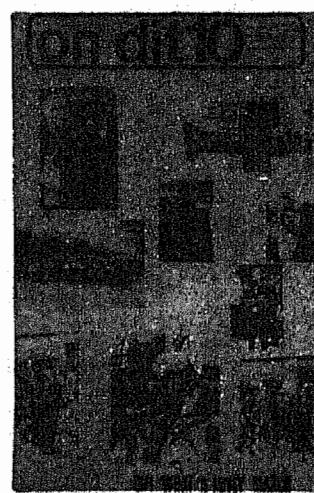
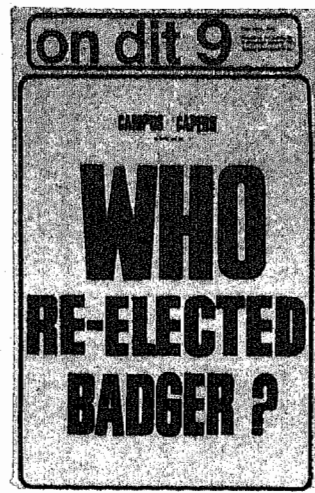
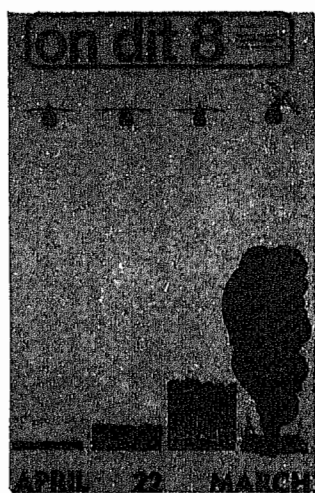
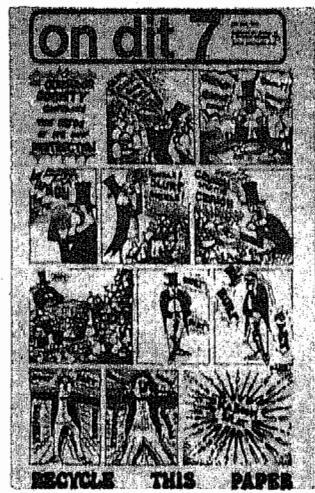
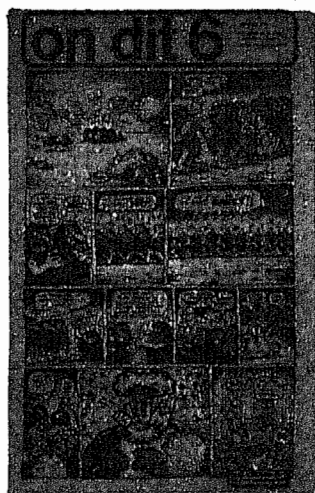
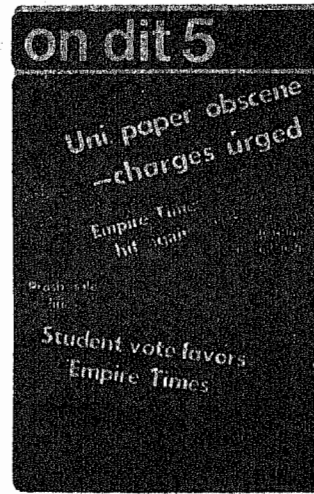
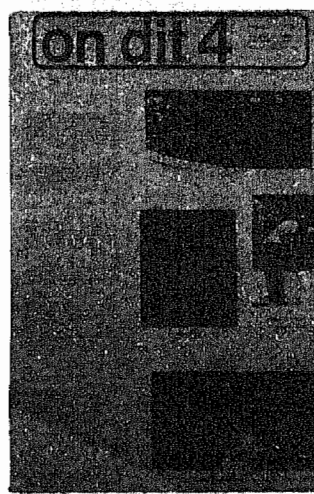
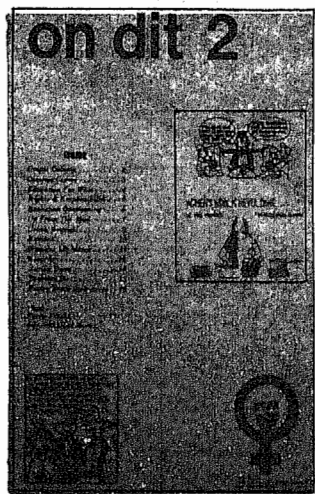


STRONG ROOM

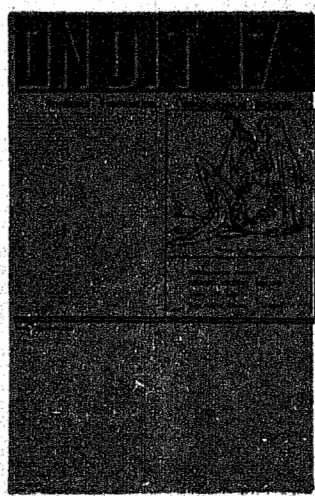
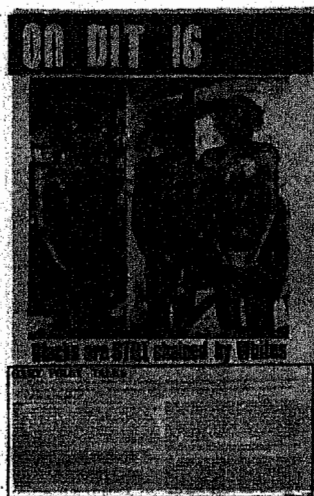
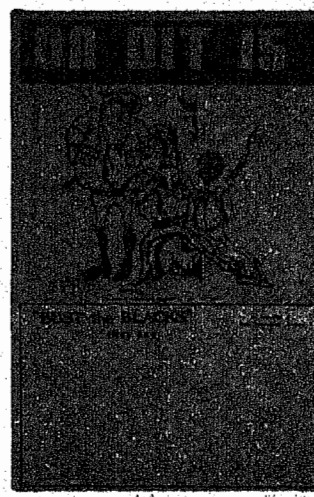
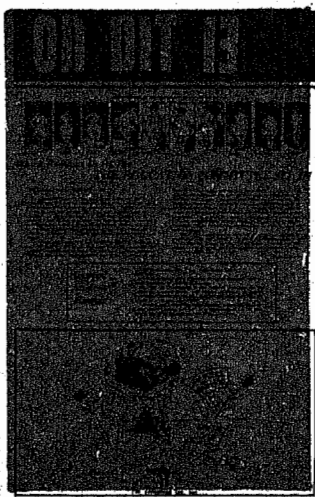
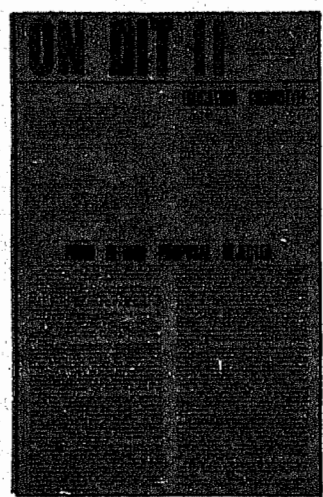
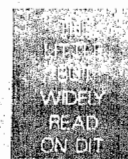


on dit 21

10 OCTOBER 1972

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Annual subscription \$3.00.



Rattus Rattus To You Hannagen

Dear Sir,

J. R. and B. club heavies had better prepare themselves for a probable myocardial infarct:- the last 2 lots of Record reviews were of a most acceptable standard. Even T. Mules' composite review was good, even if the word Ferck did not appear in the Pseudo-Rollingstonesque part. Possibly the improvement in the material being reviewed could explain the phenomenon. Notably, however, the reviews have ceased to be the egotistical forays into some heavy type language, to become intelligent, informative and above all, telling what the record is like. How Bonzer this is.

Secondly, I would like to point out to all those wonderful people who have accused me of being a bit of a shit, a "rabbit", poop and other unsavoury things which can be found in Uni. Refecs and the Bolivar Tanks alike, that their accusations are unfounded. It is hereby to be made known that Richard Neasden is not the same person as Leon Neasden, nor has either any desire to be the other. Richard is a Uriah Heep Freak, Leon is not; Leon is into a bigger Yes bag. Leon detests Sylvia's Mother, while Richard finds it merely intolerable. As Athanatos Mouni once said: "Each Neasden is like only unto himself, and has no parallel save he unto himself."

Lastly: Orville told me the other day that he, and the other rats in the Psyche. dept. have been upset by my flagrant use of a vernacular term which means the "Semi Solid and secretions of Rattus Rattus" - so people won't see this word in future works of profound importance by this author. My apologies to our rodent friends in the Psyche building (or Biology dissection pracs. boo hoo!).

Yours pestilentially,
Richard Neasden.

Idiot Students

COMMENTS ON THE SAUA ELECTION POLICIES

In the recent SAUA Elections voting forms were sent complete with a letter which commented on the election policies of some of the candidates.

The letter which has been rewritten to tone it down for publication appears below.

To all these students who rave on about the horrible horrible repressive society and policies of government I address this letter.

Their ravings are not going to change anything either here or thousands of miles away. Why don't they become missionaries or social workers and do something practical (like Ralph Nader) or are they just hypocrites?

They may be sincere when they stir but they cause trouble by encouraging bloody idiots who are not sincere to cause a fuss.

People will take up a cause only to be kicked in the teeth by the people they are trying to help. Then they wonder what went wrong.

They don't realise that people who are dependent on charity, who don't get a good education and haven't the promise of a good life, good job, home etc., have nothing to lose and all to gain by grabbing as much as they can get. These people don't care about repressive societies and all that crap. Their final answer is international and home anarchy. They are easily stirred up by bloody idiot - yes you guessed it - University students.

Signed - Silent Minority
(It's getting that way around here)

NOTES ON NOTES FROM THE OUTSIDE

Several friends and acquaintances have expressed some confusion over a cryptic little article which appeared in a recent issue of On Dit, and I thought I might profitably spend a few moments between study periods to attempt some kind of interpretation which might enable me, and those who found themselves in a similar position, to more clearly understand what the article is about.

My suggestions must only be taken as reasonable guesses as to the Real Meaning of the text. Others may well have other valuable ideas which may better elucidate particular problems than my own humble attempts.

Firstly, I do not know where the Notes came from. I can only surmise that they are of the nature of an aside (as in Shakespeare - not of importance except to the audience) in some apparently inconceivable cataloguing or stock-taking carryings-on - probably of the Universe, I shouldn't wonder, by some kind of advanced intelligent being whose knowledge is such that beings of our dimensions have been thoroughly examined and systematised, much in the way we systematically list plants and animals. I assume there must be many of our nature, since the classification has four divisions and twelve symbols, suggesting that there are at least 10 different kinds already in the catalogue - and we are one of them - a D547ek. I cannot hope to guess at the significance of the numbering system.

Now I guess that the "Series 900,000 Delta" is the City of Adelaide, which the alien entity sees (and quite rightly, I am sure) as a large microbe (a macrobe) inhabiting the edge of a plain on the sea-front of a continent, with us as a sub-section within the macrobe.

I surmise that 'molecular manipulatory systems' means pushing air-molecules through our mouths and obstructing the passage thereof to make "sound"; and that the "crude externalizing system of electromagnetics" might well be T.V., radio, records and so on.

The Blocked-Knowledge State must be a condition we are all in - something alien to general universal ignorance, I shouldn't wonder.

Now one can hardly guess at scanners and time-space traces - but if you imagined that the entity could pick up information about us not only in space, but in time as well - well, then, it could see how when an organism (such as myself) writes on paper, then, after a time, it gets itself into print, with a number of other people's writing as well.

The jump-systems, I surmise, would start in the brain somewhere, and perhaps after seven or so jumps there, comes outside for the last three or so!

I imagine that the square brackets mean only that it is a close "translation" of what is actually the case. (Goodness!)

If you were a super-being, then perhaps (I guess only) the important distinction to be made in low-order organisms would be genus and species and not post-natal conditioning processes - do we worry if a cat is a homosexual or a dog had a lousy family upbringing?

I suppose Cosmic Dynamics must be the system any given organism devises to explain himself and his surroundings away.

Finally, I feel somewhat pleased to note that even the alien entity makes mistakes, and that, so I surmise, it has not clearly understood what a tractor is, nor its relationship to the City of Adelaide, whereas we know what that relationship is, don't we?

D54.7/672/XB5/24
ADRIAN HANN

CADBURY'S
VOTED "YES"
TO A
CHOCOLATE-
COLOURED
AUSTRALIA!



2

Dip Ed Dip Out

Surely one of the most important issues in 'Education' Mr. Simmons is that of examinations or any other form of assessment and its worth to the individual concerned. At present examinations have a stranglehold on 'Education'. Furthermore the noose appears to be tighter the further 'Education' is continued.

Examination's determine 1) what is studied (usually with no room for divergence), 2) who studies at the Uni. or any other tertiary institution, 3) who stays at Uni. 4) who qualifies for the various pieces of paper, 5) and more importantly who is ejected. (40) Examination's do not determine 1) who is educated 2) who is professionally competent (Do Dip. Ed's make better teachers?) 3) or who is willing to pass something on worthwhile to those who want to learn.

It follows then that passing Dip. Ed does not necessarily mean they are any better qualified but simply they have spent another year at Uni. and passed some more exams.

At what stage they take it is immaterial. From all accounts the content of the Dip. Ed. fails to vary (or even update itself with changes in Education) and seemingly the same applies to the lecturers. Certainly the Dip. Ed. should be retained but to establish itself as a criteria for a better teacher has not to my knowledge been proven.

Unfortunately the Dip. Ed protagonists are steeped in their own version of the Bloomsbury group committing a sort of Educational incest. By that I mean any criticism or suggestion's of change are met with the usual reactionary garbage.

- 1) Students want to be examined (Masochists?)
- 2) Removing exams will make them lazy.
- 3) To prevent this if we remove exams we will further load them down with extra assignments.
- 4) And most importantly what of the status of the Dip. Ed.

Yes Mr. Simon the same 'gunk' was thrown up at the Teachers College. However a group doing the Dip. Ed. equivalent (T.A.P.E. Intensive) rejected examination on the only viable assessment. Instead Lecturers and Tutors were forced to look again at what they were assessing and if it could be assessed some other way and let it have equal value. Alternatives were offered. Students have abused this new system however, I would argue that staggering the assignments might alleviate this problem. Particular note must be made of the difficulties facing the science student doing Dip. Ed particularly in the field of essay writing.

I now ask Mr. Simmons to justify to the Dip. Ed. 1) the need for examinations 2) why alternatives are not forthcoming 3) what his criteria are for SUCCESS AND FAILURE in Dip. Ed. If he cannot justify to his students any of the above then I suggest the course be altered. After all a persons entire future is judged on some writing exercises lasting several hours at the end of the year with their value in the future amounting to a few dollars extra and a piece of paper to tell your friends about.

Steve Eldridge (A.T.C.)

Hi!

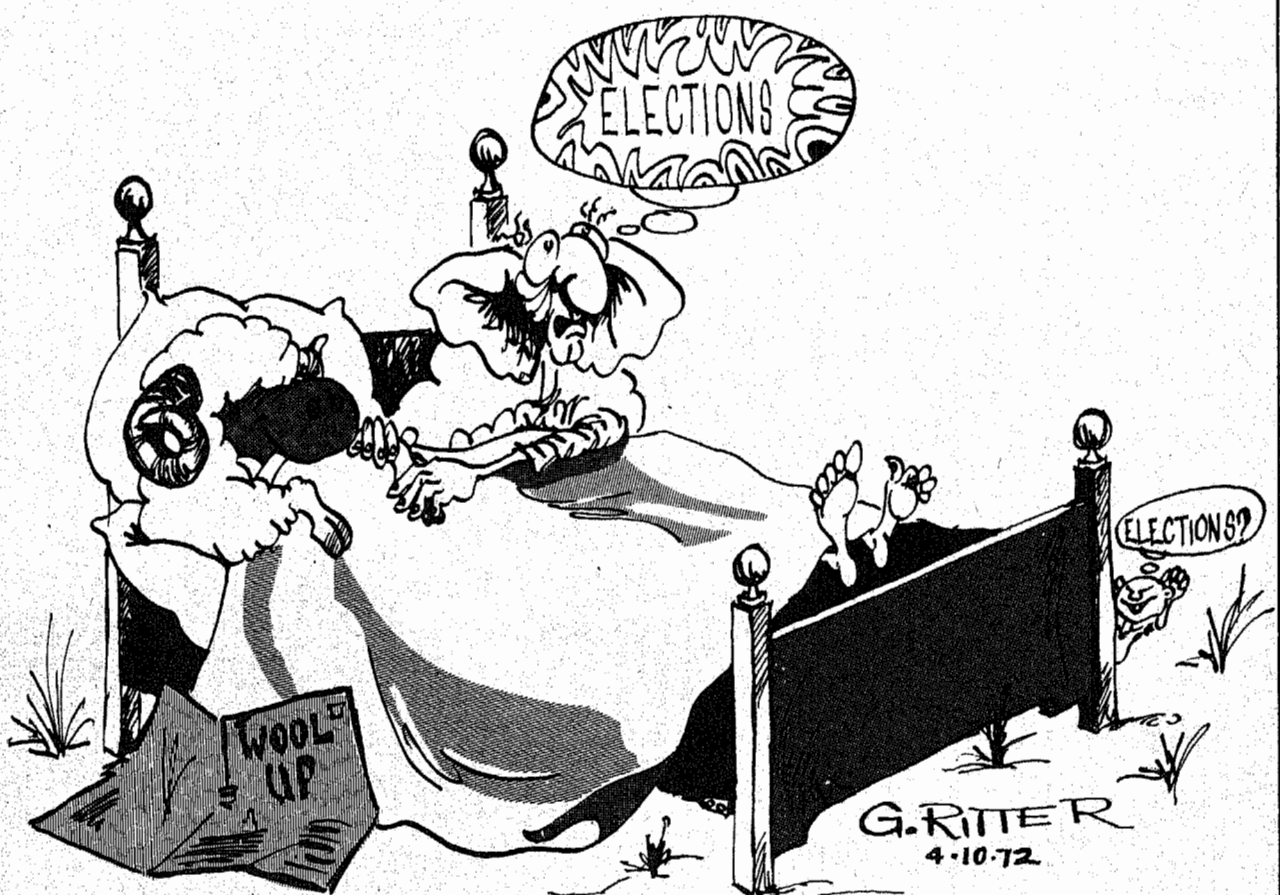
Hello,
I am a very lonely American prisoner, I have no family because they are dead. I get no mail at all and I really do like to send and receive letters. Writing is one of my favorite hobbies. So if there is anyone out there that would like to write to me between the ages of 17 and ??, please do. I am 23 years old, 5'10", white (if it matters), and very lonely and sincere in writing. Write to; Chuck Carrell, no.625455, Box no. 777, Monroe, Washington, 98272..... If you have a picture, will you send one? PLEASE WRITE!

Chuck Carrell

V.D.

ALSO RECEIVED

A letter from V.D. (You guessed it) complaining in rather libellous terms that the women assisting Doctor Heddle in the University Health Service are unsympathetic and unhelpful, but giving no further details.



This is a selection from a larger article detailing routes, costs, and relevant information for people travelling from Darwin via Timor and East Indonesian Islands to Bali, Java, Sumatra and Singapore.

A segment on clothing-image respectability is useful for people wanting to minimise hassles with

immigration bureaucrats, and getting maximum visa duration granted for the same visa fee. (Singapore is worse than Indonesia-- at least you can bribe the latter!)

ONE COPY AVAILABLE IN S.A.U.A. OFFICE.
ONE COPY AVAILABLE IN S.A.U.A. TRAVEL OFFICE.



BALI

Much can be written about Bali. Since many books and pamphlets are available from libraries and travel agents, and since most pertinent information is picked up from the experiences of other travellers for whom Bali is a temporary destination, I will sketch only a few relevant details.

En route from the Port of Padang Bai to Denpasar by road the town of Kuta is passed. Between here and the surf beach 1/2 mile distant are many cheap clean bungalow-hotels. An itinerant population of several hundred Europeans stay here, some for months at a time. The atmosphere of tranquility, friendship and natural life style, and cheap prices of food make Kuta beach a very pleasant spot to relax in and live for the sheer beauty of living.

The standard daily charge for a room is Rp 150 (=35 cents). Most food dishes - large vegetable omelettes, fried rice, fried vegetables, meat etc. - cost about Rp 40-50 (10 cents). Fruit salad, a mixture of raw fruits plus sugar and cream is about Rp 30 (7 cents), likewise hot or cold (ice) lemon juice, made from small fresh lemons, which surpasses other drinks in popularity.

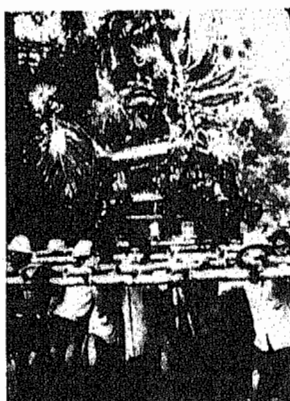
While Kuta beach is an ideal spot for relaxing, Denpasar is more central with regards to facilities such as post office, shops, trips to the villages. Denpasar seems noisy and dirty after Kuta beach. The coming of more motor cars - hence the one-way-traffic main street - and consumer goods in the Chinese shops are moving Denpasar slowly towards the vulgarity of most western cities; but there still remains a long way to go.

Balinese folk dances are performed according to the calendar and phases of the moon. In addition weddings and particularly cremations involve

charter a Bemo (i.e. a three wheel put put cheap taxi) for a day for about Rp 3000 (\$6).

Barter is a common form of exchange in Bali, as well as in other parts of Indonesia. Second-hand jeans and woollen jumpers are highly valued, largely as a status symbols for people not living in the mountains.

A wood carving or painting can be exchanged for jeans or a jumper, but it's generally more economical to pay a little money - since the people may need money more urgently than luxurious clothing - and get more than 1 painting or carving. On bartering it is common for the final agreed price to be one third of the initial price. For example a well carved "Garuda" carving may have a minimum selling price of Rp 3000. The initial price offered by a hawker is typically Rp. 10,000 a figure typically found in the many art shops. If your first offer is Rp 1000 he comes down in steps from Rp. 10,000 and you go up likewise until you meet at about Rp 3000. Usually the ratio between his first offer and yours is 10:1, and he comes down while you go up



journey progresses. Nearing the destination the price rapidly comes down, so that the lemon juice is sold for Rp. 10. The rule is, the price of a commodity is what it can be sold for without too much difficulty. Hence cold drinks depreciate in value as evening comes on, or the destination approaches.

JOGJAKARTA

From Surabaya many people take a train to Jogjakarta (about 8 hours). This city is regarded as the centre of Javanese culture. It is also a bicycle city. The main street seems perpetually clogged with students riding bicycles. The city has been so far little affected by the deluge of foreign investors which have hit Djakarta. Whereas Djakarta has recently developed the trappings of other Asian cities such as Bangkok, Manila, Saigon, e.g. expensive tourist hotels, night clubs, cinemas and the cheap vulgar commercialism to promote these, such as huge three dimensional boardings, and also a proliferation of Mercedes cars which help create impressive traffic jams - Jogjakarta instead retains the exotic charm and tranquility of rural Java. The streets are filled with bicycles, betjaks (trishaws) buffalo carts, people walking and the occasional bus and motor car. Prices of food and accommodation are one third to one half that of Djakarta. Several hotels near the railway station - hotel Garuda, Hotel Indonesia, Hotel Islam - charge Rp. 200 per day.

Boroboduv temple is a colossus taking the shape of a stepped pyramid. On each of the five levels the vertical walls have figures of people and animals from the Hindu 'Mahabrata' epic carved into the rock face. The highest level affording a good view of the surrounding cone shaped volcanic mountains and bush jungle, is crowned with several bell shaped stupas which contain carved buddha statues.

IMPRESSIONS ON INDONESIA



lengthy traditional ceremonies, in accordance with the Balinese variation of Hinduism. Some performances involving music from a gamelan orchestra and dancing may last most of the night. A fundamental difference between the Balinese life style and that of other Indonesians is that the Balinese live their religion, so that it pervades all aspects of life, whereas other religious Indonesians - say Moslems - set aside a certain time for prayer each day. Most Balinese art forms - sculpture and painting - involve characters associated with the great Hindu epic "Ramayana", or characters appearing in their folk dances. Attempts by entrepreneurs to capitalise on Balinese craftsmanship by introducing western motifs such as the kangaroo have so far failed, fortunately.

Visitors may attend Balinese village ceremonies free of charge, if they know where and when these are held. However, visitors are encouraged to attend the regular dances performed especially for tourists, which cost from \$1 to \$2. This charge can be bypassed by looking over the side wall, along with the local children.

The most convenient mode of transport in Bali is motorcycle which can be hired for about \$2 per day. The danger of falling off is real and not infrequent - usually achieved by a rider who has never ridden a bike before taking a rough patch too fast. Alternatively a group of people can

about 3 times. It's sometimes a bit awkward if your first offer is too high.

FROM BALI TO JAVA

The last combination of bus and train from Denpasar to Djakarta is bus departing 4 a.m., enabling a beautiful dawn and sunrise over the Balinese countryside to be seen. The journey is broken at Sarabaja and cheap accommodation near the railway station used until about 4 a.m. and the train to Djakarta taken from 'Pasar Turi' station. The bus fare is Rp. 1000 to Surabaya, and train fare Rp. 1200, or Rp. 600 with use of a student's card and a firm request for a half price ticket, "like that which your friend got". Otherwise you may be charged 2/3 full fare plus various supplementary charges, including non-existent free food and drink, to bring the price up close to full fare. There's no prize for guessing where the excess charge goes.

Train services sometimes have interminable delays, due to the need to wait for an overdue train from the opposite direction.

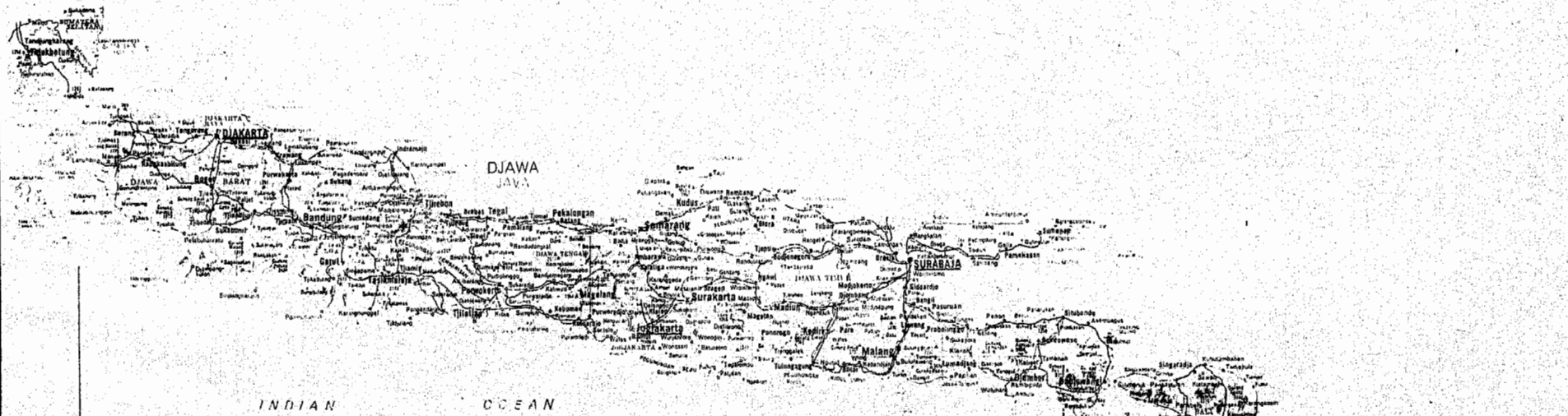
The tragedy of beggars is fairly acute in Java, compared to other parts of Indonesia. They tend to pay special attention to white visitors, naturally enough, regarding them as a powerhouse of riches by their standards. Some Indonesians never give money on principle, arguing that if you do you are soon surrounded by more beggars testing your generosity. I think that a compromise is to have a separate supply of small denomination money, such as Rp. 5 and Rp. 10 to give away as required. The fear of attraction of more beggars isn't true in most cases. The main difficulty is in maintaining a supply of low denomination money.

