust to a 5 day weekend and 25 years education for all. What happens to those who fall out — what happens to them now? These problems are real and will be dealt with within the lives of current students either by rational men or by default.

NICK CAPON,
Acting Director of
Computing Centre.

STATEMENT BY S.D.A. SPOKESMAN ROB DURBRIDGE

In a talk given at the S.R.C. Freshers' Welcome I attacked a number of myths about the nature of this University. Myths effectively obscure the true nature of a situation and by this confusion prevent change. For example the myth that we live in an "affluent society" operates to obscure the existence of considerable poverty within this country.

The particular myth which I attacked which prompted the present controversy is that of academic detachment or detached scholarship. This is often expressed as the ivory tower concept of the university. It is totally misleading and operates to prevent recognition of the true role of the University within society.

In general the University operates to train the technical cadres required by an increasingly complex technological apparatus developed by the capitalist system. Capitalism, as a phenomenally dynamic and productive system, has imposed its logic upon the University, its willing servant. In one area of the university, this logic has been adopted in a different way. In the humanities bourgeois values and theory are perpetuated either explicitly or by default. In some departments we have seen challenges to this hegemony over the last few years. The politics department is a good example.

It is against an understanding of the university's wider functionings within capitalist society, that the activities of the Computing centre must be presented. It is a symbol of a much wider reflection of submission to a social system which can no longer fulfil the needs of man, that war research on campus is important.

The Weapons Research Establishment is an institution obviously involved in the development of a more effective and more efficient means of killing people. In this role it takes its place as an important link in the chain of U.S. imperialist oppression of the peoples of the under-developed world. One of its important activities at the moment is Project Mallard; the standardisation of the electronic circuitry of the armed forces of the U.S., U.K., Canada and Australia. The W.R.E. financed by the Department of Supply utilises the University computer in its research. This month a direct link with PMG facilities is being installed so that W.R.E. technicians can operate the university computer from Salisbury.

The University Administration—Computing Centre will attempt to show that the research is innocuous — they attempt to divorce areas of research from their intended application and posture with humanitarian rhetoric the possible benefits.

S.D.A. demands that the link between the University and W.R.E. be severed or direct student action will be initiated to achieve that end. We call on all students to consider their positions. If you support imperialist genocide in Indo-China then you will agree with what the University is doing. Otherwise can you take part in anti-war actions — e.g. the Moratoriums — without also taking action against military research on campus?

STATEMENT BY DR. M. WOODS, DIRECTOR OF THE W.R.E.

"The computer work being done at Adelaide University has no relation at all to project Mallard. It is purely a research investigation and is concerned with computer-aided design of micro-electronic circuits and the development of programmes for such design. The work is completely unclassified, has no relation to any specific defense project and the results will be made available to industry in due course."

A number of important problems can be raised by this issue. And it is important to discuss and publicly debate them in this University. The allegations made by S.D.A. and the assumptions on which Dr. Capon's statement are made should be of concern to all students. The implications touch not only on the use of the computer, but are important for every science discipline on campus. (See for example, Phil McMichael's article on academic militarism). A greater understanding of our educative process can be obtained by adopting a critical attitude to the nature of scientific research and discipline. And the important problem of the social responsibility of scientists is now raised again.

With regard to the W.R.E. using the computer, a number of queries can be made, which don't seem to have been adequately answered or dealt with by Dr. Capon.

* How can the Computing Centre claim that they can control the work done by the W.R.E.? Can they in any way speak with authority on the experiments conducted by the W.R.E.? In practice it would seem infeasible that checks can be made. This would be even more so when the direct link is made between the W.R.E. and the computer.

* The safeguard of publication claimed in most cases would be adequate. But once again it would seem difficult to enforce or control the publication of all the experiments conducted. (The annual report of the W.R.E. mentioned by Dr. Capon is listed as missing by the Barr Smith).

* Even if material is published, the traditional problem of the use to which that material is then put, is raised and a denial of responsibility in today's society is not satisfactory. It is a reflection of the wider implications of all scientific research. Admittedly the problem is complex. But it is raised and must be answered adequately.

* Dr. Capon makes the distinction between the gathering of scientific information and its application. This sometimes is a convenient device for hiding the whole orientation and direction of scientific research. The so-called "objectivity" of science can often be seen to have important social, political and human values. It is these values that perhaps need to be questioned. In this specific instance, it seems necessary to oppose the application of the knowledge gained — here the application controlled by the W.R.E., processed technically from the facilities made available by Adelaide's computer.

* The argument is given that there is an area of confidentiality between the Centre and its users. This can be appreciated in the examples given. But it should be asked who benefits from this confidentiality in each case. It smacks of the arguments made by governments as to "public policy" and "national interest" — the policy made by powerful interests to protect their interests, and the same interests deemed to be our "national interest". The principles of openness and democracy need to be raised.

* The wider implications relate to the nature of the scientific discipline. This itself has its history, its political implications. When the future of humanity is at stake,

resort should be made to widely accepted democratic values. In practice what happens is that those in power are more and more justifying their actions by appealing to scientific and technical experts who in turn justify themselves by appealing to scientific forms of knowledge. And in this process of authority, the needs of humanity are often squashed.

* The more obvious political implications of scientific research can be seen by examining the sources of the funds. Two categories can be made. Firstly it is accepted that research financed by industries has but one objective: greater profits for those industries. Secondly, the objectives of public-supported science — that branch of science potentially serving the broader public needs — are, and this is the trend in Australian Universities, a reflection of the country's official sense of what is important. And our society's rulers make much money available for research connected with war, definitely to the detriment of basic ecological research. (This would of course conflict with the interests of business and corporate power). Once again the issues are complex. But they are fundamentally important and must be debated and acted on by all concerned.

ON.DIT encourages any members of this University to discuss and debate the issues raised. The implications for the responsibility of future scientists are very important and need to be faced. Important also is the need for a great deal less narrow specialisation on the part of students and staff, both in the sciences and the humanities.

Chris White

It was "the case of the Organic Chemistry Department's research contract" as reported in "On Dit" of June 1969, which first drew attention to the issue of external research grants within this University. An "un-named American paint Company" was to provide funds for further specific research by Professor Beckwirth (the nature of which he saw no need to discuss). Results were not to be published independently of the Company's permission — in order to protect the Company's market position.

One year later, in June 1970 S.D.A.'s "Grass Roots" began to publish more alarming information relating to research grants in this University, sponsored by such major organisations as the U.S. Airforce, Standard Oil, N.A.S.A., Weapons Research Establishment, and the Department of Supply. Sinister feelings ran higher as it was discovered that Beckwirth's "paint Company" was in fact a chemical Company that included in its repertoire herbicides and insecticides.

It was felt that, because of these organisations' connection with the genocide and ecological destruction in Vietnam particularly, it was high time students brought the "war home from where it was exported". But sinister inferences were useless in a situation where we were not informed on the nature and intent of the various contracts.

However, knowledge of such exercises as Project Camelot — a study of counter-insurgency sponsored a few years ago by the U.S. Army under the aegis of the American University and eventually cancelled by McNamara, and closer to home, the Strategic Studies Centre established at A.N.U. in 1966 which accepts funds from the Ford Foundation, and which, as John Playford demonstrates, reflects Cold War mentality, could only suggest that civilian militarism within the Universities was a real thing, whether acknowledged or not.

V.C.'s INVITATION

Vice Chancellor Badger was publicly invited to answer various questions at a lawn meeting on June 17 last year, among which were:

- What is Beckwirth's Paint Co.?
- What is the U.S. Air Force doing in the Physics Dept.?
- Who uses the Computer and why? . . .

This invitation not being met, on June 18 "Grass Roots" proposed, given the unlikelihood of acceptance of S.D.A.'s suggestion that the University be sold to the United States Air Force, that students demand answers from the University Council meeting on July 3.

Subsequently, in the June 30th edition of "On Dit", an article appeared by the Vice Chancellor on "Outside Finance for University Work" (which "Grass Roots" renamed "University Participation in Imperialist Research"). The article addressed itself to the questions about the Physics Department and its contracts with U.S.A.F. and N.A.S.A., about the Organic Chemistry department, (Beckwirth's association with the Maumee Chemical Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sherwin-Williams), and the Computer (its provision of services to the University and "any organization wishing to use the computer" to which it sells time). Reference was also made to funds available for a Postgrad. Research Scholarship and for advance of earth sciences in the Dept. of Economic Geology, provided by Esso (of giant corporation Standard Oil, New Jersey, which is notorious for its exploitation of the Venezuelan people).

The Vice Chancellor's article allowed suspicion to increase, where July 2 "Grass Roots" claimed, "Badger limits himself to only giving the names of these projects involved . . . like reading to us the titles of three novels in his book-case."

Hence students decided to find out the "substance" of the novels and any others which may have been lying under the counter.

The story is predictable enough — as the V-C at July 3rd's Council Meeting was able to stall student action by expressing direct personal concern if anything insidious was in fact uncovered, and by proposing to set up a staff-student committee to inquire into the question of outside finance.

IMPOTENCE:

What is abundantly clear is that the Committee was doomed to short-run impotence on the question of sinister goings on — and this is expressed in the V.C.'s statement in his On Dit article.

There he wrote; "The Department (Physics) has never to my knowledge initiated research proposals to meet the particular needs of any funding agency." Although probably sincere, this outlook essentially reflects the incapacity to recognize that Western Universities are bound to produce that knowledge which is required to sustain the economic structure of capitalist society. And this involves quite obviously fundamental and strategic support of the system of imperialism and destruction which is operating now from the U.S. and its "ally" Australia.

The question of direct research to meet the particular needs of any funding agency needs to be considered in the knowledge that the direction and dynamics of society will necessarily be reflected in the orientation of research within all institutions, including the University. Thus we find ourselves in the dilemma whereby upper atmosphere research (Physics Department — U.S.A.F. sponsor) may be seen as quite normal scientific research, but is also likely to be useful to the U.S.A.F. in the "conveyance of C.B.W. from the plane to the ground." ("Neo Science", June 22, 1970).

ACADEMIC MILITARISM



Furthermore we may surmise that research such as anti-cancer research is not as objective as it seems, when a percentage of cancer victims could be minimized with the public banning of cigarette advertising, and a clean-up of industrial pollution.

The system reflects the research, and the research reflects the system.

The problem facing those who want this system out, is that the vicious circle must be fought on all fronts to replace it with another socially useful circle. The dilemma is operative where people want to insulate the University from sinister connections such as Standard Oil, the U.S.A.F. and the Department of Supply.