One interesting phenomenon is how the price of drinks starts high, say at Rp. 75 for a glass of iced lemon juice, and gradually decreases as the



DJAKARTA

The two youth hostels in Djakarta provide the cheapest accommodation available, at \$1 per night and 50 cents per meal. When all bed spaces are taken a few people are allowed to sleep on the floor, costing 50 cents a night. Most people find the Rp. 200 for meals, particularly lunch and tea well worth paying, even though cheaper prices can be found outside in the streets. The opportunity of getting European style food, even though of Asian ingredients, is much appreciated by most people. The address of the central Y.H. is 5 Djalan Djaksa, Djakarta, Indonesia. Most betjak drivers (who have been banned from the central city area, including the Y.H. due to the congestion they cause and undesirable "backwards" image they represent), on seeing young people carrying rucksacks call out "Djalan Djaksa mlster?" - irrespective of whether you be male or female. The price of Betjak rides should always be negotiated beforehand, never after. In Djakarta, which is at least twice as expensive as elsewhere, 1 kilometer costs about Rp. 40 after haggling, 2 k.m. about Rp. 70 and Rp. 30 per kilometer thereafter. This compares with bus fares of Rp. 15 anywhere around Djakarta and suburbs. Motorized betjaks, called helitjaks, have recently appeared but are very expensive.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS '72

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE 1971-1972.

INTRODUCTION

The past year has been a significant one in the history of student government in the University of Adelaide. It saw the abolition of the SRC and the substitution of a completely new method of student government. It saw the mistakes, frustrations and teething-troubles of a new organisation as well as some successes, reforms and achievements. It saw a depressing lack of general interest in its affairs as well as occasional bursts of exciting activity and interest.

THE ROLE OF THE PAC

The Public Affairs Committee has survived its first year well. One of its most important tasks has been to define its role within the structure of the SAUA as well as in the University and the community. It now sees itself as the body best situated to promote and create extra-curricular student activity in political social and educational fields. It believes that a healthy students interest in these matters is essential for the strength of the SAUA as well as for the well-being of the whole University.

The uniqueness of the PAC in these fields stems from two main factors:

- (1) Its members are elected by all students. The PAC is therefore a group which comes directly from and is responsible directly to the student body. It should therefore serve as a medium for all student views and initiatives.
- (2) The PAC is responsible for a relatively large amount of money granted to the SAUA by the Union for the purpose of creating and maintaining student awareness of public issues. For this purely pragmatic reason, the PAC is in a good position to create opportunities and subsidize activities by the allocation of funds.

ACTIVITIES IN 1971-1972

This year the PAC was involved in the following specific activities:

Student Meetings - These were called by the PAC on issues that arose such as a dispute with the City Council over parking and the Rights and Responsibilities Report, and also for special purposes such as for policy speeches by University Council candidates and guest speakers - Ian Anderson and Richard Walsh.

Teach-In - A very successful teach-in was held in 3rd term 1971 on Bangla Desh. As well the PAC was in close liason with the organisers of the Bangla Desh Appeal in 1972.

Reports - The special supervisions on the Rights and Responsibilities Report, the University Planning Committee and Student Participation in University Government were drafted and/or considered by the PAC.

Allocation of Funds - Funds were allocated as follows:

Worker Student Alliance - A.U. Branch	\$150.00	Annual Grant
Latrobe Defence Fund	\$ 77.10	Subsidy Grant for students appeal.
Portable loud hailer	\$ 62.01	for student meetings.
Draft Resisters Union	\$ 50.00	Defence fund
Friends of the Earth	\$ 55.00	Grant for Library
Secondary Students Union	\$100.00	Grant for Campaign.
Med Students Society	\$ 25.00	Richard Walsh Visit.
Great Western Press	\$ 20.00	'Badger Whom' Broadsheet
Campus Camp	\$ 25.00	Ian Anderson Visit.
Social Action	\$ 40.00	Community Project
Abschol	\$100.00	Aboriginal Embassy.
W.S.A.	\$ 50.00	Supplementary Grant
TOTAL	\$754.11	

It should be pointed out that in allocating funds this year the PAC deliberately avoided applying 'political tests' but rather tried to assess the application on the basis of potential for useful action and need.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) It was unanimously agreed that the size of the PAC should be larger. This would promote easier communication with the student body and allow even greater diversification within the PAC.
- (2) It is essential to maintain constant liason with the rest of the SAUA especially the CEC and the EWC. It may be found that there are areas of overlap and therefore potential co-operation with the activities of the EWC in particular.
- (3) Constitutional reform should be considered and carefully formulated early in the year. This would prevent a repeat of the wasted effort and near-abolition of the SAUA in August, 1972.

CONCLUSION

The ground work has been laid in the PAC and the rest of the SAUA for a new meaningful method of student government in this University. The tasks ahead include overcoming student apathy firstly, by attempting to give students a sense of identity within the huge campus, secondly by overcoming their passive attitudes caused by the present educational system and finally, making them aware of their potential for social enquiry, criticism and change. Needless to say, a formidable task!

28th September, 1972.

Michael E. Davis
Chairman

UNION REDEVELOPMENT

The Union's architects, Dickson & Platten have now completed the sketch plans for the second stage of the Union Redevelopment Programme.

There seems to be no further obstacle within the University to the formal acceptance of these sketch plans before they are passed to the Australian Universities' Commission for approval.

Old Building:

The original Union building, as built in 1928 and 1938, included the cloisters, the Helen Mayo Refectory and the two northern wings, the Lady Symon building, (Women's Union) and the George Murray Building (Men's Union), together with a wing called the Eastern Annexe, where the Bookshop is now.

Additions:

In 1958 and 1962 there were various additions, the Wills Refectory, a large kitchen, the Upstairs Refectory, a coffee lounge and the Western Annexe.

Major Rebuilding:

It became clear in 1965 that with the rate of expansion of numbers at the University, and given that there was a ceiling on the likely number of students, it was decided to go for a complete solution in two stages rather than random additions every three years.

Stage I:

The Upstairs Refectory and kitchen were rebuilt and everything else south of the Helen Mayo Refectory was completed by mid-1971, together with the new Bookshop.

The architect for the project was Dickson and Platten, who apart from producing a very workable building, won an Architectural Association prize for the Bookshop.

Stage II:

By mid-1974 we hope to have completed the next stage. Whether or not any other work remains depends partly upon building costs over the next 18 months.

Assuming completion, the Union and Sports Association offices will be located in the Lady Symon Hall and 'On Dit' and Social Action will take their place in the ground floor of the Western Annexe.

The top floor will be occupied by the religious societies who will need to vacate their present rooms at the end of this term.

The Cloisters might be terraced, depending on the money and also there might be some interesting site works near the Barr Smith Lawns.

The Student Counselling Service will be located upstairs in the George Murray Building.

The major part of the work is the erection of a four storey building in place of the Helen Mayo Refectory.

On the ground floor there will be a replacement Refectory, with a fourth refectory above it, with a different range of services.

Above that, hopefully, there will be a tavern and on the top floor a large lounge where people might read, play chess and cards or listen to records using head-phones.

At the eastern end there will be a large ground floor foyer with the A.N.Z. Bank on the mezzanine floor above. On the first floor the travel office, hairdresser and pharmacy will open off a large foyer. Above this will be a cinema/meeting room, principally used by the Film Society but available for all.

At the western

end on the ground floor a theatre/meeting room will satisfy the need for an adaptable small theatre, also suitable for chamber music, electronic music and meetings.

Above the theatre a studio will enable people to work with still and movie film, with clay, paints and so on in a large partly flexible area.

Above the studio, two squash courts and a caretakers flat complete the building.

Next Year:

The place will be swarming with builders, trucks and jack-hammers, and we will be operating on a reduced scale, being without the Helen Mayo Refectory, the Lady Symon Hall and some club rooms.

Apologies in advance for the dust, noise and confusion, and with reasonable luck and a lot of care it should be worth waiting for.

Anyone who would particularly like to see the plans is most welcome to do so in my office, preferably in groups of about 5. I am sorry it has proved impossible to publish the plans accompanying this report.

Ralph Middenway,
Warden.



4

T.F. MUCH

UNION BOOKSHOP

THE BOOKSHOP BOARD 1972 REPORT TO UNION MEMBERS

The Board's policy is to give the best possible service at a reasonable price.

The major problem in implementing this policy is to strike a fair balance between prices charged and service given, either in the range of books stocked or in the provision of credit facilities, special procurements, bibliography etc.

The trading profit for last year (approximately \$10,500) is just adequate to enable the above policy to be carried out and trading profits are the Bookshop's only source of funds.

More than 75% of our sales are subject to normal student discount. In fact, the allowance of a further 5% discount on those sales would have converted last year's profit into a loss and placed severe restrictions on our ability to stock the shop adequately for the current year.

This is perhaps best illustrated by a statement of Source and Application of Funds for the last financial year.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

(Where the money came from)	
Trading Profit at the rate of three cents in every dollar of sales	\$10,500
Add Items not requiring the outlay of funds in that year -	
Provision for Replacement & Renewals	3,500
Provision for doubtful debts	500
	<u>4,000</u>
	14,500
Add Increase in bank overdraft	2,000
Increase in amounts owing to suppliers	4,000
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$20,500

APPLICATION OF FUNDS (Where we spent the money)

Increase in Stock on hand (partly an increase in range of stock, partly an increase in the cost of stock purchased during the year)	13,000
Increase in credit extended to customers	6,500
Non-recurring Expenses re. move to new premises	1,000
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	\$20,500

In effect, the year's trading profit has been absorbed into additional stock (with the exception of the external costs relating to the relocation of the bookshop).

Unfortunately the cost price of books to the Bookshop is continually increasing. If as at present there is a general increase of about 5% in cost of books, some \$7,500 additional funds are required

to hold the same range of stock, (based on a stock level of approximately \$150,000). If the range of stock is to be increased rather than just maintained, further funds are of course required and must be provided from proceeds of Trading.

Increasing numbers of text books are being published in "paperback" form. This is desirable as it helps to keep the price of books down, but while the cost of handling each sale is approximately the same (whether the book is in paperback or hard cover form), the sales value and the margin on each transaction is considerably reduced as prices drop. Because of this trend, the Board is continually reviewing the costs of operation of each service that the Bookshop is offering Union Members.

It is also worth mentioning that no charge is made by the University for the use of the premises, and the Union has neither charged nor received any interest or dividends on the funds outlaid in the original purchase of the Bookshop from the W.E.A. In short, all proceeds from Trading are used to finance stock and services and to enable the present discount policy to students to be continued notwithstanding ever increasing costs.

We have used increased funds, made available by an increased bank overdraft and by obtaining better credit terms from suppliers, to provide a higher rate of credit sales for students.

To improve the service to customers and speed up payment of accounts an E.D.P. system was introduced in 1971/72 using an independent service bureau. This new system is working well.

The Board in making this report to Union Members has tried to make clear its selling policies and at the same time to relate these to the financial performance of the Bookshop.



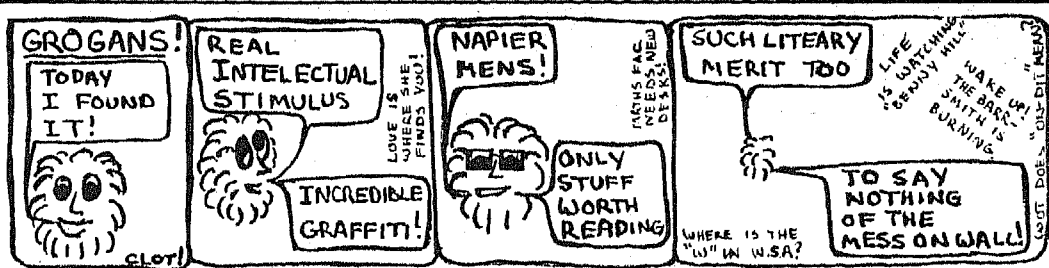
HEAR: LUPGNA GIARI, known to many Europeans as Captain Major tell about Wattie Creek.

PLACE: South Australian Institute of Teachers Building, 163 Greenhill Road, PARKSIDE.

TIME: 8 p.m., Wednesday October 11th.

Lupgna Giari led the historic walk-out from Newcastle Waters. He is a Gurindji elder and as such has been a participant in the Wattie Creek community since its inception.

Contributions towards the Gurindji Stock fund will be collected after Lupgna's talk.



United Smashed

United's reign is at an end !

They were defeated by 11 goals in last Sunday's big match against Dependable Security (the "bouncers") in one of the worst drubbings handed out on a football field this year or any other year for that matter.

Final scores were 13.19 to 7.9. It was the great anti-climax of 1972. United will never be taken seriously in football circles again.

The Dependable machine churned out its convincing win in spite of the absence of three quarters of its original team and a host of other Dependable big names unable to play on the day. Those missing from illness or prior commitments included Arthur Tye, Ray Buckley, Joey Clarke, Jack McFarlane, Brian Lange, Vic Webiter, Toby McLaey, Keith McBride ... some eighteen all told, a team in itself. Sometime Dependable John Girardi wasn't even notified until the night before, too late to play. Casualties from Saturday night's football dinner included Dennis Eblen, Dan Pritchard, Paul Ro'e, Bill Gould and umpire Fred Bloch. Jack Doughty (from Flinders) was claimed by sudden "illness" in the course of Saturday afternoon and Jon Toms (also Flinders) from injuries sustained in the course of Saturday night duties.

In spite of this, with a greatly reduced team on the ground (14 at one stage) Dependable Security went on to wipe the name of United into the record of past history. There were no smoke bombs, no 5 minutes of silence for the opposition side, no kicking in the opposite direction as United found themselves called upon to play real football for the first time ever. Their string of cheap victories against bogus opponents and tin-pot teams was at an end.

By half-time it was all over, bar the last two quarters. No amount of excuses could stop the rout. With a core of remaining big guns, Lock Mitchell, Ric Harley and Brenton Emmett, Dependable played football. No dirty tactics, no roughhousing, no "bouncing" the ball, just good clean football. And what was required to beat them was football, good solid football.

United just did not have it. They were all air. With the exception of "Nugget" and Jack Richards, all they were good for was bending an arm (not even good at that) or spraying up signs in the dark of night. This is the end of the road for United. Their run is over... Entertaining while it lasted, but their football as good as the polish on their boots. (The Dependable fullback was so contemptuous he didn't even bother about guernsey or boots!)

Exam Time, Kiddies

One had to cram all this stuff into one's mind, whether one liked it or not. This coercion had such a deterring effect that after I passed the final examination, I found the consideration of any scientific problems distasteful for an entire year... - Albert Einstein.

When you panic, panic with a friend - it's much healthier.

Exams test how well you can pass exams. Don't neglect that old exam technique you've spent years perfecting.

Pour out your frustrations to the staff. Only by letting them see what the exams are doing to you with their attitudes, when necessary, be changed.

If on that fateful November day when spring is sprung your brain is twittering in the trees and your guts feel all at sea and you just can't bear to do the exam, at least roll along and burn your paper. Besides continuing the tradition of the last two years you'll help relieve the frustrations of your mates.

Do not write on both sides of the paper at once.

Make carbon copies of your answers. They'll keep you laughing for years.

Mind, when long deprived of its natural food of truth and freedom of growth, develops an unnatural craving for success; and our students have fallen victims to the mania for success in examinations. Success consists in obtaining the largest number of marks with the strictest economy of knowledge. It is a deliberate cultivation of disloyalty to truth, of intellectual dishonesty, of a foolish imposition by which the mind is encouraged to rob itself. - R.N. Tagore An Eastern University.

Brian Samuels.

EWC

EDUCATION AND WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The notorious un-structured committee of the saua- its members being all students interested in education and welfare- met on 27th September.

Elected.

Phil Lloyd, Chairman / Treasurer
Adrian Coghlan, Ed. Officer
Welfare Officer is Phil in a caretaker capacity.

Full minutes of the meeting are on the saua notice board & anyone at all interested in the field should contact Phil or Adrian.

Though it may be pissing into the wind, I cannot emphasize too strongly that you should not put off becoming involved on the grounds that you don't know enough about it. The only way you can find out what needs to be done is to get involved. Doing some more reading or asking experts is not the answer.

Brian Samuels, Outgoing Ed. Officer



The Family Planning Association of Australia is a voluntary organisation. It offers a professional clinic service for people with a wide range of needs.

- Services provided at the clinics include:
- Help with birth control for everyone married or unmarried, male or female.
 - Expert medical advice on all modern methods of birth control. This includes examination, consultation, prescription, teaching the use of the individual method and regular medical supervision.
 - Counselling and Referral in Sub Fertility Problems
 - Help to couples experiencing difficulties in their sexual relationship.
 - The taking of Cervical smears (Pap. smears) for cancer detection.
 - Supply of contraceptives to members of the FPA.
 - Referral for male and female sterilisation-vasectomy and tubal ligation.
 - Free leaflets on methods of birth control.

The work of the Family Planning Association of Australia is based on the belief that access to effective and safe planning of the size and spacing of families is a basic human right, and that achievement of a balance between the world's population and natural resources is a necessary condition for human happiness and prosperity, and therefore for peace.

- FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION CLINICS**
- Appointments for any of the following Clinics may be made by telephoning 71 9239 or 71 9230 between 9.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m., Monday to Friday.
- TIMES AND PLACES**
- 74 Fairford St., UNLEY
- Monday, Wednesday, Friday . . . 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Monday and Wednesday . . . 10 a.m. to 12 noon
- ST. AGNES MEDICAL CENTRE**
- St. Agnes Shopping Centre,
Cnr. Hancock and Main North East Roads.
- Tuesday 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- ADELAIDE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**
- 3rd Floor, Outpatients' Dept.
- Friday 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
- PORT ADELAIDE MOBILE UNIT**

Utopia

Film is the true medium for education. Only through film can we recapture the excitement that is latent in everyday life.

The individual has tremendous power, if only he will band together with others.

How can I dynamite your brain cells?

Why do most students pass out of University with their basic attitudes unchanged?

Why is this campus so passive?

Why are you here?
Educate your self yourself!
Next year, maybe?

And that brings this year's intellectual masturbation to a close. (All good things must come to an end). Portnoy.

Learning Exchange

- an alternative to learning through the existing institutions i.e. school, university etc.

- provides opportunities for self-directed learning.

- based on the learning networks proposed by Ivan Illich (see his book "Deschooling Society").

- could incorporate 1. Reference services to educational objects.

- Peer matching
- Skill exchange

- the physical resources required are small; a telephone, card file and volunteers to answer the phone. Publicity is arranged with local news and radio media etc. Individuals in the community who wish to make knowledge, skills and educational resources available to others simply call or write to the Exchange. They are listed in the card file and the information supplied to callers who wish to learn in an area for which a teacher is available or can be found (skill exchange) or who wish to meet others to share their area of interest and level of competence (peer exchange).

- if you're interested in setting up an experimental exchange hopefully, in the coming Christmas hols., then come to a meeting to discuss ways and means.

THURSDAY 12TH OCTOBER : 1 p.m. : MEETING ROOM 1

in the new Union Building. Or leave a note for Sue Siwinski in the Social Action room, SAUA office, saying how you can be contacted.

A. U. SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

"DEVILS, DRUGS AND CHEMISTS"

Talk by Prof. Badger, V.C., at 1.10 pm, Thursday 19th October, in the Renne Lecture Theatre.

This used to be the Prof's final (stirring) Chem. I lecture, and has not been presented for some time.

Open letter to Academics

This letter deliberately appears in this the last On Dit so that you have no chance to reply, and hence are saved the trouble of rationalizing away your failure to do so. It is obvious then that this letter is written out of concern for your plight as academics and in an attempt to rescue you. For as C.S. Brown has pointed out

"All formal education is, by its very nature, based on artificially created situations, and the man who lives in universities is inclined to take their necessary artificialities for permanent characteristics of the world in general." (I give no reference to pander to your footnote fetish)

Far be it from me to point to the illegitimacy of many of your pursuits, to your failure to communicate with your students and the desirability of you doing so for your own sake more than anything else. And I hesitate to say that many of your most cherished beliefs have not been thought through but are rather the result of intellectual stagnation. I hesitate still more to point out that this letter adopts the tone it does to allow you to dismiss it easily.

And since pain makes man think it is probably best for the best of your students that they find your courses almost unbearable. In any case, how else will you drive them away so that you can condition those remaining to endorse your mediocrity? For there is no question that a life spent largely within the walls of a university is a life not spent at all. Portnoy

Revolt

THE ULTIMATE REVOLUTIONARY

You are one of the ultimate revolutionaries. You've made it to the institute of higher learning. You march in all the demos, at the same time boycotting irrelevant bourgeois classes. You use public transport or ride a push bike because cars pollute. You believe the status quo is clapped; you may support woman's lib., perhaps even Gay Lib. You vote in all the student elections. You dutifully attend all the political meetings on campus. You never notice that perpetually burning collection of vegetable fibres hanging from your lip. You no longer notice the smoke as your eyes have resigned themselves to being perpetually half blind. So you don't have to resolve an uncomfortable contradiction you never think about your nasal imperialism.

Engagements: ON DIT has pleasure in announcing the engagement of Peter Brooker to Johanna Vander Sman and Johanna Vander Sman to Arnold Strals. The happy three joined together on the 26th. September 1972.



retreat borealia dark

An election was recently held in the far-away land of Borealia. Because of unusually severe laws on misleading advertising, the six parties campaigned (reluctantly) under the following names: Antisocial Loafers' Party, Landed Classes' Lager, Detectors of Lurking Peaceniks, Cornhusking Peasants, Academic Prattlers, Clothcapped Proles' Association. The Snafflers of Commonwealth Loans and Anti-Royalist Purge did not compete.

As usual, the candidates were listed in alphabetical order on the ballot paper (thus discouraging Zymowski and similar undesirable foreigners) without party indications (the Borealians do not like their voters to be too well informed). The election was hard-fought and the result was not known until all the preferences had been distributed (the Borealians have, for some reason, borrowed our voting system). The result may most easily be seen from the following table:

Name	Party	1st Count	2nd	3rd	4th	Result
Aadvark	D.L.P.	8	9	-	-	-
Egghead	A.P.	8	9	15	27	51
Marx	C.P.A.	3	-	-	-	-
Muggins	A.L.P.	49	49	49	49	49
Paunceforth	L.C.L.	20	20	23	24	-
Pigsticker	C.P.	12	13	13	-	-
Informal		400	-	-	-	-

Some explanations may be called for. At first sight 'Informal' is a clear winner, and many considered that he would have done a better job than any of the other candidates; the returning officer, however, thought otherwise. A selection of the more interesting informal ballot-papers will however be published in the next issue of the Pornographic Weekly. His elimination left Muggins in the lead, but since he lacked the magic 51 needed to secure election the distribution of preferences had to begin.

Marx, with only three votes, was the first to go. The C.P.A. had recently split into three (the dissident groups being the Stupid Proles' Association and the Clothcapped Proles' Association (mostly lunatics)) and the three voters, who could agree only in considering Muggins as a traitor to the working class, gave their preferences to different minor parties, thus producing column two.

The D.L.P. and A.P. were now equal, and the returning officer had to cast his vote. He had a sneaking suspicion that Aadvark had been preselected because of his name and therefore gave his preference to Egghead. Aadvark's votes were therefore distributed. He had directed them to Paunceforth, but Egghead was the main beneficiary. This was because five of Aadvark's voters were "donkey voters" who put their votes 1-2-3-4-5-6 down the card; the sixth vote to go to the A.P. was of course the C.P.A. 3rd preference. Column three was the result.

Pigsticker was next for the chopper. Normally, no doubt, his preferences would have gone to Paunceforth, but Paunceforth had been so foolish as to state publicly that if elected he would refuse to declare war on Russia. In a burst of righteous indignation the C.P. marked their card 1 Pigsticker 2 Aadvark 3 Egghead, which of course meant that the votes went to Egghead. (The odd man out was, no doubt, the C.P.A. voter again).

Column four shows the situation before the last distribution of preferences. Paunceforth had 20 of his own voters, 3 who had originally voted D.L.P. and one who had voted C.P.A.. All were naturally agreed in their detestation of Muggins and so had put him sixth and Egghead fifth. Egghead thus emerged surprised but triumphant to give the A.P. their first electoral victory.

At the declaration of the poll, Marx said that the result showed the hollowness of bourgeois democracy and the stupidity of the voters. Egghead said that the result showed the soundness of Borealian democracy and the intelligence of the voters. Aadvark, Paunceforth and Pigsticker said that there had been a Clothcapped plot. Muggins' speech is to be published as a special supplement to the next issue of the Pornographic Weekly.

Yours insincerely,

David Hester
(Academic Prattler).

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S A M NEWS, THE SA MENSA GROUP.



This year, Mac ("How are yer boy*, orrite?" - *rather strange when one has been on about campus for 10 years) retires after 16 years invaluable service to the Union, especially the undergraduate body. Mac ("the indefatigable") has seen 5 generations of undergraduates come and go, all of whom will remember one way or another, the benign genial giant with steely-grey hair = e.g. the event which occasioned the removal of the couch from the Jazz Club room, following a late night discovery by him of 2 jazz enthusiasts in, as it were, to coin a phrase, flagrante delicto: (Rattle, Rattle, "Gotta lock up in 5 minutes!")

For years, S.R.C. (the bureaucratic forerunner to the bureaucratic Students Association) Balls had been dry shows - thus: Mac - "Come on lad, you can't have that in here - drink up".

Then the coup of the century! = provided booze was not sold (i.e. it could be given away - ho! ho!) no licence was necessary and under-age drinking was perfectly legal! Faced with the aftermath of such de'bacles, (Refectories awash) Mac would appear at 8 am, following a 3 am finish, with: "Bloke asleep in the toilets, better send him home I suppose," would then organise the bleary student workers and then do most of the work himself.

Anyone else in a position such as Mac held would become an overbearing intolerant fascist - (vide upside whingeing pom reject policemen who become parking inspectors); but Mac, over the years, keep his cool, as a benevolent acuncular figure.



After 15 years the Union says farewell to Leo Maloney, that guy who has been cutting short back and sides for some 52 years. Yes, you may find it hard to believe, but Leo is fast approaching 70 years of age.

His career as a hairdresser began in the rip-roaring city of Broken Hill in 1918. Whilst still attending high school Leo was sneaking out at night cutting hair on the black market rather than staying in and doing his school home-work. He became a qualified hairdresser in 1920 and by 1927 owned his own ladies and gents hairdressing business in the silver city.