This dilemma preoccupied the minds of some of the members of the Vice-Chancellor's committee, and was easily rationalized by the trite suggestion that all money is dirty. The dilemma aside, the problem of selective discrimination against funding agencies was a real one; — but the importance of the committee's report (in particular the minority report) and of future action on this question must be to create a climate of opinion which recognizes the social responsibility of the University, and is to have no truck with academic connections with research for the military — whether "offensive" or "defensive".

When I refer to the social responsibility of the University I don't mean paying lip-service to the notion. Rather, that students and staff should be aware of the insidious role being played by the University in a destructive society; and should work on this front towards integrating a critically and usefully productive pursuit of knowledge in order to break down the artificial departmentalization of knowledge, which at present insulates and diverts the development of knowledge from serving real socially useful ends.

PROCEDURES:

And so, what about the procedures of the "Committee on Outside Grants for Research"?

Composition of the Committee included: Professors Flentje (Ag. Science and Chairman), Woodward (Electrical Engineering), Rutland (Geology and Mineralogy), Drs. Rodda (Organic Chemistry), Elford (Physics), Seamark (Animal Physiology), Hugh Stretton (History), 3 Postgrad. students Ong Beng Lim, Geoff Wood and Peter Balan (Sciences) and elected students Jonathan Gillis (Med.), Duigan and McMichael (Arts). Comment: a heavy line-up of co-opted scientists with Stretton as inevitable mediator.

Terms of reference resolved by the University Council were:

(a) to consider and report on outside grants for research — excluding A.R.G.C. and N.H. and M.R.C.; and
(b) to formulate a set of principles for future guidance in seeking and accepting research grants from outside sources.

Procedure essentially followed the lines of examining a list of current and immediate past research contracts recorded in the University's financial statements. Also tabled were copies of letters received from Australian Universities, in response to the Registrar's request for details concerning policies governing the acceptance of research grants from outside sources.

From a statement from 10 Universities, only 3 had formulated a set of principles, 5 mentioned the necessity to preserve "academic freedom" (including interference with teaching role), 5 mentioned freedom of publication and most mentioned that the Vice Chancellor played the dominant role in acceptance of research grants. N.S.W. University contracts both through individual staff and as a corporate entity through an organization called Unisearch Ltd. Another university contracts industrial research under the 1967 Commonwealth Industrial Research and Development Grants Scheme, which was to provide stimulus for I.R. in Australia by allowing up to 50% reimbursement to commercial organizations sponsoring research in certain fields. Research can be purchased under contract from "approved research organizations" — under which the University is registered. It seems that confidentiality is the rule here unless written permission is obtained from the sponsor.

PROJECTS:

After examination of the projects current in Adelaide University, further information was requested on particular projects. Some of these were:

- (1) Department of Supply; Physics; from 1963; \$10,000 p.a. for each project; "upper atmosphere research" and "laser research".
- (2) U.S.A.F.; Physics; from 1967; \$10,000; "medium frequency ionospheric and meteor observations using a large antenna array."
- (3) U.S. Navy; Mathematics; from 1968; \$10,000; "theoretical investigation of ship motions due to waves in shallow water."
- (4) Cominco Exploration Pty. Ltd.; Geology; 1970; \$5,000; "for investigations into basic and ultrabasic rocks in W.A."
- (5) U.S. Army; Animal Physiology; 1969; \$4,300; "Water and electrolyte metabolism of man in hot climates."
- (6) N.A.S.A.; Physics; 1968; \$20,000; "Measurements of fine orbits of shower and sporadic meteors in the Southern Hemisphere by a multi-station radio technique."

A variety of 90 odd projects was listed, other sponsors including the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, G.M.H. and North Broken Hill Ltd.

Further information requested on specific projects brought to light such comments as: (1) and (2) "none of the research work carried out by the Physics Dept. involves any security classification and the results of the work are always freely published in the open literature."

(3) "No specific restriction is placed on the type of ship and, in fact, most research has concerned abstract mathematical idealizations, rather than real ships. No specifically military applications have been studied or discovered; material which is to be published (must) be first 'cleared' or at least seen by the sponsors."

(4) "The only specific condition was that the work should be largely carried out on rocks on the Cominco properties and that the results should be available to the company." There was no restriction on the publication of results.

(5) "No terms or conditions apply to the work... without this funding there would not be information, which is now virtually unobtainable because of the rapid incursion of new ways of life."

This last contract (5) is interesting, in that the contract is categorised as "Military Environmental Medicine." This may mean nothing, but one could infer that although the research is specifically concerned with the few remaining nomadic Aboriginals and Melanesians, it has a more general title and is likely to be of some use to the American military.

One academic referring to the question of insistence on the right to publish without prior clearance (which is occurring in American Universities) wrote: "the risk that important outside grants might be lost is too great to allow such a trivial point to become a big issue?"

The committee's discussion centred on the issue of defining concrete rules to govern acceptance of funds, particularly in relation to funds from military agencies or for conceivably military purposes. Rules were seen to be necessarily imperfect, for example, in the case of private contracts (or even consulting work) where researchers may not write up their findings for a year or more, or where work undertaken may be linked with matters under legislative consideration.

MILITARY CONTRACTS

Duigan, McMichael, and Gillis made it clear that any grants for any foreign military research or from military agencies of foreign countries were unacceptable.

Stretton (referring specifically to U.S. defence departments) wondered whether the University should accept grants from these sources which had some general interest in the research they sponsored, and suggested that it would be a good thing in the long run to insulate the University from grants of this type. (Grants of this particular type will now be more easily definable due to the Mansfield Amendments of 1970 which forbids military agencies to support research unless it has "a direct or apparent relationship to a specific military function or operation" — a result of economy cuts from the U.S. politicians.)

Rodda argued successfully (numbers-wise) that "the moral climate" may change and that he preferred to see individual academics act on their conscience, rather than having a predefined corporate policy for the Uni. Stretton therefore suggested a compromise. This was that a representative scrutiny committee, set up on a continuing basis, should bring its sensibilities to bear on the problems associated with acceptance of outside research grants.

As the majority of the committee had reached a consensus and was prepared to submit a report to council, the committee's proceedings ended in December 1970. Unfortunately the committee's meetings were held at the end of third term (after a surprisingly long delay after the initial decision was made by council to form the committee). A more concerted debate was impossible due to lack of time and information, and probably would have advanced little further because of conflicting interests being played out in such a committee minded atmosphere.

THE REPORT

The report noted that outside grants accounted for more than forty per cent of the total research grants, tending to lead to an undue dependence on external sources of funds at the expense of normal sources of funds, and with a pronounced bias towards fields of scientific research. Principles suggested included:

1. Freedom of publication (although with a proviso clause for any breach of confidentiality. This would need to be closely scrutinised, by a representative group including students, if not totally withdrawn.)
2. No secrecy concerning the nature of work.
3. Work to be "appropriate to be done in a University" and not to interfere with teaching duties or academic freedom. (These terms are obviously definable within the existing structure of interests, which is only perhaps to be expected.)
4. An emphasis on handling grants through the central administration.
5. An avoidance of "undesirable political influence or reputation."
6. The publication of all grant details in the calendar.
7. Scrutiny of consulting work.

It was recommended that a scrutiny committee, large enough to represent various viewpoints of members of the University and small enough to be available at short notice, be established, with the intention of reporting back to the Council as to the merits of grants and the general pattern of the same.

On the subject of Military Sources: "the committee believes that research sponsored by military agencies requires particular scrutiny. A majority of the committee was not willing to recommend that funds should not in any circumstances be accepted from such sources, but it would wish that the nature of research sponsored by such sources be beyond criticism."

A minority of the committee thought that grants should not be accepted from military agencies."

(I would stress that this whole article is an outline of the committee's recommendations and that because the report must go through the Education committee to the University Council, the report can only be considered as a recommendation. It remains to be seen what happens to the report. The structure against which the criticism began has thus appointed a controlled committee which can only make recommendations to that same structure. The Education committee is closed to all but the original members investigating.)

It was distressing to note the small number on the committee who were prepared to fly in the face of "objectivity" and make the inferential leap into the dark, on the subject of military sources. As Mike Duigan pointed out, all Department of Supply work is of an expressed military nature, working through such establishments as W.R.E. Apparently the University can not even live up to its liberal rhetoric of critical thinking — here it mirrors the powerful interests in society, apparently deploring war on the one hand but still actively supporting its justification and activity on the other.

It is widely acknowledged that the W.R.E. uses the University computer. And W.R.E. is for example currently engaged in research on laser terrain profilers and target sighting. Meanwhile in Indo-China laser beams are used by the U.S. military forces as corridors for anti-personnel bombs on specific targets. It is widely known that Nixon's strategy to achieve a military victory, involves the increasing of technological weapons in an attempt to destroy every living thing, human and natural. The problems of moral responsibility of scientists becomes even more acute.

Furthermore, in relation to the U.S. Navy's influence, it can be pointed out that the Office of Naval Research of the U.S. navy is closely connected with N.W. Cape — the U.S. base for communicating with nuclear submarines, "the most sophisticated communications station outside the U.S." And many illustrations of the genocidal bombing activities of the U.S. Air Force over all areas of Indo-China could be given. The serious implications on understanding the nature of any research connected with such activities should be publicly raised and debated.

The categorising of areas of responsibility is always difficult. But only a small amount of thought will indicate that military agencies will be more than disinterested sponsors, and the University is associating with these interests. But this small amount of critical thought is subject to the mystifying process of legitimising such sponsorship, e.g. by using defence/offence distinctions. (What about our characteristic type of offensive-defence?)

SUBJECTIVITY?

The argument is often put that research involves the conscience of the individual and that academic freedom should not be encroached upon. But this too often fails to apply any perspective to the assumptions and values underlying the whole purpose of a department, and a University. It is these values that should be questioned, particularly their relation to the more insidious genocidal activities of our system. Considering the nature of our active participation in the destruction of the peoples of Indo-China, it is about time academics recognised that their production of knowledge is inherently political. And clearly a major aspect of this politics is civilian militarism.

Part of an attempt to induce political awareness, should involve the encouragement of inter-disciplinary work. Professor Manwell's inclusion of G. Kolko's "The Politics of War" on Zoology I's reading list is but one example of a step in the right direction.

CONCLUSION

The committee's report (if accepted) is important in that it has raised for discussion important problems, and attempted to lay down principles for acting. In practice it should allow some focus, in a representative committee, for pressure to be applied where research contracts are seen to be abhorrent to the University. The development of awareness of these connections reveals wider implications of understanding neo-capitalist penetration into University education. This understanding should recognise the political nature of the University. It acts particularly under myths of objectivity and neutrality in research and teaching, hiding the values of militarist-capitalist influence, and within the internal structure of power which is controlled by a small group of committee-minded professors.

One danger is that these issues can still be "bureaucratically" spirited away from student concern. Only a clearly and vigorously expressed campaign by responsible staff and students can begin to reverse the present political nature of the University. Action must aim at challenging both the hierarchical nature of the University, and the artificial separation of knowledge into disciplines.

Phil McMichael



**I AM A SERGEANT
OF POLICE... IT IS
MY DUTY, UNDER
THE POLICE
OFFENCE**

Background to the Royal Commission

The Royal Commission enquiring into the 18th Sept. Moratorium was set up by the A.L.P. after the A.L.P. thought that its relationship with the Vietnam Moratorium Committee had endangered its respectable credibility. The A.L.P. decided to support the Moratorium when the anti-Vietnam war issue appeared electorally popular. It would only be a good thing if the A.L.P. could be certain that the V.M.C. would not do anything that would embarrass or damage their image and hence they stacked organizational meetings in an attempt to make the V.M.C. a puppet in their electoral and parliamentary plays. They failed. The V.M.C. didn't confine its activities to respectability as defined by the media and the power structure. As a result the A.L.P. withdrew and thus hoped to weaken the impact that 18 Sept 1970, would have upon their public image. The demonstration confrontation and arrests of 18 Sept. provoked a hostile mass media and vocal citizens response, one that the A.L.P. interpreted as endangering their electoral prospects. Something had to be done, and hence the Royal Commission.

Why The Royal Commission?

To correct the negative impression, the A.L.P. has to appear to be doing something about the disgraceful "aggression in the streets." (What about the far more significant and dangerous aggression in Indo-China?) Thus they did not set up a public and government sponsored enquiry into the Indo-China War publicising the true nature of the Nixon strategy, based on the attempt to make Asians fight Asians, protected by the technological might of the U.S.; but rather they set up a Commission to enquire into the circumstances that led up to the street disturbances with the hope that the investigation would show how to prevent such happenings in the future. This public spirited activity was meant to endear them to the electorate.

The atmosphere in which the Royal Commission was created, and the details of the operation, have made it clear that the Royal Commission is an attempt to isolate, expose and discredit those sections of the peace movement with which the A.L.P. is displeased. These people are simply the radicals who refused to see that Australian involvement was merely the product of misleadership with Australia, and that an electoral victory of the A.L.P. would be sufficient to end the war of all time. These people were the ones who stressed the fact that the Indo-Chinese war was the product and an integral part of a worldwide imperialist strategy, directed and lead by the United States in an attempt to consolidate the worldwide imperialist system, and furthermore, that Vietnam's would not be ended until imperialism was ended. They also pointed out that a victory for the A.L.P. would never mean the end of imperialist aggression in Asia, as the A.L.P. was committed to both the maintenance of the Australian/U.S. alliance and the promotion of Australian and U.S. capital into the Pacific and Asian Area.

The Royal Commission was also designed to castigate the police and the Commissioner of Police for the way in which they handled the demonstration. This is to vindicate the stand which Dunstan had taken in the days preceding 18 Sept. The Royal Commission will propose amendments to the constitution and certain existing laws that will enshrine those proposals as law, and thus the A.L.P. hopes to be able to pose as the neutral preservers of public peace.

The Royal Commission and its proceedings have served to focus public and media attention away from the arguments that have been made about the war in Indo-China and to concentrate it upon the relatively trivial technicalities of 18 Sept. The A.L.P. has created a situation in which discussion of the war is largely debased into a discussion of 'law and order', an issue originally shaped by the Liberal and Country Parties.

The Royal Commission is a public display of concern for the rights of all members of the community, and it is hoped that such a display will cause the media to again drape the title of respectability and responsibility upon the A.L.P., thus helping them to maintain an essential ingredient of their electoral image. The A.L.P. stresses its responsibility, and the need for all public acts with which it is associated to be responsible acts. It is important to ask, just to whom do the A.L.P. wish to appear responsible. Is it to the people of Indo-China, the people of which are being destroyed, partly because of Australia's complicity in U.S. policy?

If that were the case, then clearly such a responsibility would entail them using their power as a State Government to hinder the Federal war effort as much as possible, even if this brought them into conflict with the business community and the Federal Government.

Or does the A.L.P. wish to appear responsible to the power structure, the editors and opinion makers of the mass media, or the business community? Maintaining a 'good' image, means for the A.L.P. being approved (or not socially disapproved) by these sections.

What's The Royal Commission Like?

Boring. It is clearly the product and competition of grey minds elevating a debate about trivial, inconsequential (in the sense that the peace movement is quite capable of adjusting its tactics without the advice of outsiders offered both to its aims, analysis and practice) acts into a highclass soap opera. While the war continues and intensifies day by day they sit back throwing around the fine points of legal nicety. Thus they either support its progress or do nothing to expose it, or put an end to Australia's involvement in it. The Commission meets in the appropriate surroundings of Local Court No. 6, the architecture of which indicates its historical ancestry. It is a grey (surprisingly) prefabricated building of the low level American functional variety. Inside it is furnished as an executive's office but decorated with the paraphernalia of the mediaeval church from which its practices, perversions and traditions come. The Royal Commissioner sits in an elevated bench pulpit beneath the archaic irrelevant motto, Mon Dieux et Mon Droit (By God, I'm Right - a non literal but direct translation) and it is from this position, in the image of God on judgement day, that he oversees and directs proceedings with a slight nod, a wave of the hand or a few sparse flat words.

The image of judgement day is strengthened by the placing of the stenographer at the Commissioner's right hand, a silent and unrelenting ministering angel recording the confessions (words but not the anguish) of those who come to testify and aid the commission in its dry anti-humanitarian task. The Commissioner is a small balding man with an agile legal mind, shown on the rare occasions that he choses to intervene in the proceedings. The assistant to the Royal Commission is a balding grey man who wears glasses. He is reputed to have marched with the V.M.C. in Melbourne but this should not be taken to mean that he has any sympathy for the leadership of the V.M.C. in Adelaide. Ignoring these tensions he goes about his defined tasks with a slow legal efficiency.

A Brief Scene of the Commission at Work:

The witness, an elderly Roman Catholic Priest, is in the stand being cross-examined by a junior counsel for the police. The junior counsel is laboriously plodding his way through a fairly tedious legal exercise; he wears an R.S.L. badge as do most of the other male Officers of the Commission. "Where were you standing? Was there

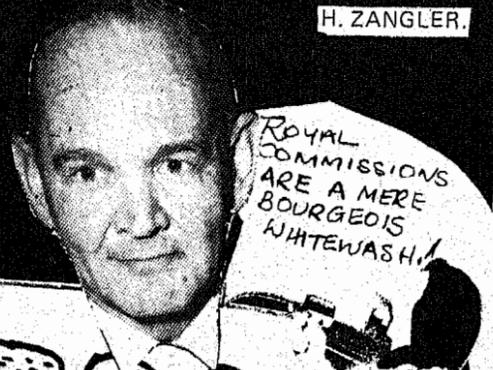
anything in the way? You had an unobstructed view of the incident? Nothing blocked your line of vision? etc." He isn't getting very far and hence attempts to discredit the testimony that the witness had given about the police behaviour through having him admit embarrassing things about the people he is defending. With slow deliberate pauses (the slowness with which a counsel speaks indicates the drama and importance of his pronouncement. The slower he speaks the more dramatic the revelation. Frequently the audience and the witness lose the point of the question). The junior counsel pulls himself to his full height and leans glowering across the lecturn towards the witness. With a brief snort of intensity he slowly asks: "Did you... (pause) hear (pause) any members of the crowd (pause) call out (pause, leaning towards the witness all the time) Abuse (long pause) at any of the police?" The junior counsel remains suspended at this his rhetorical height and waits with keen anticipation for the answer. The witness looks at the counsel and calmly answers, "No." The interrogator subsides. A pause. Unwilling to admit failure he starts the tortuous process again "Did you... hear... any members of the crowd... call out... fassist piggs?" The glint in his eye shows he has this witness beaten, he must confess, he must! The witness again answered "No." The junior counsel, struggling to conceal anguish, sinks back to his seat and asks no further questions. His earlier attempts to discredit the witness had included the presence of Red Flags and Viet Cong flags - The flag of the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese invaders - our enemy.

Justice Bright obviously found the proceedings rather lifeless and hence allowed his eyes to gaze upon one of the attractive stenographers who had just come to sit beside him on the bench. The witness was confused. His chair faced the Royal Commissioner, and now he had to address and talk to an averted face. The little meaning that had lingered in the proceedings dissolved into obscurity.

There is an audience at the proceedings and its composition is rather revealing. Apart from witnesses waiting to appear, it is made up almost entirely of off-duty police officers. Does this indicate that the 18 Sept. was their greatest public moment, and that now they come to the proceedings to relive the glory of that time? Do they come to "know their enemies", to get a good and close controlled look at demonstrators and their apologists? Are they there to see that their rights are protected, to see that none of their mates are accused - (and if they are...?)

The Royal Commission will not be over before the next Moratorium of 30 April 1971. Its results are predictable, mundane and guaranteed to do nothing to help end the war in Indo-China. Rather it's arduous, repetitive mumblings posing as vital issues, will prolong the war by shifting argument away from it, to the pointless squabble about what form of harmless protest the A.L.P. Government will allow.

H. ZANGLER.



ROYAL COMMISSIONS ARE A MERE BOURGEOIS WHITEWASH!

ROADY IN THE DEATH

ORIENTATION WEEK

FEATURING THE

LET'S GET ORIENTED BAND!

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT!

EVERYTHING'S JUST FINE!
TRA-LA-LA!!



The ANZ Bank was pleased to be a joint sponsor of Orientation '71 in helping all those potential bank accounts know what is going on. (Who is investing in whom?)

LET MR WORD TELL YOU WHAT'S GOING ON!

TRA-LA-LA

ARE YOU DOING IT?

Holiday Magic

First item on the week's activities was Holiday Magic Make-Up Demonstration. Potential cosmetic-orientated fresher birds most KNOW how to put on their manipulated masks. Do your make-up thing, girls!

I'M A REGISTERED TRADE-MARK & TRALALA!

SAGASCO

YES! In association with its potential technocrats and research officers SAGASCO teamed up with the Science Boys to help them get orientated towards the idea of science being the servant of big business. Wowie! What a gas!

WE'RE DOING IT!

AH! BUT WHO'S MANIPULATING WHOM?
THE OBJECT CASE TRALALA!

YES INDEED!