He was always, and still is, interested in the art of boxing and in boxing promotions. Being a former boxer and referee and as a result of his promotions of the sport he was awarded runner up to George Barnes (Australian and British Empire Welterweight Champion) for the Ring Digest title of Mr. Boxing in 1954. A quote from the edition says:

"Leo Maloney, the leading light in boxing promotions at Broken Hill, is, in the opinion of Ring Digest, thoroughly deserving of an award as runner-up. He and his committee have done everything within their power to promote and establish boxing in Broken Hill on a sound footing. The calibre of contests staged there has always been of the highest degree. He has at all times had the interest of boxing and boxers at heart, and his award as runner-up in this year's announcements is meritoriously earned."

His other interests stemming from Broken Hill revolved around the stock market, and he has had some minor successes at punting in this area. In fact that is about all that has kept him going in the past couple of years because of the great changes in mens hairdressing fashions.

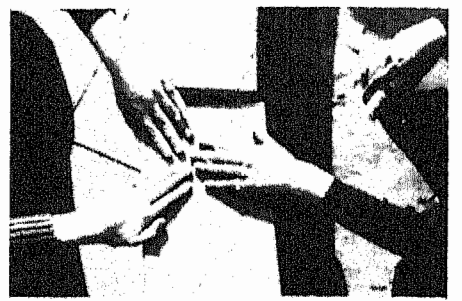
Well Leo, all On Dit readers wish you a long and happy retirement, and at this stage doubt if we can find another barber with quite the colourful personal history or interesting tales that you have had to tell us.

Best wishes from us all.



THE ALPHONSE MARMADUKE MOUSE CREDO
IN THE NAME OF MY GOD, THE DEADLY
SCHMEDLEY, I DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY
AFFIRM THAT I, OF MY OWN WILL, HAVE
UNDERTAKEN TO PROTECT THE REAL,
CLEAN AND DECENT PUBLIC MORALS AS A
KEEPER OF THE TRUE MORALITY.

6



initial meeting

N.P. Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. Bar Smith Wall can be a pretty droll, listless time & place to be. Lube & his 2 friends are sitting together, talking, giving out free chocolates to passing girls. Yeah, the same trip, "Thanks a lot... What are you doing this for?.. See you later."

N.P. Then along SHE came. It seemed the same at first. But she sat on the rim of the bin, & we moved closer, & we really did. Lube went away, we stayed.

THE GRADUAL MOVEMENT TOWARDS LOVE The next few days, the three of us meet, in libraries, on lawns, sometimes alone, sometimes together. We talk for hours. The initial questions are difficult. Sometimes you eridge over them. Some times you Ply over them. Either way, its O.K. Ah, but what the hell can you do. Hopelessly, inevitably you are looking at the backs of heads, questioning glimpses of brows on lawns. Where the hell is she? Where the hell are we? She's been sitting back, observing reflectively. She toys with the idea of coming over, talking. She isn't sure. She comes over anyway.

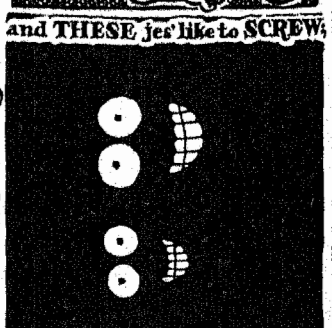
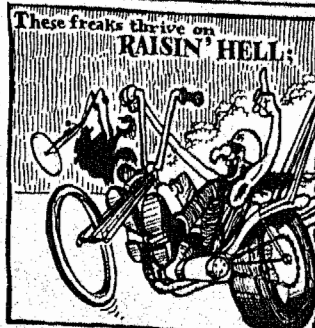
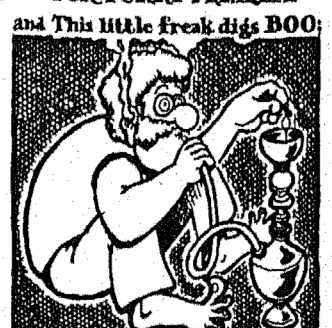
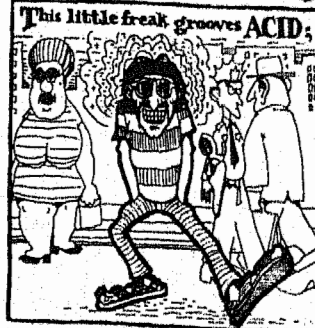
"We've been looking for you for two hours. Feel really bad?"
"Have you really?"
We go to the cellar for coffee, arm in arm in arm.

We realise we aren't just friends; a new concept in relationships reveals itself to us. Talkings' now inconsequential. And we are off into Rundle street. Three rings please.

manifesto

- Each or either he devotes a week, at any random moment to her. She receives or rejects, but never does reject.
- Separate holidays. Trimutual agreement. She to Holland, He to Sydney, He to Queensland.
- Sexual Relationship. He & she, while one he brushes her hair, massages her temples. He & she while one he manicules her feet.
- Attitude towards one another
As above, & it works

A FREAK BROTHERHOOD NURSERY RHYME FOR FURRY FREAKS



ON DIT POSTERS 1972

AVAILABLE FREE ONLY FROM S.A.U.A OFFICE
(pornography laws being a somewhat unknown quantity)

PRINTED AT FLINDERS UNIVERSITY
QUALITY WORK NOW GUARANTEED
FREE QUOTE GIVEN - FIRST WORK
1973 - THE YEAR OF THE FLINDERS PRESS

WHITE BACKLASH

The following Editorial from the Transcontinental was used in a paper prepared by Adrian Graves on Aborigines and is now re-printed here without comment.



Thursday August 24, 1972

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

WHEN the State Government introduced equal rights for aborigines it was emphasised by Premier Dunstan, that he would not stand for discrimination.

We were told we must learn to accept the aborigine in hotels and woe betide the publican who did not play ball.

Of course it is common knowledge that most publicans do not play ball, and one cannot blame them for that.

But back to this all important question of racial discrimination.

We kid you not, it is here—but the peculiar part about it, of course, is that the discrimination is in favor of our colored friends and not the poor long suffering white man.

As a writer of a letter to the editor pointed out last week, look what happened at Tumbay Bay when local residents wanted the jetty to remain. The police simply moved in and "shooed" them away.

Now let's have a look at the other side of the ledger card.

The Member for Grey, Mr L. G. Wallis when he commented on the controversial Everard Park issue now happily solved, said and we quote—"One could only wish that the same enthusiasm was shown in this matter as was shown by the Federal Government in removing the aboriginal Embassy in Canberra".

Where the Federal Government erred was in allowing the so called Embassy to become established.

Coming further to home. This writer can remember a few weeks ago driving by the Hotel Australia and diagonally across on the rich lush green lawns of dear old Adelaide were erected some two or three tents and there were half a dozen aboriginal young men having a great time, kicking a football about.

Were they moved on? You bet your sweet life they were not.

But what if we long suffering whites did that sort of thing. How long would we be permitted to remain?

Answer that for yourselves.

Let's come even closer to home and take the Jewel of the North and its now famous, or should we say infamous, Gladstone Square.

Our black friends gather there daily in numbers. They drink their cheap plonk and generally regard their white brothers as being fools for working.

What if we did the same thing? The police would move in like a flash.

It's well known, too, that certain hotel bars in this fair city are the hunting grounds of aborigines and come what may from top Government circles by far the majority of whites will not drink in those bars.

It is as equally well known also that a certain street some nights after closing time has to really be seen to be believed and yet police action is seldom forthcoming.

But who can blame the police? Rumor hath it that every time they arrest an aborigine it means a special report in case of screams of discrimination by the do-gooders.

If it is true that special reports have to be prepared then who wouldn't be inclined to shrug the shoulders with a "what's the use" attitude.

HEAR

Lupigna Giara, Gurindji Elder, Talk on Wattle Creek.

WHEN?

Wednesday 11th October - 8 p.m.

WHERE

South Aust. Inst. of Teachers Bldg 163 Greenhill Road, Parkside.

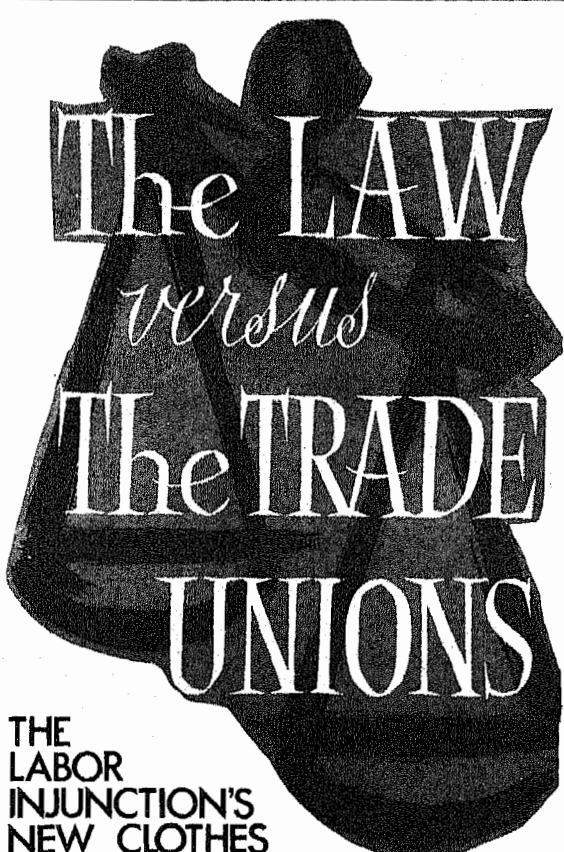
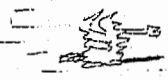
THOSE PEOPLE INTERESTED IN A CRAFT CLUB!

SPINNING, WEAVING, LEATHER WORK, JEWELLERY, POTTERY, BATIK & MORE: COME TO A MEETING IN THE ANNA MENZ ROOM, THURS 12 OCT at 1pm. OR: LEAVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS & INTEREST AT THE S.A.U.A. OFFICE.

NOTE

A 6 PAGE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE MAIN CONTROVERSIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BILL NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ELLIOT JOHNSON QC. IT APPEARS IN THE CURRENT EDITION OF TESTIS, THE LAW SCHOOL MAGAZINE WHICH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM THE LAW SCHOOL OFFICE AND ROY GREEN (EDITOR.)

ORVILLE
KEEP ON TRUCKIN'!



THE LABOR INJUNCTION'S NEW CLOTHES

Injunction by civil courts to inhibit industrial action by trade unions have been familiar in U.K. and U.S.A. since the 19th century. In Australia they seem to be much more recent, and only hit S.A. this year, when Mr. Woolley of Kangaroo Island brought an action against Mr. Dunford, the A.W.U. secretary. He obtained an injunction requiring Mr. Dunford to desist from inducing A.W.U. members to break their contracts of employment, thereby causing interference with Mr. Woolley's commercial contracts. He obtained also some very fancy costs against Mr. Dunford, and a further prospect of reserved damages.

The new Industrial Arbitration Bill now before S.A. parliament makes a great parade of stopping such inflammatory law suits. Action taken in furtherance of an industrial dispute, according to S.145 of the Bill, does not constitute a tort unless it directly causes physical damage to a person or property, or amounts to defamation. So the torts which have grown up around industrial action - intimidation, procuring breach of contract, conspiracy to injure - will no longer found civil actions (whether for damages or an injunction or both), so long as the acts concerned occur within an industrial dispute.

This last proviso is not negligible qualification. In U.K. a similar legislative immunity from action in Tort in trade disputes was attempted in 1906, and has been partially successful. But it not infrequently happens that the courts there decide that the situation before them is not a proper trade dispute at all, but pride or ambition on the part of union officials, so that in such a case the door is wide open for an injunction to restrain the whole range of torts. The pattern of Australian industrial statutory interpretation makes it likely that political or sympathy strikes may be held to fall outside the category of industrial disputes, and so outside the protection of the Act.

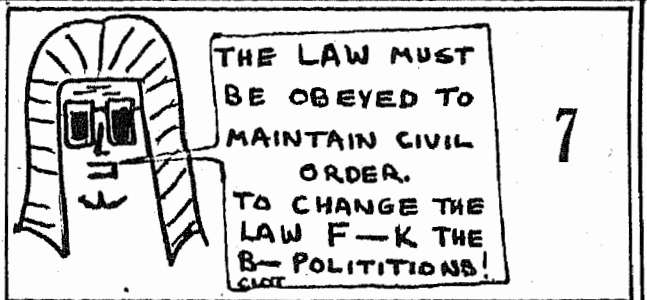
But apart from this question of the liability of unions and their members in tort, the new Bill provides that injunctions may still be issued to restrain industrial action, which this time is interdicted not as tort but as disobedience to an order of the industrial court or commission.

Those interested in how this is worked out in the Bill should refer to the details in the adjacent box.

So the labour injunction, pitched out of the door with much applause, returns through the window. If it no longer carries the threat of punitive damages and costs, it holds behind its back the hazard of punishment for contempt. More importantly, in the hands of the industrial commission and court it is far more likely to be used.

Rather few employers are so complacent to involve the hostility of organized labour as the brash K.I. squireen. Few employers faced with a strike will throw away all hope of uneventful industrial relations in the future by suing their own employees, either for an injunction, or for a penalty under the Industrial Code. (That is why the 'penal powers' one hears so much about are a dead letter in S.A. The employers have to initiate the penalty proceedings, and they have more sense.)

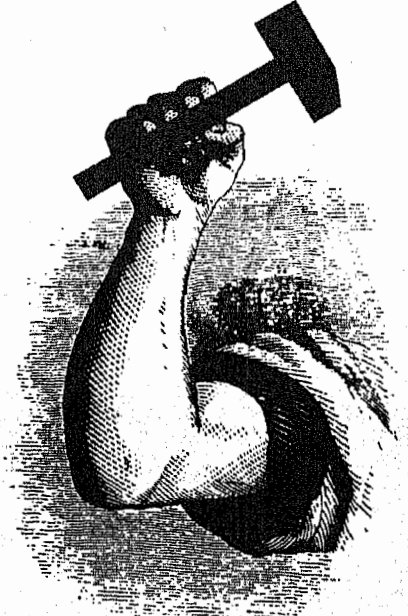
But if this Bill is enacted in its present form, no employer need incur the odium of bringing any action. The commission 'of its own motion' will do it all for him. The commission is to be a sort



The Bill introduces an extra category of illegal strikes. Compare S.129 of the Industrial Code with S.148 of the Bill, and note the new subsection (d). Illegal now will be "any strike that commences or continues after an order has been lawfully given under this Act directing the employees on strike to return to work".

What order directing a return to work? One possibility may be an order following a compulsory conference of the parties under S.27, whose subsections (9) and (10) declare that the commissioner convening such a conference may "of (his) own motion, and without any application being made, hear and determine any matter or thing arising out of the conference", and make an order binding on the parties present or summoned. Another such order may be made, perhaps, under S.29. Note subsection (2).

But how is such an order to be given effect to, in the absence of agreement by the disputants? In the new S.155, which replaces and partially reproduces S.111 of the Industrial Code, significant changes appear. The restriction of its former scope to non-Code offences is deleted, and it is now extended to "any person or association" who "fails to comply with an order of the court or commission". The power to issue an injunction is enlarged in the new subsection (3) to compel as well as to restrain. Thus illegal strikes, and any other action or inaction which contravenes an order made by the commission, may be prohibited by an injunction, under penalty, and presumably also punishment for contempt if the court's injunction is disobeyed



of benevolent neutral granddad, preserving industrial peace, and will consider that it is falling down on its job if it does not use these powers frequently to abort disputes before they grow.

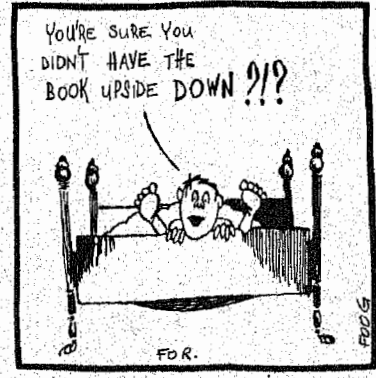
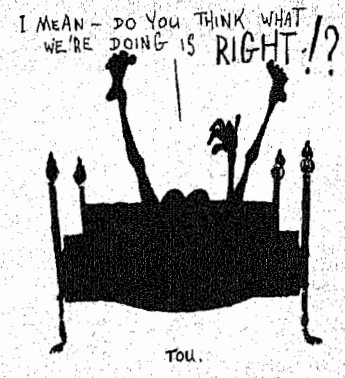
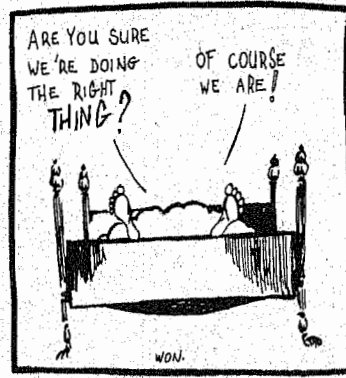
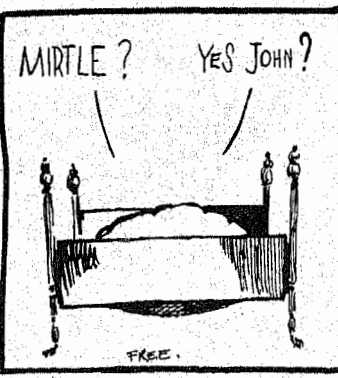
In fact there is nothing neutral about the labour injunction, and 'industrial peace' tends to be a euphemism for legally enforced acquiescence in exploitation.

Moreover, civil injunctions in this field are limited to restraining actual torts, and have very little scope in the enforcement of contracts of employment. No civil judge can order strikers back to work or to tote the bales of particular plaintiffs. But it seems to be envisaged in the Bill that it is precisely this sort of order that is to be made the subject of injunctions by the industrial court.

While these provisions in the Bill are of greatest concern to those who recognize a right to strike, they are not necessarily a cause for gloating by their opponents. Employers can hardly rely on an A.L.P. administration to protect employing-class interests with no regard whatever to its credibility among its working-class supporters. If unionists are ordered to call off their strike or black ban; no doubt something will be enjoined upon employers by way of quid pro quo, not of their choosing.

Suddenly the corporate state, in which all activity is regulated and supervised by government agencies, seems very close.

S.M. TREVASKIS



LEST WE FORGET

Just over a year ago, Rupert Murdoch purged the editor, Adrian Deamer, and sixteen journalists from the "Australian". Like the inglorious removal of Rohan Rivett from the editorship of the "News" for his principled stand during the Stuart Case, this travesty of Press freedom will also not be forgotten.

Deamer's "moment of truth" came with the last scathing paragraphs of his front-page editorial, in June last year, condemning McMahon's offer of the R.A.A.F. to the racially selected South African rugby team:

The Prime Minister may be proud of our "fine sporting instincts and sense of fair play", to use his own unctuous words; to foreigners, thanks very largely to him, we will be known as the nation that took weeks to fly help to six million East Pakistanis but took only hours to decide that 26 South Africans must be saved from reminders of the Apartheid that helped to decide their selection as footballers.

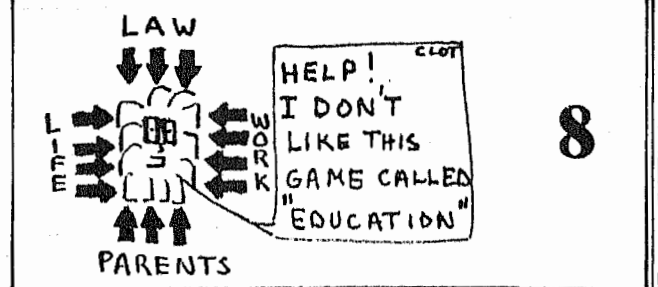
To help his own ambition, then, Mr. McMahon is prepared to polarise the

country on an issue which is only peripheral, and he is prepared to do it in a way that will confirm the idea foreigners have of us as racists.

A man so reckless for so cynical a reason is not fit to lead the Government of this country.

The inevitable sequel to this sincere expression of abhorrence of white supremacism was a plane from London carrying the owner of the "Australian", Mr. Rupert Meataxe, a "coincidental" lunch with the Prime Minister, and the appearance of notices at the "Australian's" Sydney offices informing journalists that their editor "has resigned" — the Australian Press was deprived of its only significant liberal voice.

Soon afterwards, Deamer was instrumental in setting up the Democratic Press Group, a movement opposed to the idea that "a man who happens only to have inherited or gained control of a news organisation should be allowed to dictate completely the conduct and content of that newspaper, radio/television news and current affairs service". In the foreword to its manifesto, "Towards a Democratic Press", a pamphlet which



describes the oligopolistic structure of Australia's Information Industry (with a concentration of media ownership matched in the "Free" World only by the Republic of Ireland) and which then sets out ways in which journalists can gain some measure of control over the policies and administration of their newspaper (as they have, for example, in "Storn", "Der Spiegel", "Le Monde", the "Minneapolis Tribune", the "Guardian" and the "Times"), Deamer commences:

The only independent move a journalist can make these days is to offer himself to the paper of his choice. Once he has done that, his freedom and actions are limited. He has little control over his own future, no control over the paper he works for, no control over editorial policy changes and no control over staff changes.

The enthusiastic support by many journalists for the proposals of the Democratic Press Group has since been suppressed (with varying degrees of alacrity) by their respective proprietors.

And, at the now revised "Australian", the Time for Sympathy is Over ...

THE AUSTRALIAN
WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23 1970

Equality and the police

LAW and order will become a very real political issue if the NSW Premier and his police chief persist in their apparent belief that their political opponents are disqualified from equal treatment under the law.

In the post-moratorium debate both Mr Askin and Mr Allan have expressed attitudes which must be challenged. Both found it necessary to go to extremes to defend police action in Sydney during the moratorium.

Mr Askin said the police did a magnificent job "preventing a scruffy minority from holding Sydney to ransom."

Mr Allan said people speedily came forward "to criticise their policemen against a rabble whose interests are foreign to our own."

The inferences are too plain to be glossed over. For Mr Askin it appears that anyone who is not sartorially perfect, or who sports a beard, or doesn't appear to wash a sufficient number of times a day, is not entitled to normal civil and legal rights.

For Mr Allan, anyone who challenges the Government's foreign policy must have interests foreign to "our own," and that consequently "our" police must be right in any clash with "them."

It is a fundamental of British — and Australian — justice that all are equal in the eyes of the law, and all are entitled to its protection. The police are supposed to uphold the law without discrimination either on the basis of a man's political views, or the way he chooses to dress.

The police force is not supposed to be used to protect the political interests of the government, but of all the people. Non-conformists have as many rights as anyone else.

The statements by Mr Askin and Mr Allan merely add to the doubts about police behavior during the moratorium in Sydney.

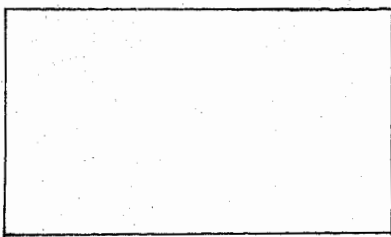
Certainly there were abuses by some marchers and quite a lot of deliberate provocation. Nobody is denying this. But police are trained not to react to provocation. Undoubtedly the police did not act as tolerantly and fairly as they have on other occasions. And it is no way to excuse police actions for Mr Allan to say that a small group was trying to take over the city "by insurrection."

Such an extraordinary statement would not normally be expected from Mr Allan. More predictably the Minister for Social Services, Mr Wentworth, gave voice to some equally unfounded views when This Day Tonight surprisingly presented him with the opportunity on Monday.

He dismissed the views of the NSW Council for Civil Liberties, whose observers reported numerous instances of police violence, and scoffed at evidence against the police because "the communists who run this sort of thing have a squad of hired liars."

In South Australia, where disruption was nearly as bad as in Sydney, the Government has established a royal commission. Its aim is not just to settle the question "who was to blame" but also to discover how future incidents might be avoided.

Mr Askin ought to take a close look at the relevant terms of reference. He would discover a more intelligent and responsible approach to the problems of law and order in our society.



THE AUSTRALIAN
MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21 1970

The backlash of law 'n' order

FRIDAY'S moratorium proved two things. First, that about 100,000 people in Australia care enough about the war in Vietnam to get out into the streets to protest against it. Second, that the violence that happened in two capital cities would not have happened if there had been normal police restraint.

The fact that 100,000 or so people marched will not influence the Gorton Government in any way. The Liberal-Country Party coalition has made its mind up about the war and at this stage nothing will change it. Sir Henry Bolte, Mr Askin and Mr Bjelke-Petersen will not change their opinion that the marchers were a lot of scruffy long-haired louts.

But the leaders of all governments in Australia will be wise this week if they look carefully at the way the police controlled the march in the different cities.

In Melbourne, where the biggest march was held, there was little trouble. The police acted with commendable restraint, despite a rather ambiguous briefing from the Premier.

The same thing happened in Brisbane. But in Sydney and Adelaide it is obvious from independent reports that the police acted with unnecessary violence.

The South Australian Premier, Mr Dunstan, has acted quickly and wisely in deciding to hold a full-scale investigation. In Sydney the Council for Civil Liberties has called for a Royal Commission into police violence. The NSW Government, at a time when it is building a pre-election hysteria based on law and order, is very unlikely to grant any such request, or to even hold a low-level department inquiry.

But Mr Askin would be wise to think deeply about this campaign of law and order he is embarking upon. The role of the police force in Australia is traditionally a difficult one. There is enough suspicion and distrust already among average Australians about their police.

Governments should be doing everything they can to quell this feeling, to build up trust and respect for police, and not to worsen the relationship by using the police as a political weapon for a short-term political advantage.

The maturity and restraint with which the Victorian police handled themselves shows that violence can be controlled.

On the other hand, the mass arrests among a smaller crowd in Sydney show how easily violence can be provoked by over-reaction by police.

Nobody is denying that there was a fair amount of puerile provocation against the police. But it was no worse in Sydney and in Adelaide than it was in Melbourne and Brisbane.

The difference in police behavior in each city is worth a good hard look. Mr Askin might include this when he examines the result of the Georges River by-election on Saturday. It could just be that the law and order campaign has a backlash.

a nostalgia column by roy green

THE AUSTRALIAN
FRIDAY MAY 12, 1972

Not the way to protect

PRESIDENT Nixon is not likely to be worried to death by the national strike Australian unions are calling today to protest the escalation of the Vietnam war. How anyone can imagine that boozing the shuttered gates of an American consulate in Australia can affect a decision in Washington quite defies comprehension. Even less rational is the behaviour of people who have apparently convinced themselves that smashing a Pan Am office window or painting the outside walls of Canberra diplomats' houses represents a blow for peace. The kind of lunatic lawlessness that has happened over the last two days in Melbourne and Canberra is no more than hooliganism masquerading as political involvement.

It is difficult to believe that protest is the prime purpose behind this sort of mindless destruction. It seems rather to be a passion for violence for its own sake: the issue becomes merely the excuse. Whatever one feels about President Nixon's Vietnam policy—and the evidence seems to be mounting against him—there are more effective ways of protest. A broken office window is about as much concern to an American President as a short strike in Australian industry. Mass weekend meetings soberly expressing disapproval would have the advantage of looking like the opposition of thinking people, not just hooligans.