ABARIS

A big Melbourne printing combine GIVES the SRC a technically shoddily produced Orientation Handbook ABSOLUTELY FREE! Of course, it also reaps in absolutely huge profits from the advertising it handles. Of course, ABARIS do let the students put EXACTLY what they like in the editorial copy - at least for now. (Though you might like to ask the SRC executive what happens when their administrative secretary [a powerful employee of the students' rep. council] objects to a photograph therein).

EVEN ON DIT DOES IT!

PLUS IN ADDITION EXTRA AS WELL ADDED THROWN IN! AND ALSO



I'M A LITTLE STAR!



ME TOO! TRALALA!



FOL-DE-RIDDLE-DOL, FOL-DE-DAY!

Our special thanks go to Himalaya Foods, Tip Top Bread, Clemens and all those other big businesses who helped create the myth of free food at RUFUS. (Rationalisations about taking advantage of their desire to claim tax deductions smack on some kind of contamination - who is taking advantage of whom?) There is a big difference between making salads and stew and playing the capitalists at their own game.

WE CERTAINLY ARE!!

HEY KIDS! HERE'S A LOVELY IDEA! WOWIE!

HEY-HO THE NONNY-NO!

Why not find the Orientation Week Director (his name is Andrew Doman) and ask him:

OOOPS! AN ARTIFICIAL INK SPLOT!

WHAT THE HELL HAS "HOLIDAY MAGIC" TO WITH THE OFFICIAL SRC O.W. PROGRAMME?

AH, WHAT INDEED?

Introduction

Among the major and most obvious abuses of modern science and technology have been those associated with pesticides. The best and cheapest examples of good pest control emphasise biological control; however, in spite of proven examples, from myxomatosis on rabbits to sterile males on screw worm fly, the fact is that most governments emphasise pesticides. The "overkill" with pesticides has reached such proportions that there has been global contamination, widespread damage to economically important industries such as fishing, new and worse pests for farmers and poisoning of humans to the extent of an estimated 45,000 cases requiring medical attention in the USA per year alone. These are not the speculations of 'cranks'; these are accepted facts.

The obvious reason for this unfortunate state of affairs is the power of large chemical companies to manipulate governments; and, this in turn means pressure is brought to bear in universities to bias research effort away from investigating the possible unwanted side effects of pesticides. But, this explains only part of the problem — for the USSR has some serious pesticide pollution problems too. Thus, besides economic or political system, we must also consider another factor; the psychology of some who participate in pesticide programmes. Is it just a coincidence that in the classic study by T. W. Adorno and colleagues, "The Authoritarian Personality", published in 1950, shortly after the beginning of mass pesticide use, they give as their typical example of the most dangerous fascist personality type, the "manipulative" type, an individual whose choice of fields is insect toxicology? Based on interviewing this subject, Adorno et al. report that his preoccupation with killing bugs is equalled only by his rabid (and unscientific) views on race, his admiration of crude political power, and his obsession with loyalty to that power.

The scientist learns of the drawbacks of scientifically designed schemes like anyone else; by being on the receiving end. Our own experiences with the local fruit fly 'eradication' programme forced us to realise that there are some obvious serious drawbacks to this programme (or at least to its execution) in the violation of human rights, safety and privacy. Examination of scientific literature relevant to controlling fruit fly reveals that these abuses of science are unnecessary. The existence of alternative methods of eradicating (e.g. by sterile males) means the present programme can not be claimed as justifiable. Indeed, the obsession with spraying pesticide could be the worst thing to do if we want to keep fruit fly from becoming a serious pest in South Australia. In other words, although science has been abused in the sense of disregard for human health and welfare, the science itself has not been as rigorously analysed by scientific standards as it should have been. Thus, rather than discuss American, British or Russian examples of the use and abuse of science, let us begin with a look at our own local attempt at 'scientific' pest control.



USE AND ABUSE OF SCIENCE
PART 1
A specific example:
fruit fly 'eradication' in South Australia
by Clyde Manwell & C. M. Ann Baker

THE USE AND ABUSE OF SCIENCE

Disregard for human safety

The central area around a fruit fly 'outbreak' is cover sprayed and fruit is confiscated; the peripheral area is bait sprayed. There is no warning on sprayed fruit or vegetables that poison has been used. (We did not even receive a copy of the rather uninformative 'notice to householders' that is supposed to be given to residents). Also, a brightly coloured spray should be used so that the householder knows his food is contaminated — and can wash it off.

(We do not know why the Dept. of Agriculture has ignored such safety aspects of the spraying. The reason may be the same as underlies the general evasiveness concerning discussion of the spraying; a cynical 'public relations' attitude of not risking to alarm the public out of its apathy — even if some people might be injured as a result. We have seen such a manipulative and irresponsible policy clearly stated in private documents relating to the 'public relations' aspects of pesticide programmes in other countries).

Even if spraying were necessary, a point debated later, it would be possible to make only minor modifications of the present spraying programme to make the situation much safer for the public. For example, in one relatively successful control programme in New South Wales, a variety of different methods were tried, including spot spraying with pesticide combined with bait or sex lure. The sprayer does not invade property but stays on a slowly moving vehicle, aiming small shots of spray at trees or hedges in such a manner as not to endanger people, pets or livestock (Bateman et al., 1966; Aust. J. Agric. Res. 17; 699-718). The spot spraying is done sufficiently spaced out (a density of less than four 'spots' per acre) so as to allow the necessary flexibility in choice of targets with regard to human and animal safety.

The spraying programme is being made use of for purely private commercial interests.

Precisely concomitant with the second visit of the spraying gang to our residence, a woman placed a green and white advertisement for a local pest control firm in our mailbox. This advertisement is printed in the same green and white colours as the official government handouts. Some people will infer that this means that the government specifically endorses this firm, or at least endorses spraying as the solution to all pest problems. Several witnesses have reported seeing an advertisement for a local pest control firm on a vehicle participating in this supposedly government-run spraying. Further commercial implications of the spraying will be pointed out later.

Unnecessary secrecy

No sprayer or his field supervisors could — or would — tell us the name of the pesticide used. A telephone call to the Fruit Fly Depot also produced evasion. A second telephone call produced more evasion, which one of us was only able to terminate by stating his academic affiliation — a process which is undesirable, both in that it

appears (mistakenly) to involve the University, and in that the average citizen should have equal access to information. I hope that a doctor with a poisoned patient does not have to waste so much time in getting the necessary information out of the Department of Agriculture. We have been told by others, even by representatives of local newspapers, of similar 'run around.' In one instance the spraying supervisor specifically said he could not give the name of the pesticide because of 'orders from above.'

The joke on all this secrecy is that the choice of pesticides is not a bad one — if a pesticide has to be used. The pesticide is malathion — a name quickly recognised by most gardeners and many others. Malathion has a better record for less acute toxicity than many related compounds — although recent evidence indicates it is not free of undesirable sub-lethal effects.

One spray gang leader told us that the pesticide was 'not DDT but a substance like it.' This is incorrect other than for the trivial point that DDT and malathion will both kill some animals. It is dangerously misleading, as well as unnecessary, for in the event of poisoning, treatment for an organophosphate insecticide (e.g. malathion) differs from treatment for an organochlorine insecticide (e.g. DDT). The obsession with secrecy, a characteristic of civil servants and some scientists, in any scientifically based programme is incompatible with human rights and safety.

'Credibility gap'

Others besides ourselves have complained about 'credibility gap' in the fruit fly spraying (e.g. 'Advertiser' 11th February, 1971, p. 2). We were concerned about the possible effect of the spraying on our experimental animals (ducks and chickens) being raised under conditions of minimal pesticide contamination in order to have proper controls in the study of a variety of sub-lethal, low level pesticide effects. These include checking out a recent report that malathion, a pesticide used quite commonly (and in the fruit fly programme) causes 'birth defects' in chickens (J. Greenberg and Q. N. LaHam, 1969, 'Malathion-induced teratisms in the developing chick' *Canad. J. Zool.* 47: 539-542). In our original attempt to go through 'proper channels', as suggested by a scientist with experience with the Dept. of Agriculture, we emphasised the general and specific objections to so much inflexible dependence of spraying in this control programme. We were told that spraying was only part of the programme and that modifications could be made where a householder had a valid reason. We pointed out that we had no objection to a fruit fly trap being placed on our premises, and were told that this was reasonable, as well as that lures and traps played a role in control measures.

(The point of using traps is that the poison stays in the trap and does not contaminate the surroundings. There are also two other advantages to traps:

1. An accurate 'body count' of killed pests can be kept.
2. By keeping the pesticide in the trap, there is minimal danger of the pesticide injuring any predator which might eat fruit flies. Some researchers claim we have no significant local predators against fruit fly.

Some workers feel that traps or lures are not as efficient in killing fruit flies as spraying. (Of course, one could always escalate to nuclear weapons!). Yet, traps and lures have played a useful role in successful programs under conditions of possible fruit fly immigration which would appear to be more difficult than those in Adelaide. And, in any event, with the existence already of some knowledge about sex attractants, for fruit fly, as well as knowledge about their mating habits and food preferences, it should be easy to make any improvements necessary to increase the efficiency of traps — even if it does mean less pesticide has to be bought! If 'efficiency' is important to the Dept. of Agriculture in eradicating fruit fly here, then why are not better efforts made to prevent importing contaminated fruit into this State?).

Our failure to accomplish anything by working through proper channels' was shown by the Department of Agriculture's response on the next day; sending out specially a gang to spray our trees. So long as the S.A. Dept. of Agriculture interferes with research on low level effects of pesticides, it can always blind you with 'science' to the effect that its spray is safe. It was at this next spraying that an incident occurred which proves the next, and to some people, the most serious objection to the execution of the spraying.

Crime-causing potentialities of the spraying programme

Many of the workers on the spraying and fruit-confiscating gangs are temporary employees, hired for a particular fruit fly 'outbreak.' Some of these employees are recruited from the local unemployment exchange. They may have been out of work through no fault of their own, but it is reasonable to believe that some of these unemployed were unemployed because of having undesirable characteristics. While we are all for full employment, we also believe that the highest possible standards must be set for any individual who is to be forced onto the public to violate privacy, take objects and leave poisonous chemicals. (We have been informed by several individuals, but are not able to confirm or deny, that no adequate check of police records is made concerning many of the fruit fly field workers). The criminal potentialities of the present situation are pretty obvious.

1. Giving such individuals the 'right' to trespass onto property, take fruit, spray poison, conditions them to a lack of respect for the property, privacy and safety of others. Given this new 'authority', backed up by 'science', some of these individuals will be corrupted by power.
2. With the various commercial abuses, combined with the consumption of so much of the taxpayer's money, the less resistant individual will figure that, 'If they're getting theirs, then he will get his.'

3. For the already committed criminal, the present fruit fly spraying programme offers a magnificent chance to spy out future burglary jobs — and at the taxpayers' expense.

Scientists must remember that, no matter how theoretically elegant a programme might be, they have no right to disregard the human consequences.

What evidence is there to support such an association of spraying and crime? After our initial public complaint, we have been deluged with examples of misbehaviour. We have heard separate independent testimony that on two different occasions sprayers have threatened reporters — a situation we are sure the Dept. of Agriculture would not approve of, if only for reasons of possible bad publicity. In fairness, some people have told us that the sprayers were courteous and careful; and, indeed, we have seen several for which this is clearly true. However, we have also known of people who have moved out of fruit fly areas because the nuisance was so great; and, our own experience with a spraying supervisor is no advertisement for the quality of the individuals the Dept. of Agriculture can inflict on the public.

Supposedly after making arrangements through 'proper channels,' on the following morning — after spending much of the night bottling fruit so as not to leave food for fruit fly lying about the garden — the first knowledge we had of any of the spraying gang on our premises was when we saw the supervisor peeping through the back window at one of us in the nude! He had neither knocked nor called out; and, the location of the window, well away from the back door, combined with the presence of easily audible running shower water, should have tipped off any fool that someone was in a position where privacy was preferred.

It is worth discussing this 'peeping tom' incident a bit. One person, given to pontification about human rights, criticised us severely for daring to make an effective protest about such an obvious case of unnecessary intrusion. In a supposedly a permissive society as Denmark, 'peeping tom' is considered a serious crime for two obvious reasons: it does not involve the consent of the 'peeped at' and it is positively correlated with non-sexual crimes such as burglary (B. Kutschinsky 'Studies on Pornography and Sex Crimes in Denmark' New Social Science Monographs, November 1970).

Knowing the seriousness of fruit fly as a potential pest, we might have been willing to tolerate such 'minor inconvenience' were it not for the realisation that alternative methods for eradicating fruit fly exist which do not risk either human health or safety — and that at least one of these methods would appear to be more effective and much cheaper.

Alternative methods for eradicating fruit fly

Even if spraying is needed, it can be done in much better ways, as discussed previously without risk to people and animals, at least to the extent of the present arrangement. Various lures and traps have been useful in control, and minimise both cost and possible environmental contamination.

The best method for eradicating fruit fly would appear to be the sterile male technique — applied originally by Edward F. Knipling to exterminate screw worm fly from the South-Eastern USA at a saving of up to \$40,000,000 a year to cattlemen. This technique has been successfully applied to fruit fly (*Dacus* spp. or relatives) on several occasions. On the basis of excellent results in field trials in New South Wales in the summer of 1964-65 Professor L. C. Birch and H. G. Andrewartha concluded (*New Scientist* 28 July, 1966, pp. 204-207, article entitled 'Queensland fruit fly; a study of evolution and control').

"We therefore conclude that our experiments show that the sterile male method can be used successfully to eradicate small isolated populations of Queensland fruit fly and that even a population that was not quite isolated could be dramatically reduced and held in check by the liberation of sterile males."

Quoting from the paper by H. G. Andrewartha, J. Monro and N. L. Richardson (*Aust. J. Zool.* 15: 475-499, especially pp. 490-1, 1967):

"Sterile males should of course only be used on areas that are isolated from other populations of fruit flies by distances that are greater than the flight range of inseminated females. After eradication these areas may be protected by quarantine, a warning system of traps and "caretaker" populations of sterile males. [italics added]

The caretaker population may not need to be maintained continuously but set up whenever an incipient outbreak is discovered. Sterile males would be most economical against incipient outbreaks because comparatively small numbers would be needed."

The sterile male technique has been used to eliminate fruit fly from Guam. In 1964 4.7 million sterile males of Mexican fruit fly were released along the California-Mexico border and effectively got rid of a new especially threatening pest for which sprays had failed.

The use of sterile males could be done without any risk to people by poisons or by invasion of property. Why has not such a procedure been used here — five years after the date of the publication of some clearly successful scientific field trials?

The emphasis on spraying could actually help to establish a serious pest here.

However dramatic the initial decrease in a pest population at the beginning of a spraying programme, there are so many examples of the development of pesticide resistance and new pests that the American ecologist, Kenneth Watt, noted for his highly sophisticated computer analyses of ecological problems, has summarised the situation succinctly; "Most pesticide projects have been failures." Mosquitos in California are now resistant to over 20 different kinds of pesticide; even insect toxicologists and pesticide companies admit defeat in that these mosquitoes can not be controlled by any feasible chemical method without serious risk to man and his domestic animals.

With specific reference to fruit fly in South Australia, let us consider ways in which spraying could cause the very thing which orchardists and home fruit growers alike are very reasonably so afraid of:

1. Spraying draws money and effort from other parts of the Control programme. We have been told of many examples of how inspection for fruit crossing the borders of South Australia, or the airports, is not as rigorous as it used to be; one chap said "I've been in and out of this State over two dozen times and I have never been inspected for fruit yet." Others say they are checked only about half the time. In the case of our recent 'outbreak' (maggots in fruit on one tree) we were told by the Dept. of Agriculture that it is suspected that the source of these fruit fly was a load of illegal mangoes, smuggled into South Australia under watermelons. It is likely that there are hundreds if not thousands of 'maggoty' fruit brought into South Australia every year.

(We have been told that the reason for laxity in border and airport fruit inspection is that 'political pressures have been brought to bear by tourist organisations.' This shows the cynical 'realism' in a 'public service' organisation. It is easier to spray the silent citizen with poison than buck commercial interests. As bad, it is also an unnecessary concession to make — as well as hazardous to local fruit growers. The two states in the USA with the biggest tourist trade are California and Florida, each has rigid border inspection and no fruit can be brought into these states under many situations. We recall driving from Alabama into Florida at 5 a.m.; our car was searched thoroughly for fruit and we were given free orange juice and coffee to compensate for the inconvenience. This is also an example of good public relations. We could do it here, and inform people that the temporary inconvenience of a thorough fruit check is better than indiscriminate spraying with risks to public health).

2. Spraying favours pests over their predators. First, ask: If spraying is so effective, why does eastern Australia have such a serious fruit fly problem in spite of years of spraying? Spraying often does more harm to predators than to pests. Pests, by virtue of being in large enough numbers to constitute a problem, often have greater genetic variability than predators. Pests also often have shorter generation times, allowing more opportunity for mutation and recombination. Thus, pests have a greater chance to evolve pesticide resistance — and some resistance mutations convey resistance to more than one pesticide (C. Manwell and C. M. Ann Baker, 1970 "Molecular Biology and the Origin of Species" Sidgwick & Jackson, London, publishers).

Second, ask: Why, in spite of hundreds of examples of contaminated fruit brought into Adelaide from outside the State, do we have only sporadic and comparatively small outbreaks? Climate? (Climate is favored — see section 4.) Predators? Is the rather heavy handed spraying

programme all that effective — with years of spraying and yet two 'outbreaks' this year? And, as fruit fly become inactive in the cooler months, starting in April, why does the Dept. of Agriculture announce after the first outbreak this summer that the spraying would last 'eight to nine months'?

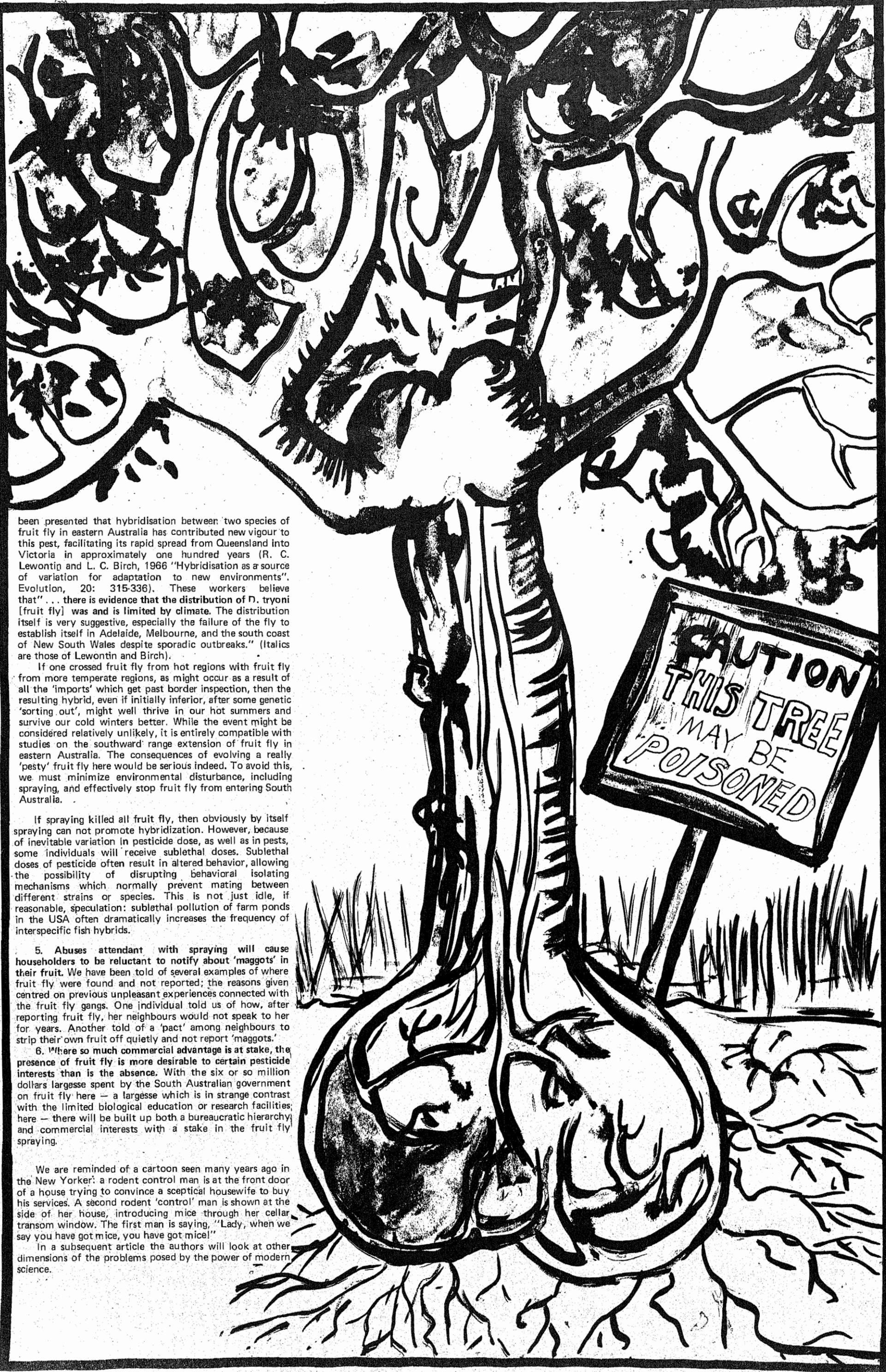
Third, ask: If malathion is an effective pesticide on fruit fly outbreaks, should we not be more careful in the use of it? Every time malathion is used around fruit fly, there is selection for the odd individual who can tolerate or avoid this chemical. Thus, if an outbreak of fruit fly occurred now in one of our commercial orchard areas, we might find that, already, some of the fruit fly had sufficient resistance to be difficult to kill. The risk is comparable to the problem of antibiotic resistance in pathogenic bacteria; every unnecessary use of an antibiotic increases the risk of selecting for improved antibiotic resistance and devalues the antibiotic for the improved antibiotic resistance and devalues the antibiotic for the occasions when it is really needed.