THE AUSTRALIAN
MONDAY MAY 15 1972

Time for sympathy is over

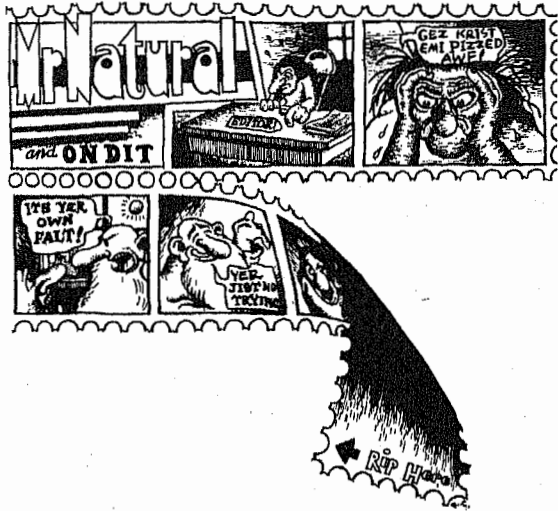
THERE WAS a time when protest demonstrators enjoyed a certain public sympathy in Australia. That time is long gone. Demonstrators must expect State governments to take retaliatory action to control them now that their demonstrations have been largely turned into exhibitions of wanton violence by large numbers of the people involved. After the events of last week in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, they need not expect much public opposition to the new anti-protest legislation proposed in Victoria and Queensland. In the halcyon days of the early moratorium demonstrations public feeling was against what it took to be the use of excessive force by police. That feeling was reflected in restraint being imposed on police, and a temporary period of improved relations between the two sides. Since then, the sympathy has been progressively eroded by an escalation of public violence through the Springbok protests of last year to last week's Vietnam rioting.

The use of public violence has become an accepted fashion among a large class of demonstrators. It can no longer be pretended that it is the spontaneous result of heavy-handed provocation by police. Quite clearly, a large proportion of today's demonstrators attend the meeting with no other intention but to damage somebody's property and attack police, to the usual warceries of "Police brutality," and "Fascist pig." The armament they carry with them for the purpose provides plain evidence of premeditation. No one carries lead sinkers and firecrackers to a demonstration for the purposes of self-defence.

There is no point in the organisers of demonstrations attempting to dissociate themselves from the violence after the event, as the chairman of the Trades Union Peace Committee, Mr W. Rigby, did in Sydney on Friday night. If demonstration organisers are to regain any kind of public sympathy they must find some way to ensure that their demonstrators protest peacefully and do not let loose violence on the streets. In a democratic society people certainly have a right to use streets and public places for political expression. But to allow them to take over the streets for violence and attacks on property, interfering with the rights of other people who wish no part of their protest, is to transform the democratic to the anarchic society. Public opinion will be largely behind the efforts of State governments to ensure the control of future demonstrations, either by new legislation or simply by new instructions to police.

Editorial

The ULTIMATE RIP-OFF



This page was going to be the confessions of an ON DIT Editor (Retiring) and a comprehensive list of those who helped this year, but the contributors as usual came in their droves, beaving page upon page of their masterpieces. With the words "Well Pete! I prepared something for the last ON DIT" and "Give it plenty of space with lots of piccies", they forced me to accept this measly space (which I shall use to the last inch).

It has been for me a year of hard work, a lot of hassles and some satisfaction. I did bring out twenty one editions but was forced to make concessions due to lack of finance, demands for space, and to some degree a lack of co-operation by certain people.

My policy was such that ON DIT became a reflection of the campus, rather than being tied to a specific outlook. I forgot the interest of the writers does not necessarily correspond to the interests of largely apathetic readers. A constant criticism of the paper was that it was too crammed, lacking in style and direction. Trying to cater for the interests of many, it seems pleased few.

There are some without whom I couldn't have kept the paper going. Peter BROOKER was Associate Editor. Together we worked long hours, often till 5 a.m. Jackie VENNING organised the reviews for two terms thus keeping a load off my mind. Mrs OSMAN capably acted as Business Manager handling in addition a lot of crises that I couldn't.

The office staff, especially Mrs STEVENSON and JUDY kept the paper going with their typing (Incidentally saving you ungrateful plebs hundreds of Dollars in student funds.) "Long suffering but still smiling" Award goes to Doug Mavissey my co-operative Smedley Press link man. The poor guy had to read every ON DIT from cover to cover looking for dirty words.

I haven't the space for the rest. If you helped then you have my thanks. If you hindered then may your toenails drop off.

The new Editors have promised a gutsy paper which is pleasing to the mind and eye. I wish them luck. Now to catch up on some sleep. (ie after the exams.)
Love Peter

R.I.P
OFF
ON DIT

ON DIT 21 Published by the Student's Association University of Adelaide

Editor: Peter Love
guest associate editor and layout artist with his own roller ruler: Andrew E.T.
poetry editor: Rosy Jones



by Steve J. Spears
.. (Quote from 'Columbus').

Yes indeed folks it is time to say goodbye to the old varsity for a little while (for some of you) and forever (for some of us).

Did you have a good time fresher?
Did you dig the plush green lawns?
Did you find the tutors nice friendly people?
Run riot during Prosh Friday?
Get to try some Mary Warner?
More?
Start off the year scared & a lot lonely?

1968: I started off scared & a lot lonely in 68 just like like you. Was a funny scene around that time. No-one knew where to jump. The Varsity Straight Ethos was long gone and a few enlightened people were experimenting with a brand new one - The Revolution Ethos. A few desultory meetings on the lawns with the names that were to change the face of Adelaide stretching their vocal chords O'Brien, Durbridge, Lewicki, Willis, Mutton ...



El Presidente Durbridge

Yeah? To you they're just names? My God to baby-face Steve they were just a few steps from the supernatural. There I was. Seventeen and never been screwed. Nothing much really happened that year. The Med goons haw-hawed a lot and I blushed a lot & attended to my law books.

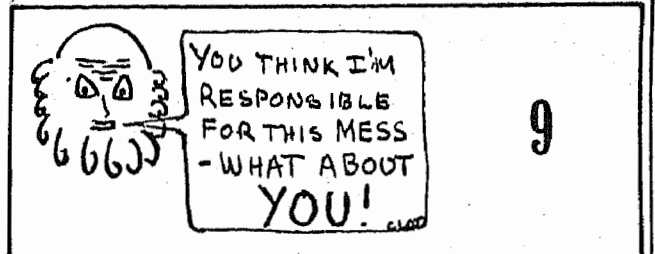
1969: Somewhere late in March I found I was a communist. Just about like that. Woke up one morning, threw away my sportscoat, hit my mother with a few 'comrades' and started fast-fading my Levis. I was begun.

'Course the Revolution wasn't as complicated as it is now with all the whining little honkies demanding power and freedom for their own particular blocs. Nah. She was nitty-grit in those days. First, get the troops out of Vietnam. Second, overthrow the government with demonstrations.

Not violent demonstrations of course; just look mean and hurl a few V-signs around. The movement was still small at that stage and life went on as usual in the U. Prosh rag was pretty obscene in a good clean fun sort of way. Couple of tiny demos in the third term. Mary Warner was rearing her adorable little head and some crazy called El Cid was banging at the gate but wasn't allowed in much. The Footlights Club refused to say '(obsenity)' as usual onstage just like this half-(obsenity) little rag is refusing to print it and is writing 'ferk' or 'f..k'.

1970: In 1970 it was on for young and old. The demos suddenly blossomed into the three or four thousand mark for goodies and they got a lot more violent. Dunstan got into power and the first demo under his administration was the worst on record culminating in a Royal Commission into police and protester control. Pigs (a fashionable word then) on greys, tear-gas, 80 arrests, rock throwing, we don't want your (obsenity) war ringing loudly in the streets. She was the man of the year and everybody was either a commo or a lackey. The law school took off their collective ties and the med goons their academic gowns.

The University was recognised by the press and the DLP for what it really was - a commie front. Taxi-drivers, wharfies (they had them then) and old people were suddenly resentful of us. To admit to being a student was roughly the equivalent of flying Hell's Angels colours. Of course we all revelled in it and got dirtier and more committed.



All these lovely sounding organisations sprang up from the Mother Moratorium - SDA, WSA, CFV, RAM and a multitude of new stern-faced Trotskyites Maoists, M/Ls, CPs (Peking line, Moscow line, Allalonga Line) (obsenity, obsenity, obsenity) and so on. And right at the end of this fruitful academic year came a whisper of things to come... yippie.

1971: With all of Christmas to think and plan and read Time magazine and Newsweek magazine and pore over the sensual, nut-gripping coverages of the new politicians. Break out the boats mother I'm coming with Anarchy in my heart. Do It! Revolt for the hell of it! Oh Mama. Oh Ladies and Gentlemen. Presenting fresh from Chicago, the Disrupters of the 1968 Democratic Convention and after just a little over a year, Ladies and Gentlemen - the Youth International Party starring Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin and if you like - YOU!

So they all came to the FREE RUFUS FESTIVAL. The Texas Rangers, the Rats, the People's Liberation Army and of course R.U.F.U.S. all sprang up like stoned dragon's teeth.

Who was it threw real crackers at the steps of the Angus Street Sty in the dead of night? Who was it blew up the Torrrens Pump House? Who staged People's Free Concerts in Elder Park and incited all the bops and buds to anarchy riot and destruction? Who throw the terrified Vice Squad out of the People's Park? WHO WAS IT? It was the Yippies, baby.

Who staged a PRO-WAR rally outside the War Memorial? Who forced the jivey Commo student leaders to recant their sins and support Imperialism? Who ran the free ball with free food, free music, free dope, free sex, free drink? Hummm? Who was out on the streets for the slightest reason just to walk down the middle of the road? Who sold chees rolls to hungries for SIXS CENTS? Who were these stout-hearted freaks with the mush heads of El Cid's minions? Who? Why the terrifying mother (obsenity) Texas Rats of the Rufus Liberation Army. They were the Yippies!

El Cit made his home on Campus; dope filled the air. The Footlights Club screamed '(obsenity)', '(obsenity)', and '(obsenity)' till they were hoarse. Book, Clothes, food and stuff stalls were right there on the lawn and it was all right.

Amongst all this were a few clouds that no-one noticed til it was to late to stop. Some folks were getting a mite upset about the boongs and started running down to the Carrington to tell them not to drink there so that they could be free. Then the ladies started getting upset about their lot, then the queers started then the old people....



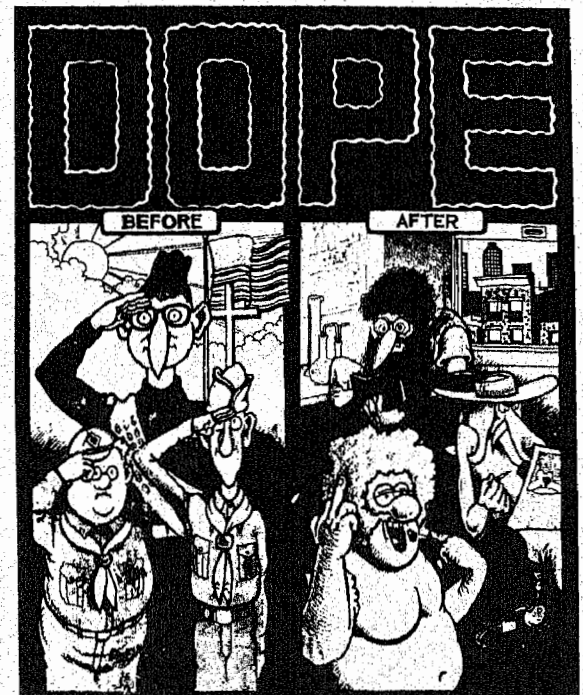
...back to meetings and discussions and ideology and factions and fashionable liberation of the what-I-say is-right type. Mrs. du Fue's book was out and have you read it Maurs? because it really does have so much to say but on the other hand Karrina, Newsweek has this fab article...and WHAT about the SE corner and My God! what about the Hackney Redevelopment Scheme and poor Max got kicked out of the Library oh dear oh dear.

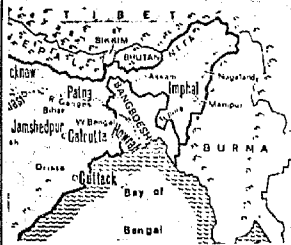
1972: No thanks. The dope's still there (stronger than ever as a matter of fact Thomas & Welcome to the Squad) and United does very little very badly. La Revolution is either dead or very very sick so team, it's back to study as usual. The classes are there.

But the class isn't.

Goodbye.

...."all I hear were bells moaning evenly and soft partriotic music behind them and riding over it all a deep kind of Edward R. Murrow gloomy voice: 'And so goodbye, Columbus! the voice intoned'....goodbye, Columbus....goodbye.'"





BANGLADESH

AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW OF THE BANGLADESH SITUATION TO THE W.S.A. ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN "ON DIT" RECENTLY. TAKEN FROM "SPA", THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA NEWSPAPER.

A SOCIETY OF ONLY TWO OR LESS NEVER HAS A REVOLUTION!

10

Mr. Aksad is general secretary of the Bangla Desh Peace Council, journalist, MA in political science, Dacca University, and since his student days has been active in the struggle for independence and progress. He was gaoled for a total of eight years by reactionary Pakistan Governments.

Mr. Ali Aksad recently completed a lecture tour of Australia upon the invitation of the Committee for International Co-operation and Disarmament, Melbourne.

Q. Ali, many Australians have contributed to relief in Bangla Desh and are interested in the future of your country. What are its policies for development?

A. As you know the liberation of Bangla Desh was achieved through a bitter armed struggle with the help of the Indian people and government and also with the help of the Soviet Union and other progressive people.

During the nine months of genocidal war, 10 million people became refugees in India and another 20 million were displaced by the army atrocities, roaming about the country, their villages and housing all destroyed.

The problem for the Bangla Desh government was to rehabilitate these 20 million people and the 10 million refugees who returned from India in the first two months following independence.

The government prepared a two phase plan for the rehabilitation of the people and reconstruction of the country. The programme included temporary housing and relief, aid to the cultivators, fishermen, artisans, weavers, craftsmen, teachers and students of Bangla Desh, setting up homes for orphans and distressed women, centres for disabled persons, provision of drinking water and preventing outbreak of epidemic diseases. Targets were set for industry and power, transport and communications.

The first phase of the plan was completed last June.

Our plan could only be successful with the help of friendly countries including Australia which helped us with relief funds and we are really grateful to the Australian people who collected for this programme.

Q. The Bangla Desh government has set, amongst other things, the objective of socialism. What steps are at present being taken to implement this objective?

A. Our economic structure was capitalist and feudal and was dominated by the monopolists of West Pakistan and some other big landowners. The first step was to break the backbone of the monopolists in the field of banking, insurance, the cotton and jute industries, and shipping.

In the first month the government nationalised the six major industries. In addition there were innumerable small scale industries which were owned by collaborators, who abandoned these properties. All these are under government supervision. 86% of our total industrial sector is under the nationalisation scheme.

Secondly the government has started thinking about a basic land reform. The government has already declared the land ceiling to be 33 acres for one family. Previously 80% of the cultivable land was owned by 20% of big landowners. If this law is implemented it means that all the big landowners have to give up their land, to be distributed to the landless peasants.

Immediately after liberation the government declared that a family with only eight acres did not have to pay tax. These small steps have been taken to give relief to the people and to break the feudal chains in the agricultural sector and may ultimately create the conditions for further socialist development.

Q. The Bangla Desh government has now been recognised by many other governments. Could you state what your relations are with the governments of India, the Soviet Union, the USA and China?

A. We want to consider the peoples of all countries as our friends. We do not want to have interference from any country, but equality. Those countries which are going to strengthen our sovereignty and not interfere we are friendly with them.

Although we are non-aligned and have a policy of positive neutrality we are not neutral between our friends and foes who were not neutral during our struggle.

Ali then dealt with each country in turn. He spoke of the "great moral and material help" from India and "are naturally very grateful and friendly to them".

The Bangla Desh government has already signed a peace, co-operation and friendship treaty with India.

About the Soviet Union, Mr. Aksad said:

Had there been no Soviet Union with its veto in the Security Council against the machinations of the USA and China who put forward the so-called ceasefire resolution and actively helped the Pakistan military junta, things may have ended differently. The Soviet Union is our most reliable friend. Being a socialist country loyally fulfilling its international duty to all national liberation movements, so it extends assistance to Bangla Desh in its efforts to reconstruct the country.

The USA:

We are not very happy about the role of the USA during our liberation struggle. The USA was the sponsor of the military alliances of SEATO and CENTO in which the Pakistan military junta joined. The US did not condemn the genocidal crimes of the Pakistan army and we cannot forget that the same US is encouraging the Thieu-Thy clique in Vietnam.

China:

The people of Bangla Desh had a high regard for the people and government of China and we naturally expected China to be beside the Bangla Desh people. Instead of supporting the 75 million people of Bangla Desh, however, they supported the armed gangsters

of Pakistan, the offspring of the American military alliances. We were also shocked when China tried to threaten our friendly country India and ridiculed the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who supported our struggle. We have tried hard to have good and peaceful relations with China. We honour the Chinese people and would like their friendship.

By not giving recognition to Bangla Desh now, China is only encouraging the reactionary chauvinist elements in Pakistan, helping to create tension, instability and war in the sub-continent.

Q. Would you comment on the relations between Bangla Desh and Australia?

A. The Australian government preferred to keep itself aloof. It neither opposed nor supported us publicly. Your Foreign Minister visited Bangla Desh and agreed to a policy of co-operation, friendship and non-interference. Australia has extended recognition. But, we cannot forget that the army responsible for killing our people was the offspring of SEATO of which Australia remains a member.

The Australian people from the very beginning were in support of the Bangla Desh struggle. The Australian press, radio, trade unions, schoolchildren all were friendly and sympathetic.

Q. Are there any relations between the Australian and Bangla Desh trade union movements and are there prospects for progress in this field?

A. The trade union movement in Bangla Desh is not fully organised but in this recent struggle the trade unions and the working people participated fully and have gained new class consciousness and consciousness of their international relations, and have already established contacts with the WFTU.

They will surely be benefited if they could have some contact with the strong and progressive Australian trade union movement.

I would request the trade union movement here to try to establish contact with us and our trade union movement will be very happy and be very benefited if contact is established as soon as possible.

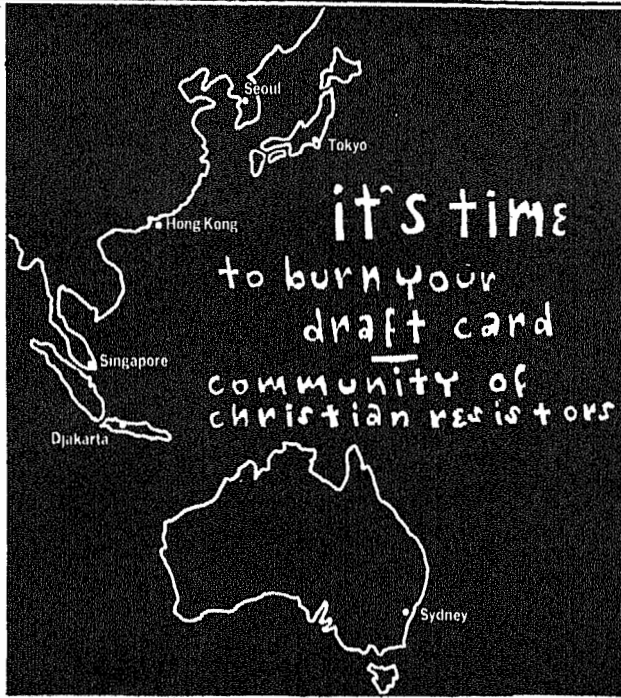
Q. As the general secretary of the Bangla Desh Peace Council how does your peace movement regard the main issues for peace?

A. During the liberation struggle the issue was to defeat the imperialist machinations and we have come out victorious.

The issue now is for the reconstruction of Bangla Desh and the development of peaceful, friendly relations with the Soviet Union, India and other countries. If the reconstruction programme on the basis of democracy, national development, socialism and secularism is successful, Bangla Desh can play an important part in the sub-continent and the whole of SE Asia as a peace-fighter.

The Peace Council wants to strengthen contact with the national liberation movements and other progressive, other working class movements of the world.





On Tuesday 19th September several members of a draft resistance group, the 'Community of Christian Resisters' destroyed registration cards in a protest against the National Service Act. Photographs were taken and these will be sent to the Department of Labour & national Service.

If anyone is interested they can contact the group by leaving a note in the S.C.M. room.

The militaristic and authoritarian nature of Australian society permeates all levels and institutions. The National Service Act provides an army which gives external consequence to the above basic weaknesses in Australian society.

Australia has a false perspective toward Asia and fails to understand their culture and history as well as their real needs for development (just as the western world as a whole fails to see the future needs for development of the third world).

Australia has humiliatingly followed America's policy of supporting ruling elites who are not expressions of the aspirations and needs of the people at grass root level. They are the social grouping who have the most to gain in wealth and power by supporting the the U.S. on whom they rely for their control. It is this group who gain most benefit from foreign aid while the rest is squandered due to a basic misunderstanding of what the people themselves want or need.

The National Service Act has provided an army, that would not have otherwise been available, to give legitimacy, despite world wide condemnation, to blatant aggression against the people of Indo-

China in their struggle for self determination. Conscription has occurred under the veil of a monopoly controlled mass media which is so concerned with its own vested interests that it presents, at the best a biased picture of the utter destruction and tragedy the National Service Act has brought to the people of Indo-China. The Australian government has used fear, lack of information and abhorrent selective justice to administer the National Service Act which in the words of draft resister Malcolm Vic (14/7/72) 'is a cynical infringement of the freedom of the individual and the moral right and obligation of each person to be responsible for his own life and actions.'

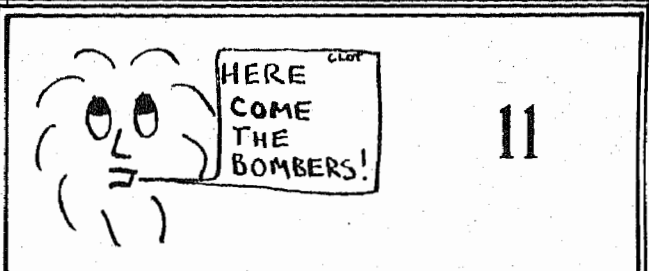
The National Service Act cannot be separated from the world situation as a whole. I must disobey the Act and the institutions which impose it, any other course would be immoral.

IT'S TIME (to burn your draft card)

I can't fully explain my reasons for burning my registration card. For a long time I've been angry but have kept my feelings to myself and a few friends, along with secretly filling out a few false national service papers. I started thinking about the people who first protested against the Vietnam war and against the call-up. There were originally very few of them and they must have had fantastic courage to face their almost complete rejection by society. I feel ashamed that I have waited so long to protest, it is easy for me now because thousands agree and many have been imprisoned before me so if I face this it will not be so hard because so many have been before me. I am still very scared of institutional authority - I am terrified by the thought of gaol but I hope this will no longer keep me from an open stand. The idea of a war of two minutes duration and a long death from radiation terrifies me more, as does the gloomy picture of mass starvation that may already be unavoidable. I am tired of the sick way our world is ruled - the male leaders elected by male voters who consider an aggressive army with guns and grenades trained on the yellow peril to be more important than the people who compose the "peril".

I cannot see any sane reason for an army; a possession we are willing to kill for is not worth having; an ideology that defines one man as different to another because of his country is birth is naive and unrealistic; a mentality that accepts that freedom can be protected by taking away the freedom of some or that someone can learn self-discipline by being denied the ability to make his own decisions is, at best, suspect; a government that believes the resources in a country belong to them and not to all mankind, and that such resources should be used up in denying their use to others while ignoring that people they supposedly represent are dying through poverty is not a responsible government. I urge all people to defy the national service act in as many ways as possible as the first step towards establishing a viable alternative in this country.

Alastair Knott.



POST SCRIPT ON THE RECOGNITION OF CHINA

In the last issue of "On Dit", I was constrained to accept the then unavoidable conclusion that wheat trade with China would only resume after normalisation of relations. This was based on statements by Prime Minister Chou En-lai and Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hlang-kuo which, at that time, unequivocally conferred priority on Canada as a long-term supplier of wheat ("Toronto Globe & Mail", August 22nd 1972). To our Government's naive insistence that trade and politics don't mix, Pai made it plain that: "If the Australian Government changes its policy towards China, we will give you the same consideration as we have given Canada" (Dr. Stephen Fitzgerald, "Talking with China", 1972).

The point of all this is of course, that China was not only concerned to do business deals with a handful of political Australian Officials, but also to establish diplomatic, and thus personal and cultural links with the Australian people. Trade was used as a lever to achieve this and, either to force us to formally recognise that Peking (not Taipei) is the sole legal Government of China or to provide our election platform for a political organisation that will.

Since this apparently clear-cut policy was announced by the Chinese leaders, two significant events have transpired: -

- 1) the threat of a world-wide wheat shortage, and
- 2) a rapprochement with Japan.

The consequence of the first seems to be some precautionary stock piling by the China National Cereals, Oil and Food Import and Export Corporation. The second occurrence has led to the longed-for break in the South-East Asian diplomatic logjam, just as the establishment of formal relations with Canada was China's breakthrough in the West.

The assertion that there can be no wheat sales without normalisation (shared by the A.L.P. and acquiesced in by most of the Government) has now, of course been shattered.

This extraordinary reversal in China's attitude has torpedoed what promised to become a formidable trump-card in Labour's otherwise guardedly elusive foreign policy, while the Government regards it as some sort of victory for its glorious Tory-Former Diplomatic Line. As usual, the depressing crux of the matter was conveniently ignored. China did not discard that lever for normalisation by mistake; she needed wheat, so she bought it. She bought it from us for the same reason as before 1969 (the year when trade was broken off) - it is cheap and convenient. This time, however, the wheat sales carry a depressing implication, namely that China appears to have given up her considerable effort to mollify Australia's unreasoned hostility towards her.

The wheat trade has settled back into the racist backdoor pattern of the '50s and '60s. The D.L.P. are very pleased.



STUDENT COUNSELLING SERVICES - GROUPS FOR EXAMINATION ANXIETY

Relation classes for examination anxiety will be held on Mondays at 3.00 and 4.00 o'clock in the Counselling Services' group room in the south-west corner of the Cloisters. A third session will begin on Wednesday, 11th October, at 1.00 o'clock. Students who are unable to make any of these three sessions should consult the receptionists at the Student Counselling Services who will take details of free time available.

These classes are designed for students who feel physically discomforted in their preparation for examinations and during the examinations. Typical symptoms would be stomach upsets, feelings of panic, blank periods in thinking, heightened anxiety with consequent poor concentration, etc.

Relaxation Sessions will be held in groups but individual sessions can be arranged. Sessions will continue right up until the exams and in individual cases, where requested, during the examinations.



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CJGA158/83

FREE MONEY

If you feel you are a Political or Sociological Organisation, and you would like some money for a particular Project, the Public Affairs Committee will be considering written submissions for grants on Monday 16th October.

Send submissions to John Franklin, Secretary, Public Affairs Committee, c/o S.A.U.A. Office.

John Franklin

COOKS-FRESHERS' CAMPS

FEBRUARY 1973.