At this point we would like to give proper credit to one research programme being done within the S.A. Dept. of Agriculture, where careful study of the biology of orchard pests has meant that orchardists can decrease spraying considerably and yet get as good, if not better, control of certain pests. For many farmers pesticides are the next most expensive commodity after labour costs, as well as a major source of accidental injury.

3. Spraying creates new pests. 'Upsetting the balance of nature' is not just a slogan for 'cranks.' To the farmer it is a matter of the loss of profit. The classic example of how spraying creates new pests is provided by the use of DDT in controlling codling moth in apple orchards. Soon after the use of DDT, 'two spotted mite' became a serious pest for the first time. Codling moth damage the crop but not the tree; two-spotted mite can defoliate an orchard and, thus, are clearly worse pests. So, the farmer must then spray against new pests; hence the new adage: "Once you start spraying, you have to keep spraying."

What new pests are being created by this spraying programme against fruit fly? Whatever inefficiencies there might be in traps, by keeping the poison away from general environment, traps will not create new pests as a result of altered ecological balance. Furthermore, traps are less likely to be effective in selecting for improved malathion resistance in fruit fly, simply because the fruit fly is either outside the trap and not exposed to the chemical, or inside the trap and thus exposed to such a high dose that partial resistance will not help.

4. Spraying contributes to modifying the environment and thus could promote hybridisation between different 'immigrant' strains or species of fruit fly brought into South Australia. We have no 'native' species of fruit fly; some scientists claim that we may have established a small local population as a result of all the imports of contaminated fruit. In any case, with all the fruit fly 'immigrants', there is some probability of two different strains, races or species having the opportunity to interbreed here. Studies on introgressive hybridisation have shown: the more disturbed the environment, the greater the chance for hybridisation between different strains, races or species. Introgressive hybridisation is commoner in plants than in animals, although recent studies have shown it to be very important in the formation of both our domestic animals and a variety of pests. Some good evidence has



been presented that hybridisation between two species of fruit fly in eastern Australia has contributed new vigour to this pest, facilitating its rapid spread from Queensland into Victoria in approximately one hundred years (R. C. Lewontin and L. C. Birch, 1966 "Hybridisation as a source of variation for adaptation to new environments". *Evolution*, 20: 315-336). These workers believe that "... there is evidence that the distribution of *D. tryoni* [fruit fly] was and is limited by climate. The distribution itself is very suggestive, especially the failure of the fly to establish itself in Adelaide, Melbourne, and the south coast of New South Wales despite sporadic outbreaks." (Italics are those of Lewontin and Birch).

If one crossed fruit fly from hot regions with fruit fly from more temperate regions, as might occur as a result of all the 'imports' which get past border inspection, then the resulting hybrid, even if initially inferior, after some genetic 'sorting out', might well thrive in our hot summers and survive our cold winters better. While the event might be considered relatively unlikely, it is entirely compatible with studies on the southward range extension of fruit fly in eastern Australia. The consequences of evolving a really 'pesty' fruit fly here would be serious indeed. To avoid this, we must minimize environmental disturbance, including spraying, and effectively stop fruit fly from entering South Australia.

If spraying killed all fruit fly, then obviously by itself spraying can not promote hybridization. However, because of inevitable variation in pesticide dose, as well as in pests, some individuals will receive sublethal doses. Sublethal doses of pesticide often result in altered behavior, allowing the possibility of disrupting behavioral isolating mechanisms which normally prevent mating between different strains or species. This is not just idle, if reasonable, speculation: sublethal pollution of farm ponds in the USA often dramatically increases the frequency of interspecific fish hybrids.

5. Abuses attendant with spraying will cause householders to be reluctant to notify about 'maggots' in their fruit. We have been told of several examples of where fruit fly were found and not reported; the reasons given centred on previous unpleasant experiences connected with the fruit fly gangs. One individual told us of how, after reporting fruit fly, her neighbours would not speak to her for years. Another told of a 'pact' among neighbours to strip their own fruit off quietly and not report 'maggots'.

6. Where so much commercial advantage is at stake, the presence of fruit fly is more desirable to certain pesticide interests than is the absence. With the six or so million dollars largesse spent by the South Australian government on fruit fly here — a largesse which is in strange contrast with the limited biological education or research facilities here — there will be built up both a bureaucratic hierarchy and commercial interests with a stake in the fruit fly spraying.

We are reminded of a cartoon seen many years ago in the *New Yorker*: a rodent control man is at the front door of a house trying to convince a sceptical housewife to buy his services. A second rodent 'control' man is shown at the side of her house, introducing mice through her cellar transom window. The first man is saying, "Lady, when we say you have got mice, you have got mice!"

In a subsequent article the authors will look at other dimensions of the problems posed by the power of modern science.



SRC BY-ELECTION

Nominations are called for the following vacancies on the 25th S.R.C.:
 1 Science Faculty Rep.
 1 Ag. Science Faculty Rep.
 1 General Rep.

Nomination forms available from S.R.C. Office on 17, 18, 19 March. Voting days 23, 24, 25 March. The poll will be declared on Friday 26 March.

STUDENT COUNSELLOR

COMMUNITY, COMMUNICATION AND SELF EXPRESSION

New and old students alike look for satisfaction of the basic human need to belong to some place, group or happening; to express in some way the thoughts and feelings stirred by the ongoing world about and within them, and to communicate at least something of these personal reactions to others in a genuine two way dialogue.

For some, opportunity will be found outside of the University in previously established groups and friendships in the home locality. For others, opportunity will be found on campus within recreational clubs,

faculty societies, religious organisations, bodies with a predominant social service motive such as Social Action and Abschol, and of course in friendship and perhaps love.

However, for many students, of all levels of seniority, the opportunities may not be sufficient. Some find themselves unready to participate or to involve themselves with other students sufficiently to achieve the satisfaction they are seeking. Others have in fact given themselves in an active, committed way to different organisations and projects only to find that they are still searching for situations in which they can be freer in self expression and more sensitive in their response to others.

To extend the range of opportunity for students seeking to satisfy wishes like these, or seeking simply to enrich the quality of their lives, the Student Counselling Service offers a number of activities:-

1. Each Wednesday - a lunchtime, informal group discussing life and experience as

students of the University, continuing this very successful Orientation Week activity.

Open to students in all years and all faculties. Time 1-2 p.m. on Wednesdays during term. First session 24/3/71.

Formality - None. Drop in - drop out.

Location - Anna Menz Room - Lady Symon Building.

- Bring your own lunch.

2. A Human Relations Group meeting regularly, for second and later year students seeking better understanding of self and others, and improved communication in interpersonal relationships.

Procedure - Weekly meetings at a time to be arranged.

Formality - Preliminary discussion with Student Counsellor, Norm Greet, to get further details.

3. Intensive one week Human Relations Workshop 17/5/71 - 21/5/71 (first week of vacation).

Open to all students, details will appear in later editions of On Dit. This group is foreshadowed at this time to allow students who are interested to enquire and in the light of early information to plan their other activities ahead. Further details, Norm Greet.

4. Seniors for freshers' support.

This scheme aims to introduce to each fresher, who desires it, a second or later year student in his or her own faculty, thus creating an opportunity for informal guidance and friendship over the early settling-in period of the first term. The demand on the senior's time would not exceed one hour each week unless he elects to extend it. There is urgent need for more than fifty seniors of both sexes through all faculties of the University, to meet freshers' requests received to date in such areas as:-

- (a) Assimilation into the University
- (b) Meeting other students because they have imminent feelings of isolation.
- (c) Assistance in the organisation of study programme, etc.

UNIVERSITY ACT



THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD

The issue of student power raised in the context of the University Act debate was the largest single issue over the past two years contributing to a greater understanding of the nature of this University. Basic political questions were raised and debated. The right to freely participate in decisions affecting one's life was the principle put forward by those advocating total control of the Council by students and staff. But more important criticisms of the existing structure were made. The assumptions underlying the nature of power in the University, not specifically the University Council, were put up for scrutiny. The nature of the whole educative process was examined - and mostly found unimpressive, alienating, dehumanising and uncritical of important social and political problems.

Ultimately the issues were channelled and narrowed back into the immediate composition of the University Council. The liberal administration had won the day. Concessions were granted. Adelaide will probably soon have the greatest number of student representatives on its governing body.

And the final seal on official debate over the Council is to be decided by that other venerable institution - our Parliament. This will be sometime in the near future - possibly next week. Little could be done to rationally influence Parliament. Perhaps some party hats, a few streamers, and a few laughs to see the power being institutionalised into its new form. At last this will relieve tensions of powerlessness felt by students over the matter. Brian Samuels reports on the facts.

On the 3rd May, 1968 the University Council appointed a Special Committee to investigate the revision of the Act. Following submissions from 8 bodies and the study of other Universities' Acts the Committee recommended in Nov. 1968 that the Act be opened and produced a Draft Act as a debating document - the 1st Draft was available from 7th March, 1969, and it was imagined that the Draft Act would be submitted to Parliament by the end of the year.

The student debate centred on the composition of the Uni Council, and ultimately resolved into 2 camps; one supporting a staff - student Council and the other a 50% staff - student Council. (Under the old Act the Uni Council consisted of 20 members elected by the Senate, 5 M.P.'s elected by parliament and the Chancellor ex officio - i.e. no staff or students were guaranteed places.)

A G.S.M. on 28th April 1969 opted narrowly for a 50% staff - student Council but the Special Committee's 2nd Draft Act still allowed for only 2 undergraduate members out of a Council of 29. Meanwhile on the 3rd April 1969 students sat in on a Council meeting, causing it to be abandoned, but with the end result that Council meetings were opened to the public.

Largely as a result of student pressure the Council on 3rd Oct. 1969 accepted the Vice-Chancellor's recommendation of 4 undergraduate members, and that and other amendments were incorporated in a Third Draft - this draft was to be re-submitted to the 8 bodies until 15th May 1970.

A G.S.M. on 23rd April, 1970 narrowly opted for 100% staff-student Council and thus rejected the 3rd Draft, but the Special Committee basically stood by the 3rd Draft in its final Draft of 9th July 1970. Thus the Council is to consist of 33 members, with approximately 50% staff-student places. viz.

- 2 ex-officio members - the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor;
- 5 M.P.'s elected by Parliament.
- 22 elected by the Senate, comprising
- 8 full-time academic staff
- 1 full-time non-academic staff
- 1 full-time post graduate
- 12 who are not full-time staff.
- 4 undergraduates.

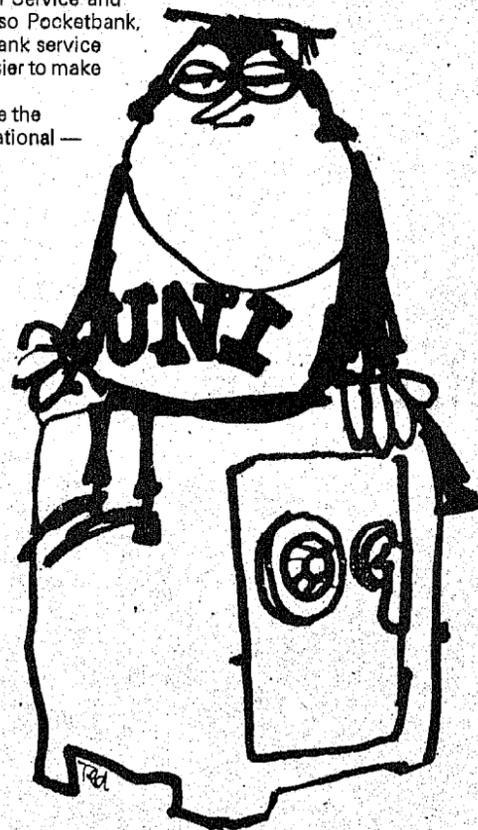
The 9th July 1970 Draft Act was finally sent to Parliament with a few other amendments and will most probably be submitted to Parliament this week. Cabinet has agreed to the Act (now a Draft Bill) and thus, Legislative Council willing, we will soon have a new University Act.

The National Bank has something you need

Mr. David Rayner, Manager of the National Bank branch at 231 North Terrace, Adelaide, can provide you with the most convenient and friendly banking facilities.

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We think you'll appreciate the service you get at the National - See David Rayner today.



National Bank

GHOST WRITER

Letters, speeches, essays and creative works brought to publication standard by expert. Don't allow your language difficulties to become a set-back to your career. Moderate rates. Box 41, P.O., Marden. 5070.

SOME PART TIME WORK FOR GIRLS

An artist in the Glenelg area requires an attractive girl as a model (nude). The work would be for a few hours per week and times could be arranged to suit your timetable. For details telephone, Alan, 95-5203.



**THE SKY IS GREY
THE SEA IS BLACK AND ALL
WE DO IS TALK!**

"It is necessary to overcome not only bourgeois society but also the long legacy of propertied society, the patriarchal family, the city, the state — indeed, the historic splits that separated mind from sensuousness, individual from society, town from country, work from play, man from nature. The spirit of spontaneity and diversity that permeates the ecological outlook towards the natural world must now be directed toward revolutionary change and utopian reconstruction in the social world. Propertied society, domination, hierarchy and the state, in all their forms, are utterly incompatible with the survival of the biosphere. Either ecological action is revolutionary action, or it is nothing at all. Any attempt to reform a social order that by its very nature pits humanity against all the forces of life is a gross deception and serves as a safety valve for established institutions." — Murray Bookchin.

"The big problem today is that the only beauty most people are aware of is the vivid color and the cold reality of the dollar bill." — RUFUS

"Starting out as an 'extension of man', technology is transformed into a force above man, orchestrating his life according to a score contrived by an industrial bureaucracy; not men, I repeat, but bureaucracies, i.e. social machines. With the arrival of the fully automated machine as the predominated means of production, man becomes an extension of the machine, not only of mechanical devices in the productivity process but also of social devices in the social process. Man ceases to exist in almost any respect for his own sake. Society is ruled by the harsh maxim; production for the sake of production." — Lewis Herber.

DEMO FOR CHAS

Adelaide's first demo. on wheels will leave Adelaide on the morning of Sunday, 4th April and travel to Cadell prison near Morgan on the River Murray. Its purpose is to gain publicity for Charles Martin. The Federal Government would like the people of Australia to forget about this man. Help to bring this issue to the forefront by participating in the demonstration, preferably in your own car. The more cars that initially assemble in the city the bigger impact will be made on the news media. Cars should assemble along Greenhill Road in the parklands area, south of the City, west of the intersection with King William Street between 9.45 and 10.15 a.m. Sunday, 4th April. The Ride will leave at 10.30 a.m. Make your own banners or signs (out of cloth e.g.) to fix on your car — some posters will be available for those who have nothing. The cavalcade will then move north through the city. Those who do not wish to travel all the way to Cadell could drop out after leaving the city or at Gawler. Once at Cadell there will be a meeting on the lawns inside the main gate at which Charles Martin will be present.

On Friday 25th September, 1970 Charles Martin was sentenced to 2 years gaol with hard labour for refusing to be inducted into the army. This was the letter he sent to the Dept. of Labour & National Service:

Department of Labour and National Service,

Sent in April, 1970

Dear Sir, This letter is to explain my position in respect to the National Service Act. I believe Australia is committing a serious wrong against the people of Vietnam in supporting the actions of the United States of America there. I know, through supporting public statements by the authorities and consultations with a lawyer, that my particular conscientious beliefs (i.e. objection to a particular war) do not make me eligible for exemption from military service. Since compliance with the National Service Act would make me a war criminal, I must in conscience refuse to comply. I do not intend to turn up for the coming induction unless Australia ceases and renounces its involvement in the Vietnam War.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES MARTIN.

This is a statement released by Charles Martin explaining his reasons for refusing to comply with the National Service Act:

"What does Australia think she can do in Vietnam to give freedom to the Vietnamese people, when she cannot do it for the people of Papua New Guinea."

(JOHN KAPUTIN — Sept. 11th, 1970).

Our side, i.e. the United States of America, the Saigon Government and Australia is fighting in Vietnam to preserve and consolidate the privileges of the professional military, landlords, capitalists and their civil service supporters.

U.S. motives are firstly to prove that wars for national liberation cannot be won and thereby secure continued U.S. exploitation of industrially backward countries in S.E. Asia and Latin America and secondly to divert attention from domestic strife and imbalances.

The purpose of the Australian commitment is to encourage the U.S. to maintain a military presence in S.E. Asia in support of anti-socialist forces. This, it is hoped will assist in maintaining the status quo in Australia. I am sure an Australian military presence in Vietnam is not in the interests of peace, freedom or democracy for the people of Vietnam, but on the contrary in the interests of injustice and privilege. It is brutalising and embittering all combatants as well as uncommitted sections of the populace. THE CAUSES OF OUR INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM ARE TO BE FOUND IN OUR OWN SOCIETY. Our Government has not the slightest interest in democracy or freedom for the Vietnamese people, but is interested in the following:—

Restricting access to educational opportunity in Australia. Maintaining our idiotic consumer society. Avoiding sharing our material affluence with those in our society with no economic bargaining power (e.g. pensioners). Preserving existing privilege using bigotry, religious hypocrisy and the Red Terror.

Our involvement in Viet Nam is the latest manifestation of a persistent trait of Fascism in our society, expressed in racism (Northern Italians are like us), obsession with law and order, unquestioning acceptance of authority, a strong belief in the Protestant Ethic (i.e. "success" and wealth are a sign of goodness), and interpretation of freedom as meaning freedom to exploit. Since compliance with the National Service Act is validation of such principles and perpetuates such attitudes I have refused to obey my call-up notice.

CHARLES MARTIN
(Building Technology).

Regardless of whether you agree with all of Martin's views, why should he be gaol for not agreeing with the government?

Anybody who is opposed to the National Service Act and is opposed to the gaoling of non-compliers is welcome to participate in the demonstration on April 4th.

**DRAFT RESISTERS UNION
DEMO
9AM FRIDAY MAGISTRATES'**

SUCK ME
OFF, RUFUS!





**COLOUR IT
BLOODY
COLOUR IT
AMERICAN**

**MARCH AGAINST
AMERICAN POLICY
IN INDO-CHINA
MARCH 20
10:00 AM
RALLY AT THE
WAR MEMORIAL.**



STREET THEATRE

We need assorted freaks and other interested people to come to our first meeting. If you are interested contact Pauline, 69 Fullarton Road, Kent Town or Pat at the On Dit Office.

RUFUS RECIPE 1 : MUESLI



Remember Kids,
you are what you
eat. If you
eat foods that
are shit - you're
going to feel
like shit, and
you're going to
be a drag to
have around.
Eat good and
stay healthy
and strong.

- 2 cups of rolled oats
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 1/4 cup wheat germ
- 1 cup assorted dried fruit

Mix well; eat with yoghurt, fruit juice, milk
or stewed fruit.



**ESSO
CARES**



A most exciting advertising campaign has been created to launch and promote Esso Girls. The commercials will show the girls actually caring for cars and your customers. An Esso Girl will link the television to the radio commercials. The commercials will be in the form of 30 second spots. The spots will be suitable for use on 40" posters and pump crowners. The spots will be available for handing out to your customers. The advertising campaign has been pre-planned and nothing whatsoever that the Esso Girls' promotion will have a harmful impact and really do its job.

ESSO



ESSO DRIVEWAY SERVICE



The hostess ties in with the attendant's basic 5-step driveway service.

Approach

customer's car from front in a prompt and friendly manner. An approach from the front avoids startling elderly customers.

Hostess (to customer) "Good morning (afternoon etc.) sir, I'm your Esso Hostess - (first name) - may we fill your tank with Esso Extra?"

Customer (to hostess) (a) "Yes please"

OR

(b) "Two dollars worth please"

Hostess (a) "Would you fill the tank with Esso Extra please."