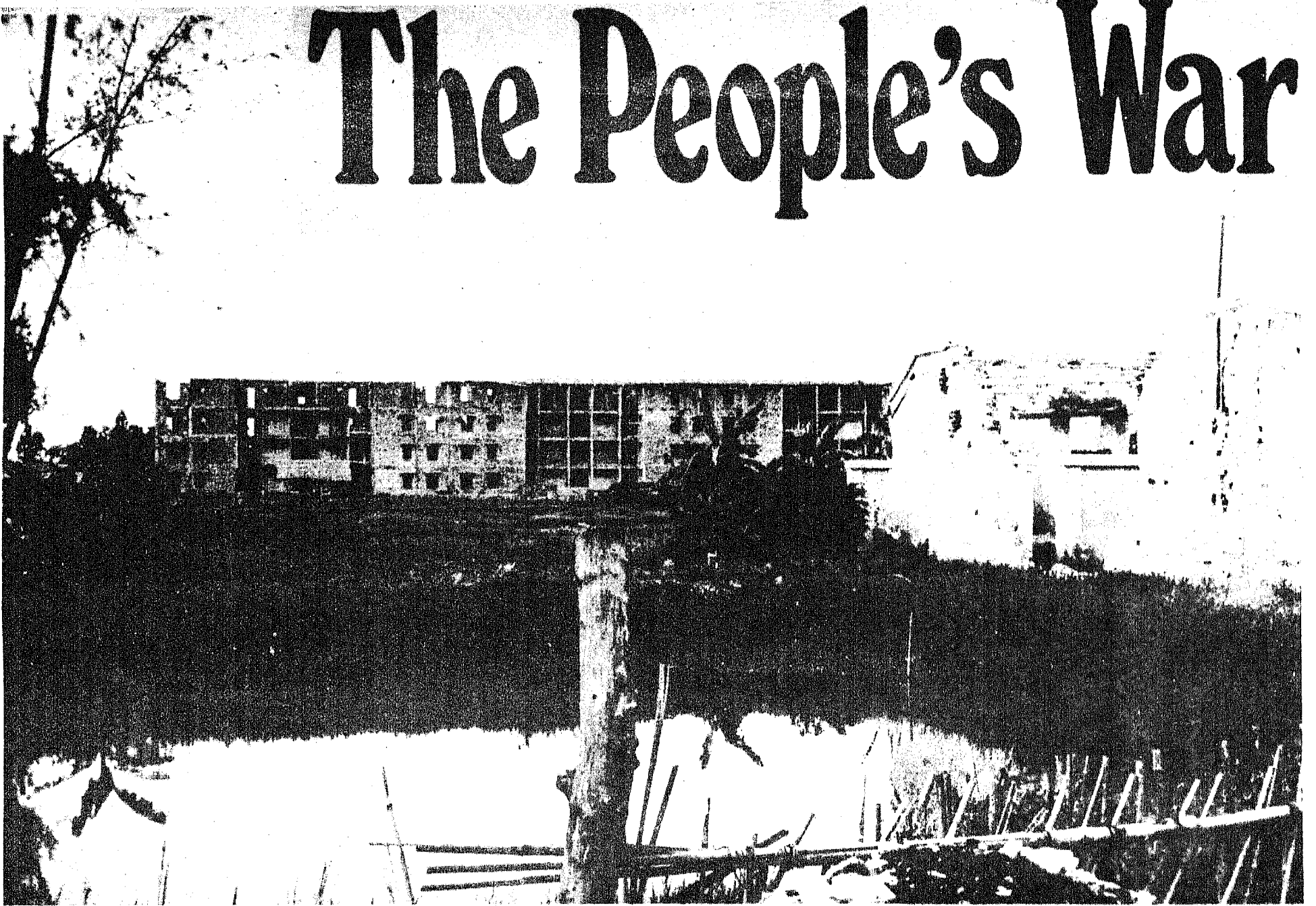
People interested in being cooks for Students Association Freshers Camps, leave name with details of experience etc., at S.A.U.A. Office.

COTTAGE TO SHARE

One more person wanted to move into mixed house in North Adelaide. No hassles, \$4/week + food. Drop by 17 Ralston Street and say hello.

Room to let for a girl, 33 North Terrace, Hackney. Rent \$8.00 plus food. Bedroom furniture needed. Contact: Felicity Grinstead at above address, or leave a message at the Old R.A.H. Nurses Home.

The People's War



Part of a large residential area systematically bombed by the U.S.

This is a three-part report by Harry van Moorst about his recent trip to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is a follow-up to an earlier article in Farrago (14/7/1972).

On Thursday 29th June a delegation of five Australian anti-war activists arrived in Hanoi. The delegation had two purposes — to establish goodwill between Australians and Vietnamese, and to act as a 'fact-finding' team to establish first-hand some of the effects of the war.

During its seven day visit, the delegation spoke with a cross-section of Vietnamese, from people in the street to the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister. On the first night, after attending a press conference with some captured U.S. pilots, the delegation had a meeting with the Vietnam

Peace Committee (the official hosts) to determine the programme for the coming days. Within the limits set by time, and the risks involved, all that the delegation asked was agreed to.

The delegation visited many bombed areas, went to Haiphong, visited factories, and was forced into the air-raid shelters fourteen times during their stay. The delegation flew out of Hanoi on July 6th.

Harry van Moorst, a student at Melbourne University and Vice-Chairman of the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign, was the Victorian and the Student Representative. The other delegates were Diedre Hunter (Canberra), Leo Lenane (Brisbane Waterside Workers), Ken McLeod (Sydney A.I.C.D.) and Robert Cattley (Head of Politics Department, University of Adelaide).

The Vietnamese believe that a well-educated population is necessary for the building of democracy and socialism as well as for achieving and retaining independence, hence considerable effort is put into it.

The Vietnamese see the revolutionary, socialist movement as inseparable from the liberation movement. There were liberation movements in the past, but their successes were always sold out by a weak feudal class, more concerned with their luxuries than with the nation or its people. The Vietnamese recognise that in a period of world imperialism and neo-colonialism they would soon end up under foreign domination again if they didn't simultaneously get rid of the feudal regime.

Vietnam is very democratised. Factories, villages, districts, all elect their own managements. The Government and its Ministers are all elected every four years by universal secret ballot. As a member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party said to us:

"Democracy must be practised at a grass roots level. People have the right to discuss and decide upon the problems of the local area and the right to criticise and re-nominate the leading bodies. Without democracy we could not continue the war. We cannot force people. We must demonstrate to the people that this regime belongs to them".

In the Democratic Republic of Vietnam virtually every person has a gun.

It is this democracy and decentralization of decision-making that is partly the cause of the intense feeling of involvement and solidarity with the war effort that is so noticeable amongst the people. "Without the political desire to fight, the people wouldn't do it".

Grave Testimony

The bombed hospitals, schools, residential areas we visited bore grave testimony to the sacrifices of the Vietnamese people in their attempt to free themselves from the bloody claws of U.S. imperialism. Vinh Linh, a village just north of the 17th parallel, has been bombed so severely (more than 80,000 tons on an area of 10-15 miles square) that not one building is left standing. The whole area for mile after mile looks like the bleak aftermath of a nuclear war.

But the people fight on. Vinh Linh is now an underground city — schools, living quarters, workshops, cinema, are all underground. Sometimes more than thirty

feet. Trenches and tunnels take the men and women to the paddy fields or gun emplacements. They claim to have shot down more than 350 U.S. planes. The people of Vinh Linh could have become refugees and shifted, but they chose to stay and fight. The Vietnamese consider Vinh Linh a prime example of resistance and have called it the "Iron Fortress".

The Offensive in the South

One of the chief reasons for the high morale of the Vietnamese is their knowledge that they are winning the war. "During April, May and June 1972, the U.S. lost 260 aircraft in North Vietnam, including eight B52s... U.S. warships were on fifty occasions set ablaze. On the South Vietnam battlefield, from March 30 to May 1st, 530 enemy aircraft were shot down or destroyed... (All this) is enough to serve notice on the U.S. war maniacs". This was the almost jubilant tone of the Peoples' Daily on July 1st.

In particular, the Vietnamese are extremely pleased with successes of the N.L.F./D.R.V. offensive in the south. Contrary to impressions fostered by the Western press, the aim of the offensive was *not* to take and hold any major cities — nor was it to attack Saigon.

There were two major aspects to the Vietnamese strategy, aimed at destroying Nixon's "Vietnamization" and "Pacification" programmes. The Liberation forces see the Saigon regime's elitish army as a virtual "occupation army" for the U.S. (especially now that the U.S. has withdrawn many of its occupation troops). Its purpose is to occupy the country and suppress uprisings or liberation activity.

Over a period of some days the Liberation Forces launched large attacks on three parts — An Loc, Kontum, and Quang Tri, all major defence lines for the U.S. and Thieu. The aim of this move was two-fold. Firstly, it would force Thieu to send all his regular forces to these battlefronts, allowing the Liberation Forces to test "Vietnamization" head-on and see how it stands up to the Peoples' Army. Secondly, it

Vietnam - "The Iron Fortress"

Nixon is presently engaged in a campaign of aerial terrorism. It is obvious that Nixon has decided that, because the war waged by the Liberation forces in Vietnam is a Peoples' War, the people are themselves now 'military targets'.

The Vietnamese people are acutely aware of the fact that they are military targets. Despite, or perhaps because of, having been the victims of many years of the cruellest warfare in modern times, the Vietnamese are greatly appalled that anyone can continue to do to them what the Americans are doing. Life and land are very precious and sacred to the Vietnamese. Every man, woman or child killed by the U.S. is tragic, and warrants an even greater effort, not only in fighting back against the U.S., but also in improving their air-raid shelter and warning systems. Every house, school, or factory, and the trees or fields, destroyed by U.S. bombing is a war crime.

The Vietnamese calculate the effects of the bombing not only in terms of the casualties and damage, but also in terms of the way it is impeding their economic and social progress. A number of Vietnamese complained that the bombing made it difficult to make improvements to the city environment. One of them said "compared with your standard of industrial development our country is in the previous

century — after the bombing we may be returned to the century before that. We may be 200 years behind you economically".

Life Goes On

But despite the difficulties and tragedies created by the bombing, the Vietnamese maintain their high morale and normal living patterns. Cultural life, art-work and music, continue, parks are frequented, the city and its streets and trees are well-kept, while only places of mass entertainment (such as cinemas and the circus) have been closed since the bombing escalation. And although many factories and schools, with many people (particularly children) have been dispersed into the countryside and the hills, there is regular communication and travel between the cities and the country in the evenings or week-ends.

Education in the D.R.V. is thriving. There are 50,000 tertiary students and significant research is being done in a number of fields, particularly the medical field. Until 1954, under the French, illiteracy was over 95%; today illiteracy no longer exists and millions of adults are energetically involved in a 'complimentary education' programme. Because of the tremendous advances in education, truly remarkable for a so-called 'under-developed' country in the midst of a savage war, the Vietnamese can now meet virtually all the demands for doctors and medical personnel.



A bombed secondary school in Haiphong.

would thus remove the "occupation troops" and enable the N.L.F. to challenge "Pacification".

Statistics

From numerous sources (including the Vietnamese, "Time", "Newsweek", "La Monde", "The Age") it appears that up to 150,000 Thieu regulars have been killed or wounded. At least three divisions (Division 22 around Kontum, Division 5 in An Loc, and Division 3 in Quang Tri) have been destroyed. Six Divisions have been very severely damaged or virtually made inoperative. The remaining six divisions have all suffered some casualties. More than 300 tanks have been captured by the Liberation Forces, and an equal number destroyed. Similarly many trucks, artillery pieces and ammunitions have been captured. Many thousands of Thieu's soldiers have deserted or mutinied, and well over 10,000 of these have joined the Liberation Forces, where they are being retrained.

By all accounts, Thieu's army has been largely destroyed and demoralized, and can no longer (if it ever could) be seen as a viable counter-force to the N.L.F. or D.R.V. forces. "Vietnamization" has been shown to be a bankrupt policy based on a lack of understanding of the Vietnamese people. As the Vietnamese told us "If U.S. air support is withdrawn, Thieu's army will be defeated in fifteen days".

At the same time, the N.L.F. has managed to assert or re-assert its control over many areas in southern Vietnam. About twelve million out of a total of seventeen million people in southern Vietnam are now estimated to be in areas controlled by the N.L.F. The N.L.F. virtually controls about twenty provinces. Much of the Mekong Delta and the Central Delta are again under N.L.F. control. Phuoc Thuy province, where more than 450 Australians were sent by the Australian government to die, is almost totally liberated.

This prong of the Liberation Forces' strategy, probably the more valued prong, has also proved to be extremely successful. Nixon's "Pacification" programme has been set back at least three years — and the Vietnamese don't intend to sit down for three years while Nixon tries to rebuild it.

The offensive was more successful than the Vietnamese had expected. They managed to over-run and destroy the "McNamara Line" — the major defence line against a northern attack and heavily defended and fitted with electronic sensing and control equipment. The victories, particularly in Quang Tri Province, came quicker than expected. And even now, with

minimum forces (in order to reduce casualties to a minimum) they are still able to maintain partial control over areas surrounding An Loc, Kontum and Quang Tri, inflicting heavy casualties upon the remaining Thieu forces. The N.L.F. forced, and is still forcing, the U.S. and Thieu to fight on its terms. Thieu and the U.S. still cannot take the initiative — and they grow weaker all the time.



U.S. prisoners of war at a press conference held in Hanoi on June 29th. 15 U.S. pilots were present; most had been shot down within the previous month-and-a-half. Many called for an end to the war and supported McGovern in the coming elections.

Nixon's Last Stand

It is not surprising in view of the successes in the South and the large number of U.S. planes shot down, that the Vietnamese believe Nixon to be almost defeated. They see his escalation of the terrorist bombing of the North as a sign of his weakness — a blind lashing-out in revenge for his defeats in the south.

As early as 1965-66 the C.I.A. and Defence Department had predicted that 'revenge bombing' and 'terrorist bombing' would not have any significant military effect and would only make the people more determined. But Nixon didn't have many military options left besides bombing. And it is Nixon's frustration with his weak military position, combined with his determination to appear strong and to still try to win the war, that is now leading him to bomb the dykes of the D.R.V. The dykes, vital for protection of both life and agriculture, are the most genocidal weapon that Nixon has left, with perhaps the exception of nuclear weapons. At least one million people have their lives directly threatened by the subsequent flooding, and millions more could face starvation. It is Nixon's last stand,

which he hopes will gain him victory, or otherwise at least a breathing space until after the elections when he can review his options.

With elections coming up, Nixon had to try to stave off any further defeats in the South. So he was forced to accept the oft-repeated three-month-old request by the Vietnamese to resume the Paris Talks. At the

whole world".

And Nixon is also acutely aware of this. It is precisely this threat to the stability and future expansion of the U.S. world empire that has provided, and will continue to provide, the major motivation for pursuing the war. Nixon still wants to win the war if at all possible.

"There is no substitute for victory in South Vietnam" (*Nixon in Saigon, 1/4/64*)

"Now that we have hit the oil supplies we should not be inhibited by the fiction that targets in Hanoi should not be hit... there is no reasonable possibility of a negotiated settlement". (*Nixon in Saigon, 7/8/66*)

"I rule out any kind of a settlement which would be interpreted as an American defeat or victory for the communists". (*Nixon, Newsweek, 31/12/67*)

There is absolutely no evidence that there has been any change in the war aims of the Pentagon.

This is why the P.R.G. and the D.R.V. don't expect anything significant in Paris before the elections. The P.R.G. has put forward a reasonable peace programme which gives Nixon an easy way out. All the P.R.G. asks is that the U.S. withdraw all its forces and that it withdraw its support from Thieu in order to set up an interim three-part government which would organize general elections.

No Fiascos

One third of this interim government would be comprised of representatives of Thieu's two million supporters, one third would be comprised of the nine million or so P.R.G./N.L.F. supporters, and one third representatives of the 'in-between' groups. The only thing the P.R.G. insists on is that Thieu be removed from a position of power so that he cannot manipulate the political situation as he did for last year's election fiasco.

Once this political settlement is reached, a cease-fire would immediately follow and U.S. prisoners would be released as U.S. troops were withdrawn.

Only when Nixon is prepared to face the reality of his military and political defeats in Vietnam will a solution be forthcoming. If Nixon really wants peace then it is easy to achieve.

HARRY VANMOORST

same time he had to appear strong to satisfy his right-wing voters. So he escalated the war and used his visits to Peking and Moscow to create the (quite false) impression that these manoeuvres and 'shows of strength' had forced "the Vietnamese to return to the conference table" (sic!).

No Difference

But this increase in military and diplomatic pressure will not make any difference to the outcome of the war. As Hoang Tung (Editor of *Peoples' Daily*, and Central Committee member of Worker's Party) said to us:

"To maintain world peace it is necessary to fight against aggression. It is not desirable to let the aggressors think they are strong. The uprising of nations is a clear world phenomenon; the tendency of aspiration by people for independence is an irresistible tendency. We do not compromise under (U.S.) pressure. The time is past when big countries can bully the small countries... We have sacrificed too much and too long to give in now".

The Vietnamese recognize that the war very much represents a testing ground for U.S. imperialism. If the U.S. can be prevented from squashing the liberation movements in Indo-China and if it can be prevented from incorporating Indo-China into its political/economic empire, then the liberation movements in other countries will have far greater chance of success. "If we are defeated it will have a bad effect on the



A student is manhandled from the steps of St. George's Cathedral, near Parliament, after police attacked a peaceful demonstration in Cape Town on Friday by University of Cape Town students. One man is pulling his hair, another tugging at his trousers, and a third appears to be kicking at his body. Massed in the photograph are some of the uniformed and plain clothes policemen who took part in the charge.

'I WAS VORSTER BASH THEM'

Whenever racism raises its abhorrent head it is accompanied by extremes of reaction. Anguish and revilement on the part of those who feel sensitively the injustice of racial discrimination; draconian repression by those who would wish to maintain and perpetuate the racist status quo.

Australia witnessed just this response for a brief period last year during the Springbok tours with McMahon promising to support racist rugby with the RAAF and blatant police brutality exceeding previously known limits and those parts of the world which still have a conscience took note.

The South African government, its leaders wartime Nazi leaders, is well versed in the repression of protest against its abhorrent apartheid. Students in South Africa have long been a thorn in the side of the Vorster regime, despite the violence with which dissent has been meted, the banishments, the bannings, the detentions without trial, the floggings, the "suicides" and the executions.

Friday June the second was a day which produced an excellent example of the brutal repression of dissent which is an everyday occurrence in S.A. and which receives little coverage in our papers. Students of Cape Town University gathered on the steps of St. George's Cathedral to protest with placards and song against the state of South African education, which in effect denies learning and opportunity to the great majority of South African children because education is dispensed on strict racial grounds.

The police had given permission for the demonstration and the students had even given them three cheers and sang "Die Stern"

When Colonel Crous, C...r's equivalent at this demonstration, took exception to a remark made over a loudhailer, student leader Dirk Kemp was ordered to hand over a loud hailer and Kemp was in the process of handing him the instrument when - suddenly the police charged.

The English language newspapers are full of graphic accounts of the events that followed. Pamela Diamond, writing in the Sunday Times, 'the paper for the people', likened the brutality of the police to that which came out of Chicago in 1968. "I wonder if Mr. Lowren Muller, our minister of police has met Mayor Daley of Chicago. They have a lot in common. They both have police forces which beat up students."

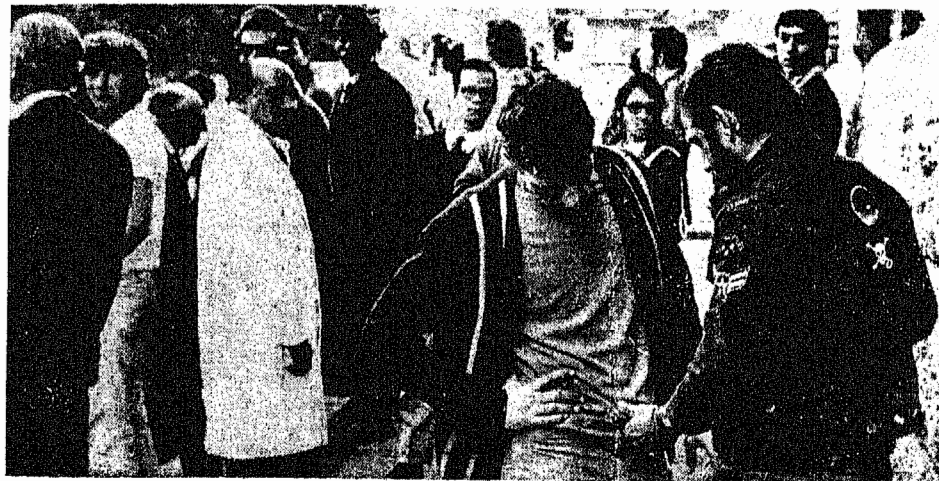
The screams, the shouts, the sickening thuds of truncheons coming down on skulls, and the relish with which the short haired police dug their fingers into the long hair of the students - and pulled, was vividly described as were the sights of girls hit with truncheons and kicked by the police, spectacles being crushed by the jack-boots and sobbing hysterical men and women seeking refuge in buildings.

All of this happened within yards of the offices of most of the foreign correspondents who cover the South African scene for foreign newspapers and soon the news of the cruelist police action since Sharpeville was flashed around the world.

Australia only received diluted reports of the events however.

The event which seemed to receive the most prominence in the foreign press was the police who chased students,

PHOTOS AND CAPTIONS FROM THE "CAPE TIMES", SAT. JUNE 3rd, 1972



Bystanders in Wales Street yesterday were puzzled by the appearance on the scene of groups of unidentified young men in plain clothes - some in sloppy, casual clothing - and some armed with batons.

A "Cape Times" reporter was standing in St. George's Street with Senator Douglas Carr and a "Cape Times" photographer when a South African Police vehicle, clearly marked as such, drew up at the kerb.

The driver wore a black lumber jacket with a skull insignia. His two companions, cigarettes dangling from their lips, were dressed in a similar fashion. They left the car and sauntered off in the direction of St. George Cathedral. Here the driver with one of his companions.



In the foreground three policemen beat a student on the ground, while on the left newsman Michael Fascio is confronted by a policeman. An elderly woman (centre) looks stunned.

batons flailing into the Cathedral itself. Some were dragged out, pushed down the stairs and beaten by police outside. "A member of the UCT SRC, Mr. Robbie Firron was dragged from the high altar to the front door by his hair by two plainclothes policemen," so the Cape Times of Saturday the third recorded.

These sacrileges were denounced by prominent South African clergymen and the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Michael Ra-

msay who was appalled by the violence of the police who attacked those students seeking sanctuary in the Cathedral.

Several mps including Liberals Helen Suzman and Geoff Olafield witnessed the violence and protested without avail.

The students were instead warned by Brigadier M C Lambrecht that they would get the same again if they attempted to gather in protest.

One of the insidious aspects of the whole blatant police attack was the presence of a squad of plainclothes police who seem to act as a loose division of the police security system, in much the same way as the special squad does here. But these fellows were described in the June 4th 'Sunday Times' as a band of tough looking, short haired young men wearing leather jackets, sweat shirts, jeans and other casual clothing - some of them carrying truncheons. They went about beating students with relish - and with much efficiency. The police did not deter them. "These police arrived in police cars driven by uniformed police drivers. I have since learned that these thugs carry out the strong arm work of the SA police force. They are well known to students who refer to them as "Muller's Muggers" or "Vorster's Leather Brigade".

The pictures here show graphically enough the viciousness and violence of the South African police. Certainly Australian students too have felt the brutality of police attacks on peaceful and not so violent as in June last year. But although the movement of students against Vorster's regime is largely liberal, the communists being gaoled or executed under the Suppression of Communism Act* are very small numbers; students are constantly being harassed.

Many have endured long hours of questioning after being whisked from their homes in the middle of the night. Many have suffered beatings. Many have been detained, had their passports confiscated or been banished like Peter Hain and Mark Douglas Home.

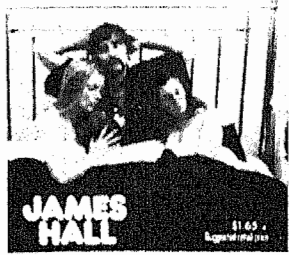
Student offices are bugged by the security forces, their newspapers are censored, and often the contributors charged with offences against state security and student leaders movements are closely watched.

It is rare for the outside world, particularly Australia with its pro South African press and apartheid loving Prime Minister and government to appreciate the pressure that Vorster puts on students and anti racists in South Africa.

It is events such as the St. Georges Cathedral incident which brings home the inherent violence of apartheid & plight of South African students to the attention of world.

It is events such as this that must deepen and firm the abhorrence antiracists feel for Vorster, his government and apartheid.

BIG DEAL



BIG DEAL... James Hall
Gold Star Publications \$1.65

"Big Deal" aptly describes this novel which concerns one Michael Spann, an Australian actor, who amid a big build up arrives back in Sydney from Hollywood to appear in a film. He thereupon spends most of his stay boozing and attempting to live up to a sex god image, in the process being used by those around him.

It is written in a comedy satirical style but suffers because of the trite subject matter. Another fault is the disjoint nature of the novel with some of the passages ending rather abruptly.

LIFE STUDIES. Robert Lowell
Faber & Faber \$2.30

Not being familiar with any of his other works I was able to approach this book without the usual amount of bias with which I begin a book by a known author. I noticed the list of Lowell's other books on the back of this edition and most of them were hard cover books. This explains perhaps the all too common place "ampler" approach. The book comprises four sections: The first, third and fourth are verse; the second section is an autobiographical fragment.

The first part is a selection of four poems, all I suspect written in the early 1950s. The iamb is the basic metrical unit, although it is not rigidly adhered to and all the poems exhibit lines each of ten syllables. A rhyme scheme exists, and fortunately is changed at random to prevent the poems becoming tiresomely tied to the traditional poetic form. Rather than judge the content I reproduce a section from "Beyond the Alps".

"Men changed to landscape much against my will,
I left the City of God where it belongs.
There the skirt-mad Mussolini unfurled
The eagle of Caesar. He was one of us
Only, pure prose. I envy the conspicuous
Waste of our grandparents on their grand tours—
Longhaired Victorian sages accepted the universe,
While breezing on their trust funds through the world."

Modern autobiographical fragments tend to be of the Dylan Thomas mould, almost unconnected automatic writings. Lowell conforms accordingly.

"A penny for your thoughts, Schopenhauer," my mother would say.
"I am thinking of pennies," I'd answer.
"When I was a child I used to love telling Mama everything I had done," Mother would say.
"But you're not a child," I would answer.

Part three is a series of poems of different form from the first. The lines are of varying length, from four to twelve syllables long. Some are written before and some after those in section one and I expect they are grouped together because of their characteristic of exhibiting an experimentation of poetic form.

"Life Studies" is the name given to the fourth division of work- it is the only section thus marked. Obviously it is the most important section at least to Lowell himself, and in it are poems dealing with death and travel, and memories. The death of his father is mentioned in several poems, all of which are written in a more late 50s style, that is, the rigid versification of

section one has been replaced by a much looser, and consequently more flowing, free verse (in the general sense of the word). Lowell writes: "Father's death was abrupt and unprotesting. His vision was still 20/20. After a morning of anxious, repetitive smiling, His last words to Mother were: 'I feel awful.'"

It is a book to be browsed rather than read, and unless you are feeling wealthy this would be best done in the bookshop I enjoyed the prose section and it almost makes the book worthwhile as a whole.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL by George Steiner
Faber hardback \$6.35

This book is a collection of papers on literature and the language revolution and is not light reading. For those who are still reading, the book may hold considerable interest. Steiner is a noted critic and is painfully aware that he has set out to write a series of essays dealing with different aspects of this language revolution, in, of course, an exemplary language compatible with his theory.

All in all, a good book for an interested of philosophy but not a book to pick up and hope to read in spare moments. The hardback tends to make the cost prohibitive for the average student, no matter how interested he may be.

HARMONY FARM Jamie Mandelkav
Open Gate Books (McMillan) \$6.

As urban life becomes more complex and demanding on the individual, the thought of a peaceful life in the country becomes more attractive.

However a refugee from the rat race may find that a rural community exerts its own pressure on its members, and people with differing values and life styles are not easily tolerated.

This novel by Jamie Mandelkav concerns a young couple, Kelly and Angie who leave the intensity of New York to live a simple and clean life on Harmony Farm, vegetarianism, no drugs, and above all no newspapers and television.

It is not long before they are accepted into the small farming community and gradually they start to conform. Kelly has his long hair cut, they attend the local church which is strong-

BOOK REVIEWS



Chomsky's linguistic theories are expounded at length and fittingly Steiner's arguments read like a philosophy discourse. Chomsky argued that all possible grammatical sentences could be derived or "generated" from a small number of basic, or "kernel" sentences plus a set of rules of operation and transformation. As in algebraic equations where substitution leads to other equations transformation leads from the surface structure to the underlying deep structure. Thus "Mary is loved by John" becomes "John loves Mary" And so on.

The first essay, from which the name of the book is taken, deals with the bi-linguistic and multi-linguistic writers of this century and their effect on literature. Steiner points to the need for studies to be made on for example the pressure of one language on the writer's other language: This is applied clearly to Nabokov.

The essays end with a discussion, or rather a dismissing, of theories on the genetic interpretations of linguistics. Darlington tries to correlate linguistics and biological sciences and while Steiner says he is unqualified to say the former is in error he makes his own views clear.

ly evangelical and after admitting in church that they aren't married they agree to a wedding.

But though they are adapting to the standards of the community the couple find that this isn't enough. The small town is being continuously subjected to media coverage of 'crimes' being committed by the country's youth-witchcraft, murders, drug taking, hippy riots

Certain townspeople with their simplistic religious beliefs are strongly affected by the media reports causing them to become suspicious of the young couple.

In the end Kelly and Angie become innocent victims of the violence and confusion they thought they had left behind.

The book is a strong statement on how the fears generated by religious teaching can be amplified by sensationalist media to a point when they can no longer be contained and points up how difficult it is to lead your own life free of interference from others.

MY GOD,
THERE'S ANOTHER ONE



15

ALSO RECEIVED

STR HENRY, BUJELKE, DON BABY AND FRIENDS
Edited by Max Harris and Geoffrey Dutton
Sunbooks \$1.95

Dear old Max wrote the editorial, sorry the 'overture' to this book. Fortunately the 'playwrights' (Max really went wild with his allusions to plays and things) do the writing from page one onwards and the book gets right into the tone of comment with a discourse on the state of Bolte politics in Victoria by Ian Baker.

Backgrounds of all the "players" are given and while in very heavy informative terms, all of the chapters are well written. For those who can't be bothered reading politics in the papers this book offers a chance to catch up on the last n (and probably the next n) years of state politics.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN STUPOR
by Ronald Conway sunbooks \$1.95

Ronald Conway is a Psychologist which is probably the reason he was able to get his book published. Not that it's badly written, not that it's over-boring but who really wants to know what Australians are like? It's bad enough knowing about how the other 99% live without having to suffer the added hassle of knowing how you - the average ('cos we're all equal under our bronzed ANZAC sun, you know) Australian - actually live. I'd rather go and see Barry Humphries film to find out how I live. The Advertiser talks of the book's "shatteringly honest and salutary exposures of the Australian way of life" Enough said.

AUSTRALIAN CHESS YEARBOOK
edited by Graham Rimmer

So Bobby Fischer is now the world chess champion and so chess is in the news. Better than the average chess book it provides the background to many of the 252 games it outlines and since it was written before the big match it pointed out the strengths and weaknesses of both Spassky and Fischer. Humorous articles are interspersed in the text but primarily it is a book for chess freaks.

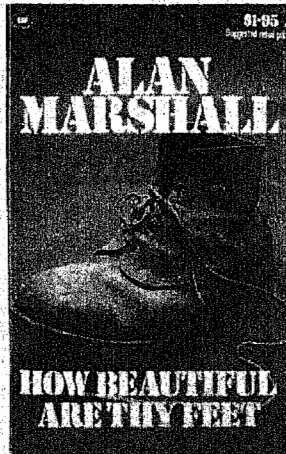
IF YOU ARE ARRESTED is an excellent book put out by the SA council of civil liberties. It lets you know what you and what the pigs can do if you are busted. Available at good bookshops for 25c.

THIS IS MY LAND is an appeal for the conservation of flora and fauna in Aus. costs 10 cents and is put on to the market by the Apex Clubs. With lots of information and nice piccies and things it is designed for primary students & should therefore be readily understood by the average uni. student.

HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THY FEET Alan Marshall Gold star

One of the sad things of the business world is to see a well established business gradually lose to stronger competition and finally go into liquidation. "How beautiful are thy feet" is a story of the declining fortunes of the "modern shoe factory" owned by Frederick Fulsham.

Alan Marshall tells of the people who work in the factory and the effect it has on their lives.



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TOWARDS A NEW AUSTRALIA.



under a Labour Government.

Published by Cheshire

Considerable interest has been created in the forthcoming federal elections with the chance that Labour for the 1st time in 23 years will come into power.

To coincide with Labour's election campaign the Victorian Fabian Society has published a collection of essays by prominent members of the parliamentary Labour Party giving their views on how Labour would govern when in power.

FOREIGN POLICY

In the opening section of the book Gough writes on the Foreign Policy concentrating mainly on Australia's relations with the peoples Republic of China with a little on Papua New Guinea.

THE ARMED FORCES

Lance Barnard follows on the role of the armed forces in a democratic society writing specifically on the relations between government & the armed forces, the rights and duties of servicemen, administration and the need to resolve the antithesis between military values and the democratic ideals.

THE ECONOMY

Chris Hurford and Frank Crean consider the economic framework and indicate how the resources of the community can be used for general welfare and how future development can be planned to ensure this occurs.

Jim Cairns on Labour and Tariffs and Lionel Murphy on the Science and technology show how these specific fields can be harmonized with the overall goals of the nation.

RURAL POLICIES

Al Grassby examines the role of government in promoting rural development & at the same time conserving our resources

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Tom Uren in his essay seeks to justify the creation of a Commonwealth Dept of Urban Affairs which would assist State and local govts in their urban development programs

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

John Weeldon examines Labour's civil liberties platform which includes measures to protect civil rights and liberties, to prevent discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, creed or politics, to humanise the judicial system, to reduce secrecy, and to uphold the rule of law. On personal matters such as censorship, divorce and drug dependence the Labour platform is specific but on other matters such as abortion there is less agreement and Weeldon proposes a set of criteria to decide these.

ARTS AND MEDIA

Douglas McClelland examines proposals to coordinate the promotion of the arts and media, ways of ensuring greater opportunity for Australian artists, to establish an Australian newspaper commission which would publish its own paper and to amend the Australian Broadcasting Act.

EDUCATION

David Kennedy writes on the establishment of a Preschools Commission and a Schools Commission. On tertiary education there is a proposal for the G*with to assume full responsibility for teacher education and coordinate this together with universities and colleges of advanced education under a single Tertiary Ed Commission is proposed. Finally a proposal for an open university is discussed.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

The final section of the book DR. Cass writes on the establishment of medical facilities, and Bill Hayden writes on health and social services.

Some of the essays are fairly tedious to read as the authors ramble through their pet themes and would tend to put the general reader off.

Nevertheless it is a valuable book in that it will give people something to measure performance against if the ALP does get it to power.

PAIN AND PROMISE - THE CHICANO TODAY

Tudor Distributors \$1.55

The attention given to the problems of The Negro in United States of America has overshadowed the plight of the other cultural minority groups in that country.

Such a group is the Spanish Speaking Mexican - American, one of the most deprived in United States.

The Mexican - Americans or Chicano are a Spanish-Indian people who settled in what are now the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Texas before the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, but who lost their lands as the Anglo-Americans began colonising the North American Continent.

Their story is the subject of the book "Pain and Promise-The Chicano Today." It consists of a series of essays written by both Anglo-Americans and Chicano. The essays trace the history of Chicanos, detail the forms of oppression they have faced, described the movements that have begun to promote active change and consider the paths of protest, resistance and action open to them.

Parallels exist between the Chicano situation and that of other minority groups throughout the world.

The Chicano struggle for landrights seems to echo the aims of the Black Moratorium held recently in Australia, and similarities exist between the Chicano and the aborigine on

whether to be assimilated into the anglo (white) society or whether to preserve a separate identity. Some Chicano are saying that they are white and are giving up their language and customs to live, work and intermarry with the Anglos, but others would rather be proud of their Indian blood than uncertain about their Caucasian Status. They feel they can achieve greater dignity by identifying with pre-Anglo Mexican Indian Civilisations than by pretending they can relate to the Anglo-American tradition of the Pilgrim fathers.

Attempts are made by the Anglo-Americans to denigrate the Chicano. They are depicted as being unclean, lazy and given to drunkenness, standard epithets given by whites to the exploited peoples the world over.

THE FACE THAT LAUNCHED A THOUSAND BULLDOZERS

C. B. Hewitt, private publication available from the Union Bookshop, Mothers Bookfarm, Beck's or from T.J. Strehlow c/- cataloging section Barr Smith Library.



The Hackney North Redevelopment Project which received considerable publicity in On Dit earlier this year prompted this paper on the dangers of high density urban redevelopment.

The author starts off with a description of how the protagonists of high density

THE INDO-CHINA STORY by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars (Bantam Books \$1.50 1970 350pp.)

The Vietnam war has not ended as a result of the Russells and the Chomskys offering the rational proofs we were waiting for- that after-all, slaughter, destruction, genocide and wage slavery are morally wrong. To have said this is of course to have challenged very fundamentally the hypocrisy underlying conventional political and educational wisdom - the hypocrisy that rationality wins ., that changing your head will generate a change in the power structure. The anti-war movement, like the Vietnamese people, recognized for a brief moment that the only marketable version of rationality is that deriving its validity from prevailing social conditions - and they acted accordingly, by attacking the power structure itself rather than the ideologies it generates.

The flourish of critical literature in the late 60s did however play a major role in mobilizing and reinforcing

In the schools Chicano children are discouraged from speaking their native Spanish (which causes language problems) and are taught that to be all-American you must be a carbon copy of the typical Anglo-American. The American history being taught is the Anglo-American version which lauds the achievements of the Anglo-American pioneers.

These added to economic factors which deprive them of adequate schooling mean that a majority of Chicano are poorly educated.

When they can get work they are exploited as unskilled laborers, paid a fraction of the average American salary, a situation made worse by the competition for labour from illegal Mexican immigrants and seasonal workers from Mexico.

The sum total is a self perpetuating poverty cycle which is hard to break. The Mexican-Americans live under often squalid conditions in shanty towns and Barrios (Chicano communities).

Fortunately, the situation is beginning to change as Chicano civil rights movements grow, more and more Chicano fight for a better deal, and more people learn of the situation.

Though the problems of the Chicano seem to be far removed from us here in Australia the message of the book is hard to ignore. Cultural minority groups within a country have a right to exist and share the benefits of that country without being exploited and penalised for being different.

living, who are mentioned by name, are attempting to convince South Australians that high density living and the renewal of areas of "urban blight" are socially desirable.

As an example of what can happen with urbane renewal he then goes on to relate the activities of the Housing Commission in Vic. He tells of the Compulsory land acquisition in North Fitzroy, with the Housing Commission using the excuse that the housing in that area was substandard when a report of the Royal Aust. Inst. of Architects stated that most of the homes were in good condition or capable of repair at reasonable cost; How the Commission allowed the houses that it purchased to fall into disrepair and become a haven for derelicts; and of the legal fight between the residents and the Housing Commission.

Coming back to Adelaide, the paper concludes with an account of the formation of residents' Associations and a warning to people not to be complacent about urban renewal.

The title of the paper refers to Premier Don Dunstan as being the face that launched a thousand bulldozers.

role in mobilizing and reinforcing all but the morally inert and the Indochina story was a significant part of that literature. Why ON DIT has a review copy in late 1972 is hard to imagine - an overstocked bookshop? - superceded by the Pentagon Papers? - whatever the reason for those who haven't yet read THE INDOCHINA STORY it is a concise and ideologically consistent expose of the deception of US policy in Vietnam as well as a comprehensive account in summary form of the development of the war up to mid 1970.

The structure of the book is worth mentioning. It is divided into short chapters on some 30 different aspects of the war from 'pacification' strategies to 'counterinsurgency' programs to the state of play in Laos and Thailand. This form is most useful as a ready guide to major aspects of the war and from its reference and bibliography - to further reading. At \$1.50 it is also a cheap 350pp. As I already have a copy the first needy person to apply at Rm. 405 in the Napier Tower can have this one.

Greg O'Leary.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE WIT AND WISDOM OF WILLIAM McMAHON

At last we have a picture of Billy, untinted by the lights of mass media

In his own words William McMahon faces up to the realities of politics and life.

I like my wife's legs. I like the look of her face, like the idea that she chose me for her husband.

'For the Record', The Sunday Australian, 7 November 1971.

Here, the man who took charge of our great nation in its hour of greatest need bares himself to the scrutinizing eye of every reader, with the most lucid and straightforward comments one could ever wish for:

I am sure that in many cases our views were not only listened to but had a considerable impact on United States thinking.

The Age, Melbourne, 9 November 1971.



His constant faith in every Australian should make him the one and only man to succeed in the coming election -

It depends what you mean by an early election. What I've never done is fix a date until I've made up my mind what the date is likely to be. . . .

Interview with the Prime Minister, Channel 7, Melbourne, 5 March 1972.

And it is with his own words that I recommend this book for those who have nothing better to spend their money on - the real words and wisdom of Billy McMahon are continually evident about us - in the papers and the mass media - just read between the lines -

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to ignore the Jeremiahs.

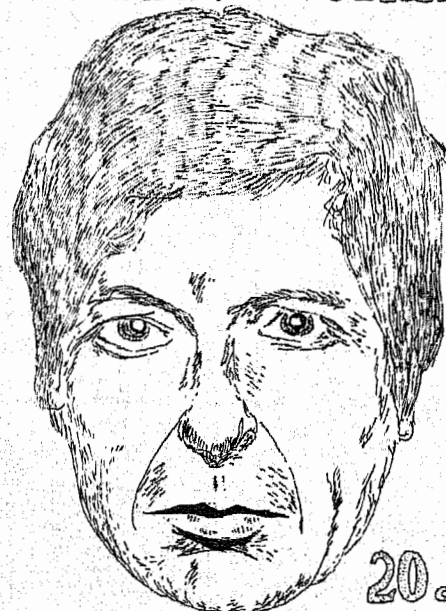
They come out from their holes in the ground whenever they think there is someone who will listen to them.

Speech Notes for the Prime Minister, Lowe Electorate Liberal Party Branch, Strathfield, NSW, 4 September 1971.

FLOWERS FOR HITLER

GROWN BY

LEONARD COHEN



20c

NAPIER AND PICKED BY WED-THURS 5 AUDS OCTOBER 11-12th 1 pm

LAW AND CRIME: Essays in Honour of Sir John Barry; Edited by Norval Morris and Mark Perlman, Gordon and Breach.
ENFORCING THE LAW; R.M. Jackson, Penguin Books \$2.10.

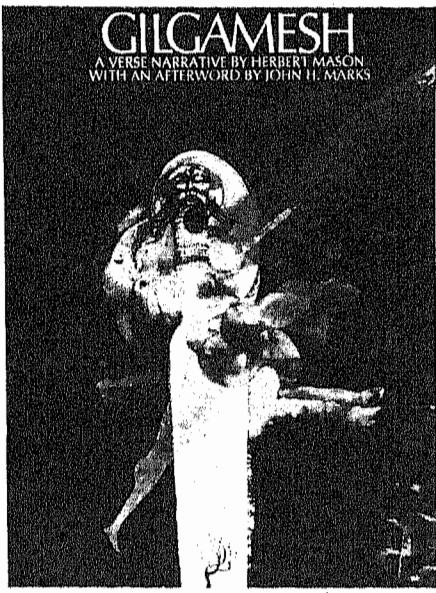
Books about the law tend to fall into two categories- specialized reference or text-books used mainly by people active in the field dealt with by the subject matter and broader generalized books on subjects of interest to a wide range of people. Despite the similarity of titles, Law and Crime and Enforcing the Law are good examples of the two categories.

Law and Crime is a set of essays collected by two academics, an Australian and an American, to honour a former member of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Sir John Barry. This judge showed a keen interest in criminal law throughout his legal career and was Foundation Chairman of the Dept. of Criminology in the University of Melbourne. The essays cover a wide range, from memoirs, biographies and analyses of the works of the learned judge to attempt to relate aspects of the historically - based criminal law to present-day conditions. In this latter category, essays by Prof. Peter Brett on 'Law in a Scientific Age' and Barbara Wooton on 'The Changing Face of British Justice' are particularly stimulating, especially to the student doing a law course which is still based essentially upon - a narrow formalistic analysis, both in content and method of instruction. This book is typical of a new trend in legal writing coming mainly from the U.S., which is at last trying to relate aspects of the law to both modern conditions and to other fields of enquiry such as psychology, sociology, the environmental studies and even computing science. It is eminently readable and should interest most enquiring people.

Enforcing the Law by Prof. R.M. Jackson, is an important reference book in the field of criminology. It examines carefully all aspects of the criminal process in the U.K. starting with the concept of crime and law enforcement and then detection and enforcement procedures, trials, sentencing and so on. This is the sort of work that lawyers, judges, criminologists, policemen and social workers would use to assist them in their various jobs. It contains detailed analyses of crime rates, social attitudes and current problems and weaknesses in the penal system and, of course, puts forward concrete proposals for improvement in structures and methods.

Criminology is probably one of the most immediate and important areas of legal research. A special committee has been set up by the State Government to make recommendations on criminal law reform; traditional methods of punishment are being questioned and debate on these matters is constantly thrust before the public by the mass media. Research in this University, I believe, will be a significant influence on the future criminal law and institutions in this State. Both of the books reviewed are significant contributions to this important field.

MICHAEL DAVIS



GILGAMESH Herbert Mason
 Tudor Distributors \$1.55

Gilgamesh is an epic which has its origins in the Sumerian empire which existed in the region of Mesopotamia about 3,000 years B.C.

Stories about Gilgamesh were popular among the Sumerians where the hero was celebrated as an exemplary ruler, human being and hunter. Hundreds of years later, Babylonian scribes repeated and revised these stories and worked them into an epic which was preserved on tablets. The first fragments were discovered in the ruins of Nineveh about the middle of the last century. Since then fragments of the epic from other sources have been discovered and various versions of the Epic have been written. It is retold here in verse form by Herbert Mason.

The epic concerns two divine-human figures and inseparable friends Gilgamesh and Enkidu.

Together they decide to kill the monster Humbaba and then the miraculous Bull of Heaven. The Goddess Ishtar infuriated by the Bulls death curses Gilgamesh for his death. Enkidu's reply is to hurl the dead bulls thigh in her face with the taunt that he would deal with her in the same way if he could.

There after the gods in council cause Enkidu to die from wounds he received in fighting the Humbaba.

Heartbroken at the death of his friend Gilgamesh searches in vain to find an escape from death. He comes close a number of times but was finally forced to give up the quest and return home.

The modern day significance of the epic is mainly in the revolt against something which is inevitable followed by the eventual coming to terms with it.

This version is relatively easy to read and appreciate and then to reflect upon.

DON'T BE LAZY.
 HELP INDUSTRY
 POLLUTE YOUR
 LIFE! ☆☆☆



17

ABORTION THE UNENFORCEABLE LAW

Abortion Law Reform Association (Vic) 80 cents
 5a Branch is 9 McAllan Road, Beaumont, S.A. 5066.

Available Robinson distributing Pty Ltd., 84 Bridge Road, Richmond, Vic. 3121. Cost including postage \$1.00

Depending on your convictions you can claim that abortion is murder at the unborn fetus and therefore Abortion should not be made legal and available on demand, or you can say that abortion is a matter for the woman and only her to decide.

"Abortion - the unenforceable law" presents a case for liberalising the law so that woman faced with an unwanted pregnancy can act according to her own social and moral convictions.

Being published in Victoria it is written specifically for the Victoria and New South Wales experience. The aim of the book is for law reform at least to that in South Australia. Dr. Earl Hackett when writing of the South Australian situation since our law was reformed mentions that in public hospitals 50% of applications for abortions were refused. This is one aspect that the book doesn't bring out very strongly. Even with law reform it is often not easy for a woman to obtain an abortion. The Australian medical Association is stated as opposing abortion on request in another section of the book, so even in the Medical profession there is a lot of resistance to be overcome if abortion is to be freely available on demand.

A commendable inclusion in the book is a discussion on contraception and family planning, for if contraception was more widely and effectively practiced the need for abortion would be greatly reduced.

TO LIVE ON EARTH Sterling Brubaker

Tudor Distributors \$1.80.

As with most things of importance, ecology has become an issue.

On one hand we have the prophets of doom together with the activists who forecast a series of dramatic ecological crises unless we do something to prevent them but quick.

At the other extreme are people with an unlimited faith in the ability of technology as it progresses to handle any crisis as it occurs. These people deny the activists and their prophets as scare mongers and cranks who often have a vested interest in causing alarm.

Faced with this barrage of claims and counter claims it becomes difficult to rationally assess the problems involved and not to fall on one side or the other.

Sterling Brubaker a staff member of the non profit corporation RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, has attempted to do just this in the book "To Live on Earth".

It is a survey of the field and an analysis of the underlying factors - demographic, economic and technological. It studies their offer to date and their possible future direction and force. And it explores the alternatives likely to be available in the near and distant future.

Aiming at the general reader the author has documented the work only in order to illustrate rather than support his statements but this doesn't matter as he is not saying anything controversial. He has provided a list of selected references for further reading at the end of each chapter.

The basic limitation of the book is that the book is aimed at the American reader and considers the whole question in the light of American experience and according to the capitalist ethic, which he supports.

This tends to limit the scope of the book, even though it covers a wide field.

Overall it reads rather like a textbook.

PSYCHIC DISCOVERIES BY THE RUSSIANS
 Editor Martin Ebon \$1.25

This is a series of reports of Russian Parapsychological Studies of a variety of phenomena such as telepathy esp and teletransportation taking place from the beginning of the century to the present day. The original reports were published in popular magazines and psychical journals.

The articles are reasonably objective with some critical articles as well as those with a pro-psychic views. Most of the investigations have been centred around the testing of people with supposedly psychic powers.

There are the accounts of Sophia Alexandrovna who could read unopened letters, Rosa Kuleshova who could read with her fingers, an experiment in telepathic communication from Moscow to Leningrad, and Nina Kulagina who could attract objects such as a box of matches across a table.

Overall it is an interesting account of parapsychological studies.

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TRADITION AND THE FOLK LIFE. A WELSH VIEW. Faber and Faber \$10.75

AN HISTORICAL ATLAS OF WALES FROM EARLY TO MODERN TIMES. Faber and Faber. \$5.25.

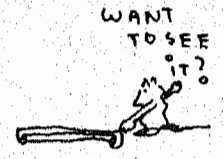
Both these works will be valuable for students of Welsh culture and history but "tradition and folk life-a Welsh view" should also appeal to the interested general reader especially if a Welshman or of Welsh ancestry.

For the book Dr. Iorworth C. Peate has drawn from a lifetime of folk life studies chiefly as curator of the folk life Museum at ST. FAGANS, Cardiff.

He presents a detailed discussion of the customs, beliefs and lifestyles of the Welsh people from premedieval to modern times at the same time relating them to trends in other societies. Rather than treat it in chronological order, Peate has divided it into various aspects of living, the hour itself with a discussion of dwellings and homelife, dress, aspects of social life, music, and dance, the play, folk lore, life in the countryside and language. The book is well illustrated, with a short bibliography at the end.

"An Historical Atlas of Wales" is more for the academic being an illustration in map form of the political, archeological, industrial and religious history of that country.

The maps cover the ancient period up to the union and modern Wales. There are 70 plates with a comprehensive explanatory text making it a valuable asset in the study of Wales.



CHANCE AND NECESSITY James Monod
 Collins

This is an essay on the natural philosophy of modern biology, taken from a series of lectures given by the author at Pomona College California.

Monod puts forward the thesis that all living things, including man, are the result of an accidental and unpredictable biochemical situation which produces the succeeding mutation and that accident is perpetuated by the necessity of chemical reactions.

He argues that the only knowledge of which we can be certain is derived from the physical, and in the process dismisses the "animists" among whom he numbers Bergson, Teilhard, and even Marx.



Deschooling Society (Illich) \$1.50.
 Mr Natural (R. Crumb) 50c.
 Fritz the Cat (R. Crumb) 3 Vols at \$1.00 ea.
 We Are Everywhere (Rubin) \$1.95.
 Domebook two \$4.60.
 Tarot Cards \$6.50.
 One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (Kesey) \$1.50.

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ATOMIC ROOSTER **MADE IN ENGLAND**

To define "progressive" rock would be close to describing Atomic Rooster's music. Using lots of clever riffs as foundations, they incorporate orchestral backing to add force (guts?) instead of prettying things up. A feature attraction is lead vocalist Chris Farlowe (remember him?). He employs his entire vocal range, oscillating from aggressive to supple to emphasise the changing emotions inherent in the music. But right down the line he gives the impression that he's singing through one corner of his mouth and grinning out the other - threatening to burst out laughing any second - very effective. Steve Bolton, the new guitarist, has a particular style which culminates the power built up by the rest of the group. However, he is somewhat left out, and at times even sounds lonely, not blending in with characteristic "Atomic Rooster music" - where he didn't fit at all, he complacently wah-wahed "ad nauseum". The drummer is Ric Parnell. He knows some good tricks which he repeats repeatedly. He fits in tightly and well, though. Vincent Crane pounds then trickles over the keyboards and more or less runs the group, but does not blatantly dominate. He does some nice arrangements, particularly "Time Take My Life", and effects on the A.R.P. Synthesiser in "All in Satan's Name". In better instances, the group fits remarkably close together in the absence of a bass; but this may dwindle once on stage, and away from the camouflaging effects of mixing and taking. However, "Made in England" is littered by tracks containing much of the same thing - nuthin'. The four or five good tracks are excellent, but are lost amongst the hangovers from the interfering bummers. This is something which was not so pronounced on previous L.P.'s, and it does lead you to become negatively biased. Ross.C.



it's the old laughing-on-the-outside-crying-on-the-inside routine which has been done in rock before, but seldom as well as here.

The first track, Tightrope, tells you that it's an extremely personal album; he's telling you how he feels, and that's alone, foolish, misunderstood, categorized, watched, lost and afraid: he's the happy-sad clown (carney). He's out in the woods, sitting on a highway in a broken van (Manhattan Island Serenade), alone. Oh shit, I'm fumbling with words to tell you about it, and it's so far away from the music.

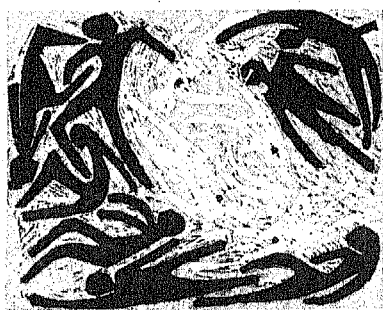
Listen to it.

That's all: just spend 35 minutes in Johnnies listening to this very good album.

Paul Paech

DAVE BRUBECK **TRUTH IS FALLEN** ATLANTIC

Truth is Fallen represents an entirely new sort of venture for Dave Brubeck. It is a collection of works composed by himself, in which he uses a symphony orchestra, a rock group, a soprano soloist, solo piano and a chorus.