OR

(b) "Two dollars of Esso Extra please Bill." (Attendant's name).

(Pause while attendant starts petrol pump for delivery)

Hostess (to customer) "While the petrol is going in we will check under the bonnet."

OR

"If you release the catch, we will check under the bonnet."

Hostess (to attendant) "Would you check under the bonnet please Bill." (Pause while hostess picks up litter bag).

Hostess (to customer) "While you are waiting would you care to empty your ash trays into this litter bag?" (Pause while customer puts rubbish in litter bag and hands it back to hostess who then hands him a new litter bag).

Hostess (to customer) "Here is a new litter bag for you with the compliments of your Esso Dealer, Arthur Smith (Dealer's name).

Hostess (to customer) "Now we will clean your windscreen and check your tyres. What pressure do you prefer in your tyres?"

Customer (to hostess) "28 lbs. all round please."

Hostess (to attendant) "28 lbs. all round please Bill."

(Attendant cleans windscreen and checks tyres, collects money from customer, gets change from sales room if necessary. Hostess should not handle money. If this is given, hold the note clearly visible and hand to attendant at the first opportunity in front of the customer).

Hostess (to customer) "Thank you for calling. Come again. Happy Motoring."

NOTE:

It will not always be possible to keep strictly to this order of service. A common sense approach to the customer's wishes should always be taken. The outline should be observed in most cases to avoid confusion between the hostess and the attendant.

HOW ESSO GIRLS PUT A TIGER IN YOUR TANK

The above is part of the extensive instruction campaign given to train girls to boost the sales of Esso. The Esso hostess driveway service outline or how to learn to sell your sex all the way to the gasoline pump; does not allow the girls any expression of their individuality (there are very few jobs allowing this anyway) forbids explicitly the taking of any responsibility (they aren't allowed to touch the cars, the petrol pumps, or handle any of the money paid; consequently in practice the petrol station manager finds them a nuisance not an asset and emphasises traditional advertising gimmicks ("put a girl with poise and personality into a glamorous outfit and you've an eye-appealing, attention-gaining winner at your station,") which have always dehumanised the girls acting out the roles.

The litter bags are a poor disguise for environmental concern. Esso is one of the biggest industrial polluters in the business!

"Esso girls are a gas!2

"Discover Esso girls!"

"Does the modern sailor have an Esso girl in every suburb?"

"If you asked an Esso girl to a dance, would she take along her 'pumps'?"

"Hostie reply of the week: 'Sorry, sir, Esso EXTRA is petrol!"

"Esso offices in all states and scores of Esso service stations have been inundated with eager young ladies wanting to become Esso girls."

"An Esso girl was created, not born!"

Esso's first girl when she was asked if she preferred mini to maxi, replied, 'It's the new hot pants fashion for me!'"

(These are quotes from "The Hostie Post" the newsletter sent weekly to all the station owners and their girls. To be mentioned in this newsletter improves your status as a desirable Esso girl. Incentives to promote enthusiasm among the girls are many. Supervisors call regularly at stations, heavily disguised as ordinary Mr. and Mrs. Motorist, to give encouragement to some and to control others who see the campaign for what it is - in short a grossly humiliating and degrading campaign for the girls concerned in order to boost still more the profits of the largest oil corporation in the world).



EXPLOITS WOMEN · KILLS IN VIETNAM

The exploitation of women and the killing of Vietnamese are linked by the prevailing social values of American corporate interests. Esso Australia Ltd. is very much in the forefront of this ideology. It is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, "in terms of dollar assets the largest industrial corporation in the United States." (1) It is one of fifty multi-national corporations which with their budgets and payrolls affect a greater number of people than most of the hundred-odd sovereign countries of the world. The extent of the power of the corporate investment decision is hard to appreciate.

"A single corporation can draw up an investment program calling for the expenditure of several billions of dollars on new plants and products. A decision such as this may well determine the quality of life for a substantial segment of society; men and materials will move across continents; old communities will decay and new ones will prosper; tastes and habits will alter; new skills will be demanded, and the education of a nation will adjust itself accordingly; even governments will fall into line, providing public services that corporate developments make necessary." (2)

Political and social values are created that serve corporate ideology. The mass media and university research work within and for these interests. What is claimed to be "politically realistic" or "in the natural course of human nature" is determined by the limits of the corporate framework. The assumption that it is natural for sexy girls to enjoy selling petrol and for the public to be so induced is not questioned. Esso girls surely do no harm? Of course not! Harm is defined as not being within the corporate interest!

This is even more clearly seen in the area of the making of foreign policy. The "one-ness" of American economic, political and security interests can be illustrated in many ways. For example, in 1965 the Vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank (one of the biggest U.S. and therefore world banks) said:

"In the past, foreign investors have been somewhat wary of the overall political prospect for the South-East Asian region. I must say though, that the U.S. actions in Vietnam this year — which have demonstrated that the U.S. will continue to give effective protection to the free nations of the region — have considerably reassured both Asian and Western investors. In fact, I see some reason for hope that the same sort of economic growth may take place in the free economies of Asia that took place in Europe after the Truman doctrine and after NATO provided a protective shield. The same thing also took place in Japan after the U.S. intervention in Korea removed investor doubts." (3)

The history of this American corporate ideology soon reveals itself to be expansionist, anti-revolutionary, against the principle of self-determination and increasingly militarist by nature. The actions of Standard Oil against the interests of the Cuban people's struggle is well known. (4) They are at present making large profits in developing Australia's oil industry (together with our own profit making giant B.H.P.) and in helping to capture the oil off the coasts of Indo-China. The provision of its many products for military purposes could be elaborated. But the influence and dominance are clear.

Esso is but one of many corporations exploiting thousands throughout the world. If but a movement can demonstrate their more blatant activities in using sex to sell petrol, there may even develop more important ways for power to be exercised democratically by the people, rather than by these monopolistic concerns.

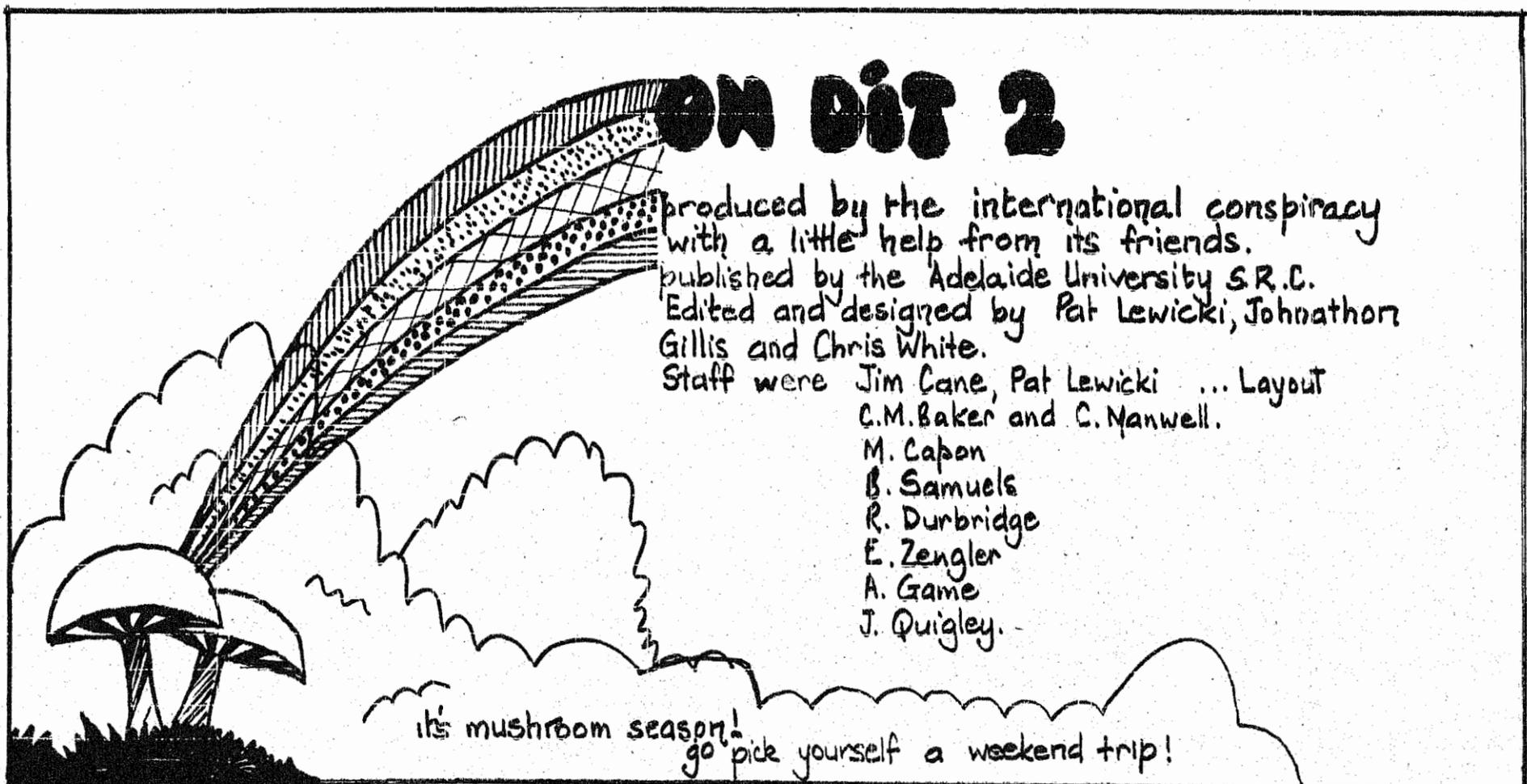
Boycott Esso! Show that sex does not sell! End U.S. Imperialism.

1. P. Baran and P. Sweezy, "Monopoly Capital" (Penguin) p. 192.

2. Cited in David Horowitz, "Corporations and the Cold War". p.12.

3. Cited H. Magdoff, "The Age of Imperialism".

4. Baran and Sweezy, p.198. See many examples; Treasurer General Electric Company, "Thus, our search for profits places us squarely in line with the national policy of stepping up international trade as a means of strengthening the free world in the Cold War confrontation with Communism!"



ON DIT 2

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it's mushroom season!
go pick yourself a weekend trip!

WAGON TRAIN
andy fricker

This morning the sun was looking sick,
it had smoke in its eyes,
& nothing had begun the day,
It had never past
the last scream
taking its last breath.

Two streets, like womens legs,
for coming & leaving,
burnt like cakes in
an oven.

Moving through the jungle
like wheels in water
each blade of grass folds
under the jungle of metal.

These men come smiling
but they fear the pain