TRUTH IS FALLEN
Dave Brubeck

I think you would be hard pressed to find an audience to which the whole album would appeal. The rock group is really excellent as are the brief jazz passages and this side of the work appeals to me greatly. However, much of the atonal, contemporary classical music passes a mile or two above my head and I think I could easily find people of whom the opposite is true.

The album is certainly very well produced and makes for interesting listening but I think most people will soon become bored with some or other sections of it.

Steve Ball.

FIELDS - C.B.S. (Import)

You probably don't remember the pianist-organist Graham Field as the founder



member of Rare Bird but his latest band is sure to make a name for him. By taking two of England's top session men, namely Andrew McCulloch (drums, percussion) and Allan Barry (vocals, guitars, bass, melletron) he has formed an original and creative band.

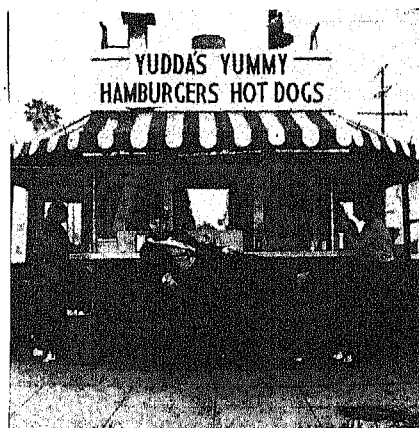
Although the album begins sounding very much like "Tarkus" this is only spasmodic and is soon replaced by a sound that is very much their own. The musical prowess of these musos cannot be slighted. The numbers, mostly by Field, with some written by Barry, are well arranged and loaded with good ideas. Field is a very good organist and pianist, but to my mind is not quite versatile enough. McCulloch is a perfectionist, with tight drumming that is thoughtful and constructive, as is Barry's guitar work. The vocals are top class.

The propensity of faded endings is a little disappointing and as a whole the album lacks that little something, perhaps it needs a bit more guts or maybe the fault lies in the production, that little extra impact, to lift it into the brilliant class.

But, let's face it, nowadays it's rare for a band to offer the public something new, and Fields have done just that, and rather well too. J.D. B.T.
DR. JOHN'S GUMBO (ATLANTIC)

A good record in a style that can not really be categorised. Dr. John's gravel voice sounds as though he has a chew of tobacco in each cheek yet gives across a good though mumbled effect.

The backing is excellent, brass, soft guitar, organ, and always a very complex and fast percussion. Dr. John plays piano in every track except two and it comes across as a very good jazz/boogie/blues combination which adds a lot to the feeling of the songs. As a pianist he would have a style like Leon Russel if L.R. was any good. I don't think I've heard piano work which is better than on this album.



Only criticism I have to make is an attempt to whistle the introduction to one song. It doesn't quite come off and lets down the high standard of the rest of the album. However, if you shut your ears to this the album would be well worth the money so rush out and buy it now.

Bill (Ficknam) Weekes.

A SPACE IN TIME by Ten Years After

Alvin Lee bulls beware the gate! Go and see your smiling record dept. before buying this one. I think it is equal to TYA's best, but slightly uncharacteristic. Freaky Alvin seems, apart from random lapses, to have gone in for the softer style, and incorporates more than ever the electronic (still soft though) sound effects and this is far from unpleasant. For the mainliners however, he occasionally breaks out (but so does his voice unfortunately). "A Space in Time" is, as usual, a one man job, but it's a "grower". Peter James.

BAD PENNY BLUES by Ray Price Quintet

A great record. "Bad Penny Blues" is a step away from Ray Price's previous efforts which was made to educate the Australian public on the merits of jazz. This record steps back into the traditional idiom, producing a magnificent foot-tapping collection of tunes.

Untypical of jazz records, the record cover conveys no information except the title tunes, but the probable lineup is Ray Price (producer, director, leader and even some banjo), Mike Hallam (trumpet and vocals), Paul Simpson (reeds), Col Nolan (piano and electric bass) and as for the drummer your guess is as good as mine.

On the demerit side, the record seems to be technically badly produced. On the opening track, "Margie" the piano and keyboard bass are dominant, drowning the front line of trumpet and clarinet. In most tracks the rhythm section is too dominant. Possibly the line-up needs a trombone in the front



line, supplying drive. (At the Art Gallery Concert in Adelaide, this was supplied by John Pickering.)

Overall, a great record, possibly the best Trad jazz record produced in Aust for 6 years.

Tony Gunn

Yusef Lateef - (PRESTIGE)

This Festival release under the Prestige cover is one of seven double albums giving an account of jazz during the late 40's and the 50's - as such then, it is an important event!

The Yusef Lateef, release, is a title incongruous as his exposure in Australia



18

PHYSICS ARE ALIVE AND WELL AND MULTIPLYING AT AN EXPONENTIAL RATE!

CLOT

has been limited; essentially due to his recording on American labels. All strangely so, for on playing the records through you become aware how underrated he has remained. He did not consolidate his musical ideas, until he became a Moslem and his faith fostered an interest in the music and instruments of the Middle East and Asia. Listen to the ethnic mood pieces "Anastasia" and "Doplons". This interest was so far reaching that he is responsible for some of to-days avant-garde e.g. Sun Ra & Pharoah Saunders.

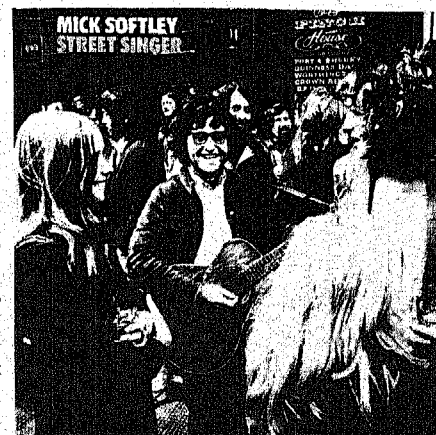
Whether he be playing tenor sax, flute or oboe, Lateef's strength and feeling comes over, producing a firm masterly sound. His ideas are expressed with a fine technique, intuitive rhythmic, and most precious of all, a distinctive approach. Catch this soft edge flute playing on "Taboo", his wringing blues statement "Rasheed" his velvety tenor on "All Alone", and then polarize yourself with his stretched out playing on "Kobo's Tune".

Along with Lateef you get excellent stuff from Wilbur Harden (restrained flugel); Lonnie Hillyer (trumpet); Barry Harris (piano); and powerhouse drummer Elvin Jones ("Zachariah").

Andrew von Niedermueller

GET ROCKED**"STREET SINGER"** BY MICK SOFTLEY (CBS)

Probably best known for writing "Goldwatch Blues" on Donovan's "What's bin did and what's bin hid" set this wonder-boy has proved his versatility on this his second album. There is a bit of ragtime piano on one track then a road song follows; even a couple of acoustic and very authentic blues tracks feature on side one. "Water Sister, Water Brother" is an excellent ecology - the rap about spaceship earth gets just a trifle too weary but Tony Cox's synthesiser is brilliant and imaginative. Softley's own version of "Goldwatch Blues" is first rate and is followed by a beautiful Donovanesque "Went down to the Sea." The whole album is a tribute to Mick Softley's writing and Tony Cox's production. Session musos, mostly unheard of, have been brought into the studio and used to best advantage to get a really nice result. But the few tracks where Mick is unaccompanied don't suffer for it. It's a pity that this album will not receive the recognition it deserves. Mike Leach.

**NEIL DIAMOND** - **MOODS** (MCA)

By the time this gets to print, many of you will have had quite enough of the well known Diamond 'mood' (don't be misled by the title and think that the mood varies. It doesn't) through much airplay of this album. Thus, I shall be brief.

As always, Diamond coasts through a collection of his own songs that are you might say, cantabile (look that up in your Funk and Whoever he is). His vocals are neatly balanced between orchestra and more basic rhythm section of acoustic guitar, piano etc; and never over-reach themselves. A beautifully sensitive "Canta Libre" is the best offering with perhaps a near rocky "High Rollin' Man" coming second.

Diamond again chooses to leave his lyrics below the comprehension of any self-respecting Top 40 addict (see "Porcupine Pie", "Gitchy Goomy"), but I'll say no more. Everyone must have heard Neil Diamond at some stage of their illustrious career, therefore you know what this album's about.

*Tis quite sad really, he could do so much.

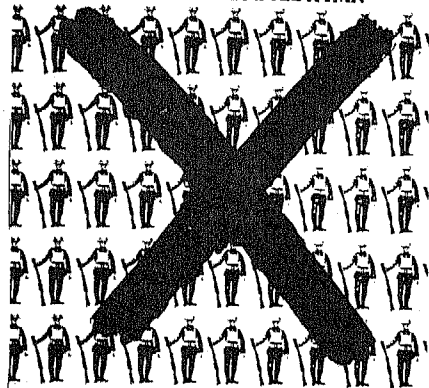
Michael Coghlan

"CARNEY" Leon Russel (Shelter)

It's strange to think that all of the Grand Stars of Rock are really putting out records: I mean, it's somehow debasing for a Leon Russell single to be released when it's unlikely that anyone will hear it in the midst of the furious hassle and noise that is going on. A glossy portrait album cover reminds you that Leon Russell is still in the record-selling business, and you play the first track expecting that your illusions will go and you've been wrong again.

But CARNEY is a delight, one of those close, listen-to-often records. It's much more introspective, quieter, more resigned than his earlier two. There are a couple of rockers (Roller Derby and If The Shoe Fits) which remind you of Mad Dogs, but mostly

WILD TURKEY BATTLE HYMN



"BATTLE HYMN" by Wild Turkey ("Chrysalis")

Despite an insane move early in his career (would you leave Jethro Tull?) Glenn Cornick, Tull's former bass player, seems to have acquitted himself fairly well with his new rock group Wild Turkey. Reports of their stage act suggest a predictable attempt to break into the rock superstar arena - very loud and the name man Cornick, making his bass notes while running like a mad man across the stage. However, his ego does not swamp the sound on this album, which tends to "grow on" the listener although no great surprises are in store. Lead guitar percussion, guitar-vocals, acoustic guitar vocals and Cornick chipping in with the keyboards every now and then comprise the line-up which gives "hard rock" on all but one track. "Twice" Lewis on lead guitar handles his axe very well and given extra-good material to work with could make the ranks of Top Ten guitarists.

One of the pleasing features of the album is the use of acoustic guitar in both the gutsier and slower passages - besides this the folk oriented Dulwich

Most of the music is completely formless so it's very hard to listen to but it grows on you, especially the second side. Even Jack Bruce's "Things we like" has more musical shape than this, and also the sounds Soft Machine create with the whole variety of instruments, not including Electronic they use, are much more diverse; in that way they come closer to nucleus than anyone else, but I'd still rather listen to "Elastic Rock." But listen to Soft Machine a second, a third, even better, a fourth time.

Chris Findlay



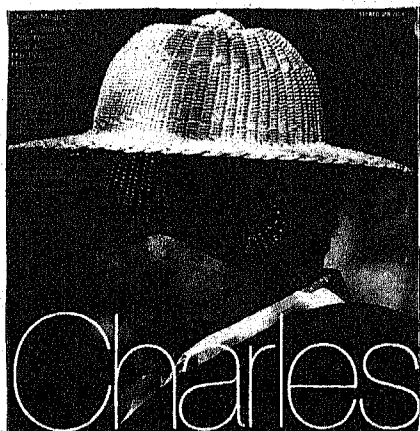
"HISTORIC DEAD" by The Grateful Dead (Polydor)

The first thing you notice about this album is that there are only four songs on it with a total playing time of under half an hour. And the packaging is the ultimate in economy (could Innocent be working for Polydor!?) All in all it is hard to believe that this group who 5 years ago were renowned for their free concerts in Haight-Ashbury could have issued this rip off. The first track is "Good morning little School-girl". Now I managed to unearth a recording of the 6 minute version they did years ago and comparison of the harp and guitar licks yields no difference in innovation: simply a bit more bullshit in the middle. Then we get a couple of 3 minute jug songs, "Stealing" and "Lindy (Overseas Stomp)" but Adelaide's own Rag, Jug and Skiffle Orchestra do them better. Finally a 12 minute Willie Dixon blues (almost compulsory); "The Something". The whole L.P. sounds rather like the Dead playing some old favourites to a group of nostalgic friends. Nice but as they say, historic.

Mike Leach

CHARLES MINGUS (PRESTIGE)

This double set is part of a series of re-releases by this label; other big names in the series include Charlie Parker, Thelonius Monk and the Modern Jazz Quartet. The live tracks in this Mingus album were recorded back in 1955 so it's some old wine in a new bottle and gives a good musical portrait of Mingus. The group includes some comparatively unknown musicians, whom Mingus stretches, such as Mal Waldron on piano, Eddie Bert trombone, George Barrow tenor, with Willie Jones and Max Roach alternating on drums, and playing Mingus classics as well as some new compositions.



Barrow's sax is always impressive like on "Jump Monk", beginning with a slow bass intro taken up by Barrow, then lifted by Mingus the group reaches a shouting climax through sax and trombone choruses, followed by a piano solo from Waldron then another from Barrow, making one of the best tracks taken from the live show. "Percussion Discussion" is a bass and drum duet over which Mingus has dubbed a cello part, displaying his own ability as composer as well as Max Roach's percussion.

All the compositions are available on "Chazz" and "Mingus Quartet Plus Max Roach" but this double special provides a remarkable jazz collection.

Chris Findlay

GREAT WALL OF CHINA
by MORMOS (C.B.S.)

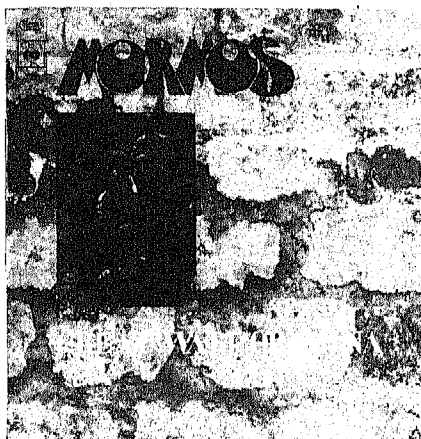
To put it mildly, this record is WIERD! Recorded in France, the band is composed of flute, balalaikas, recorders, guitar, cello, zither, and domra (what's a domra, anyway?), played between six people (freaks?) along with some very fine and unusual vocals.

The album is centred around a collection of poems, both original and classical. Some tracks, like "Forever Seventh Loved Time", adapt the emotions of the poetry with the "strange" music - really nice. With music to the lyrics of Shakespeare's "O Mistress Mine" and Yeats' "Cap and Bell", much of the material is reminiscent of the minstrels of old.

To contrast, there's "Crimson Uniform" which is nondescript for the sake of pure sanity, and "Smelling Like a Rose", which is a cross between the old Mothers and Gilbert & Sullivan (the Opera, not the pop star). It reminds me of a "Lady Skott" commercial I saw once.

This unique musical concept of Marmos has reached a vein groups like The Incredible String Band have only scratched. So for relief from those heavy blues (man!), take a dose of Marmos and the Great Wall of China.

Ross C.



JOHNNY YOUNG - FAT MANDOLIN

Johnny Young has been the chief exponent of the Mandolin in the years of post-war blues. He also sings and plays guitar as he has done with Sonny Boy Williamson, Muddy Waters, Snooky Pryor and other "greats" in the past.

This particular session features J.Y. in conjunction with three "vintage" Chicago musicians: Otis Spann (piano), Sammy Hawthorn (guitar, bass) and S.P. Leary, who has played with Fleetwood Mac on drums. A relative newcomer to the scene, Paul Osher, plays some very fine harmonica.



Together they make a very interesting blues band with a very open sound that is accentuated by Spann's rolling piano and Leary's solid, yet almost empty, drumming. Solo's from Young, Spann and Osher are excellent (and often superimposed!). They play such standards as Lulu Mae, Jackson Bound, Prison Bound and Mean Black Snake as well as some lesser known numbers. The album contains more variety than most blues sets and fast and slow numbers are handled equally well.

I am certain that the majority of blues fans, and many others, will really love this one.

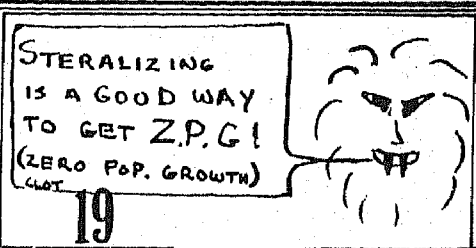
Young Johnny Thompson.

TOM RUSH - MERRIMACK COUNTY (CBS)

After the initial shock of the first track (where Tom introduces the rest of his band to the listener) has worn off, it is quite easy to sit back and enjoy the rest of the "civilized" country music on this record.

Plenty of slide steel guitar, some flute and some fiddle add up to produce a fine backing for Tom's sometimes strange voice.

A lot of the songs are Tom's own compositions, and one or two written with the aid of Tom's guitarist Trevor Veitch.



For people who like country-styled music - this is one for you.

C. Ramsay.

JOHN LEE HOOKER "LIVE AT SUGARHILL"
(Fantasy)

I found this John Lee Hooker set a little disappointing. Certainly, there are glimpses of his artistry but overall there is more pathos, even self-pity than total conviction. And in deference to the inane sleeve notes, the truncated bouts of clapping interspersed between odd tracks do not convey the feeling of a live performance.

He tells of his trouble with women and of tuberculosis. He pleads for his baby to come back; she disturbs the rhythm of his sleep. Sheer exasperation and despair mark an awkward eulogy to his baby in "I Can't Hold On". Tuberculosis goes with the grinding poverty and physically debilitating servitude which has been the life style of the negro, especially the Delta negro, since Emancipation. "T.B. is Killing Me" displays the more universal theme of one's regression when faced with physical and/or emotional deprivation.

These blues are personal, sometimes bitter and at times, moving. The guitar work is sound, often brilliant. But the vocals are tired and lack the timbre and intensity that moves one deeply. This set lacks the initiative and drive of "Hooker 'n Heat" and the intensity and power of "Serve You Right to Suffer". It is not then a true reflection of the ability of John Lee Hooker, a great blues man.

(Dr.) Geoff Debelle
Patron, J.R. & B. Club.

**JOHN LEE HOOKER
LIVE AT SUGARHILL**



"Brian Cadd" and "Mississippi"
(BOOTLEG RECORDS)

Australian rock groups have always (rightly, I guess) known that America is the home of rock: the Bee-Gees had New York Mining Disaster and Massachussets; the Easybeats last 'hit single was a very under-rated St. Louis; Daddy Cool knew/knows it; think up your own.

So I guess it should be no surprise that the new Bootleg albums virtually ooze with Americana.

Brian Cadd sings songs of Georgia, Silver City (and it ain't B.H.), Texas, San Francisco, Memphis, Ma & Pa (and it ain't Kettle), Utah, so that you wonder a bit about where the man comes from. Sure, the legend of Memphis is a world wide, but, shee-et, Cadd doesn't really understand what he's singing about. His words are plain bad; "wonder" if he worked a way around the fence / Like to see the pair of them exhibiting sense / A little shot of redeye shouldn't make folks tense" (Josie McGinty)

The arrangements are sometimes interesting, but are somehow too elaborate for the words or song to carry: inventive but too clever. Cadd himself does a competent Aussie Leon Russell imitation, but why not the Real Thing?!

The other album by local group Alison Gross (reformed and renamed, yes, clobber Mississippi) is vastly better. Here the songs carry their arrangements much easier, probably because the vocal harmonies of the group are already on the way there. Most of the stuff is pretty derivative, though well done; but several of the tracks show promise which could justify a second album. This one just gives the feeling of being too neat, too engineered, too packaged: next time, maybe, fellas.

Paul Paech

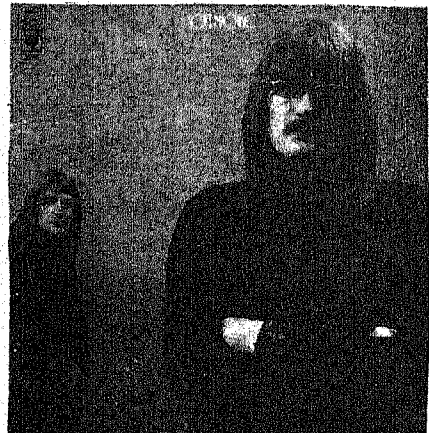
LAYOUT: MIKE & MARG

Fox really breaks up the first side's rock menu and has an exceptionally good, quiet lead guitar solo. "Battle Hymn" the title track, gives war and armies a well deserved bashing while "One Sole Survivor" holds no surprises but moves along with a pleasant riff as does the title track "Butterfly". Vocals are shared by Pickford-Hopkins and Blackmore and one of them has a style like Bakery's lead vocalist which, of course, is not a derogatory statement in any way. One of two outcomes is likely from the group after this album. The first is an improvement, better material and an expansion of the talent and ability that is undoubtedly present, while the second is a decline, having expended all their ideas on this album. Rock lovers will hope they take the former line.

Mitchell Watkins.

SOFT MACHINE: "SOFT MACHINE" (CBS)

This is an earlier album by English group Soft Machine, who now have about five albums to their name. It features Robert Wyatt on drums, who has since left the group, Hugh Hopper on Bass, Mike Ratledge organ, and Elton Dean on Saxes.



THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS



FRENCH ARE FAMOUS FOR WINE, WOMAN AND ATOMIC BOMBS



REVIEW OF FLINDERS UNIVERSITY CHORAL CONCERT

There have been some great choral concerts performed in Adelaide but last Wednesday night's concert given by F.U.C.S. was not one of them. In addition although record breaking crowds may attend next week's football final they were somewhat conspicuous by their absence at the concert.

After a somewhat tentative commencement F.U.C.S. did however seem to gain confidence as the evening progressed.

The choir opened with the Slovak folk songs arranged by Bartok, unfortunately the F.U.C.S. losing pitch at the beginning and never regaining it. Expression was also singularly lacking. Although the choir seemed to know the Hungarian Folk songs, the performance lacked vitality.

However for those folks who lingered on, they were more than amply rewarded for their perseverance with the choir's performance of the Spanish Carols and Mexican folksongs. They were sung with enthusiasm and the lively and vital rhythms held the attention of the audience. Vern Lewis singing the bass solo in the Spanish Carols performed in a controlled and competent manner.

The appeal of the Purcell Catches was lost due to the fact that they were written to be sung in an informal atmosphere, not as part of a concert programme.

One of the major faults of the choir seemed to be that the parts were hardly balanced in terms of texture and volume and thus were handicapped in terms of presentation of items.

THE NEXT Q THEATRE PRODUCTION, will be Betty Quin's comedy drama, "A QUESTION OF TIME." A particularly intriguing aspect is that in this play we will see popular actress Anne Baker co-starring with her daughter. Bill O'Day will produce, with design by the "Q" Design Director Patrick Sharp. The cast will include Mary Taylor, Adelaide actress Myra Noblet, Geoffrey Pullen and Don Quin.

This play mirrors a family situation which can happen anywhere any time.

Playing dates for "A QUESTION OF TIME" are 11th October to 18th November, 1972, Wednesdays to Saturdays inclusive. Prices \$1.10 for adults, 60 cents for children, students and pensioners. Book at Allens.

allkindsaculchurjustferyouse

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN THEATRE COMPANY

The S.A. Theatre Company's next production will be 'JUGGLERS THREE' by the controversial Australian playwright, David Williamson, at the Union Theatre from October 31st to November 18th.

'JUGGLERS THREE' will be directed by the newly appointed artistic director, George Ogilvie. Mr. Ogilvie's previous production for the S.A. Theatre Company was the Festival play 'The Alchemist'.

During the last two years David Williamson has had four of his full-length plays produced in the eastern states. 'The Coming of Stork' his first play was later filmed as 'Stork' followed by 'Don's Party' which is booked for a 3 month season at the Old Tote after a short season at Jane Street Theatre, Sydney. Another of his plays, 'The Removallists' is at present playing to capacity houses at Harry M. Miller's Playbox Theatre, Sydney and will eventually tour the rest of Australia before being presented at the Lincoln Centre for Performing Arts, New York. 'The Removallists' was a co-winner of the 1971 George Devine award made annually by the theatre profession in Britain.

The cast of seven in 'JUGGLERS THREE' will comprise four actors from Sydney and Melbourne - JOHN HARGREAVES, BARBARA STEPHENS, MARTIN REDPATH, MARTIN PHELAN plus three resident actors, LESLIE DAYMAN, DON BARKER and JULIE HAMILTON.

John Hargreaves, a well-known Sydney actor, has recently completed a 12 months contract with the Old Tote Theatre Company. He is currently starring with John Meillon in the nation-wide ABC/TV success 'Over There'. Barbara Stephens is a South Australian who is returning to Adelaide after a most successful time in Melbourne and Sydney. She played opposite Patrick Macnee in Harry M. Miller's production of 'The Secretary Bird'. Until early October, Barbara is appearing in David Williamson's 'Don's Party' at The Old Tote.

ROOTED by Alexander Buzo Theatre 62 Opening October 12th.

How do you like that? Reviewing a play and it hasn't even opened yet. Wotta nerve! Well you see this is really a non-review - anti-matter - nihilistic objectivism. The play opens too late for this last edition of ON DIT but it's worth a write-up anyway, and I have great faith in Theatre 62's ability to pull it off well.

28 year old Alex Buzo is one of Australia's super good new playwrights whose stuff is very good, very funny, (in that he catches people right on the line and deals with them mercilessly) and for the same reason, very tragic and frightening. I saw ROOTED performed at the Claremont theatre in Melbourne in May on a very clean laminex, modern shiny set, which contrasted drastically with the corruption of the people (also outwardly smooth and shiny) who walked their human bodies over the carpet. Basically it's about a fairly ordinary man who gets totally destroyed by the 'friends' he knows. The friends don't suddenly turn against him, they just destroy him as they are. Smatterings of Pinter, yes, but it's no copy, and benefits from it if anything.

I guess it would be pretentious of me to tell you how well Theatre 62 will do it, and it would be pretty pointless to tell you how well it was done in Melbs, but it will be interesting to see how they manage the incredible quick changes that Melbourne did (from business suit - shoes done up, to tennis clothes - sandals done up plus raquet in pitch darkness in about 50 seconds gulp), especially considering the vast amounts of beer poured down on stage.

It's one of those plays that makes you feel cheated when you leave the theatre and you discover that there's just a street out there and the car to go

This space is reserved for you, the reader, so that you may cram it with whatever you so desire. This page was brought to you, the right way up courtesy of Andrew et.
P.S. I don't think you ripped off the furry freaks from et. this time, keep up the good ripping off.

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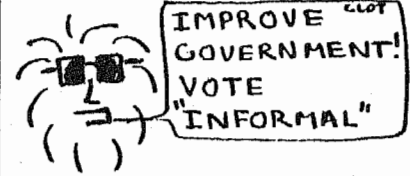
home in - fairly powerful, and good enjoyable stuff. It's probably a must for English students too, and for anyone who hasn't seen any of Australia's new playwrights like Jack Hibbert, Buzo or John Romeril. And from Theatre 62's efforts so far, they should do it justice.

Yeah well so much for that plug for the future, watch this space next week when I will be reviewing Buzo's new play which he might write sometime next year, followed by a short resume of the 1973 football season and a history of the third World War.

Andy Bleby.

DIALOGUES

22



MIND & MATTER

PETER

Well, generally, in simple cases, things like desks, chairs, tables are there, whether we choose to perceive or to ignore their existence. If one refuses to allow their existence, even when one has become aware of their reality, then one is merely being foolish. But in complex cases, other things must be said. For example, music is heard and written. It is "there", in the mind of the composer, and on the short sheet, yet it is not really "there" until it is aurally perceived by people, including the composer. It changes in form, from verbal symbols to aural sounds. Music, then, is "matter", and also an effect both on, and of the "mind". The process is one in which matter reacts to mind, or, if you like mind determines matter. Marxists would say that "Matter" expresses, evolve, develops itself through "mind", while Hegelians claim that "mind" expresses, evolve, develops itself through "Matter". To the one, the Mind is but a vehicle for recording that which exists; but to the other, "Matter" is to be manipulated by purpose of the discussion, either of these views could equally be held and justified.

DENNIS Whereas Marxists emphasise the importance of actually acting to change materially existing institutions, Hegelians preferred to stress the process of thinking, whereby the mind conceives of the idea of changing things. Now, objects, like clocks, watches, rulers, pencils can of course exist in a place before we perceive them. However, to understand them better, these objects must become virtually a part of the mind. Actually our mind does not perceive Matter directly, but, in a complex chain of "Stimulus - Response" processes, our awareness can only be superficial. Illusions arise when we insist that object A is not object A they become increasingly real as their similarity to Reality increases. Thus for me, matter is more important than mind, but only via the mind. If our perceptual approaches is defective, then what we think is there will not be the same as what is really there, though we may not be aware of the difference.

DARRYL

I am inclined to emphasise the importance of the Mind here. Reality, that is, things and people, ceases to exist, to the individual person, when that person ceases to be conscious, or aware, of that reality. Entities exist only in so far as we are aware of their existing. This includes ideas and concepts of course, objectively, entities are there anyway, but this is virtually irrelevant to the individual.

GARRY

Yes, I can share this emphasis upon the mind here, the world of material things, would only make sense if we accept that what seems to be, really is so. But, to repeat again here, there is no final proof that what I sense, really does exist. Maybe it is the result of my personal, distorted perception and hence an illusion. I cannot move that you share my perception of the object in question, because you simply may not sense it to be there. Thus, we have no objectively valid way of confirming the sense perception of external objects. The only world that can be regarded as actually existing is the world in our Minds. This is our particular account of the World, our Minds are necessary to conceive of the world about us. Of course, as I said, our perception of the world about us could be accurate or inaccurate, balanced or distorted such "errors" would be due to illness, perhaps.

UNIVERSALS

GARRY

Universals, by which I mean general ideas do indeed exist. Such general ideas would include terms or concepts such as tree ness, desk hood and bird ness. But we need to have the particular object in view, or in the mind, so that sufficient experience of these objects may enable us to form

THE SECOND IN A TWO PART SERIES TAKEN FROM A SET OF DIALOGUES CONCERNING PEOPLE'S BELIEFS AND COMPILED BY DEANE SWEENEY.

these general ideas. We cannot know what tree ness and pencil hood are until we have observed and named many trees and many pencils.

DARRYL

Here I would adopt a Universalist position also. If single entities are destroyed, the Universals are still in existence. If all chairs, tables, desks were removed from our experience, the ideas of chairness, tablehood, deskness would continue to exist. However, universals, though basic by themselves, exist dependent upon the observer in the sense that if the observer is in a state of consciousness, then he is more likely to apprehend their meaning, but if he is not in such a state of awareness, then he is less likely to understand their significance.

MARK

I agree that individual separate entities are more basic, more real, than the Universal concepts which are formed concerning them. A single object can be categorised in many different ways. It could be used for many different things. Tables can be used as chairs, chairs can be used as tables. Our concepts are closely related, in defining things, to how the things are used. But the objects are more flexible, as it were, than this. I prefer to regard each chair as being a separate chair by itself, a specific entity used mainly for sitting upon, rather than regarding it as being an example of a universal quality of "chairness or sitting-down-ness"

Note This and the following section have been severely edited through lack of space -Ed

GOODNESS & BADNESS

GARRY

God is good, and to the source of goodness; Satan, or if you like, the Devil, is not good, and is the source of badness. But it need not necessarily be the case that good will overcome evil. "Good & Evil" may be regarded as Absolute Values, and it is useful for us to live as if they are so, but, inevitably, our interpretation of these absolutes will continually be modified, or moulded by our Social Culture.

DENNIS

Theologically, one could sum it up something like this, "Evil" must have been known by God. He knew future events, he knew that men would disobey his wishes, thereby "falling into sin". Jesus Christ was sent to give man a kind of second chance to overcome their intrinsic evilness; if men believe this, then they can "be saved", as we say.

Actually, our evil tendencies are related to, often caused by, social responsibilities and expectancies, which largely direct and influence our personal inter-relationships.

DARRYL

For me, "good and evil" are whatever helps or hinders, respectively, the development of our "state of consciousness." Academic concepts of "good & evil" are objectified, rationalised, limited and theoretical ideas only. Such concepts are inadequate definitions precisely because they attempt to define the infinite without the necessary reference to Human Experience.

PETER

No, things need not necessarily be either good or evil. Events and people can be favourable or unfavourable at different times, in different situations. I'm less concerned about the basic "goodness or badness" of an entity, but, rather how favourably does the entity influence or effect me myself under such and such a set of conditions. "Good & Evil" exist but only relatively.

Obviously, what is good for some, may not be good for others. There are many situations where what may be good for the Society as a whole may not be good for a few individuals in that Society. Here each individual can best decide for himself, what is "good or evil".

JOHN

No, I don't believe that there is an entity called "the Devil". God made good and evil exist, but in such a way that they are entirely dependent upon Human action and Human thought. The "goodness or badness" of our activities depends largely upon the attitudes and habits of the environment or the culture in which we live.

HAVING FREE WILL

MARK

There is only a limited choice available for most people, and some, though not much, alleviation of hardship, is thereby enabled. I cannot help feeling that our formal Educational systems, and indeed our environment generally, with its high pressured role expectations, limits, rather than extend, the range of our choice. Of course we all must die, we were all born, both without our choosing. Suicide and Murder are chosen, I suppose, but because their consequences limit other people's choice, such actions are really bad, restrictive acts.

PETER

We can do some things, of course, fairly freely, but other things are preordained. By this, I mean that, given such and such a social setup, certain things, and chains of interrelated events, will naturally follow, as consequences of having such a social arrangement. Most individual's choices are usually set and restricted by some other, external agency, such as Society itself. Actually, we each have an indirect choice, from a prechosen set of possibilities.

One might add here a Historical note. We, that is, people belonging to the Western European Culture and Tradition, have been greatly influenced, for better or for worse, by two things, one good, and the other bad. The Industrial Revolution, dating from the late eighteenth century but which continues to our own era, and whose influence has been overall good. The Religious Reformation, worked out mainly in the sixteenth century, but by means of many senseless and wasteful wars, which could have been avoided, had more tolerance been shown by people. Each person and each society, is greatly conditioned by past generations, both in the area of choice available, and in the kind of choice made.

DARRYL

Once a chain of events develops, certain cycles are established, and inevitable patterns then occur again and again. It is of little use for we mortals to try stopping such patterns. In fact, because all this is experience and therefore knowledge, we must not try to stop such processes. Our main job in life is to feel, throughout all events and situations, whether those be happy or sad. No suicide and murder cannot be allowed, since they serenely limit personal experience here on earth. Actually, in a sense, we people, who are in an enlightened state of Consciousness, and who thereby are as gods ourselves, hence partaking of infinite things, can participate in a limitless range of experiences both here and in any after-life that follows. Indeed, one could probably say that there are limitless modes of existence itself available to enlightened people both now and later.

DENNIS

Well, all men have some choice within certain areas. I mean here that we can control our environment, with Science, and can modify situations with Technology. However, an animal's existence is determined quite by its-Natural surroundings, though the form "Stimulus - Organism - Response". For humans, prayer is valuable, because it makes possible the "God - Man" relationship. We must accept and relate to god, if we wish to here more Freewill. Man can learn about God's plan for him through such a relationship. Many changes, usually improvements actually take place in a person's attitude and behaviour, partly as a result of earnest and honest prayer. One could probably say that prayer signifies "Man - God," and then Revelation signifies "God - Man". These "processes", if you like, go together, so then through prayer to God and revelation from God, man can participate in his own personal fate, a destiny over which, it is scarcely necessary to point out, it's in the hands of God anyway.

JOHN

In a general way, provided our home, school and work environs are not unduly oppressive, we can have a wide choice in our lives. Sometimes I'm sure that too much emphasis upon a relationship with God can become very repressive and restrictive for the individual person. The development of Logical skills, especially in Mechanics and Technology, widen greatly the range of things we can do. We thereby gain more control over our environment and can then do with less obstacles, the things we are best suited for and the things that make us happy. The Physical and Social Science, like Geology and Sociology, have greatly increased our understanding prove our appreciation of the world around us. Because all scientific theories must be logical theories, because logic helps us solve problems, then if we desire more freewill, it is more likely than not, that Scientific and Logical activity and behaviour will provide this for us.

ALEX

First, let me say a word about Religion here. "Faith", as commonly used by people, is too often a matter of ignoring the problem to be solved, or putting the effort to solve it aside, so that someone else, sometimes God, can have this job.

Humans usually get what they deserve, given a small bit of good luck. Even to examinations does this apply. We must work hard to help ourselves, so that we can have sufficient knowledge to know how to use the luck of life when it does come our way. It is useless to drift along, letting be whatever will be.

ALEX

So I'm no Fatalist. We can determine mostly, the kind of life we will lead. Small accidents, like car crashes or electric shocks, are usually due to our own, or other people's carelessness. Natural catastrophes, like volcano eruptions and earthquakes, can be scientifically predicted. Besides, it is better not to take unnecessary risks by living near volcanoes anyway. Perhaps one could say that, whereas ignorance limits us to Determinism, knowledge enables us to have Freewill.

GARRY

Firstly, a note on Education and History. I am sure that Education increases our control over the Environs in which we spend our lives, but I doubt very much whether History can help us much here. The study of History cannot really help us explain the present, understand the past, or predict the future. These are most regrettable limitations placed upon the areas of free choice available to us humans.

Yes, probably God does know the Future, in the sense that he has predestined future events to happen before they actually take place. However, I feel strongly that each person should see himself as acting with Freewill, otherwise we will get too depressed and apathetic in our approach to life.

Of course, despite a widespread disbelief in Free Will nowadays, social development is still possible for people and for societies. Yes, the beginning and the end of our lives are predetermined by God. But if, during our lives, we are resigned to a Fatalist view, we cannot experience either achievement or happiness. Self control can be developed with free choice, and is gradually done so, as we mature emotionally and socially. I grant that, in the basic aspects of our destinies, "freewill" is perhaps an illusion, but, to repeat, we should behave AS IF there is freewill for us, and, accordingly, that we can use our different talents to improve things. This is quite essential, need it be said, to a socially useful and personally rewarding life.

ART & SCIENCE

JOHN

To me Science is of more value to us than are the Arts, because the Sciences utilise a careful, logical method of arriving at certain, factual knowledge. The Scientific Method is an objective method. However, in Music, Drama, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, the artist's view of things is a necessarily personal view and hence of less value to other people, though no doubt it is an interesting view.

ALEX

Art & Science are not necessarily two "different things". There is much technical skill required to paint pictures and write poetry, just as much ability in proceeding to follow up insights into scientific theories is always required. Scientific research usually has, however a more practical purpose, namely, to better our environment, whether reducing pollution or improving road safety. The various Arts are probably more intended for our enjoyment and appreciation. Artists examine, in their works, personal views, they tell us about certain people's lives, they show us what we are really like as people. I mean that artists do hold up for our view a kind of mirror in which we can, if we choose to do so, observe ourselves and other people interacting together. It bears remembrance, that there is nothing really "new" in either Arts or Science, only the arrangement.

DENNIS

Science could be said to be more beneficial to our advancement towards a better world, mainly it can and does achieve more tangible and more functional goals. It can fix the kinds of things that need fixing. Social changes are reflected in the forms of Art most popular at any given time. It is, I think, important, in art generally, to aim at personal appreciation as well as personal expression. Artists need an audience. After all there is so much variety for we entities to choose from.

CHRIS

I cannot avoid the feeling that, generally, despite obviously great technological progress in the past two hundred years, and specially since the turn of this century, scientists here really bungles their job of making the world a better place to live in. Living conditions and control of diseases of course have developed amazingly, but so also has our wretched capacity for fighting wars, both hot and cold, against each other. Scientists made possible atomic bombs and the present "Balance of Terror" can lead to universal extermination mainly because of the sophisticated Rockets and Missiles that are now at our disposal. No, artists have probably more chance, now, of improving our human lot by gradually changing people's attitudes towards their lines, from warlike ones to peaceable ones.

DARRYL

I suppose one could simplify things to this extent. Art is a subjective way and science is our ob-

jective path to Knowledge and Experience, thus there are really the two ways in which people learn to know more about their world. Science deals more with things, art deals, perhaps, more with people. Both deal with ideas. Clearly Science can lead to more dangerous results, such as Nuclear War; but art, because it is largely personal experience felt and shared, may be regarded as closer to ultimate Reality. As such paintings, poems, plays, statues, music, buildings, all have a natural value, and each should be valued for its own sake. Art is not only, though it does fulfil this aim also, a reflection of the Social, Political, Economic Order, yes, one could say that each work of art is complete in itself, whereas scientific theories and proofs continually change upon submission of further evidence. In fact the great scientific Theories of yesterday are chiefly valued tomorrow, because they are, in themselves great works of Artistic Creation.

PETER

"Art & Science" is really only a convenient division to split up modern knowledge. Somewhat needless to say, because there is no limit to the range and scope of human experience and its appreciation, then the "Merit" of Art or of Science must be entirely relative. Artists need not necessarily institute the Natural World. But it is important to communicate to other people, instead of being satisfied with merely expressing oneself. We, the critical audiences should not have to puzzle and guess at obscurantists such as T.S. Eliot or Hegel the philosopher. Such people should convey their message, or their theme, in a more attractive form. Censorship is unwarranted, since censors attempt to predict the effects of the work upon people before it is released, instead of waiting until after its release before gauging their response. Art is independent of any kind of Social Morality or Political Doctrine. In the past, most forms of Art have been clearly connected with Religious Progress. This is less true nowadays. In Wordine, The state, if it is to survive, must channel Arts and sciences into its own efforts to defend itself. But in peacetime, censorship is unjustified, as I have said, and also because Politicians are hardly the best judges of what the "Public Good" or the "Public Conscience" really are, anyway.

GARRY

Art and Science are indeed two ways of knowing things, each pursuit has important functions in the learning process. Actually, most people tend to be naturally inclined to either one, rather than the other path of knowledge. Such a propensity also depends upon an individual's interests, background and his capabilities.

MARK

Yes, it is probably not so much of a simplification to say that whereas Art is subjective, Science is objective, that these are two ways of searching for knowledge, that these ways are equally valid ways. Artistic creation reveals and involves the personality of the individual artist much more than Scientific experiments do of the individual scientist. Objectivity, as a general ideal, is probably better for most problem solving, but it is, of course, very hard for most humans to achieve. Thus, things and truths which an artist may be able to state simply would have to pass a much closer scrutiny in the science laboratory, as it were. The "Truths" or "Themes" of the Artists are wholes, greater than the seam of its pants, but, for Scientists, the one just hypotheses, to be moved and disproved by an appeal to the facts.

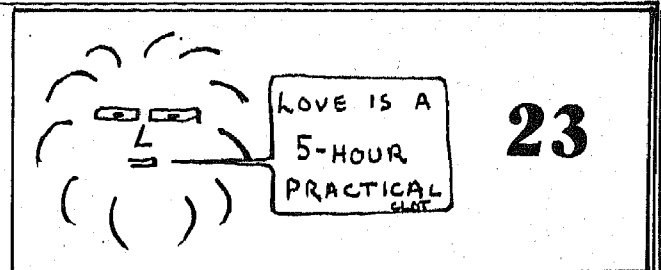
GOD & MAN

DENNIS

Theologically, we can sum it up something like this. God exists. He created all things, including evil. We men are potentially evil and in this sense we have fallen away from Divine Perfection, into a "State of Sin". Jesus Christ's message was simply that if we believe in him, we then have a second chance to overcome our intricate evil and to obey the will of God. The point is, man must accept, and relate to, God. In this way we can learn about God's plan for our particular lives here on earth. Without such a relationship, humans cannot exercise freewill, neither can they be saved from themselves. God's plan for us is revealed through prayers to God and revelation from Him. Mystical Union is an experience by humans of the Divine, whereby we can get close to God. Evidence of Design and Providence is furnished by Nature and by the Arts. Mystical ecstasy takes the self beyond itself, but the Bible provides a framework for our appreciating a transcended Being that is above all and yet in us all. Thus we are given extra insights by learning of the central part which Jesus Christ plays in our coming to terms with God. When we have understood this aspect, we have a deeper awareness and a richer appreciation of God's Plan for all Men.

ALEX

Yes, God does exist. He created all things. Evil things have been created directly and indirectly. Our theories of Evolution provide possible explanations of how things have developed since the beginning, but they do not satisfactorily explain the beginning itself. To me, God is really inside a person, not outside at all. He makes us aware of His continued presence. We are made to realise that He was always there anyway. Of course, the Divine Presence exists more in some people than in others. We won't find much revelation from the Bible, since this is largely a collection of ethical and moral rules which people have put together and have tried to live by.



Actually, people usually only come to God when they need him in times of trouble, and their prayers are often purely a string of requests and demands. This is a fairly one way, childish relationship, which limits unnecessarily Man's appreciation and understanding of the Divine Presence.

JOHN

I think that "God" may be experienced, or even discovered, in Nature, by which I mean biological, chemical, physical processes and events. His presence can be felt through physical Laws. Design and Order are his characteristics. No, there is no need to speak of the Devil as a source of evil. "God" could be said to have "created" good and evil only in the sense that He has made them entirely dependent upon human action and thought. Mystical Union is not necessarily a religious experience.

DARRYL

No, I reject the conventional stereotype description of "God" and "the Devil". We humans are, potentially, gods ourselves. In fact, we, being divine beings, in the "State of Consciousness", have the capacity to know all things, but we are mainly limited by social and biological conditions of our own making. Thus is our range of possible experiences reduced to finite proportions. I see "mystical union" as that moment, event, experience when each individual person realises that he is a god, a divine being. This is his "State of Consciousness", and he can now appreciate the absolute idea of Beauty, Truth, Goodness, Justice, and be happy and develop well. Yes, Natural surroundings to inspire us, but more because we experience them as part of ourselves, rather than by showing us the handiwork of a superhuman agency, called "God".

History is not the main way of seeing "God" not, either. We humans, being gods, make History ourselves.

PETER

All entities should be regarded as Odioms, or Propositions, to be proved or disproved, by Reasoned Argument. Especially does this apply to "God". He also is an Odiom. Indeed "God" is a Hypothesis, necessary to some, but unnecessary to others. It is not sufficient to say that the very fact that we have some idea of Him proves that He must exist. One can imagine a perfect form which one has never seen, by reference to an imperfect form, which one has seen. Again, a "Being greater than which nothing can exist" would, apparently, have to exist in real life as well as just in our minds, since if it didn't, then something else which did exist in both realms would be greater than the original Being. So the Being, which we call "God" must be a necessary supreme being. However, this is only a negative proof and can only become a positive proof when we can actually KNOW, a prisoner's, rather than a posterions, that such a being as "God" does exist.

PETER

Actually, we can establish certain, metaphysical, proofs, of the necessity of a "First Cause" or a "Prime Mover" or, if you like, a "Supreme Designer". But such proofs can also be easily enough refuted, by the same human intellects which constructed them. Medieval Scholastics such as Anselm, Bonaventure, Aquinas spend much time on these intellectual constructions. But, the kind of "Superperson" presented in the Old Testament for Jewish understanding represents an anlutary and expriscious Diety who can make a break Natural Laws as He pleases and such a view is surely too unscientific and too illogical to be of much help to us nowadays.

Nature is as good as we make it. If things get better, then we humans will make it so, not a superhuman person called "God".

CHRIS

No, I cannot believe that any single Being has any control over all things that happen, whether good or evil. We men decide what happens in this world. Of course, I agree that the intellect of any one man will always be insufficient to solve all problems. We have to co-operate in their solutions. "God", if He existed, would be discovered rather by Reason than by Revelation. I mean, when we find the right solution to a problem, then we have found wisdom, knowledge, and if you wish, "God".

MARK

"God" is both good and evil. Such concepts are relative, being socially and culturally determined. In some cultures, "God" is an animal, or a woman, or a man or a bird, and so on. For me, God is not just in Nature, or in the Universe, no, rather, God is Nature, He is the Universe. He is everything that is and He is everything which happens.

GARRY

God exists and He is good, whereas the Devil is evil. But it is not always the case that "Good will overcome Evil". Probably God does know the Future.

I enjoy Nature and get pleasure from the sea and the hills without any necessarily religious experience. As much of God as I know, He is a personal God to whom one can Pray daily. But, this little bit of God that I know is extremely limited. There is much more of God, as also of His universe, than that which I am told about, or made aware of.

as from a crewman

- To Cyclops -

You mocked us! -
Oh you above all! - for whom we had waited,
Wind - lashed, as though slaves,
Through angers of waves,
Oars blistering hands,
Past sky - mirrored lands
Luring fools to their graves!

You scorned us! -
Oh You above all! - who, for us, were created;
For us who are lost,
By storm and by story tossed
Far from our wives,
In fear for our lives
On a sea not yet crossed!

Was it that we were too strangely new?
- Too unlike your glittering purposeless friends?

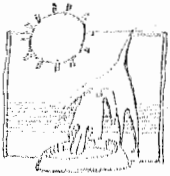
- Hadn't been seen in the Rue
du Chat qui Peche, or the Mall?
- In Venize or Acapulco?
- Shopping with Liz, babbling of 'show biz'??
- In outrageous dress - or in nothing at all?

Too purposefully unlike your purposeless friends?
"Animals!" - "Sheep!" : your I had blinded you
- So you had thought - so you'd have used - our crew.

Shall guitar - players sob that our story ends
where it could have begun?

-We had waited, had waited, had waited -
In vain! - for your friendship
(Oars blistering hands)
We had not dreamed to be hated.

Brian T. Cash



a listless lazy and strange
dog
slurped his water from the
bowl
on a very hot and cheap
day.
John.

spring again

Workin' class girl
yr make me warm...
On and on
yr reality breaks
the pretensions
of this
aliened place...

Fine feeling
from a previous pain
and truth and honesty
never again
selected for in this
our reign
with others too, from
bourgeois stair...

Stop now
dear lady
see now
my friend
Realise fully
social ones
brimming with the consummation
of our own dissent...

Yes now the alienation
of ourselves
from ourselves
our reality
... and others
too in the realm
of a
dying crying world.

mind chime

Sweet golden bell
she rings of life
and I was one
with the golden chime
and shattered
by a hollow sound
I looked inside
and nothing saw
the cracks grew wide
I fell apart
the sound flowed in
and I dissolved
a wondrous ring
the bell rings love
for all of us.

Mark



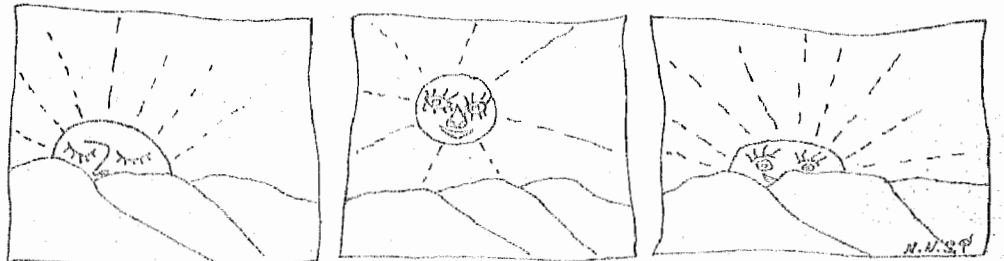
ode to scott f.

Seriously, you've gotta
integrate or die.

to a person

your inner hell
smashed on the
stones
your inner world
collapsed
"its horrible, its horrible"
your journey thro inner torture
and everybody wanting to hear about it.
the broken glasses
of your black russian crash.
the clashing of your mind.
being with those who are dead
your body slowly burning
"I come from a country of bones".

J.



What's it like seeing the earth spin.

she makes me this way

a lot more people ought to
try knife-skating; take off
your shoes, step on a blade,
and then bleed.
you'll probably laugh while u do it,
cos it either hurts,
or it hurts a lot,
& anyway,
You're the one who's doing it.

Arnold Strals.



madness

Insanity touches Sanity
Like summer touches ice

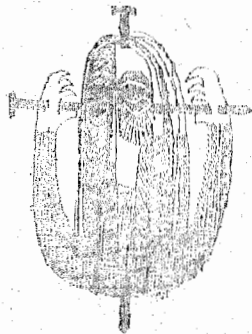
I'm happy when I'm madly sane
So's the rain.

Chris.

non-being nihilates itself

life's
long
hours
ooze into
nothingness
empty
void
remains
speechless
as tears
evaporates into
oblivion.

Saik Lim.



we have been walking
in a gust.

shrouded.
giving droplets of perception
while the essence of our waters
gathered there.

now, with each other's eyes
into each other's eyes
we look.

in a dawn becoming
we slipped into a crevice
and
down and further;
to a whole vast moment
which had rested with antennae
welling deep as a
sensed, unknown carving

ah, yes,
an essential moment is for eternity...

we are walking
in a valley.

Rise.

at kwangtung

You, flame, are alive-
ringed with air.
I see Chu Hsi lighting the lamp to read.
Or you, Sung general, watching, in the candlelight,
the baby Emperor; asleep,
holding a fist of nothing.
Later, you take him from his bed.
Leave the long reeds whispering in the lake,
and the warm house,
go to the half-light of the silvery, moving sea.
You, and the child, still half asleep.
You sob, the pines rock gently,
but the black rocks meet you
as you reverently tighten your hold
on the child of the sun, and
Throw your body away.
For Kublai Khan is near.
(But one day the dragon boat will come, and find
you both.)

M. Badman

last will and testament

Bury me on a mountainside,
so that the winter rains
will open my shallow grave
and lay my corpse bare
Bury me with ashes, not soil
Wrap me in snakeskin, not silk
Give me a loose hair from your eyebrow
and I will give you an epitaph
to cry into my headstone.

- Span

in the sad empty room the day slid across the metal chair and sometime in the frayed night a black cat sprang on the window sill
and lapped up the milk of square moonlight.

letter to J, sept. 20th

you are trains, you are sky, you are sighing pines, you are crowded city bars, you are the
original charlie chaplin movie, you are gardens, you are the state library at evening.
you are clay, you are cheese, you are small birds in my highest branches, you are
pen and paper, you are time, you are north, south, east and west, you are saucepans
in my sink, you are tea with two sugars, you are antique curtains for my windows.
you are weekends of seagulls, you are strange serpents in my minds night, you are
grass, you are greasy jobs, you are all the days I come close to, you are chestnuts
in my fire, and jetplanes across my sunsets, you are country mornings in on rainwet
limestone walls, you are seashells in my palm, you are john the baptist and shiva
swimming naked in the torrents, you are the mountain whose bulk I cannot gather,
you are just about everything I can think of that a crazy head could admire and I do and
you are

Neil White

